

Islay & Mull...in Style

Naturetrek Tour Report

13th – 19th October 2021



Otter



Otter



Eider



Highland Cow

Report and images compiled by Andy Bunten



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Day 1

Wednesday 13th October

Our group met at Glasgow Central and then travelled the short train journey to Paisley where we collected our minibus and were away smoothly by around 1.30pm. Sadly, one couple were unable to join us, so we were a slightly depleted group of six who picked up some lunch in Dumbarton and then continued our way along the edge of the beautiful Loch Lomond. Here we saw the rich gold, red and amber colours of autumn in the light, as well as a strong rainbow. The loch itself is of course famous for the Jacobite song but as a physical feature is a record breaker in several categories – the largest stretch of inland water by area in Great Britain and containing Inchmurrin, the largest fresh-water island in the British Isles.

We drove along the famous 'Rest and be Thankful' Jacobite built road before stopping briefly in Inverary, home of the Duke of Argyll head of the Clan Campbell. After this we continued along the attractive shore of Loch Fyne, with occasional Common Buzzards appearing as well as Mallard and Mute Swans on the loch itself. Lower down the loch a number of Red-breasted Mergansers were sliding along at the water's edge seeking out small fish.

We were only a few miles outside Tarbert, just by some fish farms, when we came across an astonishing site of a couple of hundred Common Eider. A mixture of males in perfect plumage, their pale green napes a lovely contrast to the smart black and white of the rest of the plumage, a few eclipse males and a number of females. As we watched the males tossed their heads backwards and cooed in their fantastic Frankie Howard way. A fabulous sight.

Then we were in Tarbert where we had a gargantuan evening meal with mountains of butter, before heading off to bed to be ready for an early start for tomorrow's ferry.

Day 2

Thursday 14th October

It was a blowy morning as we rose early and left to catch the first ferry of the day to Islay. A few of us tackled the wind and found relatively sheltered positions from where we could view a few of the birds brave enough to attempt to fly. A Great Northern Diver was trying to get somewhere and was effectively hovering in the air to the side of our ferry. A Red-throated Diver was wisely sticking to swimming, while Black-legged Kittiwakes revelled in the conditions. As we approached the harbour we found a few Common Guillemots, Shags and some Grey Seals plus a winter-plumaged Black Guillemot.

From Port Ellen we drove slowly northwards along the old road to Bridgend. We searched the rush-filled fields for geese, but only found Greylags in small numbers grazing between the taller vegetation where the odd European Stonechat was perched up. A number of Northern Ravens lurked around in the gloom close the ground, doubtless seeking some unfortunate victim. As we passed some bushes close to the road, a very impressive Red Deer stag emerged from the vegetation and trotted away from us, holding its fine four-pointer antlers proudly erect.

We dropped our bags off quickly at the hotel before driving along the north shore of Loch Indaal. Out on the mud were huge numbers of Barnacle Geese with a few much more distant Pink-footed Geese. There were some distant waders in the poor light which included Eurasian Curlew and Bar-tailed Godwit. We had driven off towards Gruinart when a huge shape floated quite low over the top of the bus – the unmistakable shape of a White-tailed Eagle. We dashed on to find a safe place in which to do a U-turn and then headed back to our previous parking place. It didn't take us long to locate our bird, a juvenile, sitting out on the mud and from a distance looking like a big log. It was interesting to see the behaviour of the geese, with every bird in the flock head erect and looking in the direction of the eagle. As we watched this massive bird it clearly became annoyed with the attention it was receiving from local corvids and flapped off with deep and powerful wing beats low over the mud. The size and power of this bird were obvious to us all. A fabulous sight.

We then resumed our drive to Gruinart and decided, as heavy rain was forecast for later in the day, to go straight along the peninsula and to Ardnave Loch. On the way the fields were full of Barnacle Geese, still fairly flighty, but many of them close to the road and giving fabulous views as we drove through this wonderful low wet-grassland landscape. Occasionally we stopped to scan the geese and to check for any raptors and our vigilance was rewarded when we found a distant Peregrine Falcon perched low on a fence post waiting patiently for an opportunity.

We parked up by the loch and wandered into the dunes, with Chough being our main quarry species. The wind was picking up by now and most of the birds seemed to be hunkering down in the shelter of the dunes. Meadow Pipits appeared from time to time and there were occasional signs of waders with calling Common Redshank and fly-pasts of Ruff and a flock of around 35 Common Snipe which swirled past us a few times before heading inland. We returned to our bus without having had any luck and were sheltering against the rain and strong winds to have our lunch when just to our side, three black, jackdaw-sized birds with red bills and legs appeared feeding in the short grass – Chough! We had perfect ringside seats to watch these charming birds as they probed around the sandy dunes before flying off further north.

Our next port of call was to the RSPB visitor centre where we met up with the Area Manager Jack Fleming who gave us a fascinating insight into the Society's work on the island and thoughts of the challenges and opportunities ahead. It was extremely stimulating and thought-provoking stuff and after having a good look around the visitor centre we made our way to the hides that overlook Loch Gruinart. The walk through the woods produced sounds of European Robin, Goldcrest and Blue Tit, and from the first hide we found Eurasian Teal and Northern Shoveler as well as having nice views of around 15 Greenland White-fronted Geese. Further out on the mud we could make out a few Eurasian Curlew and Bar-tailed Godwit. We made our way round to the second of the hides from where we saw more geese, 12 Whooper Swans, a Common Moorhen skuttling among the low vegetation and a juvenile Marsh Harrier that flew low over the water, frightening various waterfowl.

By now the rain was intensifying so we walked back to the bus and drove slowly past the huge numbers of amazing Barnacle Geese and back to our impressive hotel with its massive rooms and welcoming pre-dinner drinks.

Day 3

Friday 15th October

The morning was a stunning contrast to the previous day with a clear blue sky and virtually no wind. A small group took advantage of this bright start to have a local walk to Loch Indaal. Early morning Common Blackbirds, European Robins and Dunnocks sang from the low gorse bushes and, as always, huge flocks of Barnacle Geese crowded on the mudflats keeping up a low yapping.

After breakfast we had a drive along the north and south shores of Indaal, stopping at small laybys to look at the wildfowl arrayed in front of us. At one stop a Common Buzzard landed in a tree close by us and surveyed the wet grassland in front of it doubtless searching for worms, beetles or any small rodents. A stop closer to Bridgend had fantastic light pouring over our shoulders and enabled close-up views of the elegant Barnacle Geese as well as of a Eurasian Curlew probing the mud in front of us. Slightly further away Red-breasted Mergansers swam along, their heads under the water as they searched for small fish, Eurasian Oystercatchers strutted, and Eurasian Teal sifted through shallow muddy waters. Further round still, we parked at the Gaelic Centre where nine Whooper Swans were nearby, a large flock of Eurasian Wigeon swam in the centre of the estuary and, more distantly, more Red-breasted Mergansers snoozed on the water with a group of 12 Brent (Brant) Geese.

We drove down the Port Ellen road, with Roe Deer appearing on either side of the road. A Common Kestrel flew up and over our bus before, a little while later, we noticed another small falcon perched on a low stump. We watched it for a few seconds before it took off and flew fast and low across the field – Merlin! At Port Ellen we paused briefly by the small beach (and convenient conveniences) where a small herd of Mute Swans sailed along, Harbour Seals were hauled out and European Shags draped themselves over the rocks.

To the Oa where we parked up and walked in the glorious sunshine up to the American Memorial where we sat and gazed out at the cliffs and blue sea while eating our lunch. Northern Ravens patrolled along the cliffs and Common Linnets bounced their way from gorse to gorse. Although we were looking for Peregrine, instead we found a Eurasian Sparrowhawk floating along the edge of the slopes – perhaps hoping for an unwary Common Linnet. After lunch we had a short stroll in the lovely weather admiring the fruits of the Bog Asphodel and the few remaining tufts of the cotton grass waving in the gentle breeze.

Back at the Oa car park we were treated to views of a small flock of Twite feeding on the bird feeders which also attracted House Sparrows and a couple of European Stonechats.

As the weather was perfect, we decided to retrace our footsteps of the day before and head back to the Loch Gruinart area. Our drive back on the Port Ellen/Bridgend Road produced our usual Roe Deer and plentiful Common Buzzards. At Indaal the angled sunlight illuminated the feeding Barnacle Geese perfectly so we couldn't resist another stop to fully appreciate these gorgeous geese. Driving around Indaal a beautiful male Merlin, its back a shining steel blue, was perched on a roadside post but sadly flew off as soon as we slowed down.

As always, the road down through the low wet grasslands at Gruinart were full of birds. Sharp eyes spotted a male Hen Harrier flying low over the wetlands. Further on we were once again treated to green fields carpeted in the black and white of thousands of Barnacle Geese. As dusk approached the Barnacle Geese exploded into to life with an enormous sound like distant trains as they took to the air to fly the short distance from their feeding

areas to the loch where they could safely roost. This was a truly magical sight and sound – thousands of calling geese only a few feet over our heads. Awe inspiring.

We moved to the higher ground by the visitor centre where we could watch the geese through the telescope, gaining wonderful views of various duck species: Northern Pintail, Eurasian Teal and Wigeon, as well as a sizeable flock of Greenland White-fronted Geese. A stunning group of Whooper Swans flew past our lookout position before two young White-tailed Eagles lumbered past and set themselves on the mud flats to the consternation of the assembled waterfowl. With perfect light this was an amazing tableau that had arranged itself in front of us and we felt privileged to have witnessed such an amazing sight.

With light fading we drove back to our hotel to raise a glass or two of wine to what had been a blissful day on this wonderful island quite rightly labelled the ‘Queen of the Hebrides’

Day 4

Saturday 16th October

Our sadness at leaving this wonderful island was tempered with the excitement of our next venue – Mull. There was some travelling to be done first though, and we set off early to catch the first ferry across the sea to Kennacraig.

Our return trip was considerably less blowy than when we arrived and those on deck found a number of snowy-white Northern Gannets plus the occasional slim Black-legged Kittiwake. As we sailed into Port Kennacraig we found Mute Swans, a few Common Eider, a number of Harbour Seals, looking like giant grey bananas as they lay curved on the sand banks, with Eurasian Curlew probing around in the mud while Shags and a Little Egret inhabited the rocks. Just as we moored up a group of four Black Guillemots, looking very odd in their winter plumage, sailed very close to our ferry giving us excellent views.

We drove through Tarbert and once again found our extraordinary flock of Common Eider which were now performing as if their lives depended on it. As we watched they surged around the shallow edge of the loch, water splashing around everywhere in their testosterone-fuelled frenzy. Males called and chased, and females got swept up in all the excitement. It was mesmerizing stuff. We watched this fabulous performance for quite some time before moving north along the loch with Common Buzzards dotted along the way on telegraph poles.

After a while we turned off to the west and explored an area which led down to Loch Caolisport. We drove through areas of denuded forestry before arriving at a beautiful small bay. Here European Robins ‘tick-ticked’ and Dunnocks ‘peeped’ from the undergrowth. This bay was gloriously still and silent, with a Red-throated Diver fishing in competition with a few Red-breasted Mergansers. A couple of Harbour Seals drifted around in the sheltered waters, popping up from time to time to gaze at us before sinking quietly back into the depths. Rock Pipits flicked around on the exposed jagged reefs while further out to sea, Common Guillemots dived for fish accompanied by a large flock of Black-headed Gulls which dipped down to collect bits of fishy debris. It was time to head back to the main road and as we did so, we came across a group of eight male Goosanders, seven of which were still in eclipse plumage and yet to obtain their beautiful white bodies.

It was time to get some refreshments now, so we drove into Lochgilphead where we eventually found a suitable café for sandwiches and hot drinks and also found a small group of Little Egrets in a marshy area by the town.

We continued north until we reached Oban where we had a few hours to explore this 'gateway to the isles' before catching our ferry across to Craignure port on the Isle of Mull.

It was an uneventful and brief crossing and we arrived in Craignure and drove the short distance to our hotel in time for a wash and brush up and then a welcome evening meal.

Day 5

Sunday 17th October

We'd had a long day on the 16th, so decided to have a slightly later start this morning, having our breakfast at 8am and leaving for our first exploration of Mull a little after 9am. We travelled south along the road to Duart Castle in the rather dreich weather. Often there's a White-tailed Eagle in this area but unfortunately, we drew a blank. Instead, though, we started finding the first of large flocks of Redwings which were pouring into various berry-laden bushes.

We drove past Lochdon and towards Grasspoint. En route we crossed over a small steep bridge where a Common Kingfisher was seen lurking on a low stone by the stream. Further up the hill we noticed a group of Red Deer. Stopping to give them a good look we found that the group comprised six hinds and a fine stag which was keeping a tight grip on his harem. More Redwings were appearing from all angles and a small, gnarled, lichen-covered Rowan tree was providing succour for a good number of these very smart winter thrushes.

Our route down to the sea was temporarily blocked by some stolid bullocks before some expert cattle handling from one of group persuaded them to move to pastures anew.

We felt it was time to get down to some serious Otter seeking so we made our way to Loch Spelve and drove carefully along the loch side, straining our eyes to catch a glimpse of a moving 'V' in the water or a shape among the boulders. Before too long we had success. An Otter was swimming along close to the shore. We stopped and watched it for a little while before it dived. We waited patiently for it to return but clearly it was feeling a little shy as we never saw it again. We swung round to the other side of the loch where we saw a couple of keen photographers stalking along through the boulders. We were pretty sure we knew what they were looking for and, sure enough, as we drove slowly along, we could see an Otter swimming just off the shore. We were able to find a suitable parking place and had excellent views of this exciting amphibious mammal as it swam and dived close to the water's edge. After a little while we noticed there were in fact two Otters and one of them emerged onto the shore and spent some time rolling around, grooming and generally having a good time. We chatted to the photographers who told us the Otter, christened 'Mr Nice Guy', was a real trouper seemingly very used to people and indeed perhaps even a bit of an exhibitionist. He certainly put on a fabulous show for us.

We carried on to the end of the road where we found yet another Otter! This one was close to a small pier and also was on land for a short time while we watched it from our bus. We retraced our footsteps where Mr Nice Guy was still doing his stuff and we watched him again before reluctantly realizing that we needed to move on to get to our lunch venue.

We moved back round Loch Spelve before heading west along the shores of Loch Uisg, where we came across a couple of Fallow Deer, and down to Lochbuie and the Old Post Office. Here we had a wonderful light lunch with the scones getting particularly good reviews. Out on the loch itself we found a few Great Cormorants and European Shags but most excitingly, a lovely Great Northern Diver still in good summer plumage.

Our next stage was to drive back onto the main road and through Glen More. We had just started going along the pass when we saw a handful of hinds with, inevitably, their very mindful and attentive stag. From further down the valley, we could hear the roaring of another stag. A little further up the road we found another group of Red Deer and watched as the stag did its bit of roaring but we all agreed that the hidden stag somewhere in the valley had superior lung power.

We were searching the crags as we drove along in the hope to find an eagle. Eventually our hard work was repaid as a distinctive looking shape on a rocky outcrop eventually, with the aid of our telescope, turned out to be a Golden Eagle. We watched it for some 20 minutes as it surveyed the landscape intently. We hoped that it would spy a likely prey item and that we'd see it fly down but sadly, nothing attracted its attention enough to merit expending any energy so eventually we decided to leave it and head across to Loch Scridain.

The light was starting to go by now and the loch didn't reveal anything beside a few Long-tailed Tits in some fringing trees so we turned round and headed back through the immensely impressive pass of Glen More. There were more Red Deer on show, but nothing else of great import, so we just made our way back to our hotel admiring the beautiful landscapes as we did so.

Day 6

Monday 18th October

This was already our last full day on Mull, so we decided that we really needed to pull out the stops and find a White-tailed Eagle. Sadly, the weather didn't look as if it was going to be very promising, so we headed off fairly early, going north to Salen and then heading across the short central section of the island to Loch na Keal. We drove slowly along the north shore of the loch looking for our quarry in the taller trees, but the wind was strong and there was driving rain so we felt that perhaps any eagles would be lower down. Common Buzzards, however, seemed to be revelling in the conditions and we saw quite a few just hanging almost motionless in the stiff winds.

The wind was in the south and west so we moved to the south shore hoping for a little shelter, but any difference was pretty negligible. Great Cormorants and European Shags were dotted around on the rocks but eventually we saw an altogether more substantial shape on a low island. It was a White-tailed Eagle. Through the telescope we could see the bulk and power of the bird as it sat horizontal into the wind. The eagles will often lurk around on these islands waiting for an Otter to do the hard work before diving in to grab something. We were able to see the white tail of our bird which confirmed we were looking at an adult.

We drove further round and found another White-tailed Eagle but this time a fair bit nearer. Once again, we got into the shelter of the bus and put the telescope up which enabled us to see the strong yellow beak and very white tail of our bird.

Buoyed by our success and the relentless nature of the weather we decided that it would be good to retire for an early lunch and to explore the 'capital' of the island – Tobermory. On the way, just past Salen, we found some nearby Red-breasted Mergansers and Harbour Seals before heading on again for our lunch stop. At Tobermory we split up to explore, with most of us ending up at the very interesting museum and some dropping in to the

local whale/dolphin society HQ and hearing some fascinating information about the number of cetaceans that are seen in this area of Scotland.

After our lunch break, we made our way back to Loch na Keal. This time our search of the south shore produced not eagles, but otters. Our first sighting was beside a small private jetty, and we watched the Otter swimming around and fishing for a good 15 minutes or more. We drove a short distance round the bay when we saw another Otter (or possibly the same one which had relocated), this time swimming to land with a very substantial fish in its jaws. It climbed out onto some low rocks and then proceeded to make short work of this meal. We continued along the road which hugged the shoreline and passed through some very impressive landscapes with huge cliffs towering above us on one side and the fabulous Atlantic vistas stretching out on the other.

A field held some unusual Zwartbles sheep with their chocolate brown bodies, white socks and tail end plus a white stripe down the front of the head – very striking! Our route now took us up and over to the north shore of Loch Scridain where we had our seventh Otter sighting of the trip. This animal was fishing a little way offshore and we watched as he dived and swam gradually getting closer to the shore. We followed him in but then lost him among the dense shoreline vegetation.

However, it was now getting increasingly misty, so it was time to drive once more through the highly atmospheric Glen More and back to our hotel for more listing, a drink or two and then another lovely dinner.

Day 7

Tuesday 19th October

We had a little bit of time before we needed to get into the queue for our ferry, so a small number of us decided to have another look around and see what we could find, while others relaxed in the hotel or went for a local walk by the loch.

We drove down to Loch Don where we had good views of Eurasian Teal and Wigeon and a nice vignette of three waders in close proximity: Common Redshank and Eurasian Curlew feeding next to each other and accompanied by a new bird for the trip – Common Greenshank. We drove back down the Grasspoint road where again we saw large flocks of Redwing pouring out of trees and berry laden bushes. Down in the valley we had good views of a Red Deer stag in very close attendance to a hind which was lying down in the rushes. Nearby another couple of his harem were standing in attendance.

After our last quick trip on Mull, we headed back to the hotel to collect the rest of the group and then were off on the ferry back to Oban. The crossing produced the usual Northern Gannets, Black-legged Kittiwakes and Common Gulls, but the highlight was a swift fly past of a piratical looking Arctic Skua.

Two of our group were heading back separately so on arrival into Oban we bade them a fond farewell and continued our journey back to Glasgow. Our drive through the spectacular scenery was otherwise uneventful with the usual suspects of Common Buzzards, Eurasian Magpies etc though a definite highlight was when a Red Squirrel scampered across the road in front of us to add itself to our mammal list.

After a brief stop at the famous Green Welly, we arrived back in Paisley where we were able to say our full goodbyes and the group could hop onto the train which took them quickly back to Glasgow Central and thence home.

We'd enjoyed a fabulous trip with some classic Scottish weather and some brilliant wildlife including seven sightings of Otters and nine different species of birds of prey. My thanks to the group for being such fun to be with and making the trip the great success that it was.

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Checklists

Birds

	I=Introduced, H = Heard, L = Leader only		October						
	Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Brent (Brant) Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>			20				
2	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				10	20	✓	✓
3	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>		✓	5000+				
4	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>		✓					
6	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		20	100				
7	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2	2	6	✓			✓
8	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		12	35				
9	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓	✓			1	✓
10	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>			2				
12	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			✓				
14	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓		30	200+			✓
15	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		L					
16	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>				6		6	
17	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓		30	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
19	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓		2	✓	4		✓
21	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓			1	1		
22	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓					
23	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					✓		
24	Slavonian (Horned) Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>						1	
25	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓				
27	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			3				
28	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		2					
30	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			1				
31	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			✓				
32	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		10					
33	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		35					
34	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	H	4
35	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>							1
36	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		✓		✓			✓
37	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>		2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		1		✓	✓	6	✓
40	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>							L
42	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>		6		✓		1	✓
43	Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>		1		4			
44	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		L		1			
45	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>		3			1		
46	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		✓		✓			✓

	I=Introduced, H = Heard, L = Leader only		October						
	Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
47	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	2		✓	✓	✓	✓
48	European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				5			
51	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>					1		
52	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			1				
53	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1					
54	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			1				
55	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		1	2			2	
56	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	3		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					1		
58	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>						H	
59	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1		3	2	
60	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			2				
61	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1					
62	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1	2			1
63	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓						✓
64	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		3					
65	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
66	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Carion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓						✓
68	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
69	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		6	8			6	
70	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		H		1	H		
71	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					4	H	
72	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H					
73	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			2	H	1		
74	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>				1	2		
76	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			4	6	12	1	✓
77	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>					100's	✓	✓
78	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			H		✓	1	
79	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		H	✓	✓	✓	✓	
80	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		1	✓		12		
81	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			H	H	✓		
83	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					2		
84	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>		✓	✓	✓			
85	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
86	European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>				4	4	6	
87	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
88	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>							2
89	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>			6				
90	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		40	✓	✓			
91	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	6	1	10	✓			
92	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			1				

Mammals

I=Introduced		October						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		1					
European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓		✓		
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>							1
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>					4	3	
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	1	1					
Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>			2	2	1	4	
European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			10				
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		1			30	10	4
Fallow Deer - I	<i>Dama dama</i>					4		