

Winter Birds of Dumfries & Galloway

Naturetrek Tour Report

15th – 19th November 2021



Tree Sparrow by Charlotte Weddell



Whooper Swans by Moira Fell



Pale-bellied Brent Geese by Charlotte Weddell



Hen Harrier Roosters by Duncan Stevenson

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Summary

Geographically central in the UK, Dumfries & Galloway is home to the northernmost of southern species and the southernmost of northern species of a whole range of biodiversity, including several birds. The Solway Firth, and Loch Ryan are renowned for their wintering waterfowl, while the mosaic of farmland and low-lying moorland attract a range of raptors in winter, including Hen Harriers. Blessed with mostly dry weather and mild conditions, the group enjoyed a wonderful few days' birding that delivered a total of 90 bird species seen plus one heard.

In addition to the magnificent Svalbard Barnacle Geese, exclusive to the Solway, wonderful views of Greenland White-fronted and Pale-bellied Brent Geese were enjoyed, together with a few Pink-footed Geese and Icelandic Greylags. The Whooper Swan feed at WWT Caerlaverock was a sight to remember, whilst RSPB Mersehead Reserve provided a range of species from Pintail and Shoveler to Tree Sparrow. A hunting peregrine flashed past at Threave Wetlands before perching obligingly atop Archibald the Grim's impressive 14th century castle on its island in the River Dee. Then there was RSPB Ken-Dee Marshes Reserve and the breath-taking spectacle of around 100 Red Kites swooping down for food at the nearby feeding station.

Loch Ryan was a delight and superb views were obtained of some 200 Pale-bellied Brent Geese feeding alongside more numerous Wigeon and a few waders along the shore, with striking Greater Scaup just behind. Moving round to deeper water, we were thrilled by several Slavonian Grebes, with Common Scoter, Red-breasted Merganser and Eider close inshore and Red-Throated Divers further out. On the west side of the loch we picked up three gorgeous Long-tailed Ducks and a couple of Bramblings, before continuing on to a communal hen harrier roost. A cracking finale was provided by close views of more (100+) Greenland White-fronts, some 200 Lapwings and two ringtail Hen Harriers arriving to their communal roost.

Historical attractions in the passing included Sweetheart Abbey, Threave Castle, Southernness Lighthouse, Dervorgilla's Bridge and Dalry Motte. Comfortable accommodation, superb cuisine and hospitality were all enjoyed at the award-winning Clachan Inn, and all combined with stunning birdlife and scenery to deliver a truly memorable few days in good company.

Day 1

Monday 15th November

Six of the party were met in early afternoon at the railway station in Dumfries and we were soon heading west towards Galloway and our accommodation in St John's Town of Dalry, a small village nestling among the hills in the Glenkens. A sunny, dry, windless day accentuated the rich autumn colours, with many leaves still on the deciduous trees and hawthorn hedges. North of Crocketford lies a more interesting farmland mosaic, with rough areas of scrub pasture with Bog Myrtle, and here and there some Black and Belted Galloway cattle. A single Red Kite perched in a Rowan Tree overhanging the road – the windless day was not conducive to flight. As we approached the Glenkens towards Balmacellan, the lofty hills of the Rhinns of Kells stood out against the bright sky and we were soon meeting the rest of the group and checking into our comfortable accommodation at the Clachan Inn, Dalry.

From there, we drove south through New Galloway and alongside Loch Ken to Loch Stroan and the splendid granite viaduct that formerly carried the old 'Paddy line' to Portpatrick before Beeching's infamous railway closures in the mid 1960s. Passing through some of the most ruggedly beautiful country in Galloway, this line was the setting for Hannay's escape in John Buchan's celebrated novel: *The 39 steps*. It was also an area favoured by the late wildlife artist and author, Donald Watson, who painted many of his classic Hen Harrier and waterfowl pictures here. A few Goldeneyes were diving out in the middle of the loch, but sadly no Hen Harriers were spotted this evening. A few Siskins, Chaffinches, Wrens and Robins called as the late afternoon sun sunk beneath the horizon and everyone enjoyed the fresh tranquillity of the scene as we looked across the Black Water of Dee in the fading light. Then it was back to the open log fires of the Clachan and their superb cuisine and hospitality.

Day 2

Tuesday 16th November

After a hearty breakfast, we set off south towards the Solway and its wintering waterfowl.

We were soon through the grey granite town of Dalbeattie and on the hill road towards Caulkerbush, we stopped for brief views of a Red Squirrel enjoying mild conditions by the roadside. RSPB's Mersehead Reserve comprises some 460 hectares of open freshwater, various wetland habitats, managed farmland, merse (saltmarsh), woodland and dunes, together with an additional 700 hectares of intertidal mud and sandflats. The site has good numbers of breeding waders and wildfowl in spring and is home to thousands of Svalbard Barnacle Geese and other northern wildfowl in winter, whilst a traditional arable rotation ensures good numbers of farmland passerines throughout the year. We arrived at the reserve entrance to a flock of over one thousand Svalbard Barnacle Geese in the first field. As we enjoyed their social chattering and frenetic feeding motion across the sward, a Sparrowhawk flew overhead and a Mistle Thrush (Skittery Feltie here) noisily proclaimed its berry possessions behind us.

Site Manager Colin gave us an informative introduction to the reserve and invited us through to the visitor centre's viewing room where a couple of Tree Sparrows were among the passerine throng on and around the nearby feeders. Strikingly close views of more Barnacle Geese were also enjoyed along the short walk to the Meida hide – the geese have always been relatively more confiding at Mersehead, possibly because rigorous screening of the paths has never been undertaken. Curlews and Lapwing flew past as we walked, whilst the constant wheezing of Redwings reminded us of the importance of hedgerow berries. From the hide we saw an array of waterfowl including good numbers of Pintail, Teal, Wigeon, Shoveler, Mallard, Lapwing and several distant Canada Geese. With care, a few Roe Deer could also be seen chewing away in ground cover. The movement of geese and Lapwing over the site was fairly constant, whilst an adult Red Kite with granite grey head perched in a dead tree on the wetland edge. The back of this hide holds two large murals of waterfowl in wetland painted by well-known wildlife artist, John Threlfall. The group were greatly impressed by these and indeed, they are worth a visit on their own. The other hide, not visited today, holds an earlier and more extensive Threlfall panel.

On to Southernness Point and one of Scotland's oldest lighthouses (1748), which tried its best to shelter us from the strong south-westerly wind that swept up the Solway. A few Redshanks, Ringed Plover, Turnstones, Curlews and Oystercatchers were about, while a few Little Egrets contrasted against the dark seaweed, but the highlight for some was a fleeting Merlin which flashed overhead borne on the strong wind. Southernness is a good spot for

Purple Sandpiper, but none were seen in the blustery few minutes we spent sheltering behind the lighthouse before walking the short distance back to the vehicles.

Driving up the Nith Estuary, we were soon passing lofty heather-clad Criffell on the left and the impressive ruin of Sweetheart Abbey on the right. Established in the late 13th century by Lady Dervorgilla, wife of John Balliol, this Cistercian seat gave rise to the name of the adjacent village of New Abbey, which has been so-called ever since! After lunch in Dumfries, we continued on to WWT Caerlaverock for the swan feed at 2pm. Grain is put out twice daily in front of a large, heated centre, much to the delight of an impressive assemblage of wildfowl and admiring visitors. The wildfowl are truly wild, and many have come from as far as Iceland and Arctic Russia to take advantage of this welcome provision. Dozens of Whooper Swans were the presiding stars, with a supporting cast of Wigeon, Mallard, Teal, Moorhen and a few Tufted Duck.

From the eastern tower hide we enjoyed a marvellous elevated all-round panorama of the reserve. Often a great place from which to pick up falcons and harriers, we saw none today, but there were always Barnacle geese, Wigeon and Roe Deer to keep us busy, whilst a single Pink-footed Goose and Little Grebe added to our bird list. We ended the daylight in the Folly Pond Hide, where a group of Whooper Swans were communicating with each other in modulated, haunting whoops and honks. The fading light seemed to accentuate the striking yellow panels on their bills as they bowed and edged around the pond. We also enjoyed fairly close views of two Black-tailed Godwits, which overwinter on the Solway in small numbers. One of them obligingly shifted position, revealing its diagnostic black tail band and white rump. The drive back offered a glimpse on the way of the floodlit Dervorgilla's Bridge over the River Nith in Dumfries, Scotland's oldest multiple arched bridge (under construction in 1431).

Warm fires and another superb dinner at the Clachan were enjoyed by everyone.

Day 3

Wednesday 17th November

Three Red Kites circled low over the village as we emerged from the Clachan, but smurry rain and a leaden sky threatened. However, it was brighter to the south, dry and more promising as we arrived at National Trust for Scotland's (NTS) Threave Wetlands Reserve near Castle Douglas.

NTS have recently acquired control of the agricultural fields and this has opened up some new routes, providing care is taken to avoid the friendly but powerful Belted Galloway cattle, one of which had a recently-born and very cute calf as we availed ourselves of one of the new paths towards the River Dee. A powerful Peregrine came hurtling past in front of us on a mission, scattering Jackdaws, Rooks and Wood Pigeons a little downstream. Presently it returned empty-handed at low level to arc up and perch obligingly atop one of the corners of Archibald the Grim's magnificent 14th century square castle tower, affording us frame-filling views in the telescopes. Both Peregrines and Ospreys breed here and, though the latter have long since departed for Africa, we could see their nest platforms nearby offering early hope of the spring to come.

An unexpected Great-crested Grebe gave close views on the Dee, whilst a Willow Tit buzzed faintly up ahead in the floodbank scrub. It buzzed again and hung very briefly below a mossy Hawthorn limb before flying off ahead of us, but unfortunately the group was necessarily strung out and unsighted on the linear path and no more was seen of the bird. However, we were soon enjoying our first distant views of Greenland White-fronted

Geese with distinctive black bars on their bellies and white surrounds to the bases of their orange bills. There are two small flocks of these near globally-threatened and scarce geese in Galloway, but they can be very elusive and it was good to get on them so easily. Better views were obtained from nearby hides as we sheltered from a slight squall, and then again from atop a gentle rise which gave a panoramic view over the reserve and its environs. Blackpark Marsh, seen from the hides, held hundreds of ducks including Wigeon, Pintail and Teal, which at one point were put to flight, probably by some raptor unseen by us. Flocks of both Pink-footed and Greylag Geese were about, as were more Roe Deer and several Reed Buntings as we made our way back to the vehicles. Of course, several Red Kites and a Buzzard or two were about most of the time.

From Threave we soon covered the few miles back up the River Dee to RSPB's Ken-Dee Marshes Reserve. The open water and marshes here and at Threave are designated Special Protection Areas under the European Birds Directive on account of their important populations of wintering Greenland White-fronted and Icelandic Greylag Geese. Unfortunately, both hides at RSPB Ken-Dee were closed for structural repair, but as this site is the best in Scotland for Willow Tit, we went in to check the nut feeders which often attract them. Sadly, we were unlucky today and none showed, though several Nuthatches, Coal, Blue and Great Tits were all about the feeders, whilst a glorious group of about 40 jauntily bouncing Siskins alighted on Alders and Birks and showed well in the ever-brightening light.

An attractive single-track road took us the mile or two to Laurieston and nearby Bellymack Hill Farm Red Kite Feeding Station, where we arrived in good time to enjoy our packed lunches, refreshments and cakes in the spacious visitor centre, before feeding time at 2pm. The feeding station had modest beginnings and was established back in 2003 as part of the highly acclaimed and award-winning Galloway Kite Trail, established by the RSPB in partnership with Forestry Commission and local businesses, with funding support from Scottish Natural Heritage etc. Such has been the success of the project that the original hide was extended and eventually replaced with the visitor centre, in front of which owner Anne Johnstone puts out scraps of meat for the kites at 2pm on nearly every day of the year. The ensuing spectacle is simply spellbinding as over 100 Red Kites come swooshing down to deftly grasp these morsels and sweep back up in a succession of mesmerising dives. When not actively engaged in this amazing tumbling display, provided there is a breeze as there was on this occasion, the kites hang effortlessly overhead calling to each other. As things settled down, some of us followed a trail to the top of Bellymack Hill, which provided panoramic views over the mosaic of farmland, forests and lochs of the surrounding area. Ravens had been strangely absent up until this point on the tour, but we now saw one above the mass of kites overhead, and then seven together right overhead on top of the hill, prukking noisily as only they can. We were also rewarded by a pair of Stonechats on bracken and then by a lovely Grey Wagtail about a small pigsty by the visitor centre.

A twenty minute or so drive saw us back and relaxing before another superb dinner at the Clachan and so ended another cracking day birdwatching in excellent company.

Day 4

Thursday 18th November

Although the weather forecast was promising, the sky was heavily overcast when we set out and sadly obscured the high hills and craigs as we headed west from New Galloway along the Queen's Way, which follows the route of the old Edinburgh to Portpatrick road, one of the ancient pilgrims' ways to Whithorn. Our destination was

Loch Ryan by Stranraer and we were soon into rough grass, Bog Myrtle and Willow scrub along the roadsides and open areas of Galloway Forest Park in the Galloway and Southern Ayrshire (UNESCO) Biosphere Reserve.

We crossed the River Cree into Wigtownshire and continued west across The Moors, as this part of 'the shire' is called. A variety of corvids and gulls were seen along the way, together with a few Buzzards here and there. Wigtownshire has some of the most extensive peatlands in Europe, sadly many of them planted over with alien conifers in the 1970s and 80s, but a few of the remaining open blanket bogs have been now been protected as SSSIs and Special Areas of Conservation under the EU Habitats Directive. Most have colourful names, like Derskelpin Moss, which we passed by.

After a brief comfort and provisions break at Morrisons, we were soon down on the seafront of Stranraer at the celebrated Bishop's Burn, which often attracts a good array of birds, and today was no exception. Over 100 Pale-bellied Brent Geese were strung out along the edge of the high tide, providing fantastic views in good light. There was a supporting cast of literally hundreds of Wigeon, a few Mallard, Red-breasted Mergansers, Shelduck and, also close in, a fair number of Greater Scaup. Loch Ryan is one of the best places in the UK to see this species and such close views provide a comforting contrast to seeing them bobbing up and down miles away on a rough sea. On the shore right in front of us were Oystercatchers, Redshank, Turnstone, Lapwing and Curlew, which were in company with Black-headed, Common and Herring Gulls. We didn't see any Mediterranean Gulls, but they are often seen here, as are other rarer gulls. This was great and exciting birding as many in the group got their best ever views of some of these birds. This continued as we drove a little further east along the seafront, stopping to spot lots more of the species we'd already seen, together with over 50 Mute Swans and a Cormorant and Shag or two on the sea. The fields behind the shore held dozens each of Curlew, Lapwing and Oystercatcher, all awaiting the turning of the tide and its retreating bounty.

Loch Ryan is very exposed and can be very windy, but we were blessed by dry and fairly mild conditions for November and further on towards Leffnoll Point we set up the telescopes and enjoyed some brilliant views of at least 6 Slavonian Grebes, many more Red-breasted Mergansers, a few Common Scoter, Eider, Shags, several Goldeneyes, Red-throated Divers, Great-crested Grebes and a single Black Guillemot. All were delighted by the quality of the views of what can be some difficult species. A Raven even dropped into the field opposite to say a loud hello.

Before lunch and with the tide still high, we moved round to the Wig, near Kirkcolm, on the western shore of Loch Ryan, where Wig Bay is renowned for a variety of waterfowl. Some 50 or so Pale-bellied Brent Geese were scattered along the distant shore as we arrived, but our attention was immediately drawn to 3 magnificent Long-tailed Ducks diving out in the bay, but staying on the surface long enough to give everyone brilliant views of the almost impossibly long tails of the males, which fluttered in the breeze. Some of the group had seen this species in Iceland, or as distant specks on inland reservoirs, but here they were in front of them in the UK in all their glory. For good measure, a couple of Bramblings buzzed in and perched in a tree just behind us; against the light, but close enough to see the amber wing panels and white rumps. Then it was back to our lunch stop at Driftwood Café, in Agnew Park, overlooking the small marina at the west end of Stranraer seafront. This certainly lived up again to its reputation for good food, well-served at reasonable prices.

We left Stranraer and stopped briefly at a couple of inland lochs, hoping for Coot (!), but none were seen and this species has become extremely local and inexplicably scarce across much of the country. However, we were

compensated by a nice raft of Tufted Ducks, some Wigeon and a couple of Little Grebes. The farmland thereabouts still retains a mixed arable component, including some spring sown cereals, which makes them very attractive to a range of passerines in autumn and winter. We didn't have time to linger, though, and had to be content with continuing good numbers of Redwings and Chaffinches as we continued on to overlook some fields often favoured by geese and waders. A quick stop soon revealed over 200 Lapwings, scattered through with Starlings, but, unusually for here, no Golden Plovers this day. However, just opposite were about 110 Greenland White-fronted Geese in a field alongside a wee lochan surrounded by Teal, Wigeon, Mallard and probably other species, but in truth we didn't have time to go through them all as we were intent on making the most of the light while it was still good. We contented ourselves with more telescope-filling views of the whitefronts, so scarce in mainland UK and greatly appreciated by all.

Several Buzzards were seen as we drove on to overlook a favoured communal roosting area for Hen Harriers and we were soon peeling our eyes to catch any fleeting movement that might become one of these spectacular raptors. A quick scan of fenceposts and other likely perches revealed yet another Buzzard, but no harrier; though two Stonechats that fluttered between fence-wires and the tops of umbellifers were very nice. A Kestrel then appeared hovering right in front of us and indeed stayed in the area until we left, its relatively big eyes making most of the fading light.

In calm conditions it takes much more effort to fly a distance to roost and Hen Harriers are usually in low numbers or even absent in such conditions. However, today there was a light to moderate south-westerly wind and, sure enough, a magnificent brown ringtail Hen Harrier appeared in front of us as if from nowhere. Perhaps it had been perched up unseen right enough, but in any case we now watched spellbound as it moved here and there low over the rushes and other rank vegetation of the roost area, its distinctive white rump (or ringtail) catching the light and helping us to follow it against willow and other scrub behind. It looked big enough to be a female, though the smaller immature males are also brown ringtails before their grey adult plumage develops in their second calendar year. No adult males were seen this afternoon, but a second ringtail appeared over the roosting area and for a few seconds both harriers were seen together before they split up and slipped from view. We stayed on for a few minutes, savouring the open landscape and natural wildness of the habitat before us, the low light seemingly accentuated by the yellowing Purple Moor Grass.

And for most so ended the ornithological delights of a really super day, whilst some were lucky enough to spot a Barn Owl by the roadside on the drive back to St John's Town of Dalry. Back at the Clachan the evening log session saw the species list considerably expanded by the varied ornithological delights of Loch Ryan and its environs, and another delicious dinner was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Day 5

Friday 19th November

This was our last day and we enjoyed a slightly later breakfast before bidding farewell to two of the party who left to drive back south and avoid the worst of the weekend traffic. The rest of us headed out for a leisurely stroll through a lofty Lime Tree avenue to the kirkyard overlooking the Water of Ken, just behind the Clachan, with views up Garroch Glen to the Rhinns of Kells hills beyond. Various historical features were interpreted on a dry bright morning that was a little cooler than of late. Several Red Kites were about, and the village Jackdaws were in pairs on their favoured rooftops as they are throughout the year. A Heron flapped lazily across the holm below us towards the Ken, where wheezing Redwings and chuckling Fieldfares were on the haws.

From there we drove a mile or so up the attractive Garroch Glen and set off from a Victorian walled garden on a walk through Garroch Oak Wood (Site of Special Scientific Interest). A Great Spotted Woodpecker was heard chipping from somewhere high up, but we never did see it. However, we emerged from the oaks to catch several Jays amongst hawthorns on the woodland edge. This species is very common in the area, but we'd somehow managed to miss them hitherto, whereas here they were showing very well in bright light and rasping away characteristically. Wax caps and other attractive fungi were spotted along the track, before a fine Goldcrest showed well, hanging upside down on a Birk overhead. We'd heard plenty, but this was the first we'd seen properly all week, though strangely there was no sign of their frequent companions in this season, Long-tailed Tits.

Back at the Clachan we offered our respective thanks and farewells to our hosts and motored via Balmaclellan, Corsock and Glenkiln byways towards Dumfries. A few more Red Kites and Buzzards were seen along the way, as were several Pheasants, Tufted Ducks and a first Red-legged Partridge for the week. In terms of incongruity, a single Black Swan (introduced species) on Glenkiln reservoir was on a par with what appeared to be the sole remaining Henry Moore sculpture in these parts. His magnificent bronze *King and Queen* disappeared some years ago, prompting the understandable removal by the landowners of several other sculptures including one by Rodin.

We stopped by the River Nith in Dumfries, where a couple of male Goosanders, fresh back from their moulting excursion to Norway, were displaying to several females. Then on to Dumfries Railway Station in good time to say our farewells and go on our various ways after a super few days' birding in good weather for the time of year. The highlights were many and each had their own, but included good company, laughs and wonderful food.

Thank you to the staff of the Clachan Inn for their hospitality and delicious food, and of course to all the group for making this such an enjoyable holiday.

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	I=Introduced		November				
	Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19
1	Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					✓
2	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Pale bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>				✓	
4	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		✓	✓		✓
5	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>		✓			
6	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	
7	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>		✓	✓	✓	
8	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>			c100	C110	
9	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓	✓	
10	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		✓	✓	✓	
11	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓		✓	
12	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓			
13	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓	✓	✓	
14	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		✓	✓		
16	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓		✓	✓
18	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>				✓	
19	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>				✓	
20	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				✓	
21	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>					3
22	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	✓		✓	✓	
23	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			✓	✓	✓
24	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				✓	
25	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>		✓	✓	✓	
26	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓			
29	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		1		2	
30	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			1	✓	
31	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>					C6
32	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		✓		✓	
33	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓		✓	
34	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓			
35	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓		✓	
36	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		2			
37	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓		✓	
38	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓			
39	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓		✓	
40	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓		✓	✓
41	Common (Mew) Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>				1	
44	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				✓	
45	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>				✓	
46	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓	
47	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓	✓	✓

	I=Introduced		November				
	Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19
48	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓		✓	
49	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1		1	
50	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				2	
51	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	100+	✓	✓
52	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					H
54	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1	1	
55	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		1			
56	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			1		
57	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>				1	
58	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>					✓
59	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓		✓	✓
60	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>				✓	
64	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			✓	✓	✓
65	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			✓	✓	✓
	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>			H		
66	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	H				✓
69	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			✓		✓
71	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>			✓		✓
74	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		✓			✓
76	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			1	2	
78	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		2			
80	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			✓	✓	✓
81	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			1		
82	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			✓	✓	✓
83	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			✓	✓	
84	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Brambling	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				2	
86	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			✓		
87	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓		
88	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				✓	
89	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		✓	
90	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	H		50		✓
91	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			3		

Mammals

1	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				1	
2	European Hare	<i>Lepus eurpaeus</i>				1	
3	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	I=Introduced Scientific name	November				
			15	16	17	18	19
4	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		1			

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