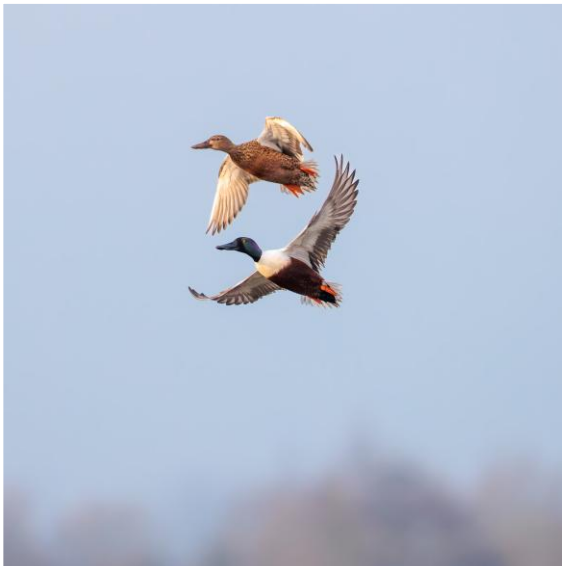


Tour Report Somerset Levels in Winter 19 – 22 January 2025

Shovelers



Starling murmuration



Water rail



Turnstones



Compiled by Mike Dilger

Sunday 19 January 2025

Day 1: Meet-up at the hotel – North Chine Drove and Shapwick NNR

The group met up just after lunch at the wonderfully warm and hospitable home of Sarah, the owner of Worth House Hotel. Situated just west of the city of Wells, our accommodation for the trip is perfectly positioned for visiting a whole host of wonderful wildlife sites across the Levels. Following introductions, a chat about the hotel and a brief discussion about the itinerary, Mike Dilger (MD) set off with all six guests for a few hours of birding before dusk, with the plan to culminate the day's watching at the starling murmuration.



While loading up the minibus, MD picked up the call of a raven, with two seen flying over Worth House, which we all took as a good omen! Heading across the Levels, via North Chile Drove, we immediately came across a flock of at least 40 cattle egrets, with MD explaining that nowhere in the country would the group be able to observe such a large flock of this species, with the Levels often labelled the 'Egret Capital of Great Britain'. The afternoon's weather was cold and overcast, with very little wind, making for good spotting conditions.

Heading towards the main road, we next spotted a single and distant great white egret, while the first raptor of the trip - a buzzard - was perched in a roadside tree a little further along. Heading south, our second raptor, this being a female kestrel, was picked up atop a telegraph pole, with collared doves also noted while passing through the small Levels' village of Meare. Parking up at the RSPB Ham Wall carpark, a great-spotted woodpecker flew over the carpark, before we crossed over the road and onto Shapwick NNR, where the murmuration had last been reported. Walking slowly west, we soon moved out into the open reedbed and almost immediately picked up a pair of stonechat. The male was spotted first, with the female a little further back and along the edge of the reeds. The stonechat pair delighted all as they obligingly posed for the photographers, with a wren also noted nearby.

A little further along the track, the trip's first marsh harrier (a female) was observed while quartering the reedbed, whereupon a male was picked up shortly afterwards. With both birds simultaneously in the air, this enabled the guests to clearly see the distinct plumage differences in this sexually dimorphic species. Reaching the open water just north of the Tower Hide, the trip's first wildfowl then revealed themselves. Wigeon and gadwall were probably the most numerous species present, while plenty of coot, shoveler and mallard were also observed. To add to the fine spectacle, all the ducks looked fabulous in their newly acquired breeding plumage. Meanwhile tucked into the reeds at the back of the open water a few teal were noted, while a flock of carrion crows passed overhead.

Carrying on along the main track, we briefly stopped near Noah's Lake to the south, enabling MD to pick out a few distant pintails, with the help of his scope, from in amongst the far more numerous gadwall and wigeon. While observing the pintail, a much closer great white egret was then picked up, allowing all to see the yellow bill and black legs so characteristic of this species, in addition to its size.

While waiting for the starlings to arrive, MD also managed to locate two whooper swans out on Noah's lake, which always represents a good find on the Levels. A few grey herons were also picked up during our wait, while audio entertainment was provided by at least two water rails 'sharming' from the reeds and a single Cetti's warbler. The numerous cormorants which roost on and around Noah's Lake represented another addition to the trip list, with a number additionally noted when they occasionally flew past.

Slowly, but surely the starlings finally began to gather, with the body of the flock appearing to congregate further to the north-east of the reserve. As more birds joined this main flock it became obvious that there were roosts that still held a very healthy number, with MD estimating the population to be around half a million. Marsh harriers could also be seen trying to pluck starlings off the reeds, while a single female

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sparrowhawk was also spotted by a sharp-eyed guest. Despite the starlings being a touch more distant than we would have liked, they nevertheless put on a terrific show, with MD commenting on the length of time the birds spent up in the air being unusual. However, after around 20 minutes, the flock eventually dropped down to the roost and out of sight, leaving us to walk back to the carpark in the gathering gloom. On our return, water rails could be heard once more from the reeds, while we additionally flushed a couple of noisy blackbirds from the path.

With the evening having suddenly turned surprisingly cold, we were all delighted to arrive back at Worth House, which allowed everyone to warm up before reuniting in the lounge. Enjoying both a glass of wine and some nibbles left out by our gracious hosts, we then proceeded to compile the afternoon's checklist. Invited through to the dining room, a delicious dinner courtesy of Sarah and the team was then served up, which was of course washed down by more red wine, with great conversation around the table keeping us well entertained until our beds called.

Monday 20 January 2025

Day 2: Westhay Moor Drove, Catcott Complex SWT Reserve, Ham Wall RSPB, Tealham Moor and Meare

After our first 'full English Worth House breakfast' we reconvened at the minibus for a day on various Levels' reserves to the north of the Polden Hills. The first bird of note, *en route*, was a mistle thrush, which MD observed while feeding on some mistletoe berries. Heading down onto Godney Moor, the very same group of cattle egrets were once again present on North Chine Drove. However, this time we instead headed a little further south along Westhay Moor Drive, which also doubles up as the southern boundary of the similarly-named National Nature Reserve.

Yet more cattle egrets were spotted feeding in some pasture fields here while being closely watched by a buzzard perched in a nearby tree. To the south of the road, the mostly flooded fields also held good numbers of mute swans, along with the feral goose duo of Canadas and greylags. Stopping by Lewis Drove, MD then parked up the minibus to allow the group to scan down a rhyne where a few little egrets, a single great white egret and a grey heron had been spotted. MD then managed to find a kingfisher perched on a branch arcing above the rhyne, while three or four chiffchaff were also observed as they continually moved between the hedge-line and the field, along with a few chaffinches.

On closer inspection, the field was thronging with birds, as blackbirds and redwings were added to the day's list before three Egyptian geese then flew past. While continuing to scan the field, a flock of around 30 lapwings flew past, while in the field at least twenty or thirty pied wagtails were feeding. MD then managed to pick out a single grey wagtail from amongst the pied throng - which is considered a decidedly uncommon bird on the Levels. This find also initiated the perennial conversation as to how poorly made this species is, with 'yellow-rumped wagtail' a far more appropriate moniker!

Before jumping back into the minibus, we also managed to pick out another marsh harrier, and a little further along the road, the open water of Westhay Moor NNR provided us with good views of both tufted duck and a single moorhen. On the other side of the road, another partly flooded field produced another flock of redwing, which were presumably feeding on invertebrates brought to the surface by the waterlogged soils. While scanning the reedmace close by, the trip's first reed buntings were noted, while the soundtrack of explosive calls of Cetti's warblers could also be heard in the background.

A little further along the same drove, yet another flooded field held a very large number of corvids, with carrion crow appearing the most numerous, in addition to a lower number of rooks and jackdaws. Small starling flocks could also be seen at virtually every location we stopped, with a pair of grey wagtails another nice find in one of the roadside rhynes.

Arriving at Catcott Complex, which is a reserve managed by the Somerset Wildlife Trust, we took to the outside viewing platform to see what was present on the open water. Unsurprisingly it was chocked full of

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wildfowl, with wigeon perhaps the most numerous species present. A few drake pintails were also observed a little further back, while shoveler, a smaller number of teal and a solitary pair of gadwall were all logged in quick succession. Waders were also represented by a number of lapwings, with individuals both roosting on the small island and up in the air. Many of the ducks were then flushed by a female sparrowhawk, which had the added benefit of revealing a single black-tailed godwit, which up to that point had remained hidden in the reeds.

Further out and in an isolated tree, one of the guests then managed to pick out a very distant roosting peregrine. Upon leaving the reserve, one of the guests then managed to spot a green woodpecker flying along the road and adjacent to the minibus. Fortunately for us, the woodpecker then landed on a large fallen willow close by, enabling all to gain excellent views of a species that can be decidedly tricky to find across the Levels.

A touch further south and along the same road we then stopped briefly for a couple of birds on some telephone wires, with the first a singing robin, while the second was more surprisingly a meadow pipit. Driving through Catcott a few collared doves were once again noted, with a small population of house sparrows picked up here as well. Before heading back to the Ham Wall carpark, MD took the group on a short detour around to Sharpham, primarily to look for a white-fronted goose, but with the bird not present on this occasion, he instead carried on to Swan Lake. Located to the southeast of Ham Wall, the water is quite a bit deeper here than across most of the levels so can be a good place to look for diving duck. Here we quickly managed to identify a few tufted ducks and a single pair of pochard. And on the 'long lake' close by, more pochard and tufted ducks were found, in addition to three black-headed gulls - once again a decidedly uncommon species on the Levels during winter. Meanwhile in the line of alders and willows just behind the group, both blue and great tits were observed while feeding in a mixed flock.

Next, we drove along Sharpham Drove, where close to the peat-packing factory we managed to pick up a little grebe. Eventually reaching the Ham Wall carpark, it had by now started to rain, so we took cover on the minibus' tailgate to enjoy a hot drink. Despite the rain, however, the birding did not stop as we managed to pick up both goldfinch and reed buntings near the visitor centre. Taking our lunch in the shelter next to the picnic area, we then enjoyed our sandwiches in the dry, whereupon one of the guests found a dead female reed bunting which must have hit the shelter's glass windows. While sheltering from the rain we were also able to enjoy a seemingly tame dunnock from very close quarters, which also appeared keen not to get wet either!

With the rain finally abating, a family party of long-tailed tits was next to pass our collective radar, before heading up onto the main drove. As we headed eastwards, MD then picked up a male bullfinch by its distinctive contact call, which we subsequently spotted in a willow. Reaching the first patch of open water, the commonly seen duo of gadwall and coot were the first to be observed, with MD commenting that it is believed that coots follow the duck around to feed on any food the gadwall inadvertently bring to the surface. Continuing both eastwards and onwards to VP1, the usual selection of ducks were present on the open water, with a very visible great white egret the most notable bird here, while once again water rails could be heard calling from deep within the reeds.

Over the back of the open water, two female marsh harriers were next to be observed, with one of the birds possessing an extraordinary amount of yellow across its mantle and shoulders. Here too, several cormorants could be seen drying their wings up in the branches of a dead tree. Moving onto the Tor View Hide, which is so-called as it gives magnificent views across to Glastonbury Tor, we watched two separate pairs of grey herons building solitary nests in amongst the reeds, which is considered unusual behaviour for a species that primarily nests both colonially and in tree tops. Walking back to the main drove, MD then spotted the day's second kingfisher close to the path, along with another dunnock.

Continuing eastwards along the main drove, one of the guests then managed to successfully hand-feed both a robin and a great tit before we arrived at Viewing Platform (VP) 2. By now it had started to rain once again, but this didn't stop us from spotting a male great-spotted woodpecker in the trees close by, while out on the open water a great-crested grebe in winter plumage was also noted.

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Walking quickly back to the minibus, MD then suggested the group might enjoy a drive across Tealham Moor while waiting for the rain to subside. However, due to both the wet weather and poor visibility relatively few birds were seen, except for a flock of goldfinch feeding in some roadside alders and a male stonechat perched up along one of the rhynes. Both little and great white egret were additionally noted here too.

Continuing on, we travelled drove around to Meare, before then taking one of the backroads which we suspected would take us closest to the remote northern section of RSPB Ham Wall to wait for the murmuration. As the light slowly faded, simply huge numbers of starlings once again began passing directly overhead, *en route*, to their roosting location. Despite the main body of the murmuration being over a kilometre away, we were all still able to enjoy the simply vast number of birds present before they descended into the roost.

Heading back to Worth House, we then took a short break before meeting up to compile the day's checklist. Giving Sarah and her team a short break, we next headed straight out to dine at the Rodney Stoke Inn, close by, for a delightful dinner to end the day.

Tuesday 21 January 2025

Day 3: RSPB Greylake, Bridge at Oath, RSPB Swell Wood, WWT Steart Marshes & NNR Shapwick west end

The group set off for their second full day of the tour with the weather cold, but crucially clear and still - in essence perfect conditions for winter birding! All aboard the minibus, MD first drove the group along North Chine Drove, for our daily catch-up with the cattle egret flock still on on Rodney Moor. A little further along, huge numbers of redwing could be seen feeding in the adjacent fields, along with a buzzard, while a few chaffinches were noted in the adjoining hedgerow.

Arriving at Greylake RSPB Reserve, in the south of the Levels, we were greeted by a large flock of lapwing overhead, while the resident flock of house sparrows entertained the group in the carpark. Walking slowly through the reedbed, we could once more hear at least two water rails 'sharming' from the reeds, in addition to the more distant calls of a single Cetti's warbler.

Reaching the gate that separates the path from the access road, we then noted a pair of moorhen working their way along the rhyne, with the wildfowl noisily waiting for us out of sight and somewhere behind the willows. Settling ourselves into the hide, a buzzard was the first bird of prey to be spotted, along with a single snipe, while huge numbers of wigeon, teal, shoveler, lapwing and mallard could be seen across the marsh. Overhead, MD also managed to pick up the flight call of a skylark as well.

As the main hide was busy with folk, we relocated up to the slightly more elevated hide, where one of the guests then immediately picked up a water rail feeding right out in the open, giving the entire group wonderful views of a bird that heard far more often than seen. In this newly mown strip of reedbed, a Cetti's warbler was the next shy bird to provide the group with unobstructed views, while another couple of Cetti's could be heard singing from further back in the reedbed. In front of the hide another seven or eight snipe were then located quietly roosting on a nearby raised bank. Suddenly all the wildfowl lifted into the air and scanning around for a raptor we quickly located the source of the panic, in the form of a large female sparrowhawk, as it flew over the scrape. Quickly disappearing out of sight, this same bird was then subsequently picked up on a post in the middle of the marsh.

Meanwhile, one of the guests, who had temporarily moved to the other hide to take close-up photos of wildfowl, managed to obtain good, but distant views of the regular overwintering female merlin that had been completely missed by the 'water rail' group! Walking slowly back to the carpark, and with the weather now the best it had been all trip, the 'pinging' sound of bearded tits was briefly heard and too much excitement. However, sadly, on this occasion, this rare reedbed specialist did not make an appearance.

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With cranes next on our hit list, we returned back to the minibus, as MD took the group to the spot looking over the River Parrett and across to Aller Moor, before then moving onto the Bridge over the railway line at Oath. But despite good views of swans, egrets and a variety of wildfowl, on this occasion neither location appeared to hold any cranes, so MD decided to cut the group's losses and instead head straight onto RSPB's Swell Wood reserve.

Parking up, MD then put down some birdseed as the group waited to see what would turn up for the free handout. In no time the trio of coal, blue and great tit turned up, as well as nuthatch, before the star bird - the marsh tit - made an appearance to the delight of all concerned. A flock of long-tailed tits then passed by, while a nuthatch could also be heard calling from the trees. Next up in this impressive run of woodland birds was a treecreeper, which was spotted spiralling up the trunk of a nearby tree by one of the guests.

Taking the short walk to the Heron Hide, we then took in the view of the still empty heronry high up in the trees while tucking into lunch. With the bird sighting continuing apace, we next enjoyed numerous sightings of a second marsh tit, along with nuthatch and treecreeper. Suitably refreshed after such a delightful break in the hide, we then walked down to the viewpoint which looks out and across the RSPB reserve of West Sedgemoor. Here one of the guests finally managed to pick up a couple of cranes on the farmland down below, with a third bird subsequently found much further out. While enjoying the cranes, MD also pointed out a stock dove as it flew past the viewpoint.

Returning to the minibus after what had been a most successful session, MD then drove the group westwards to the coast, before turning northwards to WWT Steart Marshes. Then after a short refreshment break, the group headed off to the Quantocks Hide. Settling in, the usual wildfowl suspects of shelduck, wigeon, shoveler and teal were picked up in no time. Waders were present too, in the form of several avocets, around a dozen dunlin, a single little stint and an exceptionally rare North American vagrant - the least sandpiper. This bird had been present for at least a couple of weeks, but it was nevertheless very exciting to catch up with a new bird that represented a 'lifer' for all of the group, including MD! A very happy hour was then spent watching all the waders feeding along the fringes of the water behind the main island. Further increasing our wader count, a couple of redshanks were also observed, with a dread suddenly revealing a female merlin in its midst. However, on this occasion, this pint-sized predator was unsuccessful when it came to catching lunch. During this massed dread, a single black-tailed godwit was also located at the back of the marsh.

While watching the ranks of waders and wildfowl, MD managed to find around four or five skylarks feeding out on the marsh, and after a scan with the scope, many linnets were also discovered to be present. After this hugely impressive haul, we then returned to the carpark, with a single female stonechat and a charm of goldfinch noted on our return. With the guests deciding they'd like one more crack at the starling murmuration we headed back to the heart of the levels, but some heavy traffic out of Bridgwater denied us the opportunity to get back in time, so instead, MD took the group for a drive around the southern part of the Levels to search for barn owls.

On this occasion though, our run of good fortune had come to an end, but a lack of owls couldn't take any shine off what had been a scintillating day, with simply great weather and even better birds. After time to shower and change, we then reunited to compile the day's checklist, with a delightful meal produced by Sarah and subsequently demolished by a very hungry group.

Wednesday 22 January 2025

Day 4: Huntspill & Cheddar Reservoir

For the last morning of the trip, we met up for our final breakfast before then driving westwards to the coast. Stopping briefly at the entirely manmade Huntspill River, we then looked over the bridge to see what might be about but only managed to pick up a single grey heron from along the fringing reeds, while

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mallards were on the water and blue tits observed in the adjacent trees. A sign that spring was not too far around the corner was provided by a song thrush singing away in from the tree line along the road.

Driving up to the sluice gate, we arrived at the junction where the River Huntspill meets the River Parrett, which are the two main rivers draining the Levels into Bridgwater Bay. Looking across the muddy salt marsh, and with the high tide still a couple of hours away, several wigeons were immediately obvious, along with a few teal and singles of redshank and curlew. Further out into the estuary, the distinctive patterns of shelduck could be seen feeding out on the mud.

Slowly walking along the road, we passed through the scrub, where a robin, a blackbird, a flock of goldfinch and a single male bullfinch were all noted in short order. We then walked up and onto the sea wall, from which we could see distant great back-backed gulls across the water and on the eastern side of the Steart Peninsula. While looking across to Steart, a single skylark then flew overhead, revealing itself by the species' distinctive contact call.

Moving north along the seawall, MD then picked up a single stonechat, in addition to a few more redshank, which was being steadily pushed up the mud by the rising tide. A single common gull then flew past, while a meadow pipit was then noted on the grassland close by. Further on, a steady sprinkling of waders became obvious, with dunlin and redshank the most prominent, while one of the guests picked out a single grey plover, which appeared to be injured. A second grey plover was then picked up with the help of the telescope over on the southwestern tip of Steart Island, along with the regular high tide roost of around 200 to 300 oystercatchers.

Walking towards the point, we were next able to observe a single little egret on the salt marsh, with at least a dozen skylarks quietly feeding close by. Also feeding amongst the breakwater rocks were a few turnstones, with a flock of around a dozen eventually picked out. And over on the salt marsh, a single pied wagtail was picked up while feeding away with around four meadow pipits.

Reaching the point, MD then picked out three rock pipits busily flitting between the path and breakwater rocks. But with time now against us, we quickly returned to the minibus before heading back inland to finish the trip at Cheddar Reservoir. Driving round to the southeastern side, we popped up onto the concrete path and immediately located a number of pochard, tufted ducks, along with many more great crested grebes and coot. In the middle of the reservoir, MD then picked up a pair of goosander with the scope - which was another new bird for the trip list. Gulls were also present, in the form of common, herring, black-headed and a couple of lesser black-backed, while along the reservoir's rim, a small number of pied wagtails were noted, with a single grey wagtail in their midst.

Heading back to Worth House, we enjoyed a fine lunch provided by Sarah and her team, before compiling the checklist of all the species recorded that morning. All that then remained was for MD to send a quick email, giving everyone the opportunity to share their respective photos at a later date. Bidding farewell to one another, everyone headed off to their respective homes after a terrific few days getting to know much more about Somerset, its plethora of habitats, the county's wildlife and of course each other.

Images by Edward Selfe

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Checklist for Somerset Levels in Winter



| | Common Name | Scientific Name | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Birds | | | | | |
| 1 | Canada goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Greylag goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 3 | Mute swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Whooper swan | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> | ✓ | | | |
| 5 | Egyptian goose | <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7 | Shoveler | <i>Spatula clypeata</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 8 | Gadwall | <i>Mareca strepera</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 9 | Wigeon | <i>Mareca penelope</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11 | Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 12 | Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13 | Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 14 | Tufted duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15 | Goosander | <i>Mergus merganser</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 16 | Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 17 | Little grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 18 | Great crested grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 19 | Cattle egret | <i>Bubulcis ibis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 20 | Grey heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 21 | Great white egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22 | Little egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 23 | Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 24 | Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 25 | Marsh harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 26 | Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

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| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Water rail | <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> | H | H | ✓ | |
| 28 | Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 29 | Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 30 | Crane | <i>Grus grus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 31 | Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 32 | Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 33 | Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 34 | Grey plover | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 35 | Curlew | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 36 | Black-tailed godwit | <i>Limosa limosa</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 37 | Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 38 | Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 39 | Little stint | <i>Calidris minuta</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 40 | Snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 41 | Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 42 | Black-headed gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 43 | Common gull | <i>Larus canus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 44 | Great black-backed gull | <i>Larus marinus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 45 | Herring gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 46 | Lesser black-backed gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 47 | Stock dove | <i>Columba oenas</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 48 | Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 49 | Collared dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 50 | Tawny owl | <i>Strix aluco</i> | H | | H | |
| 51 | Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 52 | Great spotted woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 53 | Green woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 54 | Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 55 | Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 56 | Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 57 | Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 58 | Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 59 | Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 60 | Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 61 | Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

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| | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 63 | Coal tit | <i>Periparus ater</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 64 | Marsh tit | <i>Poecile palustris</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 65 | Blue tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 66 | Great tit | <i>Parus major</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 67 | Bearded tit | <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 68 | Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 69 | Cetti's warbler | <i>Cettia cetti</i> | ✓ | H | ✓ | |
| 70 | Long-tailed tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 71 | Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 72 | Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 73 | Nuthatch | <i>Sitta europaea</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 74 | Treecreeper | <i>Certhia familiaris</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 75 | Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 76 | Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 77 | Redwing | <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 78 | Song thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | | | H | ✓ |
| 79 | Mistle thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 80 | Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | H | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 81 | Stonechat | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 82 | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 83 | Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 84 | Grey wagtail | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 85 | Pied wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | | ✓ | H | ✓ |
| 86 | Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 87 | Rock pipit | <i>Anthus petrosus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 88 | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 89 | Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 90 | Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 91 | Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 92 | Reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 93 | Least sandpiper | <i>Calidris minutilla</i> | | | ✓ | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Mammals | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 2 | Grey Squirrel | <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 3 | Roe deer | <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Find out more about our [Somerset Levels in Winter](#) trip or [contact us](#)
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