

## Tour Report Somerset Levels in Spring with Mike Dilger 7 – 10 May 2025

Bitterns



Tawny owl



Yellow wagtail



Northern wheatear



Compiled by Mike Dilger

Clockwise from top left: two bitterns flying, a roosting tawny owl, a female northern wheatear (all ©Kathryn Sharman) & a male yellow wagtail (©Jayne Morgan)

Wednesday 7 May 2025

### Day 1:

Shapwick Heath NNR - east end & Noah's hide, Tealham Moor

The third and final of Mike Dilger's 'Levels in Spring' groups consisted of a total of five guests. We all met up just after lunch and at the warm and hospitable home of Sarah, the owner of Worth House Hotel. Situated just west of the city of Wells, our accommodation for the duration of the trip is perfectly positioned for visiting a whole host of wonderful wildlife sites scattered across the Levels. Following introductions by one and all, a chat about the hotel and a brief discussion about the trip itinerary, Mike Dilger (MD) then set off with the group for a few hours' birding before dinner.

Before leaving, our butterfly list was kick-started with the appearance of an orange tip and a female brimstone. Climbing aboard the minibus, we then drove west out of Worth and through the small villages of Harley and Henton, where a pair of collared doves and a few carrion crows were duly noted. Dropping down onto Godney Moor, which represents the very northeastern section of the Levels, we immediately picked up the trip's first egrets, in the form of a few cattles - a species that is still very difficult to see in Britain away from Somerset. Winding the windows down while driving slowly along, a chiffchaff called, before a jay was observed crossing the round in front of the minibus, with this latter bird not frequently seen across the Levels.

Passing Westhay Moor National Nature Reserve (NNR), we then turned south, whereupon we picked up a small party of goldfinch as they flew past, along with a buzzard on a post and a fly-by high overhead from a cormorant. Our first port of call was the car park at the eastern end of Shapwick Heath NNR, whereupon we saw another charm of goldfinch, along with fly-bys from a few feeding swallows. Emanating from the wet woodland surrounding the car park, we were also able to listen to the sounds of another chiffchaff and the jazzy song of a blackcap.

Moving through the woodland, the terrain soon opened out to that of pure reedbed, and looking up, we were immediately able to pick out at least three hobbies feeding on the wing, while other raptor interest was provided by a female marsh harrier driving a buzzard away from a location close to where we presumed its nest to be. Wildfowl interest was provided by a fly-by from a drake pochard, while the group also saw their first, of undoubtedly many, great white egrets, when an adult flew into a nest located in amongst a patch of reeds. Peering through the yellow, reedy monoculture, a few of the youngsters could be seen on the nest, and certainly heard whenever an adult flew in with food.

Reaching the Tower Hide, which also looks out over open water, plenty more pochard were in evidence, along with a few gadwall, while our third egret of the morning was observed in the form of a little egret. Here, too, our trip list was enhanced by the addition of a mute swan and a single lesser black-backed gull. Thanks to a continuation of the fine weather, damsels and dragons were also in evidence, as the group quickly identified a male banded demoiselle and a host of red-eyed damselflies on the lily-pads along the main Central Drain. Despite the lateness of the day, a bittern could also be heard briefly booming from somewhere in the reedbed.

The dragonfly theme then continued further along and by the junction with the path to Noah's Hide, where we picked up both a hairy dragonfly on the wing and a single four-spotted chaser resting on the yellow rape. Next up, we entered Noah's Hide to out and across the Hundred Acre Lake, where one of the guests subsequently managed to locate a single drake wigeon. This species is present in abundance throughout winter, but any records in spring are noteworthy as the vast majority return to their breeding sites on the tundra across northern Europe and arctic Russia. In addition to the wigeon, good numbers of (presumably breeding) gadwall and mallard were present, with many of the drakes going into eclipse moulting plumage,

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while great-crested grebes were also numerous across the water. Away to the south, the small island was still peppered with the nests of breeding cormorants, while the gleaming, white foreheads of coots could also be seen dotted around the lake too. Raptor interest was maintained here as well when the group observed the afternoon's fourth hobby and a female marsh harrier.

Returning to the main drove, a small flock of long-tailed tits was enjoyed while working their way along the line of willows and alders to the east of the path, and a couple of guests bringing up the rear caught the electric-blue flash of a kingfisher when it whizzed past our position.

Back at the minibus, we next headed to Tealham Moor, whereupon we noticed a very strange piebald marsh harrier quartering the pastures away to the south. By the side of the road, we also noted the display song of a meadow pipit that was patently nesting close by. MD then suddenly picked up a pair of yellow wagtails in the middle of the roads, with most getting brief views before they flew off elsewhere. While watching the yellow wags, the group also noted a buzzard perched on a telephone pole.

While driving around the moor, we also saw and heard a number of skylarks, and yet another great white egret, before heading back up to the hotel, via Mudgley. On the return journey, we noted a small colony of house sparrows by the roadside, along with another couple of perched buzzards. Happy with our afternoon's haul, which had been garnered over just a couple of hours, we arrived back at Worth House. Everyone then took the opportunity to unpack, settle in and refresh before reuniting to compile the afternoon's checklist. Following our first Worth House dinner, and in the full knowledge that we'd be out and about for the entire following day, everyone seized the opportunity of an early night.

**Thursday 8 May 2025**

**Day 2:**

RSPB Greylake, Bridge at Oath, RSPB Swell Wood, WWT Steart Marshes, Bridgwater Bay NNR & Sharpham

After breakfast, and with the plan being to spend the day in the southern and western part of the Levels, we boarded the minibus at 8.30 am to head south of the Polden Hills. Dropping down onto both Rodney Moor and along North Chine Drove, cattle egrets were picked up once more, in addition to fine views of a hovering male kestrel hoping to find his own breakfast.

We headed first to RSPB Greylake and, upon parking up, watched a pair of Egyptian geese as they flew over our heads and in the direction of the open water in the heart of the reserve. Upon walking through the gates, both reed and sedge warblers could be heard calling from the reedbed, with MD fully expecting to focus on these individual species later in the morning. Walking across to the hide, we scanned across the open water and quickly picked up a grey heron and a pair of little grebes, along with a single drake teal and a lone drake shoveler. At this time of year, the open water can be fairly quiet whilst in the throes of the breeding season, so we walked the short distance along to the top hide, where we then managed to scope up a perching female marsh harrier. Wildfowl were a touch easier to see here from here too, as we noted six or seven drake gadwall, a female pochard and another great white egret.

Heading back to the main track, a charm of goldfinch passed over our heads, before all enjoyed watching the display flight of a very active sedge warbler, both on the edge of the path and right in the middle of a host of reed warblers. Before reaching the minibus, we were also able to add whitethroat to the trip-list with the discovery of a male actively holding territory atop a large patch of brambles.

Next up, we took the short drive further south, and along the River Parrett, to the bridge over the railway at Oath. This vantage point gives a commanding view of both Aller Moor to the northeast and RSPB West Sedgemoor to the southwest, and is quite possibly the best spot from which to look for cranes. After a short while, MD managed to pick out two adults feeding away, with the scope enabling a much better view of the birds, despite the heat haze. We also heard a spot of bugling from these birds, which was interrupted by a single linnet when it flew past our position. Also, from the bridge, we spotted an incredibly pale buzzard, which almost looked to be leucistic while perched on a fence post in full view.

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Back in the minibus, we then made a quick pitstop at the small market town of Langport, spotting a hunting male sparrowhawk en route, when it flew along the road in front of the vehicle. In the town, MD pointed out how all the buildings along the high street have suffered from a degree of subsidence, resulting in many of them tilting slightly backwards. We then drove onwards and up to RSPB Swell Wood, which lies on the ridge linking Langport with the Blackdown Hills, and also looks down on RSPB West Sedgemoor. Parking up, we immediately heard the explosive 'tchick!' call of a great-spotted woodpecker, before then spotting it high in the trees. Walking next along the woodland path, we were able to admire a sprinkling of ancient woodland indicators, which included sweet woodruff, wood sedge and yellow archangel, before eventually reaching the viewpoint.

Looking down onto the reserve of West Sedgemoor, we soon picked out a number of mute swans, in addition to both species of feral geese - greylag and Canada, while MD also pointed out the 'wumph!' call of a nearby stock dove. Also heard from the viewpoint were the seemingly omnipresent songs of chiffchaff, blackcap and blackbird; however, no cranes could be seen from our vantage point on this occasion. Walking back towards the car park, we had fine views of a song thrush, while the high-pitched song of a goldcrest was also heard from the edge of the wood.

Picking up our lunch from the minibus, we then took the short stroll to the Heronry Hide, whereupon we managed to find both treecreeper and nuthatch while tucking into our sandwiches. The heronry was also busy, and all enjoyed watching the grey herons and little egrets play hide and seek with us from the tops of the trees, with a number of quirky sounds additionally emanating from both the adults and chicks. One of the guests then excelled herself by finding the season's first spotted flycatcher, with MD eventually able to scope up the bird to the delight of all, as it constantly divided its time between singing and feeding.

After lunch, MD then whisked the group off westwards and to the coast, where the Levels meet Bridgwater Bay. Heading first onto the WWT Street Marshes Reserve, we initially took a slow amble towards Otterhampton Marsh. On the walk across, all obtained good views of a singing male reed bunting, along with goldfinch, pied wagtail and reed warblers down below and a number of swifts in the airspace above our heads. Insect interest came in the form of a single red admiral.

Reaching the Quantocks Hide, we proceeded to scan across the brackish marsh and almost immediately picked up a pair of yellow wagtails. Scanning across the water, well over a dozen adult avocets were obvious close to hand, but we could only spot one chick - the rest, we presumed and hoped, had already fledged. On the shingle island to the immediate west of the hide, a little ringed plover was noted, which was either incubating a clutch of eggs or brooding freshly-hatched youngsters. A pair of copulating little ringed plovers caused a spot of mirth among the group, while any averted eyes were able to spot a couple of pairs of oystercatchers still nesting on the islands. Also spread across the scrape, a large number of shelduck could be seen either feeding or resting along the muddy bank at the back of the scrape, presumably being either birds that had finished their breeding season for the year, or had simply decided to have a fallow year.

Driving along to Wall Common, we managed to spot both little egrets and a single cattle egret in the adjacent fields. Then, stopping in our tracks along one of the fields, we had simply marvellous views of a pair of yellow wagtails feeding right along the road, enabling us to see the very marked colour difference between the two sexes, with the male appearing more canary than wagtail! Also in the same field, we picked up a single pied wagtail, in addition to a small post-breeding flock of feeding starlings.

Taking the short walk across the salt marsh at Wall Common, we ascended onto the shingle ridge, which gives fine views of Hinkley Power Station to the west, Burnham-on-Sea to the east and across the water to Wales away to the north. With the tide coming in, we were able to pick up a number of whimbrel along the water's edge, and a close inspection of a small group of waders proved to be a mixed flock of six dunlin and five ringed plover, with the former still in their smart breeding plumage.

With the cold wind biting at any exposed parts, we then headed back towards Steart, before managing to find a pair of stonechat along the road. This species represented yet another addition to what appeared to

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be a very high and handsome trip list in the making.

Driving back inland, the lateness of the hour saw MD take everyone back to Worth House, where we then took a break before reconvening at 7 pm in the lounge to complete the day's checklist. The middle evening of our Levels' trip always tends to be enjoyed at a local pub, primarily to give Sarah and her team a break. So upon jumping in the minibus, MD drove the group the short distance to the Burcott Inn on the outskirts of Worth for a fine dinner in equally fine company, with half the trip already completed.

**Friday 9 May 2025**

**Day 3:**

RSPB Ham Wall - VP1, VP2 & Avalon Hide, Shapwick NNR-east End & Butleigh Moor & Canada Farm

Meeting up at 5 am for our dawn chorus session, there appeared to be more than a chill in the air as we headed off to the RSPB Reserve of Ham Wall. Passing along North Chine Drove in the early morning light, the minibus flushed a tawny owl on a telephone pole, which then proceeded to fly to a disused barn around 80m away, before staying long enough to allow everyone to enjoy terrific views of a bird commonly hard, but rarely seen during the hours of daylight. Also on the drive across to RSPB Ham Wall, we noted a couple of buzzards perched up, while undoubtedly contemplating where they'd too secure some breakfast.

Arriving at the reserve, it was cold, clear and beautiful, and with the bird song in full swing, we could immediately hear the dulcet tones of reed warbler, chiffchaff, song thrush, blackcap and goldcrest. Walking up on the main drove, along which the railway used to run before the 'Beeching cuts', we were treated to fine views of a song thrush, before a barn owl suddenly flew into view - in the process helping us complete a two-owl hour!

As we walked towards VP (Viewing Platform) 1, both Cetti's warbler and a male pheasant were picked up on call, before all took a moment to enjoy a singing willow warbler producing its plaintive song from an osier right by the path. Moving out into the part of the reserve dominated by reeds and open water, we could suddenly hear a bittern calling nearby, as the morning's first great white egret was also recorded. On the open water, a pair of greylags with four or five very young goslings were next to come under the group's watchful gaze. Here too, wildfowl suddenly became more obvious, as tufted duck, gadwall and great-crested grebes were noted in quick succession. A single lapwing was also seen on one of the long linear scrapes in front of the viewpoint, while the call of a peacock could be heard from the wood processing plant a touch further to the north.

A 'purple session' then ensued as we watched a bittern fly right past our position, before one of the guests proceeded to briefly catch a purple heron flying the other way! From our viewpoint, we could also hear the insistent call of a male cuckoo, which MD subsequently picked up from a long distance away in the scope. Carrying on towards VP2, all enjoyed half-decent views of a garden warbler, before securing far better sightings of a Cetti's warbler, which tends to be a species that is famously reluctant to show itself. Before reaching VP2, we had another two brief sightings of bitterns flying past, along with the trip's second view of a sparrowhawk as it dashed right past the group.

A second garden warbler was then located adjacent to the path, which showed much better than the previous individual. The garden trio of blackbird, dunnock and robin were all next observed before we finally reached the location known as VP2. Scanning out across the reedbed, a second pair of bittern then flew right past our position before flying back around in a huge circle.

Moving back to VP1, we then noted our first harriers of the day, in the form of a pair of marsh harriers, indicating that the morning had slowly begun to warm up. While waiting here, all managed to hear wren, greenfinch and a song thrush, while a great-spotted woodpecker passed by, in the process showing its characteristic bounding flight pattern. With everyone, by now, a touch hungry, we moved back to the car park, taking time to enjoy a dunnock sunning itself on top of a bush, while also being treated to much better views of a greenfinch close to the minibus. After what had been a simply terrific morning's birding, we then

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returned to Worth House to enjoy both a well-deserved breakfast and a short break before heading out once again.

Leaving for a spot more birding across the northern part of the Levels, we drove back along North Chine Drove, while spotting the usual cattle egrets in the adjacent pasture fields. A couple of buzzards were also noted, before one eagle-eyed guest spotted a male bullfinch moving along the trees lining the road. A little further along, the trip's second jay was spotted while flying ahead of the minibus, which enabled everyone to get a good look at a species that tends to be decidedly scarce across the Levels. MD then picked up a female wheatear hopping along in the pasture field close to the rhyne.

Deciding that another visit to RSPB Ham Wall would be well worth it, we all caught sight of at least one grass snake wrapped around the south-facing gabion baskets which support the small bridge over the Central Drain. While watching the snake, both azure and variable damselfly were observed in the surrounding vegetation, with MD explaining that the key to successfully distinguishing between these two very similar species is to look specifically at the shape of the pattern on the second abdominal segment.

Fine views of a chiffchaff were enjoyed a little further along the drove, before at least one scarce chaser was picked up from amongst a few four-spotted chasers roosting on one of the yellow crucifers that line the banks of the rhyne at this time of year. Moving on to VP1, raptors took centre stage as we picked up a hobby, a male marsh harrier and a distant red kite away to the north, while hearing the constant, monotonous call of a cuckoo calling unseen from somewhere to the northeast of our location.

Walking further east, another bittern was spotted flying over a large reedbed, while the warmer weather enabled us to find a blue-tailed damselfly, along with both peacock and a single red admiral butterfly. Crossing over the Central Drain, en route to the Avalon hide, we had yet another TWO bittern sightings, along with a small party of long-tailed tits and a great-spot in the adjacent alder wood. Reaching the hide, we took a seat inside, with the first birds of note being a pair of little grebe, along with the day's SEVENTH bittern sighting! A male reed bunting was also observed and heard from here.

Walking back, our EIGHTH bittern of the day was then picked up above some more reeds, before walking across the road and to the eastern end of Shapwick NNR. Quickly positioning ourselves at the first open section of reeds, MD was hoping the group would catch up with the purple heron that had been showing intermittently from this spot, only to discover our NINTH bittern of the day, which ended up being the best sighting of the lot when it flew straight past the group. MD declared this to be simply the best day he could ever recall for the frequency of sightings of Britain's most sought-after heron. While waiting to see if the even rarer heron would make an appearance, at least four or five hobbies provided more than adequate entertainment as they constantly circled above our heads, while three lesser back-backed gulls also drifted past. In addition to the regular damselflies here, a broad-bodied chaser was noted, along with a single large red damselfly, a banded demoiselle and a few black-tailed skimmers.

While waiting to see if the heron would make an appearance, we also picked up a single calling raven and a red kite away to the south. And after 90 minutes of waiting, we decided to move on, but just as we were leaving, fine compensation came in the form of a kingfisher, when it whizzed past our position.

Taking the group for a drive to end the day, MD suggested a visit to Butleigh Moor and Walton Drove, which can be productive for barn owls later in the day. Driving down the drove, we quickly picked up a couple of wheatears perched along the fence line, along with a pair of kestrels. But with the time now close to 6 pm, MD then took the group back to Worth house, where everyone subsequently took a short break, before meeting up once more for our final dinner of the trip, prepared by Sarah and her team.

**Saturday 10 May 2025**

**Day 4:**

Huntspill, Cheddar Reservoir & Canada Farm - Shapwick Heath NNR

Taking a 7.45 am breakfast, the group met up outside for the short trip across to Huntspill, for a birdwatching session where the Huntspill and Parrett Rivers flow into Bridgwater Bay. At least two buzzards were spotted on telephone poles while taking our now dual route across Godney Moor. Taking a short detour, MD took the group to Longmoor Drove in Huntspill first, where the group quickly picked up a singing lesser whitethroat on territory along a mature hedgerow. Also, while birding here, we picked up whitethroat, swallow, chiffchaff & the excellent record of a calling green woodpecker.

With the weather conditions now the best they'd been all trip, we arrived at Huntspill and parked up by the sluice, before walking up onto the seawall. As we looked out over the estuary, shelduck were immediately obvious along the shoreline, along with a smattering of whimbrel. MD then spotted three ducks flying south, which ended up being three garganey! Consisting of two drakes and a duck, it was an amazing find and the most certainly MD had ever seen at any one time. Further out on the mud, oystercatchers and little egrets could be seen feeding away, while gull interest was provided by a few greater black-backed gulls. Out fishing in the channel were a few cormorants, but despite looking hard, we could not convert any of them into shags!

Driving back inland, we had a quick look at Cheddar Reservoir, but it was very quiet for birds, with nothing out of the ordinary, so MD suggested the group instead finish the trip off at Canada Farm - part of Shapwick Heath NNR. Passing through Wedmore, it was nice to see a number of house martins beginning to build their nests. Parking up, we then took a gentle stroll along the woodland track, which consisted primarily of wet woodland with oak, alder and willow being the dominant species.

Upon our arrival could hear the usual suspects - with willow warbler, blackcap and chiffchaff immediately noticeable, while a male brimstone flew past - either looking for nectar or females. A little further along the track, we picked up a party of long-tailed tits moving in the opposite direction to us, before reaching the hide. Looking out over the water, we were able to log tufted duck, coots, great-crested grebes, cormorants and a marsh harrier, but the star attractions were the white pond lilies that carpeted large sections of the water's surface. In addition to all the regulars, a drake wigeon was another surprising find, but with time now against us, we quickly retraced our steps back to the minibus for the short drive back to Worth House.

Delighted to see our lunch waiting for us upon our arrival back at Worth House, we tucked in before compiling our final trip-list, happy in the knowledge that it had been a superb trip, with all the regular species bagged, and an impressive haul of 101 species of bird recorded - not bad for just three days' birding! Additionally, the group had gelled beautifully, with everyone exchanging emails before departures to their respective homes.

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# Checklist for Somerset Levels in Spring with Mike Dilger



Key
M - male
F - Female
H - Heard

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
	<b>BIRDS</b>					
1	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	
3	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Egyptian goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		✓		
5	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓		✓
6	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓	
7	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>				✓
8	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓		
9	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	M			M
12	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	✓	✓	✓	
13	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			✓	✓
14	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓		✓	✓
16	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓	✓	
17	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				
18	Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				
19	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	H	H	✓	
20	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	
21	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓

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22	Great white egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	
23	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcis ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>				
25	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				
27	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		M	✓	
28	Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	F
29	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			✓	✓
30	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓	✓	✓
32	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		✓		
34	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		✓		✓
35	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			✓	
36	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		✓		
37	Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓		
38	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓		
39	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		✓		✓
40	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓		
41	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			✓	
42	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			✓	
43	Mediterranean gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>				
44	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				✓
46	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓		✓
47	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		✓		
49	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Rock dove / feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>				✓
51	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H	✓	
52	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			✓	
53	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			✓	
54	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓		✓	
56	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		✓	✓	

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57	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>					H
58	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓		✓	✓
59	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓			✓	
60	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓		✓	
61	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
62	Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
63	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
64	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
65	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓		✓	
66	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		H			
67	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	H	✓		✓	✓
68	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
69	Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		✓			
70	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	H	✓			✓
71	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓		✓	
72	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
73	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		✓			✓
74	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
75	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	✓		✓	H
76	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	✓		✓	✓
77	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				✓	H
78	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓		✓	H
79	Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	H	✓		✓	H
80	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
81	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	✓	✓		H	H
82	Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>					✓
83	Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				✓	
84	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓		H	✓
85	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	✓		✓	✓
86	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓			
87	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		✓			
88	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓		✓	✓
89	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
90	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	H		✓	✓
91	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	H	H		H	H

92	Spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		Y		
93	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓		
94	Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓	
95	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	H	✓	✓
97	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓
98	Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	✓	✓		
99	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓			
100	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			H	
102	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓		✓
103	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			H	H
104	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
105	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	
	<b>EXTRAS</b>					
106	Red-footed falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		F		
	<b>MAMMALS</b>					
1	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓		✓
2	Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>		✓		✓
3	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	
	<b>REPTILES &amp; AMPHIBIANS</b>					
1	Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>			✓	
	<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>					
		<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓		✓	✓
1	Brimstone	<i>Pieris napi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Green-veined white	<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>	✓		✓	✓
3	Orange-tip	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓
4	Red admiral	<i>Aglaia io</i>			✓	✓
5	Peacock	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓	✓
6	Speckled wood					
	<b>DRAGONFLIES</b>					

1	Banded demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	✓		✓	
2	Large red damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>			✓	✓
3	Azure damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>			✓	✓
4	Variable damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	✓		✓	✓
4	Red-eyed damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	✓		✓	✓
5	Blue-tailed damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			✓	✓
6	Hairy dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	✓		✓	
7	Scarce chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>			✓	✓
8	Four-spotted chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	✓		✓	✓
9	Black-tailed skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>			✓	✓

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