

Tour Report South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza 8 – 15 May 2026

Mediterranean gull



Green hairstreak



Wall lizard



Great bustard



Compiled by Ed Drewitt

Tour Leaders: Mike Dilger and Ed Drewitt

Summary

Based at the exclusive Grade 1 listed Warmwell House, built in 1620, our week-long tour explored the best wildlife places across Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire. Ranging from displaying great bustards on Salisbury Plain, a wide variety of butterflies on Martin Down (such as grizzled and dingy skippers) and fishing ospreys over Poole Harbour, this holiday was full of variety. Wherever we went, we saw or heard wildlife that is thriving here in particular locations on the South Coast from Dartford warblers to smooth snakes and green hairstreaks to little terns.

Friday 8 May 2026

Day 1:

Arrival at Warmwell House

Weather: Warm and bright sunshine, 21°C

Everyone arrived late afternoon on a beautiful sunny spring day. The gardens of Warmwell House, our exquisite mansion house that would be our home for the week, were looking at their absolute best with wisteria growing profusely and draping the house and trees. We all met together for tea, coffee and cake at 5:30 pm and found out about each other and our plans for the week. After a delicious meal in the grand dining room from 7:30 pm, we finished off chatting and getting to know each other in the morning room before heading to bed for the night.

Saturday 9 May 2026

Day 2:

Great bustard and wildlife tour of Salisbury Plain

Weather: Cool bright start followed by bright sunshine and cloud building later, 25°C

After a delicious and hearty breakfast, we set off at 8:15 am and headed inland and north-east to look for great bustards. We passed Stonehenge just at the moment two brown hares were boxing right in the foreground creating a memorable viewing. We stopped in the village of Enford where we met Karen, Steve Phil from the Great Bustard Group. Before it got too hot, we headed out in two 4x4s with Steve and Phil to go bustard spotting. The great bustard is a bird of open grasslands or steppe habitat, and one of the heaviest flying birds in the world. At risk of extinction globally, the project here in Wiltshire has been working on reintroducing great bustards to Salisbury Plain since 1998 and the first release happened in 2004. The first 'wild' nest was located in 2007 and the first chicks hatched in 2009. There is now a self-sustaining population with over fifty birds.

Travelling onto Salisbury Plain, we went through an organic farm and then along a main track, seeing skylarks, corn buntings, stonechats and brown hares. We then travelled off-road a little further to a hide that looks across to the original release area and is now managed for great bustards and other species that live on chalk grassland such as lapwings and stone curlews. A brown hare hunkered down as we approached the hide. Once in the hide, there was continual wildlife activity for an hour or so. From the hide we could see at least five displaying male bustards; they look bright white from a distance as they turn their wings inside out to reveal their large, white feathers and puffing up their throats to show off bluish gular pouches and moustache-like 'whiskers'. One male at the top of the slope had attracted the attention of several females while another two were on the lower field in front of us; over the hour they slowly made their way along the field in front of us giving lovely views. As this was all happening, there was lots of other bird life to see. At the edge of a chalky, stony field we saw a pair of stone-curlews and with some careful watching we were rewarded with seeing a newly hatched chick. A lapwing flew down to an open area that had been prepared for it and in the distance we could hear the calls of a stone-curlew. Several red kites were frequently flying low overhead. Skylarks sang close by and a pair of red-legged partridges were also in the field next to the hide. After a fabulous experience we went back to the village hall for tea, coffee and cake. Dave Waters, the

founder of the Great Bustard Project, then gave a brilliant talk about the great bustard, its history and its story on Salisbury Plain. We then popped into their small museum and shop, where there was some more information about the bustards and the opportunity to buy some merchandise. We lunched in the hall before heading off around 2 pm.

50 minutes later we stopped at the very special Martin Down, a National Nature Reserve which is full of wildlife. The site is an example of the once widespread species-rich chalk downland full of wildflowers and animals that are scarce in the wider, more intensively farmed landscape. In the heat of the afternoon the birds were relatively quiet, although several skylarks were singing around us along with whitethroats. Further along our walk we also heard two or three singing yellowhammers. Other birds included a kestrel, a singing corn bunting, a male stonechat and woodland birds such as blackbird, blackcap and chiffchaff. Wildflowers were also around us including a common spotted orchid, salad burnet, chalk milkwort, crosswort, horseshoe vetch and the rare field fleawort.

Butterflies were the real highlight of the afternoon with 12 species: holly blues, small coppers and brimstones were very common along our walk and, additionally, we encountered grizzled and dingy skippers, brown argus, small heath, stunning green hairstreaks and several early emerging small blues. A surprise before we turned back was finding four flowers of the very rare burnt-tip orchids and the yellow flowers of the rare field fleawort. Leaving at 5 pm, we headed back for tea, coffee and cake for 5:45 pm and met again later for dinner at 7:30 pm. In between, one guest had been watching a fox catching voles out on the grassland of the front lawns of Warmwell House.

Sunday 10 May 2026

Day 3:

Portland and Weymouth

Weather: Breezy with cool north-east winds, 18°C.

Portland

Portland Bill, the southern tip of Portland, near Weymouth, is just half an hour from Warmwell House. We arrived at just after 9 am by Portland Bill Lighthouse and walked towards the bird observatory. We saw two grey seals, one swimming close to shore and the other snoozing, with its head pointing upwards just above the surface of the sea. A rock pipit fed close by on the short grass and house sparrows chirped from nearby bushes and outbuildings. A single gannet was seen flying low over the sea and a cormorant perched on nearby rocks.

We stopped at a small disused quarry where we were treated to lovely views of a little owl sat motionless. Close by, a lesser whitethroat was singing and showed itself several times. A great tit was also singing loudly, and a whitethroat was moving through and across the undergrowth. Swifts and swallows were migrating overhead, having just come off the sea and we had brief calls and views of a yellow wagtail. There were lots of naturalised flowers along the borders of fences and stone walls including brightly coloured gladioli.

As we headed up to the observatory the blackthorn bushes were covered in the webs of ermine moth caterpillars which had eaten all their leaves. We headed into the bird observatory and field centre, which has been ringing and recording birds on the island since 1961. It is based in Portland's Old Lower Lighthouse. We met with Martin and Jodie who oversee the operations here. Despite there being very few migrant birds, Martin appeared with two cotton bags, each containing a bird that had been caught in a mist net. Ed was given the honour of handling and ringing the birds; they were tiny chiffchaffs, each weighing only 8 grams. Ed talked through the process of ringing and taking measurements before releasing them. Meanwhile, other birds around the observatory included a singing chaffinch and goldfinch, flying stock doves, wood pigeons and more swifts migrating overhead. We also saw a few moths in the moth trap including a poplar hawkmoth and in the driveway we saw a resting orange-tip butterfly, a speckled wood and a red admiral.

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We headed back to the main lighthouse and walked along the Portland stone coastline to spot seabirds. While hundreds of mostly immature herring gulls streamed past the headland and over our heads, guillemots and razorbills sat on the sea in small flocks and four razorbills were resting on a ledge towards the top of a sea cliff. Several kittiwakes flew amongst the herring gulls, and an immature shag was swimming near the auks. There were many coastal specialist plants here too, such as sea beet and rock samphire; thrift was in full flower and decorating the road verges and grassy areas in full pink splendour.

Before we left Portland, we nipped into a sculpture trail quarry which is also very good for butterflies. Despite the cloud hiding the sun a single small copper was seen and under a sheet of rusty metal we saw a common lizard and a slow worm; Mike picked up the slow worm so we could all get a closer look. We also saw many plants of Portland spurge. In the nearby bushes we had good views of several greenfinches: other birds including a singing song thrush, robin and foraging blackbirds.

Ferrybridge

Adjacent to Chesil Beach, we stopped at Fleet Nature Reserve at Ferrybridge for lunch, an area that overlooks a tidal lagoon, the Fleet Lagoon. This is an area important for Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub with specialised plants such as sea-purslane and shrubby sea-blite. In glorious sunshine we had delicious salads before spotting some nearby waders in summer plumages: ringed plovers, dunlin, sanderling, two bar-tailed godwits and a grey plover. A rock pipit also did a flight display in front of us and a skylark sang nearby. A great black-backed gull was also out on the water.

Little terns have a breeding colony on Chesil Beach. It is protected from predators and has volunteer wardens keeping watch. Some adults were flying over the Fleet Lagoon in the distance. We headed up along Chesil Beach to meet Mollie, one of the RSPB wardens and hear more about the birds. Little terns are a protected Schedule 1 species, so we watched at a safe distance behind fencing. It was still early in the season so while the little terns were not quite nesting, we did see birds flying right past us, many carrying small fish presumably to feed to their partners. An oystercatcher and a ringed plover were also sitting on a nest, the latter incredibly cryptic amongst the pebbles. As we headed back a flock of a dozen linnets were flying around and feeding amongst the specialised plant life here.

Radipole and Lodmoor

After our walk across Chesil Beach, we headed north back into Weymouth. Nestled in the centre of the town sits 83 hectares (205 acres) of reedbed wetlands known as RSPB Radipole Lake. It is connected to the wider countryside by the River Wey that feeds into it and is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Along our walk, we experienced the loud, explosive songs of the Cetti's warbler while reed warblers strummed away in the reeds. Above the reserve we saw small numbers of sand martins and several swifts. Amongst the herring and lesser black-backed gulls near the visitor centre, we also spotted gadwall, mallards, a great crested grebe, Canada geese, great black-backed gull and shelducks. Several reed buntings sang from the reedbed, and we had good views of a male in a willow tree. In the trees were also heard one or two chiffchaffs and a long-tailed tit. Looking out across another stretch of water, we watched a grey heron standing incredibly still until it fished a tench and quickly swallowed it down. A pair of marsh harriers flew over the reeds in the distance and on the water we saw a few coots and a male tufted duck. We also saw a few invertebrates including a crab spider that had just caught a honeybee, a speckled wood butterfly and some blue-tailed damselflies. One guest also saw a female broad-bodied chaser.

We drove five minutes down the road where, on the east side of Weymouth, the RSPB also manage a saltmarsh wetland, Lodmoor. It is an area comprising open water, some reeds, saltmarsh/wet grassland and bushes. In a tree by the car park, we had lovely views of a singing greenfinch. We walked a short distance to Lodmoor where the shingle wooden rafts out on the open water were busy with nesting black-headed gulls and smaller numbers of common terns. Other birds nearby included shelducks, a little egret and an oystercatcher. Amongst some preening gulls and terns on the water's edge, a stunning Mediterranean gull was also standing. As we left, a long-tailed tit was calling and flew between the bushes.

We headed back for tea, coffee and delicious cake for 5:30 pm before the checklist and then dinner at 7:30 pm.

Monday 11 May 2026

Day 4:

New Forest

Weather: Cool with occasional sunny spells and a light rain shower, 14° C

The 290 square kilometres (112 square miles) of the ancient New Forest comprises wood pasture, forestry plantations, heathland and boglands. As soon as we entered the New Forest we were taken to a world of pollarded oaks, oak pasture and lush woodland contrasting with vast open areas of heather and gorse. After stopping briefly at Bolderwood for a toilet stop, we headed to our first main stop, Acres Down. This is one of the highest points in the forest with a view across the vast landscape. Before we had even left the car park we had amazingly close views of a firecrest singing right by us; it was doing a mix of singing in the holly trees and feeding in an oak tree. A male cuckoo was also calling in the distance. As we headed down the track, a male redstart was spotted close by. We watched him moving up and down amongst a fallen, rotten tree before being joined by a female redstart. Further down another path a different female redstart was dealing with a worm; she stayed long enough for everyone to see her before flying into the nearby trees where a male was perched with a beak full of food. We watched them long enough to see each bird disappearing into a crack in a birch tree where there was a nest. A further two firecrests were heard singing alongside a stock dove, wrens, robins and distant song thrush. A male blackbird was also turning over leaves looking for food to feed its well-grown youngster that was walking next to him. Other birds along this lovely woodland walk included the songs of blackcap, chaffinch and chiffchaff. We also heard the calls of a marsh tit and several siskins. After a tea break, we headed up to the view across the forest, where we spent 20 minutes looking out across the landscape. Two very distant buzzards were soaring while closer by we had views of a chiffchaff, goldfinches and a mistle thrush, and brief views of a great spotted woodpecker.

Before lunch we stopped by Millyford Bridge where there is grazed wood pasture. We headed up a path following the stream hearing a singing redstart, at least three song thrushes, several firecrests, a goldcrest and other common woodland birds such as blackbird, robin and wren. We also saw a goldcrest fly out from some ivy and realised there was its nest snugly made amongst it. A grey wagtail was by the stream, and a marsh tit was heard calling.

We stopped for lunch at Bolderwood where friendly chaffinches and a robin came to feed around the picnic tables. We then spent the afternoon at Puttles Bridge, a mix of woodland, a stream and open dry heathland. Around the stream we saw a grey wagtail, a family of fully fledged robins and a pair of treecreepers regularly visiting their nest to feed young in a crack in a birch tree. A marsh tit was calling nearby and seen briefly as it foraged amongst the leaves of a willow tree. Out on the heath we saw several tree pipits singing and flight-displaying while pairs of small groups of linnets flew overhead. In thicker gorse we located one or two Dartford warblers and got views of one perching occasionally before disappearing back down into the vegetation to feed. Singing stonechats were also around us, including one male in flight display. Four juvenile mistle thrushes were feeding in amongst the heather. Other birds included two flying ravens, the calls of juvenile chaffinches, blackbirds and a movement of swallows and house martins.

We arrived back just after 6 pm and met again at 7 pm to hear from Sam, the owner of Warmwell House, who told us a potted history of the house. We then met for dinner and a checklist before getting an early night.

Tuesday 12 May 2026

Day 5:

Reptiles and Heathland Wildlife at Great Ovens, Heartlands Point, Winspit Quarry and Arne Reserves

Weather: Cold start and bright sunshine; later breezy with sunny spells, 24°C.

Great Ovens

The dry heath at Great Ovens, part of the wider Wareham Forest and Morden Heath, is the result of extensive quarrying for clay between 1850 and 1940 for pottery industries in nearby Sandford. The Amphibian and Reptile Conservation have owned it since 1996. Our guides for the day were Terry Bagley and Howard Inns, both brilliant naturalists and conservationists. They both have licences to look for and handle rare reptiles. Almost as soon as we started we were treated to views of a lovely male sand lizard, with a bright green face, sunning itself by the track. We then walked around the heath where Terry and Howard checked reptile tins – square pieces of corrugated tin – for reptiles warming up for the day. As we walked strategically across the heath covered in bell heather and ling we were in luck. Howard appeared with a cotton bag and presented a beautiful female smooth snake, only a year old. He explained more about its biology and gave everyone the chance to see Britain's rarest snake up close. The sun was warming up the heath and most of the reptiles were already busy out and about. Behind us, Terry found another male sand lizard before he scuttled off. Nearby we also got to see a green tiger beetle, a small predator on the heath. A Dartford warbler was also teasing us, showing in a tree before dropping out of view. As we headed down through the heathland we disturbed two nightjars, which flew past us; they were perhaps new birds that had recently migrated in. Almost one of the last tins we checked had a dead, curled-up female adder; she was recently deceased and it was a mystery as to why she had died. Another nightjar, a male, flew past as we headed back to the vehicles.

Across Great Ovens we also encountered a singing tree pipit, siskins flying overhead, a calling cuckoo, coal tits, singing chiffchaffs, a great spotted woodpecker, stonechats and the calls of one or two other Dartford warblers. Other wildlife included a stunning heath dor beetle, a bagworm moth caterpillar (covered in a sheath of gorse spines), a few green hairstreaks and a four-spotted chaser dragonfly. We also saw several female brimstone butterflies.

Hartland Moor National Nature Reserve, Middlebere

Our next spot was Hartland Moor, an important heathland habitat that is connected to all the other important wider heaths in the area, such as the RSPB's Arne. We walked along an old tramway where the thin soil was covered in sheep's sorrel and heath bedstraw. We stopped for lunch looking across the heath, close to trees and bushes. Along the way we saw a female chaffinch foraging for young in a hawthorn tree, a family of stonechats, a Dartford warbler and several tree or meadow pipits; a cuckoo was also calling in the distance, and a fourth nightjar was seen by Howard taking off from a branch. During lunch, Terry had put out some pheromones which attracted a beautiful emperor moth, with distinctive eyes in its wings. We also saw a painted lady butterfly.

We headed back along the tramway seeing a range of invertebrates including emperor dragonfly, azure and large red damselflies, wall, holly blue and green hairstreak butterflies and a hairy sand wasp, a parasitic insect that was surveying the soil and holes looking for large, naked 'cut-worm' noctuid larvae which spend daylight hours in underground burrows and therefore have to be dug out by the female wasp. After being paralysed, the wasp carries the larva to their own burrow and lays an egg on it; it is used as a food source for its own young. As we walked back a female brimstone was laying eggs on its favourite plant, the alder buckthorn and a greenfinch was singing in the bushes close to the end of the track.

Winspit Quarry

We travelled another 20 minutes past Corfe Castle and into the village of Worth Matravers. We then headed down to the coastline to Winspit Quarry (National Trust), a location where Star Wars has been filmed. The valley was full of hawthorn and elder trees, providing a brilliant habitat for insects and birds. As we headed

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down, we saw foraging blackbirds, a juvenile song thrush and a chaffinch, while hearing several whitethroats, a yellowhammer, a skylark, a greenfinch, chiffchaffs, blackcaps and wrens.

After a mile we arrived at Winspit Quarry. Amongst derelict concrete structures there was flowering wild cabbage, the ancestor of cultivated brassicas. On the concrete slabs and shelves, we spotted six or so wall lizards, a mix of males and females, sunning themselves. The thin, unimproved soil was perfect for wildflowers including kidney and horseshoe vetches. It was breezy and cool, so butterflies were hiding, although one wall butterfly was seen. Amongst the limestone grassland we also saw several fresh flowers of ivy broomrape. Out at sea over 300 gulls, mostly herring, were sitting or flying low over the water – we think they were feeding on discards from a fishing boat that had just passed by. In amongst them were two gannets, a shag and some lesser black-backed gulls. We also saw flying guillemots and one great black-backed gull. Walking back up to Worth Matravers we had lovely views of a singing yellowhammer, a male roe deer and two separate brown hares. Terry also showed us a large weevil and a large, female black oil beetle – a scarce beetle in the UK. We then drove the 35 minutes back to Warmwell House and had a rest before meeting for checklist and then dinner.

Wednesday 13 May 2026

Day 6:

Poole Harbour Spring Safari Cruise

Weather: Rain showers to start, brightened up with sunshine later, up to 14°C

After an earlier start, we headed out at 7:30 am to Poole Harbour, one of the largest harbours in Britain and very shallow too, only one metre deep in most areas. We journeyed into the town of Poole and boarded the boat at 9 am for a spring safari exploring the harbour over the next three hours. During our trip, we passed saltmarsh and reedbed habitats while heathlands such as Arne were always close by. We headed west and it was not long before an osprey was spotted. We spent 15 minutes or so watching it in flight as it soared over the water and made at least seven or eight diving attempts, usually aborting before it touched the water, although it had one or two unsuccessful splashes too. As we headed on, another osprey was spotted in the opposite direction and was thought to be the male of a pair nesting closer to Wareham. Meanwhile, we enjoyed Sandwich terns flying past and across the shallow water; we saw great crested grebes, numerous mute swans and several hundred black-tailed godwits feeding in the shallows. We also saw a whimbrel, a few dunlin, little egrets, pairs of greylag and Canada geese – some with goslings, shelducks and a few gadwalls. Swallows, house martins and a few swifts also appeared to be moving through over the water on migration.

We headed up the river Frome where we saw one or two reed buntings, a great crested grebe, a marsh harrier, a lapwing, two redshanks, a ringed plover and a dunlin, and several sika deer. In the distance we could see construction diggers across Arne Moor. They are part of a huge project here creating more tidal wetland habitat for wildlife by removing the current sea wall and allowing the tide to penetrate further inland, allowing more saltmarsh to develop. A stunning Mediterranean gull also flew right by the boat in bright sunshine, providing perfect views. After enjoying this side of Poole Harbour, we headed over towards the lagoon of Brownsea Island where we spotted nesting great black-backed gulls, black-headed gulls, common terns and oystercatchers. We also saw shelducks, two avocets and small numbers of summer-plumaged dunlins as well as more families of geese. A large group of Sandwich terns were grouped together away from the nesting islands; just last week, many of the eggs were predated by a raven leaving many pairs deprived, although some may relay. We sailed back to the quay in Poole and walked off the boat around midday. We stopped on the quay for delicious fish and chips in a restaurant before heading back to Warmwell House for a few hours' rest. We met again at 5:30 pm for tea, coffee and cake.

After dinner we headed back out again at just after 8:15 pm to Great Ovens to listen for nightjars. Despite the cool breeze, the sky was clear with a beautiful sunset and Venus appeared soon after. At 9:05 pm we heard a nightjar in the distance which 'churred' on and off for a while. We also watched a female sika deer working her way through the heather. A stonechat, blackbird, two grey herons and a few pairs of ducks were moving around at dusk, and a distant cuckoo was heard by some. The nightjars seemed quiet tonight, so we

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left at 9:40 pm, arriving back at Warmwell House at 10 pm.

Thursday 14 May 2026

Day 7:

Carey's Secret Garden and Brownsea Island

Weather: Cool day, hot sunshine and heavy occasional showers, 14°C.

Meeting for a 6:30 am breakfast we headed out an hour later and headed for Carey's Secret Garden, just on the suburbs of Wareham. We met with Sam and Humphrey, from Birds of Poole Harbour, who gave an introduction. We then headed up to a special osprey viewing platform to look at an osprey nest 350 metres away. The female was sat on the nest incubating her four eggs (most ospreys have a clutch of three eggs). We watched the female on the nest, both through scopes and live online. These are the south coast's only breeding ospreys and is the result of after several years of releasing young ospreys into the area. The male is from one of the releases and the female was a chick in a nest in the Rutland Water area. The pair arrived in 2021 and have been nesting since 2022.

During the time spent at the viewing point we also saw several mistle thrushes, a few separate little egrets, a grey heron, a chaffinch, a siskin and a pied wagtail. There were also singing or calling firecrests, a goldcrest, a chiffchaff, coal tits, a treecreeper and a few blackcaps, while a birdbox by the car park had blue tits feeding young. We were also treated to fantastic, prolonged views of a pair of wood larks foraging on the field in front of us. As we followed them, they disappeared into the bracken where they copulated. We then watched one preening and collecting nest material.

We headed off just after 9:45 am to Poole Quay to catch the 11 am boat across to the National Trust's Brownsea Island, a now familiar landmark after yesterday's spring safari in the harbour. We headed for the church to look for red squirrels with no luck, so enjoyed walking through the woodland containing sweet chestnut, oak, hornbeam and pine trees. Out in the open we saw a foraging nuthatch, a common blue damselfly, a common blue butterfly and a green hairstreak. We headed on to the villa where Ed glimpsed a red squirrel scurrying down a slate roof. We headed over and caught further glimpses of the same or another red squirrel on the ground moving in and out of view.

On our way to lunch, we went into one of the lagoon hides, an area managed by Dorset Wildlife Trust. We enjoyed watching a noisy and bustling colony of Sandwich terns, common terns and black-headed gulls sitting on nests. Some of the gulls had young chicks while other adults of all three species were coming and going. Other terns were loafing on a nearby sand spit; most were Sandwich terns with a few common terns. However, Mike also located three roseate terns showing off their pink-tinged breasts, black bills and whiter primaries. We had lovely views of the birds as they preened and rested. A second-summer Mediterranean gulls was also spotted amongst them. Other birdlife included shelducks, gadwall, a dunlin, Canada geese, herring gulls and great black-backed gulls. Two pairs of greylag geese were grazing together with very young goslings along the pathway too.

We lunched back at the main buildings where we saw two avocets on the lagoon and two ravens flying over causing the terns to rise up and see them off. While waiting for our boat back to Poole various common and Sandwich terns were coming and going, and an oystercatcher was feeding down by the shoreline close by. We made the 3 pm boat back to Poole and got into Warmwell House by 4:15 pm. We then all met together for tea, coffee and cake at 5:15 pm outside, enjoying our last afternoon together. Nearby, a greenfinch and goldfinch were singing, a pair of jackdaws were feeding noisy young in the chimney, and a male shelduck flew overhead. We met again for our last supper at 7:30 pm.

Friday 15 May 2026

Day 8:

Departure

We had a slightly later start, meeting for breakfast at 8 am and bid our farewells an hour later as everyone travelled back across other parts of the country.

Cover images by Catherine Ponting (Mediterranean gull) & Ed Drewitt (other images)

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Checklist for South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
	BIRDS							
1	Canada goose (introduced)	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓			✓	✓
3	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Egyptian goose (introduced)	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>					✓	
5	Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓			✓	✓
6	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		✓			✓	✓
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓			✓	
9	Red-legged partridge (introduced)	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	✓			✓		
10	Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	H					
11	Pheasant (introduced)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓		✓	✓		
12	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓			✓	
13	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
14	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
15	Northern gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		✓				
16	European shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
17	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓			✓	✓
18	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓				✓	
19	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓			✓	
20	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓					
22	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					✓	✓
23	Great bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	✓					
24	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓				✓
25	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓				✓
26	Eurasian oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		✓			✓	✓

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27	Pied avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>					✓	✓
28	Eurasian stone-curlew (thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus oedinemus</i>	✓					
29	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓				✓	
30	Common ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓			✓	
31	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓	
32	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				H		
33	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		✓				
34	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					✓	
35	Redshank					H	✓	
36	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓				
37	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓			✓	✓
38	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		✓				
39	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Mediterranean gull	<i>Ichthyæetus melanocephalus</i>		✓			✓	✓
41	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
42	European Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Sandwich tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>					✓	✓
45	Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		✓				
46	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓			✓	✓
47	Roseate tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>						✓
48	Common guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>		✓		✓		
49	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>		✓				
50	Rock dove / feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		✓	H	H	H	✓
52	Common woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	H		✓	✓	✓
54	Common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			H	H	H	
55	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			H		H	
56	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		✓				
57	European nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europæus</i>				✓	H	
58	Common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
59	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			✓	✓	H	✓
60	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			H	H		
61	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

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62	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>				✓		
63	Eurasian jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			✓			
64	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓
69	Coal tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>		✓	H	✓	H	H
70	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			✓			
71	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	H	✓	✓	✓
72	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓
73	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		H	H	✓		
74	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>						✓
75	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓				
76	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	House martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	
78	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H	H			H
79	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓	✓	H	✓	H
80	Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	✓	✓	H	H	✓
81	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		H				
82	Eurasian reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H			H	H
83	Eurasian blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	H	H	H		H
84	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	✓	✓		H		
85	Lesser whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>		✓				
86	Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			✓	✓		
87	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			✓			H
88	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	H	H	✓	H	✓
90	Eurasian nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			H			✓
91	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			✓			✓
92	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
94	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	H	H	✓	✓	✓	H
95	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓		✓			✓
96	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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97	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	
98	Common redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓			
99	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
100	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	H	✓	✓		H
101	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓			
103	Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		✓				
104	Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		✓		✓		
105	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			✓	✓		
106	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			✓	✓		
107	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		H	✓	✓		✓
108	Eurasian bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	H					
109	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓	H	✓		H
110	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
111	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
112	Eurasian siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>			✓	✓		✓
113	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓		✓	✓		
114	Common reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓			✓	H
115	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓		✓			
	MAMMALS							
1	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>				✓	✓	✓
3	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓			✓		
4	European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	✓		✓	✓		
6	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>						✓
7	Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓					✓
8	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		✓				
9	Common (harbour) seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>					✓	
10	Brown rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>			✓			
11	New Forest Ponies	<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>			✓			
	BUTTERFLIES							
1	Dingy skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	✓					

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2	Grizzled skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	✓					
3	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓	✓		✓		
4	Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				✓		✓
5	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>		✓		✓		
6	Green hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	✓			✓		✓
7	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeus</i>	✓	✓				
8	Brown argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	✓					
9	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓		✓		✓
10	Small blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	✓					
11	Holly blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓			✓		
12	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓		✓		
13	Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓			✓		✓
14	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓
15	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓
16	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>				✓		
17	Small heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓					
	DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFIES							
1	Large red damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>				✓		
2	Blue-tailed damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		✓				
3	Azure damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>				✓		
4	Common blue damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>						✓
5	Emperor dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>				✓		
6	Four-spotted chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>				✓		
7	Broad-Bodied chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>		✓				
	REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS							
1	Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	✓	✓		✓		
2	Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>		✓				
3	Sand lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>				✓		
4	Common wall lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>				✓		
5	Smooth snake	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>				✓		
6	Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>				✓ (dead)		
	OTHER TAXA							

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1	Emperor moth	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>				✓		
2	Poplar hawkmoth	<i>Laothoe populi</i>		✓				
3	Silver y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		✓				
4	Cinnabar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>						✓
5	Heath dumble dor beetle	<i>Trypocopris pyrenaicus</i>				✓		
6	Bloody-nosed beetle	<i>Timarcha tenebricosa</i>				✓		
7	Green tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>				✓		
8	Bagworm moth larva	<i>Psyche casta</i>				✓		
9	Heath sand wasp	<i>Ammophila pubescens</i>				✓		
10	Hairy sand wasp	<i>Podalonia hirsuta</i>				✓		
11	Black oil beetle	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>				✓		
12	Weevil	<i>Liparus coronatus</i>				✓		
13	Southern wood ants	<i>Formica rufa</i>				✓		✓
14	Rose chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>						✓
15	Early purple orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	✓					
16	Common spotted orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>						✓
17	Burnt-tip orchid	<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	✓					
18	Ivy broomrape	<i>Orobanche hederaceae</i>		✓		✓		
19	Field fleawort	<i>Tephrosia integrifolia</i>	✓					
20	Chalk milkwort	<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	✓			✓		
21	Heath milkwort	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>			✓	✓		
22	Salad burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	✓					
23	Common rock-rose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	✓					
24	Horseshoe vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	✓			✓		
25	Thyme-leaved sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	✓					
26	Hoary plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>	✓					
27	Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>		✓				
28	Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>		✓		✓		
29	Sea purslane	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>		✓				
30	Sea campion	<i>Silene maritima</i>		✓				
31	Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>		✓		✓		
32	Shrubby sea-blight	<i>Suaeda vera</i>		✓				
33	Sea beet	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>		✓				
34	Cut-leaved cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>		✓				
35	Hedgerow cranesbill	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>		✓				

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36	Seaside aster	<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>		✓				
37	Portland spurge	<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>		✓				
38	Mouse-eared hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>		✓				
39	Hemlock water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>		✓				
40	Tree mallow	<i>Malva arborea</i>		✓				
41	Viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>		✓		✓		
42	Wood spurge	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>			✓			
43	Creeping willow	<i>Salix repens</i>			✓			
44	Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>			✓	✓		
45	Butcher's broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>			✓			
46	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	✓		✓			
47	Yellow azalea	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>			✓			
48	Wild cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>				✓		
49	Wild clary	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>				✓		
50	Spotted medick	<i>Medicago arabica</i>				✓		
51	Pink sorrel	<i>Oxalis articulata</i>				✓		
52	Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>				✓		
53	Common dog violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>				✓		
54	Round-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>				✓		
55	Mossy stonecrop	<i>Crassula tillaea</i>				✓		
56	Lesser hop trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>				✓		
57	Common cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>				✓		
58	Burnet rose	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>				✓		
59	Heath grass	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>				✓		
60	Parsley-piert	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>				✓		
61	Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>				✓		
62	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>				✓		
63	Dove's-foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium molle</i>				✓		
64	Ragged robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>						✓
65	Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>		✓				✓
66	Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>						✓
67	Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>						✓
68	Lesser spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>						✓
69	Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>						✓
70	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> sp.						✓

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