

## Tour Report UK – South Coast Extravaganza 10 - 17 May 2024

Smooth Snake



Green hairstreak butterfly



Pair of white-tailed eagles



Female sand lizard



*Tour Leaders: Mike Dilger and Ed Drewitt*

Based at the exclusive Grade 1 listed Warmwell House, our week-long tour explored the best wildlife places across Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire. From displaying great bustards on Salisbury Plain to hunting white-tailed eagles in Poole Harbour, this holiday was a feast for the senses and those wishing to see a different wilder side to the south of England. Rare smooth snakes and sand lizards were seen on the heaths, cuckoos were heard in most locations and seabirds were experienced at Portland and Brownsea Island. Wherever we went, we saw or heard wildlife that is thriving here on the South Coast. Each day presented us with a different habitat or environment, providing everyone with a fresh opportunity to experience something new, including Dartford warblers, little owl, nightjars, green hairstreak butterflies and red squirrels.

### **Day 1:**

**Friday 10 May 2024**

Arrival at Warmwell House

*Weather: warm and bright sunshine, 22-23° c*

The sun was shining and spring had well and truly sprung across the grounds of Warmwell House, which was to be our 'home' for the next week. Everyone arrived late afternoon and after meeting about the week ahead with Mike and Ed, we had a brief tour of the exquisite mansion house – built in 1620 – before dinner. Recently fledged rooks were gathered in a tree on the hill just up from the outdoor swimming pool and the apple blossom trees were transformed bright white with flowers. Swallows and house martins were swooping around overhead. After a delicious meal in the grand dining room, we finished off chatting and getting to know each other in the morning room before heading to bed for the night.

### **Day 2:**

**Saturday 11 May 2024**

Portland and Weymouth

*Weather: Warm and bright sunshine, 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 9am by Portland Bill Lighthouse and walked along the Portland stone coastline to spot seabirds. As the strong rip current flowed incredibly fast past the southern tip of the island, guillemots and razorbills also flowed past as they sat on the sea! Razorbills were sat on the cliff's ledges while a large flock of guillemots were in the sea below. Further out to sea, amongst the herring gulls, we saw several kittiwakes, a black-headed gull, cormorants, a shag and gannets. A small flock of common scoter also flew east. On land we were entertained by the rock pipits which were very common and often giving views of metres away; some were also parachuting down in their flight display. Linnets were always nearby on the fences or feeding on plant seeds. There were many coastal specialist plants here too such as sea beet and golden samphire; thrift was in full flower and decorating the road verges and grassy areas in full pink splendour. We walked east along the coastline enjoying the rock pipits, resting oystercatchers, foraging jackdaws and chirping house sparrows, typically associating with the Scandinavian-style coastal huts that were packed into this area. 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; Martin appeared out of the bushes with a ringed willow warbler which we saw up close before it was released. The nearby pond was home to a pair of broad-bodied chaser dragonflies; after mating the female promptly began laying eggs by dipping her abdomen into the water. The sunshine had also encouraged at least four orange-tip butterflies out along with a small tortoiseshell and a large white. As we headed back to the main lighthouse area, we stopped to watch a sleeping little owl in the nearby quarry which was a highlight of our day. Swallows occasionally passed by, and dunnocks and a whitethroat were in nearby scrub. While enjoying some well-earned tea and cookies, Ed talked more about bird ringing and explained some of the tools used in ringing as well as the conservation reasons behind it.

Ferrybridge

Adjacent to Chesil Beach we stopped at Ferrybridge, an area that overlooks a tidal lagoon, the Fleet Lagoon.

Find out more about our [South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza](#) trip or [contact us](#)  
01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com [www.wildlifeworldwide.com](http://www.wildlifeworldwide.com)

This is an area important for Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub with specialised plants such as sea-purslane. The car park verge was full of wildflowers including yellow rattle, horseshoe vetch, bird's-foot trefoil, wild carrot and broomrape. In glorious sunshine we ate delicious sandwiches while watching a flock of ringed plovers and dunlins feeding just 20 metres away. Out on the water's edge we saw two knot in their orange-red plumage and two bar-tailed godwits, one in winter plumage and one in breeding plumage. Little terns have a breeding colony on Chesil Beach. It is protected from predators and has volunteer wardens keeping watch. Many of the adults were resting and washing by the lagoon in the far distance and occasionally all flying up together as a large flock. Two yellow wagtails flew overhead calling while a pied wagtail and a little egret fed in front of us.

### Radipole and Lodmoor

After lunch we headed north back into Weymouth. Nestled in the centre of the town sits 83 hectares (205 acres) of reedbed wetlands known as the 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 tens of swifts screamed and swooped low overhead, mixing with sand martins and the occasional house martin. The occasional reed warbler was singing away repetitively. Amongst the gulls near the visitor centre, we also spotted gadwall, mallards, a pair of great crested grebes and shelducks. On another pool, where large fish were surfacing and splashing, a female mute swan was encouraging eight newly hatched cygnets to feed. Here there were also coots, a common tern, a great crested grebe and a cormorant. Meanwhile, a male marsh harrier was quartering the reedbed. Blackbirds and a chiffchaff sang from the wooded, shadier areas while several male reed buntings were spotted out on the top of reed stems. Brimstone, speckled wood, red admiral and peacock butterflies were out flying and one area of herbaceous plants was busy with newly emerged blue-tailed damselflies.

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. The shingle wooden rafts out on the open water were busy with nesting black-headed gulls and smaller numbers of common terns, including adults nearby carrying fish. Two Sandwich terns were stood on the water's edge next to a common tern, providing an excellent comparison. A further scan of the habitat revealed shelducks, a female teal, coot and moorhen, an oystercatcher, a flock of dunlin and a male tufted duck. Three grey plovers, with their black-breasted breeding attire, were resting before their journey further north into the Arctic Circle. Meanwhile, the nearby scrub and larger trees were home to a very loud singing song thrush, greenfinches, goldfinches and house sparrows. A reed warbler sang nearby. We headed back for tea, coffee and cake for 5:30pm and met again later for dinner at 7:15pm.

### Day 3:

**Sunday 12 May 2024**

Great bustard and wildlife tour of Salisbury Plain

*Weather: Hot and sunny, 27° C*

We headed inland towards Salisbury and north to near Avebury where we met Dave Waters, founder of the great bustard group. The great bustard is a bird of vast 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 in 2009. In 2022 over 20 nests were located, although more are thought to have been across the three main great bustard release populations. There is now a self-sustaining population of over 50 birds.

After arriving at a nearby village hall for tea, coffee and cake, Dave gave a brilliant talk about the great bustard, its history and its story on Salisbury Plain. We then headed out in two landrovers into the nearby countryside where we had a landscape-scale view of great bustard country. Along the way we spotted two male bustards (and a brown hare) and from the view watched two others. Several whitethroats sang nearby. We then travelled a short distance to a hide that looked across to the original release area where two further male bustards were strutting their stuff. Over the period we were watching them they went

Find out more about our [South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza](#) trip or [contact us](#)

01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com [www.wildlifeworldwide.com](http://www.wildlifeworldwide.com)

into full display-mode, almost turning their wings inside out to reveal the large, white feathers and puffing up their throats to show off their bluish gular pouches. Their tail was also cocked in such a way it showed its bright white underside. While this was happening, smaller female appeared close to one of the males and slowly drifted off out of sight. Meanwhile, several corn buntings sang nearby and a pair of grey partridges were spotted moving through the grasses. At the edge of a chalky, stony field we also had views of a stone curlew. Despite being well camouflaged, once it began preening, everyone was able to see it against the cryptic background. After a fabulous experience we headed back down the track and stopped in a small museum and shop, where there was some more information about the bustards and the opportunity to buy some tasteful merchandise. We lunched back at the village hall spotting a foraging mistle thrush and swifts. Nearby long-tailed tits and a green woodpecker were calling while a blackcap and skylark sang.

We headed off at 2pm and drove half an hour south to stop at Martin Down, a National Nature Reserve. Here the chalk downland was very distinct from the neighbouring arable farmland. Species-rich grassland with shrubs abounded and as we got out of the cars a male cuckoo was calling, although he kept giving us the slip when we tried to spot him! The soundscape was full of skylarks and corn buntings, and the occasional yellowhammer was calling or briefly singing. Several stonechats popped up on the bushes and whitethroats sang from a bush or flopped up and down in their display flight. Although we were early for orchids, salad burnet, milkwort, crossword, kidney vetch and squinancywort were all in flower. We headed back for tea, coffee and cake for 5:30pm and met again later for dinner at 7:15pm.

On such a glorious day we could not pass up on the chance to nip down the road and hear nightjars. Meeting Carl, Warmwell House's chief gardener, we met on some nearby heathland at just before 9pm. Although the sky had clouded over, it may have benefitted us as we heard our first nightjar at 8:55pm and continued to hear it when we left 45 minutes later. This individual was sat in a tree 50 metres away and occasionally flew past and 'churred' from other places, although it mostly went undetected as it moved. We also heard wing-clapping and its contact 'ke-wick' call. Before we left, another nightjar sang a greater distance away and another called in flight nearby. In total there were at least three nightjars.

#### **Day 4:**

New Forest

*Weather: Breezy and overcast followed by rain later afternoon, 16° C*

**Monday 13 May 2024**

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 and lush woodland contrasting with vast open areas of heather and gorse. As we headed across the heathland the odd stonechat flew across the road and a cuckoo was spotted in flight. Our first main stop was Acres Down, one of the highest points in the forest with a view across the vast landscape. As soon as we got out of the cars a cuckoo was calling nearby and another in the far distance. We also heard a singing firecrest and a calling hawfinch. We went for a walk along the woodland edge finding blackbirds, robins, wrens, chaffinches, a singing treecreeper, chiffchaff and a calling marsh tit. After a tea break, we headed up to the view across the forest, we spent time looking for raptors. Although very distant we saw several buzzards and a goshawk alongside a family of ravens testing out their wings on the top of a fir tree. Nearby several New Forest ponies were grazing including a new-born foal finding its feet.

Before lunch we stopped by Millyford Bridge where there is grazed wood pasture. Lots of chaffinches were singing in the area alongside a blackcap. We also spotted a mistle thrush with food for young, saw a flyover siskin and heard a spotted flycatcher. We stopped for lunch at Bolderwood where friendly chaffinches came to feed around the picnic tables. A singing firecrest was nearby and a treecreeper spotted climbing a nearby tree.

Find out more about our [South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza](#) trip or [contact us](#)

01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com [www.wildlifeworldwide.com](http://www.wildlifeworldwide.com)

We finished the day visiting the wet heathland at Beaulieu Station, although by now a weather front had caught up with us and the rain was getting heavier. Despite this we managed to spot a range of finches on the ground feeding together – goldfinch, linnet and chaffinch – and hear the bubbling curlew. Some of the group also saw a displaying lapwing. A woodlark flew overhead and skylark and meadow pipit were singing over the heath. While most birds were hunkering down the specialised plants were easier to see and included the aromatic sweet gale, bog pondweed, marsh St. John's-wort and cotton grass. We headed back to the nearby pub/restaurant for teas and coffees and headed back to Warmwell House for more tea and cake!

## **Day 5:**

**Tuesday 14 May 2024**

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

*Weather: Overcast and breezy in the morning. Sunny and bright in the afternoon, cooler by the coast, 18° 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 also both have licences to look for and handle rare reptiles. On arrival a cuckoo was calling and we had great views of canary-coloured yellowhammer; a woodlark sang nearby. Despite being overcast and breezy, reptile tins – square pieces of corrugated tin – were warm and can be lifted to look for reptiles under licence. As we walked strategically across the heath covered in bell heather and ling we were in luck. One tin had a basking adder on top and underneath a female smooth snake which was held and shown to everyone. A male smooth snake was then found curled up under another tin and left in situ for everyone to see. As we headed on, we encountered several displaying tree pipits, flying siskins and a calling spotted flycatcher. While having some tea and coffee Howard showed us palmate and smooth newts that he had collected from his pond. Terry also showed us an iridescent heath dumbledore beetle, a type of dung beetle.

### Heartland Moor National Nature Reserve

Our next spot was Heartland Moor, an important heathland habitat that is connected to all the other important wider heaths in the area, such as the RSPB's Arne. A cuckoo was calling in the distance. We walked along an old tramway where the thin soil was covered in sheep's sorrel and small patches of bitter vetchling. A heath dumble dor beetle was busy burying some dung. We stopped for lunch looking across the heath, close to trees and bushes. With a little help from some pheromones, we were able to see a male emperor moth up close (several others were flying around). A chiffchaff was in a nearby tree and a kestrel and a sparrowhawk were hunting over the heath. As we headed back a wall butterfly and a four-spotted chaser dragonfly were seen. We almost tripped over an adder which was sunning itself on the side of the track and made a hasty retreat when we passed by. Back by the cars some of the group watched a female sand lizard before she hid in the undergrowth. We headed down the road to another part of the heath and after some searching found a basking male sand lizard, with a bright green back. A little later we then had good views of a female, with well defined dark stripes helping to keep her camouflaged. While the cuckoo still called in the background, a nightjar churred for a short while and a Dartford warbler sang and flew low over the gorse. We also had excellent views of two green hairstreak butterflies feeding low on some heather. The track was brilliant for rare plants that prefer acidic, thin soils with little competition – in particular we saw common birdsfoot and mossy stonecrop.

### Winspit Quarry

We travelled another 20 minutes passed 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 sea was a lovely blue and as the waves broke on the rocks, the froth created was bright white.

Find out more about our [South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza](#) trip or [contact us](#)

01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com [www.wildlifeworldwide.com](http://www.wildlifeworldwide.com)

Amongst derelict concrete structures there was flowering wild cabbage, the ancestor of cultivated brassicas. Up to half a dozen wall butterflies were flying around. On the concrete slabs and shelves, we spotted six or more wall lizards, a mix of male and females, sunning themselves. The thin, unimproved soil was perfect for wildflowers including kidney and horseshoe vetches. A rock pipit called nearby and our walk back to the village revealed broomrape, some dead dung beetles and an oil beetle, a painted lady butterfly, singing chaffinches, skylarks and blackcaps and a calling yellowhammer.

We headed for half an hour back to Warmwell House where we had an hour to rest before meeting for the checklist and dinner.

## **Day 6:**

Poole Harbour

*Weather: Sunny with a fresh south-easterly breeze 16° C*

**Wednesday 15 May 2024**

We met just before breakfast to check on what moths had been caught in a moth trap left overnight. We saw buff tip, pale tussock, common wainscot, flame shoulder and white ermine, plus a superb male cockchafer with its fan-like antennae.

We then headed 30-minutes south-east to Poole Harbour, one of the largest harbours in Britain and very shallow too, only 1.5 metres deep. We journeyed into Poole and boarded the boat at 10am for a spring safari exploring the harbour over the next three hours. We were also very lucky to have trustees and staff from the Roy Dennis Foundation on board, providing live information on the white-tailed eagles and ospreys living in Poole Harbour. During our trip we passed saltmarsh and reedbed habitats while heathlands such as Arne were always close by. We passed a colony of black-headed gulls with recent counts of 3100 pairs (and 179 pairs of Mediterranean gulls). Several great crested grebes were on the water and a flock of seven gadwall flew overhead. We were only half an hour into our trip when white-tailed eagle was called and in the sky above a large raptor moved across in front of the clouds. It soon became evident there were two eagles and we watched as they lost height and came closer. To our sheer delight – and a rare occasion considering they spend over 85% of their day just sitting in a tree or on the ground – the pair came right down to the water. One bird was losing height really quickly and lowered its legs right down beneath its body. In a flash, one of the eagles had caught a fish, and the two flew to the bank where the female fed first before sharing the fish with her mate. Both birds had fascinating journeys across Britain or Europe during their first two years of life and during this period the male lost one of his legs. Today he manages with just one leg and set of talons. The pair are now looking more like adults with white tails and showing signs of a white head. During the next hour we were able to watch the pair on the bank before they took off again and circled over the water. They came back down to the water without success in catching anything and one of the birds settled on the saltmarsh before heading back into the sky. We had incredible prolonged views of the two and our last sighting was of the female being chased off by a buzzard, occasionally twisting her body when harried. Just a little earlier she was being harassed by several buzzards and a red kite. One or two marsh harriers were also quartering low over the islands.

Meanwhile, back out on the still exposed mud and shallow we saw over 100 black-tailed godwits, a curlew, the odd whimbrel, little egrets, flocks of mute swans, pairs of greylag and Canada geese, shelduck and small numbers of lapwing over the saltmarsh and reeds. A few sika deer were feeding in the reeds where swifts flew overhead and a reed bunting called. Out across the water herring and great black-backed gulls were common, alongside a few lesser black-backed gulls. 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.

We headed over to Brownsea Island and looked across the protected boundary where great black-backed gulls were on raised nests here and there. Several families of greylag or Canada goose goslings were running around. Here, introduced platforms were home to 200 pairs of bustling Sandwich terns; many were flying passed the boat giving out their distinctive, grating call. We also saw half a dozen common

**Find out more about our [South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza](#) trip or [contact us](#)**

01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com [www.wildlifeworldwide.com](http://www.wildlifeworldwide.com)

terns. A flock of oystercatchers were resting on the shingle and in a pool two avocets were feeding. Lines or groups of resting or washing terns were spread across the area alongside one group of bar-tailed godwits, the latter passing through on migration.

Heading off the boat around 1:20pm, we travelled through Poole and round to Upton Country Park for lunch, accompanied by swallow, house martin, blackbird, robin and greenfinch. We arrived back at 3:30pm, giving everyone the chance to relax and explore the grounds of Warmwell House for the rest of the day before dinner.

### **Day 7:**

**Thursday 16 May 2024**

Carey's Secret Garden and Brownsea Island

*Weather: Cool and overcast, some sunny spells, 16° C.*

Meeting for a 6:20am breakfast we headed out an hour later and headed for Carey's Secret Garden, just on the suburbs of Wareham. We met with Mya, 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 male osprey was sat on the eggs and we watched him rise up to shuffle the eggs. After an hour or so the female returned and glided onto the nest where the two changed over incubation duties. The male then flew off before returning briefly. These are the south coast's only breeding ospreys and have been the reward 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. While we were enjoying the ospreys there was a brilliant male mistle thrush singing nearby. There was lots of birdsong, especially from blackbirds, wrens and the odd chaffinch and goldcrest.

Just before 10am we headed off to Poole Quay to catch the 11am boat across to the National Trust's Brownsea Island, a now familiar landmark after yesterday's spring safari in the harbour. Once off the boat we headed to the reedbed and lagoon hides, an area managed by Dorset Wildlife Trust. On some shallow water by the reeds a pair of mute swans had newly hatched cygnets. Two or three male shoveler flew up and out of the reeds to where a small black-headed gull colony was making some noise. From the hides we were able to see newly hatched black-headed gull chicks while common terns and Sandwich terns sat on eggs. We had remarkably close sightings of all these species from the hides. Many of the nesting islands are surrounded by mesh fencing to stop the sika deer interfering with the nests. Out of the hides we also saw a close avocet – one with a limp that has been here for four years – alongside shelduck, several more shoveler and a gadwall, a small group of knot, a Mediterranean gulls, two little egrets, herring gulls and great black-backed gulls. We then headed through the 19<sup>th</sup> century arboretum looking for red squirrels; we mostly encountered singing chaffinches and back by the learning centre feeders were attracting a pair of greenfinches and a nuthatch. We stopped for lunch by the church where the unimproved grassland/green was full of parsley piert, slender trefoil, buckshorn plantain, field wood rush, dove's foot cranesbill and thyme-leaved speedwell. In the nearby pine woodland we lucked out with two red squirrels foraging on the ground and chasing each other. They were moulting into their summer coats and had blond-coloured tails. Before getting the 3pm boat back we stopped for an ice cream at the café where an oystercatcher had chosen to nest in a plant pot; her mate was sleeping nearby on a roof!

Once back on the mainland we dropped into RSPB Arne. It was a glorious sunny afternoon and we managed to catch up with at least two Dartford warblers foraging amongst the gorse and heather. They were hard to see and not calling. However, here and there they would fly up and perch on a more exposed branch giving us just enough time to see their profile and colours. Siskins called nearby and a goldfinch sang right above our heads. We also heard a stonechat and Gerry spotted a pied flycatcher, no doubt passing through on migration.

After a full-packed day we got back to Warmwell House for 5:40pm ready for our final tea, coffee and cake together and a delightful dinner.

Find out more about our [South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza](#) trip or [contact us](#)

01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com [www.wildlifeworldwide.com](http://www.wildlifeworldwide.com)

**Day 8:**  
Departure

**Friday 17 May 2024**

After our usual 7:30am breakfast we met together at 9am and bid our farewells, back across other parts of the country.

**Sign up to our e-news**

Sign up to our e-news to find out more about our tours, events, late availability, offers and tour reports at <https://www.wildlifeworldwide.com/subscribe>

# Checklist for South Coast Extravaganza



	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
	<b>BIRDS</b>							
1	Canada goose (introduced)	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				✓	✓	✓
3	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓				✓	✓
4	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓				✓	✓
5	Northern shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>						✓
6	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓					✓
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
8	Eurasian teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓					
9	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓					
10	Common scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	✓					
11	Red-legged partridge (introduced)	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓				
12	Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>		✓				
13	Common quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>						
14	Pheasant (introduced)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	h					
16	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓				✓	
17	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓				✓	✓
18	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓				✓	✓
19	Northern gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓					
20	European shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓					✓
21	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓				✓	✓
22	Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				✓		
23	Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			✓			
24	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓				✓	
25	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Find out more about our [South Coast Wildlife Extravaganza](#) trip or [contact us](#)  
 01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com [www.wildlifeworldwide.com](http://www.wildlifeworldwide.com)

27	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>					✓	
28	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						✓
29	Great bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		✓				
30	Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>						h
31	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓					✓
32	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓					
33	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓				✓	✓
34	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>					✓	✓
35	Eurasian stone-curlew (thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>		✓				
36	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Common Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓					
38	Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	✓					
39	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓	
40	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			h		✓	
41	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	✓				✓	
42	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					✓	
43	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>						✓
44	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	✓					✓
45	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	✓				✓	
46	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓					
47	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
48	Mediterranean gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>					✓	✓
49	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓				✓	✓
50	Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓					
51	European Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
52	Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>						
53	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓			✓	
54	Sandwich tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	✓				✓	✓
55	Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	✓					
56	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓				✓	✓
57	Common guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓					
58	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓					
59	Rock dove / feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓

60	Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓	h	✓	h	✓	✓
61	Common Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Eurasian Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	h		✓		✓
63	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	h	h	h	h
64	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		h				
65	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	✓					
66	European nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		h		h		
67	Common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓			✓	
68	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			h	✓		
69	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	h	h	h		h	h
70	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓		✓	✓		
71	Eurasian jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			✓			
72	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
73	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓
77	Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			h			h
78	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			h			
79	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>						✓
80	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
81	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
82	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			✓			
83	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓					
84	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	House martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓		✓	h	✓	✓
86	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	h					
87	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	h				✓
88	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓					
89	Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	h	h	h	✓		h
90	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>						
91	Eurasian reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	h				h	h
92	Eurasian blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		h	✓	h		h

93	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	✓	✓		✓		
94	Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				✓		✓
95	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			h			h
96	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			h			h
97	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	h		h	h		✓
98	Eurasian nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						✓
99	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			✓			✓
100	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
101	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓		✓			h
103	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		✓	✓			✓
104	Spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			h	h		
105	European pied flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>						✓
106	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	h	h
107	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓		h
108	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	h	✓	✓		✓
109	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	h	h	h		h
110	Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	✓					
111	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓		h	✓	✓	✓
112	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
113	Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓			✓		
114	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓		✓	h		
115	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓		
116	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	h	✓
117	Eurasian bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			h			
118	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	h	h		✓	h	✓
119	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			h			
120	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		h
121	Common crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			h			
122	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
123	Eurasian siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>			✓	✓		✓
124	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		h		✓		
125	Common reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓				✓	

126	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓				
	<b>MAMMALS</b>							
1	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>						✓
2	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		✓		✓		
3	Sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
4	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		✓				
5	European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓		✓		✓
6	Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>						✓
8	Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>		✓				
9	Common shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>				h		
10	Harbour porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>					✓	
	<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>							
1	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓	✓		✓		
2	Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓				
3	Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>						✓
4	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
5	Green hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>				✓		
6	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeus</i>				✓		
7	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓				✓
8	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	
9	Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓		
10	Small tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	✓	✓				
11	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>	✓	✓		✓		
12	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓		✓		
13	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>				✓		
	<b>DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES</b>							
1	Blue-tailed damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	✓					
2	Emperor dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>				✓		
3	Four-spotted chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>				✓		
4	Broad-Bodied chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	✓					

	<b>REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS AND OTHER</b>							
1	Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>				✓		
2	Sand lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>				✓		
3	Common wall lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>				✓		
4	Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>				✓		
5	Smooth snake	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>				✓		
6	Palmate newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>				✓		
7	Smooth newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>				✓		
	<b>OTHER SPECIES</b>							
1	Emporer moth	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>				✓		
2	Pale tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>					✓	
3	Buff tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>					✓	
4	Flame-shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>					✓	
5	Treble lines	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>					✓	
6	White ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>					✓	
7	Common wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>					✓	
8	Common cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>					✓	
9	Two-banded longhorn beetle	<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i>						✓
10	Heath dumble dor beetle	<i>Trypocopris pyrenaicus</i>				✓		