

Tour Report

Scotland – Autumn in the Scottish Highlands

3 – 10 October 2020

Red squirrel



Pine marten



Red deer



Pink-footed geese



Compiled by Mike Dilger

Tour Leader: Mike Dilger with four participants

Day 1: Saturday 3 October 2020

Arrival and welcome

Convening in the comfortable surroundings of the Grant Arms bar Mike welcomed all four guests to the hotel. This briefing was not just to get to know each other, but also an opportunity to talk through Covid protocols, discuss the itinerary of the week and for Mike to answer any of the guests' questions. A brief tour of the hotel's facilities then followed before the group then met up for dinner.

Day 2: Sunday 4 October 2020

The Black Isle - Chanonry Point, Udale Bay, Jemimaville, Cromarty, Nairn Harbour

Meeting up for a full Scottish breakfast at 8am, the very wet and misty weather outside meant the group would start their week with a visit to the Moray Coast and the Black Isle - a location more resilient to poor weather than many of the inland sites.

Leaving Grantown-on-Spey, the group travelled north-west up the A9 and over the bridge onto the Black Isle where the group were surprised to learn it was not even an island but instead a peninsula jutting out onto the Moray Firth. We dropped first into Munloch, which usually gives distant views over Munloch Bay, but the mist and driving rain made conditions so atrocious that the group opted instead to beat a hasty retreat back into the minibus to head further north to Chanonry Point.

To say it was windy at Chanonry would have been an understatement, but the strong winds also gave the opportunity to spot through the mist plenty of seabirds that had been blown into the Firth. Hundreds of juvenile gannets were the first to be picked up, as they whizzed right around the point's perimeter, and while taking shelter behind a wall the group were also able to spot the slender wings and inky wingtips of a few kittiwakes - surely the most maritime of all our gulls. Both guillemots and razorbills could also be seen flying low and direct over the waves into the firth, while others took the option of sitting out the rough conditions on the sea's surface. These more static birds at least enabled the guests to get to grips with both species of auk in their somewhat less familiar winter plumage. In addition, shags were spotted flying past while the group were able to watch a few fishing with their characteristic leap up before diving below, a behavioural facet which helps differentiate them from the closely related and larger cormorants.

Along the shingle of the point itself three turnstone were also spotted and joined briefly by a small flock of seven ringed plover as the tide continued to rise. Retreating back towards the car park via the more sheltered side of the point, the group then picked up both a pied wagtail working the strandline and a small flock of linnets moving along the line of gorse and sea buckthorn. With summer definitely having receded, three swallows hawking for insects around the lighthouse was definitely a surprise, but the best bird of all proved to be a wheatear, which was spotted feeding on one of the fairways of the Fortrose and Rosemarkie Golf Club upon leaving the point. Given such a late find, Mike suggested that the individual might well in fact have been a wheatear originating from Greenland, which is a different subspecies to the wheatears breeding in Britain during the summer months.

Travelling up to Udale RSPB Reserve situated in the north of the Black Isle, and with the rain lessening, the wind dropping and tide rapidly rising, the group were able to stand in the car park, while immersing themselves with geese, waders and wildfowl. Immediately obvious were around 2,000 pink-footed geese, with skeins a regular feature overhead as small groups were begrudgingly forced off the mud, before travelling inland to feed on the barley stubble. A quick scope of the flock also revealed at least two barnacle geese in amongst the pinks and the two little egrets behind the main goose flock certainly represented a good find for a species still considered as uncommon in the Highlands. Further away, a small flock of wild greylags made for the third goose species of the morning and with the tide reaching its maximum height, a

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flock of least 200 roosting curlews and 150 lapwing could be seen biding their time until the tide had receded sufficiently to enable feeding to begin once more.

Another bird of note was a single (and well-travelled) bar-tailed godwit observed feeding with numerous redshank in the one remaining patch of mud, and adjacent to a high tide roost of eight ringed plover and around 100 oystercatchers. In terms of wildfowl, the two main representatives at the reserve were large numbers of wigeon and smaller flocks of teal, with most individuals of both species still in eclipse plumage. Also still in full moult were a pair of red-breasted mergansers, which were spotted diving for fish close to the car park, while Mike was able to get the guest to listen to migrating skylarks as they passed overhead. Taking lunch (and shelter) in the hide, the group then travelled further along the coastal road to the lay-by just through Jemimaville where a flock of 250 scaup were located close inshore. Representing the marine equivalent of tufted duck, this was a new bird for all the guests as Mike explained the plumage differences between the two species and confirmed the location to be one of the scaup's most important overwintering sites in the entire British Isles.

Moving even further east, the group reached the small seaside town of Cromarty, which is well known as one of the sea stations in the shipping forecast, but is also the location where oil rigs are brought before becoming slowly decommissioned. A quick scope by Mike revealed a flock of around 30 eiders out in the bay alongside another couple of fishing red-breasted mergansers and shags. Further out to sea, where the oil rigs were stationed, cormorants could be seen drying their wings, and then Mike picked up the calls of Sandwich tern, as three late birds flew past, possibly en route to their wintering grounds in West Africa. Finally Mike was also able to point out common gulls, close by, a common species in northern Scotland, but decidedly 'uncommon' across most of England.

Heading back over the North Kessock Bridge, and with the weather finally improving, the group headed back on to the mainland, for a quick stop at Nairn Harbour on the other side of the inner Moray Firth. Here a small flock of 14 obliging turnstone delighted the group, as did a couple of exceptionally close razorbills and guillemots feeding amongst the fishing vessels tied up in the harbour. But with time slipping away the minibus then headed for the hotel, stopping close to Ferness for a flock of around 30 redwing which had patently just arrived from Scandinavia, alongside a very noisy mistle thrush non-too-happy about these continental invaders demolishing its berry supply. And the day was rounded off perfectly with a couple of red-legged partridge alongside the A939 and a single roe deer closer to Grantown.

Day 3: Monday 5 October 2020

Lochindorb lek & the west coast - Garve, Dundonnell, Gruinard Bay, Melon Udrigle, Aultbea

With the worst weather having passed and it looking like one of the best days of the week, the group were out well before breakfast to enjoy the local black grouse lek close to Lochindorb. On the drive over, both rabbit and brown hare were spotted from the minibus, with latter's black ear tips just about noticeable through the dawn gloom. Arriving at the viewing point, the light quickly began to improve, in the process revealing a grand total of 11 black grouse displaying on surely one of the best and most approachable leks in all of the Highlands. Even without a scope, the guests could clearly see the white rears of the sparring males as they proceed to establish their pecking order and hear their distinctive calls too. In addition to the 'roo-cooing' of the black grouse the 'go back!' calls of the more numerous red grouse could also be heard from the extensive stands of heather, before the group headed back to the hotel.

Suitably full after another gargantuan Grant Arms breakfast, the group then headed up to Inverness before turning off the A9 en route to the west coast. Driving through the southern portion of the Black Isle the first bird of note seen from the minibus was the unmistakable silhouette of a red kite, doubtless an individual emanating from the Tollie release site to the south-west. Taking breaks for photo opportunities at both Loch Garve and the jaw-dropping vista down to Little Loch Broome, the group were entranced with the magnificently wild and remote scenery, which was dominated by the huge mountain of An Teallach.

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Stopping for morning tea outside the Dundonnell Hotel at the head of Little Loch Broom, the group then set about spotting raptors. Almost immediately a couple of kestrels flew past and the group were then able to see the different flight pattern between falcons and hawks as an obliging sparrowhawk sailed past the hotel a few minutes later. This enabled the group to learn the mantra of 'flap, flap, sail, long square tail' as an easy way of identifying hawks on the wing. In addition to the falcons and hawks, ravens could also be clearly seen playing on the updraughts created along the line of crags across the valley, and following on with the corvid theme were delighted with great views of hooded crows along the shore of the loch. 'Hoodies' are a feature of the Highlands and suddenly become the dominant crow west of the Great Glen. In addition to the numerous buzzards taking advantage of the thermals provided by the sunshine, a single red deer stag and three hinds were spotted on the skyline away the north as well.

Of course the head of the loch is another great spot to look for wildlife at Dundonnell too, and as the group collectively turned their gaze to the water we were able to pick out an eclipse goosander at the water's edge in addition to the ubiquitous collection of oystercatcher, curlew and redshank along the shore. Before jumping back in the minibus a small flock of linnet crossed the saltmarsh as the resident house sparrows continued to kick up a fuss from the eaves of the hotel.

Passing up and over the peninsula, the group dropped down to Gruinard Bay overlooking the island of the same name. Infamous for the testing of anthrax in WWII the island has now been decontaminated, with the stretch of water in between the island and the mainland considered terrific for seabirds. Upon arriving at surely one of the best lay-bys for watching divers in Britain, Mike was instantly able to point out at least 20 black-throated diver feeding away in a loose flock. In amongst the feeding shags and divers two black guillemots were also spotted sitting on the water. Looking jet black and white in summer, their off-white and scaly grey winter plumage gives these engaging seabirds the look two entirely different species depending on when they're seen. With the sun by now warming all the group, a late red admiral butterfly on the wing was nevertheless a pleasant surprise.

Moving even further west and along the coast to a small village called Second Coast, the group stopped for another scan and were immediately rewarded with a great northern diver close to the shore. Substantially heavier than both red-throated and black-throated, the double bump to the crown, large dagger-like bill and smudge of a collar immediately gave away a bird that has travelled down from either Iceland, Greenland or even Arctic Canada to spend the winter off Scotland's west coast. Also close by, the group were able to complete their 'triumvirate of divers' when the slimmer, paler and 'snootier'-looking red-throated diver was observed while catching its breath in between intense fishing bouts underwater. With the focus having been on birds for most of the day it was nice to temporarily change allegiance to mammals, as at least twenty hauled-out harbour seals delighted both watchers and photographers alike.

Driving round to the village of Laide, a stop for lunch enabled the group to enjoy another great northern diver, this time still in full summer plumage, with its characteristic dark head and barcode on the side of the neck. And when the diver drifted out of range, the oystercatcher, curlew and great black backed gulls kept those entertained who were keen on scanning and eating at the same time.

The penultimate port of call was the beautiful beach at Melon Udrigle, which is famed as a location for otters. However, despite a thorough search, none proved forthcoming on this occasion, but the group declared themselves more than happy with the consolation of two pairs of stonechat, in addition to a small flock of goldfinch visiting a nearby garden bird feeder.

The final stop before the long drive back was the small fishing village of Aultbea for surely the cleanest public toilets in all of the Highlands! And while waiting, Mike was able to pick out a little grebe in amongst the kelp on the seashore, in addition to a couple of red-breasted mergansers, rounding off a most enjoyable west coast day - made even better by the beautiful weather experienced.

Day 4: Tuesday 6 October 2020

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Loch Garten RSPB Reserve, Nethy Bridge, Loch Mallachie, Loch Insh, Insh Village

Waking up to a grey and rainy Grantown day, the group headed out for the Caledonian forests of Speyside undaunted by the weather. Heading straight to RSPB Loch Garten, the first port of call was the car park where the guests soon became entranced with the spectacle of coal tits feeding directly from their outstretched hands - surely the only place in Britain where this experience can be enjoyed. With coal tits by far the most numerous bird, the group also managed to spot the occasional blue and great tit coming to feed, while chaffinch too were attracted to the free handouts in good numbers. Mike then briefly spotted a crested tit popping in for a seed before dashing off, which was unfortunately missed by the group. However, this sorry state of affairs was soon to be rectified at the next site.

Driving the group over to Dell Wood, near Nethy Bridge, the guests were soon filling their boots with super views of 'cresties' coming down to the feeders in amongst the coal and great tits. With at least two cresties coming down every couple of minutes, Mike was also able to teach the guests the diagnostic dry trill of this rare Caledonian resident, thereby giving the guests a second's advanced notice for their fleeting appearance at the feeders, before all too quickly dashing off to eat or cache the food in peace. In addition, a jay and male great spotted woodpecker were also spotted close by. But for a number of the group, the undoubted highlight of the visit were fabulous views of two red squirrels both collecting and caching nuts from a garden feeder right on the edge of the forest.

Following a break for teas, coffees and biscuits the group then returned close to Loch Garten for a walk through some of the best quality pine forest in the whole of Abernethy. 'Malachie Loop' takes in both Loch Garten and Loch Malachie along a circular walk of around a 3km. Barely had the groups begun donning their binoculars before they were able to pick up cresties on call, with Mike declaring that "a crestie in the woods beats ten at the feeders!" During the walk Mike was able to show the guests most of the characteristic plants of Caledonian pine forests, including billberry, cowberry, bell heather, ling and juniper, and a baby toad encountered on the walk was an undoubted bonus. Satiated with views across picturesque lochs the group slowly looped back, enjoying along the way a large mixed flock of birds moving through the canopy, as coal tit, treecreeper and crestie were all recorded in quick succession.

Moving on to RSPB Insh Marshes, after lunch the group reassembled at the viewpoint on top of the Circular Hide to admire the view, with the huge marshy floodplain lain out below the impressive backdrop of the Monadhliath Mountains. With Insh's prominent esker rising like a green iceberg out of the marsh in the foreground, it was a stroke of luck to pick out as many as five roe deer grazing on the higher, dryer ground afforded by the geological feature. Down on the marsh, grazing ducks, such as wigeon and teal, were plentiful, alongside around 60 mallard, with a couple of heron present too. While carrion crow and jackdaw were of little surprise, it was interesting to locate a hooded crow so far south of the Great Glen. Insh can be good as a harrier roost, but on this occasion the group's raptor sightings were confined to around half a dozen buzzards and a single male sparrowhawk. Both swallow and house martin were also very good late finds for early October as they hunted for insects over the marsh. Insh also contains a number of cut fields to the north and a flock of grazing greylag geese represented a good find, while immediately surrounding the viewpoint, a family party of long-tailed tits and a jay were all welcome additions to the week's list before the guests retreated to the minibus.

Taking the rural route back to the hotel, instead of the A9, we drove through the village of Insh and almost immediately we were rewarded with the thrilling sound of roaring, reminding us that the week had fallen within the red deer rutting season. While enjoying the primeval sound, the guests were then treated to the sight of around 12 hinds close to the road, which were being patently being corralled by an unseen male. Stopping out to scan for the stag, Mike then spotted a flock of 20 mistle thrush and a single song thrush feeding in an adjacent field, with a flyover jay as a nice full stop with which to end to the afternoon session.

Day 5: Wednesday 7 October 2020

Findhorn Beach, Findhorn Bay, Burgh Head, Bogmoor, Spey Bay

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A cold wet and windy day would not derail the intrepid group's plans, with geese, wildfowl and waders on the agenda as the minibus headed up to the Moray coast. Arriving at Findhorn Bay just after low tide, a walk through the dunes soon revealed a pair of stonechat perching atop the gorse. The beach extends for miles at Findhorn and positioning ourselves on top of the dunes still gave the group fine views of the Moray coast in both directions, despite the best efforts of the driving rain. Red-breasted mergansers were quickly picked up fishing just beyond the surf, with the omnipresent curlew, redshank and oystercatcher also sprinkled along the water's edge. A nice surprise, however, was a single bar-tailed godwit in amongst the more common waders, with a further two individuals flying straight past the group revealing the diagnostic tail bars and long straight bill of these long-distant migrants. Further out to sea Mike was also able to pick up a flock of at least 300 common scoter resting on the surface, but the star turn proved to be much closer, in the form of a huge congregation of around 2,000 eider in a very tight flock. It proved a great spectacle. Watching them divide their time between loafing at the surface and synchronised diving for mussels proved a great spectator sport amongst the guests.

Taking a walk out west along the dunes towards the mouth of the river, the group were also able to observe at least 40 harbour seals hauled out on the sand bar, alongside a line of cormorants drying their wings, but with the tide already having turned, the group decided quickly to retreat to the minibus to head for the bay. Parking at Findhorn Bay Local Nature Reserve, the group then quickly strode out across the saltmarsh, with a meadows pipit heard overhead, and out onto the estuary itself to get closer to the wildfowl and waders. As we walked across the mud the soundscape became quickly dominated by around 3,000 pink-footed geese, which had been roosting out in the bay overnight. And with small skeins steadily leaving to feed, while other groups whiffled down to join the others, it soon became a spectacle to behold too. Curlew were dotted all around the estuary, while the redshank, oystercatcher and eclipse wigeon preferred to remain closer to the central channel, and in amongst these, a few dunlin and around a dozen knot could be picked out, in one of two modes - either resting or feeding away. Just a few drake pintail along the channel were a great find and probably the first arrival of the winter, and a tight flock of around 30 roosting golden plover seemed to almost sparkle, and considerably brightened up an otherwise murky day.

As the rain slightly abated, while the wind, if anything, picked up, the group then returned back to the minibus to both dry off and head further along the coast, but not before clocking a magpie close to the car park - almost a mega for the Highlands! Burghead is a small fishing village, which also encompasses a rocky promontory sticking out into the firth. Taking lunch at the point, most of the group wisely opted to keep out of the wind, but Mike was able to show the guests redshank and oystercatcher close by on the rocks, in addition to a couple of grey seals 'periscoping' above the water's surface just beyond the point. Also out on the water, a few razorbill could be spotted relaxing in between feeding bouts, while small flocks of common scoter were observed flying around the point, and finally a couple of late sandwich terns proved a welcome surprise too.

The final spot of the day was Spey Bay, where the River Findhorn discharges into the Moray Firth. With the tide so high at the time of our visit, only four species of gull were obvious, so the group decided to take the short triangular walk around the reed-bed and scrub adjacent to the river. Despite the strong wind, two brave greenfinch and a solitary yellowhammer showed their heads long enough to be identified. Along with a small flock of starlings on the wires, two collared doves in the close-by village of Bogmoor represented much needed additions to the week's list as dusk rapidly approached.

Day 6: Thursday 8 October 2020

Strathdearn - Road to Farr, Forest car park, bottom car park, road to Farr, Cairngorm Mountain car park, Nethy Bridge, pine marten hide

After having experienced such a wet day, it was with some relief that as the group convened for breakfast they were able to look out on a cold, clear and sunny morning. The destination for most of the day was

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Strathdearn in the heart of the Monadhliaths, otherwise known as 'the valley of the raptors', where birds of prey would unashamedly be front and centre.

Driving south and up the valley, the group's first stop was by the bridge and adjacent to the Farr road, whereupon decanting from the minibus the group were immediately able to hear more roaring stags echoing around the surrounding hills. The first raptors to be spotted were a pair of kestrels hunting in the fields close to the Findhorn River, and this species was quickly joined by a couple of buzzards, a red kite and a sparrowhawk. Mike was also able to pick up a very distant golden eagle with the sole telescope, which was unfortunately too far away for the guests to pick out with just binoculars.

Moving further up the valley to the bridge car park, at least three more kestrels were spotted on the crags behind, in addition to more buzzards and another red kite, but perhaps the biggest surprise was a flock of migrating long-tailed tits flitting across the valley and straight past the group. Driving to the end car park which is situated towards the heart of the mountain range, the group were then able to add peregrine to their list of raptors as a pair chased each other across the valley, which were then joined by three more red kites, numerous buzzards, kestrels and ravens, with eagles, however, still notably suspicious by their absence.

Returning to their first location near the Farr road, the group were immediately able to spot at least four red kites and huge numbers of buzzards before Mike then picked up a golden eagle. Initially far away, the eagle, to the delight of all, then drifted much closer, revealing it to be a juvenile due to the presence of its white wing linings and a white tail band. In the ensuing chaos as Mike made sure all the guests had indeed 'got on' the eagle, he failed to hear one of the guests shout out 'hen harrier!' as a pearl-grey male drifted past just the one lucky observer. With the group's luck turning, a superb adult white-tailed eagle was then picked up across the hills to the east, and the sun catching the eagle's white tail was a particularly memorable moment as it patrolled the hills to the excitement of all.

As a visit to the hide was on the agenda in the evening, the group took the opportunity to visit the Cairngorm Mountain car park for amazing vistas across to Loch Morlich. Unfortunately the ptarmigan and snow buntings were still seemingly out of reach on the mountain's summits, resulting in raven being the only bird spotted, and the group quickly returned back to the hotel for an early high tea. En route the small loch close to Nethy Bridge, was very briefly visited, being one of the few places in Speyside where moorhen can be spotted! Three were easily located in amongst the reeds, in addition to two little grebes and a large number of mallard, before time forced us to return to the hotel.

By the time the group headed out to the hide, a short, sharp rainstorm experienced during high tea had conveniently passed, turning the evening both cool and clear. The hide between Aviemore and Feshiebridge is managed by Speyside Wildlife and upon meeting up with Kate at the RV point at 6.30pm the group then had to trek the arduous 100m to the hide's new location before settling in for an evening's viewing. With the arena in front of the hide baited and the lights turned on, it was only a matter of a few minutes before the first badger made an appearance. Over the course of the following half hour, the first badger was then joined by three more from the same clan, all keen to take advantage of the scattered peanuts across the floor. Once all the food on the ground had been polished off, the badgers then disappeared for a night's foraging elsewhere, leaving the group with an empty stage to watch. An hour passed slowly by, and then another, with the only interruption being that of a tawny owl's hoot cutting through the silence. With all the signs seemingly unpromising, Mike began discussing with Kate how much longer the group would be able to remain in the hide, before a wonderful female pine marten then surprised everyone by suddenly popping into view, to the obvious relief of all! It then proceeded to make up for its late arrival by putting on a great show for all the guests as it munched away at a distance of no more than 3 metres away from the hide. The marten was of course a new mammal species for all the guests present, and with many snapping away to their hearts' content, it happily fed for at least 30 minutes before finally slipping away into the night as quickly as it had arrived. In summary a brilliant end to a very successful day's Highland wildlife spotting.

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Day 7: Friday 9 October 2020

Dava Moor, Lochindorb, Roseisle, Burghead, Lossiemouth Caravan park, Spey Bay, Carrbridge

The final day had come around all too quickly and the aim was to target a few species that had been missed on other days, and with a number keen to see red grouse we began at the wide, open landscape of Dava Moor and Lochindorb. Leaving the hotel, we headed north across Dava Moor before stopping at the locally famous 'Jesus Loves the NHS' lay-by. Despite the overcast conditions, with intermittent rain, the red grouse showed well close to the grouse butts, before Mike then took the group around to Lochindorb Estate to scan the loch. Straight away four tufted duck and a female goldeneye were located in front of the ruined Lochindorb Castle situated in the middle of the loch. Driving past the private grounds, the group were also able to obtain close, albeit brief views of a couple of red squirrels skirting along the edge of the small, enclosed wood and a further scan of the western end of the loch revealed more tufted duck, a total of six goldeneye (comprising both males and females), a single eclipse goosander and two little grebe. Leaving the estate, a pair of stonechat were picked up on the gorse before the group headed north to the coast.

Passing the village of Ferness, Mike noticed a large flock of small birds feeding in a field and a quick stop revealed at least 50 chaffinch, two dunnock and a wren feeding on the margins of a farmed field recently cut. Upon reaching the coast, the next location was Roseisle forest, a mature plantation managed by Forestry Scotland, which also boasts easy access to both the dunes and the Moray Coast. Guillemots and razorbills resting on the water were quickly scoped out, in addition to at least six red-breasted mergansers, as all the group spotted distant, fishing gannets. With all four species of gulls also present, the group were able to spend some time getting to grips with the difference between cormorants and shags, both of which were present on the sea and also flying past. Unfortunately, no velvet scoters could be seen, with Mike surmising it could still be a touch early for this visitor from the High Arctic, but a flock of the ever popular eider were compensation for the lack of other sea duck species.

Moving on to Burghead for lunch, the group had good views of both a couple of rock pipits and a small flock of turnstone, in addition to redshank and curlew, as the rising tide steadily covered the rock platform to the immediate east of the point. Still further along the coast, the Lossiemouth Bay Caravan car park is a good place to see a range of tidal-dependent birds, and the group were able to enjoy three more bar-tailed godwits feeding along the shoreline, while high-tide roosts of both oystercatcher and curlew on the saltmarsh behind waited for the tide to drop.

Due the ever-shortening day length the group had the opportunity for one last stop before retiring to the hotel for the last evening meal of their stay, with Mike deciding on another quick visit to Spey Bay. A single reed bunting was picked up and then walking along the water's edge, just after high tide, six pied wagtails proved a good initial spot. But this sighting was made infinitely better when the wagtails were joined by two migratory snow buntings. Their wonderful trilling calls and white wing bars almost singlehandedly managed to banish the gloom of the grey, dusky afternoon and represented the perfect finale to a fun-packed and wildlife-filled, whistle-stop week in the Highlands.

Day 8: Saturday 10 October 2020

Farewells after breakfast

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Checklist



| | Common Name | Scientific Name | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 | Day 7 |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | BIRDS | <i>AVES</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Barnacle goose | <i>Branta leucopsis</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 2 | Greylag goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 3 | Pink-footed goose | <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Mute swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Wigeon | <i>Mareca penelope</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 7 | Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 8 | Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 9 | Tufted duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 10 | Scaup | <i>Aythya marila</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 11 | Eider | <i>Somateria mollissima</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 12 | Common scoter | <i>Melanitta nigra</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 13 | Long-tailed duck | <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> | | | | ✓ | | |

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|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Goldeneye | <i>Bucephala clangula</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 15 | Goosander | <i>Mergus merganser</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 16 | Red-breasted merganser | <i>Mergus serrator</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 17 | Black grouse | <i>Lyrurus tetrix</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 18 | Red grouse | <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 19 | Red-legged partridge | <i>Alectoris rufa</i> | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| 20 | Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 21 | Red-throated diver | <i>Gavia stellata</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 22 | Black-throated diver | <i>Gavia arctica</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 23 | Great northern diver | <i>Gavia immer</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 24 | Little grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 25 | Grey heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26 | Little egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 27 | Gannet | <i>Morus bassanus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 28 | Shag | <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 29 | Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 30 | Golden eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 31 | Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 33 | Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 34 | White-tailed eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 35 | Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 36 | Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 37 | Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 38 | Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 39 | Golden plover | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 40 | Ringed plover | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 41 | Curlew | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 42 | Bar-tailed godwit | <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 43 | Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 44 | Knot | <i>Calidris canutus</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 45 | Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 46 | Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 47 | Kittiwake | <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 48 | Black-headed gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 49 | Common gull | <i>Larus canus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

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|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Great black-backed gull | <i>Larus marinus</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 51 | Herring gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 52 | Sandwich tern | <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 53 | Common guillemot | <i>Uria aalge</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 54 | Razorbill | <i>Alca torda</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 55 | Black guillemot | <i>Cephus grylle</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 56 | Rock dove / feral pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 57 | Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 58 | Collared dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 59 | Tawny owl | <i>Strix aluco</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 60 | Great spotted woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 61 | Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 62 | Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 63 | Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 64 | Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 65 | Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 66 | Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 67 | Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

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|----|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | Hooded crow | <i>Corvus cornix</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 69 | Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 70 | Coal tit | <i>Periparus ater</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 71 | Crested tit | <i>Lophophanes cristatus</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 72 | Blue tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 73 | Great tit | <i>Parus major</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 74 | Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 75 | Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 76 | House martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 77 | Long-tailed tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 78 | Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 79 | Treecreeper | <i>Certhia familiaris</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 80 | Starling | <i>Pastor roseus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 81 | Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 82 | Redwing | <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| 83 | Song thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 84 | Mistle thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 85 | Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

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|----|----------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | Stonechat | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 87 | Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 88 | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 89 | Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 90 | Pied wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 91 | Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 92 | Rock pipit | <i>Anthus petrosus</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 93 | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 94 | Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 95 | Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 96 | Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 97 | Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 98 | Reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 99 | Snow bunting | <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| | MAMMALS | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 2 | Brown hare | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 3 | Red squirrel | <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> | | | ✓ | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 4 | Common seal | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 5 | Grey seal | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Pine marten | <i>Martes martes</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 7 | Badger | <i>Meles meles</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 8 | Red deer | <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 9 | Roe deer | <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| | REPTILES | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Common toad | <i>Bufo bufo</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| | BUTTERFLIES | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Red admiral | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> | | ✓ | | | | |

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