

Tour Report

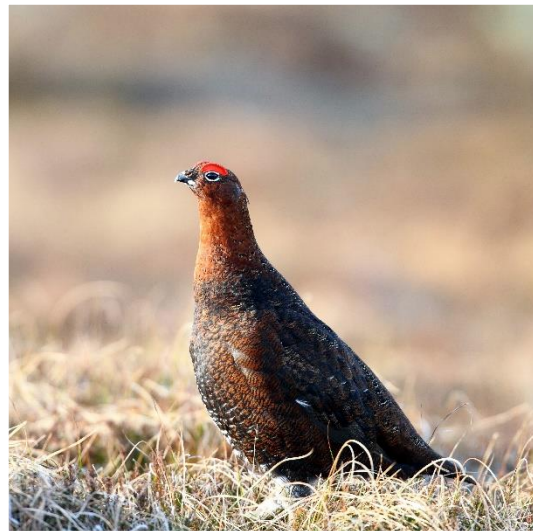
Scotland - Autumn in the Scottish Highlands

17 - 24 October 2020

Bottlenose dolphin



Red grouse



Sparrowhawk



Red deer



Compiled by: Mike Dilger

Tour Leader: Mike Dilger with five participants

Day 1: Saturday 17 October 2020

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 18 October 2020

Black grouse lek, RSPB Loch Garten, Malachie Loop, Cairngorms, RSPB Loch Insh.

Due to the long-range forecast for the week appearing decidedly mixed, Mike made the decision to hit the ground running, given the fair weather predicted for the first day, and took the group over for a dawn visit to the local black grouse lek. Rising early, the group of five guests plus Mike were out of the hotel at 6.30am, and in prime position to observe the lek as dawn broke. An autumn high (for Mike) of 13 males were counted, making it surely one of the largest and most impressive leks across the whole of Speyside, with plenty of action on show as the males attempted strutted around and postured with each other. The guests were not only able to clearly see the white under tail feathers and red wattles of the sparring males, but also hear their bubbling calls reverberate across the moor, making for a great experience. In addition to the main performance from the black grouse, red grouse could also be heard from in amongst the heather and a couple of skeins of noisy greylag geese were also tracked across the moor. And the group's luck continued on the way back to the hotel with a roe deer and buzzard, both spotted close to the road.

After a substantial Grant Arms breakfast, the group reconvened, with the plan to exchange the habitat of moorland for that of Caledonian pine forest. The first port of call was the car park at RSPB Loch Garten, where the guests were treated to some up close and personal attention from the coal tits, as the diminutive birds piled into the free handouts offered in the guests' outstretched hands. In addition to the coal tits, both blue and great tits were seen, including one hand-tame great tit, and these tits were complemented by appearances from chaffinch, wren and robin. With a fleeting visit from a red squirrel pleasing the mammalogists in the group.

The one species notable by its absence, however, was the 'crestie', but this was soon rectified as Mike led the group towards the visitor centre. After a while we had our first crested tit coming down, as at least four different birds were seen over the following hour, with a maximum of two having been observed at any one time. The cresties were also very vocal in the surrounding trees, allowing the group to learn the call, which in turn helped them cock their cameras in anticipation for a brief appearance at the food. Crested tit was also new species for the entire group, who were further buoyed by a second red squirrel, doubtless attracted by the food as well.

After a tea break and toilet stop at Nethy Bridge, the group then returned back to the forest for a stroll around the Malachie Loop - a lovely circular walk, which not only encompasses some of the best quality Caledonian forest within Abernethy NNR, but also takes in views across both Loch Garten and Loch Malachie along the way. The walk also gave Mike an opportunity to show the group a number of the characteristic plants of the forest understory, including juniper, bilberry, cowberry, cross-leaved heath and bell heather. Taking his scope with him, Mike was also able to scan the far banks of Loch Malachie and in turn picked out three female goldeneye, a number of mallard and a single drake pochard. Certainly the latter species, albeit common across most of England in winter, represented a very good find for a duck rarely encountered in the Scottish Highlands. On the return loop the group also came across a mixed flock moving high through the forest, which comprised goldcrest, coal tit and blue tit.

With the cloud base fairly high, Mike then took the group up to the upper carpark at Cairngorm, situated at 600m above sea level, so they could enjoy their lunch while taking in the commanding views of Loch Morlich

and the surrounding forests below. Once the guests were satiated, Mike then led a small walk to the back of the ski centre to see if any snow bunting or ptarmigan could be spotted on the lower slopes. While none were ultimately located, suggesting they had still not yet descended from the high ridge tops, the spectacle of hundreds of recently arrived fieldfare crossing the hillside was nevertheless an impressive sight. The only other bird noted during the walk was a raven, which revealed its presence with a 'cronk' before flying right past the group.

Descending the mountain, the group then travelled across to RSPB Loch Insh, where Mike had planned to spend the rest of the afternoon. Looking out across the viewpoint from the roof of the Circular Hide, it was immediately obvious that the commonest bird on the marsh was mallard, with lower numbers of wigeon and teal and the occasional heron. But the undoubted highlight for the guests were the six red deer hinds observed grazing on vegetation along the base of the glacial esker. Also while scanning for birds of prey a flock of around 30 linnet and six redwing flew past the viewpoint, with a female great spotted woodpecker the only other bird of note. Finally, just before the group headed back for the minibus, a small flock of greylag geese feeding in the cut fields to the north of the reserve with a perched buzzard close by was also picked up.

Day 3: Monday 19 October 2020

Munloch Bay, Udale bay, Jemimaville, Chanonry Point, Munloch again, North Kessock Bridge, Red Castle.

With wet weather forecast for most of the day, the coast was the obvious place to head, with the Black Isle the destination of choice. We also left a touch earlier than normal, to ensure the tides would be working as much as possible in our favour.

The first destination was Munloch Bay, which despite offering good estuarine habitat can sometimes be a frustrating place to watch birds, as the best areas tend to be quite distant from the viewpoint. However, the barley fields in the foreground can also be a good place to look for farmland birds, with our visit being a case in point. Despite the steady rain, the group were still able to pick out three yellowhammers on the wire, a distant reed bunting on a fence and plenty of skylarks passing overhead. Also through the scope, distant curlew, teal and wigeon were also observed, but with the tide still ebbing Mike was keen not to waste time so the group quickly bundled back into the minibus and headed off to the north of the isle.

Skein after skein of pink-footed geese could be seen passing over our heads, almost like squadrons of planes, as we pulled into the carpark at Udale Bay. With a very low tide predicted Mike had been worried the group would miss out on their departure inland to feed, but a quick scan still revealed several thousand out in the bay. Steadily working through the goose flock revealed at least five barnacle geese dotted in amongst the 'pinks' and good numbers of redshank, curlew and oystercatcher could also be observed.

Closer to the hide and car park, the waders could be seen more clearly and within a few minutes the group had picked out two bar-tailed godwits, a dozen dunlin and around 15 ringed plover. One of the waders with the dunlin flock appeared even smaller than the dunlin themselves and Mike deduced this to be a little stint. And hidden in one of the creeks, one sharp-eyed guest also spotted five snipe asleep on the mud. The wader-fest didn't stop there, however, as a flock of around 80 knot then put on a terrific display as they wheeled around the estuary, flushing in the process half a dozen lapwings hidden out of sight.

As ever more mud became exposed, Mike suggested that the group waste no time and move straight on to Jemimaville to look for sea duck. Just a few miles further down the road the steeper nature of the beach meant the water had not retreated as far as in the bay, with the result that all the guests were treated to wonderful views of a tight flock of at least 400 scaup, no further than 50m off shore. Currently a species that is rapidly declining as an overwintering species in the UK, as evidenced by the latest population estimate bearing no more than that of 5,200 birds, to see close to 8% of this number in just one flock was quite something. The duck theme then continued with at least 12 long-tailed duck flying past, in addition to a small flock of three common scoter and a couple of eider. And as Mike scanned further out into the bay, the lack

of wind meant that he was able to firstly count and then show the clients at least eight Slavonian grebes feeding out in the middle of the channel, signing off a very successful morning's wildlife watching.

Moving on to Chanonry Point, and after a minibus lunch, the group then took a stroll around the point. Despite rain still being in the air, the lack of wind, meant the sea was very calm. Almost immediately the first bird spotted was a very late swallow attempting to hawk for insects around the lighthouse, where a small flock of starlings, house sparrows and a couple of pied wagtails were also picked up. Out to sea, shags, guillemots and razorbills were all clearly seen on the water, and then just beyond the point, and a juvenile gannet was also observed flying into the bay. On the point itself, five turnstone looking for food in amongst the strandline were joined briefly by three ringed plover, before they all flew off around the point. Autumn however does tend to be a quieter time for the dolphins at Chanonry Point, and despite the calm conditions and best efforts of the group, no fins were unfortunately picked up in the bay.

Finally, with the tide on the turn, and as the day had admittedly been a touch bird-centric Mike suggested the group head back to North Kessock to see if the rising water could entice an otter to make an appearance. The village of North Kessock, which sits in the shadow of the bridge and looks across to Inverness, is traditionally a very good place to look for otters, and upon arrival the group immediately began scanning the firth to look for any signs of this elusive mammal.

Winter-plumaged guillemots were in plentiful supply on the water and both redshank and curlew could also be seen feeding among the kelp on the foreshore, in addition to the ever-present common and great black-backed gulls. However, with no otters immediately obvious Mike suggested they drive slowly west along the north shore along to Red Castle while scanning along the way. At the first stop, a couple of incredibly close Slavonian grebes were a real bonus and red-breasted mergansers were also spotted close to the shore, while wigeon and teal relaxed by the water's edge. And then while moving to the next viewpoint, an otter was clearly, but briefly, caught by most of the group as it 'porpoised' while feeding close to shore. Stopping the minibus, the group then sprinted to the nearest clearing, but the otter could not be relocated and must have travelled further downstream as just a grey seal was the only mammal we could see. With some of the group having seen the otter, whilst others had missed it, it proved a frustrating end to an otherwise great day's spotting.

Day 4: Tuesday 20 October 2020

Strathdearn - Road to Farr, Bridge car park, road to Farr, Carrbridge, Lochindorb

Waking up to another wet day in Grantown, the forecast indicated it would clear by mid-morning so Mike suggested the group head off to the Monadhliaths and Strathdearn to see what birds of prey could be seen in the 'Valley of the Raptors'.

Driving up the valley, a buzzard and a red squirrel were both spotted even before the first planned stop close by to the road to Farr. Immediately it became obvious coming to Strathdearn was the right choice, as the instant the sun came out, this resulted in the sudden appearance of numerous buzzards keen to take advantage of the thermals created by the sun's arrival. At least seven ravens were then picked up, which may well have been a family, followed by two peregrines, which were spotted crossing the valley. To the north an adult golden eagle was then suddenly spotted. Size is always difficult to estimate from distance, but as this individual was being mobbed by a kestrel, which looked tiny by comparison, and meaning its huge dimensions could suddenly be appreciated by the group. Then a second goldie was picked up being mobbed by ravens, which ultimately forced it to land, thereby enabling all the guests to view the bird through the scope.

It was a great start to the day and moving up the valley to the forest car park, the birds of prey continued to impress as buzzards and a family of kestrels put on a good show in front of the guests. Also close to the bridge a pair of stonechat were observed and on a separate note, the stand of fly agarics were one of the most impressive the group had seen. Still missing white-tailed eagle, and with the weather ever warmer, Mike suggested the group return to their first location for another scan and it was during this drive that he noticed

a bird of prey perched on a post by the road. Stopping the van at a distance of no more than 15 metres away it became immediately obvious it was in fact a male merlin! It was a beautiful moment, but before all the guests could fully appreciate it, it flew off up the valley. Quickly reversing, Mike parked the minibus and to everyone's relief it was quickly relocated on another perch about 50m away, enabling everyone to have a wonderful view of this superb, and rarely seen pint-sized predator.

After a couple of minutes, the merlin flew off, and the group had barely enough time to digest the amazing sighting before a couple of mistle thrush were spotted feeding on juniper berries along the roadside. We could hear the mistles getting irate, but hadn't quite realised why until a large number of redwing and fieldfare were picked up in the adjacent bushes, thereby representing a clear and present danger to resident thrushes' berry supply! A flock of long-tailed tits were also noted at this location too.

Moving back down to the viewing point by the Farr Road, another species of raptor suddenly became obvious, in the form of four or five red kites, which split their time between feeding in the fields on the other side of the river and entertaining the guests on the wing. More buzzards and ravens were also recorded again here, together with a single crossbill (probably a common) which had flown straight over our heads and into the spruce trees right by the road.

Leaving the valley, the group then dropped into Carrbridge for a view of the famous packhorse bridge and the obligatory view of collared doves on the high street, before travelling over to finish the day at Lochindorb. By now, the low light over the moorland meant we had entered the photographers' 'golden hour' and 20 tufted duck and four goldeneye, including a drake male in full summer plumage were easily picked out on the loch. Alongside the duck on the loch was a flock of at least 15 wild greylag geese and while driving round the loch, two pairs of stonechat were also recorded. The highlight of the moorland visit, however, were super views of at least five red grouse calling, feeding and flying right past the guests in fabulous light, all in all a brilliant way to end the day.

Day 5: Wednesday 21 October 2020

Findhorn Bay, Burghead, Roseisle dunes, Roseisle forest, Findhorn Beach and Findhorn Bay

The beautiful weather from the previous evening seemed determined not to persist however, and with a rainy, overcast start to the day once again dictating the choice of destination, the group headed off to explore the rest of the Moray coast. Findhorn Bay is best explored at low tide, and with the nadir having only just passed the group were able to stride confidently across the saltmarsh, before then heading straight onto the vast expanse of estuary only exposed when the sea is well out. The first birds encountered on the walk across were curlews, which were dotted across the mud, and then both redshank and oystercatcher, which preferred feeding closer to the channel where the River Findhorn discharges into the sea.

In amongst these more numerous waders, at least seven bar-tailed godwits and 20 dunlin could also be picked out running around on the estuarine mud, with their sizes and different bill lengths dictating each species' feeding technique. The tight flock of around 150 golden plover, by contrast, were keeping to their own kind, and having obviously fed earlier, most seemed content to rest on one leg and their bills buried, while catching up on their sleep.

The commonest species of duck across the estuary were undoubtedly wigeon and teal, most of which had by now finally moulted into their breeding plumage, but the best wildfowl find was undoubtedly a flock of at least 200 recently arrived pintail, including many drakes, hunkered down along the main river channel. Then behind all the wildfowl and waders, at least 3,000 pink-footed geese could be observed still remaining on the mud. Here another birder, also out on the estuary, was able to get the group onto a blue morph snow goose in amongst the 'pinks'. Snow goose is a North American Arctic breeding species, making it a rare visitor to Britain, and this individual bird may well have accidentally joined the pink-footed geese flocks as they travelled south from Greenland. As Findhorn Bay is situated adjacent to the Lossiemouth airbase, planes also regularly fly over the estuary, which can sometimes cause considerable disturbance to the birds out on the

mud. And on this occasion too a small plane kept causing huge upheaval while making a number of passes over the estuary, and while admittedly an unwelcome source of disruption for those birds attempting to either feed or sleep, the end result was an series of astonishing aerial patterns, as the geese were repeatedly flushed, before then whiffing back down to the mud.

Back in the car park after the muddy walk back, we barely had time to draw breath before a female sparrowhawk shot past the carpark and hot on its heels a pair of magpies were spotted - which despite often being called a 'trash' bird down south in nevertheless a very scarce bird in the Scottish Highlands. Boarding the minibus, Mike then drove the group a few miles further east and to the Burghead peninsula, where a cuppa was had while the group simultaneously enjoyed superb views of a single purple sandpiper feeding on the rocks just 20m away. This species is a winter visitor to many rocky coasts around Britain, with Burghead and the adjacent Hopeman Point considered a couple of the most reliable spots to catch up with this high Arctic breeding wader species in all of the Scottish Highlands. Alongside the 'purp' a few redshank, curlew and oystercatcher could also be seen at close quarters, along with three rock pipit, which flew past the group.

Looking beyond the rocks, small flocks of eider, three red-breasted mergansers and a few long-tailed ducks were then picked up, with two red-throated divers close to the rocks representing another good find. Further out a couple of kittiwakes proved somewhat trickier for the guests to latch on to, until an arctic skua flashed past while attempting to harry the gulls in to giving up their food. Finally a remarkable session at Burghead came to a close as three bottlenose dolphin were picked up moving quickly west around the point, with all the group managing to successfully catch sight of their hooked dorsal fins as they scythed through the water.

Enjoying lunch in amongst the pine trees at Roseisle Forest, the group then took the short stroll to the top of the dunes, to take in the stretch of the Moray coast in between Findhorn Bay and Burghead. This section of coast is particularly well known for its overwintering population of velvet scoter, an unusual species that winters in small numbers along Britain's northern and eastern coasts, having travelled south from their north European and Russian breeding grounds. And this location didn't disappoint either, as a small flock of velvets, comprising six males and two females, were quickly located no more than 50m offshore. Representing a new species for all the guests, the white smudge on the ear coverts and distinctive yellow-patterned bill of the males could easily be observed through Mike's scope.

Having filled their boots with this lovely seaduck, Mike then took the group for a walk around the pines at Roseisle. Managed by Forestry Scotland, most of the pine trees in the forest are Corsican, rather than the native Scots pine, but despite this, we were still able to pick out a crested tit from in amongst a small mixed, flock of coal tits and goldcrests.

With the tide now fully in, the group then returned to Findhorn Bay, to see the reserve looking entirely different covered in water. Only the saltmarsh could be seen above sea level and a gentle walk around this habitat revealed a small flock of linnet, with a hooded crow on a piece of driftwood reminding the group that the Black Isle is indeed west of the Great Glen. Despite the lateness of the year, all the guests were able to enjoy both European gorse and devil's bit scabious still in flower. Finishing the day up on top of Findhorn's dunes, the large raft of 400 to 500 eider out on the sea, complete with a backdrop of passing gannets, proved a fitting finale to a great day's birding.

Day 6: Thursday 22 October 2020

West coast. Glascarnoch Dam, Dundonnell, Gruinard Bay, first Coast, Laide, Melon Udrigle, Aultbea, Second Coast.

With Thursday looking like the best day on the west coast all week, the group took an early breakfast before heading across the highlands, in the direction of Ullapool. Certainly the first half of the journey proved quite eventful when the group took a rather circuitous detour around a road closure in Garve, which almost resulted in the minibus becoming stuck on a forest track in the middle of nowhere! However, once the detour was finally and successfully negotiated, the first scheduled stop was at Glascarnoch Dam. While the dam

itself is mightily impressive to behold, the loch tends to be rather devoid of birds, with the prominent exception of the western end. Here, good wetland conditions usually end up holding a few interesting birds, and once again this proved the case as six Canada geese were spotted through the scope, in addition to eight overwintering whooper swans.

A proper break for refreshments then ensued further along the road at the small village of Dundonnell, which is also situated at the head of Little Loch Broom. Subject to tidal conditions despite initially appearing a long way inland, the high state of the tide upon our arrival path the loch's head meant all the waders had been pushed onto the marsh, with both curlew and oystercatcher quietly forming high tide roosts as they waited for the receding waters to allow feeding to recommence. An eclipse goosander was also observed on the edge of the saltmarsh, in a location where its close relative, the red-breasted merganser, might normally be expected to be encountered. With huge crags on either side, Dundonnell is also a good raptor watching location and it was not long before we scored, when a distant adult golden eagle was picked up flying along the skyline behind the hotel, along with the occasional buzzard, raven and hooded crow.

The next stop was Gruinard Bay, which looks out over Gruinard Island, a site that became infamous for testing anthrax in 1942. Stopping at surely one of the best lay-bys in all of Britain for overwintering divers and grebes, Mike was able to show the group around 12 winter plumaged black-throated divers out in the bay and a great northern diver close to shore. Scanning around, two black guillemots, looking anything but black, were then located resting on the surface and approximately five Slavonian grebes also proved a bonus, particularly as they tend to be more commonly encountered on the Moray coast. Shag and cormorants were also picked up out in the bay, with most of the former fishing, while the latter were mostly spotted roosting on the island's shore. Finally before the group moved on, a single juvenile gannet was recorded, probably having hatched at either St. Kilda or from colonies north of the Outer Hebrides earlier in the summer.

Lunch was then taken down by the jetty at Laide. With the weather still decidedly cold and overcast, most opted to eat in the warmth of the van, while those managing to combine birding with eating were treated to fine views of a summer plumaged great northern diver close offshore, as well as more 'black-throats' and feeding red-breasted mergansers. Moving then onto Melon Udrigle, and with the tide now steadily dropping, the group walked up on to the headland just north of the beach and were treated to spectacular views of the Outer Hebrides, with the Cuillin Ridge of Skye also clearly visible to the south-west. A small lochan close by contained a single female common scoter, leading to Mike speculating that this could be one of only 50 locations where this species might well breed in the entire British Isles.

Meadow pipits were also commonly heard and seen on the walk back, and a hauled out common seal in the bay north of the beach certainly provided a good photographic opportunity for those with a long enough lens. Eventually winding our way back, this proved to be only the first of a good number of hauled out seals close by at the coastal hamlet of First Coast, where the group also picked up a small flock of dunlin, around six ringed plover, a bar-tailed godwit and redshank. Once again, otters had managed to evade the group, but great views of a herd feral goats which had descended to feed right by the roadside close to Dundonnell were an admirable mammal substitute, as Mike headed back for Speyside.

Day 7: Friday 23 October 2020

Anagach Woods, Nethy Bridge & Old Dell Woods, Strathdearn - road to Farr, Bridge car park, Road to Farr, Old Spey Bridge in Grantown, Anagach woods feeders.

The final day had arrived all too quickly and with the clients keen to photograph red squirrels and try and catch up with white-tailed eagle, the first port of call would be the local woods in Anagach. Heading straight for the Grant Arms feeders, on the edge of both Anagach woods and the town itself, the group had to wait no longer than a couple of minutes until the first red squirrel was spotted moving through the canopy, before then scuttling down the trunk of the large Scots pine holding the peanut feeder.

Over the next hour the group was entertained with the comings and goings of at least three different animals, albeit in fairly poor light, as they fed close to the feeder, before then stashing a supply in their cheeks, no doubt to cache elsewhere in the forest. In addition to the squirrels, coal tits, great tits, a robin and a wren were also spotted close to the feeder, and the guests also had super views of a pair of treecreepers right by the minibus before boarding for the eagle hunt.

As the group made their way back to the 'valley of the raptors' for the second time that week, the weather also looked to be noticeably improving. At the road to Farr, situated at the lower end of the valley, kestrel, buzzard, a peregrine and red kites were all observed, and by far the best views of golden eagles were had, when firstly an immature and then an adult both drifted right over the group at the forest carpark. Mike then picked up yet another golden eagle much further to the north above the line of hills and then proceeded to watch as it chased red deer down the slope in an attempt to kill them by forcing them over crags. The only thing that spoilt this astonishing behaviour was that due to it being very distant most of the guests were unable to catch the Goldie in full hunting mode. On the drive back down the valley, all the guests, however, were able to see all the same red deer grazing now peacefully on the slope. This was also a sign that the autumnal rut had well and truly finished. And despite the lack of white-tailed eagle sightings all week, a grand total of seven 'Goldies' nevertheless had made it an exceptional week for eagles.

Returning to Grantown, Mike took the group down to the Spey, and despite the river being in spate the group still managed to catch up with a goosander on the river and brief views of a dipper, which had been left to use the bank-side rather than use its normal stones out in the river for perching, as they were still submerged. Reconvening at the Old Spey Bridge, the group then ended the week with one last trip to the feeders in Anagach, where the first arrival of the sun all day, meant great light for those photographers still endeavouring to get that perfect red squirrel shot - to varying degrees of success!

Day 7: Saturday 24 October 2020

Farewells after breakfast

Checklist



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	BIRDS							
1	Canada goose	Branta canadensis					✓	
2	Barnacle goose	Branta leucopsis		✓			✓	
3	Greylag goose	Anser anser		✓				✓
4	Pink-footed goose	Anser brachyrhynchus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Mute swan	Cygnus olor		✓		✓		
6	Whooper swan	Cygnus cygnus					✓	
7	Wigeon	Mareca penelope		✓		✓	✓	
8	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Pintail	Anas acuta					✓	
10	Teal	Anas crecca	✓	✓		✓	✓	
11	Pochard	Aythya ferina	✓					
12	Tufted duck	Aythya fuligula			✓			
13	Scaup	Aythya marila		✓				
14	Eider	Somateria mollissima		✓		✓		
15	Velvet scoter	Melanitta fusca				✓		



16	Common scoter	Melanitta nigra		✓			✓	
17	Long-tailed duck	Clangula hyemalis		✓		✓	✓	
18	Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	✓		✓			
19	Goosander	Mergus merganser			✓			
20	Red-breasted merganser	Mergus serrator	✓		✓		✓	
21	Black grouse	Lyrurus tetrix	✓					
22	Red grouse	Lagopus lagopus	✓		✓			
23	Red-legged partridge	Alectoris rufa	✓		✓			
24	Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Red-throated diver	Gavia stellata				✓		
26	Black-throated diver	Gavia arctica					✓	
27	Great northern diver	Gavia immer					✓	
28	Little grebe	Tachybaptus ruficollis		✓				
29	Slavonian grebe	Podiceps auritus		✓			✓	
30	Grey heron	Ardea cinerea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Gannet	Morus bassanus		✓		✓	✓	
32	Shag	Phalacrocorax aristotelis		✓		✓	✓	
33	Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo		✓		✓	✓	
34	Golden eagle	Aquila chrysaetos			✓		✓	✓
35	Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus				✓		✓

36	Hen harrier	Circus cyaneus					✓	
37	Red Kite	Milvus milvus			✓			✓
38	Buzzard	Buteo buteo	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
39	Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus		✓			✓	✓
40	Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus		✓				
41	Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria				✓		
42	Ringed plover	Charadrius hiaticula		✓			✓	
43	Curlew	Numenius arquata		✓		✓	✓	
44	Bar-tailed godwit	Limosa lapponica		✓		✓		
45	Turnstone	Arenaria interpres		✓		✓		
46	Knot	Calidris canutus		✓		✓		
47	Dunlin	Calidris alpina		✓		✓	✓	
48	Snipe	Gallinago gallinago		✓				
49	Redshank	Tringa totanus		✓		✓	✓	
50	Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla				✓		
51	Black-headed gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus		✓		✓	✓	
52	Common gull	Larus canus		✓		✓	✓	✓
53	Great black-backed gull	Larus marinus		✓		✓	✓	
54	Herring gull	Larus argentatus		✓		✓	✓	
55	Arctic skua	Stercorarius parasiticus				✓		

56	Common guillemot	Uria aalge		✓		✓		
57	Razorbill	Alca torda		✓		✓		
58	Black guillemot	Cephus grylle					✓	
59	Rock dove / feral pigeon	Columba livia	✓		✓	✓	✓	
60	Woodpigeon	Columba palumbus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Collared dove	Streptopelia decaocto			✓	✓		
62	Tawny owl	Strix aluco			✓			
63	Great spotted woodpecker	Dendrocopos major	✓		✓			✓
64	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus			✓		✓	✓
65	Merlin	Falco columbarius			✓			✓
66	Peregrine	Falco peregrinus			✓			✓
67	Jay	Garrulus glandarius	✓	✓			✓	✓
68	Magpie	Pica pica				✓	✓	
69	Jackdaw	Coloeus monedula	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Rook	Corvus frugilegus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Carrion crow	Corvus corone	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
72	Hooded crow	Corvus cornix		✓		✓		✓
73	Raven	Corvus corax	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
74	Coal tit	Periparus ater	✓	✓		✓		✓
75	Crested tit	Lophophanes cristatus	✓			✓		✓

76	Blue tit	Cyanistes caeruleus	✓			✓		✓
77	Great tit	Parus major	✓		✓			✓
78	Skylark	Alauda arvensis		✓	✓			
79	Swallow	Hirundo rustica		✓				
80	Long-tailed tit	Aegithalos caudatus			✓		✓	✓
81	Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	✓			✓		✓
82	Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Treecreeper	Certhia familiaris						✓
84	Starling	Pastor roseus		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Blackbird	Turdus merula	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	✓		✓			✓
87	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
88	Mistle thrush	Turdus viscivorus	✓	✓	✓			✓
89	Robin	Erithacus rubecula	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Stonechat	Saxicola rubicola			✓		✓	
91	Dipper	Cinclus cinclus						✓
92	House sparrow	Passer domesticus		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Dunnock	Prunella modularis		✓	✓			
94	Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba		✓	✓		✓	
95	Meadow pipit	Anthus pratensis	✓		✓		✓	

96	Rock pipit	Anthus petrosus				✓	✓	
97	Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula						✓
99	Greenfinch	Chloris chloris				✓		
100	Linnet	Linaria cannabina	✓			✓	✓	✓
101	Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra	✓			✓	✓	
102	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis		✓		✓	✓	
103	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella		✓				
	MAMMALS							
1	Rabbit	Oryctolagus cuniculus	✓					
2	Red squirrel	Sciurus vulgaris	✓					✓
3	Wood mouse	Apodemus sylvaticus			✓			
4	Common seal	Phoca vitulina					✓	
5	Grey seal	Halichoerus grypus		✓		✓		
6	Bottlenose dolphin	Tursiops truncatus					✓	
7	Badger	Meles meles			✓			
8	Otter	Lutra lutra		✓				
9	Red deer	Cervus elaphus	✓		✓		✓	✓
10	Roe deer	Capreolus capreolus	✓		✓			
11	Goat	Capra hircus			✓		✓	