

## Tour Report

# Scotland - Autumn in the Scottish Highlands

20 – 27<sup>th</sup> November 2021

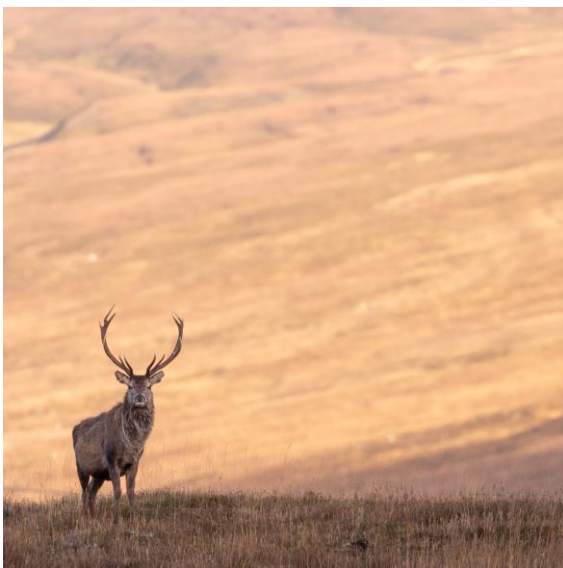
Crested tit



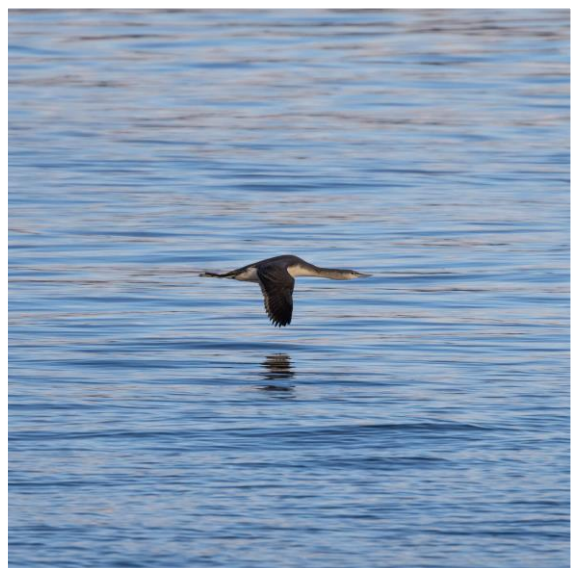
Red squirrel



Red deer



Red-throated diver



Compiled by Mike Dilger

## **Day 1: Saturday 20 November 2021**

Convening in the comfortable surroundings of the Grant Arms bar, Mike welcomed all six 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 tucked in to a delicious three-course dinner.

## **Day 2: Sunday 21 November 2021**

### **Chanonry Point, RSPB Udale on the Black Isle, Jemimaville, Cromarty, Chanonry Point, North Kessock to Charlestown.**

Following heavy rain overnight the group woke to their first full day up in the Highlands, with Mike suggesting following breakfast that they head up to the Black Isle where the weather looked better, with tide times also favourable. Keen to hit the key location of RSPB Udale at least a couple of hours before high tide, Mike made the first stop at Chanonry Point, where a northwesterly wind was whipping up a few white horses out to sea. On the drive up to the Black Isle a few wild greylag geese flocks were recorded and having arrived at the peninsula, which extends into the inner Moray Firth, the group then marched out to the shingle-covered point for the best view of the entire bay.

Oystercatchers were the first waders to be observed along the beach, with a single red-breasted merganser also picked up in the bay. In addition to both guillemots and razorbills loafing on the water in between feeding bouts, two male eiders were spotted flying into the bay. The bonus of a winter-plumaged red-throated diver was then seen travelling in the same direction as the eiders, along with mostly juvenile gannets further out and towards Fort George. Sea mammals were also present just off the point, with two common seals to the north, while a grey seal was observed close to the point. Despite being probably the best place to spot bottlenose dolphins from the British mainland, on this occasion none were seen, with Mike explaining that sightings do become decidedly more uncommon during the winter months.

Gulls were present too, with the ubiquitous common and herring recorded both out at sea and on the beach. But with the tide steadily rising and Mike keen not to miss out on the spectacle at Udale, they then hurried back to the minibus to head north.

The car park at Udale is generally considered the best place from which to see the birds best on a rising tide, as it gives both close views of the ever-diminishing saltmarsh and a good vista of the estuary itself. Immediately obvious on arrival were the large numbers of wigeon on the water, with the teal, mostly either along the saltmarsh creeks or on the water's edge. Two tufted ducks, comprising a drake and a duck, were then picked up, which represents both an unusual and surprising species to see at this location. However on this occasion an even rarer duck was present in the form of a drake American wigeon, which was picked up by another birdwatcher present from in amongst the Eurasian wigeon. A vagrant from across the Atlantic, this individual bird had been intermittently recorded here throughout the autumn, but it was nevertheless a real thrill for all members of the group to obtain such good sightings of a genuine rarity, particularly given the fact that the male was also in full breeding plumage. A female goldeneye was additionally observed behind the wigeon at this point too.

Waders were of course present in good numbers too, with the large high tide roost of oystercatcher and lapwing in their customary position. Curlew were additionally spotted further back too, with their call frequently heard as it rang out across the estuary. Both species of godwit were also picked out after carefully scanning the various flocks, with a couple of bar-tails and a single (much closer) black-tail helping the guests to pick out the key characters commonly used to separate these two closely-related species. Finally, a number of redshank were a common feature along large stretches of the water's edge.

Pink-footed geese are generally abundant in the Cromarty Firth in early winter, and despite the majority of the over-wintering population having already moved further south, a good number could still be seen

congregating towards the north of the estuary. In addition to the geese, two species of swan could also be observed with at least ten resident mute swans picked up on the water close to the hide, while three whoopers resting on the water represented another fine addition to the morning's haul.

It is always worth quickly checking the fields immediately to the south of the estuary and simply by turning around the group were then able to both see and hear a couple of skylarks chasing each other. Having seen most of what there was to see, Mike then suggested the group head a little further along the coast to the small coastal hamlet of Jemimaville for a hot drink and a special treat in the car park there. By now the tide was at its highest point, meaning the large flock of lesser scaup were at their closest point to land. Effectively representing the marine equivalent of the tufted duck, the Cromarty Firth is probably the best place to see this winter visitor from their principally Icelandic breeding grounds. A very sociable species in winter, there must have been at least 300 in the flock as the group watched them diving down for mollusks, from a distance of no more than 50 metres, before then popping up again just like corks.

In addition to the main attraction a couple of very distant long-tailed duck were briefly spotted in the scope, together with much closer cormorants and shags, while a rock pipit was additionally noted along the shingle beach to the east of the car park. Mike then suggested the group move on to Cromarty, via the barley fields to the south, which can be good for spotting a range of farmland birds difficult to see elsewhere. While driving around here a yellowhammer was spotted on the wires, followed by four greenfinch in a garden - a species which can be a difficult bird to spot at the best of times in the Highlands. And finally, before dropping back down to the coast, a small flock of linnet was spotted while flying around one other fields containing the barley stubble.

Taking lunch at Cromarty, the strengthening wind offered little opportunity to spot anything further on the coast, so Mike suggested that they head back south instead for a visit to North Kessock prior to returning to the hotel. On the way, a large number of pink-footed geese could be seen feeding in the stubble close to Munloch Bay. Situated just north of Inverness and east of Loch Ness, North Kessock is part of the Beaully Firth and has an excellent record for otter sightings. However, on this occasion, and despite the best efforts of the group, none were picked up. There was still plenty to see and in addition to the usually suspects of curlew, redshank, oystercatcher, wigeon and teal, another red-throated diver was real a bonus. While also watching another common seal the group were able to additionally enjoy the most beautiful sunset, which also served to remind the group that both hot showers and a three-course dinner were awaiting the group back at the hotel.

### **Day 3: Monday 22 November 2021**

#### **Lek on the road to Ferness, Strathdearn - Corrievorrie, Farr car park, Forest car park, road to Farr.**

With the weather forecast improving, the group gathered in the hotel foyer before dawn with a visit to the black grouse lek the reason for an early rise. Arriving at the lek while still dark, the sound of calling males couldn't immediately be heard, but once the light had improved sufficiently the birds slowly began to reveal themselves with a grand total of eight males present on the arena. Some intermittent displaying from the males was observed by the group, with snatches of calling also heard, before a second game bird was then recorded as a few red grouse began piping up from within the heather. Then, and without warning, most of the black grouse suddenly flew off, giving the by-now ravenous group of guests the perfect excuse to return for a well-deserved breakfast back at the hotel.

With a windy and partly sunny day forecast and the weather looking good for raptors Mike suggested the group should seize the moment and head to Strathdearn. Taking the A9 initially northwards, the turn-off then crosses the River Findhorn, before then roughly following the river back south and up into the heart of the Monadhliaths.

The first stop was at the Farmstead of Corrievorrie, where the lower hills to the north-east can be very productive, and very quickly three or four buzzards and at least five red kites were observed, which the group

took as a promising sign once reminded by Mike that “raptors lead to raptors”. While waiting for more birds of prey to appear, a couple of bullfinch and a small charm of goldfinch made an appearance in the birches alongside the road, and these were then followed by a pair of ravens, as they noisily crossed the valley. Mike then briefly picked up a ring-tail hen harrier a long way east but unfortunately the rest of the group were unable to catching sight of this unusual bird to the Monadhliaths before it disappeared from view.

Moving further up the road - up to the lay-by close to the road to Farr - a dipper was then heard singing and seen on the stretch of the river here, while the airspace once again became dominated by yet more buzzards and red kites. A distant kestrel was also spotted here too, before Mike then drove the group even further up the valley - to the Forest car park. Despite the lack of sunshine, the windy conditions still gave the group hope that an eagle might still put in an appearance, and all the scanning finally did indeed pay off when firstly a peregrine and then two different adult golden eagles were finally spotted in a memorable ten-minute period. The first eagle was observed above the crags to the south-west while another was simultaneously seen crossing the valley away to the south.

Thrilled with these fine views, a couple of (probably common) crossbills then passed overhead, before the group finally took lunch inside the minibus and out of the decidedly cold wind. With everyone satiated, Mike then headed back north, before then briefly stopping to enjoy a large mixed group of lesser redpoll and siskin feeding in some roadside birches. Continuing the trip back north Mike then bumped into another guide who informed him an adult white-tailed eagle had just been seen back up the valley! Deciding to risk it, the group then retraced their steps and were quickly rewarded with brief views of the bird, and their second species of eagle, before it disappeared from view. Waiting patiently, two entirely different golden eagles, comprising an adult and immature bird, then appeared, putting the day’s eagle count to five - an impressive figure even by Strathdearn’s impressive standards.

Mike then suggested that rather than follow the same route out, they should leave instead via the road to Farr and were then rewarded up on the moorland with yet another bird of prey when it flashed past the front of the minibus. “Possible rough-leg!” Was Mike’s excited call and sure enough, the pale band on the tail, flat profile to the wings and pronounced underwing markings were enough to clinch the identification of this exceptionally rare winter visitor. It was an exciting moment as the bird then settled in a very distant tree, revealing itself to be incredibly pale - another distinctive feature of the exciting bird of prey, which had obviously drifted over from the continent and may well have represented the only individual of its species in Scotland at the time. Driving back to the hotel after an exceptional day’s raptor watching the only other bird of note was a covey of grey partridge seen just after the rough-legged buzzard’s discovery.

#### **Day 4: Tuesday 23 November 2021**

##### **Glascarnoch Dam, Dundonnell, Gruinard Bay, Second Coast, Jetty at Laide, Melon Udrigle, Aultbea**

A day on the west coast always requires relatively good conditions, and with the best weather of the week predicated for the Tuesday, the group were keen to make the most of the day with an early breakfast. Driving firstly up to Inverness, before then heading west, the first stop is usually at Glascarnoch, where a huge hydro-electric dam has created a huge loch behind. This is also one of the few locations where Canada geese can be regularly observed in the Highlands, however on this occasion Mike was unable to pick any up on the loch’s shore.

Moving on to the head of Little Loch Broom, Mike then parked up in the car park of the Dundonnell Hotel for the group to enjoy a cuppa and take in the dramatic scenery. High tide had already passed earlier that morning with the result that the saltmarsh was once again largely uncovered, but this had not yet woken the oystercatcher and curlews which were still bunched together in their high tide roosts. These two distinctive waders were then interspersed with around eight or nine turnstone, while a few dunlin fed along the water’s edge. Little Loch Broome is also hooded crow country and a number of these ‘Celtic crows’ were also seen dotted along the water’s edge along with a couple of grey herons. Common gulls and greylag geese were also observed loafing around in the adjacent fields while waiting for the tide to drop still further. Following a brief

scan very little could be seen out to sea, with a red-breasted merganser probably the only birds of interest, while a rock pipit was also identified by its distinctive 'wheest!' call as it flew past the group.

The group then collectively saw a group of greylag noisily flying straight towards them, but only after looking more closely did it become obvious that the huge bird being mobbed in the centre of the flock was an adult white-tailed eagle! It was such a surprise to see such a majestic bird at such close quarters, that no one had time to even grab their camera, with the bird, at one point, no further than 50 metres away as it flew over our heads and up the valley, leaving the group thrilled with such a close encounter.

Once the guests had jumped back into the minibus, Mike set off for Gruinard Bay, while enjoying some great views of the local herd of feral goats en route. Despite being an ancient introduction, these handsome beasts always impress any onlookers, and the guests were able to enjoy great close-up views of the billies, nannies and youngsters while feeding along the roadside verge. Pulling into the lay-by overlooking both Gruinard Island and the bay, Mike explained this precise location was one of the best places in Britain to spot overwintering divers, and as if to illustrate this exact point a number of black-throats were then quickly picked up. In addition to the divers and diving shags, two distant black guillemots were also discovered while loafing on the water surface and a common seal swimming along the shoreline was also spotted. Mike was also able to point out the regular overwintering population of barnacle geese which usually base themselves on the improved fields along the eastern perimeter of the bay. And before moving further along the coast, a dunnoek was also heard and seen in the roadside scrub.

Lunch was planned at the Laide jetty, however a quick stop at the coastal hamlet of First Coast enabled the guests to all enjoy and photograph the sight of common seals hauling out on the rocks just beyond the beach. With the tide by now well out, a flock of around 20 ringed plover were picked up on the beach, in addition to a few redshank and curlews feeding on the rocks behind. A few teal were also tucked in along the water's edge here too. Moving then round to Laide the first great northern diver was quickly identified who was feeding just beyond the jetty. By scanning around the bay a further three were then recorded, but perhaps even more surprising were the five black guillemots observed here, which enabled the group to enjoy much better views of this species than had previously been obtained at Gruinard Bay earlier in the day.

Taking lunch here, a brief and welcome appearance of the sun not only had the benefit of warming up the guests, but also that of encouraging a few aerial insects to take to the wing, which in turn ended up being food for a local robin that was able to provide some lunchtime entertainment. Once the group's sandwiches were consumed, they then moved on to Melon Udrigle, where yet another great northern diver could be seen feeding just beyond the breakers off the beach. With everyone now an expert on the identification of our wintering divers, the group then took a walk to the viewpoint to see the whole of Gruinard Bay and the north-west coast of Scotland laid out before them. And with the light finally beginning to fade the group then took the short drive across to Aultbea for a refreshment stop. Dropping down to the coast, another shout of "eagle!" then went up as the day's second white-tailed eagle was observed while flying alongside the road - what a week for eagles it was turning out to be!

#### **Day 5: Wednesday 24 November 2021**

#### **Anagach woods, Spey River, Loch Garten, Spey Dam, Garva Bridge**

After a full Scottish breakfast Mike suggested the group should head to the community-run forest of Anagach, situated close by and between Grantown and the Spey River. Positioning themselves next to the hotel's feeders it was not long until a couple of squirrels were enticed down and to the free handouts. Alongside the squirrels, a male great spotted woodpecker was seen, in addition to the usual suspects of coal, great and blue tits. Unfortunately, there was still no sign of cresties coming down to the feeders, but while waiting in vain for an appearance from the star birds, the group did manage to catch up with a tree creeper on the trees surrounding the feeders.

Leaving the feeders behind, Mike then took the group for a walk along the green route, and down to the River Spey, where he was able to show the guests a range of classic understory Caledonian plants, like bilberry, cowberry and juniper. A number of the guests were also fascinated with the vast array of epiphytic lichens, mostly from the genera *Cladonia* and *Usnia*, which confirmed the obviously very low levels of air pollution present in Speyside. Lady fern and hard fern were also identified and down by the river a party of long-tailed tits and a pair of bullfinch was also observed. No dipper could be located on the river, however, so the group instead headed back towards the minibus, with Spey Dam on the agenda for the afternoon.

After a quick cuppa back at the minibus, and with mammals the key focus for the rest of the day, the group then headed south-west towards Laggan and the moorlands surrounding Spey Dam. Passing though Kingussie a number of flocks of pink-footed geese were seen and the first mammal of note was a brown hare close beyond Laggan. On passing Spey Dam huge marauding flocks of redwing and fieldfare were then seen while feeding on the rowan berries along the side of the road. At this point, and with the Spey River just to the right of the road, a dipper was then spotted perched upon rocks protruding out of the rushing water.

The first red deer of the trip were on the hills surrounding Garva Bridge, and with the stags and hinds already separated it became immediately obvious that the rut had already drawn to a close. Crossing the bridge, and with red deer now present in very large numbers - and with some stags incredibly close to the road - the next plan was to look for sika deer in the plantation. On this occasion, however, these forests drew a blank, but the group were not to be denied and on driving out of the glen, all were thrilled with the discovery of three sika hinds warily standing at the forest edge. With the light by now rapidly diminishing, a couple more brown hares were picked up on the drive back out of the glen, with yet another Goldie providing an impressive full-stop to the day's sightings.

#### **Day 6: Thursday 25 November 2021**

#### **Dava Moor, Hopeman Point, RSPB Loch Spynie, Dell of Abernethy feeders, hide at Inishriach (Speyside Wildlife hide)**

With the weather cold and clear, but a strengthening wind, Mike suggested the group try to pack in as much as possible before the much-hyped Storm Arwen hit the mainland the following day. With one guest staying behind, five jumped into the minibus for the short trip across Dava Moor and the first stop of the day in an attempt to catch up with their second species of grouse for the week.

Pulling into the lay-by just beyond the famous 'Jesus saves' location, it was not long before the resident red grouse could be heard calling to each other from in amongst the heather. It took somewhat longer, however, to spot them, before two females and a male were eventually found when popping their heads up. Suddenly birds were calling all over the place, as a further three or four were then spotted in quick succession. With the target species duly grabbed, Mike then suggested the group head up to Hopeman Point on the Moray coast to look for sea duck. Despite the tide being further out than Mike would have liked it was nevertheless an impressive sight to see a 1,000 plus eider being tossed around on the surf just beyond the harbour's walls. The increasingly rough conditions, however, made it difficult to pick out any other birds with certainty.

Retreating back inland, Mike then took the group to RSPB Loch Spynie, which would be better protected from the wind. The reserve's car park also has a feeding station and an impromptu stop here resulted in wonderful views of two red squirrels. The star bird here was undoubtedly tree sparrow, with at least ten spotted either in the surrounding bushes or coming down to the feeders, and at one point both species of sparrow could be observed in the same bush. With a large block of woodland to the north of the loch it can also be a good place to spot woodland birds, and this indeed proved the case during a walk down to the loch as a treecreeper and two great spotted woodpeckers were picked up, in addition to all the other regular species that might be expected.

Upon opening the flaps of the hide the guests were then confronted with a lovely assemblage of birds. Mute swans were the first to catch the eye, with at least eight goldeneye dotted around the loch. Other wildfowl

included teal, wigeon and tufted duck, but pride of place went to at least 20 goosander, which having just completed their moult looked resplendent in their breeding plumage. Aware that crested tit had still been conspicuously absent all week, Mike then suggested the group should finish up back in Speyside, with the Dell of Abernethy being the stake-out location of choice.

Close to Abernethy village, the Dell has community-run feeders and after a short wait the unmistakable call of a crestie was heard from the trees above, before it finally came down to the feeders! Having finally summoned up the courage to make an appearance, this bird then visited on multiple occasions, allowing everyone to fill their boots with this stellar Caledonian speciality. As the visit to the badger hide was also planned for later that evening, Mike then suggested they return back to the hotel for their high tea.

Stuffed after eating frankly an enormous amount of food, the group then reconvened for the 25 minute drive to their evening appointment, to be met by guide-in-the-hide Eve. Almost immediately the badgers turned up to entertain the group, with a total of four recorded, and then to everyone's utter delight the young female pine marten made an appearance. Arriving much earlier than was typical, to say the guests were stoked would have been an understatement! The final mammal recorded that evening was that of wood mice, with several occasionally popping out of the surrounding woodwork to clean up on any food left uneaten by the badgers. Returning back to the hotel, the guests' mood could be best summed up as 'extremely contented'!

#### **Day 7: Friday 26 November 2021**

##### **Findhorn Bay, Lossiemouth Forest, Spey Bay, Aberlour**

After a very windy night the group awoke to the sight of snow on the streets of Grantown, which while beautiful would make travelling round to the various site planned for the last full day rather more difficult than had been predicted. With still much to see at the coast, Mike had arranged for a day along the Moray Firth to see waders and seaduck but reports of storm-force winds on the coast put that plan in jeopardy.

Nevertheless, the group left for Findhorn after breakfast and crossed a snowy Bava Moor for the point where the River Findhorn discharges into the firth. Arriving at the reserve's car park it was indeed obvious that the wind was very strong and after a 100 metre walk out into the estuary this was abandoned with a number of the guests having difficulty in standing! Mike suggested that the forests close to Lossiemouth might offer some more protection from the wind, and a flock of very adventurous lapwing was noted as the group prepared to enter the forest. The main path here consists of a wide, straight line of around 2 kilometres all the way to the beach, which was also a very good location from which to observe scoters. After a health and safety chat the group then set off, and while a touch more sheltered in the forest it was still incredibly windy. Arriving at the beach, Mike and one guest went up to the shingle ridge to look at the sea, and the as the wind was so strong the water was almost entirely white - conditions that not even Mike had seen before.

Worried that conditions were worsening, the group made the decision to quickly return to the minibus. And after a short drive round to Spey Bay, where conditions could be described as close to extreme, the decision was made that the safest option was to return to the hotel. Eventually reaching sanctuary by mid-afternoon, while little wildlife had admittedly been seen, it could have been best described as 'an unforgettable day'.

#### **Day 8: Saturday 27 November 2021**

##### **Chanonry Point**

With a whole day's wildlife watching missed due to Storm Arwen, Mike suggested that all who could were more than welcome to join him for half a day to make up for lost time. Unfortunately, two of the guests had a long drive ahead of them and so had to get away, but the other four joined him at forests just outside Grantown to hunt for crossbills. Despite being the calm after the storm, it was still cold with the occasional

snow flurry as the group entered Tomvaich Wood. Goldcrests were calling and a few coal tits were seen, before the first crossbills were discovered when two birds flew past overhead. Landing in a tree and staying for long enough to be scoped, it became that both birds were female, and judging both by the size of their relatively chunky bills and their location in the core area, Mike suggested they were probably Scottish crossbills. A further three or four more birds were then seen, including a brick-red male and a woodcock was also flushed from the path when the group walked further into the forest.

Dropping back to the hotel after a successful foray, one more guest then bid farewell as Mike took the remaining three up to Inverness for their departures. As flights and buses were later in the day, there was still time to drop into Chanonry Point, with all participants pleased to see a red kite on the wing as they drove across the links golf course which forms a large part of the peninsula. Hunkering behind the wall and out of the wind, the water was surprisingly calm, enabling the group to find a black-throated diver, a black guillemot and at least 12 common guillemots on the water. In addition to cormorants, shags and a number of gannets, a small flock of long-tailed ducks could also be seen a long way offshore and towards Fort George. Moving further round into the Bay and back towards the car park, oystercatchers and ringed plovers were then picked up along there shoreline, but surely the highlight of the morning's viewings was provided by a drake long-tailed duck, surprisingly close in. And as time ticked on, the remaining members reluctantly filed back into the minibus for the short trip to Inverness, which in turn marked the end of a fun and very eventful week up in a windy and snowy Speyside.



# Checklist



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



16	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	✓				✓		
17	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		✓			✓		
18	Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓		✓			✓	
19	Black grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>		✓					
20	Red grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>		H			✓	✓	
21	Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓		✓			
22	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Red-throated diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	✓				✓		
24	Black-throated diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>			✓				✓
25	Great Northern diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>			✓				
26	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				✓			
27	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
28	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓						✓
29	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓		✓				✓
30	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓		✓		✓		✓
31	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		✓		✓			
32	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓						
33	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓					
34	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓					✓
35	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		✓	✓				

36	Rough-legged buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>		✓					
37	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
38	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓	✓			
39	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓		✓		✓		
40	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓					✓	
41	Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>					✓		
42	Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓		✓				
43	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓		✓				✓
44	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	✓						
45	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓						
46	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓		✓		✓		✓
47	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			✓				
48	Purple sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>						✓	
49	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>							✓
50	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓				✓		
51	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			✓				
52	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓						
53	Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
54	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓		✓		✓		
55	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓				✓		✓



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

76	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓						
77	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				✓	✓		
78	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					✓		H
79	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓		✓			
80	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				✓	✓		
81	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓		✓		✓		
82	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
83	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>			✓	✓			
84	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		✓	✓				
85	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓				
86	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓				✓		
87	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
88	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>					✓		
89	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		✓		✓			
90	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
91	Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>					✓		
92	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			✓		✓		
93	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓						
94	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			✓				
95	Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>			✓				



96	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				✓	✓		
97	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		✓		✓			
98	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓				✓		
99	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓						
100	Lesser redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>		✓					
101	Scottish crossbill	<i>Loxia scotica</i>							✓
102	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		✓		✓			
103	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓			✓	✓		
104	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓		✓			
105	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓					✓	
106	American wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>	✓						
	<b>MAMMALS</b>	<b>MAMMILIA</b>							
1	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>				✓			
2	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>				✓	✓		
3	Wood mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>					✓		
4	Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓		✓				
5	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓						
6	Harbour porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>			✓				
7	Pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>					✓		
8	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>					✓		



<b>9</b>	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		✓		✓			
<b>10</b>	Sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>				✓			
<b>11</b>	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>					✓		
<b>12</b>	Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>			✓				

