

Tour Report

UK - Autumn in the Scottish Highlands

23 - 30 October 2022

Red deer



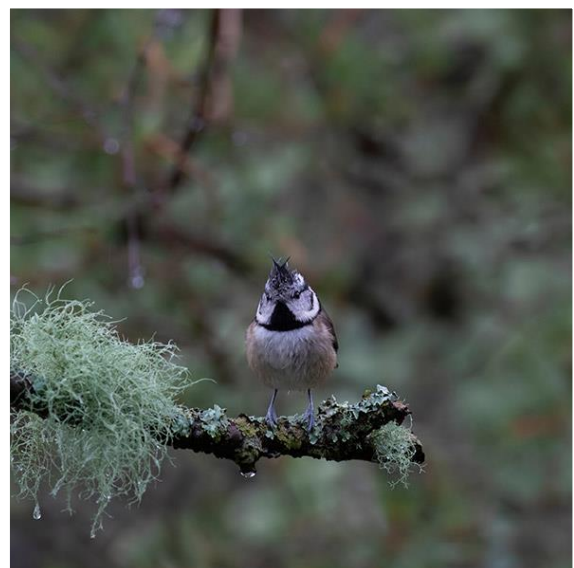
Pink-footed geese



Red squirrel



Crested tit



Images by Heather Wiles, Neil Havard, Matt Naylor & Paddy Gallagher

Day 1: Sunday 23 October 2022

Convening in the comfortable surroundings of the Grant Arms bar, Mike Dilger welcomed all seven guests to the hotel. The briefing that followed was a chance to get to know each other, discuss the itinerary of the week, and for Mike to answer any of the guests' questions. Next, we had a brief tour of the hotel's facilities, before tucking into a delicious three-course dinner.

Day 2: Monday 24 October 2022

Black Isle: Chanonry Point, RSPB Udale, Jemimaville, back road to Cromarty, Cromarty, North Kessock, Alturlie, Nairn Harbour, Loch Flewmington

Waking up to our first full day in the Highlands, we were ready and raring to go after a full Scottish breakfast. It had rained overnight, so Mike suggested heading up to the coast and the Black Isle, where wet weather tends to have less of an impact on the wildlife.

Heading up the A9, conditions were wet and cloudy. Mike made a judgment call to abandon his original plan to search for otters on the road to Redcastle. Instead, the group headed to Chanonry Point, where the weather looked better.

With the tide having reached its lowest ebb earlier in the morning, the water levels were steadily rising. Looking out beyond the car park, we could see numerous winter-plumaged guillemots, and small flocks of eider, flying in and out of the bay. In the clear moments when the fog temporarily lifted, conditions for birdspotting were ideal. We were also able to enjoy watching a couple of grey seals 'bottling' in the water.

Walking past the lighthouse, via the shingle beach, a small charm of goldfinch were spotted on the wall. Upon reaching the point, the highlight was when five long-tailed ducks, including a couple of males, flew straight past us and into the bay. We saw a few more grey seals, and some diving shags, but little else could be seen. Deciding to cut our losses, we walked back to the minibus via the scrub, managing to catch dunnock and greenfinch on the way back - two decidedly uncommon Highland birds.

Jumping back into the minibus, Mike drove the group up to the north of the Black Isle and RSPB Udale - a reserve that looks out over the Cromarty Firth. Here we had our first serious birding session. By now, the tide was racing in, and the most obvious wildfowl amid the thronging crowds of birds on the salt marsh, exposed mud and water were wigeon and teal. Pink-footed geese were spread right across the estuary too, while a large roost of oystercatchers and lapwings could be seen on a large section of salt marsh that was still uncovered.

In the segment of salt marsh closest to our viewing point we could see a few ringed plovers, and a single adult mute represented the first swan of the trip. Slavonian grebe is usually much easier to see right out in the Firth, out from Jemimaville and Cromarty, so it was excellent to see two individuals at very close quarters, particularly as this was a new bird for many in the group.

As the last of the fog cleared out of the bay, a large curlew and redshank roost were revealed. Mike also located three bar-tailed godwits, fast asleep in the middle of the roosting wader flock. With the group now on a successful track, Mike took them a little further along the coast to Jemimaville for coffee and scaup! Showing well, many enjoyed seeing this Moray winter specialty for the first time, in addition to finding a good number of Slavonian grebes. Out towards the oil rigs stationed in the Firth, Mike pointed out a large flock of long-tailed ducks; the males, in particular, looked resplendent in their newly-acquired breeding plumage. The conditions here were flat, enabling the group to observe a number of guillemots dotted across the water. As the tide was by now at its highest point, rock pipits could also be seen as they fed along the roadside verge.

Leaving the scaup flock, Mike drove the group to Cromarty, via the back road, which passes through some lovely farmland. Stopping close to the highest point, skylarks could be heard and seen passing overhead, in

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addition to large numbers of yellowhammers, perched either on the telegraph wires or in the roadside bushes. In one recently planted barley field, running along the road, we located an enormous flock of linnets. Tree sparrows, more yellowhammers, and a couple of greenfinch were also picked up in a row of bushes separating a field from a homeowner's garden. While watching this glut of farmland birds, one observant guest picked up a peregrine as it flew past.

Travelling a little further along the same road, just south of Cromarty, we came across a rowan which was full of redwing. Flushed by a local tractor, they flew over our heads, at which point we also saw and heard at least three slightly larger fieldfare in amongst the flock. A small party of house sparrows were among them, and a dunnock was spotted in the front hedge of an adjacent house.

Taking lunch down at the harbour in Cromarty, we could see large flocks of eiders out on the water. Cormorants were also clearly visible on the oil rigs' anchoring chains, and the group savoured what was turning into a fine afternoon. After our meal, Mike drove the group back onto the mainland and around to Alturlie - a site that is often considered good for wildfowl and waders. On this occasion, however, only curlews, redshanks, rock pipits, wigeon and teal could be seen, although at very close quarters, so the group continued without delay further along the Firth to Nairn Harbour.

Walking up the harbour wall, the call of "dolphins!" suddenly went up, and the group was treated to the spectacle of large numbers of dolphins passing along the coast, just a 100 metres out to sea. On a few occasions dolphins were even seen leaping clear of the water, much to the delight of their terrestrial admirers. Mike then spotted a small flock of geese flying into the harbour, and was astonished to see they were pale-bellied brent geese, a very unusual Highland bird. Having flown in, the geese proceeded to drop down right in front of us, allowing us to count a total of 11. A few guests were able to capture the moment in photos and certainly for Mike, this was undeniably bird of the day.

Leaving both dolphins and geese, we dropped briefly into Loch Flemington on the way back to the hotel to 'twitch' moorhen and little grebe. This would hopefully ensure we would see over a 100 species by the end of the week. Back at the hotel, the guests had an opportunity to relax, before reuniting to compile the first day's extensive checklist and enjoy a fine three-course dinner.

Day 3: Tuesday 25 October 2022

Strathdearn: New build, Corrievorrie Farm, Road to Farr, Forest Carpark, top carpark, Road to Farr. Spey Dam, Bridge at Garva

With Strathdearn and Spey Dam on the itinerary, the second full day of the week-long trip was an unashamed attempt to find the Highlands' famed raptors. The weather was still surprisingly mild for the time of year, with what looked to be a day of intermittent sun. Mike drove the group across the A9, before turning south-west and up to the Findhorn Valley.

The first place the group stopped to scan was the 'new build' pull-off, which looks over the low hills to the north-east of the valley. Buzzards were immediately obvious here, and a good sign, but up to four red kites also appeared on the wing. While scanning, a small flock of redpolls landed in the birch trees close by, with a few ravens also picked up, initially on call, as they crossed the valley.

Moving down to the pull-off near Corrievorrie Farm, more buzzards were seen, before a male and female sparrowhawk were picked up over the trees close to the road. The surrounding trees were also busy with a section of woodland passerines, such as blue tit, great tit, and goldcrest. Further back, a perching male kestrel was observed here too.

Jumping back in the minibus, we steadily worked our way up the valley to the pull-off by the Road to Farr, where a few sika deer were observed along edge of the trees. A jay was also spotted in flight, in addition to the seemingly omnipresent buzzards, red kites, and kestrels. Using the forest car park as a pit-stop, we

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enjoyed fungi from the forest before arriving at the top carpark, where the scenery is arguably at its most dramatic. Here too, buzzards and ravens were showing well, before Mike picked up a very remote golden eagle, which a few of the guests were also able to see.

After taking lunch there, we drove back down the valley on the road towards Farr, which passes through a large commercial plantation on the way. Active forest-felling was taking place in the forest immediately to the left of the road, but as we parked up on a forestry access track just to the right, Mike immediately heard the distinctive 'chup-chup' call of crossbills. After alighting from the vehicle, we spent a delightful half-hour watching a flock of around 25 crossbills flying around and feeding in the sitka spruces, with excellent views of males and females obtained through the scope. As Scottish crossbill is soon to be downgraded to a subspecies, Mike told the guests that these should now be considered common crossbills.

Buoyed by such terrific crossbill sightings, plus that of another sparrowhawk, Mike took the group south of the Monadhliaths, to the Spey Dam area south of Laggan. Hundreds of pheasants were present along the General Wade's Military Road and, on the section of the River Spey where it runs briefly adjacent to the road, one keen-eyed guest spotted a kingfisher. This was an extremely lucky find at both this location and for the time of year, due to the fact that most Highland kingfishers tend to head for the coast for the duration of the winter.

At Spey Dam we saw red deer on the fells and a single female sika lurking around the forest edge. But perhaps best of all were a couple of remarkably tame brown hares, which we spotted on the way up to Garva Bridge, and then again on the way back down. After these sightings, we headed back to the hotel for a rest, before compiling the checklist and dinner.

Day 4: Wednesday 26 October 2022

RSPB Loch Garten, Anagach Woods, River Spey to old bridge. Carrbridge, Lochindorb - on Dava Moor, RSPB Loch Spynie

The group headed off to RSPB Loch Garten after a leisurely breakfast. A good number of coal tits could be seen piling into the feeders close to the Visitor Centre. These were soon joined by blue and great tits, with a red squirrel making a brief appearance, before the arrival of the main act - a crested tit. Seen intermittently over the next 30 minutes, it appeared that this individual was caching the food elsewhere before returning to collect more. A second red squirrel came down for a free hand-out, then both male and female chaffinches appeared.

Travelling back to Grantown, we then sheltered from the rain in the small car park of Anagach Community Forest. As soon as the rain stopped, we were delighted to see the sun emerge, which made for an enjoyable walk down to the feeders.

As the birds at the feeders consisted mostly of coal tits, and having seen crested tits at Loch Garten, we decided not to linger. We took a route through the forest, and along the way Mike pointed out cowberry, heather and bilberry in the understory. The group was also able to enjoy an abundant proliferation of epiphytic *Usnea* and *Cladonia* lichens, seemingly attached to every branch and twig. Upon reaching the road, we took the steps down to the river, where three goosander were seen in front of the viewing point on the river bank.

Walking along the riverside path to the Old Spey Bridge, both robins and a wren made an appearance, before four more goosander were picked up from their commanding vista on top of the bridge. We had now spotted seven goosander on one short stretch of the river! Mike walked back to collect the minibus, but the group - not happy to rest on their laurels - went a little further downriver, beyond the old Spey Bridge, successfully locating the first dipper of the week.

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After making a brief stop at the hotel, we drove to Lochindorb. By now it was quite cold outside, but with the sun low on the horizon, Dava Moor looked divine. Scanning as we drove slowly across the moor, our searching was almost instantly rewarded with very close views of a male red grouse and a female stonechat, perched up on some low-lying gorse alongside the minibus. Four more red grouse were spotted a little further along and, following a subsequent scan of the loch, Mike counted six goldeneye, along with a flock of 15 tufted ducks. However, despite constantly searching for any signs of movement across the moor, we were unable to pick out any mountain hares.

On the drive to Loch Spynie, our last destination of the day, we were treated to fine views of a red squirrel on the car park feeders, along with greenfinch, chaffinch, and tree sparrow. Down at the hide, the first wildfowl we spotted were tufted duck, mallard, a few goldeneye, and a flock of teal. Mike then observed ten gadwall on the loch, which is an uncommon bird in the Scottish Highlands. Swans were also present on the loch, comprising two mutes, three adult whooper swans, and a juvenile. Seemingly unattached to any of the adult whooper swans present, the young bird was being harassed by the pair of resident mute swans.

Close to the hide, a moorhen was observed along the reedy fringes of the loch, along with a couple of herons. Then a series of whooper swans began to arrive. Clearly the swans were using the loch as a nighttime roost, and we watched on as a slow trickle of whoopers flew in from the surrounding farmland, until a total of 32 were counted. This fine winter spectacle was superbly completed by a small starling murmuration of approximately 500 individuals. A fitting end to a superb day that had encompassed excellent forest, moorland, and loch wildlife watching.

Day 5: Thursday 27 October 2022

Lecht Ski area, Strathdearn: Corrievorrie Farm, Forest carpark, drive over Dava Moor

Keen to try new areas for wildlife watching, Mike suggested that the group head south-east, through Tomintoul, to try the hills around the Lecht Ski area where mountain hare have recently been recorded. Arriving at the ski resort's deserted car park, we walked up the short track behind the centre and were treated to wonderful views of approximately 100 fieldfare migrating across the hill-side.

Stopping every 100 metres or so to scan the fells for signs of movement, we encountered a small flock of red grouse, which proceeded to display beautifully right in front of us. We drove a little further along the pass to admire the sculptured seats of 'The Watchers', which give fine views over a lesser known, but still beautiful, area in the Cairngorms National Park. As conditions looked pretty good, Mike suggested we should have another crack at golden eagle spotting along the Findhorn Valley in Strathdearn.

First, we tried the pull-off near Corrievorrie Farm, where we quickly recorded red kite, buzzards and ravens, but with rain on the way, we headed further up the valley to the forest car park. Scanning the hillsides here, we had a kestrel, then a sub-adult golden eagle drifted into view, being chased by ravens. Looking on, the guests could appreciate the enormous wingspan of a soaring golden eagle. We celebrated our first good eagle sighting of the week with lunch, then drove back around Dava Moor to look for mountain hares. Sadly, we were only able to find dead hares on the roads. We then headed back to the hotel early for a 16:30 high tea, before our evening visit to the hide.

Full to the gunnels with delicious food, we re-boarded the minibus for our 18:30 hide entry slot. However, we had barely taken our seats at the hide near Inshriach when our first badger appeared. As the minutes ticked by, steadily more badgers from the same clan arrived, until ten were present - the most Mike had ever recorded at this hide. At this point, we could also hear a hooting tawny owl, but we couldn't quite catch a glimpse of it. By around 19:30, all of the badgers had disappeared, but the guests were only waiting 20 minutes before a male pine marten appeared from the trees to the right of the hide. To say the guests were thrilled at this new mammal sighting would be an understatement. The pine marten stayed to Hoover up sultanas and peanuts for 30 minutes, then it disappeared through the trees. After deciding to wait a while longer and see if anything else would turn up, the group were rewarded with the arrival of the female pine

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marten, which appeared some 20 minutes later. Mike declared this to have been the first occasion of his 14 visits to this particular hide when he had seen both of the regular pine martens in a single visit. The female was much more nervous than the male, and could be clearly identified by a different bib pattern, which comprised four darker spots, as opposed to that of the male's bib, where only one large, dark patch is present.

At around 21:00, the female slipped away, giving the guests time to thank Harris, our guide in the hide, before slipping away themselves. Waiting for us at the hotel was a platter of cheese and wine, and Mike declared that the evening's hide visit had provided the best haul of wildlife he had experienced.

Day 6: Friday 28 October 2022

Spey Bay, Burghead, Roseisle, Findhorn Dunes, Hopeman Point, Lossiemouth, Findhorn Bay

We had windy conditions for our fifth full day of the tour, which would see the group taking in a number of sites along the Moray Firth. The state of the tide tends to dictate sightings at the various locations, so with high tide peaking at around lunchtime, Mike started off by taking the group up to Spey Bay.

Arriving at the car park, near both the Dolphin Centre and the mouth of the river, the group decided to check out the estuary mouth first. Goosander were immediately obvious in the water, along with a few redshank along the water's edge, while a large roost of great black-backed gulls were seen in one of the varied islands in the middle of the channel. Plenty of gannets were passing along the coast as we walked to the shingle ridge; perhaps they were travelling along to Troupe Head, towards Aberdeen, which is a well-established gannetry.

In addition to the gannets, guillemots in winter plumage could be seen (when not disappearing below the water for food). A number of small rafts of eider ducks were also present, interspersed with the occasional diving shag. Slightly confusingly, we saw a few goosander out at sea, despite the fact they are more commonly found in fresh water, even during the winter. Mike then picked up a winter-plumaged red-throated diver close in, allowing all to see its snooty, upturned bill, which is such a distinctive feature of this common winter visitor. A few long-tailed ducks whizzed past us and a couple of common seals were seen 'bottling' in the water.

A couple of rock pipits flew close to the group, before we decided to escape the wind with a quick walk around an area of Spey Bay known as 'The Triangle'. The wind had increased considerably, making it hard to see any small birds, however a sparrowhawk took the group by surprise as it dashed out of the bushes in front of us. Another special moment on this short walk was seeing at least 150 curlew feeding in the arable field, adjacent to the triangle. Seeing them feed, and hearing their evocative calls, was one of the highlights of the week.

Jumping back into the minibus, Mike drove the group the short distance to the small seaside fishing town of Burghead, where the north-easterly facing promontory was a touch more sheltered from the worst effects of the wind. On the rocks along the point, redshank, turnstone and rock pipits were all present. A thorough scan of the waders revealed two purple sandpipers. This unusual winter visitor is always present in small numbers at various rocky sites along the Moray coast, but nevertheless, it was great to spot them, especially as this represented a new species for many in the group. The usual suspects of eiders, gulls and guillemots were also found. Mike then suggested the group instead take lunch at Roseisle. A very enjoyable lunch was taken on picnic benches in an open, sunny spot surrounded by trees.

Owned by Forestry Scotland, this huge conifer plantation is plastered along the coastal sand dunes. It is generally considered the best place to look for winter scoters. Unfortunately, it was so windy up on the dunes that little of note could be seen, apart from gulls and gannets. Moving the short distance across to Findhorn dunes the wind was, if anything, even worse so Mike suggested heading to Lossiemouth Estuary, which would hopefully be a touch more sheltered.

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By now it was just after high tide, and a large number of teal and wigeon could be seen roosting on the salt-marsh. There were also a few waders on the eastern side of the estuary and, with the help of the scope, Mike was able to pick out redshank, a small flock of dunlin, and a few bar-tailed godwits. This visit also presented the perfect opportunity to see the huge variation in sizes and bills of the many wader species overwintering in Britain. In addition to the waders, there was a high tide roost of gulls – the most numerous being great black-backed and herring gulls..

One of the highlights of any Speyside week is a walk out into Findhorn Bay to experience the wildfowl and wader spectacular. Approximately 500 metres into the bay, huge numbers of birds were seen on the firm mud, with oystercatcher, curlew and redshanks easily the most numerous and prominent. Mixed in amongst these cosmopolitan waders were large numbers of diminutive dunlins and a healthy population of pink-footed geese, that were using the bay for roosting in between feeding bouts inland.

It was difficult to use any high-powered optics in the high wind, but eventually, Mike managed to find a large group of pintail hunkered down along the main channel. Despite the challenging weather conditions, it had been an enjoyable day, with a number of key species seen well.

Day 7: Saturday 29 October 2022

West coast: Dundonnell, Gruinard Bay, Laide Jetty, Mellon Udrigle, Aultbea

In a week characterised by changeable weather, we were pleased to see favourable conditions on our big day on the west coast. Leaving after an early breakfast, all boarded the minibus as Mike headed up to the A9, across the Black Isle, and on to Dundonnell.

Reaching the car park, it was obvious that the tide was high, as the water was already covering the lower reaches of the salt marsh. With conditions sunny, and a touch windy, it looked promising for raptors. On the marsh, and the surrounding coastal waters, curlew, oystercatchers and turnstone could be all seen waiting for the tide to reveal the mud so they could feed. Five red-breasted mergansers were also observed relaxing on the water, while greylag geese were spotted feeding in the surrounding fields. The meadow pipits we saw on the edge of the salt marsh would undoubtedly have been bred on the surrounding moorland during the summer. We also saw a small colony of house sparrows near the hotel at Dundonnell.

Scanning across the crags, we could see ravens on the wing. Then a distant golden eagle was picked up further to the south. Other than a few buzzards, no other raptors were seen here, so we jumped back in the minibus and crossed over to Gruinard Bay. Famed for having been the place where anthrax was initially tested, Gruinard Island, across the narrow strait, hit the news for being badly burnt the previous summer. It was remarkable to see it looking so green in such a short space of time. While looking for more eagles, we also had a good scan of the water and were able to find at least six great northern divers, with some in winter plumage, while others were going into moult. This winter visitor is now believed to spend all year in Gruinard Bay, and although breeding has yet to be proven in Scotland, it might only be a matter of time before a pair decides to settle.

The guests spotted several common seals at sea and one sharp-eyed guest saw a couple of harbour porpoise surfacing to the west of the island. As per usual, shags were common in the strait, but Mike was pleased to find a single black-throated diver here as well, completing the trio of divers for the week and enabling all to directly compare the differences between 'great northern' and 'black-throat'. Mike also managed to find at least two black guillemots - which look totally different in their white winter plumage.

Driving on to Laide, there was no sign of the resident otter. We looked along a stretch of coast where they are commonly found without success, but the group were compensated with a pair of stonechats and a few common seals basking on rocks down below. With the tide now dropping, curlews and oystercatchers had begun to feed on the recently revealed mud.

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Taking lunch down at the jetty at Laide, all became enthralled with a great northern diver which had surfaced with an octopus in the harbour. At first, we were not sure if the bird would be able to swallow it, but it succeeded in downing the octopus, much to the fascination of all the guests. It was also lovely to watch the hooded crows here, which tends to be the default corvid in this part of the world.

After lunch, the group boarded the minibus once more for the short drive to the beach at Mellon Udrigle, where we could enjoy both the views and a walk on one of the first beaches in the Scottish Highlands. Walking up to the viewpoint, more divers and shags were seen, as well as a large boil of seabirds much further out. In addition to the kittiwakes and gannets, there were large numbers of gulls. One of the guests even saw a blow from a cetacean. Reports of fin and minke whales had been reported from here quite recently, so perhaps our observant guest had noticed one.

Returning to the minibus, this time via Mellon's glacial roche moutonnée, we drove across to Aultbea to use the facilities. On the way, Mike quickly scanned Laide's shoreline, finding the resident otter, and allowing everyone to get great views of this elusive mammal before it disappeared out of view. Over at Aultbea, a winter-plumaged Slavonian grebe was picked up in the harbour, plus a flock of five black-throated divers close in. We then drove back to the hotel, only stopping briefly at Dundonnell, having enjoyed another memorable day.

Day 8: Sunday 30 October 2022

Two guests had to depart early, but the remaining five went to look at the black grouse lek on the road to Ferness. Driving around to the other side of Dava Moor, a couple of woodcock were spooked from the roadside, but upon reaching the lek the black grouse were unfortunately nowhere to be seen. Desperate to see this iconic species, Mike drove the group right across the moor to the 'Jesus Saves' location, where eventually a couple of distant males were seen fighting in front of a delighted and relieved group. Red-legged partridge and red grouse were also seen here, making for a busy morning of birding.

Retuning to the hotel for a much-deserved breakfast, everyone said their fond farewells before departing for home. Another terrific week up in the Scottish Highlands!

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Checklist



	Common Name	Latin Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	BIRDS	AVES							
1	Brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	✓						
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
4	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓		✓		✓		
5	Whooper swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			✓				
6	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓						
7	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</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>	✓				✓	✓	

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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>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	Slavonian grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	✓					✓	
28	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
29	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>					✓		
30	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓				✓	✓	
31	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	
32	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		✓		✓		✓	
33	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓		✓	✓		
34	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
35	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

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36	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓		✓				
37	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓				
38	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓				✓	✓	
39	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</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	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	✓				✓		
45	Purple sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>					✓		
46	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>							✓
47	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓				✓	✓	
48	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>						✓	
49	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓				✓		
50	Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
51	Great Black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓				✓	✓	
52	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
53	Common guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓				✓		
54	Black guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>						✓	
55	Rock dove / feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	

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56	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			✓			✓	
58	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				H			
59	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
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	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓					

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76	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓	✓	✓			
77	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	H	✓			✓	
78	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
79	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
80	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓			✓			
81	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
82	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓		✓				
83	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
84	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓			✓	
85	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			✓				
86	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓			H		✓	
87	Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓		✓				
88	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓						
89	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓						
90	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	H		✓				
91	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>						✓	✓
92	Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓				✓	✓	
93	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		
94	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		✓					
95	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>						✓	

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96	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓		✓		✓		
97	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓				H		
98	Lesser redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>		✓					✓
99	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		✓					
100	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓					✓	
101	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓					
102	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓						
103	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓						
	MAMMALS	MAMMALIA							
1	Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>		✓					
2	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				✓	✓	✓	
3	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		✓					
4	Mountain hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>				✓			
5	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			✓				
6	Wood mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>				✓			
7	Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>						✓	
8	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓				✓		
9	Minke whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>							
10	Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	✓						
11	Harbour porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>						✓	

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12	Pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>				✓			
13	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>				✓			
14	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>						✓	
15	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		✓		✓		✓	
16	Sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>		✓					
17	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	
18	Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>		✓		✓		✓	
19	Fallow deer	<i>Dama dama</i>		✓					
20	Brown rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>			✓				
	AMPHIBIANS	AMPHIBIA							
1	Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			✓				
2	Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>			✓				
	INSECTS	INSECTA			✓				
1	Black darter	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>			✓				
2	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>					✓	✓	

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