

## Tour Report UK – Early Summer in the Scottish Highlands 12 – 18 June 2021

Slavonian grebe



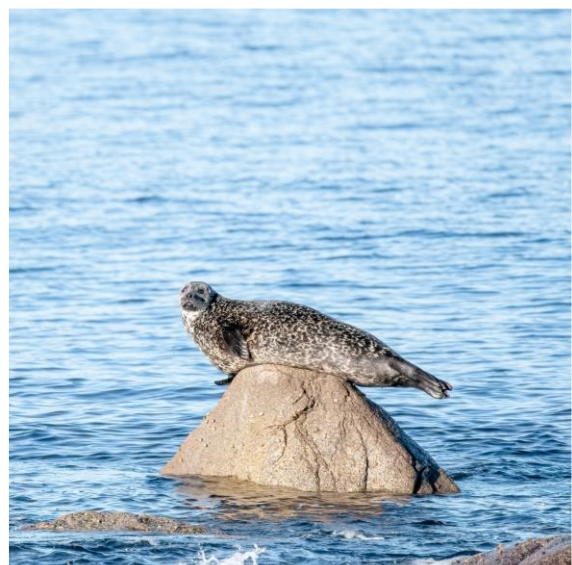
Nootka lupins



Treecreeper



Common seal



Compiled by Mike Dilger  
Images by David Malcolm, Mike Dilger, Jane Garnham & Heather Miles

Tour Leader: Mike Dilger with four participants

## **Day 1: Arrival**

### **Saturday 12 June 2021**

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 a delicious three course dinner.

## **Day 2: Anagach Woods, the Spey River, Flowerfield, Cairngorm Mountain, Kincaig Church (North of Loch Insh)**

### **Sunday 13 June 2021**

Waking up for our first day in the Highlands, and decent weather to boot, Mike suggested that the group stay local in the morning, and so after breakfast hopped in the minibus for the short drive to Anagach Woods. Walking down to the hotel's feeders, the group were almost immediately entertained by a couple of red squirrels, which took turns to collect peanuts, in between playing an elaborate game of cat-and-mouse up and down all the trunks. At this time of the year the feeders tend to be far quieter than in winter, however a few coal tits were still seen dashing in and out, while goldcrests' calls were also heard in the pines above. With chaffinch also still singing the group were interested to hear about the regionality of this species' song - as the Anagach chaffinches clearly sounded different to those encountered singing south of the border.

The Caledonian plants are of considerable interest at this time of year and Mike was able to point out chickweed wintergreen, common cow-wheat and flowering cowberry in quick succession to the group. Strolling through the pines, the group then joined the Old Military Road en route to the River Spey. They then took the steps down to the river, where mallards were immediately obvious, before a pair of goosander were then spotted in the mid-channel riffles. There was plenty of action above the water too with both sand martin and swifts taking advantage of the abundant insects emerging from the river, while a pair of trilling common sandpiper were also noted, as they flitted around the far bank and the river's protruding rocks.

Walking down towards the Old Spey Bridge, both grey and pied wagtails were also recorded, with swallows and house martins recorded here too. The Bankside vegetation is also of interest too, with the group able to enjoy the fine stand of Canadian Nootka lupin here, alongside many spikes of the decidedly uncommon and attractive melancholy (or Scottish) thistle, with common valerian also in flower. Taking in the magnificent view from the top of the bridge, a juvenile dipper was picked up among the rocks by the bridge, where a pair was believed to have bred earlier in the year. The group then walked back along the road to Anagach, noting a number of clumps of the attractive fox-and-cubs plants on the road verges.

Hopping back into the minibus, the backroad (B970) was then taken en route to Cairngorm, so Mike could show the group 'Flower Field' - one of the most famous garden reserves in the Scottish Highlands. From the roadside, three species of orchid could clearly be seen, in the form of lesser butterfly, northern marsh & heath fragrant orchid, while mountain everlasting was also observed close to the fence. The interest was not just confined to flora however, as Mike spotted a large red damselfly, before what then looked like a northern emerald, which unfortunately did not stay long enough to be confirmed by a hastily erected scope. However, compensation was soon provided in the form of a moss carder bee, which was nectaring close by.

As the funicular build was mid-reconstruction, the Cairngorm car park resembled a building site, so Mike quickly took the group along the path to the Northern Corries. Almost immediately two ring ouzel were picked up in flight, plus brief views of one perched on the chairlift wires. Meadow pipits were the only other bird of note. Mike was also able to show the group a very large patch of the arctic/alpine plant dwarf cornel, which was flowering beautifully next to the path. Cloudberry and butterwort were also noted on the short

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walk, before another ring ouzel, this time a male, was picked up flying along the scree slope of Coire Cas. Finally, the group had the opportunity to walk to a patch of snow - still lying in mid-summer close to the path, before then returning to the car park. On the way back down to Loch Morlich, terrific views were had of reindeer in the lower car park. Managed by local herder Tilly Smith, this semi-feral herd that spend the summer ranging the mountain are nevertheless a big draw for anyone keen on visiting the mountain.

Before returning to the hotel, Mike suggested the group stop at the church in the village of Kincaig, located at the northern end of Loch Insh. A pair of osprey have nested here for the last few seasons and didn't disappoint on this occasion either as the group were clearly able to see the male in an adjacent tree to the nest, alongside the female attending what appeared to be three small chicks mostly out of view in the deep cup of the nest. To cap off a very packed day the group then witnessed the male supplying the female with a fish, via an aerial food-pass!

### **Day 3: Strathdearn (Monadhliaths), Loch Ruthven, North Kessock to Red Castle & Munloch Bay**

#### **Monday 14 June 2021**

Intermittent sun and cloud was forecast for today, with a strengthening wind, making the Monadhliaths & Strathdearn, otherwise known as 'Raptor Valley', the obvious place to start. Driving up the valley from nearby Tomatin, the first birds picked up in some adjacent grazing fields belonged to a flock of greylag geese, which are a native breeding species in this part of the world, unlike their feral counterparts in England and Wales. Continuing further south along the valley, another red squirrel dashed in front of the minibus, before the group then stopped for a quick scan of the surrounding hills. Almost immediately a kestrel and a number of buzzards were picked up, indicating conditions were looking favourable for eagles. The pasture fields down by the river then produced a flock of mistle thrush, which were seen feeding alongside a number of non-breeding oystercatchers and a noisy, lanky flock of curlews.

Scanning around the valley, a hunting osprey was then picked up as it flew along the river, followed by a distant red kite and an even more distant juvenile golden eagle away to the northeast, which was unfortunately little more than a dot in most guests' binoculars! A pair of raven then passed overhead, calling loudly, before a peregrine chasing woodpigeons was spotted coming in precisely the opposite direction. Yet further up the valley, all the group were once more treated to terrific views of the same osprey, still struggling to catch its breakfast - despite a number of failed attempts. Apart from more kestrels and buzzards no more raptors were spotted here, but the dearth of large raptors was more than compensated for by two large herds of red deer, with a harem of females observed on the eastern side, while an all-male bachelor group was noted high up on the western side. At the top car park, the wind was by now pretty strong, and so after a brief stop to admire the heath-spotted and small white orchids, and small herd of feral goats high up in the fells, the decision was made to drive over to Loch Ruthven to both get out of the wind and look for the breeding Slavonian grebes there.

A late lunch in the RSPB's car park was taken before the group then quickly marched along the loch, in order to get to the hide before it closed. The second osprey of the day was firstly observed hunting over the loch before the group then obtained brief but good views of two 'slavs' very close to the hide alongside a pair of tufted duck. While some then wandered slowly back, Mike and two of the guests remained a while longer and were rewarded with an amazing display of a pair of Slavonian grebes carrying out the full weed display before then rising clear of the water - a truly memorable moment! Retreating back to the loch's beach, we were then able to obtain a last, but more distant, view of the grebes alongside a steady stream of feeding common terns passing our viewpoint. With the tide working to our favour, Mike then suggested they then head up to North Kessock to look for otters. Passing the southwesterly end of Loch Kintelchaig, a brief stop enabled Mike to point out a number of good marshy plants, such as butterwort and round-leaved sundew, with good numbers of skylarks and mistle thrush in an adjacent field.

Crossing the Great Glen, via the road bridge, a combination of high tide and strong southwesterly winds did make viewing tricky below the North Kessock bridge, meaning only common gulls and a high tide roost of

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oystercatchers could be observed. A slow drive along the north bank of the Beaully Firth towards Redcastle, however, enabled close views of a male yellowhammer, Canada geese & a single grey heron. Stopping at a beach close to Redcastle, Mike also took the group on a shingle plant tour, with frosted orache, sea sandwort and sea milkwort all showing well.

Cutting our losses, as everyone was keen to get out of the wind get out of the incessant wind, Mike then turned back towards Grantown, via Munlochy Bay, for a brief scan across the estuary. Here, large numbers of shelduck and grey herons were observed feeding out in the bay, in front of a distant flock of black-tailed godwits. With a few more species added to the week's list, the group finally headed back to the hotel so they could relax before dinner.

#### **Day 4: Burghead, Spey Bay, Troup Head**

##### **Tuesday 15 June 2021**

With the weather once again set fair, bar the continuation of a stiff breeze, Mike took the group off to enjoy the delights of the Moray coast, with the huge seabird colony of Troup Head the day's last prize. Driving up to the coast, the first port of call was Burghead, a small fishing port that juts out into the firth.

With the tide coming in, Mike took them straight around to the point to explore the rocks and the sea just beyond. The usual suspects of oystercatchers and curlews were loafing amongst the rocks, while just beyond the point a small flock of red-breasted mergansers were picked up. Here too, three eider were observed on the water (comprising a male and two females) while another small flock were spotted flying past the point. A number of seabirds, including both auks and gannets, were also present further out, but in view of the impending visit to Troup Head, Mike suggested the group wait for far closer views later in the day. A couple of rock pipits were also picked up flying around the point, with the group clearly hearing their distinctive 'wheest' call as they whizzed past.

Hopping back into the minibus, the group then made the short hop further east to Spey Bay. However, before arriving at the reserve where the Spey discharges into the Firth, they stopped off at the small inland village of Bogmoor for great views of the resident colony of tree sparrows breeding in the pines by the roadside. Arriving at a by now very windy Spey Bay, virtually the first bird noted was an osprey fishing above the mouth of the river, which despite several attempts, failed to catch a fish. A pair of common sandpipers then entertained the group, as they constantly flitted around the river's banks.

In the braided channels further upriver, there is a small colony of terns, with the result that both common and Arctic terns could be seen ferrying sand eels caught out in the Firth back to their waiting chicks. A few individuals of both species were also perched on a sand bar near the mouth of the channel, which enabled the group to get to grips with the key distinguishing features used to separate these superficially similar species. Along the shingle ridge a high tide roost of post-breeding goosander could clearly be seen, with close to 30 individuals present.

Taking a walk, along the river proved productive for finches, with yellowhammer and reed bunting both seen well, plus Mike was able to point out when two redpoll flew overhead, which were identified up by their distinctive, buzzy call. The alien plants were present in an unhealthy number too, with huge stands of giant hogweed on the small riverine islets and Japanese knotweed a common feature along the banks. After the walking 'The Spey Triangle' and enjoying a cuppa in the car park, they then headed off for the Scotland's only mainland gannetry at Troup Head, just across the county border in Aberdeenshire.

Managed by the RSPB, it is as small walk from the car park to the mightily impressive cliffs holding huge seabird colonies, and Mike suggested they tackle the reserve anti-clockwise - saving the best to last! Taking the footpath with an easterly bearing, a brown hare was briefly spotted, and with a sea fret constantly coming and going, this led to tantalising glimpses of the vast colony on the near-vertical cliffs. At the most easterly point of the cliffs, the colony is quite a distance away, but the deafening sound of tens of thousands of

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guillemots, razorbills, kittiwakes and gannets was unmistakable. One of the voluntary wardens stationed at the spot was able to help the group hone in on a regular perching rock of a resident pair of peregrines, enabling all the group to have a fine scope view of this charismatic bird of prey.

Walking around the cliff edge, and with the fret now eventually receding, the views were simply world class and the group were additionally able to enjoy a range of coastal flowers, such as thrift, kidney vetch and sea campion. But with gannets and fulmar also constantly drifting past at eye level, and along the cliff-top, it was also difficult to know where to look. Reaching the main seabird colony, Mike was eventually able to pick out three puffins on the cliffs, but for once these were relegated to a mere sideshow when compared to the mighty, massed ranks of guillemots and razorbills stacked like milk bottles along the long ledges. A number of breeding shags were positioned lower down, while fulmars looked to be having a productive breeding season as evidenced by the sheer number of pairs incubating clutches generally closer to the cliff tops.

The most westerly point of the reserve is the best place to admire the gannetry and a number of guests were surprised at both how close you were able to get to some of the breeding pairs and how steeply the cliffs fell away! The closest pairs were incubating their single egg no more than ten metres away, allowing fabulous photo opportunities for those who had lugged their cameras up the hill from the car park. Eventually crossing back to the minibus, via the fields, meadow pipits were the only birds noted before the group then headed back to Grantown after what had been a terrific day. But one more surprise was in store, in the form of a pine marten which was seen dashing across the road in front of the minibus with a prey item in its mouth. The only shame was that this wonderful moment happened so quickly that only half the group caught sight of this mercurial and marvellous Scottish specialty before it disappeared.

## **Day 5: Carrbridge, Dell of Abernethy, Loch Malachie, Chanonry Point & the Old Spey Bridge**

### **Wednesday 16 June 2021**

Starting the day off locally, after a fine cooked breakfast, Mike took the group to admire the old packhorse bridge at Carrbridge. Here one of the guests was able to identify a new plant for Mike in the form of fairy foxglove, an ancient introduction which was flowering all over the bridge! Mike was then able to return the compliment by showing the group a secret colony of coralroot orchids just south of the village, before then taking them to a good site for quite possibly the most famous flower in the Scottish Highlands - the twinflower. Supposedly Carl Linnaeus' favourite plant, it was flowering beautifully the time of our visit and all enjoyed getting down on their hands and knees to snap this incredibly photogenic specialty of Old Caledonian pine forests.

After a pit-stop, the group then headed to Loch Malachie, which offers a wonderful woodland walk among Scot's pines while also taking in a couple of small lochs along the way. Opting for the 'white route' the group were able to enjoy seeing all the different heathers, in the form of ling, bell heather & cross-leaved heath, which were just coming in to flower. In the wetter areas flowering cranberry was a particularly satisfying find, alongside the decidedly aromatic bog myrtle. With the sun intermittent, a few damselflies were also noted along the margins of the loch, with large red and then the rare northern damselfly picked up in quick succession. A larger dragonfly whizzing across the water, however, only proved to be a four-spotted chaser, and not one of the rarer 'emerald' dragonflies. Walking back, the guests were able to enjoy fabulous views of a pair of treecreepers and one complete surprise, in the form of a tree pipit which was seen perching on a branch in the middle of the wood, before then shooting off through the trees.

After lunch Mike thought Chanonry Point, in the inner Moray Firth, might be a good bet to catch up with the resident pod of bottlenose dolphins. Arriving at the Point, the first bird noticed was a red kite, which doubtless was one of the birds originating from the reintroduction of this species on the nearby Black Isle. Taking a walk along the shingle foreshore, gannets and cormorants were seen by all as they moved both in and out of the Firth. Common and Arctic terns were also picked up navigating the point, unlike the dolphins, which were patently refusing to play ball. With an evening appointment planned to look for Roding

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woodcock, Mike suggested an early return to the hotel, so the guests could relax before once more heading out.

After dinner, three of the group reconvened with Mike, as they headed for the old railway immediately to the northwest of Grantown. Both sprayed and covered up to minimise the number of midge bites, the four were rewarded with four or five passes of Roding woodcock as the light levels dropped, with two chasing each other directly overhead being the highlight for all. On the walk back to the minibus, tawny owls were heard hooting and Mike suggested they quickly head to the Old Spey Bridge to listen for bats. Taking a lamp and a bat detector, the group were thrilled to both see and hear numerous pipistrelle bats, before terrific views of daubenton's were observed as they flitted through the torch-beam directed just above the water surface - the classic favoured hunting ground for what must surely be the most aquatic of all our native bats.

## **Day 6: Glascarnoch Loch, Dundonnell, Gruinard Bay, Laide, Melon Udrigle, Ault Bea**

### **Thursday 17 June 2021**

The last full day of the tour had arrived, and with it a continuation of the good weather as the group headed out for their big day way out west. Enjoying the scenery as the group drove across the Highlands, the first brief stop was at the loch just beyond Glascarnoch Dam. However, with little of interest here on this occasion, beyond greylag geese and mute swans, the group carried straight on to small village of Dundonnell. At the head of Loch Broome, this can be a good site for eagles, and it didn't disappoint on this occasion either as helpful conditions first picked up buzzards and kestrels, before a goldie was observed drifting across the hills to the south. Another individual followed quickly on the heels of the first sighting as it was tracked along the crags behind the hotel. The views of latter individual were particularly gratifying given this was a species which up to that point, had been difficult to track down during the week. In addition to the eagles and commoner raptors, a pair of ravens were watched crossing the valley, while down on the foreshore, hooded crows were the default corvid.

Scanning across the loch, a couple of distant black-throated divers were also picked up on the sea loch, in addition to a pair of red-breasted mergansers and the near ubiquitous common sandpipers along the water's edge. After elevenses, the group then jumped back in the minibus bound for Gruinard Bay. Looking out over the island with the same name, this bay is famed for its overwintering divers, and didn't disappoint in midsummer either, with all three species quickly picked off, with the pick of the bunch being a great northern diver just offshore and still in full breeding plumage. A summer plumaged black guillemot was also a bonus between the mainland and the island and eventually seen by all with the help of Mike's scope. Numerous shags were also observed feeding out in the bay alongside the divers and black guillemot.

Moving along the coast to lunch at the Laide jetty, the group enjoyed watching the antics of the hauled out common seals, with the local doves being as close to pure rock dove as you will see anywhere in mainland Britain. Oystercatcher, curlews and gulls were also patently taking a break as they waited for the tide to recede, which in turn would permit feeding to be recommenced. The beach at Melon Udrigle affords a wonderful vista across the west of Scotland and with another great northern diver in the bay, the undoubted highlight was the short walk to the cairn, which revealed an astonishing 10 bonxies, loafing around on the small loch. These must have been failed breeders from colonies further north and west and represented a very good find. The group were also able to see the Outer Hebrides from this point as well.

Returning back to the minibus, the last stop of the day was in the small coastal town of Ault Bea, where a local garden feeder hosted siskin and greenfinch, the latter being an often-difficult species to see in the Highlands. Slowly heading east, Mike suggested the group drop in to see the common seal at the village of First Coast, and in addition to good views of hauled out common seals, the receding tide revealed a small flock of ringed plover, containing two dunlin in full summer plumage - further boosting the week's bird list.

## **Day 7: Spey Bridge, Dava Moor, Loch Flemington and farewells.**

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## **Friday 18 June 2021**

A number of the guests bade their farewells after breakfast, but for those flying later in the day, Mike suggested dropping in to a few locations on the way up to Inverness airport for their early afternoon flights.

Starting at the Old Spey Bridge, both blackcap and wren were seen and heard, which were two species that had evaded the group up to that point. Mike then took the remaining guests north for a quick look across Dava Moor, where plenty of common gulls were still hanging around at the breeding colony on the moor. However on Lochindorb itself, the resident pair of black-throated divers could not be located on this occasion, with only tufted duck and greylag geese noted on the water.

Loch Flemington is close to the airport and the body of water is always a good place to link up with both moorhen and coot, two species which can be decidedly difficult to find in the Highlands. Both these were located with ease, alongside a single noisy little grebe, making the bird tally for the week a very respectable 101 species. With able support from an array of mammals and specialist Highland flowers, this all added up to a very successful and most enjoyable week.

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# Checklist



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	<b>BIRDS</b>	<i>AVES</i>						
1	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		✓				
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓			✓	✓
3	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓			✓
4	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓				
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓	✓				✓
7	Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>			✓			
8	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	✓					
9	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	✓		✓			
10	Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			✓		✓	✓
11	Red grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>			✓			
12	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Red-throated diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>					✓	

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14	Black-throated diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>					✓	
15	Great Northern diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>					✓	
16	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>			✓			
17	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓					✓
18	Slavonian grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>		✓				
19	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓	✓			✓
20	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>			✓	✓		
21	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			✓		✓	✓
22	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓		
23	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓	✓	✓			
24	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		✓			✓	
25	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓		✓		✓
26	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓					✓
28	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>						✓
29	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
30	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓				✓
31	Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					✓	

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32	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓
33	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		✓				
34	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>					✓	
35	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				✓		
36	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			✓			
38	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			✓	✓		✓
41	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓			
43	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			✓	✓		
45	Great skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>					✓	
46	Common guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>			✓			
47	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			✓	✓		
48	Black guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>					✓	
49	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>			✓			

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50	Rock dove / feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	
51	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
52	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>				✓		
54	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				✓		
55	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓					✓
57	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓			✓	
58	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓	✓			
59	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>					✓	
60	Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		✓	✓			
64	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓			✓	
65	Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	✓				✓	
66	Crested tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>					✓	
67	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					✓	

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68	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓					✓	
69	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
70	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
71	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
72	House martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
73	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓						
74	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
75	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>							✓
76	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓						✓
77	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	✓				✓		
78	Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
79	Ring ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	✓						
80	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
81	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
82	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		✓					
83	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	
84	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		✓					✓
85	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

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86	Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			✓			
87	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓
88	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓				✓	✓
89	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
90	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	
91	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓		
92	Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>			✓	✓		
93	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
94	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>					✓	
95	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				✓	✓	✓
96	Lesser redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>			✓			
97	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓
98	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>					✓	
99	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			✓			
100	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓	✓			
101	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			✓			
	<b>MAMMALS</b>	<b>MAMMALIA</b>						
1	Daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>				✓		

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2	Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>				✓		
3	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓				✓
4	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			✓			
5	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓				
6	Wood mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>				✓		
7	Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>					✓	
8	Pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>			✓			
9	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		✓			✓	
10	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓			✓		
11	Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>				✓		
12	Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>		✓				
	<b>AMPHIBIAN</b>	<b>AMPHIBIA</b>						
1	Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	✓					
	<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>	<b>RHOPALOCERA</b>						
1	Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				✓		
2	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					✓	
3	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>						✓
4	Large red damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	✓			✓		

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5	Northern damselfly	Coenagrion hastulatum				✓		
6	Four-spotted chaser	Libellula quadrimaculata				✓		
	<b>INSECTS</b>	<i>INSECTA</i>						
1	Moss carder bee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>		✓				

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