

Tour Report

Somerset Levels in Spring with Mike Dilger

4 – 7 May 2025

Flying bittern



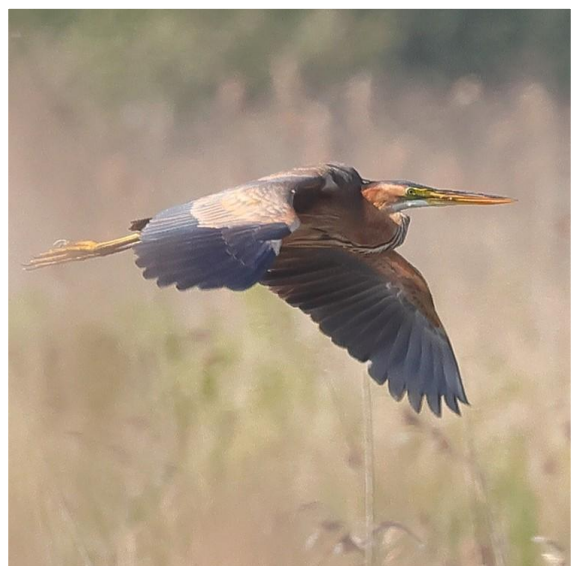
Scarce chaser



Female red-footed falcon



Purple heron



Compiled by Mike Dilger

Sunday 4 May 2025

Day 1:

Shapwick National Nature Reserve - eastern end & Sharpham

The second of three groups in quick succession, consisting of a full complement of seven guests, met just after lunch and at the warm and hospitable home of Sarah, the owner of Worth House Hotel. Situated just west of the city of Wells, our accommodation for the duration of the trip is perfectly positioned for visiting a whole host of wonderful wildlife sites scattered across the Levels. Following introductions, a chat about the hotel and a brief discussion about the trip itinerary, Mike Dilger (MD) then set off with the group for a few hours' birding.

Dropping down to the northeast of the Levels (on Godney Moor), four or five cattle egrets were quickly noted in a pasture also containing a number of cows, with this species of egret considered to be a real Levels' speciality. Heading straight for the eastern end of Shapwick National Nature Reserve, we parked up and immediately observed a large number of swifts whizzing around above our heads. Being a species which we'd previously struggled to find on the previous trip, indicated that they'd obviously just arrived. Excitingly, amongst the swifts, we also managed to pick up a couple of hobbies, which appeared to be busily catching dragonflies, while also on the lookout for any unwary hirundines.

Reaching the Tower Hide that looks over the open water, we were surprised to find that the wind had also picked up. A quick scan here produced a mute swan, a single drake pochard, a number of drake gadwall and a female marsh harrier quartering the reedbed. In the airspace above the harrier, it was obvious that the swifts and hobbies we'd seen earlier were indeed part of a much larger influx, as both 'big and little anchors' suddenly appeared far more commonplace.

Moving next along to Noah's Hide, we looked out across the bigger body of water called Noah's Lake and soon noticed a couple of little egrets and a series of cormorant nests on the mini-island away to the south. Also out on the water were several pairs of great-crested grebes and coots. Walking slowly back, one of the guests then found a newly-emerged dragonfly resting on the hemlock water dropwort, which was subsequently identified as the season's first scarce chaser. This dragonfly species has expanded rapidly in recent years, but it can be hard to initially tell when they first emerge whether they are either a female or a male that has yet to 'colour up'. Irrespective of the sex of the dragonfly, it was nevertheless an excellent find.

Walking back out of the reserve, we then caught a brief sight of a hobby as it flew low over the trees and straight past us. Here too, we also found a beautiful female demoiselle and a couple of mobile hairy dragonflies, in what was patently proving to be an excellent afternoon for Odonata. Driving back to the hotel, via Sharpham, we managed to locate a male kestrel before reaching Worth House. Everyone then took the opportunity to unpack, settle in and refresh before reuniting to compile the afternoon's checklist. Following our first Worth House dinner, and in the full knowledge that an early morning was planned for the following day, everyone quickly retired after a fine first afternoon.

Monday 5 May 2025

Day 2:

RSPB Ham Wall - VP1 & VP2, Westhay Moor National Nature Reserve, Tealham Moor, Sharpham & Ham Wall VP1 (again)

Meeting up at 5.15 am for our dawn chorus session, there appeared to be more than a chill in the air as we headed off to the RSPB Reserve of Ham Wall. Arriving at the reserve, it was cold, clear and beautiful, with bird song in full swing. Almost immediately, our collective ears were able to pick up the call of bitterns booming, alongside the songs of blackcap, reed warbler, Cetti's and chiffchaff. Stopping at the small bridge on the drove, MD then spotted a barn owl, with all getting brief views of this marvellous raptor while out hunting for voles in the dawn light.

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Walking eastwards along the main drove, we next watched a male song thrush singing from atop a willow bush, while a male pheasant could also be heard calling from close by. While here, we continued to log a variety of songs, as MD pointed out that of wren, blackbird and a very late singing chaffinch. Closer to Viewing Platform 1 (VP1), all then enjoyed listening to the sublime song of willow warbler, which tends to be an uncommon breeding bird in the West Country away from the Somerset Levels. Out on the water, evidence that the breeding season was in full swing was provided by the presence of a pair of feral greylag geese, along with six goslings in tow. Also present on the open water, we noted a couple of shoveler, a few tufted duck, a number of gadwall and a small flock of Canada geese, with the now omnipresent great white egrets represented by a couple of individuals.

Still cold, with the sun yet to exert its influence, a cuckoo was briefly spotted while flying along the back of the reedbed, while lapwings were also noted out on the small islets. A pair of Egyptian geese then flew in, before perching up on full view on the unused sand martin box.

Trying to keep the group warm, MD suggested they take a stroll towards VP2, where we enjoyed fine views, en route, of both a singing blackcap and dunnock. While walking through the wet woodlands here, we also encountered a great spotted woodpecker as it flew past us with its distinctive bounding flight. Here too, we picked up a small family party of long-tailed tits on call, before eventually watching them pass along both the tree line and our position. In addition to the long-tails, a pair of foraging blue tits were also added to our list here too. Moving, once again, a little further on, we next managed a half-decent view of a garden warbler, with MD taking a moment to help the group differentiate the subtle difference in song between this species and that of its closely-related cousin - the blackcap.

At VP2, we once more switched into 'waterbird mode' as we added four or five pochard, great-crested, mute swans and tufted duck to the day's tally. Returning to VP1, we then managed to obtain brief views of both the drake garganey in the rear pool, along with the glossy ibis feeding along the reedbed margins at the back of the open water. While slowly defrosting in the early morning sun, a male and female marsh harrier taking to the wing for their first flight of the day were next to catch our eye, while a fly-by of five shelduck proved an unusual record. Bitterns, however, seemed reluctant to make an appearance on this occasion, so we headed slowly back, with partial recompense coming in the form of a terrific view of an individual of the usually shy and secretive Cetti's warbler.

Like the previous afternoon, dragonflies once again moved centre stage, with the discovery of at least six scarce chasers and a single four-spotted chaser busily warming themselves in the sun. Along with the dragonflies, a good number of azure damselflies resting in vegetation were also noted here. By now, all of the group were hungry and in need of a rest, so we headed back to Worth House for a well-deserved cooked breakfast, courtesy of Sarah and the team.

Fully satiated, and with the weather now much warmer, we boarded the minibus to head off for a walk over at Westhay Moor National Nature Reserve - a site managed by the Somerset Wildlife Trust. Parking up, we then took to the main drove and to the celebrated 'Dragonfly Corner', where a search for basking dragons and damsels produced a single hairy dragonfly, some four-spotted chasers and a whole host of azure and variable damselflies. A four-spotted chaser of the form 'praenubila' was also picked up here, with this unusual variation possessing four splotches along the leading edge of the forewings, instead of the far more typical four discreet spots.

Walking along the drove, and with the woodland tight to the path on both sides, the sheltered nature of the spot provided us with sightings of both a green-veined white and a pair of fighting speckled wood butterflies. Moving onto the Tower Hide, a male marsh harrier glided close past our position, while a number of swifts and a single house martin were picked up while feeding above both the reeds and the open water. Retracing our steps, a red kite was then spotted while listening to a willow warbler, singing from... a willow!

Heading next across to Tealham Moor, a flock of around 20 cattle egrets was picked up in a pasture field also containing a herd of grazing cattle. At Kidgate Drove, we parked up before then taking a stroll along the

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main drove with low-intensity grazing pasture on both sides. The weather, by now, had turned a touch more overcast, and with the bracing wind still present, the cold conditions we'd experienced earlier on in the day had undeniably returned. A hundred metres further along, all enjoyed watching a displaying sedge warbler from a patch of brambles, to the constant accompaniment of at least two or three singing skylarks. Despite the cold, a painted lady butterfly and a single hairy dragonfly were picked up, but no yellow wagtails could be found on the temporary wetland flashes. A couple of male orange tips were also photographed by a couple of members of the group while nectaring on a patch of garlic mustard located in a small, sheltered pocket.

Returning to the road, a few of the guests then spotted a weasel dashing across the path, before another guest spotted a water vole on a bankside by the road. After a further examination, MD found a number of signs of water voles along this small stretch of rhyne running parallel to the road, which comprised burrowing holes, a latrine and signs of feeding - all excellent evidence pointing to a small population of voles thriving in this area.

In the unrelenting search for yellow wagtails, MD then took the group around to Jack's Drove, whereby a pair flashed past the front of the minibus, with most of the guests missing this briefest of fly-bys. A meadow pipit was then picked up in the road, along with more distant views of another pair of marsh harriers. MD then received news that a female red-footed falcon had been discovered and apparently was showing well close to the Peat Works southeast of Ham Wall. Dashing around in the hope of catching a sight of this terrific vagrant, we subsequently managed to secure superb, if distant views, of the bird while perched up along a line of trees. Obviously a female, this individual appeared to be part of a small influx to the UK of this species, with at least four others picked up elsewhere. Despite not being lucky enough to see it in flight, we were nevertheless chuffed to have caught up with it, with the bird also representing a tick for all the guests - and only the second individual MD himself had ever seen.

Thrilled with such a successful twitch, we headed back around to RSPB Ham Wall, where a ploughed field a touch to the east of the village of Meare contained a mixed flock of herring and lesser black-backed gulls, along with a pair of pied wagtails. Parking up, we then headed back to VP1, where we'd started the day, and on the way, took a moment to enjoy a couple of grass snakes in the gabion baskets supporting the small bridge spanning the rhyne.

Back at VP1 a couple of buzzards were quickly picked up, along with the apparently resident glossy ibis. Here too, a close-by little egret was observed while feeding along the edge of the reeds. A dunnock was then spotted right next to our position, before a couple of marsh harriers were picked up towards the Avalon Hide. Here too, large numbers of swifts were flying high above the reedbed. Once again, no bittern could be picked up, but on the way back to the car park, a roost of over 250 four-spotted chasers were spotted in a small patch of reeds. Interestingly, this reserve is one of the few known places in Britain where this species appears in communal roosts.

Back at Worth House, we then took a break before reconvening at 7 pm in the lounge for a quick compilation of the day's checklist. The middle evening of our Levels' trip always tends to be enjoyed at a local pub, primarily to give Sarah and her team a break. So upon jumping in the minibus, MD drove the short distance to the Burcott Inn on the outskirts of Worth for dinner, with half the trip completed.

Tuesday 6 May 2025

Day 3:

RSPB Greylake, The Bridge at Oath, RSPB Swell Wood, Wall Common, Bridgwater Bay, WWT Steart Marshes, & Shapwick National Nature Reserve - eastern end

Convening after breakfast, and with the weather a touch warmer than on the previous day, we headed across North Chine Drove for our day across the Levels' southern and western reaches. The day's first sighting was of a buck roe deer, with its antlers fully in velvet, before a buzzard was picked up on the telephone wires that run along the drove.

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Heading straight to RSPB Greylake, the action in front of the hide was pretty quiet, with the highlights provided by a close great white egret, a fly-by from a male yellow wagtail and a drake shoveler. The reedbeds, however, were chock-a-block with reed, sedge and Cetti's warblers, allowing all to re-familiarise themselves with the calls of these three wetland specialists. Walking next around the reedbed loop, we were thrilled to find a distant ringtail hen harrier quartering the fen and another distant view of a yellow wagtail. Having arrived in abundance over the last few days, plenty of swifts could also be seen scything through the air, as they chased down breakfast, while our second harrier of the day proved to belong to the far more common species of marsh. While taking a stroll around the reedbed, we also managed to locate a singing male reed bunting.

As our focus switched to that of cranes, we headed off a little further south and to the Bridge at Oath, which offers commanding views over both Aller Moor to the northeast and RSPB West Sedgemoor to the southwest. In no time at all, a scan across the RSPB reserve revealed a grand total of five cranes, in two small, discreet flocks of two and three. Busily feeding away, we also had the opportunity to see the species in flight when three more flew in, giving us a high and mighty total of eight cranes - an excellent figure for this time of year. Close to our location, on top of the bridge, we could also hear a whitethroat on territory in a small patch of scrub. Raptor interest, while here, was provided by a buzzard, with all commenting on how the weather appeared to be turning distinctly warmer from our lofty vantage point. Before returning to the minibus, we all heard a male cuckoo calling, but unfortunately on this occasion, the bird appeared reluctant to reveal its location.

Taking the short drive up to RSPB Swell Wood, we then walked down through the woodland to the viewpoint, admiring a selection of woodland plants along the way. Coal tit was heard and seen en route, while MD was also able to pick out the call of stock dove, with a pair briefly seen as they flew past our position. While no cranes were seen from the viewpoint, we did double up on woodpeckers, with the unmistakable yaffle of a green woodpecker, complementing a sighting of a male great spot.

Picking up our lunch from the minibus, we soon added nuthatch to our list, while green-veined whites and speckled woods were spotted on the short walk to the hide. The usual woodland birds were enjoyed while lunching at the hide, with everyone taking time to watch as the grey herons and little egrets played hide and seek with us in the tops of the trees, while a number of quirky sounds also emanated from the adults and the chicks. Also from the hide we picked up good sightings of both nuthatch and blackcap, but with little else showing in the heat of the day, MD suggested they head straight to the coast.

With high tide still an hour away, MD took the group straight over to Wall Common, looking out over Bridgwater Bay. Out on the remaining mud, large numbers of shelduck and a surprising number of little egrets were soon noted from the shingle ridge. Here too, a number of whimbrel were noted dotted along the shoreline, with their distinctive piping call picked up whenever the advancing tide forced them into the air. Walking back across the salt marsh, a couple of whitethroats were heard singing from the scrub close to the car park before wet relocated back to the main car park.

Heading onto the reserve proper, the usual mix of wetland warblers could all be heard when walking towards the Quantocks Hide, as a male kestrel hovered above our heads while searching for any signs of mice or voles. Reaching the hide, the group settled in to enjoy the breeding avocets, with at least one chick immediately obvious. After a short while scanning, MD managed to pick out two different little ringed plovers quietly incubating a clutch each on one of the shingle islands, with a sitting oystercatcher somewhat easier to pick out. Over on the mud, a somewhat more surprising find was another yellow wagtail, along with its pied cousin.

Having maxed out on breeding waders on the coast, MD then took the group back to the Avalon Marshes to see if there might be an opportunity to catch up with the purple heron that had been reported at the eastern end of Shapwick NNR that very morning. Parking up, the group walked to the section of the reedbed where the heron had last been seen, and within five minutes of arrival, the gamble to head inland paid off gloriously as the heron took off, before flying right in past us for around 30 seconds, only then to drop back down into

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the reedbed. It was nothing less than a glorious moment, with the whole group getting stellar views of this real rarity, as MD revealed speculation that the species might even be breeding on the marshes this year. Alongside this stellar sighting, the group also enjoyed views of both hobby and marsh harrier, but unsurprisingly, the talk afterwards was dominated by that of the 'purp'!

Walking back to the car, the whinnying call of little grebe was heard, while we also managed to secure terrific views of another hobby, this time as it caught dragonflies along the tree-line. Heading back to Worth house, everyone subsequently took a short break before meeting up once more for our final dinner of the trip, prepared by Sarah and her team.

Wednesday 6 May 2025

Day 4:

Ham Wall VP1, Huntspill, Shapwick NNR - Canada Farm

With the week an undoubted success up to this point, the one glaring admission was the lack of any sightings of bitterns, and so with this in mind, MD suggested at the start of 6.45 am, as all headed back to Ham Wall to see if we could increase our heron count by one more.

Arriving a short while later, we could hear both blackcap and goldfinch as we headed up onto their drove, for the short walk to VP1. Arriving at the sight, MD then spotted a bittern perched out on the edge of the reeds! This was a thrilling moment as they rarely move out into the open during the breeding season and this had been the one species that had been noticeable by its absence. To make matters even more exciting, a second purple heron then flew past completely out of the blue! More than satisfied with the spectacular morning's work, we then enjoyed a late breakfast back at Worth House before heading off out again.

Driving due west to Huntspill, both swallow and house Martin were picked up before parking by the sluice gate at the point where the Huntspill enters Bridgwater Bay. Once again, conditions were quite sunny with a sharp breeze in the more exposed spots. As the tide was almost at its lowest ebb, plenty of mud was exposed by the sluice, which in turn offered plenty of feeding opportunities for shelduck, mallard and oystercatcher. A nice find here was that of a wall brown butterfly, which was seen while basking on the sluice ramparts. Heading next towards the sea wall, the surrounding scrub produced super views of both a male greenfinch and a chiffchaff in the tree-line alongside the road. Looking up, the group then watched as no less than three red kites flew past and inland in formation.

Moving out into the open, a dunnoek was heard singing briefly before the songs of skylarks began to dominate the airwaves. A walk along the seawall then produced both a smattering of both curlew and whimbrel, before a sub-adult great black-backed gull flew past, which had the added bonus of incrementing our trip list by one. After reaching the point, we then dropped back down to the road, whereupon we spotted the first small heath butterfly of the year.

Driving slowly back inland, a few cattle egrets were picked up close to Highbridge, making the morning a six-heron slam - which included three species of egret, two herons and the bittern! Picking up rabbits on the way, MD finished the second trip's visit by dropping into Canada Farm. Here, the highlife of the short walk in the woods was provided by excellent views of both chiffchaff and garden warbler. Insect-wise, we picked up a red admiral and a couple of speckled wood butterflies, while large red damselflies appeared to be abundant in the vegetation along the edge of the path. Upon close inspection, we also managed to identify a single variable damselfly, but with time against us, we headed back to Worth House.

Delighted to see our lunch waiting for us, we tucked in before compiling the final trip-list, happy in the knowledge that it had been a superb trip, with all the regular species bagged, in addition to a couple of stellar rarities. Additionally, the group had gelled beautifully, with everyone exchanging emails for departures to their respective homes.

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Cover images: Flying bittern & Scarce chaser (© Kathy Sharman), Purple heron & Female red-footed falcon (© Chris Hutchinson)

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Checklist for Somerset Levels in Spring with Mike Dilger



Key
M - male
F - Female
AS -
J -
H - Heard
MD - Spotted by Mike Dilger

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
	BIRDS					
1	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓		✓
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	H
3	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Egyptian goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		✓		✓
5	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓	✓	✓
6	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		✓1M		
7	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓	✓1M	✓1M
8	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	✓2M			
11	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓	✓		
13	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		H	H	H
14	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	
15	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	H	H	H	H
16	Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		✓		
17	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	H	H	H	✓
18	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓

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19	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓1	✓1	✓	✓
20	Great white egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcis ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			✓1F	
24	Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	
25	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓	✓	✓
26	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓	✓
27	Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H		
28	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓	✓	
29	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>			✓	
31	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			✓	✓
32	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			✓	
34	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			✓	
35	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓	H
36	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓	✓
37	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓		H
38	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓	
39	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				✓
41	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓	
44	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓		✓	✓
45	Rock dove / feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓		
46	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓MD	H	
47	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		✓		✓
48	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓J			
50	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		✓	✓	
51	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			H	
52	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓1M	✓	✓	

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53	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	
54	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		✓	✓	✓
57	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓
59	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	H
60	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	H	✓	✓	✓
61	Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			✓	
62	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓
63	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓		
64	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		✓		✓
66	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	H	✓		
67	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	✓	✓	H
68	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	✓	✓	✓
69	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	H	✓	✓	H
70	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓	✓	✓
71	Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	H	H	✓	✓
72	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	✓	H	✓
73	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			✓	H
74	Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		✓		✓
75	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	H	✓	H
76	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			H	
77	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			✓	
78	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	H	✓		✓
80	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	H	✓	✓	H
81	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			✓	
82	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓	✓
83	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓		✓
84	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓
85	Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			✓	
86	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓		

Find out more about our [Somerset Levels in Spring with Mike Dilger trip](#) or [contact us](#)

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87	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓
88	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓	H
89	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				✓
90	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			✓	
92	Red-footed falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		✓1F		
93	Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			✓	
	MAMMALS					
1	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				✓
2	Water vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>		✓AS		
3	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>		✓		
4	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		✓	✓	✓
	REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS					
1	Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		✓		