

Tour Report Scotland – Festival of British Wildlife 21 - 28 May 2022

White-tailed eagle



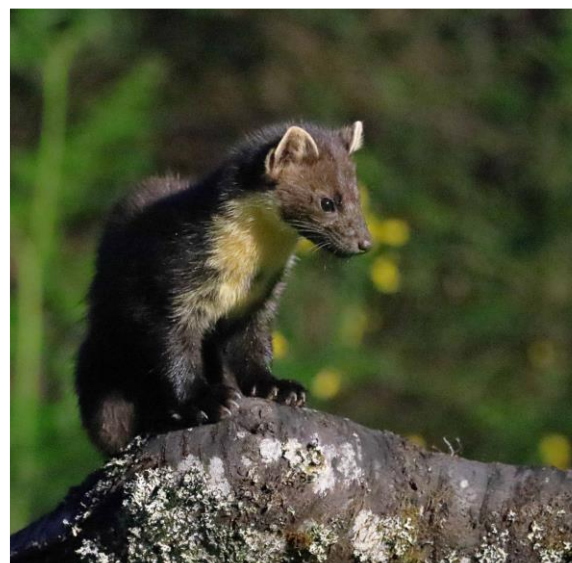
Otter



Badger



Pine marten



Compiled by Dan Free, Neil Aldridge, Nick Baker, Mike Dilger & Alex Hyde
Images courtesy of Neil Aldridge, Ian Coley, Mike Dilger, Dan Free, Moira Gardner, Alex Hyde,
Richard & Wendy Jones, Charles Kinsey and Carole & Paul Nicholson

Tour Leaders: Dan Free, Neil Aldridge, Nick Baker, Mike Dilger & Alex Hyde

Summary

The Scottish Highlands were the setting of our inaugural Festival of British Wildlife which operated in late May 2022. Based on the fabulous Aigas Estate, we were treated to a week of fantastic British wildlife in the company of the onsite rangers and our expert festival team of naturalists and photographers.

Run by the Lister-Kaye family, the 220 hectare estate provides opportunities to see a wealth of bird and mammal species through a network of walking trails and viewing hides. It is also ideally located for exploring the surrounding Glens and for full day excursions to the Black Isle and the west coast of Scotland.

Red squirrels were a common sight throughout the estate grounds, and with the aid of floodlit hides we were able to enjoy superb views of both badgers and pine martens at close quarters. A family of beavers were seen daily in the half-light of dawn or dusk on the Aigas Loch, emerging from their lodge to feed on the marginal sedges. A surprise visit to the loch from a female white-tailed eagle caused much excitement and even attracted the attention of an osprey, which (though dwarfed in size) proceeded to mob the enormous bird, and the two birds locked talons in an aerial dog fight.

In late May, summer migrants were arriving almost daily and the woods were filled with the sound of willow warbler and cuckoo, while several spotted flycatchers took up residence around the Baronial Hall.

On excursions to the nearby Glens of Strathconon and Strathfarrar, we were treated to sightings of golden eagle, wood warbler, whinchat and breeding whooper swans, alongside hundreds of red deer. Stands of bog, rich in sphagnum moss and carnivorous sundews, held populations of enormous Dolomedes raft spiders - the perfect subjects for the macro photographers in the party.

In Glen Affric, we were able to immerse ourselves in some of the finest remaining stands of Caledonian forest in Scotland, home to crested tits, Scottish crossbills and, on the river below, families of dipper with newly fledged chicks. Early morning trips to the Moray of Firth rewarded those willing to leave the warmth and comfort of their beds with sightings of otter and osprey, while full-day excursions to the Black Isle offered yet more variety in the form of bottle-nosed dolphins, auks and waders.

Travelling to the west coast, to the small town of Gairloch and the beautiful stretch of coastline north of there, we enjoyed further sightings of white-tailed and golden eagle, as well as great northern, red-throated, and black-throated divers. On the wind-swept sandy beach of Mellon Udrigle, sanderling and dunlin scurried in the surf, and Arctic and common terns patrolled the waters offshore with several splendid looking male wheatear on the dunes behind. Both grey and harbour seals were frequently seen, in addition to small pods of harbour porpoise and a very confiding pair of otters.

Returning to the estate for drinks by the fire and a sumptuous meal in the Baronial Hall, leaders and guests alike would reflect on the day's sightings before retiring to the drawing room for a nightcap or even heading back out to one of the nocturnal hides.

The week was considered a great success and we very much look forward to returning in late May 2024.

Day 1: Arrive in Inverness, transfer to the Aigas Estate

Saturday 21 May 2022

With participants arriving from across the UK by plane, train and automobile, transfers were provided from Inverness airport and railway station, while those driving travelled directly to the Estate. After settling in our rooms we reconvened in the drawing room for welcome drinks and a briefing.

On our first full day on site, we gathered to sift through the contents of the previous night's moth trap before listening to a fascinating talk from Sir John on the history of Aigas. We next split into smaller groups and rotated between exploring the Aigas Loch and Estate grounds and venturing out to the nearby Glen of Strathfarrar. Returning for a superb dinner in the Baronial Hall, the activities continued into the night as participants visited the hides of Campbell, Quarry and Kingdom in a quest for pine marten, badger and beaver.



These activities served to provide a gentle introduction to the area and its remarkable wildlife before the excursions into the wider area began in earnest the following day.

Over the next three days, we split into smaller groups, and in the company of the festival leaders and Aigas guides we rotated between full-day excursions to the Black Isle, West Coast and Strathconon. The three locations offered completely contrasting experiences, as well as a range of mammals, birds, invertebrates and botany. In the evenings we would come together for drinks and dinner before heading to the hides for some mustelid magic or settling in for a nightcap by the fire.

On our final two days, there was the option for participants to focus on areas of interest such as macro photography with Alex, hide photography and videography with Neil, or simply visit new areas with expert naturalists Nick and Mike. There was also the option to visit the wild cat enclosures and learn about the captive breeding programme in place there.

Owing to the varied nature of the programme offered over the week, it would be impossible to produce a tour report that's reflective of everyone's experience, therefore we asked each leader to summarise their highlights. We do hope you enjoy reading them!

Mike Dilger

Black Isle visits

In conjunction with Aigas guides Charlotte and Dougie, we took the three groups of guests each for a day across to the Black Isle. The mixed weather meant the groups experienced everything from pouring rain to blazing sunshine. However, the common denominator across all these trips was a series of outstanding wildlife sightings, both on land and at sea, and a succession of delighted guests.

The Black Isle is located a short drive to the northeast of Aigas. It is a peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the Beaully, Cromarty and Inverness Firths.

Each trip was split into three parts, farmland, estuary and open water, with both tide and weather dictating the order in which these three habitat types were enjoyed. The highlight of each visit was a boat trip out into the Cromarty Firth, where the Firth's resident population of bottlenose dolphins were the main quarry.

Leaving the picturesque port of Cromarty via a rigid inflatable boat (RIB), Skipper Sarah and her team took each group out to appreciate the size of the oil rigs stationed just offshore, before heading further east in search of dolphins and seabirds. Out in the Firth, eiders were present in good numbers on all the trips, ably assisted by a smattering of red-breasted mergansers, and the guests honed their identification skills on the subtle differences between cormorants and shags. Leaving the oil rigs in our wake, the RIB was directed towards the narrow mouth of the estuary, between the North and South Sutor, which form the westernmost part of the Moray Firth.



On all three occasions, bottlenose dolphins were quickly located in this region, with small pods of three to four dolphins picked up either by their blows or whenever their falcate fins cut through the water. On several occasions the dolphins came very close to the boat, enabling many of the guests to observe at least two to three small calves swimming alongside their respective mothers, Sarah estimated these to have been born in 2021. For many on the second of the three trips, the highlight was the sudden appearance of 'Spirtle', a dolphin famed for the distinct white markings splashed across her back. These markings had been caused by sunburn as a direct result of becoming stranded in 2016. Now with a calf of her own, it was thrilling to see this easily identified and celebrated dolphin having made such a strong recovery.

In addition to the close cetacean encounters, we were also able to enjoy the fascinating behaviour of dolphins fishing at the surface, while a few lucky guests were thrilled to catch sight of several dolphins leaping clear of the water too. We rounded each trip up with a visit to the seabird colony at North Sutor. Here, the vertical cliffs are home to a small colony of guillemots and razorbills, which were packed along the cliff ledges due to the breeding season being in full swing. The sound of the nesting kittiwakes' onomatopoeic calls filled the air as fulmars glided past the RIB on stiff wings. Although not observed on the cliffs, a few black guillemots were seen in the surrounding waters or as they flew past, with their startling black and white plumage contrasting with their red feet and gape.

Each trip featured a visit to RSPB Udale, a reserve that consists of an intertidal bay along the south of the Cromarty Firth. Just after or just before high tide, a variety of wildfowl and waders can be seen here at close proximity, with the carpark often the best point to enjoy all the reserve has to offer. In addition to the regular sightings of curlew, oystercatcher, shelduck, ringed plover, dunlin and greylag geese, some more uncommon waders were also observed, such as whimbrel and greenshank. Evidence of a good breeding season was also present, with mallard ducklings and greylag goslings recorded by all the groups. Perhaps the most unusual sighting however was that of a drake wigeon, which would normally be expected on the Arctic Russian tundra at this time of year. Mike speculated that this bird may have previously been injured by a gunshot, rendering it unable to fly. Whatever the reason for the bird's unseasonal presence, this didn't seem to prevent it from contentedly feeding away on the adjacent grazing marsh.

Much of the Black Isle is considered productive arable land, with barley, carrots and potatoes all grown in the peninsula's rich soils. And just south of Jemimaville, a back road into Cromarty provides the opportunity to scan for species declining elsewhere in the British countryside. With one Black Isle trip unfortunately curtailed, this option was only carried out on two occasions, but both proved to be profitable with yellowhammer, tree sparrow, linnet and greenfinch recorded either in the fields or on the telegraph wires lining the road. The highlight of one trip was my first ever sighting on the Black Isle of a pair of grey partridge. As one of Britain's fastest declining bird species this was considered a real coup for the lucky group who encountered the birds hunkered down in a carrot field.

A white-tailed eagle visits Aigas

White-tailed eagle sightings are generally unusual on the Aigas Loch, so Dan Free and Nick Baker were understandably thrilled to have a brief sighting of an adult interacting with an osprey on the morning of Monday 23 May. The following day, all three groups went their separate ways on outings to Strathconan, the west coast and the Black Isle, before receiving a text mid-afternoon that (possibly the same) white-tailed eagle had been spotted, this time perching in a tree at Aigas Loch.



Upon arrival back at the Field Centre, we dashed to the Loch and were thrilled to discover the eagle still perched high up in a conifer to the right of the Still. With the scope set, this offered the most marvelous view of a mature bird with a very pale head and an entirely white tail. This was the best view for many of the guests of this iconic Highland species. As more guests arrived back, alongside the assembled Aigas staff, we were able to show the new arrivals the position of the perched eagle. The bird also had a Darvik ring on its leg (OD 42) and enquiries have been made as to the history of the bird with Dave Sexton, the RSPB Officer on Mull.

Then suddenly, the eagle took to the wing before carrying out several circuits of the loch which provided the perfect opportunity for those present with cameras to fill their boots. It then perched in another tree behind the Kingdom Hide. The eagle must have been hungry because it then attempted (unsuccessfully) to catch passing wood pigeons three times - astonishing behaviour for all viewing from the Still's pontoon. As the loch is also stocked with rainbow trout, the eagle spent a lot of time staring into the water, however on this occasion it decided it would prefer to remain dry!

Eventually, with dusk approaching, and after a stay that had lasted around three hours, the eagle departed to the west, having thoroughly entertained all the assembled onlookers.

Beaver visits

The eight acre loch at Aigas was the very first place in Scotland to receive beavers back in 2006. Currently, there are believed to be five beavers present on site; comprised of a breeding pair and kits from two previous breeding seasons. There were a number of opportunities for guests to visit the Kingdom Hide at dawn or dusk to see this magnificent reintroduced species, with Dan, Neil, Nick and I all leading trips over the course of the week.



Every trip proved successful in observing beavers, with a maximum of three beavers seen at any one time, although one guest swore he saw four! The main activity was to the north of the loch, close to where the beavers' lodge is situated, or along the loch's western fringe. Great behaviour was noted throughout the visits, as the beavers swam to and from various feeding locations, often interacting with each other whenever they met. Individuals were also observed completely out of the water, particularly when feeding; birch saplings, grass and bottle sedge were noted as being eaten throughout the week. A small amount of stick collecting was also noted, with this material dragged to increment a smaller lodge located close to the Still.

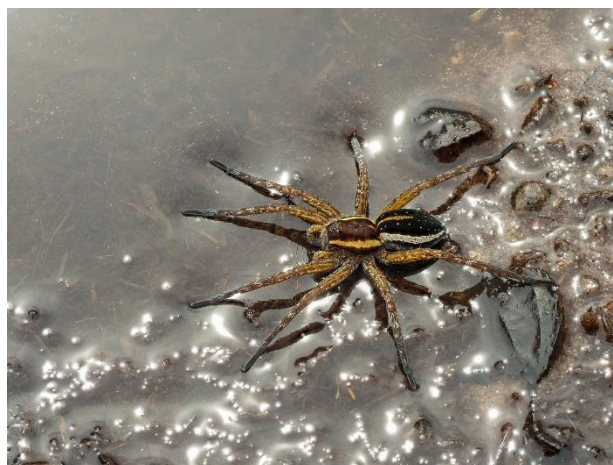
Of particular interest to many was the beavers' interaction with the loch's resident pair of little grebes. One of the grebes was a common fixture, coming up right alongside the beavers on several occasions, and much debate was had as to whether this was territorial behaviour by the bird or a form of commensalism - whereby the grebe benefitted from the beavers stirring up the water. After much debate, the general consensus was that the grebes were acting in a territorial fashion, with the beavers seemingly oblivious to the close attentions of their small (but highly pugnacious) neighbours!

For many of the guests, this represented the first opportunity to catch up with this keystone species in a perfectly natural setting, and all were delighted by the excellent and prolonged views obtained from the perfectly placed Kingdom Hide.

Nick Baker

While the beaver, the double eagle, or triple mustelid moments are not to be sniffed at, they are after all wildlife highlights that can be found nowhere else in the UK. For me, I tend to drop my horizon for the real surprises. The start of summer was witnessed by an emerging common hawker dragonfly (*Aeshna juncea*) by my group on the first morning.

It perched, totally unfurled but still pallid and soft on its nymphal husk (*Exuviae*). It must have emerged from the loch that morning, a sinister, craggy-looking thing heaving itself out of the watery element in which it had spent the last couple of years as a nymph. Here, it would have spent its time terrorising the smaller creatures of the loch, while at the same time avoiding being eaten by trout, heron and diving beetle.



Then, it would have crawled out of the water, over the loch side of the path, and pulled itself up the dead birch tree, before bursting out of its sombre, crusty skin just moments before we arrived. The very essence of the summer months to come - just to make it this far is one of those everyday miracles.

To put this moment in perspective, if someone had asked at the beginning of the week (and they did!) 'Will we see an eagle or an otter?' The answer would have been 'probably'. If you'd have asked me if we would witness a dragonfly emerging from its nymphal skin, I would have not liked those odds at all.

Then there were the spiders. Not any old spiders, these were raft spiders (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*). Now, while they're not restricted to Scotland, they are real denizens of the acid bogs found here. Of all the places I've looked for them, the soggy bogs and acid mires in these sheltered highland glens are some of the most reliable sites.

The bog pool where we found the raft spiders (appropriately named 'swamp spiders' by some) in Gen Strathfarrar is well-known and a fairly reliable spot for them. However, this week we were treated to probably some of the best moments I've ever had with them. Not only were there a healthy number at least three adults and a couple of juveniles but there was a particularly handsome and well-marked female. Seeing her in a fecund condition with her abdomen bulging with the promise of a large clutch of eggs on the way was not only a positive sight but one that also makes you appreciate how these spiders have earned the title of not just Britain's biggest spider (by leg span) but also one of the heaviest.

Other macro delights included a wet rock embedded in the Bankside in Strathconon which had a lovely cluster of carnivorous plants, all in one scene and at a handy chest height too. This meant those with a camera could get some nice shots of these most dramatic of plants. There were two species of sundew to

be admired: the round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), the great sundew (*Drosera anglica*) and the common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

For those who wanted even more out of the scene, several insects were knocking around and, between the rain showers, peacock moth (*Macaria notata*) and speckled yellow (*Pseudopanthera macularia*) were seen.



While we did get a bit damp from time to time, it meant the woolly bears (caterpillars of the garden tiger moth *Arctia caja*) looked particularly resplendent with their dark, grizzled pelt bedazzled in raindrops.

I am keen on the big things as well you know, and while I'm not allowed to mention my double otter moment up at the loch at 4.45 am on the first morning (well, you could have joined me!) my group did get to see three more under the Kessock bridge on the last morning's pre-breakfast drive. While it isn't quite the romantic highland otter experience, its suburban setting does mean the otters are very tolerant of folk. It was quite something to see a pair of them using one of the channel

marker lighthouses as a resting platform, even using the ladder! If this was too distant a view for one, then it just got better when a third animal approached the bridge from upstream, landing on the middle stanchion of the bridge and then surprising us all by swimming towards us and even briefly emerging from the water on the shore, just a short distance from where we were all standing. It clocked us, and before nonchalantly swimming away and hunting along the shore, it deposited a small spraint on the rocks.

A pair of whooper swans (*Cygnus cygnus*), two of just a handful (28 pairs) of individuals that stay on and breed in the glens and straths, were a highlight in Strathconon, as were the goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula* - an even rarer breeding bird than the golden eagle). Rarer still, the mad-haired Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*), we saw one of only 28 pairs that breed in the UK.

I'm going to stop there. I could mention the osprey, the dipper feeding recently-fledged young, the crossbill and bog beacon, but I won't.

Neil Aldridge

On-site photo workshops

The three outings to the West Coast led by Dan Free, Aigas guides Charlotte, Dora, Emily and I provided the chance to see some of Britain's most iconic wildlife - from otter, golden and white-tailed eagle, osprey and grey seal, to all three species of diver, black guillemot, red deer, merlin and even a brief glimpse of a hen harrier. After returning to Aigas (usually JUST in the nick of time to catch the wonderful three-course meal and occasional story by Sir John) the guests would either head to their chalets for rest or visit the on-site hides in the hope of seeing hungry badgers and the elusive pine marten. Armed with a tub of hazelnuts, I would head off in the other direction, up the hill to the Pinewood Hide, to try and prepare the ground for photo workshops later in the week with one of Britain's other iconic species.

Red squirrels



I took four groups of guests to the Pinewood Hide over Thursday and Friday, and on each occasion the red squirrels performed as they were meant to. At times, the squirrels would hop onto the logs in front of the hide to give everyone a close view but it was when they reached the drystone wall adjacent to the hide that the fun began and the shutters started firing.

I had encouraged the squirrels to look for nuts along the wall and the dark forest provided the perfect backdrop for photographs. There were plenty of opportunities for everyone to photograph the squirrels sitting while they ate the nuts, but the real challenge was to capture them running and leaping from stone to stone.

The antics of these charming little animals kept spirits high and helped everyone forget that they were sitting amongst a pile of discarded husks which mischievous squirrels had (just hours earlier) broken into the hide and chewed their way into the bucket holding the stash of nuts.

Over the two days, the squirrel activity was punctuated by visits from an array of woodland birds, including great-spotted woodpecker, coal tit, chaffinch and jay.

Great spotted woodpecker

After sitting still in a hilltop hide for two hours, half-time teas and coffees were appreciated on each occasion. Neil then led each group around the loch to a stand of birch trees where, on the first day, he watched a great-spotted woodpecker bring food to a nest. Keeping a safe distance from the nest, each group was able to watch both parents come and go with food. This spot provided a new photo challenge - capturing the adult birds in flight.

The overcast weather tried its best to add to the challenge by reducing the usable light for fast shutter speeds, but most guests were able to capture pictures of the adult woodpeckers leaving the nest. This was helped by the birds pausing with their heads out of the hole, giving everyone a prompt just before they launched themselves into flight.



Capturing the birds flying towards the hole proved more tricky despite Neil's best efforts to keep watch and his shouts of 'incoming!' each time a fast-flying, nest-bound woodpecker entered the copse.

The sessions provided plenty of chances to discuss camera settings and techniques that will hopefully be useful for everyone on future trips, but just being able to see the squirrels and woodpeckers busily going about their business was the highlight.

Alex Hyde



One only had to step outside to be greeted with a huge range of photographic subjects at our base in Aigas Field Centre, and I enjoyed leading a number of photography walks around the Aigas loch, exploring the verdant spring vegetation. One subject that particularly captured guests' eyes was the emerging fronds of hard ferns (*Blechnum spicant*), showing as red-stemmed scrolls rising en masse from the forest floor.

The knowledgeable Aigas rangers, Nick Baker, Mike Dilger and I enjoyed running moth traps on several nights, sharing the catch with the guests the following morning. I busied myself setting up moths on various lichen-covered branches and sections of bark so we could all enjoy photographing them - a fascinating start to the day.

Glen Strathfarrar

Several of the moorland pools near the roadside revealed good populations of raft spiders (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*). Of all the British spiders, an adult female raft spider boasts the greatest weight, and she is certainly a spectacle to behold. They are extremely sensitive to vibrations on the water's surface and can tackle large prey (I have witnessed them predate young frogs). During one of the group's visits, a male attempted to copulate with a large female, who rebuffed his advances, resulting in a scuffle. The two spiders rolled around on the water's surface before he wisely made his escape.



Many of the group enjoyed photographing this species, its smart, chocolate-coloured body flashed with cream stripes making for a stunning subject. My Laowa 24mm Macro Probe lens allowed me to share underwater perspectives with the group as the spider retreated underwater at times, its body surrounded by an air pocket that gave it the appearance of molten metal.

A most eye-catching and unusual fungus was occasionally present in the shallow pools in Glen Strathfarrar and indeed on the Aigas Estate, the wonderfully-named bog beacon (*Mitrula paludosa*). At most, it is a couple of centimetres in height, and its fruiting body is topped with a glossy, lemon-yellow head. The fungus breaks down decaying vegetation. For those interested, we enjoyed several long and relaxed



photography sessions with these beautiful subjects, taking time to get the cameras down to the surface of the water to include reflections of the subject. Surrounding the moorland pools, we enjoyed an abundance of botanical and invertebrate subjects, including a dark green fritillary caterpillar that had been feeding on marsh violet. Great sundew, round-leaved sundew and common butterwort were all in abundance in damper areas throughout many of the locations we visited, with Glen Strathfarrar proving particularly good for great sundew. All three of these carnivorous plants capture invertebrates on their leaves with sticky droplets, digesting the prey to

obtain nitrogen, phosphorous and other nutrients and minerals that are hard to come by in poor peatland soils. Witnessing a sundew laden with midges, or even a horsefly, always pleases the field botanist. As photographic subjects, they have much to offer, especially when laden with early morning dew.

During a particularly rainy day, I had just one brave guest who agreed to an adventure in Glen Strathfarrar. With a slight sense of foreboding, Moira and I set off into the highland rains. As we drove up the Glen, far beyond the dam, we watched as the sundews and other fascinating roadside vegetation quickly became submerged under the rapidly rising waters that poured off the steep ground. However, we laid siege from the vehicle and were rewarded with several breaks in the showers, during which we enjoyed working with subjects such as milkwort and lousewort which studded the short moorland turf with pinks, purples and white, their diminutive statures well-suited to surviving both the ripping windy conditions and a nibbling from red deer. We also worked with the intricate lichen patterns on the weathered rocks, their colours saturated by the rain. Further down the glen, we revisited the bog beacon and raft spiders, a productive session all things considered.

Glen Affric



Dripping with ferns, lichens and mosses, the ancient Caledonian Pine forests of Glen Affric National Nature Reserve provided a rich tapestry of botanical subjects and gave us a tantalising view of how the highlands could look with effective deer management. Natural regeneration of the forest can occur here with young trees avoiding the heavy grazing of deer thanks to fencing and culling.

We encountered several large nests of northern hairy wood ants (*Formica lugubris*), their mounds of pine needles standing over a metre high. Essential to the forest ecosystem, these feisty creatures provide a wealth of photographic opportunities. The workers defend their nest by spraying formic acid and several of the group enjoyed demonstrations of this via a curious and beautiful field experiment. A bluebell flower stalk was drawn backwards and forwards over the surface of a nest, causing the ants to spray it with acid. After a few seconds, the bluebell turned bright magenta, the acid altering the colour of the anthocyanin pigment in the flowers from the original blue which is only present in alkaline conditions.

Whilst scanning the canopy for wood warbler, we were lucky enough to happen on large numbers of red velvet mites (*Trombidium holosericeum*) trundling about on the warm soil under our feet. Despite measuring only 3mm in length, several guests managed excellent photographs of these curious arachnids.

At Dog Falls, my group made a stop to search for dippers and were rewarded with excellent views in the area of the river downstream from the bridge. We watched in awe as a pair of these energetic little brown birds slipped in and out of the river's current with grace, disappearing under to search for larvae of caddis, stonefly, mayfly, and many other invertebrates on which they feed. Catching sight of their white bib amongst the tumbling, peaty waters was most memorable.

Glen Strathconon

Nick Baker and I enjoyed a tremendous day at this Glen, pausing on the drive to examine all manner of subjects with the group such as the deep mounds of haircap moss (*Polytrichum Sp.*) and the red-tipped fruiting bodies of devil's matchstick lichen (*Cladonia floerkeana*). Once in the Glen, splendid golden eagle sightings during our lunchtime picnic captivated us all, one sitting so prominently on a neighbouring peak above the River Meig that it was easy to enjoy its looming silhouette with the naked eye alone. Whilst wandering around while eating my lunch, I spotted an adder coiled up and basking by a moorland pool, some of the group also enjoyed views of it.

As we walked around the shore of Loch Beannacharain, we photographed three garden tiger moth caterpillars (*Arctia caja*), their bodies covered in defensive urticating hairs. The hairs were adorned with raindrops, making for a most delicate composition.

Day 8: Return to Inverness

Sunday 28 May 2022

Sadly after a final breakfast in the Baronial Hall, it was time to bid farewell to the team at Aigas.

Transfers were arranged to Inverness at various times to accommodate everyone's rail and flight schedules, bringing to conclusion a fabulous week in the Highlands.

Checklist for Festival of British Wildlife



	Common Name	Scientific Name
	BIRDS	
1	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
2	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
3	Whooper swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
4	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
5	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
6	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
7	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>
8	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
9	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
10	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>
11	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
12	Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>
13	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
14	Red grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>
15	Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
16	Red-throated diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
17	Black-throated diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>
18	Great northern diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>
19	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
20	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
21	Slavonian grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>
22	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
23	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>



24	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
25	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
26	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
27	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
28	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
29	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
30	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
31	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
32	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
33	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
34	Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
35	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
36	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
37	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
38	Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
39	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
40	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
41	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
42	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
43	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
44	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
45	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
46	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
47	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>
48	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
49	Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
50	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
51	Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>

52	Common guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>
53	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>
54	Black guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>
55	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
56	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
57	Rock dove, feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
58	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
59	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
60	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
61	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
62	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
63	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
64	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
65	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>
66	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
67	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
68	Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</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	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
75	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
76	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoen.</i>
77	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
78	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
79	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>

80	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
81	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
82	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
83	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
84	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
85	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
86	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
87	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
88	Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
89	Spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
90	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>
91	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
92	Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
93	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
94	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
95	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
96	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
97	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>
98	Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>
99	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
100	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
101	Scottish crossbill	<i>Loxia scotica</i>
102	Lesser redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>
103	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
104	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
105	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>
106	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
107	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>

	MAMMALS	
1	Daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>
2	Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
3	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
4	Field vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>
5	Wood mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>
6	Eurasian beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>
7	Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
8	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
9	Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
10	Harbour porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
11	Wild cat	<i>Felis silvestris grampia</i>
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	British primitive goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>
	BEETLES	
1	Woodland dor beetle	<i>Anoplotrupes stercorosus</i>
2	Common sexton beetle	<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i>
3	Reed beetle	<i>Donacia vulgaris</i>
4	Two-banded longhorn	<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i>
5	Copper click beetle	<i>Ctenicera cuprea</i>
6	Marsh click beetle	<i>Actenicerus sjaelandicus</i>
7	Green tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>
	MOTHS	

1	Red-green carpet	<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>
2	Spruce carpet	<i>Thera britannica</i>
3	Brindled pug	<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>
4	Nut-tree tussock	<i>Colocasia coryli</i>
5	Clouded silver	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>
6	Golden-rod pug	<i>Eupithecia virgaureata</i>
7	Ochreous pug	<i>Eupithecia indigata</i>
8	Water carpet	<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>
9	Grey pine carpet	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>
10	Clouded bordered brindle	<i>Apamea crenata</i>
11	Flame carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>
12	Brown silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>
13	Agonopterix assimilella	<i>Agonopterix assimilella</i>
14	Garden carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>
15	Scalloped hazel	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>
16	Scotch smudge	<i>Rhigognostis incarnatella</i>
17	Brimestone moth	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>
18	Early thorn	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>
19	Bordered White	<i>Bupalus piniaria</i>
20	Pale shouldered brocade	<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>
21	White ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>
22	Broom-tip	<i>Chesias rufata</i>
23	Common quaker	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>
24	Knot grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>
25	Small phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>
26	Least black arches	<i>Nola confusalis</i>
27	Double-striped pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>
28	Dwarf Pug	<i>Eupithecia tantillaria</i>

29	White-shouldered house moth	<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>
30	Common heath	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>
31	Drinker caterpillar	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>
32	Dark brocade	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>
33	Great Brocade	<i>Eurois occulta</i>
34	Longhorn moth	<i>Nematopogon swammerdamella</i>
35	Peacock moth	<i>Macaria notata</i>
36	Speckled yellow	<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>
37	Garden tiger moth	<i>Arctia caja</i>
	BUTTERFLIES	
1	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>
2	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
3	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>
4	Pearl bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>
	DRAGONFLIES	
1	Common hawker	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>
2	Large red damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
3	Four-spotted chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
	OTHERS	
1	Alder fly	<i>Sialidae sp.</i>
2	Caddisfly	<i>Trichoptera sp.</i>
3	Common pond skater	<i>Gerris lacustris</i>
4	Red velvet mite	<i>Trombidium holosericeum</i>
5	Raft spider	<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i>
6	Pine weevil	<i>Hylobius abietis</i>
7	Northern hairy wood ant	<i>Formica lugubris</i>
	FUNGI	
1	Dyer's mazegill	<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>

2	Pine bolete	<i>Boletus pinophilus</i>
3	Horsehoof fungus	<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>
4	Birch polypore	<i>Fomitopsis betulina</i>
5	Bog beacon	<i>Mitrlula paludosa</i>
	PLANTS	
1	Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
2	Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
3	Blaeberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
4	Yellow Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>
5	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp</i>
6	Chickweed wintergreen	<i>Lysimachia europaea</i>
7	Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis sp</i>
8	Common bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
9	Electrified cat's tail moss	<i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i>
10	Wood sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
11	Bitterwort	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>
12	Bog cotton	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
13	Round-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
14	Great sundew	<i>Drosera anglica</i>
15	Dog violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
16	Stag's-horn clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
17	Fir clubmoss	<i>Huperzia selago</i>
18	Common milkwort	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>
19	Mountain everlasting	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>
20	Bog pondweed	<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>
21	Wood anemone	<i>Anemonoides nemorosa</i>
22	Bottle sedge	<i>Carex rostrata</i>
23	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>

24	Wood horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
25	Common foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
26	Bitter-vetch	<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>
27	Bracken	<i>Pteridium sp</i>
28	Hard fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>
29	Lesser twayblade	<i>Neottia cordata</i>
30	Common scurvy grass	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
31	Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
32	Sea thrift	<i>America maritima</i>