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Tour Report

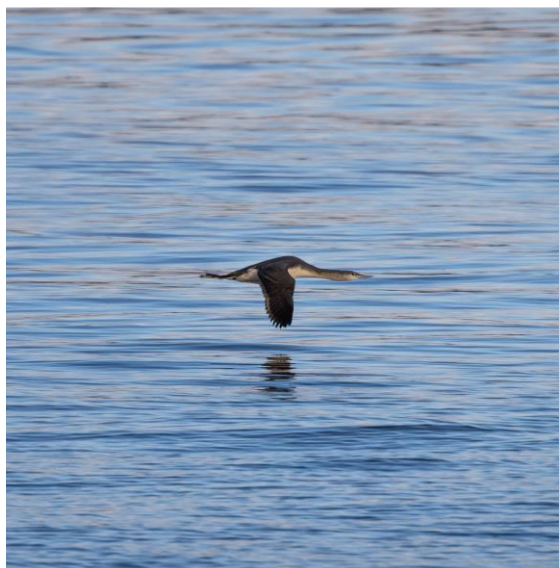
Autumn in the Scottish Highlands

16 - 23 October 2022

Pine marten



Red-throated diver



Crested tit



Red squirrel



Compiled by Mike Dilger
Images by Paddy Gallagher, Matt Naylor & Neil Havard

Day 1: Saturday 16 October 2022

Convening in the comfortable surroundings of the Grant Arms bar, Mike Dilger welcomed all seven guests to the hotel. The briefing session was a chance to get to know each other, but also an opportunity to talk through Covid protocols, discuss the itinerary for the week, and for Mike to answer any of the guests' questions. This was followed by a quick tour of the hotel's facilities, before the group tucked in to a delicious three course dinner.

Day 2: Monday 17 October 2022

North Kessock to Redcastle, Chanonry Point, Cromarty, RSPB Udale, Jemimaville, Back-road to Cromarty

After a fine breakfast, all seven guests met in the foyer for their first day out - a trip to the Black Isle. Leaving behind sunny weather in Grantown-on-Spey, the day's forecast was for changeable weather in the morning, but for things to brighten up in the afternoon.

Driving across to the A9, the first birds of the trip were unsurprisingly from the crow family; we observed jackdaws, carrion crows and rooks in the pastures north and west of Grantown. Crossing over the North Kessock Bridge, and onto the Black Isle, Mike explained that the 'Black Isle' was in fact a peninsula rather than an island, and not very black either!

The tide was pretty low as we dropped below the bridge, revealing large banks of seaweed and our first wading bird sightings: a few curlew and a small flock of roosting redshank. A pair of grey herons were also spotted doing fine impressions of grumpy fishermen. Common and herring gulls were in evidence as well. While scanning the water, a couple of very tame robins turned up near the RNLi Station; and the first oystercatchers of the trip were observed - complete with their characteristic white 'winter' chin-straps.

Steadily scanning for signs of otters, we moved west along the shore. Small groups of wigeon, teal and mallard were seen resting up in small pools close to the open water, and Mike spotted a couple of grey seals bottling out in the firth. Finding otters was always going to be a challenge though, due to the periodic rainfall.

Reaching Redcastle, and after about the fourth rain shower, we were able to look out over the small estuary by the breakwater and see at least a thousand dunlin, way out across the mud and towards the water's edge. While scanning here, we heard a flock of whoopers and watched as 11 of them flew directly overhead (having probably just arrived after a non-stop flight from Iceland). These were quickly followed by the morning's second swan species, when a pair of mutes, together with a single first wintery bird, were noted on the south side of the Firth. The sparse woodland at Redcastle enabled us to pick up a few more species: two mistle thrushes were spotted, alongside the autumn's first redwings, in a tree close to one of Redcastle's gardens. As another flock of redwing flew overhead, chaffinches, blue tits and goldfinches were also identified, as was a buzzard who was being mobbed by jackdaws.

Jumping back in the minibus, our group began heading towards Chanonry Point, only to be stopped in our tracks by a female roe deer standing right in the middle of the road. I am not sure who was the most startled - us or the deer - but it quickly disappeared into the roadside undergrowth before the photographers could snap a shot!

Continuing across the peninsula, the group's attention turned to raptors, as a red kite and a second buzzard were spotted in quick succession. We then stopped for a refreshment break at Avoch Harbour, where one of the guests observed three red-breasted mergansers at the water's edge. With Chanonry Point just a short hop away, we enjoyed a hot drink in the peninsula's car park and waited for the rain to stop. The tide was low, so we walked around to the point, where it initially appeared to be quiet for birds, with only winter plumaged guillemots, razorbills, cormorants and the occasional juvenile gannet visible. Eventually more birds appeared, such as kittiwakes further out in the bay. A couple of red-throated divers flew over our heads as we watched a few 'bottling' common seals.

Mike then spotted a couple of winter-plumaged puffins relatively close by - which is a very unusual bird to see at this time of year, as they normally spend the winter way out in the middle of the north Atlantic. Soon after, a couple of female long-tailed ducks were seen flying into the firth, quickly followed by the marvelous sight of approximately 15 resting beyond the point, including a number of splendid-looking males. Mike then caught sight of a single bottlenose dolphin coming into the firth, and although the animal was travelling quickly, which meant its fin broke the surface only occasionally, most guests managed to see it upon surfacing on at least on a couple of occasions.

Back at the minibus, we delighted in watching a pied wagtail feeding along the beach, then a small flock of starlings that were searching for sandhoppers along the strandline of seaweed. Taking our leave of Chanonry, we drove off for lunch at Cromarty. Upon arriving at the Cromarty Firth, the weather finally looked to be improving as all enjoyed lovely views of the eiders out in the Firth, and in front of all the oil rings, which provide a perennial backdrop for any visit to this picturesque fishing village. While enjoying our lunch, rock pipits kept us entertained as they flew along the harbour walls.

We drove a short distance along the coast to RSPB Udale, where we would be able to catch the tide coming in. Passing the scaup on the water near Jemimaville, which would be enjoyed later, the group arrived at the reserve's car park - which is also the best spot for viewing spectacular birds out on the estuary. A couple of guests immediately spotted a single ruddy shelduck in amongst the pink-footed geese, which is believed to have been around for quite some time. And while no-one knows of this bird's true provenance, it certainly didn't look like a recent escapee from a wildfowl collection. Plenty of wigeon and teal were present, both on the water and the diminishing mud close by, along with a large high-tide roost of oystercatchers and lapwing. Redshanks and curlew were also seen searching for food on the ever-diminishing patch of mud sandwiched between the water and the salt-marsh.

Mike scanned around and identified both a single black-tailed godwit and a group of approximately 15 bar-tailed godwits, before a thousand pink-footed geese flew in, which proceeded to land right in front of a delighted group. Further out, one of the guests saw five shelduck. Deciding that we were now losing the light, we moved along to the Jemimaville car park, where many were able to enjoy their first ever views of scaup. As the water was so flat and calm, guests could clearly see at least 500 individuals - one of the guests was even lucky enough to sight a couple of winter-plumaged Slavonian grebe just behind the scaup. After quick scan further out Mike was eventually able to count a grand total of 25! Mute swans were also seen on the sea.

With the light slowly dropping, Mike suggested the group take the road up across the farmland which looks down onto Cromarty. During a brief stop, linnets were seen on the telegraph wires, and then at the top house. Both male and female greenfinch were also recorded, along with a plethora of yellowhammers, also on the telegraph wires. Here, Mike spotted a single reed bunting, which can be a tough bird to find away from Spey Bay. By now the weather was once more beginning to close in, so the group headed back towards the hotel. The sole bird of interest on the return journey was red-legged partridge, with a small covey spotted hunkering down by the road. On arrival back at the hotel all agreed it had been a most enjoyable and action-packed first day in the Highlands.

Day 3: Tuesday 18 October 2022

Strathdearn - New House, Corrievorrie, Forest car park, road to Farr, Spey Dam dear Laggan

After a full Scottish breakfast, all boarded the minibus for the drive to Strathdearn. The weather appeared to be reasonably clear and still. As we drove over the Findhorn bridge and up the valley, two red squirrels were seen in quick succession crossing the road between two blocks of woodland. We continued slowly up this lower part of the valley and spotted two mistle thrush perching on pylons to the west of the road.

Stopping close to where a new house is being built, we heard, and then observed, a small flock of redpoll flying overhead, followed quickly by a sighting of goldfinch and siskins in a nearby birch tree. It was almost windless and surprisingly warm for the time of year, but nevertheless a couple of buzzards were spotted soaring on the morning's first thermals. However, the only other birds noted on the wing were the wood pigeons and carrion crows crossing the valley.

Moving further up to the pull-off near Corrievorrie Farm, another scan of the skies revealed yet more buzzards, and the sound of bullfinch calling from the birches and rowans nearby. By the Road to Farr the group saw their first red deer feeding on the surrounding fells, but with deers' roaring now little more than sporadic, it suggested that the rut had already wound down for the year. To the west and close to the forest, one sharp-eyed guest noticed a couple of sika deer. Then a perched kestrel was spotted on a shooting chair. A particularly confiding goldcrest also showed itself, while feeding in the roadside birch trees.

While raptors were still thin on the ground, the guests were able to enjoy a fine display of fly agaric toadstools at the forest car park, before taking a moment to appreciate the dramatic montane scenery over lunch. Here, entertainment was provided by a single kestrel and a few ravens chasing each other across the valley, with the addition of a single male goat, with a particularly impressive set of horns, seen grazing on the hillside.

Deciding that raptors were not playing ball, we retreated back down the valley, before taking the road up and over towards Farr. More buzzards were seen on the drive up, together with a very mobile flock of crossbills, which, despite being heard and seen as they flitted across the conifer tops, refused to perch for long enough to allow themselves to be scoped. Dropping back down into the valley, we encountered a red kite at close quarters. Mike then drove the group back onto the A9 and south towards Laggan and Garva Bridge.

Huge numbers of pheasants were seen just past Laggan on the road towards Spey Dam, and east of the point where the Spey River runs alongside the road. The whole group then enjoyed excellent views of a very obliging dipper perched at the water's edge. Beyond Garva Bridge, we saw a few red deer stags up on the crags, and Mike and a couple of guests caught a brief view of a peregrine as it whizzed past. On the slow drive back to the hotel, the dipper was seen again in almost exactly the same location, along with a couple of brown hares. We arrived back in the dark, but there was still time to rest and freshen up before the day's checklist was compiled and everyone sat down to enjoy a fine Grant Arms' dinner.

Day 4: Wednesday 19 October 2022

RSPB Loch Garten, Anagach Woodland, Spey River, Dava Moor and Lochindorb via road to Ferness

Rising early, the group met Mike in the hotel lobby for the short drive to the black grouse lek near Ferness. We arrived in the dark, but the light steadily improved, enabling the group to count a total of seven male black grouse across the hill. This was a new bird for everyone in the group, and the views through the scope during the sporadic periods when the males were fighting was a special moment for many. While watching the black grouse, the familiar calls of red grouse were also heard from the surrounding moorland, then a gaggle of greylag geese were observed as they flew overhead.

After breakfast, we drove to Loch Garten and headed straight to the bench with the feeders, close to the visitor centre, where we were delighted to encounter a crested tit, which came down a number of times to grab a free handout. In addition to the cresties, plenty of coal tits and chaffinch were seen, along with singles of both blue and great tit, which tend to be less common in the heart of the Caledonian pine forests. Also, during what turned out to be a very productive session, a female great spotted woodpecker and two treecreepers were observed, in addition to fine views of a very obliging goldcrest.

On the walk back to the minibus, Mike was able to point out flowering cowberry to the group before a quick stop at Nethy Bridge to use the facilities. We were hoping for more red squirrels near the feeders, but on this

occasion none made an appearance, leaving us instead to enjoy the coal tits, chaffinches and another great spotted woodpecker.

Taking the long route through the forest and down to the Spey, Mike was able to point out more cowberry, alongside the heather and bilberry, and everyone enjoyed the abundant proliferations of *Usna* and *Cladonia* lichens growing abundantly on the trees. We then took the steps down to the river, where four goosander were immediately obvious. The goosander were showing well, when not diving below for fish, several guests commenting on how far they were able to swim under water, while trying to guess where they would pop up next.

Robins and wrens made an appearance as we walked along the riverside path to the Old Spey Bridge, then more goosander were seen from the commanding vista on top of the bridge itself. Walking back to the minibus, via the road, we made a brief stop at the hotel before driving the long way around to Lochindorb.

As it was quite cold outside, lunch was taken in the minibus near the entrance to Dava Moor. We then drove slowly around, scanning as we went, which was almost instantly rewarded with very close views of a red grouse. A little further along a pair of grouse were spotted and, following a quick scan of the loch, Mike was able to point out 11 goldeneye, a single drake, and a female tufted duck. Driving past the house, the other end of Lochindorb contained a flock of 15 tufted ducks, before a male and then female stonechat were picked up, firstly on the telegraph wire over the road, and then on some nearby gorse bushes. Due to the early start, all voted to retire back to the hotel a little earlier than normal, in order to rest and relax before meeting up for dinner.

Day 5: Thursday 20 October 2022

RSPB Loch Spynie, Spey Bay, Burghead, Findhorn Bay & pine marten hide

Waking up to wet weather on our fourth full day, Mike drove the group to RSPB Loch Spynie after breakfast to try and sit out the worst of the weather in the reserve's main hide. Due to the rain, the car park feeders were pretty quiet, with only coal tit and chaffinch present at what is normally a very busy feeding station. Walking down to the hide, however, we saw far more birds on the water. A family of mute swans were the first to be spotted, together with a small raft of tufted duck. Also, close by, a handsome drake goldeneye gave everyone a spectacle to enjoy, while both wigeon and teal were noted along the line of reeds at the back side of the loch.

Also on the water, we saw three male goosander, in eclipse plumage, swimming into view, meanwhile a jay was identified by its distinctive flappy flight flying over the loch. Perhaps the highlight for many, however, was the little grebe just to the right of the hide, as all enjoyed watching it dive down, before then popping up like a cork with a fish, which was subsequently dispatched. On the tern raft in front of the hide, a few cormorants could also be seen drying their wings, as a flock of around 40 lapwing passed overhead.

As the rain had finally stopped, we walked slowly back to the minibus before setting off for Spey Bay. On this short journey north to the coast, we were able to admire a succession of pink-footed geese skeins passing overhead. Parking up at Spey Bay we decided to check out the mouth of the estuary first. As the tide was at such a low ebb, the large gull roost was present, with greater black-backed, herring, common and black-headed gulls all present. A few wigeon and teal were additionally observed tucked in at the water's edge, while a few redshanks whizzed about - calling as they went. Both goosander and red-breasted merganser were also in evidence, giving everyone the opportunity to pick out the subtle differences between these two similar and closely-related species. A roe deer was spotted here too, as it crept around the reed-bed margins of the river on the Garmouth, or western side.

After looking over the estuary, the group walked a short distance across to the shingle ridge for a view both over the sea and into the Moray Firth. Here, guillemots and razorbills were picked out as they either rested on the water or constantly appeared and disappeared while feeding below. A few gannets passed by further

out to sea, while the small distinctive black flocks of common scoters could also be seen just below the horizon. Mike then spotted a red-throated diver fishing just behind the breaking waves, with a further three picked up as the group systematically scanned the full 180 degrees. Admiring this bird at such close quarters enabled everyone to pick out this species' most distinctive feature - that of an upturned beak or a 'snooty nose'. Eider were also abundant on the sea, hanging out in large rafts, while shags were spotted feeding and flying past the group. Finally, and before walking back to the minibus, a number of cormorants could be seen drying their wings out on the point.

Taking lunch back in the minibus, Mike drove the group round to Burghead for a touch more sea-watching; this time from the town's rocky promontory. With the tide dropping, more rocks were revealed providing plenty of feeding opportunities for curlew, redshank and turnstone in and around the copious mats of seaweed and numerous rock-pools. Rock pipits were a regular feature here, while out at sea yet more eider were seen either in rafts or as they circumvented the promontory. A flock of around nine long-tailed ducks, including three or four males were a bonus sighting.

With the tide continuing to drop, and the weather the best it had been all day, Mike drove the group round to the Findhorn Bay local nature reserve. Walking out into the bay, huge numbers of birds were present on the firm mud, with oystercatcher, curlew and redshanks easily the most numerous and prominent. Mixed in amongst these cosmopolitan waders were large numbers of diminutive dunlin, a smaller number of knot, a few bar-tailed godwits and around 30 ringed plover. Slightly removed from this huge mixed melée of waders was a roost of around 200 golden plovers which looked really golden with the polarised sun so low on the horizon. Pintail were numerous here as well.

With the badger/marten hide booked for that evening, the group returned to the hotel for their 16:30 high tea. Full to the gills with delicious food, we then re-boarded the minibus for our 18:30 entry into the hide. However, we had barely enough time to take our seats before the first badger turned up. As the minutes ticked by, steadily more and more turned up from the same clan, until a grand total of eight badgers had appeared in front of the guests. By around 19:30, all of the badgers had disappeared, and a long wait then ensued; we sat quietly waiting and hoping for the pine marten to make an appearance. At 21:00 Mike was in the midst of a discussion with the Harris (the guide in the hide) about how much longer the group might be allowed to stay, when the young female turned up!

To say everyone was thrilled would be an understatement. We watched her clear up the food and all the happy guests clicked away - enjoying this stellar Highland specialty. The pine martin stuck around 30 minutes before she left through the trees, so we were all able to get fabulous view of her feeding, no more than a couple of metres in front of us, before celebrating her timely arrival back at the hotel with cheese and wine.

Day 6: Friday 21 October 2022

West coast: Glascarnoch Dam, Dundonnell, Gruinard Bay, Second Coast, Mellon Udrigle Beach

An early breakfast saw the group departing at around 08:15 for their big day on the west coast. It looked like the best of the weather would be found by heading west, , and this was indeed the case as we headed up a very wet and foggy A9 towards Inverness.

With the weather steadily clearing, we stopped briefly to stretch our legs just beyond the dam at Glascarnoch. Mike was able to pick up a single whooper swan and a goosander down on the water below, but as we prepared to get back into the minibus all were able to enjoy a flock of 11 whoopers, which were noisily bugling away as they passed overhead. By the time we reached the seaside loch of Dundonnell the tide was well out, with most of the saltmarsh exposed. Taking a cuppa here, all were able to enjoy a small group of red-breasted mergansers on the water, along with plenty of curlew and redshank, while the occasional meadow pipit identified themselves with the call of 'tsip, tsip' as they flew past. Also away on the loch, plenty of shags could be seen diving for food, and hooded crow became the default crow.

Just behind the Dundonnell Hotel, one of the guests noticed a lot of bird activity in one heavily-berried holly bush, as a number of blackbirds and mistle thrushes tried to guzzle as many berries as they could, in as short a time as possible. Dundonnell tends to be very good for two species of eagle, but as the cloud-base was still covering the lower crags, making conditions far from ideal, we decided to cut our losses and move onwards to Gruinard Bay.

Famed as the place where anthrax was initially tested, Gruinard Island hit the news for being badly burnt in summer 2020, so it was remarkable to see it looking so green in such a short space of time. While no eagles were spotted here, plenty of gulls could be seen flying around, including kittiwakes. Divers were also well represented, with both great northern and black-throated showing well in the straits between the mainland and the island. Here too, great northern divers could be heard calling to each other with their evocative warbling contact calls. While scanning for divers and eagles, a very large flock of shags flew past. Mike was also able to point out the regular overwintering flock of barnacle geese on the fields to the east of the bay. In the scrub close by, a pair of stonechat were seen as they posed on top of gorse bushes, after which a flock of crossbill were heard and briefly seen as they flew overhead.

Moving on to Second Coast, Mike was initially keen to show the group the harbour seals hauled out, but he spotted an otter eating a fish on the seaweed. The group were all able to get super views through both binoculars and the scope of this terrific, but elusive mammal. Having finished the fish, the otter posed beautifully before proceeding to swim out of view, so we quickly drove around to the caravan park in an attempt to re-discover the animal. Unfortunately, on this occasion, the otter had given us the slip, but it was nevertheless an exciting moment for all present and additionally represented the first ever views of otter for a number of the group.

After driving to Ault Bea to use the facilities, we headed back to the jetty at Laide for lunch, where we could watch great northern divers, common seals and shags out in the bay. Everybody replete, we then took the short drive around to the beach at Mellon Udrigle to enjoy both the views and a walk on one of the first beaches in the Scottish Highlands. Yet more divers could be seen up at the viewpoint before we made our way back to the minibus, this time past the glacial roche moutonnée, spotting a male greenfinch perching on the telegraph wires on the way.

As we steadily made our way back to the hotel, another brief look for eagles proved fruitless. Mike declared that they were always more difficult to spot later in the day, so the group reluctantly headed back towards Glascarnoch instead. When driving across the moorland, we saw what appeared to be an eagle flying over the road. Quickly parking up, we then climbed a small rise by the roadside for a quite magnificent view of two adult white-tailed eagles perched on the ground on the other side of the road. They took off and flew parallel to the group, causing some red deer we hadn't previously noticed to scatter in the process, and enabling all the group to clearly see why they're called white-tailed eagles - what a way to end the day!

Day 7: Saturday 22 October 2022

Upper Tomvaich Forest, RSPB Loch Garten, Strathdearn: Corrievorrie & Upper car park

Following heavy rain overnight, and after a tasty breakfast, Mike suggested the group stay local for the first part of the morning. Driving to Upper Tomvaich Forest the group took a short walk into an area of principally pine forest, which can often be a good spot for crossbills. Here robins and wrens were singing, and a number of the group obtained good views of a particularly obliging goldcrest. Other than that, the forest was fairly quiet, until we heard and saw two crossbills flying around back at the entrance, but unfortunately the birds could not be encouraged to stay around for anything other than flight views.

With several guests keen for some more crested tit action, Mike drove the group back to RSPB Loch Garten, where we were duly rewarded with more lovely views of this Speyside specialty at the feeding bench. Mike was also able to teach guests to identify the crestie's call, as the tits always tend to call noisily before their arrival at the feeders. Alongside the star attraction, coal, blue and great tits were also recorded, with Mike

finding a very welcome red squirrel on the feeders up at the visitor centre. In between the regular appearances of the cresties, both male and female great spotted woodpeckers and a treecreeper turned up to keep the guests entertained while 'crestie-watching' at the feeding station. Crossbills were heard here too, but chose not to settle and feed again - they had given us the slip once more.

As the rain was still decidedly intermittent, Mike suggested the group go back to Strathdearn for one last attempt to spy golden eagles. All the normal suspects were seen here, such as buzzards, kestrels and red kites, with a few ravens spotted as they crossed the valley away to the south. Two very remote golden eagles were seen being dive-bombed by raven while perching on a distant crag, with one briefly taking to the air, before quickly disappearing from view. It was destined to be one of those weeks when the more common golden eagles were upstaged by the white-tails!

Travelling back down the valley, near to Corrievorrie Farm, red kites, ravens and buzzards were showing very well, while siskin were heard and then spotted in the conifers nearby. Large flocks of redwing were seen flying up the valley here too, with red deer spotted on a number of ridges. As the light was fading fast, the group took the decision to head back and have some time to rest before their final dinner in an action-packed week.

Day 8: Saturday 23 October 2022

Loch Flemington, Old Spey Bridge and farewells

With two group members staying behind at the hotel to pack, and others dropped off at Inverness Airport following fond farewells, the remaining three members took advantage of Mike's offer of a quick trip to Loch Flemington in a blatant attempt to bump up the species list for the week! Alongside the mute swans and tufted ducks, this is one of the few places in the Highlands where both moorhen and coot reside. With both these species duly 'ticked' the week was then rounded off back at the Old Spey Bridge near Grantown-on-Spey, where dipper, treecreeper and a huge flock of redwing proved a fitting finale to a tremendous Highland week.

Checklist



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

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

36	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
37	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							✓
38	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>							✓
39	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓			✓	✓		
40	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓			✓			
41	Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				✓			
42	Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				✓			
42	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓			✓	✓		
43	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	✓			✓			
44	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓						
45	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓			✓			
46	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>				✓			
47	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	✓			✓			
48	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓			✓	✓		
49	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓			✓	✓		
50	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓			✓	✓		
51	Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓			✓	✓		
52	Great Black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓			✓	✓		
53	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓			✓	✓		
54	Common guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓			✓			

55	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓				✓		
56	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	✓						
57	Rock dove / feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
58	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
59	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>						✓	
60	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	
61	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓				✓	
62	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			✓				
63	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓		✓		✓	
64	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓					
65	Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
66	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
67	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
68	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓				✓		
69	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓			✓	✓	
70	Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	
71	Crested tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>			✓			✓	
72	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	
73	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	✓		✓	
74	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			✓	✓		✓	

75	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H		✓	H		✓	
76	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			✓			✓	✓
77	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
78	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
79	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		✓					
80	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>							
82	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
83	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
84	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			✓	✓	✓		
85	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		✓					✓
86	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		
87	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓					
88	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓			✓		
89	Rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓			✓	✓		
90	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
91	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		H					
92	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓				✓		
93	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓				✓	
94	Lesser redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>		✓					

95	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		✓			✓	✓	
96	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓		✓			
97	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓				H	
98	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓						
99	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓						
100	Ruddy shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	✓						
	MAMMALS	MAMMALIA							
1	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓					
2	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		✓					
3	Mountain hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>			✓				
4	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		✓		✓		✓	
5	Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓				✓		
6	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓			✓			
7	Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	✓						
8	Pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>				✓			
9	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>				✓			
10	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>					✓		
11	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
12	Sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>		✓			✓		
13	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓				✓	✓	

14	Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>		✓			✓	✓	
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