

THE TRAVELLING NATURALIST

TRAVEL | EXPERIENCE | CONSERVE



Tour Report

Scotland - Orkney's Wildlife & Prehistory

3 - 8 May 2018

Black guillemot



Harbour seal



Eurasian rock pipit



Northern fulmar



Compiled by: Ed Hutchings

Tour Leader: Ed Hutchings with 6 participants

Day 1: Arrive Stenness, Orkney

Thursday 3 May 2018

We arrived in dry and bright weather, but soon cloud and drizzle spread from the west. Ed met the group for dinner in the evening, while the plan for the following days was laid out.

Weather: dry and bright weather, but soon cloud and drizzle spread from the west.

Day 2: Stenness Standing Stones, Ring of Brodgar, Yesnaby & Marwick Head

Friday 4 May 2018

After breakfast we drove a short distance to our first destination – the Standing Stones of Stenness. A Neolithic monument, the stones may be the oldest henge site in the British Isles. Various traditions associated with the stones survived into the modern era and they form part of the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site. Handsome hooded crows called from the surrounding rabbit-filled fields. We wandered over to the nearby Barnhouse Settlement before reaching the hide overlooking Loch of Harray – the largest on Mainland Orkney. Whilst a wide variety of wildfowl winter on the loch, it was remarkably quiet during our visit, save for around 50 mute swans. A few tufted ducks, red-breasted mergansers and coots were also seen nearby. We returned to our minibus via the Stones and paused for a while to view the large, brackish Loch of Stenness. Several common seals were resting in the shallows in their classic ‘banana’ pose, much to the amusement of the group.

A further short hop brought us to our next destination - the Ring of Brodgar - a Neolithic henge and stone circle. As well as being part of the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site, it is also an RSPB nature reserve. It has a spectacular setting, between the Lochs of Harray and Stenness. Curlews, snipe, lapwings, redshanks and oystercatchers were all about us as we walked up to the ring from the car park. As we walked around the world-famous stones, we opened our ears to the magical soundscape of displaying waders. We saw breeding ducks such as shelduck and shoveler on the wetter grassland areas and caught a glimpse of brown hares in the meadows. Skylarks and meadow pipits flitted among the heather between the stones and a male stonechat made his presence known by hopping from stone to stone. Red-throated divers were heard calling on Loch of Harray and eventually one flew across the misty isthmus. A male reed bunting sang nearby as we returned to our vehicle. Marsh marigold brightened the wet areas near the car park.

We headed west for eight kilometres to Yesnaby on the coast. It is renowned for its spectacular Old Red Sandstone coastal cliff scenery, which includes sea stacks, blowholes, geos and frequently boiling seas. The area is popular with climbers due to Yesnaby Castle, a two-legged sea stack just south of the Brough of Bigging, sometimes described as a smaller version of the Old Man of Hoy. Yesnaby is also one of the very few places where Scottish primrose grows, but sadly we found no evidence of it. However, patches of thrift brightened up the somewhat bare ground on top of the cliffs. Seabirds were very much in evidence and we took a short walk to the nearest geo for a better look. Eiders, guillemots and razorbills bobbed on the sea, while pairs of black guillemot were picked out on the cliffs. A rock pipit called out of sight. Dedicated scanning of the sea by Derek resulted in a wonderful view of a bobbing group of puffins and a passing flock of feeding kittiwakes. Fulmars and great skuas patrolled the cliffs. The sole arctic skua of the trip was spotted by the group, but missed by Ed.

Returning to the vehicle, we headed north to Skara Brae, stopping briefly to enjoy a juvenile glaucous gull in a sheep field surrounded by common gulls. The size of the former was in sharp contrast to the latter, as was the complete lack of grey in the plumage. Soon after arriving at Skara Brae and stepping out of the vehicle, Ed picked up a peregrine falcon heading south. Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, consisting of eight clustered houses. It was occupied from about 3,180 BC to about 2,500 BC and is Europe's most complete Neolithic village. The most famous of the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Sites, it is older than Stonehenge, not to mention the Great Pyramids, and has been called the ‘Scottish Pompeii’ due to its excellent preservation. Having enjoyed this



extraordinary site, we paused to overlook the bay and picked up a red-throated diver swimming nearby. We enjoyed our packed lunches in the sun on picnic tables near the car park. A wheatear kept us company on a nearby wall, while the sight of some fifty ravens on a distant hillside caught our collective attention.

Proceeding eight kilometres north up the coast after lunch brought us to Marwick Head. As we pulled up, Derek spotted a distant merlin shooting across the hillside. We walked up to the clifftops and were immediately met by strong north westerlies – not ideal conditions for enjoying the site. From the spectacular viewpoint at the top of the cliffs, we could see right into the heart of the colony and see impressive numbers of nesting seabirds, including fulmars, guillemots and razorbills, whilst gulls and skuas patrolled the adjacent skies. We wandered through the carpets of thrift and spring squill on the clifftops as far as the Kitchener Memorial, being continuously buffeted by the high winds. On 5 June 1916, Field Marshall Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the first Earl Kitchener, was making his way to Russia to attend negotiations with Tsar Nicholas II, on the armoured cruiser HMS Hampshire, when it struck a German mine west of Marwick Head and sank. Kitchener was among 737 who died (only twelve survived) and his body was never recovered. The Kitchener Memorial is a square, crenelated stone tower that was raised on the clifftop by the people of Orkney in memory of him. Having visited the memorial, we decide that the ferocity of the winds was too much and returned to the vehicle.

A short distance back inland, we stopped briefly at the hide overlooking RSPB The Loons and Loch of Banks. This is the largest remaining wetland in Orkney and a wonderful landscape where the sounds of breeding birds usually fill the air. However, it was rather muted on our visit, bar a few distant lapwing and redshank. The frenetic song of sedge warblers, the noisy displays of black-tailed godwits and the sight of passing ruffs were all noticeably absent. Cutting our losses, we moved on, deciding to return to our hotel via a clockwise route skirting the moorland north of the West Mainland and taking in RSPB Birsay Moors. Having passed the Loch of Boardhouse near Birsay, with little to show for it, we headed onto the more productive Loch of Swannay, where we saw mute swans, skylarks, meadow pipits and numerous gulls. From the road along here, we were treated to wonderful views of the island of Rousay on our left – our destination for the next day. After a short distance, we left the main road and headed up a track to find ourselves at RSPB Birsay Moors. Huge wind turbines towered above us as we left the vehicle and made our way to the hide that overlooks the moorland. A pair of red-throated divers sat on the loch with their heads tucked in. The persistent wind and drizzle meant there was little activity. We soon called it a day and returned to our hotel for dinner.

Weather: Overcast for the most part with a dry sunny spell at lunchtime and the occasional drizzle. Strong north-westerlies were encountered at Marwick Head. 12 degrees on average.

Day 3: Boat trip to Rousay

Saturday 5 May 2018

After an early breakfast we drove for quarter of an hour to the ferry terminal at Tingwall to catch the first boat of the day across to Rousay. The 20 minute crossing of the Eynhallow Sound was calm and there was plenty of seabird activity including eiders, red-breasted mergansers, red-throated and great northern divers, gannets, shags, gulls, arctic terns, great skuas and black guillemots. Once on Rousay we turned left at Trumland House and headed west coast to enjoy the island in clockwise fashion. Rousay is a small, hilly island dubbed 'the Egypt of the North' due to its archaeological diversity and importance. After a short distance we came to our first archaeological site of the day – the Taversoe Chambered Cairn. The songs of chiffchaff, dunnock and song thrush emanated from the nearby woodland surrounding Trumland House – the only time they were encountered during the trip. A distant carrion crow was spotted by Ed from the cairn – an unusual sighting for Orkney, as was that of a small white butterfly.

A very short distance along the road brought us to our second cairn – the alarmingly-named Blackhammer Chambered Cairn – a Neolithic cairn thought to date from around 3,000 BC. The structure is of a typical stalled cairn, with an interior divided into seven compartments by pairs of upright stone slabs. The cairn has a modern roof, as the cairn originally was only a few feet high. As the original entrance was sealed, access is



by a hatchway and ladder in the roof, some of the group clambered inside for a better look. There have been finds of bones and pottery in the cairn. Continuing a little further along the road, we found the car park for the Knowe of Yarso. This cairn is found much further from the road and involved a mildly strenuous climb to reach it. The views from the cairn were wonderful and we were rewarded by the sight of a male hen harrier to the east and a buzzard soaring to the west. An isolated pair of canoodling fulmars also made a delightful picture.

Continuing our trajectory northwest for another ten minutes, we arrived at the car park for the best known and most spectacular of the island's archaeological sites – the Midhowe Broch and Chambered Cairn complex. The elevated position here commanded terrific views across the Eynhallow Sound towards the Mainland and so it was here we sat to enjoy our packed lunches. Having survived the ambiguity of pre-ordering their sandwiches on the first night, not knowing what strange concoctions awaited them the following day, the group seemed pleased with their choices. The fact that Maltesers had made it into the picnic line-up for the second day running was greeted with universal approval. A male wheatear sang from a nearby ruined farmhouse as we enjoyed this scenic and sunny spot. Just offshore grey and common seals lay about in the shallows. After lunch, the group headed down to the large Neolithic cairn. The name 'Midhowe' comes from the Iron Age broch that lies just west of the tomb. The broch got its name from the fact that it's the middle of three such structures that lie grouped within 500 metres of each other, and Howe from the Old Norse word 'haugr' meaning mound or barrow. Having explored both, we hiked back up to the vehicle.

We then left the south of the island and headed north. We took in the Loch of Wasbister briefly and enjoyed the views across to Egilsay and Wyre, before returning to Trumland. Jo decided that the upland terrain at RSPB Trumland might be too much for her and so decided to enjoy the recently renovated gardens at Trumland House instead. Sue W decided to join her. The rest of the group headed for the RSPB reserve and started to climb uphill. Trumland is a remote location consisting of 131 hectares of blanket bog and 52 hectares of wet heath. On the lower slopes we passed through flowering gorse, pausing to appreciate the scent of coconut. These bushes shelter small birds, but they were quiet on our visit, much like the rest of the reserve, bar the occasional passing raven or fulmar. Fluffy white cotton-grass brightened the moorland and emperor moths fluttered everywhere. We surmised there must have been a recent hatch. Halfway to the top we decided that time was against us and that we wouldn't have time to reach Knitchen Hill, let alone the Loch of Knitchen, before making it back to the last ferry of the day on time. Nevertheless, we paused to drink in the spectacular views and a distant kestrel. A cuckoo called from the woodland surrounding Trumland House – an unusual sighting for Orkney – and we eventually caught a glimpse of it in flight. We descended to the vehicle and joined the others in the harbour. The return crossing was slightly choppy, but we were rewarded by the sight of long-tailed ducks. Back on the mainland, we were returning to our hotel when a stoat crossed the road in front of us. Ed reported this invasive species.

Weather: Bright and sunny with patches of cloud. Little wind but clouding up on return journey. 16 degrees on average.

Day 4: Deerness Peninsula, Mull Head, Maeshowe, Cottascarth & Rendall Moss Sunday 6 May 2018

Our penultimate day saw us head east to enjoy the Deerness peninsula and a walk around Mull Head. We stopped briefly at Langskaill Plantation to attempt to see a juvenile black kite that had been spotted the previous day. Alas all we had to contend with was a small flock of greenfinch and chaffinch, but a few brown hares in the surrounding fields were a welcome sight. Passing the beach of Sandi Sand in St Peter's Bay, we spotted some public lavatories and decided it would be prudent to stop. However, the state of said facilities was disappointing to say the least and the ladies decided against it. Compensation came in the form of flyover linnets and twite (unfortunately not seen by all the group) and Ed found several passing whimbrels on the other side of the isthmus. Eventually we reached Mull Head car park under darkening skies and set off on our six kilometre walk along the cliffs.



Not long after setting off we came to The Gloop - a collapsed sea cave within the Mull Head Nature Reserve. The name derives from the Old Norse 'gluppa', meaning a chasm. The cave, separated from the sea by a land bridge about 80 metres wide, is approximately 40 metres long and 25 metres deep. It is said that during the 19th and early 20th centuries old horses no longer fit to work on farms were led over the edge of The Gloop as a cheap and easy way to dispose of them. As we peered into the chasm nesting shags and black guillemots peered back. We continued onwards along the clifftops, wheatears accompanying as we went. Not long after leaving The Gloop we witnessed snipe 'drumming' to our left near the small wind turbines. Ed explained how the male performs a 'winnowing' display during courtship, by flying high in circles and then taking shallow dives to produce a 'drumming' sound by vibrating its tail feathers. A rare sight these days and such a privilege.

We walked on along wide grassy paths until we reached the Brough of Deerness. This is well worth a visit if the tide is right, but as one can become almost cut off and we were pushed for time, we decide against it. The bays here gave us an excellent insight into rock striations. The chapel we spotted upon the Brough is thought to be Norse, stone replacing an earlier wooden structure, and excavations showed upwards of 21 huts around it with a 'street' dividing them, implying this may have been an early Christian monastery. A hoard of coins was found dating between 1642 and 1860, although it is known that the island was used into the 19th century. We paused here nonetheless to enjoy the dramatic views of the cliffs stretching away to our left and the usual seabirds wheeling about their noisy breeding colonies. A rock pipit perched within metres of the group on the cliff and Ed managed to get a good view through the scope. Offshore, a few grey seals bobbed in the surf.

From here on the terrain turned into moorland and, on arrival at Mull Head, we sat down to enjoy the view. Ed explained that Mull Head was declared a Local Nature Reserve by Orkney Islands Council in 1993, the ninth in Scotland, and because it has been spared modern agricultural 'improvement' it is now very rich. The plants which survive here are determined by the location - how close to the sea they are, how fertile the soil is where they grow, how marshy it is and how influenced by humans. Plants that must withstand the salt spray at the cliff edge, such as thrift, will hug the ground. As well as salt tolerators and salt haters, plants which prefer marshy conditions grow here. Mull Head has never been ploughed and, even though parts of it have been burned, cultivated and fertilised to allow grazing for stock generations ago, the heather's destruction means that grass and different herb species thrive. The final influence on the plants is the activities of some of the birds. Islands of lush grass found on the heath are where great black-backed gulls roost each night, the grasses benefiting because they fertilise the soil. We struggled on collectively at Jo's pace. Derek spotted a black-throated diver offshore amongst the more common great northern divers. Eventually, a hungry group made it back to the vehicle in one piece for a hard-earned lunch.

We were now running behind schedule and so the group ate their lunch in the vehicle as Ed drove to the next destination. The Italian Chapel on Lamb Holm is a highly ornate Catholic chapel built during World War II by Italian prisoners of war, who were housed on the previously uninhabited island while they constructed the Churchill Barriers to the east of Scapa Flow. Only the concrete foundations of the other buildings of the prisoner-of-war camp survive. The chapel itself was not completed until after the end of the war and was restored in the 1960s and again in the 1990s. Having visited the chapel, we continued south following the Churchill Barriers to Echna Loch on Burray where we encountered a raft of long-tailed ducks, allowing those who had missed them the previous day the opportunity to see them. Returning north, Ed explained that the barriers were built in the 1940s, primarily as naval defences to protect the anchorage at Scapa Flow from enemy submarines, but now serve as causeways between the southern isles. Wartime wrecks lay offshore. After a whistle-stop tour of the southern isles, we headed off for our timed visit to Maeshowe close to our hotel. Probably built around 2800 BC, Maeshowe is a Neolithic chambered cairn and passage grave which gives its name to the Maeshowe type of chambered cairn, limited to Orkney. Maeshowe is a significant example of Neolithic craftsmanship and is, in the words of the archaeologist Stuart Piggott, "a superlative monument that by its originality of execution is lifted out of its class into a unique position." The passage to the centre of the cairn required a significant stoop which made Jo and Sue W think twice. However, once



again, our team spirit rallied, and both were assisted along the tunnel. Our collective efforts were rewarded by an atmospheric experience, bolstered by the sight of Viking graffiti. Returning to the hotel, Ed offered the group the option of an early finish or the opportunity to visit RSPB Cottascarth and Rendall Moss and the possibility of seeing hen harrier.

Most of the group were keen and so we moved off immediately. A quarter of an hour later we were in a tranquil wildlife haven where the expanse of heather moorland is home to birds of prey such as hen harriers, merlins and short-eared owls. The car park at Cottascarth offered panoramic views towards the northern isles of Orkney across Rendall Moss, a mosaic of mire, wet heath, scattered willow scrub and grassland which was alive with the bubbling calls of curlew – the reserve has one of the highest breeding densities of this species in Europe. We made our way across the moorland to the huge glass-fronted Eddie Balfour hide. Eddie started one of the longest running raptor studies in the world here and his pioneering 30 year study and the work it inspired are responsible for much of what we know about hen harriers today. Eddie's work at Cottascarth ensured that this area was protected – in 1971 it became the first RSPB nature reserve in Orkney. In addition to its importance as a site for breeding hen harriers, Cottascarth also holds a significant assemblage of moorland birds. Alas we didn't see any raptors, but it was an atmospheric spot. On the way back, an Orkney vole scurried across the road in front but only Ed saw it. A dead hedgehog was also spotted sadly.

Weather: Overcast with later mist and brighter spells. Patches of drizzle late afternoon. 12 degrees on average.

Day 5: Boat trip to Hoy

Monday 7 May 2018

Our last day required another early breakfast before a short drive to Houton ferry terminal where we would catch the first boat of the day across to the island of Hoy. Shortly after leaving the harbour we enjoyed the usual seabirds, as well as our only turnstones of the trip, before the dramatic coastline of Hoy greeted us. Divers were extremely well-represented during the crossing including several black-throated. Whilst sailing through Gutter Sound, between the small islands of Cava and Rysa, Ed explained that we were passing above the remains of the Imperial German High Seas Fleet that was mass scuttled here in June 1919. On arrival at Lyness we headed straight across the island to the isolated village of Rackwick on the north-western side. The dramatic beach here is a local favourite with golden sand and huge, coloured sandstone boulders overlooked by the pink cliffs. From here we would walk up and over to some of the highest sea cliffs in Britain at St John's Head, which reach 350 metres and a light-stone precarious sea stack taller than the facing cliff – the famous Old Man of Hoy. The towering sandstone cliffs are spectacular at any time of year, particularly when slanting sunlight highlights the glorious shades of pink, orange, yellow and purple.

We started at Rackwick for our spectacular eight kilometre out-and-back walk, heading out on the hill path across the moorland, enjoying a glimpse of Berriedale's ancient woodland and then sweeping views of Rackwick Bay. Jo decided to stay in Rackwick and Sue W decided to join us part of the way. Hoy is the largest RSPB Scotland nature reserve in Orkney, at 3,926 hectares, and is home to an impressive range of wildlife. Most of the reserve is glorious wild moorland with pockets of native woodland, sub-alpine heath and blanket bog. Spring is the best time of year to spot hen harriers on the moorland. Sue W was the only one to strike lucky with this as she spotted a stunning male after leaving us to turn back halfway up the hillside, a welcome compensation for not seeing the Old Man itself. Seabirds arrive during May – we enjoyed puffins and nesting fulmars occupy the ledges at the Old Man of Hoy and great skuas on the moorland. Primroses, common scurvygrass, sea mayweed and Arctic alpine flowers were in bloom. This delighted our resident plant expert Sue C especially.

The walk to the Old Man involved walking into a strong wind the whole way but it was well worth it. The famous sea stack is spectacular as are the thousands of seabirds wheeling about it. On our outbound route something moving on the ridge to our right caught Ed's eye. These turned out to be a couple of mountain hares, their coats turning blue from their white winter ones. Once sat still it wasn't easy to pick them out on



the hillside but Derek, persistent and patient as ever, relocated them as they hopped along the ridge. On the return leg some mystery poo caught our eye. Ed took a photo and sent it off to Chris Packham. A reply later came back during dinner confirming it to belong to red grouse. We returned to Rackwick with a keen appetite and enjoyed our packed lunches.

After lunch we took our leave of the dramatic cliff-ringed Rackwick and headed back across the moorland, stopping at the Dwarfie Stane. Here a wooden boardwalk leads 500 metres from the car park to the rock-cut tomb that was hollowed out by Neolithic people around 5,500 years ago and is the only one of its kind in Britain. There is a variety of 18th and 19th century graffiti on the tomb. One is an inscription in Persian calligraphy that states "I have sat two nights and so learnt patience" left by Captain William Mounsey, who camped here in 1850. Above the Persian is Mounsey's name written backwards in Latin. Three species of heather flower in the surrounding moorland – ling, bell heather and cross-leaved heath. However, the real draw here is that white-tailed eagles have returned to Hoy to breed for the first time since 1873. The group had a brief chat with the RSPB volunteer in the car park who had a scope set up on the site of the nest. Alas low cloud obscured the site and the pair weren't active during our visit. We continued onwards to Sandy Loch where the group took a short walk down to the water. Great skuas were gathering to breed in some numbers but it was quiet otherwise, with no red-throated divers as expected. Heading back to the ferry terminal, Ed spotted not one but two cuckoos flying across the road. Continuing further along, our good luck continued with a brief sighting of a male hen harrier drifting over the moorland to our left, but he was soon lost to sight. Arriving back at the terminal the heavens opened. Back on the Mainland, Ed drove the group back to the hotel via the scenic route through Orphir where we encountered a peregrine. The islands were bathed in beautiful sunlight and we enjoyed the views. Our farewell dinner was an enjoyable and reflective occasion over a couple of bottles of wine.

Weather: Overcast in morning with patches of rain but brightening up later. 10 degrees on average.

Day 6: Depart Stenness

Tuesday 8 May 2018

The group relished a final breakfast at the hotel before saying our farewells.



Checklist

THE TRAVELLING
NATURALIST

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
	BIRDS	AVES						
1	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
3	Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓	✓	✓			
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓	✓				
6	Common eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
7	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	☐	✓	✓	☐		
8	Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓		✓	✓		
9	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	✓	✓		
10	Red-throated loon (Red-throated diver)	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	✓	✓		✓		

11	Black-throated Loon (Black-throated diver)	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓		
12	Common loon (Great northern diver)	<i>Gavia immer</i>		✓	✓	✓		
13	Northern fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓			✓		
15	Northern gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16	European shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
17	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
18	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓		✓	✓	
19	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓			
20	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓					
21	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓					
22	Eurasian oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
23	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
24	Common ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓					
25	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓	✓			

26	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓			
27	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
28	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓	☐	☐		
29	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓					
30	Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				✓		
31	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	☐	
32	Mew gull (Common gull)	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	☐	
33	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	☐	
34	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐	
35	European herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	☐	✓	✓	✓	☐	
36	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	☐	
37	Black-legged kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓				
38	Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
39	Great skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
40	Parasitic jaeger (Arctic skua)	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	✓					

41	Common murre (Common guillemot)	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓		✓	✓		
42	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓		✓	✓		
43	Black guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
44	Atlantic puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	✓	☐	✓	✓	✓	
45	Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
46	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓			
47	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓					
48	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	☐	✓		✓	✓	
49	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓				
50	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	✓					
51	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓			✓	✓	
52	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓	✓		
53	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
54	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	☐	✓	☐	☐		
55	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		

56	Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
57	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
58	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
59	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	☐	H	☐	☐		
60	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	H	✓		
61	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
62	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
63	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		H				
64	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓				
65	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
66	Northern wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
67	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
68	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		H				
69	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
70	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		

71	Eurasian rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓		
72	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓			
73	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓			
74	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>		H	✓	✓		
75	Common linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓			
76	Common reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓					
	MAMMALS	MAMMALIA						
1	Orkney vole	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>			✓			
2	European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓		✓	✓		
3	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓		✓	✓		
4	Mountain hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>				✓	✓	
5	Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓	✓				
6	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		✓	✓	✓		
7	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>		✓	<input type="checkbox"/>			

8	European hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>			✓			
	INSECTS	INSECTA						
1	Northern white-tailed bumblebee	<i>Bombus magnus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2	Moss carder bumblebee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>		✓				
3	Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓				
4	Green-veined white	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓				
5	Emperor moth	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>		✓	✓			
	FLORA							
1	Crowberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>				✓		
2	Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>				✓		
3	Ling	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
4	Bell heather	<i>Erica cinereal</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>				✓		

6	Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	✓	✓	✓			
7	Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
8	Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
9	Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>			✓			
10	Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
11	Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	✓					
12	Common scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	✓		✓	✓		
13	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
14	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	✓					
15	Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>			✓			
16	Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>			✓			
17	Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>				✓		
18	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
19	Sea mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>		✓		✓		
20	Common cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>		✓	✓			

21	Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	✓					
22	Spring squill	<i>Scilla verna</i>	✓					
23	Hybrid bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica x non-scripta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Common dog violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Branched bur-reed	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	✓				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>