ORIOLE BIRDING



THE SECOND OF THE TWO YELLOW-BROWED WARBLERS WE SAW. (TOUR PARTICIPANT ADRIAN BRADLEY)

# TOUR REPORT

## Cornwall 25th – 31st Oct 2026

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**Sunday 25th October**

*Very windy SW–SSW, dry. 15°C, with the wind easing considerably during the afternoon.*

Several members of the group were collected at various points during the morning, with everyone assembling at our accommodation, The Commercial Hotel, St Just, early in the afternoon. After checking in and changing, we headed out for a few hours of birding.

Our first destination was the RSPB reserve at Ryan's Field, on the Hayle Estuary. The afternoon tide was expected to be favourable, but it was considerably higher and had come in much faster than anticipated. From the hide, overlooking a small overflow area, we noted a Grey Heron, several Little Egrets and ten Bar-tailed Godwits, alongside Redshank, Oystercatcher and Curlew.

Moving on to the main estuary, we heard at least one, possibly two, Chiffchaffs. Wigeon and Teal were numerous, with three Common Shelducks also present. A Greenshank was feeding along the far bank, but the surprise was a first-calendar year Common Tern, watched bathing before flying back towards Ryan's Field.



***First-calendar year Common Tern***

A brief return visit to Ryan's Field proved worthwhile, producing a first-calendar-year Mediterranean Gull amongst the Black-headed Gulls, a fly-through Sparrowhawk and a briefly seen Kingfisher.

Our final stop was Copperhouse Creek, where we viewed from two locations. Highlights included at least six Mediterranean Gulls (two adults and four first-calendar-year birds), six Greenshanks, a Grey Plover and six Bar-tailed Godwits. Around 200 Wigeon were present, together with smaller numbers of Teal and three more Common Shelducks.

The nearby saltmarsh held around 40 Pied Wagtails, while two Grey Wagtails flew over calling. A vocal Water Rail announced its presence in the reeds but remained out of sight.

**Monday 26th October**

*Windy, SW around 25 mph. Mist and drizzle initially, clearing to a dry but breezy day.*

We woke to a damp start, although conditions had begun to improve by the time we reached Mount's Bay, Penzance. After parking and then crossing the railway via the large wooden bridge, we joined the coastal path and scanned the beach below. Oystercatchers, Curlews, Turnstones and Ringed Plovers were present, while the rocks held Meadow and Rock Pipits and a male Stonechat.

Our main reason for visiting was a report of two Snow Buntings. It did not take long to locate them feeding on the beach below the path. Typically approachable, they provided excellent views; differences in the amount of white in their plumage suggested they were a male and female.



***The male Snow Bunting***

On the walk back, we checked the gulls gathered around the outflow and found at least four Mediterranean Gulls, a first-calendar year Kittiwake and another juvenile Common Tern.

We next visited Boscathnoe Reservoir, hoping for something unexpected, but had to settle for a handful of additional trip species.

With the strong south-westerly wind continuing, we headed to Porthgwarra for some seawatching. An hour produced a steady westward passage of Gannets and Kittiwakes, small mixed groups of auks, mostly Razorbills, and around a dozen Manx Shearwaters. The highlight was a Sooty Shearwater, which stood out through its darker plumage, larger size and more languid flight.

A walk through the nearby valley and heathland proved relatively quiet, with a Chiffchaff, a flyover Red-billed Chough and a Common Buzzard the main sightings. We still had time for one more stop and chose Polgigga, a site we had passed earlier. A small flock of Chaffinches initially raised hopes, but bird activity remained limited in the blustery conditions. As we headed back, we heard a Goldcrest followed by a second call that sounded much more like a Firecrest. The bird was briefly seen crossing the road before disappearing into cover. Despite further searching, we were unable to relocate it.

**Tuesday 27th October**

*Dry and bright. Strong W wind, around 25 mph with gusts to 35 mph, easing to 15 mph by mid-morning.*

With strong westerlies forecast, we began the day seawatching from Pendeen Lighthouse. Several other birders were already positioned along the perimeter wall. Unfortunately, the wind was neither strong enough nor sufficiently prolonged to produce the hoped-for passage, and many birds remained a long way offshore. Small groups of Gannets and Kittiwakes passed at reasonable range, with occasional auks close enough to identify. Three Manx Shearwaters and a distant large feeding flock of Gannets, Kittiwakes and auks were the main highlights.

We headed to Hayle next, stopping at Carnsew Basin, a large artificial tidal pool. A small group of Little Grebes provided new birds for the trip, together with a female Scaup which had apparently been present for several days. A juvenile tern there, was initially thought to be the Common Tern again, but closer inspection confirmed it to be an Arctic Tern. Several Bar-tailed Godwits and a Dunlin were also noted.

A return visit to Hayle Estuary, now with the tide out, produced considerably more birds. Amongst the numerous gulls and good numbers of Wigeon and Teal were Curlew, Redshank, Greenshank, Bar-tailed Godwit, three Grey Plovers and two Dunlin.

Lunch was taken in the hide at Ryan's Field, where a fishing Kingfisher provided excellent entertainment.



***Our much-appreciated lunchtime Kingfisher, seemingly a young female bird.***

Nearby Little Egrets were watched exploiting the feeding opportunities created by a diving Cormorant. They followed it along the channel, picking off small prey disturbed by its movements.

After lunch we visited St Gothian's Sands, a coastal nature reserve with a small man-made pool. Tufted Ducks were immediately apparent, with a pair of Gadwall also present. A loafing flock of large gulls on the island contained an unexpected Pink-footed Goose, an unusual sighting for this part of Cornwall. Rock and Meadow Pipits were feeding nearby on the edge of wet grassland.

Passing through Penzance, we checked Battery Rocks for roosting Purple Sandpipers, but the exceptionally high tide had almost completely covered the rocks. Our final stop was Kenidjack Valley,

where a short walk produced a flock of Golden Plovers dropping into a field on the nearby hillside. Several Common Buzzards and two calling Red-billed Choughs were also noted.

**Wednesday 28th October**

*Dry and bright with scattered cloud. Light SW wind, around 10 mph.*

A change in the weather, with lighter winds and blue skies, brought a noticeable increase in bird activity. Migrating groups of Chaffinches and Skylarks were moving overhead as we arrived at Kenidjack Valley, where we had finished the previous evening. There was more birdsong and activity from the local birds too.

Several Song Thrushes and at least one calling Siskin were noted as we walked down the valley, together with our first Kestrel and the second Sparrowhawk of the trip. Two Red-billed Choughs flew over, and at least one pair of Stonechats was present. At the large house and garden partway along the valley, a Chiffchaff was followed by a Firecrest. The latter showed particularly well, actively feeding in the surrounding bushes and providing a considerable improvement on our brief encounter at Polgigga.

Continuing down towards the coast, we found a Mediterranean Gull amongst the Herring Gulls, while another pair of Stonechats was seen flycatching from the rocks. Two more Choughs appeared, followed by our first Raven of the trip. On the return walk, a female Bullfinch was added to the day list. We also explored willows around a small donkey field, where another Chiffchaff and two further Firecrests were found.

After a brief stop in St Just, we headed to the RSPB reserve at Marazion. Following lunch overlooking the sea, we crossed the road to scan the marsh and reedbeds. Little Grebes, Moorhen and Teal were present, together with our first Common Snipe of the trip. One of our target species was Jack Snipe, and it did not take long to locate one bobbing up and down in a small, drier channel amongst the reeds. Most of the group obtained good scope views before it was chased away by a nearby Common Snipe.



***Our view of the Jack Snipe, before it was chased off.***

We explored the eastern side of the reserve, following the path alongside the stream and through the willow scrub. Several Cetti's Warblers and a Water Rail were heard but remained out of sight. Further along, we inadvertently flushed a Tawny Owl from a small tree beside the path. Other highlights included two male Blackcaps, one in subsong, a pair of Great Spotted Woodpeckers and at least four Chiffchaffs.

On the return journey, we checked a recently cut area beyond the railway line. It eventually produced a Green Sandpiper, which was eventually seen well by the group.

With around an hour of daylight remaining, we headed to Carn Brea, a nearby area of heathland. We were surprised by the extent of the damage caused by a summer fire, but concentrated on the remaining habitat. Our efforts were rewarded with a Short-eared Owl hunting over the heathland. A flock of corvids mobbed the bird as it manoeuvred away from them before dropping out of sight. A Peregrine perched on a nearby stone wall provided an excellent final sighting of the day.

**Thursday 29th October**

*Dry and bright, with some cloud and occasional sunshine. 13°C.*

We began the day at Drift Reservoir, on our way towards the Lizard. A Great Spotted Woodpecker and Bullfinch were seen as we started along the path. The reservoir held a pair of Great Crested Grebes, three Little Grebes and a distant flock of six ducks, which were identified as Greater Scaup.

Scanning the far corner revealed two egrets, one noticeably larger than the other. A closer look confirmed the larger bird as a Great White Egret, identified by its size and orange bill. A Green Sandpiper flew out calling ahead of us, while the walk also produced our first Redwings of the trip and another distant flock of Golden Plovers.

From the hide we saw a selection of gulls and several Canada Geese. Before leaving, we stopped at the dam to look for a reported Black Redstart. After an initially unsuccessful search, the bird appeared in a distant bare tree before flying down towards us and landing on the dam, allowing good views.

Our next stop was Coronation Park, Helston, a large public boating lake with a reputation for attracting unusual birds. Amongst the numerous Canada Geese and commoner wildfowl we located a Barnacle Goose, almost certainly of questionable origin, an eclipse-plumaged male Greater Scaup and a pair of Shovelers. A Common Sandpiper walking around the edge of one of the concrete islands was another unexpected addition.



***The eclipse drake Scaup on the boating lake*** (by tour participant, *A*drian Bradley)***.***

We then continued to the Lizard, where we spent the afternoon exploring the valley leading down towards Caerthillian Cove. Although the habitat looked promising for migrant birds, activity was limited, with a couple of Chiffchaffs and a Blackcap the best finds. We continued along the coast path towards

the lighthouse before completing an inland circuit, with several pairs of Red-billed Choughs providing the main interest.

Our final stop was Church Cove, where we explored the wooded churchyard and surrounding area before walking down to the cove itself. Bird activity remained quiet, with Chiffchaffs again the main sightings, before we returned to St Just.

**Friday 30th October**
*Dry, bright and sunny. Light SE wind. 16°C.*

We began the day at Nanquidno Valley, between St Just and Land's End. Working the more mature upper section around the houses, we quickly found three male Blackcaps feeding along a dry stone wall. A calling Siskin flew over, while several Song Thrushes were also noted. Chiffchaff and Goldcrest were the other early sightings.

As we worked further down the valley, a calling Firecrest attracted our attention. After some patience, two birds appeared, one showing particularly well. Continuing our walk, we heard both Bullfinch and Chough and noted a pair of Stonechats. A brief call and glimpse of a bird then suggested a Yellow-browed Warbler. After a wait, it reappeared and showed well for several minutes, allowing us to confirm its identity.

Our next destination was Sennen Cove, from where we walked to Land's End and back. Up to eight Red-billed Choughs were frequenting a garden bird table adjacent to the car park, and more were encountered along the coastal path.



***We enjoyed some nice views of Chough at Sennen Cove.*** (by tour participant, Adrian Bradley)

After lunch at Land's End, we scanned the sea and noted Gannets feeding offshore, together with a flock of eleven dark ducks passing by, identified as Common Scoters. There was also a steady movement of Wood Pigeons, with Stock Doves accompanying them. The largest flock of Stock Doves numbered almost 30 birds.

We returned to Sennen via a more inland route, adding Large White and Clouded Yellow butterflies to our trip list. Back at the cove, a scan of the sea revealed a moulting adult Great Northern Diver fishing below us.

We then returned to Penzance for another look around Jubilee Pool. With the tide out and the rocks exposed, a short search finally revealed two Purple Sandpipers feeding along the shoreline, a welcome addition to the trip list.

Our final stop was another visit to Kenidjack Valley, where we spent the last hour of daylight exploring the upper section. Initially, only a couple of Chiffchaffs were found, but a calling Firecrest soon changed things. Although the first bird remained hidden, two more appeared in quick succession and provided some good, if brief, views. A fourth calling bird was heard deeper in cover as we made our way back to the bus.

**Saturday 31st October**

*Dry and bright with clear skies. Light SE wind, around 10 mph.*

For our final morning, having checked out and packed the bus, we headed to Cot Valley. We followed the path behind the houses, overlooking the gardens, before continuing along the southern side of the valley towards the coastal path.

There was clear evidence of Chaffinch movement, with good numbers passing through the trees. Near the large manor house, several Goldcrests were feeding in the conifers, while a movement in a nearby bush revealed our first Firecrest of the morning. A scan of the adjacent field produced a solitary Stock Dove on the telephone wires, while a small flock of around 20 Fieldfares flew over.

Another excellent sighting followed when a Yellow-browed Warbler was found actively feeding in a nearby Sycamore. It remained on show long enough for everyone to enjoy good views, with a Chiffchaff nearby for comparison.



***A great shot by tour participant Joe Rizzo-Naudi, of the Yellow-browed Warbler***

Continuing along the southern side of the valley, we found another Firecrest, a Coal Tit, a female Blackcap, several Redwings and two Siskins flying overhead. Our original plan to cross the valley via a small bridge further along the path had to be abandoned, as the bridge was closed for repairs. We retraced our steps and crossed the valley nearer to the bus before exploring a short section of the northern path.

This final walk produced two more Firecrests, a male Blackcap and four late House Martins. A Red-billed Chough and two calling Ravens flying overhead provided a fitting conclusion to our Cornwall trip.



**The Tour Participants**

# Oriole Birding
# Cornwall Autumn Migration
# 2026

*Species order, names and taxonomy follows - Gill, F and D Donsker (Eds). 2018. IOC World Bird List (v 8.1).*
*http://www.worldbirdnames.org/*

| # | Common name | Scientific name | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Canada Goose | *Branta canadensis* | | X | | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 2 | Mute Swan | *Cygnus olor* | | X | | | X | X | X | | | |
| 3 | Common Shelduck | *Tadorna tadorna* | | X | | X | | | X | | | |
| 4 | Northern Shoveler | *Spatula clypeata* | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 5 | Gadwall | *Mareca strepera* | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 6 | Eurasian Wigeon | *Mareca penelope* | | X | | X | | X | | | | |
| 7 | Mallard | *Anas platyrhynchos* | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| 8 | Eurasian Teal | *Anas crecca* | | X | | X | X | | | | | |
| 9 | Tufted Duck | *Aythya fuligula* | | | | X | | X | | | | |
| 10 | Common Scoter | *Melanitta nigra* | | | | | | | X | | | |
| 11 | Common Pheasant | *Phasianus colchicus* | | | X | | | | | X | | |
| 12 | Little Grebe | *Tachybaptus ruficollis* | | | | X | X | X | | | | |
| 13 | Great Crested Grebe | *Podiceps cristatus* | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 14 | Manx Shearwater | *Puffinus puffinus* | | | X | X | | | | | | |
| 15 | Northern Gannet | *Morus bassanus* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 16 | Great Cormorant | *Phalacrocorax carbo* | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| 17 | European Shag | *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 18 | Grey Heron | *Ardea cinerea* | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| 19 | Little Egret | *Egretta garzetta* | | X | | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 20 | Eurasian Sparrowhawk | *Accipiter nisus* | | X | | | X | X | | | | |
| 21 | Common Buzzard | *Buteo buteo* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 22 | Water Rail | *Rallus aquaticus* | | X | | X | X | | | | | |

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| 23 | Common Moorhen | *Gallinula chloropus* | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| 24 | Eurasian Coot | *Fulica atra* | | | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| 25 | Eurasian Oystercatcher | *Haematopus ostralegus* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 26 | Grey Plover | *Pluvialis squatarola* | | X | | X | | | | | | |
| 27 | Northern Lapwing | *Vanellus vanellus* | | X | X | X | | | X | | | |
| 28 | Common Ringed Plover | *Charadrius hiaticula* | | | X | | | | X | | | |
| 29 | Eurasian Curlew | *Numenius arquata* | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| 30 | Bar-tailed Godwit | *Limosa lapponica* | | X | | X | X | | | | | |
| 31 | Ruddy Turnstone | *Arenaria interpres* | | X | X | X | | | X | | | |
| 32 | Dunlin | *Calidris alpina* | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 33 | Common Snipe | *Gallinago gallinago* | | | | | X | | | | | |
| 34 | Common Greenshank | *Tringa nebularia* | | X | | X | | | X | | | |
| 35 | Common Redshank | *Tringa totanus* | | X | | X | | | X | | | |
| 36 | Common Guillemot | *Uria aalge* | | | X | X | | | | | | |
| 37 | Razorbill | *Alca torda* | | | X | X | | | | | | |
| 38 | Black-legged Kittiwake | *Rissa tridactyla* | | | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| 39 | Black-headed Gull | *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 40 | Mediterranean Gull | *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus* | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| 41 | Common Gull | *Larus canus* | | X | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 | Herring Gull | *Larus argentatus* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 43 | Lesser Black-backed Gull | *Larus fuscus* | | | X | X | | X | | | | |
| 44 | Great Black-backed Gull | *Larus marinus* | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 45 | Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon) | *Columba livia* | | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| 46 | Common Woodpigeon | *Columba palumbus* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 47 | Collared Dove | *Streptopelia decaocto* | | | X | X | | X | X | | | |
| 48 | Common Kingfisher | *Alcedo atthis* | | X | | X | | | | | | |
| 49 | Great Spotted Woodpecker | *Dendrocopos major* | | | | | X | X | | | | |
| 50 | Common Kestrel | *Falco tinnunculus* | | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| 51 | Peregrine Falcon | *Falco peregrinus* | | | | | X | | | | | |
| 52 | Eurasian Jay | *Garrulus glandarius* | | | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| 53 | Common Magpie | *Pica pica* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |

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| 54 | Red-billed Chough | *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 55 | Eurasian Jackdaw | *Corvus monedula* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 56 | Rook | *Corvus frugilegus* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 57 | Carrion Crow | *Corvus corone* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 58 | Common Raven | *Corvus corax* | | | | | X | X | | X | | |
| 59 | Eurasian Skylark | *Alauda arvensis* | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 60 | Eurasian Blue Tit | *Cyanistes caeruleus* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 61 | Great Tit | *Parus major* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 62 | Long-tailed Tit | *Aegithalos caudatus* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 63 | Eurasian Wren | *Troglodytes troglodytes* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 64 | Goldcrest | *Regulus regulus* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 65 | Firecrest | *Regulus ignicapilla* | | | X | | X | | X | X | | |
| 66 | Cetti's Warbler | *Cettia cetti* | | | | | X | | | | | |
| 67 | Common Chiffchaff | *Phylloscopus collybita* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 68 | Eurasian Blackcap | *Sylvia atricapilla* | | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| 69 | European Robin | *Erithacus rubecula* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 70 | Black Redstart | *Phoenicurus ochruros* | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 71 | European Stonechat | *Saxicola rubicola* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 72 | Eurasian Blackbird | *Turdus merula* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 73 | Common Starling | *Sturnus vulgaris* | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 74 | Dunnock | *Prunella modularis* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 75 | Grey Wagtail | *Motacilla cinerea* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 76 | Pied Wagtail | *Motacilla alba* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 77 | Meadow Pipit | *Anthus pratensis* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 78 | Rock Pipit | *Anthus petrosus* | | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| 79 | Common Reed Bunting | *Emberiza schoeniclus* | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 80 | Common Chaffinch | *Fringilla coelebs* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 81 | Eurasian Bullfinch | *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* | | | X | | X | X | X | | | |
| 82 | European Greenfinch | *Chloris chloris* | | | | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 83 | Common Linnet | *Linaria cannabina* | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | |
| 84 | European Goldfinch | *Carduelis carduelis* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |

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| 85 | Eurasian Siskin | *Spinus spinus* | | | | | X | | X | X | | |
| 86 | House Sparrow | *Passer domesticus* | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| 87 | Common Tern | *Sterno hirundo* | | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| 88 | Snow Bunting | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Sooty Shearwater | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| 90 | Golden Plover | | | | | X | | X | X | | | |
| 91 | Pink-footed Goose | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 92 | Greater Scaup | | | | | X | | X | | | | |
| 93 | Arctic Tern | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 94 | Jack Snipe | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| 95 | Short-eared Owl | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| 96 | Green Sandpiper | | | | | | X | X | | | | |
| 97 | Tawny Owl | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| 98 | Song Thrush | | | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| 99 | Great White Egret | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 100 | Barnacle Goose | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 101 | Redwing | | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| 102 | Fieldfare | | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| 103 | Common Sandpiper | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 104 | Yellow-browed Warbler | | | | | | | | X | X | | |
| 105 | Purple Sandpiper | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| 106 | Great Northern Diver | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| 107 | Stock Dove | | | | | | | | X | X | | |
| 108 | House Martin | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| 109 | Coal Tit | | | | | | | | | X | | |
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| **#** | **ADDITIONAL SPECIES** | | | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** | **31** | | **Comments** |
| 1 | Grey Seal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Grey Squirrel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Roe Deer | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Red Admiral | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 5 | Speckled Wood | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Roe Deer | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Large White | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Clouded Yellow | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Silver Y | | | | | | | | | | | | |