



ORIOLE BIRDING



TOUR REPORT SHETLAND 21ST – 29TH MAY 2019

www.oriolebirding.com

oriolebirding@gmail.com



TUESDAY 21ST May 2019 – *Mainly sunny, with the occasional shower, IIC*

Having made our way safely to Aberdeen and with a little time to spare, a few of the group opted to take a short walk along Girdle Ness, the headland adjacent to the ferry terminal. Birds noted on the sea and around the jetty included Goosander, Common Scoter, Common Eider, Northern Gannet, Great Cormorant, European Shag, Ruddy Turnstone and Black-legged Kittiwake. A Bottlenose Dolphin moved through, close inshore. The headland itself held Eurasian Skylark, Rock Pipit, Meadow Pipit, Northern Wheatear, Common Whitethroat, Common Linnet and European Goldfinch. A Peregrine Falcon flew quickly through.



Common Eiders

The ferry departed on time at 17:00 and having located our cabins, we spent some time on deck, although it was necessary to find shelter in the cool breeze. By far the most common species were Common Guillemot, Black-legged Kittiwake and Northern Gannet, with an Arctic Skua also seen. A few Bottlenose Dolphins were inshore, plus a couple of unidentified dolphin species. Somewhat further from port we started to note Atlantic Puffins and Northern Fulmars, with small numbers of Manx Shearwaters appearing, before we retired inside for the overnight crossing.

WEDNESDAY 22ND May 2019 – *Low cloud and drizzle, N4, IIC*

Taking our breakfast on board the ship, we arrived at Lerwick (the main town and port of Shetland) at 07:00. The Bressay Sound was busy with Arctic Terns and auks, most notably groups of Black Guillemots, looking very dapper in their summer dress. Once we had regrouped, we headed off, in rather gloomy weather, to the south of the mainland. Eurasian Curlews, Common Redshanks and Eurasian Oystercatchers were frequently noted from the vehicle, with a singing Whimbrel also logged. A few Hooded Crows were greatly outnumbered by Common Starlings, a remarkably common breeder in most habitats on the islands.

Parking up at the Sumburgh Hotel (where we would be staying for the next two nights), we walked the short distance to the farm. The fields here held numerous Rock Doves, Common Gulls, Herring Gulls and House Sparrows. Several Twite, a lone Common Linnet and a few Eurasian Blackbirds popped up on the trackside fences, while Northern Lapwings and Eurasian Oystercatchers made their presence felt. Once at the farm, we soon located the two singing Common Rosefinches, which had been reported earlier. Although rather mobile, we were all able to eventually obtain good views, with both birds in smart breeding plumage.



Common Rosefinch & Thrush Nightingale

Following this great start, we drove up to Sumburgh Head and made our way to the lighthouse, where migrants included two Lesser Whitethroats, Common Whitethroat, Common Chiffchaff, Eurasian Reed Warbler and Eurasian Siskin. Several Barn Swallows and a lone Sand Martin were added. We paused by the south-east facing slopes, where we enjoyed the comings and goings of the nesting Atlantic Puffins, with many other seabirds around the cliffs and offshore, frequently menaced by the patrolling Great Skuas. Both Meadow and Rock Pipits were noted. Several Northern Wheatears were around; another species which would subsequently prove to be rather common and widespread during our stay.

Moving on, we stopped briefly at the larger of the two quarries by the roadside. Here we obtained our first views the *zetlandicus* subspecies of Eurasian Wren, larger and darker than the nominate race, and endemic to the Shetland archipelago, with the exception of Fair Isle, which has its own endemic subspecies. Northern Fulmars were nesting in the quarry, while migrants comprised Dunnock, Willow Warbler and Eurasian Blackcap.

With news of a Thrush Nightingale (found the day before) again showing at Quendale Mill, this was our obvious next destination, being only a 15-minute drive away. On the way, we stopped at the roadside to scan over the Loch of Hillwell, where Greylag Goose, Common Shelduck, Eurasian Wigeon, Common Moorhen and Common Raven were seen. Parking at the mill, we scrutinised the bushes and rhubarb patch, where the 'Sprosser' had been reported earlier. Thankfully, we didn't have to wait long before the Thrush Nightingale hopped up onto a wall from a rhubarb patch, giving great views out in the open. We were on a roll! Also seen in the area were Twite, Eurasian Skylark and Willow Warbler.

After this rather busy morning, we called in at Mackenzie's Farm Shop and Café in Cunningsburgh, where a welcome lunch would be taken. Suitably revitalised, we headed south again and turned right

off the A970, headed in the direction of Bigton. A stop at the lovely burn at Geosetter saw us pick up European Robin, Willow Warbler and Common Reed Bunting.

A little further on again is Spiggie Loch, a large eutrophic waterbody which is probably the best site in Shetland for viewing waterfowl. Parking at the north shore we noted Mute Swan, Northern Shoveler, Eurasian Wigeon, Eurasian Teal, Tufted Duck, Common Ringed Plover, Common Redshank, Black-headed Gull and the ubiquitous Arctic Terns. Driving further up the shore, we pulled in at a lay-by to view the eastern shore. Three or four Little Stints were identified, although they were greatly outnumbered by Ruddy Turnstones and Common Redshanks.



Great Skua

Continuing southward, we called in at Scatness, to view the Loch of Gards. Here the highlight was a Little Egret, still a rare bird on Shetland, while our first Red-throated Diver dozed on the water. Before checking in at hotel, we drove along the shore of the Pool of Virkie, where waders comprised Sanderling, Dunlin, Common Redshank and Common Ringed Plover. Checking into our rooms at Sumburgh Hotel, a couple of us soon took a stroll into the gardens, where a singing Common Rosefinch was briefly present.

This evening we had a special trip planned and following dinner we headed for Leebitten, where we would take the boat to the isle of Mousa, in order to experience the European Storm-petrels, which nest in their thousands there. Departing at 22:30, we made the 15-minute crossing and were given an interesting presentation on many aspects of the petrels' biology, before walking the 1km or so to the Iron Age Broch of Mousa, the best-preserved round tower of its type in the world. As the light slowly faded, the petrels started to arrive, in order to relieve their mates who had been guarding the potential nest sites in the walls of the broch. Soon dozens, possibly hundreds, were fluttering bat-like around the broch, a quite amazing sight and sound. An Arctic Skua shot through, looking for an easy meal. We were just marvelling at how the birds manage to avoid each other, when two collided, sitting stunned on the ground for a while, before taking off. We stayed a while longer to take in the spectacle, before walking back to the boat, thankful in the near darkness for the head torches that were provided. We arrived back at the hotel about 01:00, tired but satisfied, after a long and action-packed day.

THURSDAY 23rd May 2019 – *Variable rain and drizzle until late afternoon, light NW winds, 11C*

The morning would be spent taking a wonderful seabird trip out to Noss National Nature Reserve, aboard a comfortable, bespoke wildlife rib cruiser. Setting off at about 09:45 from Lerwick's Victoria Pier (noting a few Common Terns among the much more numerous Arctics), we headed initially in the direction of Bressay. Almost as soon as we left harbour, we were joined by some very bold Great Skuas, no doubt on the lookout for easy pickings. A little further out we made several stops to take in the rafts of auks, including the handsome Black Guillemots. Passing Bressay lighthouse and the natural arch known as Giant's Leg, we turned north-east, with the cliffs of Noss soon looming larger.

For the next hour or so, we would cruise slowly along the base of the cliffs, taking in the incredible spectacle of thousands of nesting Northern Gannets. Razorbills, Common Guillemots and Northern Fulmars were also present in big numbers, but sadly Black-legged Kittiwakes have declined massively at this location due to food shortages, as the skipper explained. A diversion into the impressive Orkneyman's Cave brought of close views of nesting European Shags, plus a couple of bonus Purple Sandpipers, roosting on a ledge.



Northern Gannets & Great Skua

The trip culminated in a Gannet feeding frenzy, with the birds came in for the proffered mackerel, along with several Great Skuas also joining the scrum. There was certainly no shortage of photo opportunities to be had, with Gannets arrowing into the water around the boat at almost point-blank range! Heading back to harbour, we were joined by several Grey Seals at the boat, only too happy to finish off the remains of our mackerel supply.

Heading back south down the island we picked up some takeaway coffees and took lunch at Bigton Wick, overlooking St Ninian's Isle. Sadly, the views at this normally scenic location were marred by the heavy drizzle which had set in and we mostly stayed in the confines of the vehicle, with only the prospect of some more of Mrs Roberts' homemade cakes raising the mood! Birds noted here included four Common Eiders, an Arctic Skua, plus a flock of Sanderling and Dunlin on the beach.

Motoring on to find a less exposed location, we were delighted to find two or three Red-necked Phalaropes at an isolated loch, with various other waders also present, including Dunlin. Regarding breeding waders, one of the most notable features of a trip to Shetland at this time of year is their almost constant presence as one travels around, most obviously Eurasian Oystercatcher, Northern Lapwing, Eurasian Curlew, Common Snipe and Common Redshank.

Our next stop today would be to Loch of Gards at Scatness, at the south of the Mainland. Here we soon located the Lesser Yellowlegs, which had been found that morning, although there was no sign of the two Wood Sandpipers also reported earlier. It was thought likely that the Lesser Yellowlegs was the same individual as seen recently on Fair Isle. Whooper Swan, Red-throated Diver and four Gadwall were also of note here.

By now, we were all somewhat damp and tired, what with the drizzle and all the exertions of the previous couple of days. We therefore opted to take a couple of hours downtime at the hotel, in the hope of an improvement in the weather. Happily, on regrouping at 17:30, the rain had stopped and we decided to visit Sumburgh Head.

On arrival at the head, we were relieved to see our first blue sky of the trip, with two Common Swifts and a Common House Martin making circuits of the lighthouse compound. A female *Ficedula* flycatcher hopped up onto adjacent walls and wires. The bird appeared to show a larger than usual amount of white in the primaries for a standard European Pied, plus a greyish wash to the upperparts, a hint of a collar and a greyish rump. Photographs subsequently showed the white primary patch reaching closer to the edge of the wing than should be the case in European Pied, with a white spot at the base of P5 and at the very least pale areas at the base of P4 and P3. While the likelihood is that the bird was 'just' a European Pied, albeit with the amount of white at the upper end for that species, it would perhaps be wrong to totally dismiss a rarer species or hybrid. Whatever, an interesting bird and a learning experience for all.



European Pied Flycatcher & Lesser Whitethroat

Further migrants noted at the head included Common Whitethroat, several Lesser Whitethroats, Eurasian Reed Warbler and Willow Warbler.

FRIDAY 24th May 2019 – *Sunny spells early on, clouding over later, light northerly winds, 14C*

A pre-breakfast jaunt to Sumburgh Head was met with a complete lack of flycatchers, European Pied or otherwise, but a Common Chiffchaff there was new for the list.

Today we would be transferring to Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles. Checking out of the hotel (noting Great Northern Divers in the West Voe), we headed north, stopping briefly at Wester Quarff.

By now, we were becoming familiarised with the most common and widespread species here, namely House Sparrow, Common Starling (nesting in every wall, or so it seemed), Northern Wheatear, Meadow Pipit, Rock Pipit (at least on the coast), Eurasian Blackbird, Hooded Crow, Eurasian Skylark, Greylag Goose, Rock Dove, Northern Fulmar, Arctic Tern, various gulls (most numerous Black-headed, Common and Herring) and the aforementioned breeding waders.

Stopping at Lerwick, we picked up the supplies we would be needing for our three-night stay on Unst, with Collared Dove in the town new for the trip. Continuing northwards, we paused at Sand Water, where Red-breasted Merganser was the pick, before pulling up at Kergord Plantations, at eight acres the largest area of woodland in Shetland. A fine male Brambling was enjoyed here, plus Eurasian Blackcap, Common Chiffchaff and a host of Eurasian Wrens (Shetland race, of course). Dozens of Rooks were in the relatively fertile surrounding fields, with our first Common Woodpigeon also noted.

Heading for the wild north-west of the mainland, we paused at Urafirth, where we searched out the rare Oysterplant (*Mertensia maritima*), growing here on the shingle ridge and just at the start of its flowering period. Lunch would be taken at Eshaness lighthouse, but first we stopped at West Loch to admire the single pairs of Red-throated Divers and Whooper Swans.



Red-throated Diver

Surprisingly, the weather was almost balmy at the lighthouse, where we enjoyed an alfresco lunch amid the epic cliff scenery, truly a spectacular location. A pair of Whimbrel flew over in display and seabirds constantly passed from the nearby colonies. Common Snipe and Northern Lapwing were particularly numerous in the area, with Eurasian Wigeon also seen on one of the many lochs.

Following a break at the café in Braewick, which boasts superb views over Brae Wick, we pushed onto Toft, where we would catch the ferry to Yell. While waiting to board a European Otter was seen mooching around by the terminal. Despite all the bookings being suspended due to ferry maintenance work, we had no problems being accommodated, landing 25 minutes later at Ulsta, on Yell. We drove

across Yell without pause, in order to catch the ferry from Gutcher to Belmont on Unst, our home for the next three nights.

Following check in and dinner at Saxa Vord, we took advantage of the long evening for a spot of local birding. Reacting quickly to news of a Green-winged Teal at Haroldswick mires, we dashed down there, but sadly there was no sign. Next, parking by the beach at Norwick, we stopped to scan for waders, with Common Redshank, Common Ringed Plover and Dunlin seen. A Pied Wagtail along the beach was our first of the trip. A Western Yellow Wagtail (race thunbergi, 'Grey-headed Wagtail') was found perched on a post by the damp fields in the valley, although it soon dropped into vegetation, out of view.

SATURDAY 25th May 2019 – *Some rain in the morning, sunny spells later, NW5, IIC*

Before breakfast we drove through the hamlet of Norwick and parked up by the beach. A stroll up to the renowned Valyie garden (the site of many rare bird sightings over the years) and along the small vegetated burn brought us a flock of 26 Eurasian Tree Sparrows, feeding in the small cultivated field below Valyie. A Common Cuckoo perched on wires, with both Collared Dove and Common Woodpigeon noted. European Robin and Common Chaffinch were also logged here in the gardens. On our way back though the village a Redwing was seen landing at the roadside. A brief visit to Northdale only brought us a Lesser Whitethroat.

Today we would be spending most of our time on the neighbouring isle of Fetlar, known as 'The Garden of Shetland'. This verdant, fertile isle once supported a population of 900, but is now home to only a tenth of that. Taking the morning ferry from Belmont on Unst, we arrived to a rather damp Hamars Ness at around 10:00.

Taking the road east across the island (noting a roadside Whimbrel), we turned off right on the minor road which leads to Tresta and Papil Water, where around 50 Great Skuas were determinedly bathing, while a few other rested on the sward. A little further on we stopped to view a roadside pool west of Houbie, where we were delighted to find three Red-necked Phalaropes, with one pair witnessed mating. Such fabulous little birds.



Great Skuas

With the weather closing in somewhat, we called in at the café at Houbie for respite, before driving to Loch of Funzie. This location is reputed to be the best location to easily see Red-necked Phalaropes, but sadly not today, with a blank drawn at both the nearby mires (where a hide is present) and the loch. However, we did see two Red-throated Divers on the mires, with good numbers of common breeding wader species around generally. Wildfowl on and around the island included Common Scoter, Red-breasted Merganser, Mute Swan and Northern Shoveler.

Finding a scenic spot at the east end of the island for lunch, we were relieved that the rain had receded, but it was still cool in the north-westerly wind. This end of the island brought us two Arctic Skuas among the ever-present Greats, with Common Snipe particularly well represented.

With time to spare before our ferries back to Unst (via Yell), we decided to check out the garden at Tresta. Despite seemingly initially birdless, we managed to tease out Spotted Flycatcher, Garden Warbler, several Eurasian Blackcaps, Lesser Whitethroat, Willow Warbler and Common Reed Bunting. Not too bad, considering the rather unfavourable weather conditions.

Once back on Unst, we headed straight back to Valyie, where an Icterine Warbler had been found that afternoon. With some effort we were able to see the 'Icky' in flight from the burn to the garden, with reasonable views obtained shortly after in the whitebeams there. The seemingly lost Common Cuckoo was also still around.

SUNDAY 26th May 2019 – *Sunny spells, but cool in NE4-5 wind, 9C*

An early stroll saw a Eurasian Sparrowhawk landing on a post a Norwick beach, with a Water Vole in the nearby burn

With the winds in a seemingly unfavourable direction for migrant action, we headed off to Skaw (the most northerly habitation in Britain) with tempered expectations. However, these were quickly exceeded when we located a female Bluethroat, which showed very well on the wall and fence next to the farm. A great start to the day. This turned out to be the only migrant present, although we did enjoy some close Common Eiders, Arctic Terns and waders on the beach. Looking out to sea, we noted some passing Manx Shearwaters among the commoner seabirds.



Bluethroat

Taking the minor road to the remote location of Lamba Ness, we drove the track as far as the WWII military installations, seeing Whimbrels, Rock Pipits, Northern Wheatears and Common Ringed Plovers, with seabirds again passing offshore. Heading back through Haroldswick, we noted a drake Northern Pintail on the sea, the only one of the tour.

Next, we chose a change of scenery, calling in at the plantation at Halligarth, formerly the home of the naturalist Edmonston family. Migrants were predictably thin on the ground here, with just Garden Warbler and Willow Warbler for our efforts.

Heading to the south of the island we paid a visit to Sand Loch, where a pair of Mute Swans was tending a nest. Following a stop at the rather unusual Muness Castle, built by the highly disreputable Laurence Bruce, we headed back to our accommodation for a welcome lunch.

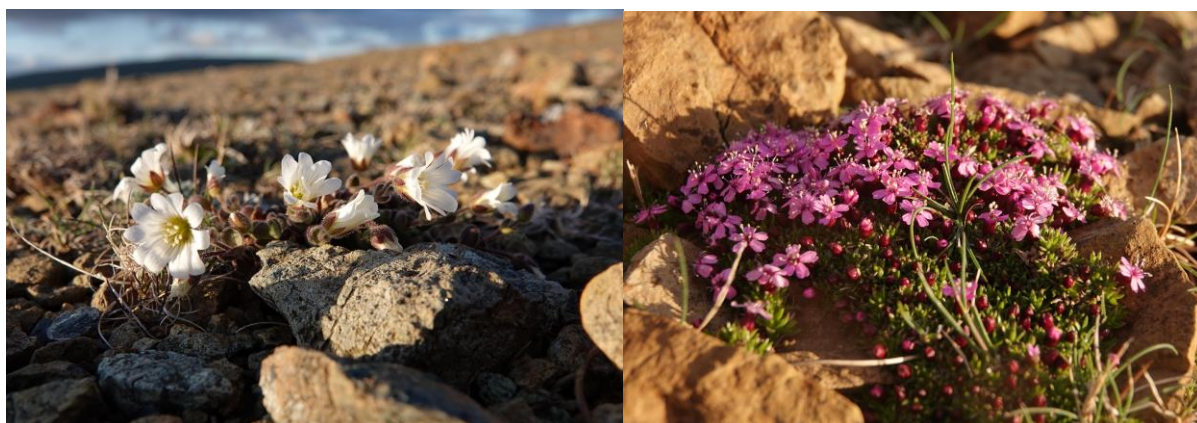
Our plan for the remainder of the afternoon was to visit Hermaness National Nature Reserve, followed by one or two of the more likely migrant locations. Heading off, we saw a Western Yellow Wagtail flying off into the distance near Ungirsta, but there would be no chance of assigning it to race. Hermaness is Britain's most northerly nature reserve, home to thousands of breeding seabirds and waders. We were unable to explore all of the reserve on our visit, but were particularly impressed with the numbers of Great Skuas, with around 100 bathing in the Loch of Cliff and with others constantly passing. Before leaving here, we checked the garden by the interpretative centre, where two Willow Warblers were present.



Northern Gannets

Following this we headed up to the old RAF station at Saxa Vord, where it is possible to view Muckle Flugga, the collection of rocks which form Britain's most northerly point. Looking out to sea, Northern Gannets appeared to be most numerous, with Great Skuas seemingly everywhere.

Dropping back down again, we called in at Northdale and Valyie, with little in the way of migrants, except the long-staying Common Cuckoo at the latter location. However, we did see a Pied wagtail on the beach, with some Twite showing well on the fences there. Back at the accommodation a Grey Plover flew over, calling.

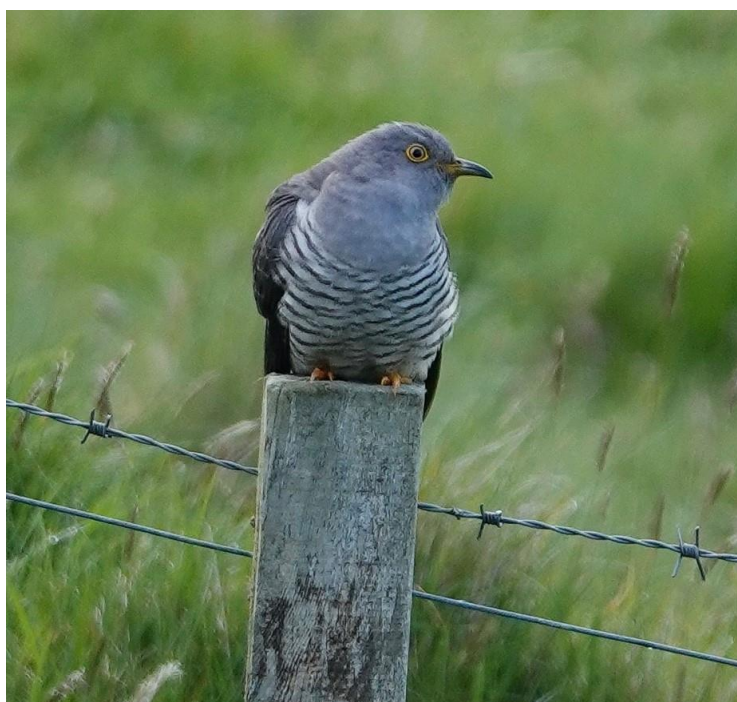


Edmonston's Chickweed & Moss Campion

After dinner, a few of us paid a visit to Keen of Hamar National Nature Reserve, where the serpentine fellfield is home to an interesting assemblage of Arctic-alpine plants. With a bit of searching, we soon found our main target, Edmonston's Chickweed (*Cerastium nigrescens*), an Unst endemic, discovered by Thomas Edmonston of Halligath in 1837, when he was just 12 years old. Moss Campion (*Silene acaulis*) was particularly abundant on this 'lunar landscape', with Early Purple Orchid (*Orchis mascula*) and Mountain Everlasting (*Antennaria dioica*) also prominent in our brief visit.

MONDAY 27th May 2019 – Sunny spells, isolated showers, NNW4-5, 7C

A pre-breakfast jaunt to Skaw and Valyie brought very little in terms of migrants, save the lost Common Cuckoo, perhaps unsurprising given the cold NNW wind.



Common Cuckoo

Today we would be making our way back to the Mainland, for our last night on the islands. Our ferries back were punctual and we arrived back at Toft late morning, having earlier seen a European Otter near the terminal at Gutcher.

Stopping first at Voe, we took a stroll through the village, which hosts a number of well-vegetated gardens. Here we noted several Eurasian Siskins visiting a peanut feeder, with a Willow Warbler the only other migrant noted. Driving next to Brae, we stopped by a garden where a Bohemian Waxwing had been present the day before. The friendly homeowner (“have ye come to see tha peerie birdie?”) informed us that the bird had been coming to apples on the lawn that morning. Heartened by the news, we took lunch there and luckily didn’t have long to wait, with the it soon flying into an adjacent tree, before dropping onto the lawn for its fill of apples. How could anyone tire of seeing this charismatic species?



Bohemian Waxwing

Shortly after, we found ourselves at Kergord Plantations, which was generally quiet, although we did add Goldcrest for the list. A short drive from here is Nesting, an attractive area of lochs and settlements on the east of the Mainland. The top end of Cat Firth held small groups of Red-breasted Mergansers and Common Eiders. Loch of Benston was generally quiet today.

Stopping briefly at Loch of Tingwall, we reacted to breaking news of an Icterine Warbler at Swinister Burn, near Hoswick. A stroll along the burn failed to produce the warbler, but the potential here was obvious. The wet fields in the valley were thronged with breeding waders, a pleasure to see.

Our final stop of the day was at Loch of Gards, Scatness, where the Lesser Yellowlegs was still present, plus Arctic Skua, Eurasian Wigeon and Eurasian Teal.

TUESDAY 28th May 2019 – *Sunny spells and isolated showers, NW5, 7C*

Today we would be catching the evening ferry back to Aberdeen, giving us enough time to bird some of the south Mainland beforehand. Having checked out of the hotel, we called in at Sumburgh Farm to try to relocate the European Pied Flycatcher found by one of the group on a pre-breakfast stroll. Sure enough, the bird was still present, a second calendar-year male. Nothing controversial about this one!



European Pied Flycatcher

After this we opted to call in at Loch of Gards again, figuring that we would get better views of the Lesser Yellowlegs with the morning sun behind us. This proved to be the case, with a new Wood Sandpiper and a pair of Long-tailed Ducks found here as well.



Whooper Swans

Heading north we drove around Virkie and Boddam, before arriving at Loch of Clumlie, where a Red-throated Diver was the best sighting. Next to Loch of Hillwell, which held a lovely flock of 19 Whooper Swans, plus Eurasian Coots (new for the trip), Norther Shoveler, Common Shelduck, Common Moorhens and Eurasian Wigeon. A nearby field held a congress of approximately 50 Common Ravens. Quendale Mill proved to be quiet, but did at least provide a chance for a comfort break and some gift buying.

Moving on to the Loch of Spiggie, we enjoyed a pair of Whooper Swans with seven cygnets, dozens of bathing Great Skuas and another Long-tailed Duck. A short distance up the coast we paused to take in the fabulous scenery at Rerwick, where many Common Seals were hauled up in the sunshine. A short distance up the road is Geosetter, where we added our last new bird of the trip, a singing Common Quail.



Common Seals at Rerwick

Next, we revisited St Ninian's Isle, thankfully in better viewing conditions than the previous time. Two Long-tailed Ducks and a Red-throated Diver were offshore, with Sanderling and Dunlin on the beach. After this we made a brief visit to Noness on the east coast, before making our way to Lerwick.

In Lerwick we stopped at a location which had featured prominently in the recent 'Shetland' TV series, for those that were fans of the show. By now the ferry was beckoning and we made our way to the terminal to prepare for the overnight crossing to Aberdeen, which proved to be punctual and relatively smooth, concluding our rewarding stay on these northern isles.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

- 1 Greylag Goose
- 2 Mute Swan
- 3 Whooper Swan
- 4 Common Shelduck
- 5 Northern Shoveler
- 6 Gadwall
- 7 Eurasian Wigeon
- 8 Mallard
- 9 Northern Pintail
- 10 Eurasian Teal
- 11 Tufted Duck

12 Common Eider
13 Common Scoter
14 Long-tailed Duck
15 Goosander*
16 Red-breasted Merganser
17 Common Quail [H]
18 Rock Dove
19 Common Woodpigeon
20 Collared Dove
21 Common Cuckoo
22 Common Swift
23 Common Moorhen
24 Eurasian Coot
25 Eurasian Oystercatcher
26 Grey Plover
27 Northern Lapwing
28 Common Ringed Plover
29 Whimbrel
30 Eurasian Curlew
31 Ruddy Turnstone
32 Sanderling
33 Dunlin
34 Purple Sandpiper
35 Little Stint
36 Common Snipe
37 Wood Sandpiper
38 Common Redshank
39 Lesser Yellowlegs
40 Red-necked Phalarope
41 Great Skua
42 Arctic Skua
43 Common Guillemot
44 Razorbill
45 Black Guillemot
46 Atlantic Puffin
47 Black-legged Kittiwake
48 Black-headed Gull
49 Common Gull
50 Herring Gull
51 Lesser Black-backed Gull
52 Great Black-backed Gull
53 Sandwich Tern*
54 Common Tern
55 Arctic Tern
56 Red-throated Diver
57 Great Northern Diver
58 European Storm-petrel
59 Northern Fulmar
60 Manx Shearwater
61 Northern Gannet
62 Great Cormorant
63 European Shag
64 Little Egret
65 Eurasian Sparrowhawk
66 Peregrine Falcon*

- 67 Rook
- 68 Hooded Crow
- 69 Common Raven
- 70 Eurasian Skylark
- 71 Sand Martin
- 72 Barn Swallow
- 73 Common House Martin
- 74 Eurasian Wren
- 75 Goldcrest
- 76 Willow Warbler
- 77 Common Chiffchaff
- 78 Icterine Warbler
- 79 Eurasian Reed Warbler
- 80 Eurasian Blackcap
- 81 Garden Warbler
- 82 Lesser Whitethroat
- 83 Common Whitethroat
- 84 Spotted Flycatcher
- 85 European Robin
- 86 Thrush Nightingale
- 87 Bluethroat
- 88 European Pied Flycatcher
- 89 Northern Wheatear
- 90 Redwing
- 91 Eurasian Blackbird
- 92 Common Starling
- 93 Bohemian Waxwing
- 94 Dunnock
- 95 Western Yellow Wagtail
- 96 Pied Wagtail
- 97 Meadow Pipit
- 98 Rock Pipit
- 99 Common Chaffinch
- 100 Brambling
- 101 Common Rosefinch
- 102 Twite
- 103 Common Linnet
- 104 European Goldfinch*
- 105 Eurasian Siskin
- 106 Common Reed Bunting
- 107 House Sparrow
- 108 Eurasian Tree Sparrow

* Recorded only at Girdle Ness or on the crossing from Aberdeen
 [H] Heard only

OTHER WILDLIFE

Vascular Plants

Moss Campion
 Edmontson's Chickweed
 Mountain Everlasting
 Early Purple Orchid

Lepidoptera
Red Admiral

Mammals
Water Vole
European Otter
Grey Seal
Common Seal
Harbour Porpoise
Bottlenose Dolphin