

# **HEBRIDES AND HIGHLANDS**

**An Early Spring Birding Tour  
(With Cultural & Historical Asides)**

**APRIL 3 – 13, 2005**

**Tour Leader:**

*Peter Roberts*

**Tour Group:**

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## **DAILY TOUR NOTES**

**Sunday April 3, Day 1: Towards Glasgow.** Departure from the USA for some of the group, others having already arrived in UK a day or more early.

**Monday April 4, Day 2: Glasgow and on to Islay.** I flew off Islay this morning into Glasgow Airport where the group had gathered by noon – some directly off overnight flights. There was a slight glitch with picking up our large 15-seater minibus, but we were still under way by 1pm – plenty of time to get around to Kennacraig and the ferry by 5.30pm. We first headed northwest along the Clyde, then along the shores of Loch Lomond. Then on to the head of Loch Long – a narrow sea loch with the town of Arrochar at the top. Here we grabbed a quick lunch before continuing in reasonably good dry, sunny weather over the higher ground to the top of the other much bigger sea loch of Loch Fyne. Here we turned south down the Mull of Kintyre past Inveraray and Lochgilphead to take a short bathroom stop at Tarbert, and, with an hour to spare we explored the road down to the ferry crossing over to Arran, finding a few additional birds. The Islay ferry at Kennacraig was on time and headed out into the sea, with us on deck watching Black Guillemots as we departed. We ate our evening meal in the ship's cafeteria before going on deck to see what seabirds might be about. It was cool and windy, but we did find a few Northern Gannets and Razorbills, plus Northern Fulmars following the ship. Travelling up the narrow straights between Jura and Islay past our first groups of Barnacle Geese, we steamed into Port Askaig on Islay by 8pm. We paused briefly on our way to the Port Charlotte Hotel at Bridgend to watch for the dusk display of Eurasian Woodcock, but by now it was cold, windy and threatening rain. No birds showed and we were tired. The welcoming Port Charlotte Hotel beckoned. We succumbed and settled in and made quick plans for tomorrow before retiring for the night.

**Tuesday April 5, Day 3: Islay- Loch Gruinart, Loch Gorm and Machair Bay:** After some horrible weather overnight it turned out to be a pleasantly sunny and dry day. We started with a look into Loch Indaal from the Port Charlotte Hotel where some had found Purple Sandpiper and Arctic Loon before breakfast. We managed to add Razorbill and Red-throated Loon to the day's list. Then up the coast to Bruichladdich, pausing for occasional flocks of roadside Barnacle and Greenland Greater White-fronted Geese looking dandy in the bright sunshine. We popped into the shop and ordered picnic fare, while watching Common Ringed Plovers, Ruddy Turnstones and Eurasian Curlews on the rocky shoreline. We continued on to Loch Gruinart driving up the east side towards Killinallan. Along this route, looking out over the saltmarsh, mudflats and sandbars of the loch, we found displaying Rock Pipits, Eurasian Wigeon, fine paired up Common Shelducks – and of course many hundreds more geese. The rough farmland produced close looks at Skylarks amongst others. We retraced our route back to the RSPB Visitor Centre for a brief bathroom stop before venturing on the road up to Ardnave, running along the west side of Loch Gruinart northwards. We stopped for more geese flocks to look amidst the delightful Barnacle Geese for oddities and eventually rolled up to Ardnave Loch after Bill found us our first Red-billed Choughs on the roof of an old farm building where they were nesting. At Ardnave were Tufted Ducks on the loch, and a short walk produced several Northern Wheatears just in from Africa. All the way this morning we were coming across many boisterous Brown Hares, full of spring antics. We returned down the road passing a dashing Peregrine in the process and ate our picnic back in the Visitor Center. With the sun still shining we popped into the nearby RSPB blind overlooking flooded meadows full of Eurasian Teal, Eurasian Wigeon, nesting Northern Lapwings and other goodies such as the very rare Green-winged Teal which has been resident

here this winter. Of more interest to birders from the USA were Black-tailed Godwits and a single Ruff. Walking back to the car park was the summer's first vibrant and brave little Willow Warbler singing on its arrival from Africa. By now it was mid-afternoon and time to head further round the Rinns of Islay, circumnavigating the freshwater mass of Loch Gorm and on to Machair Bay. Around the loch we tried but failed at finding Willow Grouse but had further fine Northern Harrier sightings. At Machair Bay we admired the wide sandy stretch of Atlantic beach and were about to set off on a hike to look for Twite over the sand dunes when the bird obliged and saved us the effort. A bit of nasal twittering alerted us to a fine little, albeit dull brown Twite happily feeding right in front of our minibus. This accomplished we abandoned the walk and began our drive slowly back towards Port Charlotte, stopping for geese and other bit and pieces en route. On reaching Bruichladdich we were rewarded with good looks at Purple Sandpipers and a very fine 2-3 year old Iceland Gull, close inshore with other gulls (compensating for having no time to go and seek out a reported Ring-billed Gull on the island!). Back at the hotel by 6pm after a very fruitful first day on Islay, we did the bird checklist for 2 days and then I left the group to enjoy a hopefully relaxing evening and a good supper.

**Wednesday April 6, Day 4: Islay – Finlaggan, Mills and Museums, & Portnahaven:** A day of wonderfully indecisive weather: one minute raining (even hailing) and cloudy, the next brilliantly sunny. It went on and off like that all day, but we managed to avoid all the nasty patches by popping in to indoor activities and then getting out and about to see a few birds in the good dry spells. Carol was not feeling great so took the morning off, but joined us after lunch and was contemplating a good evening meal by late afternoon. First this morning was a drive up towards Finlaggan, passing flocks of bright sunlit Barnacle Geese. A call into the River Sorn at the Woollen Mill didn't produce the hoped for White-throated Dipper, but we found a brilliant pair of Gray Wagtails by the bridge. We all wandered down to the tiny islands that are Finlaggan and got back again in mostly good weather. This unassuming place was home to the Lord Of The Isles for 250-300 years between the early 1200's and mid 1400's. Such a small obscure location for such power, extending from the Isle of Man all the way up the west coast of Scotland and the outer islands. It was difficult to imagine the life in those days – after Christianity first came to Scotland and after the Vikings had been routed by Somerled, who's descendants founded the Clan-Donald, or the MacDonald surname as it now known. Is there really a direct link between this place and the monstrous fast-food burger company? If Somerled's son Donald had not taken over, would be eating burgers, equally ghastly, but called Mac...who-knows-what? The visitor center here was open, so we popped in, looked about, used bathrooms and had tea and coffee before returning south to the Woollen Mill. Here began the day's "retail therapy" session – always a good standby in dodgy weather. Gordon Covell, the owner, gave us a fascinating guided tour of this idiosyncratic establishment, describing the art of making and creating tartans and tweeds, many of which are used by royalty and Hollywood film sets. After purchases we concentrated on the productive bird-feeders full of Blue, Great and a few Coal Tits, Chaffinches and Greenfinches, plus a first Eurasian Siskin. The River Sorn finally produced a splendid White-throated Dipper, so our time here was complete. We popped in to the wooded shores of Loch Skerrols briefly, but, despite another fine sunny patch, didn't see a great deal. Our next port of call was Islay House Square with its wonderful array of old buildings, from Dovecotes, and stables to workshops and cottages, now being renovated into pleasant craft outlets and a brand new micro-brewery. We spent a little time at Liz Sykes's Batik studio before driving on to marvel at the vast "white elephant" of Islay House – a relic of the former Victorian glory-days of the landed gentry and their huge Estates. Rather than risk a picnic in today's unpredictable weather, I pre-arranged a lunch of soup and sandwiches at the Croft Kitchen back at Port Charlotte. This allowed us to look in on Carol and persuade her to come

out to play this afternoon. We went just across the road for a visit to the fascinating and eclectic “Museum Of Islay Life”, with exhibits of everything to do with Islay from 5000 years back in the Mesolithic, through the Bronze & Iron Ages, past the hey-days of the Clans and the Hunting Estates right up to the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. To keep the chills away, I reckoned we deserved a brief visit to a nearby distillery, so we zoomed up the road 2 miles to Bruichladdich with its welcoming shop and enticing whiskeys – gratefully sampled and purchased. The WMD - “Whisky of Mass Distinction” and the associated story caused particular interest and amusement. We finished the day with a driving circuit down the Rinns of Islay to Port Wemyss and Portnahaven. We didn’t find that many birds, but hopefully it was of interest to see a new and very picturesque, if windswept part of the island along with the Wave-powered electricity generator. Back to the hotel by 5.15pm for an early supper in preparation for an evening try for Eurasian Woodcock, Barn & Tawny Owls. I picked folks up again just after 8pm and drove to Bridgend where I’d seen all these species easily and quickly at dusk 10 days back. Tonight it was cooler and breezier. We sat in the warmth of the bus exchanging Monty Python jokes for a while until I heard 1-2 brief calls from the Woodcock. We jumped out, played calls, but had no sightings. Consolation came from a passing Barn Owl, which I managed to train the spotlight on as it hunted its way out over the saltmarsh. We moved to another spot where the owls nest and tried tape for both Barn and Tawny, but had no real luck with either – so gave up about 9.30pm.

**Thursday April 7, Day 5: Bowmore, Port Ellen and Kildalton:** An unseasonably cold day due to unusually cold wind from the north. “Looking on the bright side of life” it was mostly dry and sunny today, so we did get out and about, but birded from the warmth of the bus rather more than we have otherwise. There were also indoor diversions. We drove round the top of Loch Indaal, complete with white-caps to Bridgend first, pausing at viewpoints to do some birding. There were birds out there on the mudflats and choppy water and it was pleasing to find a few new and interesting species despite the strong wind. A family of Whooper Swans were scoped first, then a little further on we found small groups of Greater Scaup and Common Eiders in the water, with distant Bar-tailed Godwit on the adjacent shoreline. The Iceland Gull seen yesterday was out there hunkered down and braving the weather, looking wraith like and alone in its cold environment. A little further on as we drove a back road or two before our 11am Distillery Tour at Bowmore, we were delighted to see another pale, creamy-white apparition of a larger Glaucous Gull wafting in the wind out on the fields. Bowmore provided us with a great little tour of the distillery given with much knowledge and good humor by one of the local lassies. Lots was hopefully gleaned about the wonderful world of whisky – finishing off, after following the whole fascinating process through to its final conclusion, by a generous taste of some of the fine single malts that are produced here. From here it was a fairly straight run on to the last part of the island to explore – to Port Ellen and beyond up the dead-end road past the Distilleries, to finish up at Claggain Bay. A very pleasant lunch was taken at Ardbeg Distillery (giving a chance for further purchases and sampling of one of Islay’s more peaty malt whiskeys). Kildalton was our next main port of call, after passing the pretty wooded bays and offshore islands full of basking Harbor Seals. We admired the famous 1200 year-old, beautifully carved Celtic Cross and pondered some fine examples of carved grave slabs from the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> centuries before venturing on all the way to the end of the road at Claggain. Here only one brave soul took up the chance for a hike, while others watched offshore for disappearing Arctic Loons and suddenly appearing Razorbills, European Shags and Black Guillemots. Heading back towards the hotel now by late afternoon, we found a close and delightful couple of European Golden-Plovers in breeding plumage. One final detour in the bright blustery sunlight was to another of Islay’s historical treasures: the impressively stout and extensive Iron Age Fort of Dunosebridge, dating back to c. 3,000 years ago.

**Friday April 8, Day 6: From Islay to the Highlands:** Away directly to the 9.45am ferry at Port Ellen, passing the last flocks of Barnacle and Greater White-fronted Geese. After yesterday's strong winds, it was good to find a fairly steady sea-crossing to Kennacraig, albeit cool with not many birds on the open sea except for the usual Northern Gannets, Northern Fulmars and Black-legged Kittiwakes. Once up the sea loch towards Kennacraig we found a good number of loons, including all three species, plus our first Black Scoters. We stopped off for lunch at Lochgilphead, where I cleaned the salt encrusted minibus so that we could see out of the windows again for our longish drive north in god dry sunny weather through some very fine and scenic countryside. We passed through Oban, up Loch Linnhe pausing briefly at Castle Stalker, made famous for its appearance in the comic film "*Monty Python & The Holy Grail*" (the bit where Frenchmen hurled cows over the battlements at King Arthur!), through Fort William and up to Loch Ness – famous for you know what!! We arrived at Aigas by 5.20pm in time for tea and settling in before a get-together in the lovely Drawing Room of the main house. Before an excellent supper we were given an introductory lecture by Education Officer Brona Doyle on the wildlife, geology and habitats of the Highlands.

**Saturday April 9, Day 7: Aigas – The Black Isle & Strathconnon:** We departed at 9am after a good breakfast towards the Black Isle. First stop was for the Peregrine nest just down the road, but the bird wasn't showing in the cool, grey, drizzly morning. Then along the small coastal road running alongside the north of Beaully Firth and up onto the Black Isle at Munlochy. As soon as we started towards Munlochy itself a pair of aerially displaying Red Kites came into view over some plantation woodland – a very good start indeed, the birds showing off well their languid, long wings, deeply forked tail used as a rudder in flight and the fine coloration of reddish, grey, blond and black. At the overview into Munlochy Bay were many Pink-footed Geese, some far out on the mudflats, others much closer giving us our first reasonable looks at this high Arctic bird in the last week or so of their winter sojourn in sunny Scotland! Nearby a fine and bright male Yellowhammer called his "little bit of bread and no cheeese" song for us, despite it still being unseasonally cool, a little breezy and with intermittent rain. Next call (after loo stops in Fortrose) was westwards to Chanonry Point – a terminal glacial moraine sticking out into the Moray Firth. Here the hoped-for Bottle-nosed Dolphins were leaping and thrashing about, some quite close in. A single dashing Long-tailed Duck passed by only when I was looking, most others having returned to the warmth of the minibus after braving the elements for as long as they could take it while watching a fine pair of summer-plumaged Horned Grebe; a very rare breeding species in Britain, with only a few pairs in Scotland. We continued to the northern side of the Black Isle at Udale Bay, facing the Cromarty Firth. En route we came to a quick halt when our first mixed flock of winter thrushes – Fieldfares and Redwings – appeared on the open farmland fields. We scoped these until just about everyone had gotten good looks, then continued to Udale where we piled into the viewing blind and its welcome shelter. Here were some splendid displaying Common Goldeneyes right in front of us, and with the tide high here, the Pink-footed Geese were pushed up close to us, giving stunning close views in (at last) some quite bright sunnier conditions. Cromarty, with its mothballed Oilrigs was pleasantly calm and when we arrived at the very picturesque and historical town of Cromarty we found a lovely group of 10 or so Long-tailed Ducks – both males and females, with some display going on: a very fine sight indeed as we ate our picnic in the one period of better, dry, calmer weather of the day. So, despite the very "iffy" and cool weather, we'd managed to find just about all the hoped-for birds of this rich region. We set off inland for a completely different scene for a couple of hours until late afternoon; into the rugged hills and glens of the picturesque Strathconnon valley. More Redwings and another Red Kite were found before we drove about 12 miles up

the glen in search of our last bird of the day – Golden Eagle. The steep craggy hillsides, fast-flowing trout river and pasture land in the steep glaciated valley were all a fine sight in the misty weather with the tops sprinkled with powdery snow. After a bit of roadside searching with binoculars along the mass of steep hillsides full of Red Deer, Bill and I spotted an immature Eagle soaring along and breaking the horizon. Everyone piled out of the warm cocoon of the minibus and managed some distant, yet distinctive views of this great raptor.

We'd done well and it was time to turn for home towards Aigas, stopping only to make a proper job of finding the nesting Peregrine. This we did, managing great views of a bird scoped on its nest. Back at Aigas by 5.40pm, we took a break before meeting in the common room where we were joined by well-known local ornithologist Roy Dennis who gave us a fascinating and very pertinent slide talk about his 36 years of expertly re-introducing White-tailed Eagles and Red Kites into Scotland and radio-tagging the migration of Honey-Buzzards from Scotland to Africa. A good supper after that followed by an early departure to bed in anticipation of a 5am departure tomorrow morning.

**Sunday April 8, Day 8: Aigas – Strathspey:** I picked everyone up at their cabin for a 5am pre-dawn start to Strathspey and the RSPB Loch Garten Osprey Centre where we hoped to see the tours #1 bird – Eurasian Capercaillie. Brona, Yvonne and her girls Rachael and Katherine followed us in another vehicle, with all of us arriving at 6am to find the centre already busy with other hopefuls as dawn broke. Although, one of the local volunteer wardens said the bird had not been seen much so far this season on its display ground (and not at all yesterday morning), we were delighted to arrive and find a splendid male strutting about in the boggy clearings in the Caledonian Pine Forest in front of the blind. Although it was some distance away, we managed reasonable scope views and not long afterwards were ushered to the “Forward Hide” for a much closer look. This was a fantastic start to the day, and the quickest and best views I've ever had of Capercaillie at this site. The Osprey in full view perched on a nest just out front of the blind barely got a second glance while this excitement was going on. We had refreshing cups of tea, coffee, hot chocolate and muffins before departing by about 7am the short distance by minibus to view the Black Grouse at their lek. This again turned out well. 4-5 birds flew in to a lek just a few hundred yards away across the moors as we arrived and put on a bit of a show before wandering behind a large clump of birch trees. As it is not good practise to harass the displaying birds we stayed put and listened to their odd warbling call coming from the cover. Then, on the other side of the wide valley slopes I spotted another lek involving 7 or more birds. These males were really strutting their stuff out in the open, even though they were a long way off. It gave everyone a chance to see what these fascinating male get-togethers are all about before the closer lek wandered back into view and gave even better detail. After this truly memorable performance we zipped off to nearby Nethybridge for a very filling cooked breakfast. Yvonne & co. left us at this point, and we went back into the wonderful mature pine forest of Abernethy to wander for an hour with crossbills and Crested tits in mind. Both species showed up – the crossbills only fleetingly for 1-2 of us and assumed to be Red Crossbills, but the Crested Tits did us proud with fine songs and profiles of their distinctive crested, chickadee shapes. We were still well ahead of any time schedule that I had in mind, so we retraced our steps back towards Inverness and Aigas with just 1-2 stops to make. Yvonne had left us a message on the mobile phone putting us on to Bohemian Waxwings at Boat of Garten. Again, it was all too easy! We pulled up in the middle of the village, wandered where we'd been told, then Neva spotted the birds (after the rest of us had missed them completely!), sitting perched up well in a garden tree. This is a scarce, erratic and unpredictable bird for us in UK, so always a pleasant winter surprise when seen. Our luck had a hiccup at my usual Ring Ousel site – no luck despite long scans and playing of call as we sat and watched the shrubby cliffside. We ate our lunch here in what was by now, really quite

pleasant sunny weather. Onwards to the last site – the Farr Road up and over from the Findhorn Valley to Farr. Here Steven called out the bird I'd been hoping for; a nice pair of Red Grouse – the distinctive UK race of Willow Ptarmigan out on some extensive and windswept areas of upland heather moor. Back now to Aigas via a fuel stop in Inverness, reaching the Centre by 4.10pm, with time for everyone to take a break after an already long day before further activities this evening. Sir John Lister Kaye gave a pre-dinner talk about the “Balmorality Epoch” – the link between the Highland Clearances, increase in aristocratic and wealth-related interest in “hunting-shooting-fishing”, conservation and environmental change. He and Lady Lucy joined the group for another lovely supper, then the group nipped the short distance down the road to the newly created Badger-watching hide. Badgers (plus occasional Red Fox and Pine Martens) had been seen fairly regularly here over the last week or so, but tonight, with the weather still windy and cool there was no action.

**Monday April 11, Day 9: Aigas – To the West Coast:** Our last day in the field with one main goal in mind – White-tailed Eagle. The weather was still very changeable. We set out in milder temperatures, but windy with showers and cloud. By the time we reached Gruinard Island on the west coast it was bright and sunny, but windy. On the return we went through dry and windy, through classic “Scotch Mist” into warm dry and sunny, then back to rain and cloud! Anyway, the scenery throughout much of the day was inspiring; large lochs, sea inlets, moor-clad mountains, steep valleys and fast flowing streams in expansive vistas. We reached the west coast and the overview of Gruinard Island (where the eagles breed) by 10.30am. We diligently watched and waited and scanned (whilst enjoying a hot cuppa) for about 90 minutes before deciding we'd given it a good try. A flock of 70 Barnacle Geese along with 50 Greylags feeding in grassy fields in the pretty bays were a welcome sight. A Peregrine flew over, while offshore were Black Guillemot and Northern Gannets. Continuing our journey around a scenic loop of the west coast, we drove through Poolewe and Gairloch before the road turned back eastwards to take us up along the shores of Loch Maree. Here were islands with ancient Caledonian Pine forest remnants and further breeding White-tailed Eagles, giving us a second chance to find this immense bird. We paused at a very fine little lakeside parking, picnic spot (with excellent toilet facilities apparently!) to eat our lunch. Again, another good long search produced no birds – it was simply too windy and cloudy. We returned back through miles further of gorgeous rugged scenery and ever-changing weather to reach Aigas in time for afternoon tea before a walk around the grounds to try for a few “missing species”. Bill had seen a pair of Eurasian Bullfinches pre-breakfast this morning; others had Long-tailed Tits early too. We set out in search of these plus Great Spotted Woodpecker and Eurasian Treecreeper, but again the weather turned and it began to rain lightly until we called it a day an hour later. We did manage to call in great looks at the Treecreeper, but all else evaded us. The Capercaillies in the captive-breeding enclosures were looked at for a while too. After our final supper here at Aigas we popped outside to try and coax in the resident Tawny Owl in the fading light at 9pm. The bird was already hooting, but the wet of the afternoon had put my MD player on the blink. I nipped back for my “spare”, by which time all the call-playing in the world couldn't rustle up a response, verbal or otherwise from the owl.

**Tuesday April 12, Day 10: Returning Homewards:** We left Aigas after breakfast at about 9am. I first dropped Steve and Maggie off at the National Car Rental Office in Inverness where they were hiring a car for their own exploration of the Scottish Highlands for a further few days. The rest of us continued south this morning to Glasgow where everyone was staying in the Holiday Inn at the airport until flights home tomorrow. The weather continued in its classically changeable vein – bright sunshine in one spot, steady rain and cloud in the next, with even a bit of slushy snow over the higher parts of the road over the highlands. It

conveniently turned into a clear sunny spell at the site for Ring Ousel as we were passing, so I stopped to try our luck for a second time. Again nothing doing, but 3 hefty feral goats appeared along with the Mountain Hares while we waited. We were at Glasgow airport by just after 1pm, checked into the hotel, and myself checked onto the late afternoon flight back to Islay – the tour just about completed.

**Postscript:** The weather could have been kinder to us, but we managed to get everywhere we planned, see most of the birds and dodge the worst weather with fortitude. We caught the best of the winter goose flocks and the start of the areas special breeding birds. The Red-billed Choughs, Barnacle and Pink-footed Geese were a centrepiece and a fine spectacle on Islay. The Eurasian Capercaillie, Black Grouse, Crested Tit, Arctic Loon and Red Kites in the Highlands all spectacular in their own way. The scenery of Scotland is the finest in the British Isles and we saw a magnificent cross-section of it in our tour – along with an “interesting” cross-section of weather! There is never enough time in such places to fit everything of interest in, but we diverted to occasional cultural and historical asides at times and had some fascinating and insightful lectures at Aigas. I trust everyone enjoyed this slightly unusual tour and its interesting locations and accommodation. In the checklist that follows “ \* “ means a species seen but not counted on that day; a “ h “ means heard but not seen on that day.

VENT - HEBRIDES AND HIGHLANDS TRIP LIST

	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>Loons</b>	<b>Gaviidae</b>									
1	Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		2	25	4	10	1			
2	Arctic Loon	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		1		1	1			2	
3	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>		2			12				
	<b>Grebes</b>	<b>Podicipedidae</b>									
4	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							1		
5	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>						2			
	<b>Shearwaters &amp; Petrels</b>	<b>Procellariidae</b>									
6	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	4	25	15		5	6			
	<b>Gannets &amp; Boobies</b>	<b>Sulidae</b>									
7	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	2		10		10			4	
	<b>Cormorants</b>	<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>									
8	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	4			2	5				
9	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
	<b>Herons, Egrets &amp; Bitterns</b>	<b>Ardeidae</b>									
10	Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3	1	3	2	4	1	1	
	<b>Ducks, Geese &amp; Swans</b>	<b>Anatidae</b>									
11	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	4	6	2	4	4	8		3	
12	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				4					
13	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		30	30	30	50	30		50	
14	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>						*			
15	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		*	*	*	*				
16	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>					4				
17	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	50	*	*	*	*			70	
18	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	15	*	*	*	15	*			
19	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		*		25		*			
20	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		*		10		10	5		
21	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>		1							
22	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	6	
23	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		10		2		12			
24	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		15							
25	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		8	2				4		
26	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>				50					
27	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	10	10	6	15	20	10		15	
28	Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>					8				
29	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>				1		12	4		
30	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>						10			
31	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	6	*	6	10	10	25		2	
	<b>Osprey</b>	<b>Pandionidae</b>									
32	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>							2		
	<b>Hawks, Eagles &amp; Kites</b>	<b>Accipitridae</b>									
33	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>						3	1		
34	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		3							
35	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			1				1		
36	Eurasian Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	3	8	8	4	4	4	5	4	
37	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>						1			
	<b>Falcons &amp; Caracaras</b>	<b>Falconidae</b>									
38	Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2					2		1
39	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		1							
40	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1				1		1	
	<b>Grouse</b>	<b>Tetraonidae</b>									
41	Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>							2		
42	Eurasian Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>							1		

VENT - HEBRIDES AND HIGHLANDS TRIP LIST

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43	Black Grouse	<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>							12		
	<b>Pheasants &amp; Partridges</b>	<b>Phasianidae</b>									
44	Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		*	*	*	*	*	6	5	5
	<b>Rails, Gallinules &amp; Coots</b>	<b>Rallidae</b>									
45	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1					1		
46	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>							1		
	<b>Oystercatchers</b>	<b>Haematopodidae</b>									
47	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	<b>Plovers &amp; Lapwings</b>	<b>Charadriidae</b>									
48	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		*	25	20	10		10		
49	Eurasian Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		60		2					
50	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	5	15	5	6				1	
	<b>Sandpipers &amp; Allies</b>	<b>Scolopacidae</b>									
51	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			h						
52	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			h						
53	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		3							
54	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>				25					
55	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	10	*	10	20	5	*	2	15	
56	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	*	*	10	*	10	*		2	
57	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>						h			
58	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		6							
59	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>						1			
60	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>		5	5						
61	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		1							
	<b>Gulls</b>	<b>Laridae</b>									
62	Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	
63	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
64	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>				1					
65	Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>		1		1					
66	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
67	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*		10	
68	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
69	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			20		20	10			
	<b>Terns</b>	<b>Sternidae</b>									
70	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>						1			
	<b>Auks, Murres &amp; Puffins</b>	<b>Alcidae</b>									
71	Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>			2		2				
72	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	2	1	25	4	10				
73	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	1			1	1			1	
	<b>Pigeons &amp; Doves</b>	<b>Columbidae</b>									
74	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		*	*	*	*	*			*
75	Common Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>					4	*	5		
76	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	*	4	4			5	6	6	
	<b>Barn Owls</b>	<b>Tytonidae</b>									
77	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			1				1		
	<b>Typical Owls</b>	<b>Strigidae</b>									
78	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>								h	
	<b>Woodpeckers &amp; Allies</b>	<b>Picidae</b>									
79	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>							h		
	<b>Larks</b>	<b>Alaudidae</b>									
80	Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		6	2	4		5			
	<b>Swallows</b>	<b>Hirundinidae</b>									
81	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>								1	

VENT - HEBRIDES AND HIGHLANDS TRIP LIST

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	<b>Wagtails &amp; Pipits</b>	<b>Motacillidae</b>									
82	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	*	*	10	10	5	8	6	8	2
83	Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									
84	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		10	*	*		h	4	*	
85	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	1	4							
	<b>Kinglets</b>	<b>Regulidae</b>									
86	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					h	6	6	4	h
	<b>Wxwings</b>	<b>Bombycillidae</b>									
87	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>							2		
	<b>Dippers</b>	<b>Cinclidae</b>									
88	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			1						
	<b>Wrens</b>	<b>Troglodytidae</b>									
89	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	h	2	1	h		h	h	h	h
	<b>Accentors</b>	<b>Prunellidae</b>									
90	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>						1	1	h	
	<b>Thrushes &amp; Allies</b>	<b>Turdidae</b>									
91	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		*	6	10	4	1	6	5	4
82	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		1	4	6		10			
93	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>						15			
94	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>						40			
95	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2			3		2	2		
	<b>Old World Warblers</b>	<b>Sylviidae</b>									
96	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1					h		
	<b>Old World Flycatchers</b>	<b>Muscicapidae</b>									
97	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			5	2	4	4	2	4	
98	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	2		1						
99	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		8		2					
	<b>Long-tailed Tits</b>	<b>Aegithalidae</b>									
100	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					1		1	1	
	<b>Chickadees &amp; Tits</b>	<b>Paridae</b>									
101	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			2		2	4	5	4	
102	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>							4		
103	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			6		6	6	5	4	2
104	European Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			10		6	10	6	6	4
	<b>Creepers</b>	<b>Certhiidae</b>									
105	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>								1	1
	<b>Crows, Jays &amp; Magpies</b>	<b>Corvidae</b>									
106	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	2								4
107	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
108	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
109	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
110	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2	4	6	2	2	6	6	4
111	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		6							
	<b>Starlings</b>	<b>Sturnidae</b>									
112	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	<b>Old World Sparrows</b>	<b>Passeridae</b>									
113	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	<b>Siskins, Crossbills etc.</b>	<b>Fringillidae</b>									
114	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		5	*	*	5	*	*	*	*
115	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>							2		
116	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		h	15	10	4	6	*	15	5
117	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>							1		
118	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			1			4	4	2	

VENT - HEBRIDES AND HIGHLANDS TRIP LIST

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119	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		2	4						
120	Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>		1							
121	Eurasian Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		6	4						
122	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>								2	
	<b>Buntings &amp; Sparrows</b>	<b>Emberizidae</b>									
123	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>						1			
124	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				3					
	<b>MAMMALS</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>									
	<b>Rabbits &amp; Hares</b>	<b>Leporidae</b>									
	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		*	*	*			5		
	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		*	10	*					
	Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>							3		3
	<b>Squirrels</b>	<b>Sciuridae</b>									
	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>							1		
	<b>Dolphins</b>	<b>Delphinidae</b>									
	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>						8			
	<b>Seals</b>	<b>Phocidae</b>									
	Common (Harbor) Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>		6		20		10			
	Gray (Atlantic) Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>			10					2	
	<b>Deer</b>	<b>Cervidae</b>									
	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	25			10		50			
	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>							2	2	
	Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>									
	<b>Cows, Goats, Sheep etc.</b>	<b>Bovidae</b>									
	Feral Goat	<i>Capra sp.</i>									3