

Rare birds in Guernsey

2012



La Société Guernesiaise
Ornithological Section

Report on rare birds in the Bailiwick of Guernsey in 2012

Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Brecqhou and associated islets

Mark Lawlor and the Bailiwick of Guernsey Rarities Committee

The following records have been submitted to, assessed by and accepted by the Bailiwick of Guernsey Rarities Committee which is organised through the Ornithological Section of La Société Guernesiaise. The members of the committee for 2012 (*M.P.Lawlor, M.A.Guppy, A.J.Bisson, P.Alexander, J.Hooper*) would like to thank all the observers and photographers who sent in details of their rarity observations.



LA
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The systematic list is based on the BOU British List. Although the Committee's area covers Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, there were no records formally submitted from the smaller two islands this year. For each record, the following information is given where available; number of birds, age and sex if known, date and location of first sighting, further locations, whether it was trapped or photographed, the names of the finder(s), and whether it was seen by anyone else (*et al.*). For each species, it states how many previous records there have been from that island (if known) and there is a comment on the birds natural range and migrations. There are also the editor's comments and analysis of sightings in Guernsey.

Cover drawing : Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*, Castel, April 2012 by Mark Lawlor

Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*)

One, 19th October into 2013, Vale Pond, photo, 4th Guernsey record.

Sixteen, 20th October into 2013, Colin Best NR, photo, 5th Guernsey record (*L. Miller, et al.*).

The flock of birds which arrived on the Old Aerodrome in October is unprecedented. The three previous records were 2 in January 1987 and singles which wintered in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. The species continues to increase as a wintering species in Europe, and so we can expect more records in the future.

(Breeds on the Arctic tundra, in Greenland, Iceland and Svalbard, wintering in NW Europe)

L'Eree
February
T. Henry



Pale-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*)

Two, 6th October, Cobo, photo (*M. A. Guppy*).

A brief sighting of this sub-species of Brent Goose, which is a surprisingly rare visitor to Guernsey since there is a regular wintering flock in Jersey.

(Breeds in the Arctic in Greenland and Svalbard, wintering locally in NW Europe.)

M.A.Guppy



Black Brant (*Branta bernicla nigricans*)

One, 23rd December into 2013, Vazon & Perelle, photo, 3rd Guernsey record (D. J. R. Andrews, et al.).

This bird became the third sub-species of Brent Goose to be recorded in the year. One should always be on the lookout for Black Brant when watching Brent Goose flocks, and they tend to stand out quite well due to their darker back and whiter flanks. The difficulty is ruling out a hybrid bird, but this individual appeared to show all expected features, although photographs often made it appear paler than it was in the field.

(Breeds in Arctic America & Siberia, winters on Pacific coasts).

Vazon
D.J.R.Andrews



Catioroc
A.Loaring

**Black-browed Albatross** (*Thalassarche melanophris*)

One, 24th May, at sea c.20 miles West of Guernsey, photo, 1st Guernsey record (S. Evans).

Same, between 20th and 24th June, at sea NW of Alderney, photo (J. Simmonds).

Same, 28th July, off Lihou Island (C. J. Mourant).

Two photos of a large seabird, taken from a boat to the west of Guernsey, were shown to one of the island's birders in late May. Amazingly, the bird was clearly an albatross and it looked quite like a Black-browed Albatross, the species that wanders most often to Europe. Frustratingly, the photos were not clear enough for the identification to be definite (*see next page*), so the bird was originally recorded as albatross sp.

Then, about a month later, a fisherman from England, who was working on his boat at sea off Alderney, took some photos of an albatross feeding around the vessel. It was seen by him over a period of a few days and the photos were good enough to confirm the identification as Black-browed, probably a 3rd-year immature bird. Of course, there is a possibility that this was a second bird, but the likelihood of this is very small and we are presuming these sightings were all of the same individual.

A final sighting was made a month later when the bird was seen passing Lihou Island with Gannets early one morning. It is not unprecedented that an albatross will summer in the northern hemisphere and when they do, they often are seen in the vicinity of Gannet colonies such as the two off Alderney. One was photographed by a fishing boat off Jersey in June 2000.

(Breeds in colonies on islands in the Southern Oceans such as the Falklands, dispersing at sea throughout the southern hemisphere in the non-breeding season. A very rare, but regular, wanderer into the northern hemisphere).

Photos of the albatross seen west of Guernsey in May (S.Evans) :



Photos of the albatross from the fishing boat off Alderney in June (J.Simmonds) :



Great White Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Two, 7th October, La Claire Mare, 3rd Guernsey record (C. J. Mourant).

These birds flew up from the back of the reedbed and were only seen briefly, but their large size and pale, yellow bills were distinctive. They are becoming more and more common in NW Europe with colonies in NW France and even a breeding pair in England. The number of sightings in the UK has increased massively in recent years, so why Great White Egret is still such a big rarity in Guernsey is a mystery.

(Breeding in colonies in wetlands throughout Europe, dispersing in the winter)

Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*)

One, juvenile, 26th September, Vale Pond, photo, 24th Guernsey record (D. Spicer, et al.).

Increasingly regular on the island, they are now expected every year. A lot of our records recently have been of these post-breeding juvenile birds, dispersing from their nesting grounds, probably in nearby France.

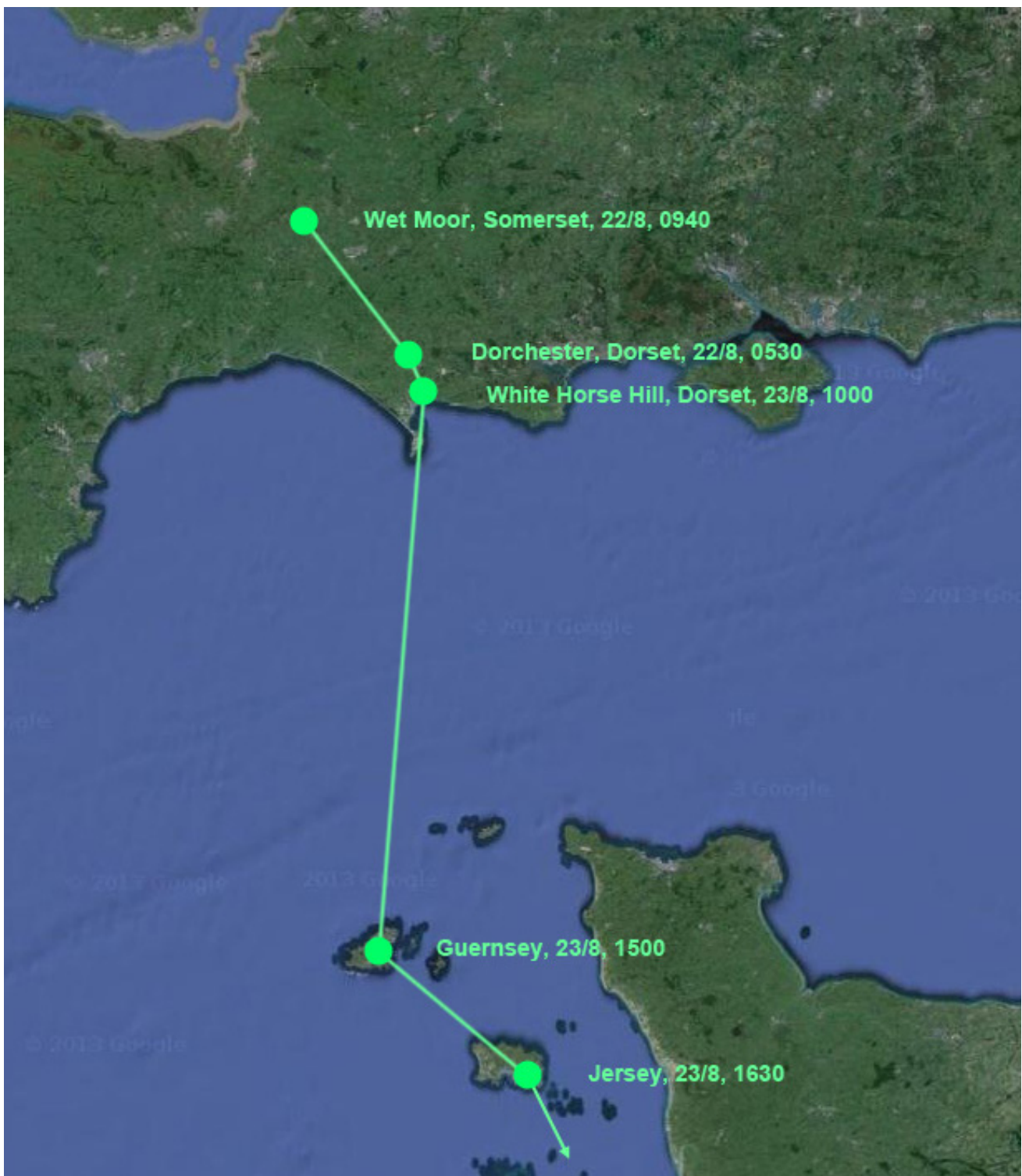
(Summer visitor to central and southern Europe, wintering in sub-Saharan Africa)

White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*)

Four, 23rd August, over Le Friquet, then over Rue de Tertre, Saumarez Park and St. Peter Port town, 10th Guernsey record (R. Cave, et al.).

Apart from the fact that this was the largest flock that has been recorded in Guernsey, the most interesting feature of this sighting was that this distinctive group of four birds had been tracked around the UK all spring. They chose to spend the summer in the Somerset Levels and they were regularly seen there until the morning of 22nd August, when they decided they would migrate south. Late that afternoon they were seen over Dorchester and they must have roosted nearby. The next day, mid-morning, they were seen flying over White Horse Hill, a little further south and, once they had gained enough height, they set off across the Channel, probably arriving here on Guernsey early afternoon. This is quite a long sea crossing for such a large species. The flock was last seen over St. Peter Port town centre before drifting off to Jersey on their way back to France. The map below shows the route taken by these birds, and illustrates that Portland Bill in Dorset is probably the take off point for quite a lot of the birds that arrive here on the island each autumn.

(Summer visitor, breeding in southern and central Europe and, less-commonly, throughout France, wintering mainly in Africa)



Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)

One, 26th May, over Pleinmont, 7th Guernsey record (P. W. Atkinson, et al.).

A brief sighting of a bird circling with Buzzards and a Marsh Harrier over Pezeries Bay, seen by birders searching for a Greenish Warbler.

(Breeds in central and southern Europe, including France, wintering in tropical Africa)

Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*)

One, 22nd to 27th September, St. Andrews Reservoir and elsewhere in southern part of island, 11th Guernsey record.

Red Kite used to be mostly a winter visitor, with the first eight records being between November and February. The last three birds however, have all been in migration periods. Perhaps this is due to the recent increase in the UK population, with birds leaving Britain in the autumn and crossing the Channel to winter in France and elsewhere.

(Resident and partial migrant in C and S Europe, including France and UK (where mainly reintroduced))

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

One, 3rd to 6th September, Colin Best NR, L'Eree, photo, 21st Guernsey record.

The chart below shows that Pectoral Sandpiper has quite an irregular pattern of occurrence here, with long gaps between clusters of sightings. There have been multiple sightings in more than half of the years it has been recorded, so if one bird is discovered on the island, it is worth searching for another. This is probably because the arrival of this species is dependent on suitable weather conditions sweeping it across the Atlantic.

(Breeds in Arctic North America and Eastern Siberia. A long distance migrant, wintering in South America.)

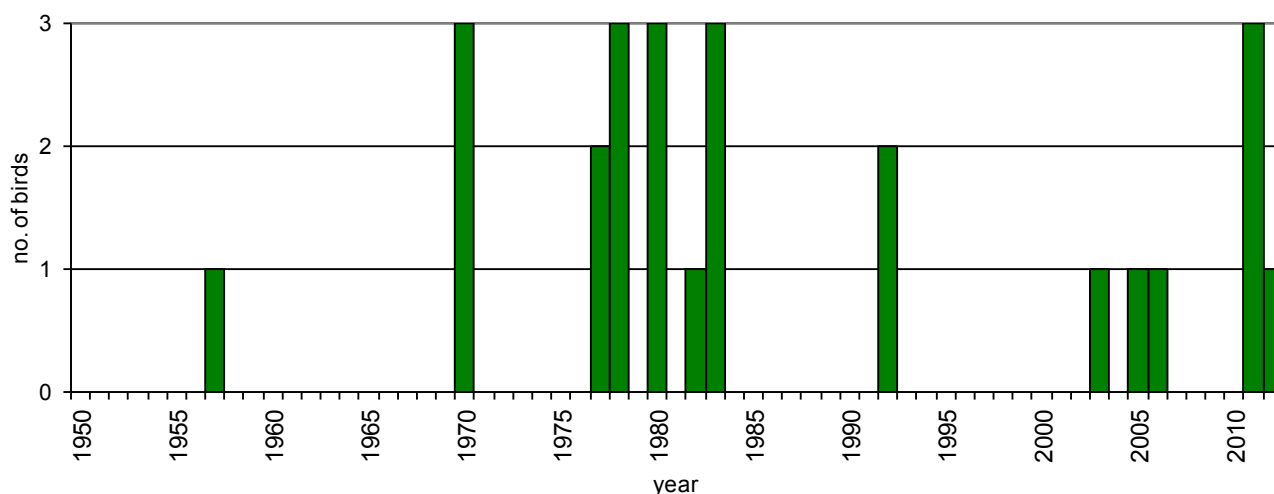


Chart to show the number of Pectoral Sandpipers arriving in Guernsey per year.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

One, 3rd September, Lihou Island, 2nd Guernsey record (J. Hooper).

Unfortunately, this extreme vagrant from North America was only seen by a single observer. It was disturbed from the grass on the very top of Lihou Island when it flew off, giving a distinctive call. It landed on the very top of a rocky outcrop on Lihoumel, which is unusual behaviour for a wader, but typical of Upland Sandpiper. It then flew back onto the grassy area of the main island, then again took flight and was last seen flying towards the beach. Many other local birders dashed across the causeway, but the bird could not be relocated. This was a very early record, with most sightings of this species in Europe being later in the autumn, but it did arrive the same day as the Pectoral Sandpiper. The one previous record for the island was in 1988.

(Breeds in the grasslands of North America. A long-distance migrant, wintering in South America.)

Long-tailed Skua (*Stercorarius longicaudus*)

One, juvenile, 2nd September, Jaonneuse Point, 8th Guernsey record (J. M. Medland, W. R. Turner).

One, juvenile, 17th September, Jaonneuse Point, 9th Guernsey record (J. Hooper).

One, juvenile, 29th September, Jaonneuse Point, 10th Guernsey record (J. M. Medland, W. R. Turner, M. Hooper, J. Hooper).

These three birds were the first sightings of this species since 2001 and a reward for many hours spent seawatching. In the seas to the north-west of Guernsey the species will be a regular migrant in small numbers, but to see them from land depends on weather conditions, both locally and further afield.

(Breeds in the Arctic tundra, winters in the southern oceans.)

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)

One, third-winter, 6th January to 3rd February, Grandes Havres area, photo, 17th Guernsey record (M. Hooper, et al.).

One, first-winter, 29th January, near Marais Nord, 18th Guernsey record (P. K. Veron, C. J. Mourant).

(Breeds in the high Arctic and winters further south in Northern Europe.)

Grandes Havres
January
V. Froome



Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*)

One, first-winter, 2nd January to 21st May, Chouet and L'Ancrese area, photo, 20th Guernsey record (P. K. Veron, et al.).

This bird stayed in the area for an exceptionally long time, much longer than any previous Iceland Gulls. At the end of its stay, the bird's plumage had faded to a ghostly white.

(Breeds in the high Arctic of Greenland and Canada. Winters further south, mainly in Northern Europe.)

L'Ancrese
April
A. Loaring



Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*)

One, 12th May, Pleinmont, photo, 18th Guernsey record (R. Le Feuvre).

One, 19th to 23rd May, Pleinmont, 19th Guernsey record (J. Hooper, et al.).

Two birds is the minimum number recorded, as the second record may have involved more than one bird. The chart shows the arrival weeks of all the Bee-eater sightings, rather than the total number of birds. Despite two very early, old records from April, Bee-eaters appear to be arriving earlier on average than they used to.

(Summer visitor to the Mediterranean region of Europe, with decreasing numbers breeding to Northern France)

■ 1986-2005 ■ 2006-2013

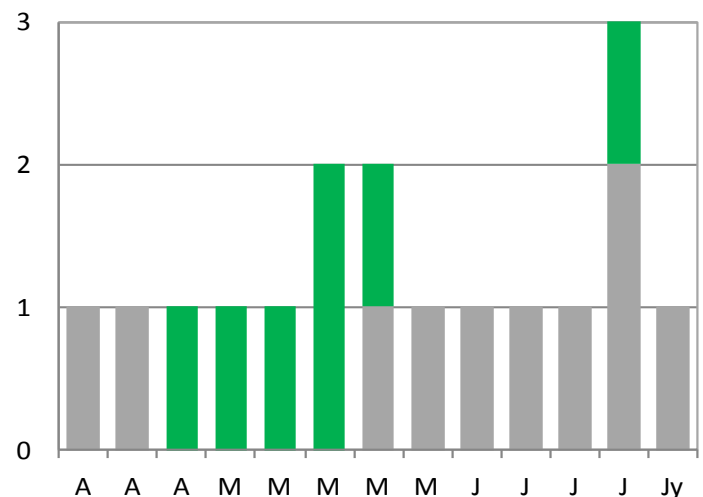


Chart to show the arrival dates of Bee-eaters seen in Guernsey in Spring

Red-rumped Swallow (*Cecropis daurica*)

One, 4th to 10th April, Fort Saumarez & L'Eree, moving to the Grande Mare area, photo, 5th Guernsey record (*L. Thomson, R. J. Murphy, et al.*).

Presumed same, 28th April to 2nd May, Grande Mare area (*M. A. Guppy, C. J. Mourant, M. P. Lawlor, et al.*).

This was the first 'twitchable' Red-rumped Swallow for many years and so was exceptionally popular with the island's birders. Although the comment above indicates that both these sightings were of the same bird, this is not necessarily the case, since there was a ten-day gap between the records. If it was a second bird then, coincidentally, it chose the exact same set of fields to feed over and behave in just the same way as the previous bird. Photographs were inconclusive and the rarities committee felt that they could not be certain that they were different birds.

(Breeds in southern Europe, wintering in Africa.)



M.A.Guppy



C.Bale



C.Bale

Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*)

One, singing male, 26th May, Pezeries Bay, Pleinmont, photo & sound recording, 2nd Guernsey record (M. A. Guppy, et al.).

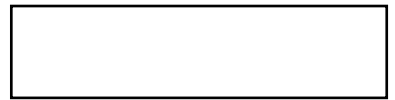
This very elusive individual was found singing in trees along the road above Pezeries Bay in the morning but it did not show itself very often. After an hour or so of fleeting views, it eventually disappeared from view and was never seen again. Luckily both a photo and a sound recording were made to document its very short stay. The only other previous Guernsey record of the species was also a singing male in June 1996.

(Breeds in north-eastern Europe, wintering in India.)

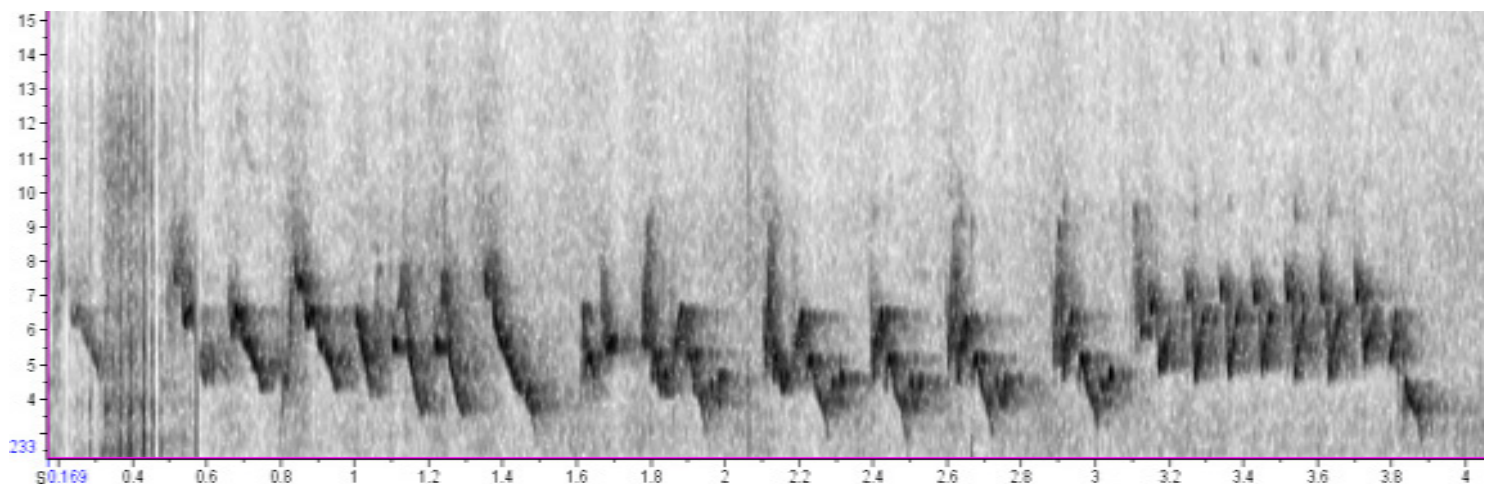
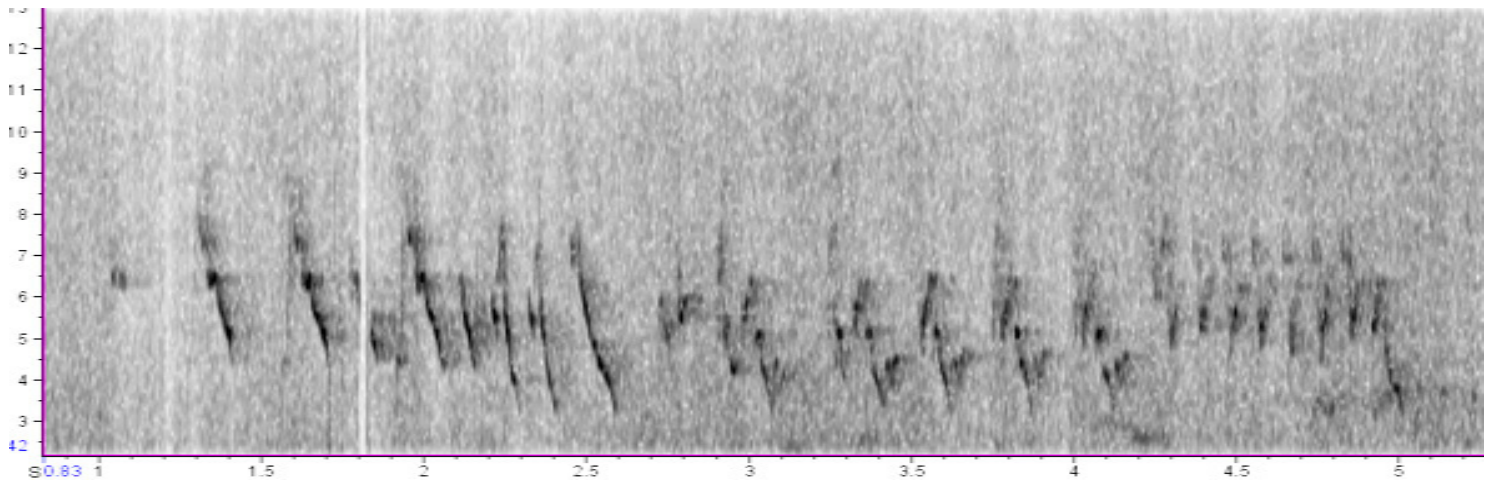


Sound recordings:

(click inside the boxes below to hear the clips)



(Below : spectrograms of the Greenish Warbler song - MPLawlor)



Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*)

Up to ten, 28th November to 11th December, St. Jacques, St. Peter Port, photo, 12th Guernsey record (*S. Tomlin, et. al.*).

Two, 29th November, Longue Rue House, St. Martins, photo, 13th Guernsey record (*R. Galsworthy*).

There was an early influx of Waxwings into the United Kingdom this winter, a few of which reached the island. Not since 1965 have we had so many of these beautiful birds present at once. The exact number of birds which made up the first flock was unknown, but the St. Jacques residents estimated that as many as ten could be seen at any one time. One of these birds hit a window and was taken into care, but it seemed to recover and was released back into the wild.

(Breeding in Northern Scandinavia and Russia, usually moving further south in the winter. A very irruptive species, reliant on food availability, it will occasionally move into Western Europe in big numbers.)



St. Jacques
A.Loaring



St. Jacques
M.P.Lawlor

Rose-coloured Starling (*Sturnus roseus*)

One, juvenile, 2nd to 5th September, Jaonneuse, photo, 35th Guernsey record (*RSPB Group, et. al.*).

The good run of records continues, with now 28 birds seen in just 16 years.

(Breeds in the Steppes and open country of western Asia. Juveniles often disperse west in Europe in autumn)



M A Guppy

Desert Wheatear (*Oenanthe deserti*)

One, female, 1st to 15th December, Vazon, photo, 5th Guernsey record (*D. Scott, et. al.*)

With records of Desert Wheatear two years in a row, and now five birds in total, it may appear that Desert Wheatear is a regular vagrant. However it is still a very rare bird in north-western Europe - we have just been very lucky on this island. Also as is typical of the species, this bird could be watched at very close range, often walking towards the local photographers.

(Breeds in the deserts of central Asia, Arabia, the Middle East and North Africa. Mainly a short-distant migrant, but the easterly populations are more migratory.)



A Gidney



C.Bale

Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)

One, 12th & 13th October, Vau de Monel, Pleinmont, photo, 19th Guernsey record.

One, 27th to 29th October, lcart, photo, 20th Guernsey record.

There has been a dearth of records of this species in recent years, with these birds being the first sightings in seven years. Comparing with records elsewhere, one would expect Red-breasted Flycatchers to be much more regular - perhaps they disappear into the heavily-wooded south coast valleys.

(Summer visitor to Eastern Europe, wintering in Asia)



Vau de Monel
R.Carre



Vau de Monel
A.Loaring



Icart
C.Bale

Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*)

One, 2011 to 11th February, perhaps the same, 1st December to 2013, Fort le Crocq & Vazon, photo, 21st Guernsey record.

Five, 20th October, Rue des Hougues, 22nd Guernsey record (*W. R. Turner, M. A. Guppy*).

Due to the increase in records of Water Pipit on the island, the committee have decided to remove it from the list of species requiring a description for acceptance. In early 2013, there have been even more sightings and Water Pipit can now be classed as a rare but regular winter visitor, and a rare early spring and late autumn migrant. However, observers are reminded that the species can be difficult to identify and caution should be applied before reporting this species.

(Breeds in alpine central Europe, dispersing to winter in lowland areas of Europe)



Vazon, Feb
C.Bale

CATEGORY D : This category is for species that may have arrived in Guernsey under their own steam from a wild population, but the likelihood of the bird originating from a captive source is very high. It is mainly for species that are very commonly kept in captivity and often escape into the wild.

Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*)

One, 26th June until 2013, L'Eree and elsewhere, photo (A. J. Bisson, et al.).

The long stay of this bird strongly supports a feral origin rather than a wild visitor. However, the situation in Europe where the species is increasing as a feral breeder, may mean that the species becomes a more regular visitor.

(Breeds in South-eastern Europe, Asia and North Africa, wandering nomadically in the non-breeding season)

Mandarin (*Aix galericulata*)

One, female, 28th to 30th April, Grande Mare, photo (A. J. Bisson, et al.).

A short-staying bird and a good candidate as a visitor from a 'wild' feral population but, as last year, the escape likelihood is too high to give it the benefit of the doubt. Also, the bird was not especially wary.

(Originally from the Far East, feral populations breed in Southern England and elsewhere in Europe)



M.P. Lawlor

SCARCE SPECIES : Below is a list of other rare sightings in Guernsey in 2012. The species below occur too regularly to be classed as official rarities, and are generally labelled “scarcities”. Since these species are not official rarities, no formal report form has had to be completed, and no assessment has taken place by the Rarities Committee. So, since these records are “unchecked” they are listed with the assumption of correct identification by the observer, and the proviso that a few may be in error. A few reports of birds are not included due to circumstances indicating a high likelihood of error.

Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

2, Colin Best NR/Claire Mare, 8th to 12th October.
5, past Jaonneuse Pt, 6th November.

Garganey (*Anas querquedula*)

1, Claire Mare, 1st April.

Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)

1 fem, Claire Mare, 4th February to 19th March.

Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

1 fem, Grandes Havres, 1st to 3rd December.

Goosander (*Mergus merganser*)

Up to 5 males, L'Eree area, 8th and 9th February.
1 fem, Fort le Crocq, 10th February.
1, Fort le Marchant, 25th October.

Black-necked Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

1, Belle Greve Bay, 4th to 16th January.
1, Perelle, 16th & 17th January.
1/2, Perelle, 9th to 11th February.
1, Portelet, 18th March.

Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*)

1, Claire Mare, 4th to 8th February.
1, Marais Nord, 11th February.
1, Grande Mare, 9th April.
1, Grande Mare, 22nd December.

Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)

1, over Belle Greve Bay, 22nd September.
2, L'Eree & Fort le Crocq, 9th to 13th October.

Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)

1, Reservoir, 23rd April.
1, Sous L'Eglise, 24th April.
1, Les Prevosts Rd., 27th April.
1, Reservoir, 17th May.
1, Pleinmont/Petit Bot, 26th May.
1, Baubigny, 28th May.
1, Airport, 29th May.
1 juv, Claire Mare and elsewhere, 7th to 14th October.

Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

1, Bon Port, 12th January.
1, Le Vauquiedor, 23rd March.
1, Pleinmont, 2nd May.
1, Rue des Hougues/Jerboung/Mt Herault, 19th to 26th August.
1, Rue des Hougues/Jerboung, 21st to 27th October.

Pochard
Claire Mare
C.Bale



Spoonbills
L'Eree
V.Froome



Hen Harrier
Pleinmont, May
C.Bale



Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

- 1, Bon Port, 12th April.
- 1, Catiaroc, 17th May.
- 1, Pleinmont, 26th August.
- 1, Pleinmont, 15th September.

Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)

- 1, Pulias, 7th March.
- 1, L'Eree Bay, 26th October.

Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*)

- 1, L'Eree, 16th to 18th March.
- 1, L'Eree, 24th March.
- 1, Vale Pond, 27th March.
- 2, L'Eree, 1st April.
- 1, L'Eree/Claire Mare, 19th to 22nd April.
- 2, L'Eree, 30th April.
- 1, Jaonneuse Bay, 3rd May.
- 1, L'Eree, 5th May.

Dotterel (*Charadrius morinellus*)

- 1, Pleinmont, 3rd May.
- 1, Mont Herault, 21st September.
- 1, Rue des Hougues, 7th October.

Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

- 1, Fort le Crocq, 10th & 11th February.
- 1, L'Eree, 28th to 30th April.
- 2, L'Eree/Vazon, 5th & 6th September.
- 1, L'Eree, 23rd September.
- 1, Vazon, 23rd & 24th September.
- 1, L'Eree, 7th October.

Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*)

- 1, Claire Mare, 19th & 20th August.
- 1, Vazon, 21st September.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

- 1, Vazon, 23rd September.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

- 2, L'Eree, 1st to 3rd September.
- 2, L'Eree, 23rd September.
- 1, L'Eree, 7th to 12th October.

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*)

- 1, Vale Pond/L'Eree, 12th to 18th March.
- 2, private site, 2nd May.
- 1, Vale Pond, 16th to 20th May.
- 1, Vale Pond/L'Eree, 13th to 20th July.
- 2, Perelle, 13th September.
- 2, L'Eree, 5th to 12th October.

Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*)

- 1, L'Eree, 23rd to 24th September.

Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)

- 1, Claire Mare, 18th May.
- 2, Claire Mare, 3rd to 5th June.
- 1, Claire Mare, 18th to 15th August.

Avocet
Pulias
R.A.Ferbrache



Little Ringed Plover
Jaonneuse
C.Bale



Dotterel
Mont Herault
A.Gidney



Wood Sandpiper
Claire Mare, Aug
A.Loaring



Grey Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

1, L'Eree, 24th September.

Pomarine Skua (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

1, Fort Doyle, 28th August.
1, Jaonneuse, 11th September.
1, Jaonneuse, 27th December.

Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*)

2, Platte Fougere, 22nd January.
1, Jaonneuse, 7th December.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

1, Pelagic trip to waters NW of island, 16th September.

Black Tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*)

1, Fort Doyle, 28th August.
1, Jaonneuse, 16th September.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

1, Bordeaux/La Moye Rd, 24th & 27th February.
1, L'Ancrese, 10th March.
1, La Ramee, 15th May.

Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)

1, Lihou Headland, 20th to 23rd August.
1, Herm, 10th September.
1, Pleinmont, 13th September.
1, Belle Elizabeth, 22nd September.
1, Pulias, 24th September.
1, Fort Doyle, 19th to 22nd October.
1, Pleinmont, 23rd October.
1, Chouet, 11th to 14th November.

Woodlark (*Lullula arborea*)

1, Pleinmont, 13th March.
2, Pleinmont/Mont Herault, 19th to 21st October.
6, Rue des Hougues, 7th to 29th November
1, Pleinmont, 9th November.

Richard's Pipit (*Anthus richardi*)

1, Fort Doyle, 30th September.
1, Fort le Marchant, 22nd October.

Blue-headed Wagtail (*Motacilla flava flava*)

1, Claire Mare, 25th May.
1, Claire Mare, 3rd June.
1, Claire Mare, 10th June.

Cetti's Warbler (*Cettia cetti*)

Up to 2 singing males, Grand Pre, on and off all year.

Melodious Warbler (*Hippolais polyglotta*)

1, Fort Saumarez, 29th & 30th August.
1, Pleinmont, 7th September.

Dartford Warbler (*Sylvia undata*)

1, Pleinmont, 14th January to 19th March.

Wryneck
Ft Doyle
M.Cunningham



Woodlark
Rue des Hougues
A.Loaring



Melodious Warbler
Ft Saumarez
M.Cunningham



Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*)

- 3, Pleinmont, 1st May.
- 2, Pleinmont, 8th May.
- 1, Pleinmont, 12th May.
- 1, Fort le Marchant, 21st May.
- 1, Pleinmont, 25th May
- 1, Fort le Crocq, 26th May.

Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*)

- 1, Marais Nord, 1st January to 6th April.
- 1, La Planque, Forest, 10th October.
- 1+, Trinity/Vau de Monel, 11th to 14th October.
- 1, Mount Row, SPP, 13th October.
- 1, Heritage Walk, 15th October.

Wood Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*)

- 1, Pleinmont, 25th April.
- 1, Saumarez Park, 30th April to 1st May.
- 1, St. Peters Church, 4th to 7th May.
- 1, Marais Nord, 6th May.
- 1, Fort Saumarez, 20th August.
- 1, Herm, 10th September.
- 1, Pleinmont, 12th October.

Coal Tit (*Periparus ater*)

- 1, Le Vauquiedor, 4th February.
- 1, Pleinmont, 18th October.
- 1, Icart, 28th October.
- 2, Saints, 29th October.
- 3, Heritage Walk, 6th November.
- 1, Marais Nord, 14th November.
- 1, Candie Gardens, 1st December.

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*)

- 1, Herm, 11th May.
- 2, Pleinmont, 13th May.
- 1, Talbot Valley, 14th May.

Serin (*Serinus serinus*)

- 1, Lihou Headland, 30th April.

Lesser Redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*)

- 1, Le Varclin, 19th May.
 - 1, Pleinmont, 14th October.
 - 1, Pleinmont, 20th October.
 - 1, Perelle, 29th November.
 - 2, Rue des Hougues, 18th November
- (NB all Redpolls presumed 'Lesser' unless thought otherwise)

Common Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)

- 3, Brock Rd, St. Sampsons, 9th August.
- Up to 4, Pleinmont, 10th to 12th August.
- 2, Rue des Hougues, 20th August.
- 2, Fort Saumarez, 1st September.
- Up to 5, Pleinmont, 4th to 7th September.
- 2, Saumarez Park, 6th to 10th November.
- 1, Pleinmont, 9th November.

Lapland Bunting (*Calcarius lapponicus*)

- 2+, Mont Herault/Pleinmont, 21st to 27th October.
- 1, Pleinmont, 9th November.
- 1, Rue des Hougues, 18th November.

Snow Bunting (*Acanthis cabaret*)

- 1, Castle Cornet, 13th October.
- 1, Fort Hommet, 18th to 23rd October.
- 1, Fort Doyle, 19th October.
- 1, Fort le Marchant, 22nd to 29th October.

Ortolan Bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*)

- 1, Mont Herault, 22nd September.

Yellow-browed Warbler
Marais Nord, March
C.Bale



Snow Bunting
Fort le Marchant
T.Henry

