

Rare Birds in Guernsey



2019

La Société Guernesiaise - Ornithological Section

Report on rare birds in Guernsey in 2019

The islands of Guernsey, Herm, Jethou, Lihou 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 (BGRC) which is organised through the Ornithological Section of La Société Guernesiaise. The members of the committee for 2019 (M.P.Lawlor, A.P.Loaring, C.J.Mourant, B.G.Wells, M.C.Simmons, J.Horton, P.K.Veron, L.Higgins) would like to thank all the observers and photographers who sent in details of their rarity observations.



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The systematic list is based on the BOU British List. Although the BGRC's area covers the whole of the Bailiwick, this report focuses on the rare bird sightings from Guernsey. However, the accepted records from Alderney and Sark are also included for completeness and interest. For each record, the following information is given where available; number of birds, age and sex if known, dates, 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 Guernsey records there have been (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 for some species. Many thanks to all the photographers who have allowed their photos to appear in this report : A. Stoaling, W. Turner, A. Loaring, D. Carre, R. Ferbrache, M. Guppy, D. Andrews, D. Scott, A. Bott, M. Cunningham, A. Marquis.

Cover picture : Pallid Harrier (*Circus macrourus*) by Rod Ferbrache

Pale-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota*

Four, 2 adults & 2 juveniles, 29th & 30th October, Colin Best NR, L'Eree, photo (A. J. Bisson, et. al.).

One, juvenile, 3rd to 6th December, Colin Best NR, L'Eree, photo (W. R. Turner).

With five records in the last eight years, this sub-species is showing signs of increasing. The birds never stay very long on Guernsey and usually depart within a few days, likely relocating to their usual wintering grounds in Jersey and France. The birds that appear here do not tend to mix with the local flocks of dark-bellied birds, keeping themselves apart.

(Breeds in Arctic Canada, Greenland & Svalbard, wintering in north-western Europe)



Oct - AStoaling



Dec - WRTurner

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

One, 11th to 19th May, Gallotin Quarry, then Grande Mare, then Colin Best NR, L'Eree, photo (M. A. Guppy, et. al.) - 6th Guernsey record.

Half of the six island records have been in the last five years, so we should expect the species to become a regular visitor.

(Introduced American species, breeding throughout northern Europe)



Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*

One, 21st May, off Pulias, photo (J. Northrop)

A brief sighting of a single bird snapped with a phone camera in the late spring. As with the previous species, records appear to be increasing, with seven sightings in the last decade.

(A common resident species throughout the UK and Northern and Central Europe)



Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*

One, adult, 14th November, Colin Best NR, L'Eree, photo (P. & J. Vaudin, et. al.) - 12th Guernsey record.

One, adult, 11th December to 2020, Colin Best NR, L'Eree, photo - 13th Guernsey record.

Continuing the excellent run of form, there were two Whooper Swans seen late in the year. The first was uncharacteristically short-staying and was a one-day treat. The second bird decided to spend the winter in the L'Eree area. This bird was distinctive as it had a great deal of brown staining on the head, neck and body. This is often picked up when feeding amongst iron-rich mineral deposits in their Icelandic breeding grounds prior to autumn migration.

(A common breeding species throughout the far north of Europe, wintering in large flocks in north-western Europe)



Nov - AP Loring

Fans of large wildfowl have had a bonanza in recent years with increases in records of Canada Goose, Mute and Whooper Swan. The chart below shows the yearly arrivals (not individuals) of these species. Both Mute Swan and Canada Goose are more 'feral' species and maybe expanding their breeding range southerly and westerly. Whooper Swan is a proper winter visitor to western Europe and any reasons for an increase in local records are unclear.

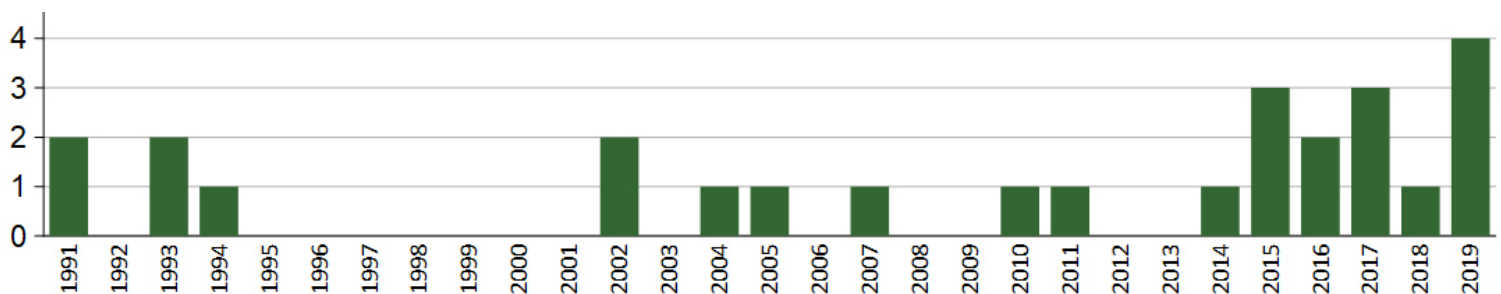


Figure 1 : Records of Mute Swan, Whooper Swan and Canada Goose in Guernsey by year



Dec - APLoading



Dec - AStoaling



Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*

One, female, 3rd December to 2020, Vazon, photo (M. P. Lawlor, et. al.) - 15th Guernsey record.

This female bird was very elusive during its time here, being reported on just nine dates during December. This may be because it seemed to prefer to come into the bay at low tides when it was rather distant. This was the first seen along the west coast for about 25 years with all the previous five records being off the northern coast between Pembroke and Chouet.

(Breeds in the Arctic, wintering in the seas of northern Europe. Usually very uncommon in the English Channel)

Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris borealis*

One, 15th August, west past Jaonneuse Headland (W. R. Turner, C. I. Massey, V. E. Froome) - 11th Guernsey record.

One, 16th August, west past Jaonneuse Headland (K. Childs) - 12th Guernsey record.

Since these sightings were less than 24 hours apart, there is the possibility that the same bird may have been involved, travelling round a feeding circuit as many local shearwaters do. However if the weather conditions brought one Cory's Shearwater passing close by the island then it is just as likely that a second bird did the same thing the next day. As either could be the case we will treat them as separate records. Although many of our early Cory's Shearwater sightings were late in the autumn, mid-August now seems to be the best time to see this species here, with five out of the last eight records being between the 10th and 16th August.

(Breeds mainly on East Atlantic islands, often wandering north after breeding, but winters in South Atlantic.)

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

One, 27th October, L'Eree, also south of the Reservoir, 5th to 10th November, Rue des Hougues, St. Andrews, 11th November, Vale Pond, 29th December until 2020, photo - 3rd Guernsey record.

With gaps between sightings, there is a good chance that there may have been at least two birds involved in these records but it was impossible to be certain from inspecting the photos available. However, from experience with this species when they last wintered here in 2017-18, birds are quite able to hide in random fields for many days or weeks without being seen, so it would not be a surprise to find that the same wandering bird was involved in all sightings. Since this species has been readily available for the last three years, it is worth remembering that Glossy Ibises have only appeared on the island on three occasions ever.

(Breeds in colonies throughout southern Europe. Wanders widely in the non-breeding season.)



DCarre



AStoaling

Great White Egret *Ardea alba*

Two, 15th September, Vale Pond, photo (J. Ingrouille, et. al.) - 9th Guernsey record.

With seven records in the last eight years, this species looks set to be a regular visitor. These two birds appeared in the evening at Vale Pond and were showing well before suddenly disappearing about an hour later. Why Great White Egret only makes fleeting visits to the island is a mystery, but at least these two birds were available to be seen by those quick off the mark.

(Breeds in colonies in wetlands throughout Europe, increasing in NW Europe. Partial migrant, with many birds moving further south.)



AStoaling



MPLawlor

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*

One, second-year male, 9th September, Pleinmont, later at the Airport, photo (R. A. Ferbrache, *et. al.*) - 1st Guernsey record.

Appearing on top of Pleinmont headland late-morning, this bird was not only the first record for Guernsey but also a magnificent looking specimen. It was quite elusive but did keep appearing in the area for the next few hours until early afternoon at least. Later in the afternoon there was a very brief sighting of it passing the airport as it moved on to continue its migration. Pallid Harrier was always an incredibly rare bird in western Europe but over the last couple of decades it has been seen in ever-increasing numbers, and it has even started to breed in the west in small numbers. If this pattern continues, then it may not be too long before we get a second record of this exciting bird of prey.

(Breeds in eastern Europe & Asia, expanding westwards at present into central & western Europe. Winters in Africa.)



WRTurner



WRTurner



DScott



RAFerbrache



RAFerbrache

Crane *Grus grus*

Two, adults, 29th & 30th October, Rocquaine and L'Eree, photo (*M. Hooper, et. al.*) - 9th Guernsey record.

With nine years since the previous record, these birds were welcome arrivals. They were seen very late in the evening drifting in over Rocquaine Bay but fortunately they were relocated the next morning and showed well for a few hours before continuing on their way. Nearly all the Cranes seen on the island have been first located in the far west, between Pleinmont and Perelle. Multiple birds are more likely than singles, with only three of the nine records being of solitary individuals, and some of the early records were of double-figure flocks. The chart below shows that there are really three times of the year when Cranes are seen: spring migrants around April time, autumn migrants in late October and early November, and later arrivals in December. In November, almost all the western flyway Cranes congregate in a staging area in eastern France, currently over 250,000 birds, before most of these move on further south for the rest of the winter. So the double pattern in autumn fits this perfectly, with Cranes arriving from the east overshooting in late October, then birds being displaced, perhaps due to bad weather, when they depart during December.

(Breeds in northern Europe, migrating to southern Europe and Africa to winter.)

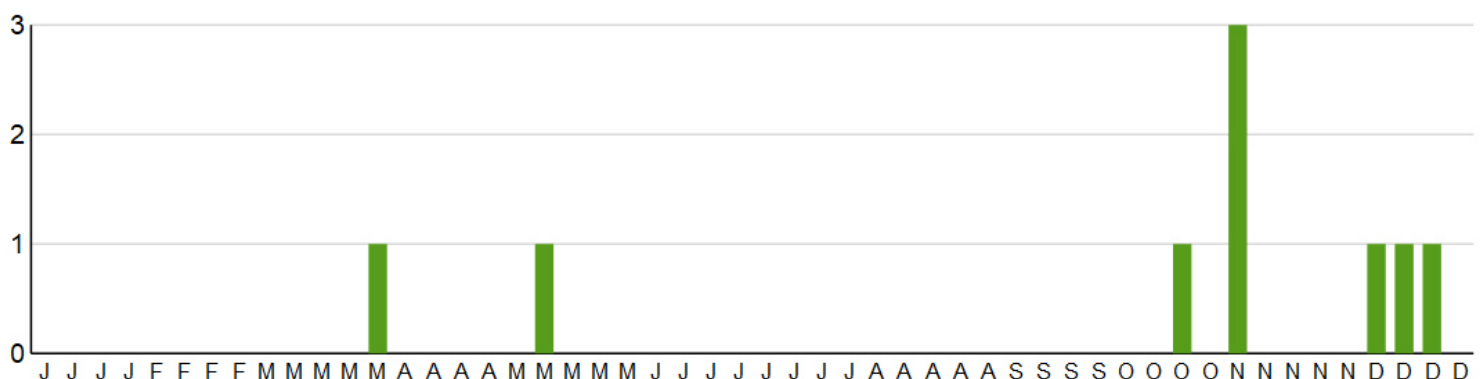


Figure 2 : Records of Crane in Guernsey by week of the year



Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

One, 2nd to 7th April, Vale Pond, photo.

Of course, since the species was added to the rarity list in 2015 it has started to become regular again. This is the third bird seen in five years, and the first seen in spring for a while.

(Breeds in the taiga and tundra of northern Europe, migrating to winter in Africa and south Asia)



APLoaring

Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*

One, 18th May, Claire Mare, photo -
10th Guernsey record.

There seems to be a regular pattern shown by the rarer waders in Guernsey - long periods with no records at all, followed by a cluster of a few records in just a few years. Temminck's Stint, Kentish Plover, Pectoral and Buff-breasted Sandpiper have all seemed to follow this pattern. This bird was the third record in the last five years after just one record in the previous nineteen.

(Breeds in wetlands in the far north of Europe, migrating to winter in Africa)



APLoaring

Royal Tern *Thalasseus maximus*

One, third-winter, returning individual, 16th January to 26th April, L'Ancrese Bay then various locations, photo.

One, fourth-winter, same returning individual, 15th December to 2020, Rocquaine Bay, then various locations, photo.

When it did not appear in the second half of 2019, our famous rarity looked like it was not going to return for its third winter. However, it suddenly appeared, fishing in L'Ancrese Bay in mid-January. It then spent three months or so around the island's waters before departing late in the spring. Unlike last summer, when it was tracked around the UK, there was only a single sighting of the bird elsewhere - at the Hayle Estuary on 3rd June. The Royal Tern was almost in full adult plumage when it arrived back for its fourth winter, appearing on the rocks below the Imperial in mid-December, staying well into 2020. One can sometimes get a little blasé about very long-staying rarities, but this bird is always magnificent when seen.

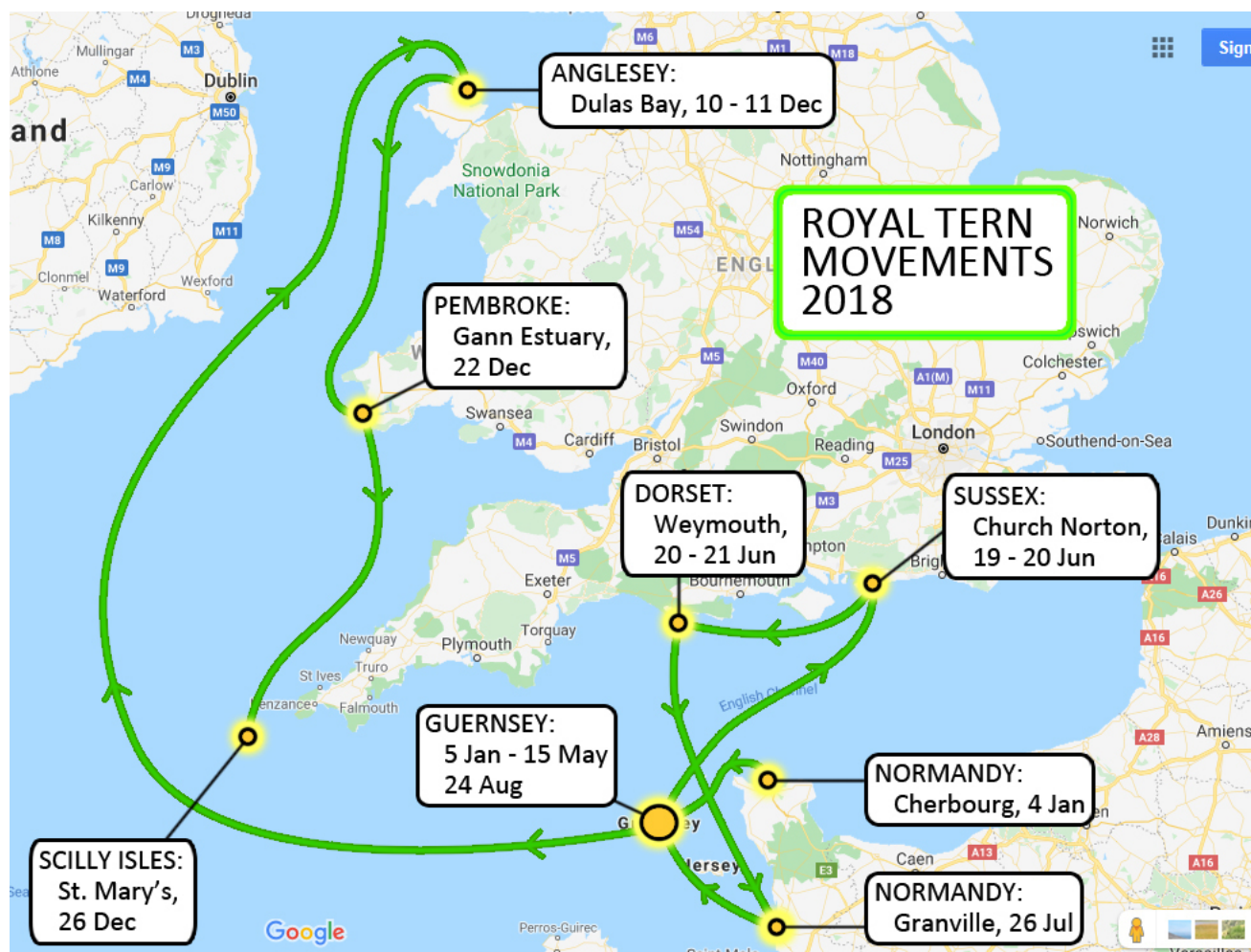
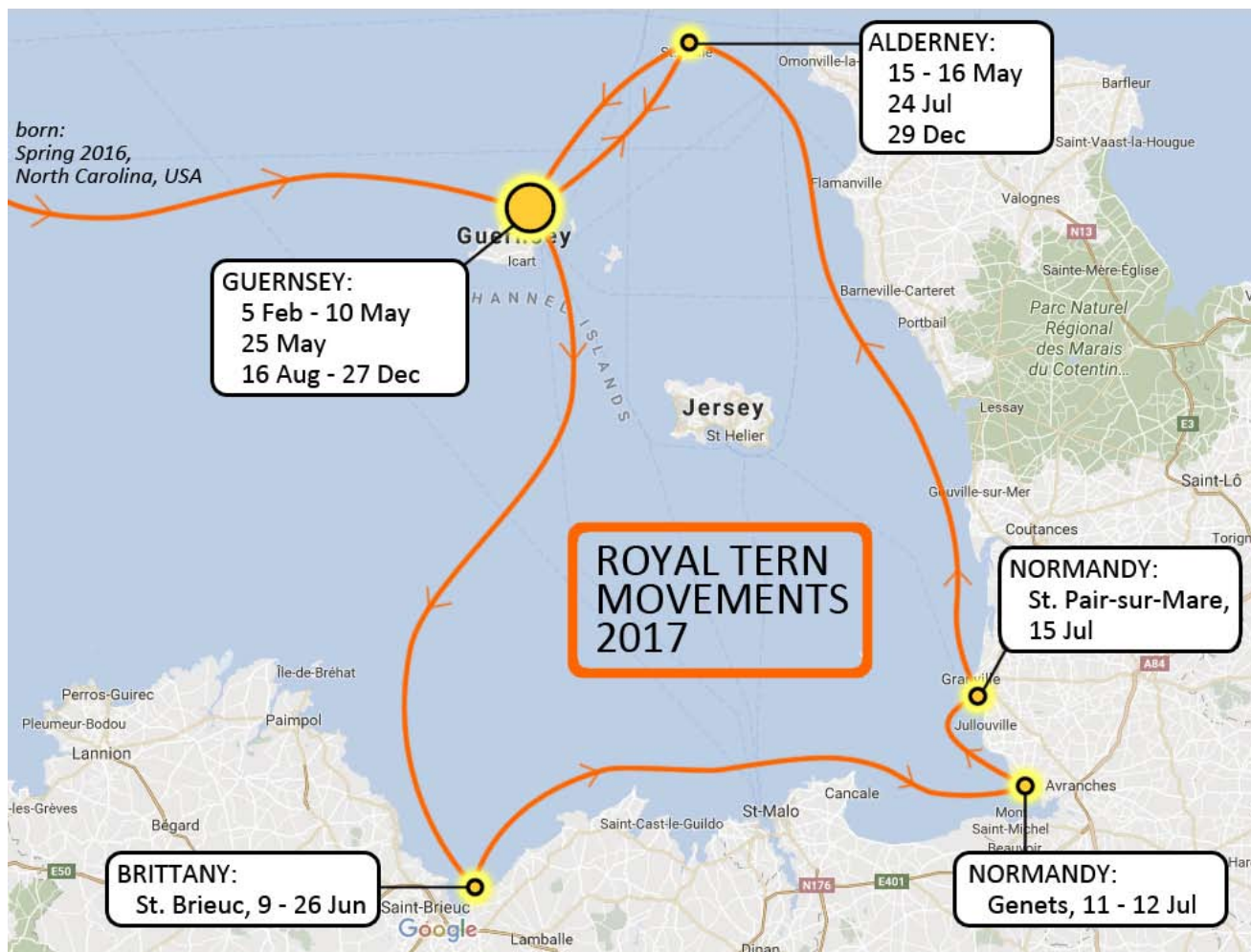
(Breeds along the East coast of North America, wintering slightly further south)

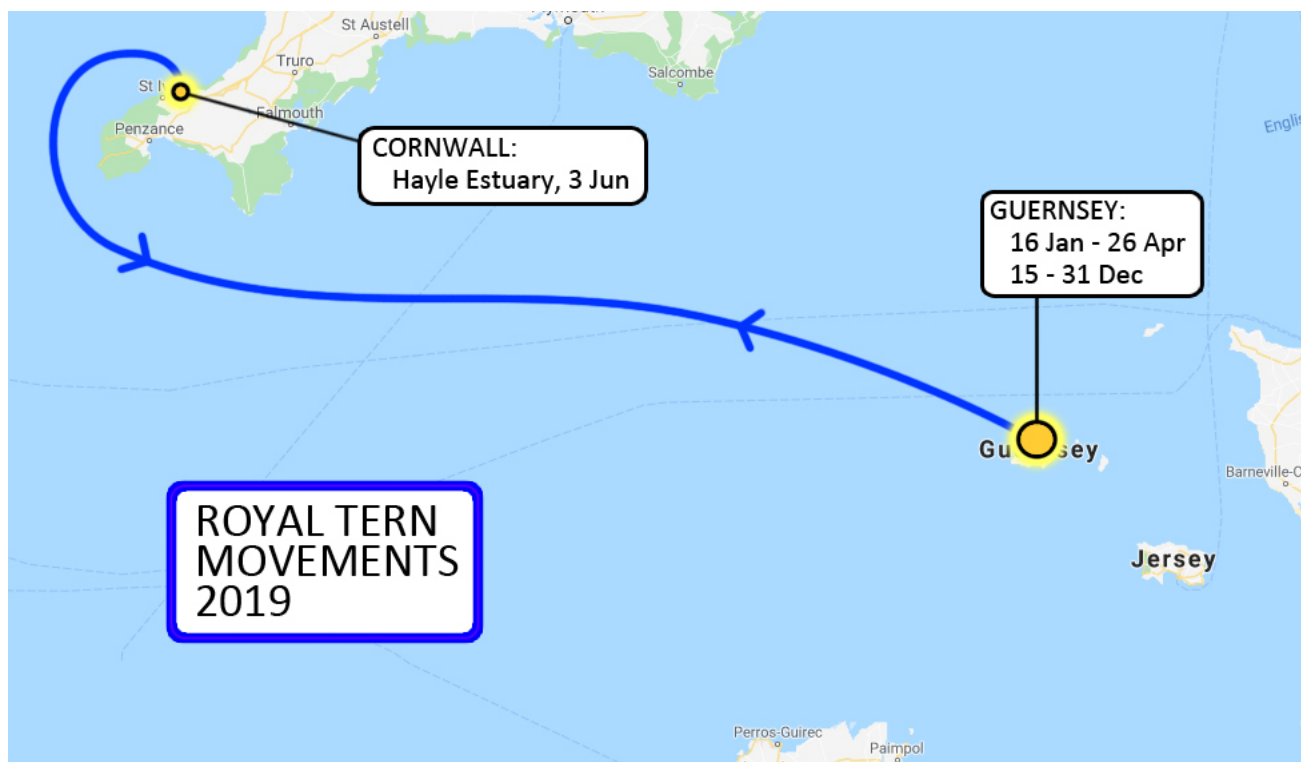


Jan - RAFerbrache



Dec - AStoaling





Figures 3 to 5 : Observed movements of the Royal Tern since it arrived in Guernsey

Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus*

One, probably sub-adult, 6th October, west past Jaonneuse (*W. R. Turner, K. Childs, V. E. Froome*) - 14th Guernsey record.

The last three records of Long-tailed Skua have all been in the five-day period between 2nd and 6th October. However, it is difficult to say that this is the best time of year for the species as records are dependent on the vagaries of the weather.

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

The charts below show some data about the “Big 5” of seawatching - Cory’s and Great Shearwater, Leach’s Petrel, Sabine’s Gull and Long-tailed Skua. Of course, there are rarer species to be found whilst seawatching, but these species are the rarities that are regular enough to be searched for. The data only includes sightings from proper seawatches off Chouet/Jaonneuse in autumn, starting from 1990.

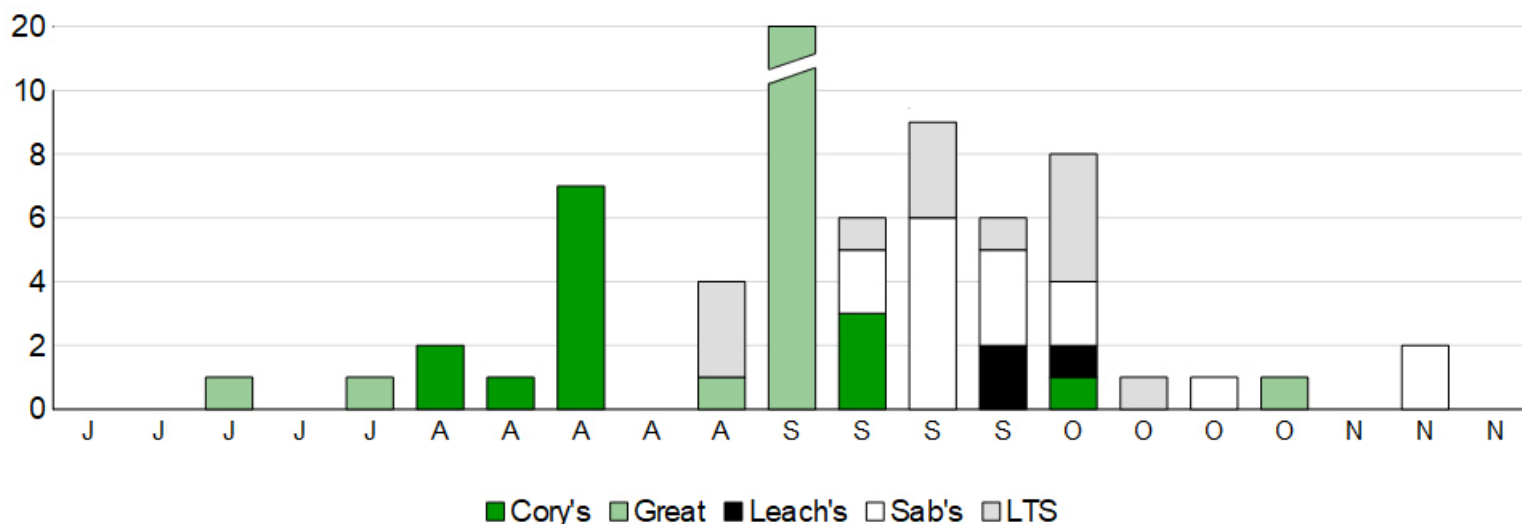


Figure 6 : Records by week of the “Big 5” seawatching targets from Jaonneuse/Chouet from 1990

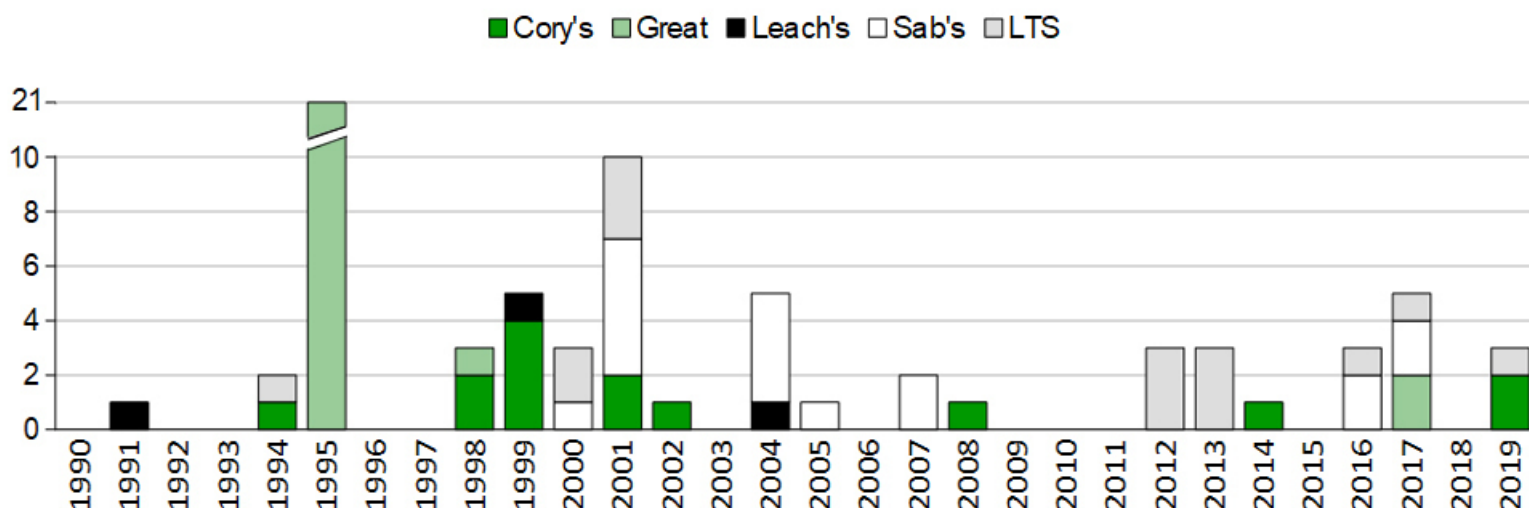


Figure 7 : Records by year of the "Big 5" seawatching targets from Jaonneuse/Chouet from 1990

The data shows that early seawatches are mainly to look for rare shearwaters and the biggest variety occurs between late August and early October. Late on in the autumn, even though seawatching may have large numbers, the likelihood of these five species goes down a lot. The peak years for seawatching were probably between 1998 and 2001, but there are many years with either none or just one of these species recorded. Of course, if the winds are not very suitable in a particular year then the birds are less likely to get close enough to shore, and even if they do, there is less chance of anyone being there to see them. Leach's Petrel is the species which is most under-recorded and has not been seen for a quite a while.

Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*

One, singing male, 31st May, Le Bigard, sound recorded (*S. Brouard*)

An unusual bird was heard singing at dusk at the edge of a garden near the south cliffs on the last day of May. The homeowner managed a recording of the sound and published the video on social media, where it was identified as a Nightjar, the first confirmed Guernsey record of this species since 1997. Unfortunately the bird was not present the next evening and was a one-night-wonder, probably stopping on migration briefly before continuing on to the UK. This species was once a more regular visitor but declines elsewhere have resulted in fewer sightings. There were at least six records in the 80s but since 1987 this bird is only the second sighting, the previous being one which was present at Jerbourg for four days between 4th and 7th May 1997. Perhaps the next Nightjar may be more forthcoming.

(Breeds uncommonly throughout Europe, winters in Africa.)

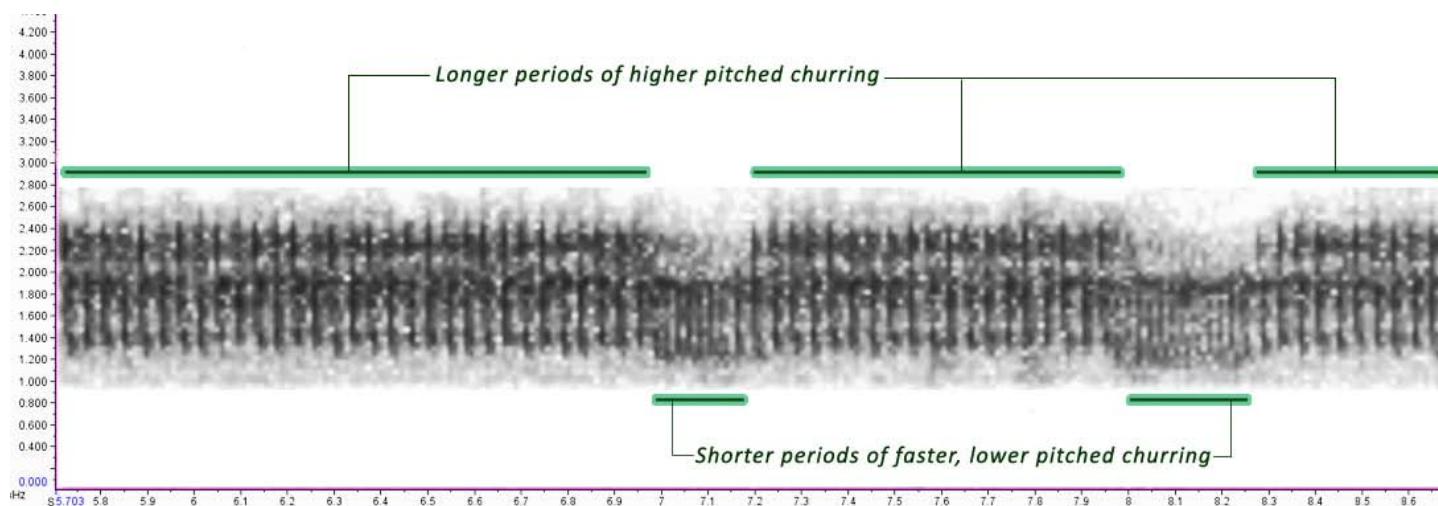


Figure 8 : Spectrogram of the Nightjar song at Le Bigard in May

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*

One, 8th September, Pleinmont/Mont Herault, photo (M. A. Guppy) - 1st Guernsey record.

A very brief sighting of this bird as it perched atop bushes just east of the scramble track in the evening. Luckily the bird was photographed and the identification could be confirmed. Despite extensive searching, the bird could not be found the next day. The species used to be a very rare visitor to western Europe but records have increased in recent years and Booted Warbler should be looked for during any easterly airflow in autumn. It was a predicted addition to the Guernsey List and hopefully the next example will stay a little longer.

(Breeds in far eastern Europe and Asia, winters in India.)



Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita tristis*

One, 1st November, Portelet (W. R. Turner)

A bird was seen which unfortunately did not call, but showed all the physical characteristics of this race of Chiffchaff.

(Breeds in northern Russia, wintering mainly in India)

Fan-tailed Warbler *Cisticola juncidis*

Two, 24th to 28th August, Pleinmont, photo (D. J. R. Andrews, M. P. Lawlor, W. R. Turner, et. al.)
- 5th Guernsey record - (three seen on 25th August).

These birds appeared on the headland during a morning of south-easterlies and favoured the Société crop fields. It was a morning of birds arriving from the continent and they shared the same fields with two Ortolan Buntings. They were often seen flying high overhead calling and then dropping down into the tall vegetation. On the second morning a third bird was reported with them but only very briefly). These are the first birds to be recorded on the island since the famous breeding pair in 2009. After that record we were all set for a full colonisation but nothing happened. With the regular sightings on Alderney in recent years, perhaps Fan-tailed Warblers may soon get a foothold on Guernsey.

(Breeds in southern Europe, extending range northwards in the west and now breeds on Channel coasts.)





Grey-headed Wagtail *Motacilla flava thunbergi*

One, male, 2nd to 3rd May, Pulias, photo (M. P. Lawlor, et. al.) - 2nd Guernsey record.

This bird spent two days feeding on the beach by Pulias Pond amongst the fly-ridden piles of vraic washed onto shore. It was present with other Yellow and White Wagtails, including a Blue-headed Wagtail on occasion. This is only the second accepted record of this northern race for Guernsey, the first being one also on 2nd May at Claire Mare in 2010. This bird did have some features, such as a short eye stripe and a paler cap in some photos, which may indicate that it was from the southern part of the range and so probably had some Blue-headed 'flava' influence. However, the plumage was within variations of 'thunbergi' with a green-spotted necklace and it looked very dark capped in the field.

(Breeds in forest swamps of Scandinavia and northern Russia, winters in Africa.)



RAFerbrache



Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*

One, 10th April, Pleinmont/Mont Herault, photo (R. A. Ferbrache, et. al.).

A bright spring bird was present in a ploughed field east of the scramble track for a single day but showed very well. This species was added to the rarities list in 2015 after a quick decline in records. There had been 25 birds seen in the 1980s but this has dropped to just four birds in the last decade. Spring records are unusual with most sightings being of young birds in autumn.

(Breeds in central and southern Europe but declining, winters in Africa)





Hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

One, 12th May, Rue des Gains, St. Peters (W. R. Turner) - 41st Guernsey record.

One, 25th October, Valniquets, Pleinmont (M. A. Guppy, W. R. Turner) - 42nd Guernsey record.

It looks like the wintering flock of Hawfinches at the Foulon in 2017-18 was just a one-off, since none were seen there during the next winter. These two migrants were typically very brief. Although the species can turn up at any time of year, the spring bird looks like the first island record for May.

(Resident breeder throughout Europe, with northern birds wandering further south in autumn and winter)

Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus*

One, female, 8th April to 10th November, Pleinmont (W. R. Turner, et. al.).

One, male, 9th April, Le Bigard (H. Rowe) - relocated to Pleinmont, 14th April to 10th November, paired with above female, producing one juvenile, present until 19th October.

(Resident breeder in western and southern Europe, uncommon in SW England and a few pairs present in Jersey)



male - ABott



female - MPLawlor

The local ornithological event of 2019 was probably the first breeding of Cirl Bunting for Guernsey. Despite the species being quite common in nearby France, increasing in SW England and also breeding in small numbers in Jersey, the species has never looked likely to gain a foothold here. The last record was back in 2008 (although a bunting sp last October was quite likely a Cirl) and during the previous few decades Cirl Buntings were only very sporadic. During the mid-1970s there was an influx into Guernsey with flocks of up to 10 birds seen, mainly in winter and spring between 1976 and 1979.

The male bird which was singing at Le Bigard was unfortunately very brief and everyone was disappointed that they missed out. The female which was found the day before however was much more obliging once it had settled and showed really well. When a male bird was discovered singing near the female almost a week later, it was another surprise and a third bird of the spring was presumed. However, when photographs were analysed, there were some distinctive plumage features which matched up and we are almost certain that the Bigard bird had moved west along the coast to find its mate.

Once they had paired up, the Cirl Buntings could be quite secretive and it was hoped that they may be breeding in the scrub at Pleinmont. There are only six sightings on the database for May and June for these birds. It is difficult to say exactly when was the first sighting of the young bird since it was quite similar to the female, but it was some time in July. This seems quite a late date for breeding, so perhaps a first attempt failed and this was a second.

Even with increased observer coverage on the headland in the autumn the birds were rarely reported, although they became more visible in October. 19th October was the last date that all three birds were recorded and the juvenile was not seen thereafter. The adult birds stayed around until 10th November when the male was singing in some fine weather. It was hoped that the birds would overwinter and try again next year but alas this was not to be the case.



Juvenile - WRTurner

Alderney

Below is a list of the rare birds submitted to, and accepted by, the Bailiwick Rarities Committee from the island of Alderney in 2019. For more details of these Alderney birds, please contact the Observatory or visit their website.

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*

One, over Barrackmaster's Lane, 13th April (*J. England*).

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*

One, immature, Longis Pond, 25th August.

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Singles recorded on 8th April, 15th April, and 23rd April. Black Kite is probably best described as a scarce migrant rather than a rarity in Alderney nowadays.

Crane *Grus grus*

Two, Essex Hill, 28th October (*J. Horton*).

Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*

One, Longis, 27th April.

Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio*

One, juv/1st-w, trapped, Longis, 1st September (*J. Horton, L. Benson*).

Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*

One, Mannez Garenne, 30th April to 3rd May (*J. England, et. al.*).

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

One, trapped, Mannez Quarry, 18th November (*J. Horton, et. al.*).

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*

One, Whitegates, 20th September (*J. Horton, et. al.*)

Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*

One, trapped, Mannez Quarry, 5th October (*J. Horton, M. & N. Shaw*).

Fan-tailed Warbler *Cisticola juncidis*

A few present on the island from 28th April at least. May be in the process of colonisation.

Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia*

One, trapped, Longis, 1st May (*J. Horton, et. al.*).

Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*

One, Mannez green waste site, 16th April (*J. England, et. al.*).

Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*

One, male, trapped, Longis, 27th May (*J. England, J. Horton*).

Additional record from 2018

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*

One, Houme Herbe, 16th October 2018 (*J. Hart*).

Sark

Below is a list of the rare birds submitted to, and accepted by, the Bailiwick Rarities Committee from the island of Sark in 2019. For more details of these Sark birds, please search for the "Sark Bird Sightings" Facebook group.

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*

One, on sea near harbour, 23rd June (R. Seager).

Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*

One calling, Le Manoir, 20th to 30th April.

Scarce species in Guernsey

Below is a list of other rare sightings in Guernsey in 2019. The species below occur too regularly to be classified as official rarities, and are generally labelled "scarcities". Some years, a scarce species may occur in higher-than-usual numbers and will be missing from this section (for practical reasons). 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, as these records are 'unchecked' they are listed with the assumption of correct identification by the observer, and the proviso that an error may have been made on occasion. A handful of reported scarcities have been omitted from this list as it was judged that there was a high likelihood of a mistake being made. Some may be the same bird moving between locations.

Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*)

4 (2 pr), Rue des Bergers. Grande Mare, 22nd Mar to 25th Apr (one pair to 15th April only).

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

2 (pr), Claire Mare, 2nd to 4th Nov.

Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

1 (m), L'Eree, Claire Mare, Perelle, 2018 to 19th Mar.

Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)

1 (f), Claire Mare, 9th to 24th Apr.

4 (3m 1f), Claire Mare, 15th May.

1 (m), Vale Pond, 31st Dec.

Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

1 (f/i), W past Jaonneuse, 2nd Oct.

2 (f/i), W past Chouet, 4th Oct.

1 (f/i), W past Chouet, 13th Nov.

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*)

1, Belle Greve Bay, 1st to 6th Jan.

1, L'Eree, 4th Jan.

1, L'Eree, 23rd to 25th Feb.

1, Rousse, 8th Mar.

2, L'Eree, 23rd Apr.

Black-necked Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

1, Rocquaine Bay, 21st to 30nd Nov.



Pochard - Apr - APLoaring

BNGrebe - WRTurner

Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)

1 (imm), Claire Mare, all year.
(1, over Pulfias & Jaonneuse, 20th Nov was perhaps new)

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Up to 7, various sites in centre of island, 2018 to 23rd Apr.
2, Reservoir area and nearby, 5th to 10th Nov.
3, Les Grantez area, 10th to 17th Dec.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

1, Le Gouffre, 11th Apr.
1, Pleinmont, 14th Sep.
1, Mont Herault, 1st Nov.

Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)

1, Pleinmont/Les Tielles, 25th May.
1, Pleinmont/Little Russell, 6th to 12th Jul.
1, Rue Des Hougues (C.)/Pleinmont, 9th to 14th Sep.
1, Courtil de Bas, 5th Oct.

Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

1 (f/i), Prevote, 14th Sep.
1 (juv m), Claire Mare, 26th Oct to 3rd Nov.
1 (f/i), Rue des Hougues (SA), 22nd Nov.
1 (f/i), Les Laurens (T.), 23rd Dec.

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*)

1, Claire Mare, 2nd Jan.
1, Grande Mare, 19th to 22nd Jul.
1, Claire Mare, 1st Aug.

Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

3, off Jaonneuse, 25th Aug.
16, L'Eree, 30th Aug - (probably same flock also seen off St. Martins Point).
2, L'Eree Shingle Bank, 2nd to 10th Sep.
1, Lihou Causeway, 26th Nov.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

1, Colin Best NR, 2nd & 3rd Apr.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

2, L'Eree, 26th Aug.

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)

1-3, QE2 Marina, 9th & 13th Jan.
2, Jaonneuse, 15th Mar.
1, Jaonneuse, 1st Sep.
1-2, Jaonneuse, 21st to 24th Nov.

Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*)

2, L'Eree, 31st Jul.
1, L'Eree, 23rd Aug.



Honey Buzzard - Rocquaine - Sep - WRTurner



Purple Sandpiper - Jaonneuse - Mar - APLoging



Knot - L'Eree - MAGuppy



Garganey - APLoaring



Hen Harrier - Claire Mare - AStoaling

Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)

1, Colin Best NR, 18th Apr.

Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*)

1 (ad), past Jaonneuse, 5th Oct.

Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*)

2, past Jaonneuse, 6th Oct.

1 (j), L'Eree Shingle Bank, 4th Oct.

Pomarine Skua (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

1, past Jaonneuse, 26th Aug.

2, past Chouet, 28th Aug.

1, past Jaonneuse, 1st Sep.

3, past Jaonneuse, 2nd Sep.

2, past Jaonneuse, 5th Sep.

3, past Jaonneuse, 6th Sep.

2, past Jaonneuse, 7th Sep.

2, past Jaonneuse, 2nd Oct.

1, past Jaonneuse, 6th Oct.

2, past Jaonneuse, 5th Nov.



Little Tern - L'Eree - APLoading



Little Tern - L'Eree - AStoaling

Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*)

1, Rue Tonnelles, 2nd & 3rd May.
1-2, private garden, Castel, 14th to 21st May.
1-2, Pleinmont, 17th to 20th May.
1, Rue des Fontanelles, 22nd May.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

1, Mont Herault, 23rd & 24th Feb.
1, Fort Hommet, 20th Oct.
1-3, Pleinmont, 26th to 31st Oct.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

1, Rue de la Ronde Cheminee, 7th Mar.
1, La Villette (SM), 14th Apr.
1, Herm, 9th Jun.

Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)

1, Bordeaux, 22nd to 25th Aug.
1, Claire Mare, 22nd to 23rd Aug.
1, Pleinmont, 28th Aug to 1st Sep.
4, Herm, 29th Aug.
1, Pulias, 1st to 4th Sep.
1, La Blanche Carriere orchard, 9th Nov.

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*)

1 singing, private garden, St. Peters, 12th May.
1 singing, near Camp du Roi, 13th May.
1 singing, Fauxquets Valley, 15th to 18th May.

Coal Tit (*Periparus ater*)

1, Saumarez Park, 4th Jan.
1, Havilland Hall, 5th Jan.

Wood Warbler (*Tringa glareola*)

1, Ruelle de la Generotte, 5th May.

Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*)

1, Corbiere, 14th Sep.
1, Pleinmont, 20th Oct.
1, Le Guet, 22nd Oct.
1, Pleinmont, 28th Oct.

Melodious Warbler (*Hippolais polyglotta*)

1, Pleinmont, 21st to 29th Aug.
1, Jerbourg, 14th Sep.

Dartford Warbler (*Sylvia undata*)

1, Pleinmont, 28th Aug.

Blue-headed Wagtail (*Motacilla flava flava*)

1, Pleinmont, 30th Apr to 1st May.
1, Pulias, 3rd May.



Short-eared Owl - Pleinmont - DCarre



Hoopoe - Villette - MCunningham



Wryneck - Pulias - RAferbrache

Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*)

1, L'Eree/Fort le Crocq/Vazon, 2018 to 24th Mar.

Common Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)

20+, over Pleinmont, 20th Jul.

10+, over Les Beaucamps, 12th Jul.

1, over Rue de la Vallee, 24th Aug.

Serin (*Serinus serinus*)

1, Rue des Gains (T.), 6th to 17th May.

1, Pleinmont, 7th to 11th May.

1, Pleinmont, 22nd Oct.

Ortolan Bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*)

2, Pleinmont, 24th Aug.

Lapland Bunting (*Calcarius lapponicus*)

1, Pleinmont, 17th Sep.

1-2, Colin Best NR, 19th to 24th Sep.

1, Pleinmont, 31st Oct.

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

2, Grandes Rocques, 5th Oct.

1, Pulias, 16th to 23rd Oct.

1, Salerie, 20th Oct.

5-6, Pembroke, 26th to 31st Oct.

6, Pleinmont, 6th to 8th Nov.

2, Pleinmont, 17th & 18th Nov.

2, Pembroke, 20th Nov.



Lapland Bunting - CBNR - AMarquis



Snow Bunting - Pulias - AStoaling



Serin - Rue des Gains - DCarre



Ring Ouzel - Mt Herault - ASloaling



Lesser Whitethroat - Pleinmont - WRTurner