

Lundy in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

12th – 16th October 2021



Report by Andrew Cleave & images kindly supplied by client Anthea Lovatt



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Summary

This short autumn break on Lundy was planned to coincide with the main season for bird migration, and we had plenty of evidence of this happening on our daily walks and in the grounds of our accommodation in Millcombe House. We sailed to and from Lundy on the island's own supply ship MS Oldenburg and enjoyed pleasant sea crossings in both directions with some seabird sightings on both crossings. Settled, sunny weather meant that we were able to be out on the island every day and witness the numbers of birds on the move, especially Swallows, Redwings and Siskins, and a small team of bird ringers from the Lundy Field Society allowed us to watch some of the trapped birds being ringed. Moth trapping also proved to be very successful with a good collection of interesting species caught, including some migrants and some coastal specialities. A few late flowers were recorded and there were plenty of fungi, especially various colourful waxcap species, to attract our attention. October is a busy time for the island's Grey Seal population with the pupping season in full swing and we were able to watch some of the new-born pups in the Landing Bay. Other mammals seen included the Soay Sheep, Sika Deer, Lundy Ponies and Highland Cattle, and there were some brief sightings of Common Dolphin. Millcombe House was the ideal base for a stay on Lundy and the Tavern provided us with excellent meals.

Day 1

Tuesday 12th October

Our trip began on the quayside in Ilfracombe where we met up before boarding MS Oldenburg. The boat was quite busy with many day-trippers taking advantage of the good weather, but we had plenty of room to spread out do some birdwatching up on deck. A few gulls followed the boat briefly as we left the harbour, and there were occasional sightings of Gannets and winter-plumaged auks as we travelled along the Devon coast. One unusual sighting was a small flock of Common Scoter heading west at great speed. The boat journey took about two hours and, as we neared the Landing Bay, we spotted a few Grey Seals in the water and more hauled out on the rocks. A small wader flying along the shoreline turned out to be a Purple Sandpiper, which is not a common bird on Lundy.

Having disembarked we let the day-trippers disperse before we made our way up the road towards the village. There were some new-born seal pups in silky-white coats hauled out close to the jetty and more adult seals in the water. On the way up the beach road we looked at the large patch of Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) which was mostly in seed, but a few flowers were spotted. Other plants of note on the roadside were the endemic Lundy Cabbage (*Coincya wrightii*), but sadly not in flower, and Balm-leaved Figwort (*Scrophularia scorodonia*), host to a very rare micro-moth. As we approached Millcombe House we could see the mist nets placed strategically in certain spots in the sheltered valley by the bird-ringing team. We called briefly at the house to drop a few bags and then carried on to the village for lunch. Overhead there were quite a few Swallows on the wing and there was plenty of bird movement in the tree-tops and shrubs on the way up to the tavern. After lunch we collected some of Andrew's moth-trapping gear and a few reference books from the Lundy Field Society library and returned to Millcombe House to sort out our luggage, pack away the shop delivery and get ready for an afternoon walk.

We stopped to chat to the bird ringers who were busy with a selection of birds, including a number of Goldcrests and Siskins. They informed us that the resident birds in Millcombe, having been trapped and ringed once learnt how to avoid the nets in future so most of what they caught were new birds to the island.

Our walk took us to the Castle at the south-east point of the island where we had magnificent views south to Hartland Point, 11 miles away, and also back to the north Devon coast near Ilfracombe and down as far as the coast of Cornwall. A few Gannets were passing by, and closer to the island a number of Shags were fishing in the tide race. A small group of Ravens put on a good aerial display for us, and some Rock Pipits were active on the cliff-top grassland. We walked to the Rocket Pole Pond area where Western Gorse (*Ulex gallii*) was still in flower and Common Gorse (*Ulex europaea*) was just starting to open up, so we were able to compare the two species.

Crossing the south-west field to return to the village we spotted some very large Parasol Mushrooms (*Macrolepiota procera*) which we were to see more of in the next few days. Back near the village we went into a garden to look at a very large Giant Puffball (*Calvatia gigantea*) which had apparently appeared only a few days previously. There were flocks of Starlings and House Sparrows in the village area and these seemed to be feasting on picnic scraps left behind by the day-trippers. We returned to Millcombe House to set up the moth traps and later we walked back up to the Tavern for our evening meal. We waited until we were back at Millcombe to write up our notes for our first day on Lundy and discuss the plans for the next few days.

Day 2

Wednesday 13th October

The moth traps were checked before breakfast and a good selection of species was found, so a few of these were retained to be photographed and released later in the day. We prepared our picnics for the day and then set off for breakfast in the Tavern. As we walked up the hill, we noticed the small flocks of Redwings that were on the move, and every patch of thistles seemed to have a few Siskins feeding in it.

After breakfast we set off to walk towards the Old Light, via the “High Street” where we checked the old granite walls for ferns. There were some lovely displays of Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*) and Common Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and one small colony of Wall Rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) which is a very scarce plant on Lundy. The grassy area leading to the Old Light was a good site for waxcap fungi and we saw several patches here with the Scarlet Waxcap (*Hygrocybe coccinea*) being the most prominent. We arrived at the Old Light and some of the group climbed to the top of the tower to admire the view from the highest lighthouse above sea level in Britain. Luckily today was a clear day and there was a view of the whole of Lundy from the lantern. Unfortunately, a Starling had found its way into the lighthouse and could not escape so we let the bird ringers know about this in the hope that they might be able to catch it.

From the lighthouse we walked towards Quarter Wall and took the zig-zag path down to the old Fog Battery. This is a collection of buildings perched on the cliff where two cannons were mounted so that blank rounds could be fired to warn shipping on foggy nights when the lighthouse could not be seen. There were good views of the cliffs and the calm sea below us, and we also spotted some of Lundy’s feral Goats perched on rocks nearby. The very striking Golden Hair Lichen (*Teloschistes flavicans*) was spotted close to the path. We saw several large hairy caterpillars during our walk, and these were the larvae of the Fox Moth – some of them looked rather moribund and on closer examination we could see the small pupae of a parasitic wasp attached to them. The caterpillar would not itself be able to pupate as the larvae of the wasp will have been eating it from the inside. We climbed back up to the main path and continued to head north, crossing Quarter Wall and pausing to look at the cleft in the rocks known as The Earthquake. We flushed a Snipe from the edge of the path and also spotted a Merlin perched on a fence post.

From here we made our way to Half-way Wall where we stopped for our picnic overlooking Jenny’s Cove. In the early summer months this is a packed seabird colony, but at this time of year the cliffs are empty. However, we did see two Peregrines flying around, and a flicker of movement on the nearby rocks alerted us to two Black

Redstarts chasing insects among the lichens. After our picnic we headed across the area known as Middle Park and made our way towards Three-quarter Wall. We saw several small flocks of Soay Sheep here and more goats on the edge of the cliffs. Beyond the wall was a small boggy area known as the Quaking Bog, a dome-shaped patch of Sphagnum moss which ripples and undulates when someone stands on it so we could not resist trying this out. From here to the north end of the island the terrain was much more rugged with bare exposures of granite among the more stunted patches of heather.

We continued until we reached the start of the steps down to the North Lighthouse where we had an impressive view of the rocky north end of the island with its tide race. In the far distance we could just make out the coastline of Pembrokeshire, over 40 miles away. After a rest here we started on the walk back to Millcombe, this time following the road. This was marked by enormous blocks of granite, and it was interesting to see how many lichens grew on them, and how many of them were obviously regular perches for birds and also scratching posts for the cattle and ponies. Small flocks of Linnets were seen at times with a few Meadow Pipits, and we watched a Kestrel for a while. By the time we reached Quarter Wall the Highland Cattle had come to the pond to drink and they seemed to have taken over the path. A few Lundy Ponies were also gathering here.

We arrived back at Millcombe in need of a tea break after this long walk, but we also had time to photograph and release some of the moths caught overnight. The lichen-covered wall in front of the house was a good place to do this and it was interesting to see how the various patterns on the moths blended with specific lichens and mosses on the wall. We returned to the Tavern for our evening meal and in the clear conditions could see several lighthouses on the coast of Devon and Cornwall.

Day 3

Thursday 14th October

There was another lovely sunrise over the Devon coast to greet us this morning and some obvious movement of birds through the Millcombe Valley. A good selection of species had turned up in the moth traps overnight, so these were sorted before we made our picnics and set off for breakfast.

The plan was to have a slightly less strenuous day today after yesterday's eight-mile walk so after breakfast, we set off on the upper east side path and headed towards the quarries. The path led us along the edge of the sheep fields below the village with the sheltered east sides slopes below us. The sea was very calm, and we could occasionally see and hear Grey Seals far below. At the eastern end of Quarter Wall we reached Belle Vue cottages, the ruined buildings which once housed the senior staff of the quarries. These buildings were in a ruinous state, but the National Trust had "stabilised" the ruin and the walls supported some fine colonies of ferns. There were also large numbers of snails on the walls, with at least two species present; the Garden Snail was very common, but there were lots of Brown-lipped Snails on the walls and the vegetation. A narrow track led down to the first of the abandoned quarries which had partly filled with water. The Golden Orfe which were introduced here long ago soon appeared, expecting some picnic scraps which must be their main source of food. The Timekeepers Hut, overlooking the main working area of the 19th Century was a good vantage point to see the extent of the works which were undertaken but are now being colonised by plants. We walked down to the lower level and checked the small clumps of Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea*) where a few Chiffchaffs were feeding in the foliage. We also spotted Robin, Wren and Dunnock here. Each of the large quarries had something of interest, such as the clumps of Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*) seemingly growing out of the solid rock.

The steep path down to Quarry Beach was closed because of the number of seal pups hauled out down there, so we stopped further along at Smith's Point for our picnic. From here we had a view of the east side slopes and the continuation of the path towards the north end. The occasional seal swam by, and we could hear the calls of many more. A few Robins were spotted on the bracken-covered slopes, and we found both Rock and Meadow

Pipits here. The quarry track led us back to the top of the island where we joined the main road back to the village. A Merlin was spotted again, looking as if it was chasing a Meadow Pipit, and at a couple of points along the road we could see the evidence of a kill, in the form of scatterings of feathers. Lundy's only substantial area of freshwater came into view as we walked back. Pondsbury was created by damming a boggy area in the moorland on top of the island and is a favourite site for gulls to roost and preen. We spotted a Grey Heron in flight here, but the only other birds of notes were a number of Swallows overhead and small flocks of Linnets feeding in the heather.

When we got back to Millcombe House after our four-mile walk, we took the moths outside to photograph and release them, and also visited the bird-ringers again who had trapped a number of Redwings during the afternoon. These turned out to be the Icelandic race (*coburni*), identified by their more striking markings and slightly larger size. We also saw how the Siberian race of Chiffchaff (*tristis*) could be distinguished from those from further west.

Day 4

Friday 15th October

Another colourful sunrise greeted us this morning, and the moth trap had produced a good catch with several new species found. Some were retained to be photographed and released later, and the remainder were released before breakfast. This morning there were several more specimens of the very attractive Brindled Ochre moth, a species which is mostly found in coastal locations in the west of the UK, with its larvae feeding inside the roots and stems of Hogweed.

We took a different route along the east side this morning, starting close to Millcombe at The Ugly, which was a former WW2 lookout post, and then the "steps of doom", the long descent to the lower east side path. This route passed through the few areas of trees which can survive on Lundy, and also gave us a chance to see the results of the many years of Rhododendron clearance carried out to remove this invasive species from the steep slopes. It was clear that there was some regeneration of cut stumps, but also plenty of the native species have been able to recolonise this area, including Lundy Cabbage. Hay-scented Buckler-fern (*Dryopteris aemula*) was abundant in places along this path, and seems to be more common on Lundy than anywhere similar on the mainland. We could the strange rutting calls of the male Sika Deer and eventually spotted one of the males and several of the females as they moved through Quarter Wall Copse. A brightly-coloured caterpillar turned out to be the larva of the Pale Tussock moth, and we also spotted several more of the Fox Moth larvae we had seen on previous days.

The path eventually brought us back to the Quarry Terrace which we had visited yesterday. This time we carried on along the east side path towards Brazen Ward. We could see the Tudor fortifications below us which were built to defend this site which is one of the very few possible landing places on the east side of the island. Another feature here was the natural rock formation known as the "Mousehole and Trap". We reached the viewpoint overlooking Gannet's Rock and stopped here for our picnic. More seals called from the rocks below and a few rather lonely-looking gulls patrolled the shore line. We saw a few Red Admiral butterflies on the wing here, and as we walked along, we occasionally flushed a Silver-Y moth and many more of the much smaller migrant Rusty-dot Pearl moth. Looking back into the sunlight we could see that the sky was filled with small flying insects which explained why the Swallows were spending a lot of time feeding in this area.

We regained the main track on top of the island and set off to return to the village. It was a beautifully warm and sunny afternoon with far-reaching views. A bird of prey flew up from the moorland and we could see this was the Marsh Harrier which had been reported earlier. It was using thermals to gain height before heading towards the coast of Wales. Other birds of prey seen were Peregrine and Kestrel, and the call of a wader overhead alerted

us to a single Golden Plover flying south over the island. A Skylark was flushed at one point, and we also saw the familiar flocks of Linnets and several Meadow Pipits. We stopped just after passing through Half-way Wall to look at the remains of the crashed WW11 German Heinkel. The scorched earth around the wreckage still has very little vegetation growing on it.

Back in the village area we started seeing small flocks of Siskins again, many of them in mixed flocks with Goldfinches, feeding on a variety of seed heads. A bird moving quickly on the roof of Millcombe House was Grey Wagtail, which seemed to be hunting insects in the sunshine. We had several moths to photograph and release, and there was also time to see what the bird-ringers had trapped that afternoon. One interesting species was a Yellow-browed Warbler which could be heard calling from cover in the Walled Garden, and was glimpsed by some. As before, the resident Water Rails remained hidden, but their squealing calls could be heard from the dense cover nearby.

Day 5

Saturday 16th October

This was our last day on Lundy, so we had to get our luggage ready for collection and leave Millcombe House. However, news came from the bird-ringers that a Red-eyed Vireo had been seen in the garden that morning, so we just had time to go down to the bottom of the drive to look for this tiny visitor from North America. The bird was feeding at the tops of trees so did not show very clearly all the time. The Yellow-browed Warbler was also in the same area and could be heard calling at the same time.

We took breakfast in the Tavern as usual and then dispersed for a while so that moth-trapping equipment could be packed away, books returned to the library and bills settled up before leaving. We did not have to be down at the boat until 3.30 pm so there was time for a last walk and a picnic before meeting up again at the jetty. A Wheatear was spotted on the cliff top at the south end, and there seemed to be even more Siskins feeding on seed heads around the village. We still had a few Swallows on the move overhead and in the trees and shrubs in Millcombe there were several small flocks of Redwings. We had a quick look at the stone wall facing the church where Rustyback (Fern) (*Asplenium ceterach*) grows amongst the more common Lundy wall ferns. In the sheltered areas of Millcombe the prolific Fuchsia flowers were a great attraction to numbers of White-tailed Bumblebees and various hoverflies and the resident Robins and Dunnocks were busy feeding in the shrubs.

The landing bay was busy with visitors in the afternoon as there were day-trippers returning as well as people who had been staying. Several seal pups were seen in the water, some still showing traces of the white coat they are born with. One was seen playing with a discarded plastic bottle, which was worrying as seals often get tangled up in discarded fishing gear and other plastic debris. Some adult seals were seen hauled out and at least one large bull seal was cruising around. A few Oystercatchers were feeding on the rocks at the foot of Rat Island and Rock Pipits were spotted in the same area.

The journey back to Ilfracombe was very calm with good visibility and we spotted quite a few seabirds on the way, including various winter-plumaged auks, adult and juvenile Kittiwakes, and Gannets in different plumages. Small groups of Manx Shearwaters were seen as we left Lundy, but as we got closer to Ilfracombe, we left those behind and started to see more gulls and the occasional Cormorant. The rugged coastline looked most impressive with many inaccessible small coves and deep valleys.

When we were back in the harbour, in the shadow of Damien Hirst's 20m tall "Verity" statue, our luggage was unloaded on the quay, and we said our farewells here as we all prepared for onward journeys.

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Checklist

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	October				
			12	13	14	15	16
1	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓		✓	✓
2	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	✓				
3	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>					✓
5	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	H	H	H	H	H
6	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	20+	✓		✓
7	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓		✓	
8	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	✓				
9	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓			
10	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>					✓
11	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>					✓
12	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>					✓
15	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>					✓
16	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>					✓
17	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>					✓
18	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓				✓
19	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓				✓
20	European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓	✓	
22	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			✓		
23	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				✓	
24	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓		✓	✓
25	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		✓	✓		
26	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓		✓	
27	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October				
			12	13	14	15	16
28	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				✓	✓
30	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>				✓	✓
32	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓	✓	✓
33	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				✓	
34	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				✓	
35	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>					✓
36	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus cristatus</i>					✓
38	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	✓		✓		✓
39	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓			
44	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					✓
45	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓				✓
46	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓			✓
47	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
48	European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
50	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
51	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Pteridophytes		
Ferns		
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Battery and beach road
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	Common - village walls
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	Scarce - village walls
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	Walled Garden
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	Scarce - wall near church
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	Common, Millcombe, quarries
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	Scarce - quarries
<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Hay-scented Buckler-fern	East side path
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern	Millcombe
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	Millcombe
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Quarries
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Widespread
Flowering plants		
Dicots		
Dicotyledons		
Apiaceae		
Carrot Family		
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	leaves only, Old Light compound
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Beach road
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	seed heads and dead stems
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	leaves only, marsh areas

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	seed heads and dead stems
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley	verge near shop
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	Millcombe
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Millcombe Lawn
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	Battlements
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	East side path
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	East side path
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	Battery buildings
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Mayweed	Gateways and tracks
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	East side path
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit	south end grassy areas
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	East side path
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	Walled Gardens
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	village area
Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	wet flushes near Quarter Wall
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	Pig-sty area
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvy-grass	leaf rosettes near Castle
<i>Coinceya wrightii</i>	Lundy Cabbage*	Beach road, leaves and seeds
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	Swine-cress	Pig-sty area
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Water-cress	Wet area on east side path
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	South End
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	East side path
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	Grassy areas
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	Quarries
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	Millcombe
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Jenny's Cove
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	Battery
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Battery
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	rocks and walls
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	Leaves and seed heads, walls
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather/Ling	Widespread
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Scattered on top of island
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Damp heathy areas
Fabaceae	Pea and Bean Family	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> ssp <i>maritimus</i>	Broom	leaves and twigs only
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	still a few flowers showing
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	leaves only, near Church
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	dried seed heads, tops of walls
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	grassy areas
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	grassy areas
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	south end
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western/Dwarf Gorse	south end, Middle Park
<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch	Beach road, leaves and seeds
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family	
<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Stork's-bill	Castle, Quarries
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	Millcombe gardens
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Quarries
Hypericaceae	St John's-wort Family	
<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St John's-wort	leaves only
Lamiaceae	Mint Family	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	Quarries, east side path
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	Millcombe gardens
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Quarries
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	East side path
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	South End
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	South End, village
Onagraceae	Willowherb family	
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Fuchsia	Abundant in Millcombe valley
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	still a few flowers showing
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family	
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Milkwort	East side path
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Gardens
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	leaves only, damp areas
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	Wet flushes near Quarter Wall
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	Wet flushes near Quarter Wall
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Fields on top of island
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	heathy areas
<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping Tormentil	grassy areas
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	East side path

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Solanaceae		
Nightshade Family		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade/Bittersweet	Quarries
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	South end
Scrophulariaceae		
Figwort Family		
<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>	Water Figwort	Millcombe, east side path
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	East side path
Veronicaceae		
Speedwell Family		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	common on walls
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Mostly over, a few flowers left
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Millcombe steps
Monocots		
Monocotyledons		
Araceae		
Arum Family		
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	leaves only, Millcombe gardens
Iridaceae		
Iris Family		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	leaves only, Millcombe pond
Nartheciaceae		
Bog Asphodel Family		
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	dried seed pods
Grasses, Sedges and Rushes		
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	dried seed heads, tops of walls
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	East side path
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor Grass	Common in Middle Park
Lichens		
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair Lichen	Battery walls and rocks
Fungi		
<i>Calvatia gigantea</i>	Giant Puffball	Garden in village
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common Puffball	grassy areas
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Parasol Mushroom	Widespread in grassy areas
<i>Oudemansiella mucida</i>	Porcelain Cap	Trees in Millcombe
<i>Psilocybe semilanceata</i>	Liberty Cap	south-west field
<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	Blackening Waxcap	Quarter Wall area
<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	Scarlet Waxcap	Airfield, Ackland's Moor
<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	Yellow Waxcap	Airfield, Ackland's Moor
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	Golden Spindles	Airfield, Ackland's Moor
<i>Chelymenia granulata</i>	Cowpat Gem Fungus	Middle Park
<i>Panaeolatus semiovatus</i>	Egghead Mottlegill Fungus	Middle Park

Other

Common name	Scientific name	October				
		12	13	14	15	16
Mammals						
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>		✓			✓

Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>		✓		✓	
(Feral) Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	✓				
Soay Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>		✓		✓	✓
Lundy Pony		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Highland Cattle			✓	✓	✓	
Fish						
Golden Orfe	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>			✓		
Insects						
Sexton Beetle	<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i>					
Dor Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>					
Green Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>					
Devil's Coach Horse	<i>Ocyrops olens</i>					
a Caddis Fly	<i>Stenophylax permistus</i>		✓	✓	✓	
White-tailed Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	✓			✓	✓
Butterflies and Moths						
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>		larvae	larvae	larvae	larvae
Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>				larva	
Ruby Tiger	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>			larva	larva	
Moths in the Trap						
Rusty-dot Pearl	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>		1	3	3	
Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>				2	
Grey Pine Carpet	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>		2	3	1	
Red-green Carpet	<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>		2	2	1	
Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>		3	4	3	
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>			1		
Silver-Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>				2	
Angle Shades	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>				3	
Red-line Quaker	<i>Agrochola lota</i>				1	
Lunar Underwing	<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>		4	6	7	
Brindled Ochre	<i>Dasyptolia templi</i>		1	1	7	
Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux</i>				1	
Feathered Ranunculus	<i>Polymixis lichenea</i>		4	5	5	
Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>				2	
Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>			1		
Setaceous Hebrew	<i>Xestia C-nigrum</i>			1	2	
Character						
Molluscs						
Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓