

Rare Birds in Guernsey



2022

La Société Guernesiaise - Ornithological Section

Report on rare birds in Guernsey in 2022

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 2022 (M. P. Lawlor, C. J. Mourant, J. Hooper, M. A. Guppy, J. Horton, 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 their photos appearing in this report : A. Stouling, W. Turner, D. Carre, R. Ferbrache, M. Guppy, M. Cunningham, A. Marquis, M. Lawlor, J. Davis, T. Bourgaize, S. Down, D. Cormack.

Cover picture : Alpine Swift (*Tachymarptis melba*) by Dave Carre

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

Six, 2021 to 22nd April, various sites between Vale Pond and Colin Best NR, photo - 8th Guernsey record.

Nine, 22nd October to 2023, Vale Pond and various sites between there and Colin Best NR, photo - 9th Guernsey record.

Canada Goose has gone from a rare visitor to a familiar wintering bird in just a few years and is now present in larger numbers than more 'traditional' winter wildfowl species such as Wigeon, Shoveler or Red-breasted Merganser. The early-season flock of six birds departed in April, and when the (likely) returning group arrived in October the flock had increased to nine (and in early January 2023, numbers rose further to 16 birds, as shown in the chart below). This increase and familiarity have resulted in Canada Goose being taken off the official rarity list, which does feel strange for a species with less than ten records ever. This is not an ideal situation as the geese could eventually start to breed on the island, increase in number and push out weaker, native species, as well as affect delicate habitats.

(Introduced American species, now breeding throughout northern Europe)

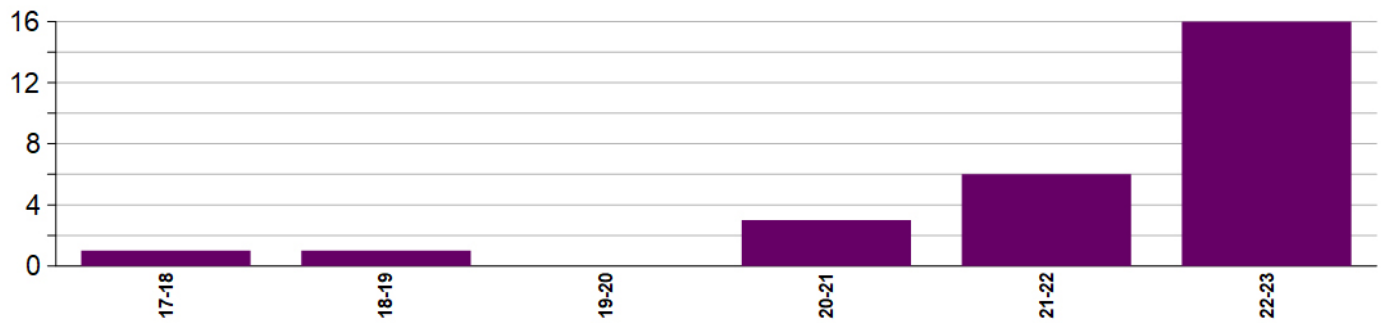


fig.1 - number of wintering Canada Geese per year since 2017



WRTurner - CBNR, Nov

Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*

One, 20th November, off Jaonneuse, (M. A. Guppy, W. R. Turner) - 21st Guernsey record.

Velvet Scoter's rarity here is perhaps a little surprising as it is a regular migrant past the south coast of England, and we do see plenty of small Common Scoter flocks moving off the north coast which one could join. However, this is only the second sighting in more than twenty years, the previous being quite recent, in 2018. This bird flew past Jaonneuse Point during a late autumn seawatch, identified by the white secondaries. It was thought to be a male bird due to the apparent darkness of its plumage.

(Breeds in the far north of Scandinavia & Russia, wintering mainly on northern European seas)

Great Shearwater

Ardenna gravis

One, 27th September, west past Jaonneuse, photo (C. I. Massey, W. R. Turner, V. E. Froome) - 8th Guernsey record.

There has been an increase in the number of shearwaters that have been using the waters around the SW British Isles for feeding in the autumn. This is probably due to changes in water temperatures caused by climate change and has involved Balearic, Cory's and Great Shearwaters. This was only the third record of Great Shearwater this century and maybe a forerunner of more sightings. It flew extremely close past the headland and was even photographed.

(Breeds in the southern hemisphere on South Atlantic islands, and in the non-breeding season circles the North Atlantic in a huge migration loop, passing Europe in the Autumn before returning south)



WRTurner

Spotted Redshank

Tringa erythropus

One, 28th to 30th March, Colin Best NR, photo (M. A. Guppy et al.).

Spotted Redshank was added to the list of official rarities in 2015 after only two sightings in the previous decade. Since then there has been a slight upturn with four records but it remains surprisingly rare here.

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



MAGuppy

Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus*

One, juvenile, 4th November, past Jaonneuse, (W. R. Turner, V. E. Froome, M. A. Guppy) - 19th Guernsey record.

A typical sighting, of a single bird passing off a northern headland, but not a typical date with this bird being about a month after the previous latest record (excepting a dead bird in late October 1881). About half the records are from the two-week period in late September and early October.

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

Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*

One, 26th March to 3rd April, Pleinmont, then various west coast locations between Mont Herault and Perelle, photo (D. Carre, J. Hooper et al.) - 9th Guernsey record.

Alpine Swift has remained surprisingly rare in Guernsey despite becoming a little more regular in the UK in recent years. The previous bird was seen in 2017 but the one before that was way back in 2002. Swifts are exceptionally mobile and the previous longer-staying birds have been extremely difficult to catch-up with. This bird was a little easier to find as it kept returning to feed low down over the west coast bays, mainly Perelle and L'Eree, giving amazing views. However, the database shows that it was only seen on four days out of the nine it was present. The last six birds have all been found in spring, the last few days of March being the most popular period, with three birds being first seen between 26th and 29th March.

(Breeds in southern Europe, migrating to winter in Africa)





Alpine Swift, Rocquaine - MPLawlor

Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*

One, 7th October, Rue des Hougues, St. Andrews, photo (M. A. Guppy et. al.) - 14th Guernsey record.

This was a short-staying bird, only being present for about an hour. This inland group of fields in St. Andrews has done exceptionally well for rare species over the years. There are many similar-looking fields on the island but perhaps what attracts birds here is the lack of buildings in the vicinity, so an unusually large uninterrupted open space for Guernsey, as well as this being one of the highest areas of the island. Surprisingly this is only the second October record for Guernsey.

(Breeds in southern Europe, wintering in Africa)



MAGuppy

Western Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli*

One, trapped, 13th August, Chateau de Marais, photo (T. Bourgaize, J. Davis) - 1st Guernsey record.

In relatively recent years, taxonomic DNA studies have shown that the traditional species “Bonelli’s Warbler” is actually made up of two sister species - Western Bonelli’s Warbler and Eastern Bonelli’s Warbler - which, more or less, appear identical in the field. The former breeds quite close to us in France, whilst the latter is found further afield, in the eastern Mediterranean region, mainly in Greece and Turkey. Logic would lead us to presume that the handful of Bonelli’s Warblers that have wandered to Guernsey will be of the western species since it would be such a short-distance to travel. However, Eastern Bonelli’s Warblers are recorded in western Europe from time to time, so this presumption isn’t really good enough. So the three previous Bonelli’s Warblers to have been recorded in Guernsey have now had to be listed as unspecified as they were not trapped and measured, and not sound recorded either, which are the only two definitive ways to make an identification. These previous birds were seen in August 1964, August 1997 and September 2020.

This convoluted explanation is to explain why this year’s record becomes a new species for Guernsey. It was trapped in a mist net during a ringing session at the Chateau de Marais, which meant that measurements could be taken. These measurements pointed strongly towards the western species and so a satisfactory identification could be made. As explained, this is unlikely to be the first Western Bonelli’s Warbler to have occurred in Guernsey, but it is the first to have been proved.

(A summer migrant to southern & western Europe, wintering in Africa.)



JDavis, TBourgaize

Rose-coloured Starling *Sturnus roseus*

One, adult, 2nd to 4th August, Villocq Lane, Castel, photo (D. Carre et. al.) - 56th Guernsey record.

The proportion of adult birds appears to be increasing, with six out of the last twelve birds being pink and black, rather than fawn-coloured juveniles. Only two of the previous twenty sightings were of adults.

(Breeds in southern-eastern Europe and Asia, wintering in SE Asia - prone to westerly influxes.)



Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*

One, trapped, 1st May, Chateau de Marais (T. Bourgaize, J. Davis) - 28th Guernsey record.

One, 7th September, Pleinmont, photo (D. Cormack) - 29th Guernsey record.

Two records in one year is exceptional, as is being sharp enough to grab an in-the-field photo of this skulking species. It is surprising that Guernsey hardly ever gets any singing birds, even temporarily as they move through.

(Common breeder throughout central and southern Europe, migrating to winter in Africa. Breeds uncommonly in UK)



JDavis



DCormack

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*

One, juvenile, 25th October, St. Germain Nature Reserve, photo - 27th Guernsey record.

A very brief sighting at this inland site in the typical autumn window for this species, all past records being in the month of October. This was the first sighting in four years and the species continues to be very irregular. Often there has been more than one in a year but then none at all for a few years.

(Breeds in eastern Europe, wintering mainly in India)

Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus*

One, juvenile, 17th September, Pleinmont, photo (J. Hooper et. al.) - 3rd Guernsey record.

Stonechats resting atop the brambles alongside La Société fields at Pleinmont are a common sight but this bird stood out from the usual birds because it was so pale. It only stayed for a single day but was very visible during that time, flycatching and buzzing around the field. The previous records were in 1995 and 2009. The identification of Siberian Stonechat has been complicated by the splitting of the far-eastern subspecies (*stejnegeri*) as a separate species but the paleness of this bird indicates very strongly that it was indeed an example of *maurus*.

(Breeds in central/eastern Asia, wintering mainly in southern Asia)



DCarre



MPLawlor



MPLawlor

Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*

One, male, 27th to 30th October, Pleinmont, photo (A. M. Smith et. al.) - 7th Guernsey record.

A superb black-throated male bird fed on the cliffs by the scramble track for four days in late October. It could disappear for periods but always returned to the same area below the look-out by the car park. Despite its rarity, we have had quite a few sightings on the island including three birds in three years - 2011, 2012 & 2013 - but this is the first one since then. Always a very late autumn vagrant, the chart below shows the small window of arrival, with this year's bird being 15 days earlier than the previous earliest bird, and the first ever seen in October.

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

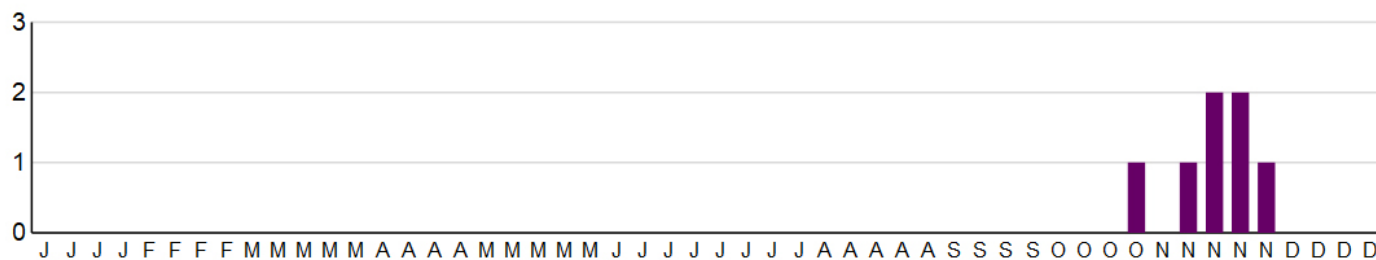


fig.2 - arrival dates of Desert Wheatear in Guernsey



AMarquis



DCarre



AMarquis

Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii*

One, 3rd to 13th November, Pleinmont, photo (M. A. Guppy, W. R. Turner et. al.) - 1st Guernsey record.

A large pipit found in La Société fields on a blustery November morning turned out not to be the expected Richard's Pipit but actually an example of the very similar but rarer Blyth's Pipit, a new species for Guernsey. The two species are very similar to look at but there are a few minor ID pointers that can be used. However, as with many very similar species pairs, it was the call that was the key identification clincher. It lacks the drawn-out 'shreep' call of Richard's and has a shorter flight call together with sparrow-like 'chup' notes. It is a vagrant bird from a very long way east but it has a history of turning up in western Europe a couple of times each year. It could be elusive and often flew to other parts of the head-land but it kept returning to the original spot and so, with patience, most birders managed to see it during its stay.

(Breeds in Mongolia and surrounding areas, wintering mainly in India)



WRTurner



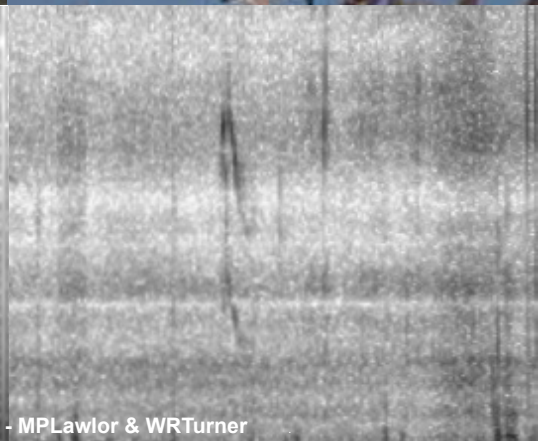
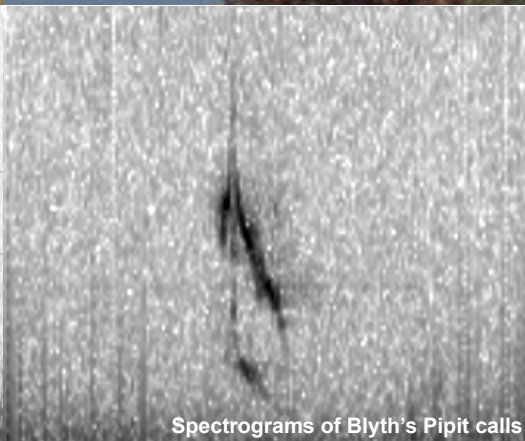
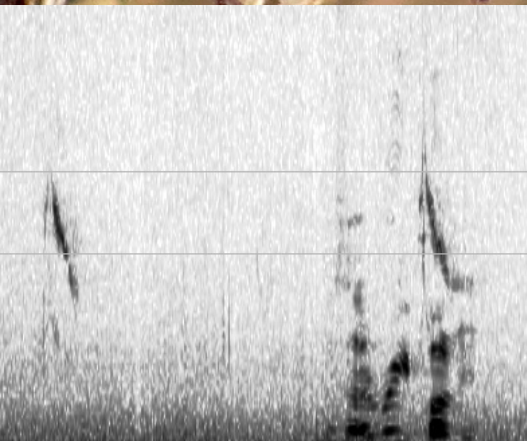
WRTurner



WRTurner



MAGuppy



Spectrograms of Blyth's Pipit calls - MPLawlor & WRTurner

Hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

One, 20th March, Les Varendes, St. Andrews, photo - 47th Guernsey record.

This was a brief visitor to a garden in the centre of the island and was luckily snapped by the homeowner. March is a very unusual time of year for the species, with the only previous bird to arrive during that month being in 1970.

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

Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*

One, male, 20th May, Pleinmont, (M. A. Guppy).

Once more regular, Yellowhammer has now been added to the list of species that are classed as official rarities due to the paucity of records in recent years. This is also because Cirl Bunting seems to have overtaken Yellowhammer in familiarity in Guernsey and some birds, especially youngsters and females are very difficult to identify from each other. Bright yellow males like this bird are more easily recognised however.

(Resident breeder throughout central & northern Europe, some northern birds migrate further south in winter)

Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus*

One, female, 14th April, Pleinmont, photo (M. A. Guppy).

One, male, 13th November, Rue de la Falaise, St. Martin, photo (A. M. Smith).

Three, male, female & juvenile, 6th to 8th December, Mont Herault, photo (A. Stouling et al.).

Ten, initially eight birds, 8th to 27th December, Rue des Peltiers, St. Pierre du Bois, photo (A. M. Smith et al.).

There were a very large number of Cirl Buntings recorded this year, mainly in the late autumn/early winter. This influx was unlike anything we have seen in recent years, the only multiple sighting in the last forty years being the breeding pair that were present in 2019. This was not unprecedented however, since there was a similar influx of more than 20 birds in 1976, and these birds arrived on the island at a similar time of year - between 14th November and 19th December. After this previous peak, there were three more years of multiple records, so perhaps there will be more to come from 2023 onwards. The species has become an annual visitor recently, with sightings for five years in a row.

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

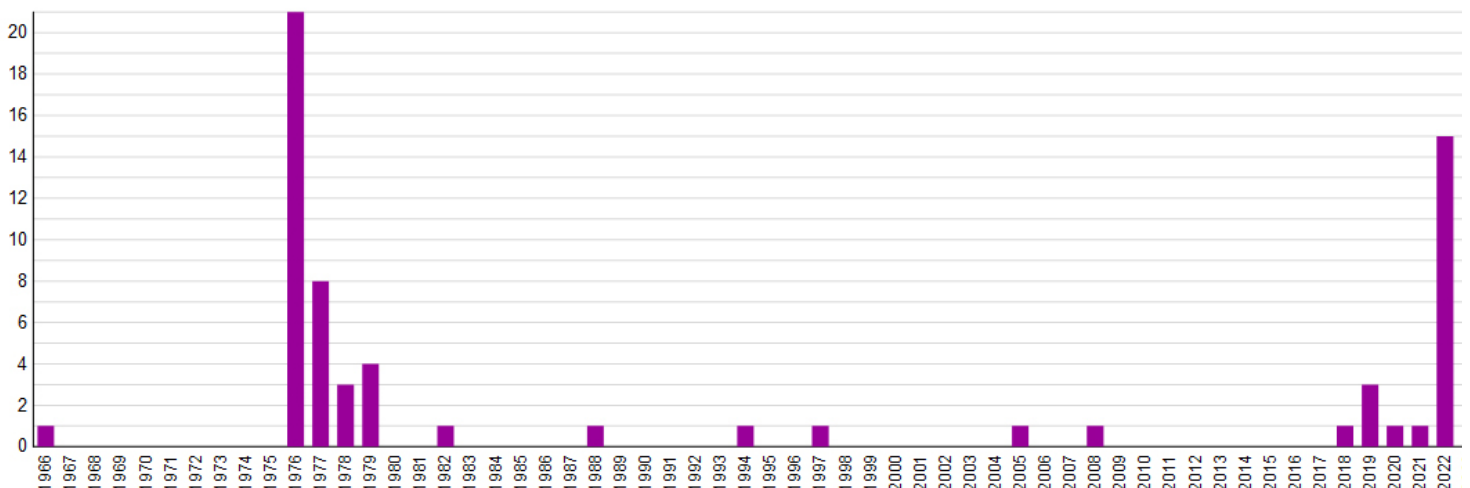


fig.3 - Numbers of Cirl Buntings in Guernsey 1966 to 2022



AStoaling - Mt Herault, female (top), male (centre), juvenile (bottom)



Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*

One, 7th & 8th November, Pleinmont, photo (A. Stoling). - 3rd Guernsey record.

After a gap of 23 years between the first and second Guernsey record, which was just last year, it was a surprise to have the third sighting just 12 months later. This bird was seen on two dates but very briefly on both occasions. Luckily it was photographed very well on the first day so an identification could be confirmed. The species still eludes most local birders but hopefully it will not be very long until the next one.

(Breeds in taiga forests of north-eastern Europe and Asia, wintering mainly in south-eastern Asia)



AStoling

Records accepted from previous years:

Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus*

One, Pleinmont, 17th November 2018.

This bird was previously accepted as either a Cirl Bunting or a Yellowhammer but analysis of photographs proved that it was indeed a female Cirl Bunting.

White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*

One, Vale Pond, 26th to 30th December 2021 (D. J. R. Andrews et al.).

The local feral flock of White-fronted Geese which has been present on the island for many years appears to have died out at last. So the assessment of possible wild birds should be an easier task.

Records accepted of birds originating from reintroduction projects:

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

Two, over Rocquaine and then elsewhere on the island, 10th & 11th April, photo (T. R. Turner, W. R. Turner et al.).

These birds were from the project in Sussex, England and it is the second year in a row that birds from that colony have reached the island.

Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

One, Claire Mare, then moving to Pleinmont, 25th March, joined by a second individual until 18th April, photo (C. Bale, D. Carre et al.).

The sight of Choughs tumbling over Pleinmont headland in the spring was not something that any birder would have expected to have seen this year. It would have been a common sight 150 years ago when Chough was supposedly a numerous inhabitant of the clifftops. But apart from the odd 20th century record, the species had died out long ago. These two birds were from the well-publicised Jersey Chough project and their ring numbers revealed them to be two females. Perhaps, if the group of Choughs gets used to crossing the water to Guernsey, we may eventually find them breeding again.



Alderney

Below are some selected records of the rare birds submitted to, and accepted by, the Bailiwick Rarities Committee from the island of Alderney in 2022. For more details of Alderney birds, please contact the Observatory or visit their website.

Quail *Coturnix coturnix*

One, near the Airport, 8th June (*D. Whitelegg*).

Great Bustard *Otis tarda*

One, female, Mannez Lighthouse, 14th May (*J. Horton et al.*).
[This bird is from the reintroduction project in Wiltshire, UK.]

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*

One (possibly two), Platte Saline beach, 2nd to 6th May (*D. Whitelegg, J. Horton et al.*).

Caspian Gull *Larus cachinnans*

One, 2nd-winter, Fort Houme Florin, 23rd December (*J. Horton*).

Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*

One, Mannez Quarry & Lighthouse, 28th to 31st October (*J. Horton et al.*).

Bee-eater *Merops apiaster*

Four, Community woodland, 28th May (*P. & C. Veron*).

Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio*

One, juvenile, Longis Common, 9th September (*J. Horton et al.*).

Penduline Tit *Remiz pendulinus*

Two, adult male & first-year female, Mannez Quarry, 28th to 31st October (*J. Horton, M. Scragg*).

Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*

One, Longis and elsewhere, 21st to 24th April (*J. Horton et al.*).

Western Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli*

One, trapped, Longis Reserve, 9th August (*J. Horton et al.*).

Icterine Warbler *Hippolais icterina*

One, trapped, Longis Reserve, 16th August (*M. Scragg, J. Horton*).

Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*

One, trapped, Essex Farm, 11th November (*J. Horton, M. Scragg*).

Rose-coloured Starling *Pastor roseus*

One, Frette Farm, 14th June (*D. Whitelegg*).

One, Saye Bay, 6th May (*J. Horton*).

Sark

Below is a list of the rare birds submitted to, and accepted by, the Bailiwick Rarities Committee from the island of Sark in 2022. For more details of these Sark birds, please search for the "Sark Bird Sightings" Facebook group.

Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

Two, Vallon d'Or, 23rd March (L. Higgins)
[presumed same as Guernsey record above]

Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio*

One, male, Vallon d'Or, 11th September (L. Higgins).

Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*

One, Hog's Back, 20th to 25th April (T. Bourgaize, L. Higgins)

Scarce species in Guernsey

Below is a list of other rarer sightings in Guernsey in 2022. 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.

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

3, Perelle, 6th Nov.

Mandarin (*Aix galericulata*)

1, (f), Vale Pond, 6th Nov. [Mandarin is currently classified as an escaped species only, rather than a rare visitor.]

Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*)

Up to 7, (3m, 4f), Claire Mare, 14th to 27th Dec.

Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

1, (f), Vale Pond, 26th Jan.
3, off Jaonneuse & Fort Doyle, 6th Mar.
1, (m), Claire Mare, 15th Jan.

Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)

1, (m), Grande Mare, 6th to 13th Jan.

Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

1, (m), Vazon, 28th Nov.



Pale-bellied Brent Geese, WR Turner



Pintail, CM, AStoaling



Mandarin, AStoaling



Gadwall, CM, AStoaling



Eider, DCarre

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

2, (m, f), Rocquaine, 11th Feb.
 1, QE2 Marina, 14th Nov.
 1, (f/i), Rocquaine, 18th Nov.

Red-throated Diver (*Gavia stellata*)

1, Belle Greve Bay, 6th Oct.
 1, past Jaonneuse, 4th Nov.
 1, past Jaonneuse, 20th Nov.
 1, Rocquaine, 12th to 17th Dec.

Black-throated Diver (*Gavia arctica*)

1, Vazon, 1st Jan.
 1, Rousse, 6th to 29th Jan.
 2, Rocquaine/L'Eree, 12th to 17th Jan.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

[too numerous to list all records]
 early peak - 10, Rue des Bergers, 12th Jan.
 last in spring - 1, Reservoir, 9th May.
 first of autumn - 1, Pleinmont, 8th Sep.
 late peak - 32, Rue des Bergers, 17th Nov.

Great White Egret (*Ardea alba*)

1, Herm, 6th Jul.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

1, Herm, 1st May.
 1, Mont Herault, 24th May.
 1, Herm, 3rd & 4th Jun.
 1, Pleinmont, 28th Aug to 2nd Sep.
 1, Pembroke, 11th Sep.
 1, Rocquaine, 12th Sep.

Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)

2, Reservoir, 13th Jun.
 1, Fermain, 19th Aug.
 3, Fauxquets, 3rd & 4th Sep.

Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

1 (juv f), Pleinmont & South cliffs, 22nd Jan to 11th Apr.
 1 (f/i), Rue des Hougues & Pleinmont, 10th Oct.
 1 (juv f), Pleinmont & South cliffs, 12th Nov.
 1 (juv f), Pleinmont & South cliffs, 10th to 27th Dec.

Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)

1, Pecqueries & C Best NR, 15th to 20th Dec.

Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

1, Vazon, 8th May.
 1, Vazon, 7th Oct.
 1, Vazon, 17th to 19th Oct.



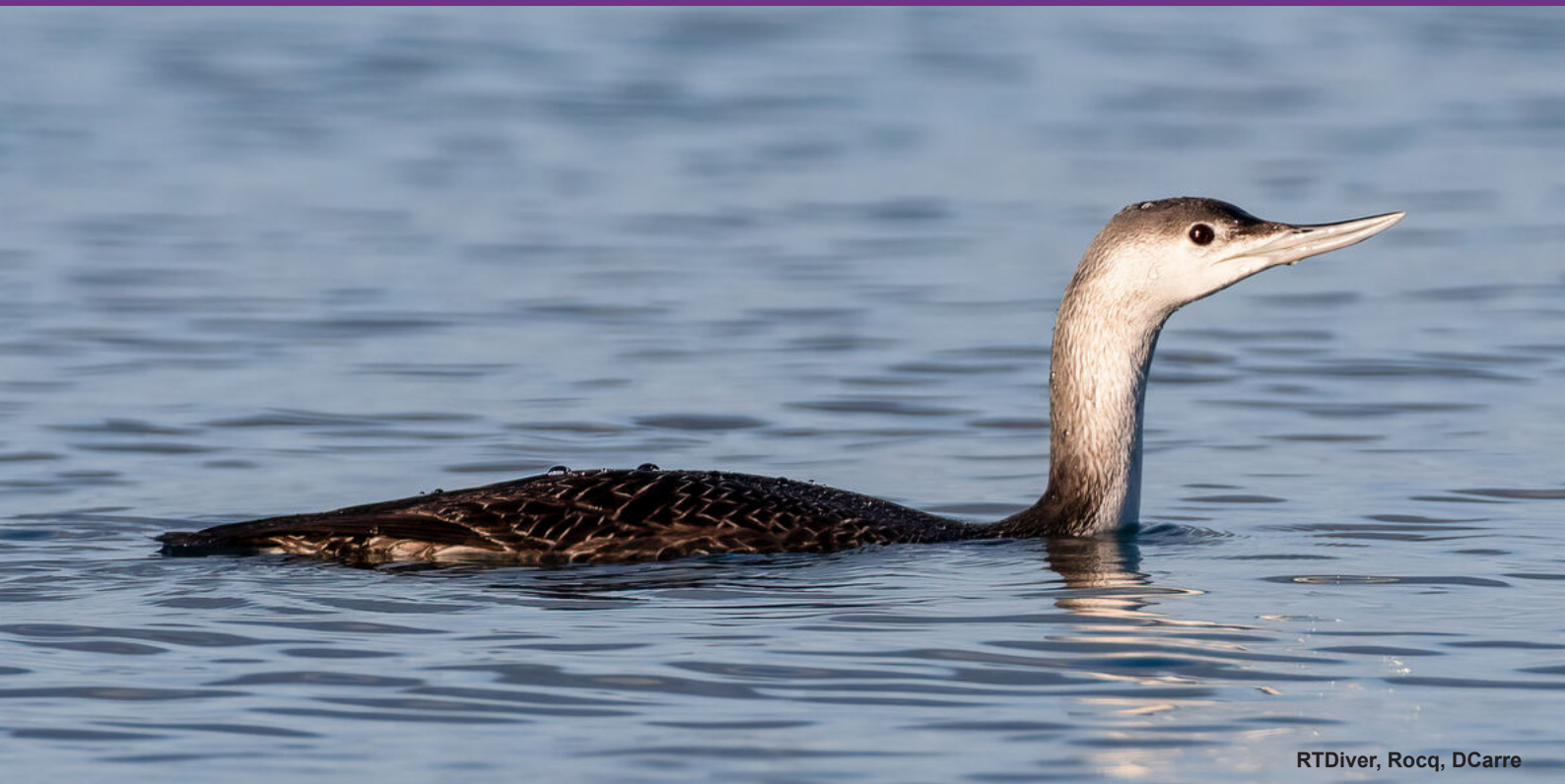
Cattle Egret, RDB, RA Ferbrache



Osprey, Pleinmont, MCunningham



Honey Buzzard, Fauxquets, MAGuppy



RTDiver, Rocq, DCarre



Hen Harrier, S. cliffs, DCarre



Avocet, DCarre

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

- 1, Les Mouilpieds, 17th Aug.
- 1, Mont Herault, 2nd Sep.
- 2, Shingle Bank, 9th Sep (1 to 11th).

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

- 1, Claire Mare, 27th & 28th Aug.

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)

- Up to 3, Jaonneuse/Rousse, 2nd Jan to 22nd Mar.
- 1, Jaonneuse/Rousse, 18th to 22nd Apr.
- Up to 2, Jaonneuse, 20th to 28th Nov.
- 1, Grandes Rocques, 28th & 29th Dec.

Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*)

- 1, C Best NR, 13th to 15th Sep.
- 1, Rocquaine & Claire Mare, 4th & 5th Oct.
- 1, Claire Mare, 20th & 21st Oct.

Jack Snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*)

- 1, Track Marais, 19th Jan to 7th Feb.
- 1, Claire Mare, 20th to 22nd Dec.

Grey Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

- 1, L'Eree & Shingle Bank, 2nd to 7th Jan.
- 1, L'Eree, 20th Nov.
- 1, Jaonneuse, 29th Dec.



Ruff, Plein, DCarre



Little Stint, CM, AStoaling



Grey Phalarope, Jao, AMarquis



Curlew Sandpiper, DCarre

Caspian Gull (*Larus cachinnans*)

1, Perelle, 3rd Jan.
 14 indiv., Perelle/L'Eree, between 21st Aug & 24th Oct.
 1, Rocquaine, 2nd Dec.

Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*)

1, juv, Port Soif & Pembroke, 12th & 13th Aug.

Pomarine Skua (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

1, past Jaonneuse, 17th Sep.
 2, past Jaonneuse, 4th Nov.
 1, past Jaonneuse, 18th Nov.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

1, Valniquets, Pleinmont, 26th to 30th Mar.

Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)

Total of 8, between 13th Aug & 8th Oct.

Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*)

1, Pleinmont, 24th & 25th Apr.

Coal Tit (*Anthus spinoletta*)

1, St. Peter Port, 5th Jan to 25th Apr.
 1, Le Guet, 11th Jan to 23rd Feb.
 1, Reservoir, 13th to 16th Jan.

Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*)

1, trapped, Ivy Castle, 3rd Oct.
 5+, Pleinmont, between 4th & 24th Oct.
 1, St. Germain NR, 26th Oct.
 1, Garenne, 27th Oct.

Melodious Warbler (*Hippolais polyglotta*)

1, Pleinmont, 12th Sep.

Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella naevia*)

1, Pleinmont, 11th Sep.

Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*)

1, Route de Carteret, 5th to 13th Apr. (*potentially an overwintering bird*)
 1, Pleinmont, 8th Sep.

Dartford Warbler (*Sylvia undata*)

1 or 2, Pleinmont, 4th Aug to 10th Dec.
 1, Shingle Bank, 1st to 29th Dec.

Blue-headed Wagtail (*Motacilla flava flava*)

1, Pleinmont, 13th Apr.



Caspian Gull, Perelle, WR Turner



Little Tern, AMarquis



Hoopoe, MPLawlor



Yellow-browed Warbler, Garenne, MPLawlor



Wryneck, Pleinmont, AStoaling



Lapland Bunting, RAFerbrache

Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)

1, Rue des Hougues, 19th Nov (*exceptionally late*).

Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*)

1, Vazon, 19th Jan to 7th Mar.

2, Vazon, 20th to 23rd Mar.

1, Vazon, 3rd to 29th Dec.

Lesser Redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*)

1, Les Merriennes, 15th & 16th Jul.

Serin (*Serinus serinus*)

1, Valniquets, Pleinmont, 16th Apr.

Lapland Bunting (*Calcarius lapponicus*)

1, Chouet/Ladies Bay, 24th Nov.

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

1, L'Ancrese, 24th Oct.



Lesser Whitethroat, RdeC, SDown



Coal Tit, SPP, MCunningham



Dartford Warbler, Shingle Bank, MCunningham