Out this month — November

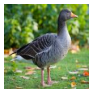
Wildlife to look for in and around Dumfries · 180 species

☐		**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	The tree that holds the riverbank together — and the only broadleaf here with little woody cones.
☐		**American Mink** *Neogale vison*	Escaped from fur farms, and the single biggest reason the water vole has all but gone.
☐		**Angle Shades** *Phlogophora meticulosa*	Rests with its wings rolled and creased so it looks exactly like a withered leaf.
☐		**Arctic Charr** *Salvelinus alpinus*	An ice-age relic marooned in deep, cold lochs when the glaciers left — and each loch's fish are their own.
☐		**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Sooty-black buds in winter — and a tree now facing a disease that may take most of them.
☐		**Atlantic Salmon** *Salmo salar*	Leaves the Nith as a fish the length of your hand and comes back years later from Greenland.
☐		**Badger** *Meles meles*	The striped face is famous; the sett beneath it may be centuries old and dug by generations.
☐		**Bank Vole** *Myodes glareolus*	Blunt-nosed and chestnut-red — the vole most likely to appear under a Dumfries bird feeder.
☐		**Barnacle Goose** *Branta leucopsis*	The Solway's signature bird — the entire Svalbard population winters here and almost nowhere else.
☐		**Biting Stonecrop** *Sedum acre*	A mat of gold on a wall top in June — and the leaves are peppery enough to sting the tongue.
☐		**Black-headed Gull** *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	The small gull whose hood is actually dark chocolate-brown, and only there for half the year.
☐		**Blackbird** *Turdus merula*	The rich, unhurried song from a rooftop at dusk — the sound of a Dumfries spring evening.
☐		**Blackcap** *Sylvia atricapilla*	A rich, tumbling song from deep in the scrub, and a cap that is black on males and warm brown on females.
☐		**Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	Flowers on bare black twigs before any leaf — a cold snap during it is still called a blackthorn winter.
☐		**Blue Tit** *Cyanistes caeruleus*	Blue cap, yellow breast, no fear of anything — the acrobat of every feeder in town.
☐		**Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Not one species but hundreds of near-identical microspecies — and the best free food there is.

☐		**Broad Buckler-fern** *Dryopteris dilatata*	Dark scales with a black stripe down the middle — the surest way to name it.
☐		**Brook Lamprey** *Lampetra planeri*	Spends its whole life in one burn, never feeds as an adult, and dies within weeks of spawning.
☐		**Brown Hare** *Lepus europaeus*	Long black-tipped ears, golden eyes and a flat-out sprint that no rabbit could manage.
☐		**Brown Rat** *Rattus norvegicus*	Introduced, adaptable and genuinely clever — and never as far from you as you think.
☐		**Buff-tailed Bumblebee** *Bombus terrestris*	Our biggest bumblebee, and increasingly seen on flowers in the middle of winter.
☐		**Bullfinch** *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	A soft, mournful piping from inside a hedge, then a flash of white rump as it slips away.
☐		**Bullhead** *Cottus gobio*	All head and no tail, wedged under a stone — and the male guards the eggs himself.
☐		**Caddisfly larva** *Limnephilus lunatus*	Builds itself a portable case out of sand, twigs and snail shells, and carries it everywhere.
☐		**Canada Goose** *Branta canadensis*	Introduced from North America three centuries ago, and now thoroughly at home on the town pond.
☐		**Carrion Crow** *Corvus corone*	All black, all business, and usually on its own — the crow that is not a rook.
☐		**Chaffinch** *Fringilla coelebs*	An accelerating rattle that ends in a flourish — and a different accent depending where you are.
☐		**Chub** *Squalius cephalus*	Big-mouthed, thick-set and famously wary — it will eat almost anything that falls in.
☐		**Cladonia Cup Lichen** *Cladonia fimbriata*	Tiny grey-green golf tees standing up out of the moss — miniature and easily missed.
☐		**Coal Tit** *Periparus ater*	The smallest of our tits — grabs a seed and vanishes, hiding it somewhere for later.
☐		**Cockchafer** *Melolontha melolontha*	The 'maybug' that blunders into a lit window on a warm May evening with a considerable thud.
☐		**Collared Dove** *Streptopelia decaocto*	Unknown in Britain before the 1950s — it walked here from the Balkans in a single human lifetime.
☐		**Common Bream** *Abramis brama*	Deep, slab-sided and bronze, and coated in a slime that comes off on everything.
☐		**Common Butterfly Bush** *Buddleja davidii*	Feeds butterflies magnificently and wrecks masonry thoroughly — both at once.

☐		**Common Buzzard** *Buteo buteo*	The plaintive mewing overhead — now the commonest bird of prey in Britain, and back from near-extinction here.
☐		**Common Carder Bee** *Bombus pascuorum*	The gingery bumblebee — the only common one here with a wholly brown thorax.
☐		**Common Carp** *Cyprinus carpio*	Farmed by monks, moved around Europe for centuries, and capable of living for decades.
☐		**Common Dab** *Limanda limanda*	Rough as sandpaper to the touch, with a sharp kink in the lateral line above the pectoral fin.
☐		**Common Darter** *Sympetrum striolatum*	The dragonfly still flying in late October, returning again and again to the same warm fence post.
☐		**Common Goby** *Pomatoschistus microps*	The tiny fish in the rockpool that vanishes the instant your shadow falls on it.
☐		**Common Haircap Moss** *Polytrichum commune*	One of the tallest mosses in the world, and it has something close to plumbing.
☐		**Common Kestrel** *Falco tinnunculus*	Holds its head perfectly still while the rest of it works hard to hang in the wind.
☐		**Common Knapweed** *Centaurea nigra*	Hardhead — a thistle-like flower with no prickles at all, and the best nectar on the verge.
☐		**Common Nettle** *Urtica dioica*	The sting is a hypodermic needle made of glass — and four of our best butterflies depend on it.
☐		**Common Orange Lichen** *Xanthoria parietina*	The bright orange crust on a wall or gravestone — and it thrives on nitrogen pollution.
☐		**Common Pheasant** *Phasianus colchicus*	Explodes out of the verge with a clattering shriek at exactly the moment you least expect it.
☐		**Common Polypody** *Polypodium vulgare*	Grows along the tops of walls and out of tree branches, with no soil to speak of.
☐		**Common Ragwort** *Jacobaea vulgaris*	Poisonous to horses, and indispensable to a great many insects — both things are true.
☐		**Common Raven** *Corvus corax*	A deep, resonant 'cronk' from overhead, and a bird far bigger than any crow has a right to be.
☐		**Common Reed** *Phragmites australis*	The tallest grass in Britain, and the plant that builds an entire habitat around itself.
☐		**Common Shrew** *Sorex araneus*	Must eat every few hours or die — a life lived at a pace nothing else here can match.
☐		**Common Stonefly** *Perla bipunctata*	Needs cold, fast, clean, well-oxygenated water — which is why its presence is such good news.

☐		**Common Woodpigeon** *Columba palumbus*	The heavy clatter of wings from a hedge, and a five-note coo that always seems to stop one note early.
☐		**Coot** *Fulica atra*	Sooty black with a white bill and forehead shield — and spectacularly bad-tempered with its neighbours.
☐		**Curlew** *Numenius arquata*	The bubbling song over spring moorland, and the long downcurved bill — Britain's biggest wader, and in serious trouble.
☐		**Dace** *Leuciscus leuciscus*	A slim silver dart of the fast water, with concave fins and a yellow eye.
☐		**Devil's-bit Scabious** *Succisa pratensis*	Named for a root that looks bitten off — the devil, allegedly, being annoyed at how useful it was.
☐		**Dog Rose** *Rosa canina*	Pale pink, faintly scented, and armed with hooked thorns that climb by hanging on.
☐		**Drone Fly** *Eristalis tenax*	A honey bee lookalike whose larva breathes through a snorkel in liquid filth.
☐		**Dunlin** *Calidris alpina*	Flocks that turn as one over the mudflats, flashing dark then silver-white in the same second.
☐		**Dunnock** *Prunella modularis*	The quiet grey-brown bird shuffling under the feeder — overlooked, and with a startlingly complicated love life.
☐		**Eel** *Anguilla anguilla*	Every eel in the Nith was born in the Sargasso Sea, and every one will go back there to die.
☐		**Elder** *Sambucus nigra*	Grows anywhere the ground has been disturbed, and gives two harvests a year.
☐		**Feral Pigeon** *Columba livia domestica*	A cliff-nesting seabird that decided our buildings were cliffs — and never looked back.
☐		**Field Vole** *Microtus agrestis*	The animal that feeds half the region's predators — kestrels, owls, foxes and stoats all run on voles.
☐		**Fieldfare** *Turdus pilaris*	Big, grey-headed northern thrushes that arrive in chattering flocks to strip the hedgerows bare.
☐		**Flounder** *Platichthys flesus*	The flatfish that comes up the river — you can catch one in fresh water miles from the sea.
☐		**Foxglove** *Digitalis purpurea*	The source of the heart drug digoxin — and lethally poisonous straight off the plant.
☐		**Freshwater Shrimp** *Gammarus pulex*	Not an insect and not really a shrimp — but it is what half the burn's food chain runs on.

☐		**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	The pussy willow — silver-grey buds that turn into the first real bee food of the year.
☐		**Goldcrest** *Regulus regulus*	Britain's smallest bird, weighing about the same as a ten-pence piece.
☐		**Goldfinch** *Carduelis carduelis*	A red face, gold wing bars and a tinkling call — a charm of goldfinches is worth the name.
☐		**Gorse** *Ulex europaeus*	'When gorse is out of blossom, kissing's out of fashion' — because it is never entirely out of flower.
☐		**Grayling** *Thymallus thymallus*	'The lady of the stream' — and that huge sail of a dorsal fin is unmistakable.
☐		**Great Diving Beetle** *Dytiscus marginalis*	Carries its own air supply under its wing cases, and will take on a newt or a small fish.
☐		**Great Spotted Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos major*	That short, hard burst of drumming in March is not feeding — it is a bird announcing itself.
☐		**Great Tit** *Parus major*	The black stripe down a yellow chest, and a two-note 'tea-cher' that carries right across the garden.
☐		**Green Drake Mayfly** *Ephemera danica*	Two years in the riverbed, then a single day in the air — the mayfly proper.
☐		**Green Woodpecker** *Picus viridis*	The laugh — a loud, ringing 'yaffle' — carries across a field long before you find the bird.
☐		**Greenfinch** *Chloris chloris*	Stocky, olive-green and heavy-billed — and much scarcer at the feeder than it used to be.
☐		**Grey Heron** *Ardea cinerea*	Stands in the shallows without moving for twenty minutes, then strikes faster than you can follow.
☐		**Grey Squirrel** *Sciurus carolinensis*	Introduced from North America, and the main reason the red squirrel is in retreat.
☐		**Greylag Goose** *Anser anser*	The ancestor of the farmyard goose — and the one that actually sounds like a goose.
☐		**Gudgeon** *Gobio gobio*	A small bottom-hugging fish with a barbel at each corner of the mouth and a row of dark blotches.
☐		**Harlequin Ladybird** *Harmonia axyridis*	Arrived in Britain in 2004 and is now the fastest-spreading invasive insect on record here.
☐		**Hart's-tongue Fern** *Asplenium scolopendrium*	The only common fern here with undivided strap-shaped fronds — no lacework at all.
☐		**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*	The may tree — and the hedge that encloses most of the fields around Dumfries.

☐		**Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	Lambs' tails in January, and nuts in autumn that half the wood is waiting for.
☐		**Herb Robert** *Geranium robertianum*	Ferny leaves that turn bright red in poor ground, and a smell most people dislike.
☐		**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	Only the female trees carry berries — and the upper leaves often lose their prickles entirely.
☐		**Honey Bee** *Apis mellifera*	The only bee here whose whole colony overwinters — by shivering to keep the hive warm.
☐		**Honeysuckle** *Lonicera periclymenum*	Saves its scent for the evening, when the moths it needs are flying.
☐		**House Mouse** *Mus musculus*	Greyer, smaller-eyed and mustier than a wood mouse — and it came here with the first farmers.
☐		**House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus*	The noisy, squabbling bird of hedges and eaves that we only noticed once it started disappearing.
☐		**Ivy** *Hedera helix*	Flowers when almost nothing else does, and fruits when the birds most need it.
☐		**Jackdaw** *Corvus monedula*	The small grey-hooded crow with pale eyes that nests in your chimney and knows exactly what you are doing.
☐		**Japanese Knotweed** *Reynoutria japonica*	Almost every plant in Britain is female, and genetically one single clone.
☐		**Jay** *Garrulus glandarius*	Our most colourful crow, and the reason a good many oak trees are where they are.
☐		**Lesser Black-backed Gull** *Larus fuscus*	Slate-grey back and yellow legs — the herring gull's darker cousin, and once a bird that always left for winter.
☐		**Lesser-spotted Catshark** *Scyliorhinus canicula*	A small shark, and the 'mermaid's purse' on the strandline is very likely one of its eggcases.
☐		**Long-tailed Tit** *Aegithalos caudatus*	A flying teaspoon — and never alone: where there is one, there are a dozen close behind.
☐		**Magpie** *Pica pica*	Black and white at a glance — but catch the light and the tail is bottle-green and violet.
☐		**Male Fern** *Dryopteris filix-mas*	The classic shuttlecock fern of a shady bank — and named only in contrast to the 'female' lady fern.
☐		**Marmalade Hoverfly** *Episyrphus balteatus*	Double black bands on orange, no sting whatsoever, and its larvae eat aphids by the hundred.
☐		**Meadow Pipit** *Anthus pratensis*	The small brown bird that flushes from the grass in front of you, calling thinly as it goes.

☐		**Minnow** *Phoxinus phoxinus*	The shoal of little fish darting over gravel in the shallows — and the males turn scarlet in May.
☐		**Mole** *Talpa europaea*	You will see the molehills long before you see the mole — most people never see one at all.
☐		**Mute Swan** *Cygnus olor*	Orange bill with a black knob at the base — the swan that is here all year, and not silent at all.
☐		**Navelwort (Wall Pennywort)** *Umbilicus rupestris*	Round fleshy leaves dimpled in the middle like a navel — a succulent growing out of a wall.
☐		**Nine-spined Stickleback** *Pungitius pungitius*	Slimmer and shyer than its three-spined cousin, and the breeding male goes black, not red.
☐		**Northern Pike** *Esox lucius*	Built as an ambush weapon — a long green torpedo lying still in the weed until it isn't.
☐		**Nuthatch** *Sitta europaea*	The only British bird that routinely walks head-first down a tree trunk.
☐		**Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage** *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*	A low golden-green mat on wet, shaded ground — and its flowers have no petals at all.
☐		**Ox-eye Daisy** *Leucanthemum vulgare*	The moon daisy — a big white daisy that glows on a verge at dusk.
☐		**Oxford Ragwort** *Senecio squalidus*	Escaped from a botanic garden and rode the railway network across Britain.
☐		**Oystercatcher** *Haematopus ostralegus*	Black, white and loud, with a carrot-orange bill built for opening shellfish.
☐		**Pedunculate Oak** *Quercus robur*	Acorns on long stalks, leaves on almost none — the mirror image of the sessile oak.
☐		**Perch** *Perca fluviatilis*	Tiger-striped, red-finned and spiky-backed — one of the handsomest fish in the region's lochs.
☐		**Peregrine Falcon** *Falco peregrinus*	The fastest animal on earth — and increasingly likely to be nesting on a building rather than a crag.
☐		**Pied Wagtail** *Motacilla alba yarrellii*	Runs across the supermarket car park in short bursts, tail pumping the whole time.
☐		**Pink-footed Goose** *Anser brachyrhynchus*	Skeins yelping across a September sky — for many people the first real sign that autumn has arrived.
☐		**Plaice** *Pleuronectes platessa*	The orange spots give it away — the only Solway flatfish marked quite like that.
☐		**Primrose** *Primula vulgaris*	Comes in two forms — pin-eyed and thrum-eyed — so a flower can never pollinate itself.

☐		**Pygmy Shrew** *Sorex minutus*	Britain's smallest mammal — an adult weighs less than a two-pence coin.
☐		**Rabbit** *Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Brought here by the Normans as livestock, escaped, and reshaped the British countryside.
☐		**Rainbow Trout** *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	A North American Pacific fish, stocked into fisheries here and almost never breeding wild.
☐		**Red Admiral** *Vanessa atalanta*	A migrant from the Mediterranean that has started, in mild winters, to simply stay.
☐		**Red Fox** *Vulpes vulpes*	The scream on a January night is not distress — it is a vixen advertising for a mate.
☐		**Red Kite** *Milvus milvus*	Deeply forked tail, constantly twisting — a bird brought back to Galloway deliberately, and now breeding here.
☐		**Red Squirrel** *Sciurus vulgaris*	Dumfries and Galloway is one of the last strongholds in Britain — and holding the line takes active work.
☐		**Redwing** *Turdus iliacus*	Listen on an October night — the thin 'seep' overhead is redwings arriving in the dark.
☐		**Reed Bunting** *Emberiza schoeniclus*	Black hood, white collar and a song so unhurried it sounds like the bird has forgotten how it ends.
☐		**Reed Canary-grass** *Phalaris arundinacea*	The tall grass that takes over a riverbank — greener, earlier and looser than common reed.
☐		**River Lamprey** *Lampetra fluviatilis*	A jawless fish older than dinosaurs, with a rasping sucker instead of a mouth.
☐		**Roach** *Rutilus rutilus*	Red eye, reddish fins, silver flank — the fish that taught most anglers to fish.
☐		**Robin** *Erithacus rubecula*	The gardener's shadow — bold, orange-breasted and singing on the darkest days of the year.
☐		**Roe Deer** *Capreolus capreolus*	The deer you are most likely to meet around Dumfries — small, neat, and gone in three bounds.
☐		**Rook** *Corvus frugilegus*	Never alone: rooks live, feed and nest in company, in the clattering treetop colonies called rookeries.
☐		**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	Planted by doorways for centuries to keep witches out — and stripped by thrushes every autumn.
☐		**Rudd** *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*	Golden-flanked with blood-red fins, and an upturned mouth built for feeding at the surface.
☐		**Rustyback Fern** *Asplenium ceterach*	Turn a frond over and the underside is covered in rust-coloured scales.

☐		**Sand Eel** *Ammodytes tobianus*	Dives into wet sand to hide — and half the seabirds in the Solway depend on it.
☐		**Sand Goby** *Pomatoschistus minutus*	Almost invisible against clean sand — and a critical link in the estuary food chain.
☐		**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Britain's only native pine — orange bark in the crown, and needles in neat pairs.
☐		**Sea Lamprey** *Petromyzon marinus*	The largest of our lampreys, marbled like old stone, and a sight that stops people mid-walk.
☐		**Sea Trout** *Salmo trutta*	The same species as the brown trout — it simply chose to go to sea and came back bigger.
☐		**Selfheal** *Prunella vulgaris*	Survives mowing by simply flowering lower — you will find it in the middle of a lawn.
☐		**Sessile Oak** *Quercus petraea*	The oak of the western hanging woods — acorns sit tight to the twig, leaves have long stalks.
☐		**Short-eared Owl** *Asio flammeus*	An owl that hunts in daylight, quartering low over the marsh on long, stiff wings.
☐		**Signal Crayfish** *Pacifastacus leniusculus*	Introduced from North America, and it brought a plague that wiped out our own crayfish.
☐		**Silver Birch** *Betula pendula*	White bark, weeping twigs, and the first tree back on any patch of bare ground.
☐		**Skylark** *Alauda arvensis*	Song pouring down out of an empty sky from a bird too high to see.
☐		**Song Thrush** *Turdus philomelos*	Sings every phrase two or three times over, as if making sure you heard it.
☐		**Sparling (Smelt)** *Osmerus eperlanus*	Smells unmistakably of cucumber, and the Nith holds one of only three spawning runs left in Scotland.
☐		**Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter nisus*	Comes through the garden low and fast, round the corner of the house, and is gone before you register it.
☐		**Starling** *Sturnus vulgaris*	Black at a distance, iridescent purple and green close up — and capable of imitating a car alarm.
☐		**Stoat** *Mustela erminea*	The black tail-tip is the whole identification — a weasel has no such thing.
☐		**Stone Loach** *Barbatula barbatula*	Six barbels around the mouth, and a habit of spending the entire day underneath a stone.
☐		**Stonechat** *Saxicola rubicola*	Perches on the very top of a gorse bush and scolds you with a sound like two pebbles knocked together.

☐		**Teal** *Anas crecca*	Our smallest duck, and the one that springs vertically off the water when flushed.
☐		**Tench** *Tinca tinca*	Olive-green, thick-set and red-eyed, with fins so rounded they look padded.
☐		**Thornback Ray** *Raja clavata*	Covered in curved thorns along the back and tail — and it hunts by detecting electric fields.
☐		**Three-spined Stickleback** *Gasterosteus aculeatus*	The fish everyone catches first — and one of the most studied animals in all of biology.
☐		**Tree Sparrow** *Passer montanus*	Like a house sparrow drawn more carefully — chestnut cap, and a black comma on a white cheek.
☐		**Tufted Duck** *Aythya fuligula*	Black and white, golden-eyed, with a drooping ponytail — and forever disappearing underwater mid-sentence.
☐		**Water Shrew** *Neomys fodiens*	Britain's only venomous mammal, and it swims with a silver skin of trapped air.
☐		**Water Vole** *Arvicola amphibius*	'Ratty' from The Wind in the Willows — and Britain's fastest-declining wild mammal.
☐		**Weasel** *Mustela nivalis*	Britain's smallest carnivore — small enough to hunt a vole down its own tunnel.
☐		**White Clover** *Trifolium repens*	The clover in your lawn — and the one people search for a fourth leaf on.
☐		**White-lipped Snail** *Cepaea hortensis*	Yellow, pink or brown, striped or plain — and the white rim of the shell mouth is the giveaway.
☐		**Whiting** *Merlangius merlangus*	A slimmer cod relative with no chin barbel and a black smudge at the base of the pectoral fin.
☐		**Whooper Swan** *Cygnus cygnus*	Straight neck, yellow wedge on the bill, and a bugling call from birds that flew here from Iceland.
☐		**Wigeon** *Mareca penelope*	The drake's clear rising whistle across a winter marsh is one of the great Solway sounds.
☐		**Wild Teasel** *Dipsacus fullonum*	Its paired leaves hold a cup of rainwater — and goldfinches work the seedheads all winter.
☐		**Wood Avens** *Geum urbanum*	Also called herb bennet — and its burred seedheads are how it gets around.
☐		**Wood Mouse** *Apodemus sylvaticus*	Huge black eyes, enormous ears and a habit of getting into the shed every autumn.
☐		**Wren** *Troglodytes troglodytes*	Britain's commonest bird, and one of its smallest — a brown scrap with a startlingly loud voice.

☐		**Wych Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Our only certainly native elm, and Scotland still holds mature trees that England largely lost.
☐		**Yarrow** *Achillea millefolium*	Feathery leaves and flat white flower heads — a battlefield wound herb since antiquity.
☐		**Yellowhammer** *Emberiza citrinella*	'A little bit of bread and no cheese' — sung from a hedge top through the heat of a July afternoon.

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