

Finland's Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

1 - 9 July 2018



Forest Reindeer



Wolverine



European Brown Bear



Great Spotted Woodpecker

Report and images compiled by Jan Kelchtermans



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Introduction

Finnish Large Carnivores Galore

Finland offers exceptional opportunities to view three of Europe's four large carnivores. Of course, some are not too difficult to see, as the country is home to an estimated population of around 1,800-2,000 Lynxes, 2,200 Brown Bears, 230-250 Wolverines and around 20 Wolf packs. Despite the high numbers, only Eurasian Lynx is a very difficult target to be spotted in the field due to its elusive behaviour, nomadic lifestyle and especially its reluctance to get lured in to baiting sites.

The main aims of this tour was seeing or photographing wild Brown Bears, Wolverines and Grey Wolves as well as other wildlife, and without doubt the trip succeeded 100%, especially regarding these large carnivores. It wasn't about effectively spotting these enigmatic and iconic mammals - it was more about how long and in what ways they were seen.

We were able to watch and photograph these predators at close range from specially constructed hides located near carefully positioned carrion. Regardless of whether you were a keen photographer or just happy watching the animals, the hides gave some fabulous views of what are usually particularly difficult mammals to see in the wild.

Facts and figures of this trip

It is difficult to choose what was the highlight of many hours of observing and photographing these magnificent predators. During the tour we saw 14 different Brown Bears, eight Wolverines and one Wolf.

Also Saimaa Ringed Seals, Finland's only endemic mammal, performed very well, especially as sightings are scarce because the seals disperse during the summer season and they can be anywhere on the lake. Besides Jan we had the help of our boatman in trying to find these elusive and rare seals, and we eventually managed to see no less than four different individuals while cruising on the lake.

A bonus was two swimming Elk moving from one of the islands during twilight, and we also saw Forest Reindeer, with four different sightings in area around the town of Kuhmo. Osprey, which is the emblem of the Linnansaari NP, were seen frequently, with several pairs being seen at or near their nests in the vast archipelago, and the same was true of Black-throated Divers which also breed here. Birdwise, other Scandinavian goodies were close by, including feeding and calling Waxwings, two Hazelhens with chicks, White-backed Woodpecker, White-tailed Eagles and Black Kites.

This was an exciting and memorable tour for all of us. The views of these top-predators at close quarters were the highlight, and added to this we had the opportunity to spend time watching the other wildlife of this beautiful region, all combining to make for a holiday that will live long in our memories.

Day 1

Sunday 1st July

Flight UK to Helsinki

Our flight from Heathrow arrived in Helsinki in the afternoon, and unfortunately there was a delay in reclaiming some of the baggage, resulting in our transfer to a nearby hotel being similarly delayed. After a phonecall to tour leader Jan, eventually the taxi driver and the group were united and dropped off at the hotel. After our evening meal we all retired to bed, looking forward to the holiday proper beginning tomorrow morning.

Day 2

Monday 2nd July

Helsinki & Saimaa Lake

While having breakfast, there was a meet and greet session with tour leader Jan. After checking out of the hotel, the tour started with a three to four hour journey to Lake Saimaa, with two stops on the way - one to stretch our legs near a lake and the other to have a tea or coffee. Our first wildlife sightings were actually roadkills, a Pine Marten and several Badgers. Near the town of Rantasalmi, we had a break for lunch in the hotel, and the afternoon was then spent in exploring the vicinity. A birding tower and nearby harbour gave the opportunity to get familiar with some common Scandinavian bird species such as a Common Crane feeding in a flowering field, a group of four distant Black-throated Divers, Whooper Swans and Goldeneyes with their offspring, a Hobby hunting dragonflies and best of all, although briefly in flight: a White-backed Woodpecker. With a Muskrat in the swamp vegetation below the tower, our first live mammal was a rodent!

In the evening we boarded a vessel from the jetty just opposite the hotel, heading out for a boat ride through the spectacular Linnansaari National Park. It definitely provided an introduction to striking scenery as Lake Saimaa, besides being the largest lake in Finland, is regarded as being in the top five most beautiful lakes in the world. Moreover, with the captain's and guide's unrivalled knowledge we succeeded in finding the rare and endemic Saimaa Seal.

The first two were swimming individuals while the third and fourth could be seen resting on boulders. Although hampered a little by fading light conditions, camouflage and distance, we did quite well with this first real target of the tour. In addition, as we travelled along, we saw several resident Ospreys nesting in pine trees (plus, very unusually, one on a bare rock) on the many islands within the archipelago.

Two moving dots in the water revealed themselves to be swimming elks. The "staying-out-late-on-the-lake" strategy definitely worked in helping us to spot this elusive herbivore!

After a bar (seal celebration) visit, we made an attempt to see the tiny and beautiful Siberian Flying Squirrel at a nearby known local stake-out. With just a few droppings present at the base of the hosting tree where the nesthole was situated, our wait was all vain. So, with no sign of the target appearing or leaving the nesting hole, we satisfied ourselves with previous sightings on the lake, and returned to the hotel for a well earned, decent night's sleep.

Day 3

Tuesday 3rd July

Lake Saimaa to Lieksa

After breakfast, our route took us northwards, with Red-necked Grebe and more Cranes, Goldeneyes and Whooper Swans being spotted from the van.

After consuming a delicious lunch in a rural town just south of Lieksa, we then continued towards the vicinity of Lieksa where the first large carnivore base camp was situated. This stake out is undoubtedly one of the best places to observe and photograph wolverines, the largest terrestrial member of the mustelid (weasel) family.

About wolverines

Wolverines are forever on the move and cover great distances each day. They are elusive and secretive animals that need to be 'persuaded' to stop for a while. With that in mind, our Lieksa host baits the immediate surroundings of the hide with carefully concealed pieces of meat. The local Wolverines are now aware of this regular food supply and visit the baiting sites near the hides more or less every night and are seen on a regular basis throughout the summer months.

After a short briefing, accompanied by coffee, tea and strawberry pie in the Keljanpuro base camp, we were divided into two subgroups before heading towards different hides for a first exciting night time vigil! The first night was definitely a hit at both locations!

The group in the smaller forest hide near the base camp saw several different Wolverines more or less constantly from late afternoon to early evening at very close range. On top of that, an enormous Brown Bear showed up at around midnight. This bear, scared by something while approaching the carrion, unfortunately left the scene and did not return.

Those in the larger lake hide had both Wolverine and Brown Bear on the scene. The first wolverine, a mature individual, ran by just below the front window of the log cabin at 6pm and was picked up again on the hill side opposite.

A second, smaller Wolverine came in twice at around 10 PM. The reason for its nervous and alert behaviour soon became clear as a Brown Bear walked in 15 minutes later. The bear, being very alert, went straight to the baiting site, took a part of the bait and retired, in reverse mode, on exactly the same route, back into cover and the safety of the birch and willow trees bordering the lake. A little later it popped in again, and this time, although still in alert mode, the bear took a bit more time to inspect and eat some food present at different baited sites in the area. In the twilight of midnight it popped in for a third time. Always very suspicious in their behaviour, the reason why resident bears here are a lot shyer compared to those in the Kuhmo region is clear: this hide is located outside the safe boundaries of a National Park. Later on in the season hunting is allowed nearby and the bears are very much aware of that. At 5am in the morning a third Wolverine showed up in the background where the lake borders an ancient forested hill.

Day 4

Wednesday 4th July

Lieska (second night in hide)

After a productive night and our first big mammal targets achieved, Jan and the lake site group collected the others from the forest hides at around 7.30am. A female Hazel Hen with chicks was flushed from the road just before the gate of Keljanpuro base camp.

We then transferred to a nearby rural hotel where, after breakfast, en suite rooms were used to shower, refresh and rest before gathering again in the dining room around noon. After lunch we returned to Keljänpuro lodge where we used the same hides for another night, with the sub-groups swapping their locations.

The group forest hides had, just like those here yesterday, a non stop Wolverine presence (three or four different individuals) from 6pm until 10 pm and again one around midnight. Different from yesterday was the absence of other carnivores present in the area.

At the lake site no wolverines showed up in an early stages, and also the evening and night didn't revealed any wolverines. A single Brown Bear showed up around midnight. Fortunately, just before as we started to think of packing and leaving, a Wolverine showed up. It was present from 6.45 until 7.09. So, after a session of 14 hours of waiting, our patience paid off! It was great to see the way a female Mallard protected its ducklings against the presence of the nearby Wolverine!

Besides this Mallard family, we were quite pleased with several other foraging species of wildfowl present more or less all the time on the lake with Goosanders being the most obliging! A Cuckoo was heard singing in the midsummer twilight and Great Spotted Woodpeckers were seen stealing Wolverine bait to feed their fledglings! With both subgroups having the experience of multiple, prolonged and close views of several wolverines at this first of three hide locations, the main target here was definitely achieved by all. Mission accomplished!

Day 5

Thursday 5th July

Lieska and the surrounding area

The same morning procedure as yesterday. The hide session ended around 7.30am, gathering with the others at the base camp and transfer to the hotel where after breakfast, en suite rooms were used to refresh and rest before meeting again in the dining room. Again a family of **Hazel Hen** were flushed from the road. After lunch, Jan suggested visiting the nearby Patvinsuo National Park (Plan B) as Plan A, a visit to an Aspen tree hosting a family of Siberian Flying Squirrels, was no longer an option, the nest having been recently predated by a Pine Marten.

Although the weather wasn't particularly favourable, we enjoyed the walk on a wooden trail through pristine pine bog habitat, typical of the Patvinsuo NP. Anyway, stretching our legs after all those hours of sitting was appreciated by all, as were the fire-grilled sausages prepared by Jan afterwards! Birds species heard and seen during the hike included Whimbrel, Golden Plover, Common Crane, White-tailed Eagle, Waxwing, Brambling, Redpoll and Redstart. Having maximised our time in the field, we arrived back at the hotel well before midnight. After two more or less sleepless nights in the hides it, without doubt, offered a well earned night's sleep!

Day 6

Friday 6th July

Transfer to Kuhmo (third night in hide)

We enjoyed our last breakfast in the Lieksa region and travelled for around three hours north in the direction of Kuhmo where our hotel for the following two days was located. Once at the hotel a bit of leisure time offered the opportunity to relax. Once reunited, a further 45 minute journey followed to the next large carnivore base camp.

Prior to our first hide session, another great lunch was consumed in the dining room of the base camp. While we were eating the owner updated all visitors about daily wolf, bear and wolverine sightings from the hides the previous weeks. We were all prepared for a memorable and unique experience!

It didn't take long before the action started with a flock of roughly 40 - 50 Ravens immediately present on and near the fresh bait that was put out while we seated ourselves in the large and comfortable hide. Two White-tailed Eagles, perched on pine trees in the far distance, and a patrolling Black Kite, were present too. With a first massive Brown Bear appearing on the scene, the real show started at about 6pm. This local bear, known as Breadhead, promptly ripped the carcass open and started eating voraciously the most favorite piece of meat: the intestines. Quite soon another big adult male Brown Bear, known as Greyface, also approached the baiting site at the same as three others known as 'Micky' and 'the two brothers'. On top of that, a deep brown coloured, unnamed individual came in too. Great to observe was the pecking order between them while near the bait. For the photographers it was hard to choose a target as the White-tailed Eagles, Ravens and Black Kite also approached the meat drive-in! The eagles would fly in, pick up a snack from the ground and leave straight away. The Black Kite inspected the bait by soaring overhead, and just twice it came down and took a piece of meat from the surface. Mostly it was seen perched on the branches of dead tree stumps scattered throughout the taiga swamp.

It was astonishing to see how the bears have adapted to such a wet, swampy habitat, considering that they are such massive, heavy animals! They were remarkably quick and agile when moving through the marshy landscape, never getting stuck in the mud or soft ground. Needless to say, the carrion (a dead pig) shrank parallel to the number of feeding bears. Well before midnight, the former pig was not much more than just a spine and bit of skin!

So, well before the evening light faded, at least six different bears were more or less constantly present in front, behind, left and right of our hide! With a further four different individuals popping up later on, the show actually continued all night long and in total 10 different Brown Bears were seen!

Besides this bear show, the highlight was definitely the presence of a playful immature Wolf. It was entertaining to see how this youngster was more interested in playing with the bears rather than eating, but the bears refused to join the game. They either showed "not-interested" body language or left the scene straight away. Once 'Greyface' even tried to impress the wolf by making himself as big as possible by standing up on his back legs and scratching his back on a spruce tree! In the end the wolf even changed his target to a Teal! The Teal, very probably having ducklings in the swamp, feigned being incapable to fly. This resulted in an endless wolf/duck chase, all the way through the swamp!

Day 7

Saturday 7th July

Exploring Kuhmo and the surrounding areas

After this splendid night in the hide, we returned to our hotel near Kuhmo for breakfast, followed by rest and relaxation until lunchtime. In the later afternoon there was the opportunity for an excursion in the van to explore the surrounding area in search for the wildlife of the area. With a Forest Reindeer, typically present near a cultivated grassy field, we promptly scored our prime target straight away. Although we saw it at very close range, the Reindeer vanished as quickly as it had been spotted. Because of this brief sighting, we continued to an area where these rare, elusive and shy subspecies of Reindeer are regularly spotted by our guide Jan. Indeed, once at the stake out, a small herd (females and calves) of Forest Reindeer was seen close near the van, at the same as two more individuals a little further away. Being quite early in the evening, the light was still fairly bright, which was probably the reason why no other mammals were seen. A flock of perched Waxwings and some calling Whimbrels were the only bird species worth mentioning that we came across while cruising the network of forest roads. Because dinner took rather longer than anticipated, an evening excursion was cancelled. Instead of forest driving, the couple of extra beers ordered from the bar, made supporting England against Croatia in the World Cup semi-final more bearable!

Day 8

Sunday 8th July

Kuhmo (fourth night in hide)

After breakfast there was the option to relax a bit more or to visit the nearby Petola visitor centre. Besides unique souvenirs and postcards, the centre offered information about the Brown Bear, Wolf, Lynx and Wolverine as well as the wild Forest Reindeer roaming in this vast and truly wild area of Kuhmo.

Retrieving everything from our hotel, we then headed towards the next large carnivore base camp, exploring the vicinity near Elymissalo Nature Reserve for wildlife en route. Unfortunately, being midday, the forest roads didn't reveal any goodies bird- or mammalwise. Birds are definitely present at this time of year, but they have stopped singing and have recently fledged young making them harder to find.

After another great lunch at a different base camp, we continued towards the observation hide for our final night of mammal watching. As soon as we arrived, a local Brown Bear nicknamed Yogi promptly appeared on the scene. He's known as the only Brown Bear in the area who isn't afraid to show himself when Kari (the hide owner) is around. It was rather impressive to see such a big animal coming out of the woods for his daily snack, and also to see Kari having a conversation with Yogi while baiting the area in front of the hide!

What then happened felt a bit bizar and rather unusual. Besides Yogi Bear staying with us the whole afternoon, evening and early night, just one different bear appeared briefly on the scene. This really is unusual as this stake out is known for its good number of bears. Some one (hikers or hunters) on foot present in the area causing disturbance or a natural prey might have been the reason for the absence of predators. On the other hand, it is real nature out here, where animals decide when they do or do not visit these kind of artificial feeding stations made by humans. Nevertheless, Yogi's close by presence offered prolonged full frame shots, just like the hopping and jumping Ravens all around him! More over, a very nice Wolverine showed up in the golden hour of light at dawn! A great way to end this trip!

Day 9

Monday 9th July

Fly Kajaani to the UK

After the night in the hide we returned to the hotel for breakfast, a quick shower and final packing. We transferred by train to Kajaani Airport from which we embarked on a domestic flight to Helsinki at around midday. We arrived in Kajaani in plenty of time to take a group photo and to say our goodbyes after an intense but hugely enjoyable week watching the fantastic wildlife of this stunning region.

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European Brown Bears



Wolverine

Species Lists

Mammals (✓=recorded but not counted; RK = Road Kill; TR = Tracks)

	Common name	Scientific name	July								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	European Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>			2	1		10		2	
2	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			3	3		1			
3	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>			7	7				1	
4	Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>		RK							
5	Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>								1	
6	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		RK							
7	Elk (Moose)	<i>Alces alces</i>		2							
8	Forest Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus fennicus</i>							7		
9	Saimaa Ringed Seal	<i>Pusa hispida saimensis</i>		4							
10	Siberian Flying Squirrel	<i>Pteromys volans</i>		TR							
11	Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>								RK	
12	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	RK	RK							
13	American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>		TR							
14	Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>		1							

Birds (H = heard only)

1	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
2	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		✓	✓	✓					
3	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			✓	✓					
5	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓							
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		
7	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
8	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓							
9	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
10	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓				
11	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		✓							
12	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>					✓	✓		✓	
13	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		✓							
14	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			✓						
15	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>						✓			
16	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓					
17	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓			✓				
18	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>				✓	✓				
19	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓							
20	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		✓			✓				✓
21	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>					✓				
22	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
23	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓			✓				✓
24	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		✓			✓				✓
25	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓	
26	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					✓			✓	
27	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						✓			
28	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>					✓				
29	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		✓							
30	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					✓				
31	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	July									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
32	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
34	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
35	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓	✓					✓		✓
36	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓								✓
38	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			✓	✓						
39	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		✓								
42	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓								
43	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			✓				✓			
44	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		✓	✓	✓					✓	
45	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			✓			✓				
46	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>						✓		✓		
47	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
48	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>						✓			✓	
49	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
50	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
51	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						✓				✓
52	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓		
53	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		✓								
56	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		✓							✓	
57	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>							✓			
58	European Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				✓	✓					
59	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenbaenus</i>		✓								
60	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
61	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				✓				✓		
62	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓	
63	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		✓	✓	✓					✓	
64	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						✓				
65	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>						✓				
66	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>						H				
67	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
68	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓			✓			✓	
69	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		✓					✓			
70	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				✓					✓	
71	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		✓								✓
72	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	European Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
74	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
75	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
76	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓						✓	✓	
79	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
81	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓				✓	✓			
82	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	July									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
83	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			✓	✓	✓				✓	
84	Common (Mealy) Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>								✓		
85	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
86	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>			✓	✓						
87	Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>					✓				✓	
88	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓						✓		
89	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓				✓				



Grey Wolf and European Brown Bear



Grey Wolf



Wolverine



European Brown Bear



White-tailed Eagles



European Brown Bear