

# Finland's Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

2nd – 9th July 2022

---



Siberian Flying Squirrel



Wolverine



European Brown Bear



Grey Wolf

Tour report and images by Jan Kelchtermans

---



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour participants: Jan Kelchtermans (leader) with eight Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Saturday 2nd July

After a quick meet and greet in the early afternoon in the entrance hall of Vantaa airport. The renovation works at the terminal meant that the tour started with some searching for the location where the rental car is parked! Once found, there is a short drive to the hotel where there is only time to change clothes and gather equipment for an impromptu excursion. Jan had just received information from a local guide with knowledge of a tree cavity inhabited by a family of Siberian Flying Squirrels.

Before this excursion, there is a nice meal in the open air. It seems that many locals are doing the same with many barbecues near a lake that we check for Red-throated Diver. After some searching, we eventually find the Red-throated Divers: Two birds - one hidden on its nest and another landing and then swimming on the lake. Common Sandpiper, Mew Gull, Hooded Crow and some Ravens are present too. Ditto with a singing Wood Warbler. Walking back to the rendezvous site for the squirrel excursion, Jan's contact person approached us, bathed in sweat but euphoric and enthusiastic. He informs us that he already seen a squirrel in the aspen where the Sib Flying Squirrels are hiding. What is really remarkable is to see one so early in the evening. Siberian Flying Squirrels are normally strictly nocturnal animals.

After a short briefing, armed with mosquito repellent and water, we immediately go to the relevant nearby location: a fragment of old spruce forest on a slope with large overgrown rocks. Upon arrival, the tiny head of a Siberian Flying Squirrel is hanging out of the small tree hollow. Incredible! The normal procedure (a long wait until nightfall at the tree cavity) is clearly not necessary tonight! Such a luxury! After the squirrel has seen all of us, the animal gives up. He pulls his head back and disappears into the hollow of the tree. But the show is not over. Judging by the browner colour of the fur, a second appearance at the nest entrance turns out to be a different individual. And we are lucky as this one also leaves the nest cavity! Spiralling the trunk, it disappears rather quickly upwards into the canopy of the tree. After this, the first, greyer individual reappears. It lingers again in the tree cavity for a while. A few group members are lucky enough to see the first one flying away by stretching its patagium; a flap of skin that stretches between the front and rear legs. We're running out of eyes!

But the show really starts when the second animal leaves the nest cavity. After the animal has preened its fur and toileted, it starts foraging. It consumes the leaves of the aspen with its tiny hands, leaving only the petioles as residual waste. Foraging is alternated with preening. Every now and then we see and hear the petioles falling to the forest floor. For almost two hours we admire this spectacle through binoculars, telescopes, telephoto lenses and, because of the short distance to the tree, simply with the naked eye! What a sighting!

Siberian Flying Squirrels are not rare, but it is their way of life that makes it difficult to spot them effectively. The favoured forests are also not easy to search being dark and densely overgrown, which makes viewing difficult. And, if you do find a tree and cavity under which there are mustard-coloured squirrel droppings, a sighting is still not guaranteed, even by waiting until nightfall since they use several such nest cavities in a territory. But none of that this time! The most difficult target species of the journey has been seen the "Full Monty" way!

A better start to the journey is hardly imaginable.

## Day 2

## Sunday 3rd July

In a good mood from yesterday's spectacular evening, the group members meet at the generous and hearty breakfast buffet followed afterwards by the drive to Lake Saimaa. The journey progresses faster than in previous years, as the highway has been extended further northwards. A coffee break near a gas station discovers a water bird that we will see in abundance later in the evening: Black-throated Diver. Beautiful birds in summer plumage!

After another richly filled and delicious buffet for lunch, some are treated to a heavy thunderstorm. Others prefer the luxury of the lodging to relax for a while before gathering at the jetty of Porosalmi beach at 6pm. With an authentic wooden boat, we leave the local harbour accompanied by Heikki; our captain of the evening during the seal safari on lake Saimaa. Approximately 4,400 square kilometres in size, it is the largest lake in Finland, and the fourth largest natural freshwater lake in Europe.

The main goal during the boat safari is to spot Finland's only endemic mammal species, the Saimaa Ringed Seal. With only about 420–430 individuals now in the wild, the Saimaa ringed seal is one of the most endangered seals in the world. Partly due to a campaign for fishing regulations, springtime deaths of ringed seal pups from entanglement in fishing nets have decreased.

In addition, the winter of 2021-2022 was rich in snow. This provided good conditions for the construction of nurseries by the adult animals. As a result, many young survived their first weeks after birth and a good number of young animals later in the season. What is called light at the end of the tunnel!

Several occupied Osprey nests make the seal search pleasant and varied. Ditto with the present Whooper Swans, Black-throated Divers, Common Sandpipers, Common Terns, Goshawk, Goldeneyes and Baltic Gulls.

A first seal appears at the surface three times, with its first appearance being the closest. In any case, it always is a guess where and how long the animal will reappear on the water surface after it dived. A fixed pattern is difficult to predict with these fellows!

A second individual appears in front of a reedbed at a relatively close distance. It is unfortunate that the foraging animal does not reappear in front of us. So only a brief view this time.

Before spotting a third seal, we first see a beaver swimming between two islands in the archipelago. According to its darker fur and a shorter snout, it turns out to be a Canadian one.

In Finland both Canadian and European Beavers occur. Although the native European species was hunted to extinction in the 19th century, in 1935 some specimens were re-introduced from Norway, and since then the population has grown to such numbers that around 250 European beavers can be hunted yearly. Canadian beaver was introduced to Finland in the early 20th century and nowadays hunting is only regulated by hunting seasons.

Since the evening meal is prepared on the boat, everyone looks for the room once we are back on shore. With the spotted seal and beaver, the tagert list is so far, fully on track!

## Day 3

Monday 4th July

Just like yesterday, after breakfast, we immediately drive north for the third location. The Finnish-Russian border region near the city of Lieksa is the place to be where wildlife will be watched again. It is a transfer of about three hours. Along the way we see Commons Cranes and during a toilet break near a gas station, a Scarlet Rosefinch is calling.

Before retreating deep into the taiga of the border region between Finland and Russia, Jan takes us for lunch to a rustic location where again a hearty buffet is waiting for us. Afterwards we stay 18 hours near a hotspot world famous for Wolverines.

For the first out of two sessions of observing the largest member of the mustelid family, most of us use a luxurious log cabin on top of a hill overlooking a lower lake and an opposite hill covered with ancient forest. According the group size of nine all together, the group splits into the left and right wing of the log cabin. Only Paul and Julie take up residence in the pro photo hidens which are situated a bit lower down. Initially, we have to settle for some common bird species: Black-headed Gulls, Mew Gulls, Baltic Gulls, Herring Gulls, Mallards, Common Teals, Great-spotted Woodpeckers, Hooded Crows and Ravens. But before night falls, a first Wolverine appears on the scene. The animal approaches us up to a few meters away. We see the same animal twice a little later in the evening. Knowing well of the locations where it is fed, the animal roams around in the open area adjacent to the lake that is located between the two hillsides. Higher positioned bait in tree trunks is not a problem. Neither for a second, different individual that we see later on. The well-known bait tree trunks worked well, just as in previous years, as a bridge to the hill on the other side.

Paul and Julie's choice for the photo huts works well - they who have the most beautiful photos. What they missed, however, was an adult Wolf who came to see what was going on. Very exceptional and remarkable to see one at 7:30 in the morning. Normally Wolves here are very, very shy, and invariably prefer the darkest period of the nights (between 11pm and 3am) to appear here. But not this time! Unfortunately, the animal smells trouble and quickly reverses to disappear into the adjacent thicket of willow and birch.

In any case, the first of both sessions allowed everyone to take a detailed look at the Wolverines! Still 100 percent on track!

## Day 4

Tuesday 5th July

After dropping the picnic boxes in the Wolverines' base camp, we return to the guest house. After breakfast, everyone retires to their rooms to catch up on some sleep or freshen up before having lunch together again.

For the second session in the hides, we use the forest location this time. These hides, which are located closer to the base camp, are more specifically aimed at attracting Wolverines as they never lay out whole carcasses that serve as bait for the predators present here. Instead, small portions of bait are scattered in different places in the forest. When the residenti Brown Bears and Wolves come here, Wolverines don't usually show up out of fear of their competitors.

Wolverines tend to appear differently here: at closer range, in a different setting and often also earlier in the evening. Guide Jan has slept a full night here several times in the past as Wolverines entertained him from late afternoon till late evening often with several animals present simultaneously. Full frame pictures of Wolverines here can be found in previous NT reports.

But, just like with the atypical Wolf showing up during the morning, the second hide session turns out differently than usual this time too. All afternoon and the first part of the evening we look out on an empty forest. Not counting the energetic seagulls. Not a single Wolverine shows up early. The reason for this soon becomes clear. The two immature bears, which have been hanging around the past few days near the lake site of the previous night, now appear here. But the youngsters, like the Wolf, are very shy when approaching the bait. They nervously explore the area from the right-hand site not visible from all hides. At the slightest noise, they stand on their hind legs and retreat into the forest. One crack too many in one of the hides in which we are hidden, makes the two youngsters disappear from the scene for good. We do not see them again. It's a pity, but not a problem as bears are rather guaranteed at the third hide location. Often prolonged and frequently!

In the darkest part of the night, a Wolverine explores the baiting sites. Those who do not sleep, see an individual on the ground and in the present pine trees. But after that appearance nothing happens. Hopefully a late appearance of a Wolverine will still happen. After all, it is not uncommon for Wolverines to pass by in the early morning for a late snack.

Strangely enough, this happens just as the hides are being vacated! Something that never happened before. And it is a mother with her two youngsters and an adult male suddenly appearing on the scene simultaneously, right in front of us. The adult male remains present when we leave the location! Just crazy!

As always, the situation is never predictable. Not one night is the same here! Only in the zoo are you assured of fixed feeding times! In any case, multiple and prolonged Wolverines sightings are enjoyed by all participants during both hide sessions, so mission completed!

## Day 5

Wednesday 6th July

The morning ritual is the same as the previous day: the delivery of the picnic boxes in the base camp, the drive back to the guest house, breakfast and sleep until the afternoon. In the late afternoon, a nearby National Park is on the agenda where, after sitting for a long time during the cabin sessions, the legs can be stretched.

The wooden boardwalk that we take from the parking lot to the watchtower leads us through a patchwork of expansive mires: in addition to open raised bogs and aapa mires, there are pine-covered sloughs and forests dominated by spruce. Footprints of Brown Bears, the park's emblem animal, are a frequent sight, but the lord of the forest itself is skilful at keeping hidden. Only by a stroke of great luck will a hiker see a bear as the animals walks around usually in twilight and at night. Also Wolves, Eurasian Lynx and Wolverines are known to wander regularly in the park. In the summertime Moose come to bogs in the national park to eat. But also at night time. Being a bit early at the tower, we don't see any of these. Moreover, rain causes poor visibility.

Fortunately we already saw a Wolf, two young Brown Bears and several Wolverines earlier. We are satisfied with the endless and beautiful panoramic view from the tower and enjoy some typical bird species present in the area:

Whimbrel, Short-eared Owl, Common Crane, Whooper Swan, Hobby, Golden Plover, Waxwing, Tree Pipit and Common Redstart. A picnic table on a sandy shoreline of the nearby Lake Suomunjärvi is used to consume dinner.

After the two disturbed nights with hardly a decent amount of sleep, we are back in time at the lodging house where a normal night's sleep is welcome. Everyone is fully enjoying it!

## Day 6

Thursday 7th July

After breakfast, we drive north for a third time. The last and most northerly wildlife stake out of the journey is situated near the town of Kuhmo. Over the past few years, an overnight stay here has invariably guaranteed a true spectacle in terms of large carnivores. Guide Jan is eagerly looking forward to this annual top moment: Will we again manage, like the past visits during midsummer, to observe three of the present carnivores in one night's time? And what, how and who will appear on the scene this time? Jan's experience here means he knows the nicknames of Brown Bears, Wolves and Wolverines in the area.

Upon arrival in Kuhmo, there is a short stop at the information center. Always interesting to gain knowledge of the target species before seeing them in person. The exhibition, the souvenir shop and the short film offer a lot of information!

Eating lunch in the hotel differs from previous years. This turns out to be a good choice with excellent soup. Afterwards everyone has enough time to get ready before starting the last session in an observation hide. By doing this we skip the logistical hassle in the nearby base camp with visiting toilets, eating a meal and preparing a picnic. The latter is also arranged upon arrival at the base camp. Once we've picked it up, it's on our own to Finnish no-man's-land. Jan knows where to be!

Due to the size of the group, the main cabin doesn't offer enough space to get everyone seated. Jan and Paul therefore take place in a less comfortable cabin to the right of the main cabin. With the focus on photography, that doesn't bother them. And: it works nicely as we hit the jackpot once more!

Below is a detailed description of the great carnivore show that is performed for us during the entire period that we are in the hides.

### Spectacle of large carnivores during midsummer

*Typical is a first, exploratory dark coloured Brown Bear that, nose in the air, passes at the back from left to right where the vast swamp borders a low hill overgrown with old trees. Because of the great distance, Jan cannot conclude which individual it concerns. It's easier with Breadhead, another Brown Bear quickly heading our way. It is the first colossal Brown Bear to feast on the laid-out bait just in front of us. Since the time is early, shooting pictures in perfect lighting conditions is a pleasant activity. When something startles Breadhead, he chooses to flee to the left. Mickey, probably the bear who first patrolled the back, turns out to be the reason Breadhead left the scene. Unlike Breadhead before, Mickey is a lot more nervous by nature. He also has a serious scar on the back of his body. Possibly caused by a territorial dispute with another bear in the area. Judging by the roars of fighting bears prior to his appearance, that may have happened just before he arrives in front of our hides. He decides to leave almost immediately. We will hardly see him again for the next evening, night and morning. What is called as a bear that most likely licks its wound...*

*Afterwards it is the Ravens and some birds of prey who are desperate for some food. A White-tailed Eagle leaves its perch and flies over. Obviously, while flying over, he checked the scene for the presence of a bite-sized piece of salmon that has been laid out. However, due to the bullying behaviour of the gulls present, the eagle does not manage to take his snack of the day away from the stage. A Black Kite, another bird of prey present, succeeds in doing so; even though some Ravens try to get his supper. The Black Kite turns out to be a lot more agile than the stiff flying eagle!*

*Nice to photograph and see such competitive behaviour!*

*Afterwards, it is Breadhead who appears on the scene a second time. It partly disappears in an unevenness near three lone trees. This unevenness actually is a shallow pit created over the years where laid-out carcasses were torn to pieces by bears. Given the fact this previous pit is overgrown by vegetation these days, it appears that, in recent years, it is more clear that laid-out carcasses on a regular spot time after time are more exceptional than the rule. Instead, there is a less and more scattered feeding strategy. Something that in turn results in a more beautiful, more natural and less affected habitat of the present taiga. This method of feeding means that the carnivores have to search more actively for food. Moreover, the creation of unnatural pits and trampled vegetation is thus avoided. From the photographic point of view it is not unimportant! Witness to this are the many photos of bears and wolves in an environment of blooming peat fluff!*

*At some trees on the overgrown pit, Breadhead grinds itself on branches and then disappears from view again. All of a sudden a Wolf is on the scene, we shift up a gear. A young pack member walks past from right to left and allows itself to be photographed in full. Since the time is 8.35pm, this happens in full daylight.*

*Not half an hour later Brownny, a third colossal Brown Bear, appears on the scene. Equal with Breadheads' behaviour, Brownny comes right in front of the hides for an evening meal. He reappears an hour later to eat a second time. At 10.30pm, Brownny is briefly accompanied by Micky but he turns out not to be welcome. He is chased off the stage by Brownny. At 11.15pm a Wolf again appears on the scene, following his same route as his first appearance. At the same time, Breadhead appears, followed by Micky.*

*Just after midnight for the third time, a Wolf pops up. It keeps present for a rather long time and comes right in front of the hides. Incredibly beautiful how the animal shows its joy as a result of the food present; the blinking ears and eyes speaks volumes. It's also funny how he goes after the seagulls that try to pluck away his all-you-can-eat snacks. This happens a 5th and 6th time afterwards. In total we witness three different wolves. Two immature animals and an alpha. We also see the alpha marking his territory once.*

*Despite the wonderfull views, shooting pictures is no longer possible around 2.30am, as low shutter speeds require animals to stand still; and that is hardly the case.*

*At 3 and 3:30am, a battered Wolverine appears on the scene. Incredible to watch how one of the Wolves suddenly changes its mode when it notices and approaches the Wolverine. In no time the apex predator undergoes a transformation: from calm and relaxed eating to a focused hunter.*

*The Wolverine's scar probably comes from a dispute with wolves or bears earlier. It rarely happens, but it's not the first time that a Wolverine is injured in a conflict with Wolves.*

*At 4am, Micky is the last Brown Bear on the scene. Afterwards there are a few hours left to get some sleep. The night has been very intensive!*

## Day 7

Friday 8th July

When leaving the hides, nothing but happy faces. Where in the world can you witness such a spectacle of carnivores in their natural environment? It may all be a bit managed because of the baiting, but it's still amazing and downright fantastic to observe animals that you otherwise largely know from documentaries on TV. Here you can experience it all yourself!

After dropping the picnic boxes and thermoses we go back to Kuhmo where an extensive breakfast is waiting for us. Afterwards the daily post-hide procedure of sleeping and freshening up. After lunch an excursion is planned for Forest Reindeer. A species that mainly occurs in this region of Finland. The problem during the summer, however, is their widespread and scattered distribution in the area. Driving around from one favourite place to another is the only tactic to see them, as this is something that the reindeer do themselves. The reason for that is that they are moulting at this time of the year and are continuously plagued by the mosquitoes present. On top of that, the animals are generally shy. When they hear a car approaching, they disappear from sight as quickly as possible. So, equal with the Siberian Flying Squirrel, the Forest Reindeer is a difficult target species to guarantee. Fortunately, as in the past, one place in particular is rather quickly productive. It is Martin, one of the group members, who is very alert and notices an individual from the van. Paul also manages to photograph the individual. With this quick scoring, guide Jan decides to abort the endless driving. This way everyone has some extra free time and there is still the option to look for Moose, the only remaining target species, later during the evening. These ungulates are notoriously hard to spot during daylight. They know so well they're being hunted!

So after supper there is a last excursion. The clear weather makes the ride super pleasant and beautiful as the drive takes place during the golden light of a midsummer evening. In order to have the largest possible range, Jan drives fairly quickly through the vast expanse of endless taiga. At the very end, the ride yields results. In a field where he succeeded in the past, an adult moose is once again grazing. The animal, which noticed us quite quickly, looks at us for a long time without moving. After a small movement, it does that a second time; staring at us without moving. It allows us to all get out of the van and observe the last true target species of the tour. Moreover, the title of the tour "Finland's Mammals" has been fully realised. What is called a 100 percent score! Or how sometimes everything just goes well! It was particularly welcomed after this trip was postponed by Corona for two years! Achieving a better result in the future than during this tour is no mean feat! The bar is set high!

## Day 8

Saturday 9th July

Jan is sincerely thanked by the travel participants for the successful trip. Something that is always very pleasant to hear. Afterwards, the well-known logistical procedure of the end of a trip follows: the drive to the local airport from where the domestic flight Kajaani – Helsinki. Once in Helsinki, the group members say goodbye to each other before flying home to various European destinations.



## Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk) to sign up.

## Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers and exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



[www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays](http://www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays)



[www.twitter.com/naturetrektours](http://www.twitter.com/naturetrektours)



[www.instagram.com/naturetrek\\_wildlife\\_holidays](http://www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays)

## Species lists

### Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	July 2022							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
European Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>				2		3		
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>				✓	✓			
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>			2	4				
Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>								
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>								
Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>								
Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>			1			3		
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>								
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	1							
Elk (Moose)	<i>Alces alces</i>							1	
Finnish Forest Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus fennicus</i>							1	
Saimaa Ringed Seal	<i>Pusa hispida saimensis</i>		3						
Siberian Flying Squirrel	<i>Pteromys volans</i>	2							
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Canadian Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>		1						

## Birds (H = Heard only)

Bird Species	Scientific name	July 2022							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		✓	✓					
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	✓							
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓							
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		✓						
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>							✓	
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>						✓		
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			✓		✓			
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓			✓			
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	✓	✓	✓					
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>						✓		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓	✓						
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓						✓	
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		✓						
Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		✓						
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓						✓	✓
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓			✓			
Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>						✓		
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓							
Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		✓			✓			
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>					✓			
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓			
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					✓			
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>						✓		
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa achropus</i>			✓					
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓	✓						
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>								
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					✓			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓						
Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓				✓		

Bird Species	Scientific name	July 2022							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓					
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓						
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>						✓		
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					✓			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		✓						
Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>					✓			
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					✓			
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						✓		
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓		✓			
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓		✓			✓		
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓						
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	✓							
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓					
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>					✓			
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					✓	✓		
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>			✓	✓				
Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	✓							
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓			✓			
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>				✓				
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					✓		✓	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	✓	✓						
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>						✓	✓	
Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	✓							

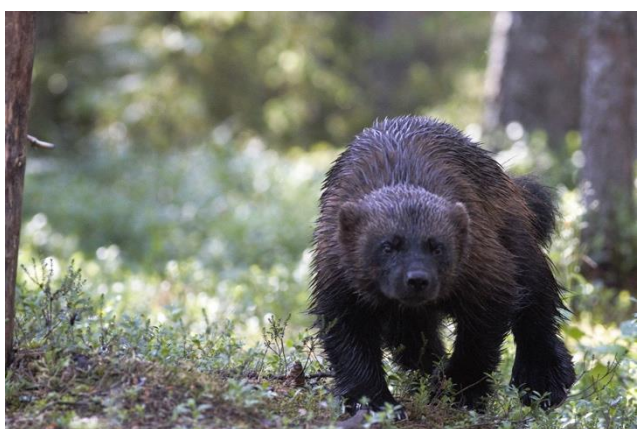
Bird Species	Scientific name	July 2022							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>					✓	✓		
Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>							H	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓	✓						



Saimaa Ringed Seal



European Brown Bear



Wolverine



Grey Wolf