

# Iceland

Naturetrek Tour Report

2 - 10 June 2016

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Red-necked Phalarope by Marcus John



Long-eared Owl chick by Pete Kite



Golden Plover by Cath Hamblin



Gyr Falcon by Cath Hamblin

Report by Marcus John  
Images courtesy of Cath Hamblin, Pete Kite & Marcus John



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Tour participants: Marcus John and Mike Youdale (leaders) with 10 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

This tour to Iceland is timed to coincide with the return of a range of very special birds to their Icelandic breeding grounds. We enjoyed close views of iconic species like Harlequin Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Great Northern Diver and the majestic Gyrfalcon. But Iceland offers much more than this; it combines stunning landscapes and extraordinary geological phenomena with a real sense of wilderness. At this time of year there is almost 24 hours of daylight and the weather is often relatively warm and dry.

We started our tour with three days around Lake Myvatn in the north-east where the shallow waters provide abundant food. The variety of birds is matched by their abundance and close encounters with iconic species are all but guaranteed. This is also an area of geothermal activity and we visited a volcanic caldera, steaming fumaroles and hot mud pools. Our whale watching trip from nearby Husavik was truly memorable as we sailed into a feeding frenzy of seabirds and cetaceans! Next, we travelled on to the spectacular Snæfellsnes peninsular where we found several new birds around the wild coastline, including Brunnich's Guillemot. We took a ferry to visit the tranquil island of Flatey, where we saw Grey Phalaropes in their breeding plumage. An extra whale watching trip out of Olafsvik brought us close to mighty Sperm Whales. Towards the end of our tour, we had time to visit the most famous landmarks of Iceland as we travelled the 'Golden Circle' of Gullfoss, Geysir and Thingvellir. On our final morning we visited Reykjavik and the main church of Hallgrímskirkja, before heading across the Reykjanes peninsular on the way to Keflavik airport and our flight home.

## Day 1

Thursday 2nd June

London Heathrow – Keflavik – Reykjavik – Akureyri – Myvatn

The tour started at Heathrow Airport. The main flight was delayed, which meant that most of us had to catch a later flight out of Reykjavik domestic airport; the others were met earlier in Akureyri by Mike. As we were going to miss dinner at our hotel, we stopped for a light meal at Café Haiti, a lovely little place in the old harbour of Reykjavik.

When we finally landed at Akureyri, we boarded the Volkswagen Caravelle minibus and drove across some dramatic scenery to our hotel on the southern shores of Lake Myvatn. We were welcomed by the friendly hotel staff but as it was so late, we headed straight to bed.

## Day 2

Friday 3rd June

River Laxa – Fugalsafn – Reykjahlid - Krafla – Namafjall Hverir – Dimmuborgir

We started our exploration of the area with a walk along the fast flowing River Laxa, which runs from Lake Myvatn to the sea at Husavik. The warm sun had brought out the insects and it was time to put on the head-nets! The midges did not stop us from admiring the intricately marked Harlequin Ducks which looked superb in the sunlight, as did a pair of Barrow's Goldeneye. Red-necked Phalaropes allowed us to approach within two metres, offering fantastic photographic opportunities.

We drove up the western side of the lake to visit Fugalsafn (or Bird Museum). There was a great diversity of water birds to be seen, including several pairs of Common Scoter and a pair of Slavonian Grebes, who were pulling up reedy vegetation to build their nest – right outside the museum! We found our first Great Northern Diver, though it was busy feeding and did not approach too close. As we scanned through dozens of ducks, we also found a pair of Northern Pintail and a drake Common Pochard, which is a scarce species in Iceland. There were also lots of waders, including dozens of diminutive Red-necked Phalaropes.

We stopped in Reykjahlid, the only settlement of any size, to buy supplies for lunch. Then we carried on down the lake shore to the bizarre landscape of Dimmuborgir. This is a large area of black volcanic rock formed by a collapsing lava bed. After an excellent picnic lunch, we enjoyed a good walk along paths that wind their way between the statuesque rock formations.

Next on our itinerary was the volcanic caldera of Krafla Viti. This is an impressive 300 metre wide crater with a beautiful blue-green lake at the bottom, which was still partly frozen. We walked a little way along the rim to gain a better view and were delighted to find a pair of Snow Bunting on the snow near the water's edge. We continued on to the steaming fumaroles and mud pools at Namafjall Hverir. Much of this site is covered in a crust of sulphur and other deposits, in a variety of colours. The most active fumarole pours a continuous stream of dense vapour into the air, giving off a strong sulphurous odour. Some of the small mud pools are fizzing with black water whilst others are more viscous with large bubbles of oozing mud plopping to the surface - it all adds up to an unusual experience!

The sun shone all day and the temperature reached 23 degrees - it really can be lovely and warm in northern Iceland!

## Day 3

## Saturday 4th June

It was a calm and clear morning, so we were in high spirits as we set off for our whale watching trip from Husavik. However when we arrived on the coast, a heavy fog had descended. We were not feeling optimistic as we boarded the converted wooden-hulled trawler. Most of us quickly donned the thermal suits that were on offer; it was already several degrees cooler than it had been at Myvatn.

As we headed across the wide bay, the visibility gradually improved. Eventually we spotted a whale at some distance from the ship. As we sailed closer, it became apparent that it was a large Humpback Whale. We spent the next twenty minutes watching as it fed, surfacing about every five minutes. We were close enough to see and hear the blow as it rose slowly to the surface; after two or three more breaths it would finally arch its back for a feeding dive, when the fluke would rise completely out of the water. After about twenty minutes the skipper decided to leave the whale and we headed off towards the mouth of the bay. However, we soon located another Humpback Whale with a distinctly different pattern on the underside of its fluke.

To the north, a large flock of sea birds could be seen so we headed over to investigate. What followed was a classic encounter, as we found ourselves in the midst of a feeding frenzy! Hundreds of Black-legged Kittiwakes, Northern Fulmars and Arctic Terns wheeled and dipped down to feed, as several Minke Whales joined in. We didn't know where to look next as up to seven Minke Whales were surfacing all around us, sometimes right next to the ship! At least one Humpback Whale was also present and it also surfaced incredibly close, seemingly

oblivious to our presence. Several skuas flew over, often harassing the other birds. We were excited to see an immaculate Long-tailed Skua, a scarce species in Iceland. We were completely absorbed in this spectacle for several minutes; it was an experience that none of us would ever forget.

After an enjoyable picnic lunch in the harbour, we drove back to Lake Myvatn and went for a walk around the lovely woodland of Hofdi. It is very peaceful place where paths meander through dense trees to reveal wonderful views of hidden bays. From one vantage point we were able to watch Barrow's Goldeneye as they swam under the clear water, leaving a dark trail in the sediment at the bottom of the lake. We had time for coffee and cakes at Vogafjosid, or Cowshed Café, before returning to our hotel for dinner, with time to reflect on a wonderful day.

## Day 4

Sunday 5th June

River Laxa – Godafoss – Akuyreri – Varmahlid – Laugar

Some of us went for a walk along the lake shore before breakfast and we enjoyed incredibly close views of Slavonian Grebe, Red-necked Phalarope and Long-tailed Duck, amongst other species - great for the photographers!

We packed for the long drive to our overnight stop on the west coast, but first we took a last look at the River Laxa. As we were about to leave we saw a bird of prey perched up on a distant pole. We quickly climbed into our vehicles and drove up a gravel road that ran parallel to the power lines by which the bird sat. As we drove closer, it became apparent that it was indeed a Gyrfalcon! By driving very slowly we were able to approach to within 100 metres of the bird. The heavy streaking on the underparts and brown-grey upperparts told us that it was an immature bird. After a few minutes, it flew off back down the road. We retraced our steps and found it sat up on a low rock. This time we were able to get out and set up the telescopes – more great views of this sought-after species.

After driving for about half an hour, we stopped again to walk out to the superb waterfall of Godafoss. At this time of year, the sheer volume of water cascading over the wide falls and thundering through a narrow gorge is an awesome sight. From there we drove on through Akureyri, stopping for lunch in Varmahlid.

During the long afternoon drive, our route took us over high ground and then down around some deep fjords. We stopped for a break at Hrutfjordur where we found a very close Great Northern Diver and then a more distant Red-throated Diver, the first of the tour.

We reached our hotel in good time for dinner. After a long day's travelling, we were glad to have broken the journey in Laugar, which is two hours short of Snaefellsnes.

## Day 5

Monday 6th June

Laugar – Stykkisholmur – Grindafjordur – Olafsvik

Before we left the hotel, we enjoyed a pleasant stroll through damp, sparse woodland that lay below a steep rocky hillside. Several Common Redpolls flew over and we eventually found one perched up in a pine tree. We enjoyed great views through the telescope of this distinctive Icelandic sub-species.

Our next hotel was situated in the town in Stykkisholmur, the largest on the Snaefellsnes peninsula. We enjoyed coffee and cakes in a charming little cafe situated by the harbour before checking into our hotel. Snaefellsnes is held in great affection by all Icelanders and it boasts all of the geographical features that typify the country. Iceland's first national park lies at the western extremity and includes Snaefellsjokull, a shield volcano that is topped by a glacier. This was the entrance to the underworld in Jules Verne's 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth' and on a clear day, the glacier can be seen from Reykjavik. The coastline is rugged and the cliffs and wetlands hold big numbers of breeding birds.

We made our way along the north coast, stopping at the fjord of Kolgrafarfjordur, where a long causeway spans the wide waters. We stopped to admire the view and found big rafts of Common Eider, as well as our first Glaucous Gulls and Great Cormorants. We stopped to have our picnic lunch in Grindafjordur harbour, before continuing westward to Olafsvik. The sun was shining and there was hardly a breath of wind when we stopped on a grassy point to look out to sea. On the shore we found our first Iceland Gulls and out on the flat water were good numbers of Razorbills, Common Guillemots and Atlantic Puffins. Mike's careful scanning was rewarded when he found a very distant Little Auk; this is normally only seen in Iceland in winter. We were delighted to find a pod of White-beaked Dolphins. They were very active, constantly surfacing and occasionally breaching. Much closer in were three Atlantic Grey Seals. They repeatedly surfaced to rip the flesh from large fish, holding them in their teeth whilst flicking their heads - fascinating to watch. Looking back to land, we had wonderful views of the sunlit glacier.

Next we drove across the high ground of Frodarheidi to explore the open moors and wetlands of the south coast. The flat coastal plain was in complete contrast to the northern shore and here we had good views of several Arctic Skuas which breed in this area. Small lakes held interesting breeding birds but time was against us, so reluctantly we left this fascinating area to return to our hotel for dinner.

## Day 6

Tuesday 7th June

### Olafsvik – Breidafjordur – Saxholsbjarg – Hellnar - Arnistapi

We had an early breakfast then headed straight over to Olafsvik for an extra whale watching trip with Laki Tours. We headed out of the small harbour and west past Rif towards the tip of the peninsular in order to get into deeper water. It was bright but windy and there was a noticeable swell; quite different to the calm conditions of the previous few days.

After about an hour the spotter saw a blow; we followed it and came within fifty metres of a Sperm Whale! We watched it surface a few times. The long flat head and back with an inconspicuous dorsal fin were very distinctive and quite unlike the Humpback and Minke Whales we had seen two days previously. The Sperm Whale finally raised its tail and held it clear of the water, with the classic fluke clearly visible as it descended on a deep dive. We saw another, more distant blow before heading into the strengthening wind to find another male Sperm Whale. We approached slowly and were again able to get very close. We watched it blow and swim slowly forward, when we could see the top of its rectangular head above the water, the back almost perfectly horizontal all the way to the dorsal fin. Finally it rolled forward and showed its fluke as it dived.

We had to ride through some rough water on the way back towards the harbour; we looked hard for dolphins but none came into view. However, a distant blow turned out to belong to a big Minke Whale; a second Minke Whale surfaced farther away at the same time. This completed another epic whale watching trip!

Once back on dry land, we had coffee to warm up and then a picnic lunch in the harbour, with a chance to dry out in the warm sunshine.

In the afternoon we continued around the coast and along a gravel road to the basalt cliffs at the extreme tip of the peninsular. Here we found two Brunnich's Guillemots amongst larger numbers of Common Guillemots, Black-legged Kittiwakes and Northern Fulmars. Below a resting Great Cormorant we found our first Purple Sandpipers, which were feeding on the seaweed-covered rocks. We finished our day with a drive round to the southern coast to visit Hellnar and Arnistapi. Finally, we headed back towards Stykkisholmur, crossing flat moorland then a lava field, enjoying great views of another Arctic Skua harassing an Arctic Tern.

## Day 7

Wednesday 8th June

### Breidafjordur – Flatey – Stykkisholmur – Hotel Gullfoss

We rose early so we were at the harbour in plenty of time for the 9am ferry to Flatey. We walked on board and found a good vantage point on the Sun Deck. The weather was overcast, but calm water and flat light made it easy to pick out birds and cetaceans, even at some distance. As we steamed along we passed a big group of Razorbills, there were lots of Atlantic Puffins and a few Black and Common Guillemots. We passed many small islands and occasionally a low building could be seen, but most were uninhabited. Dotted amongst the islands were hundreds of small rocky skerries, many of which had Common Seals sitting out in small groups, alongside European Shags and Great Cormorants. We picked out several Harbour Porpoise and even distant Minke Whales, best located by scanning for flocks of feeding birds.

We soon reached the picturesque island of Flatey with its cluster of houses built in the 19th century, when this was still a thriving trading post. There were Common Redshanks everywhere, constantly calling at us as we walked close to their nest sites. We enjoyed the opportunity to get close photographs of other breeding birds like Arctic Tern, Common Eider and Common Snipe. We walked past the church to the large sign that marks the boundary of the restricted area, which is set aside for breeding birds. We stopped here and set up our telescopes. Within a few minutes we located three Grey Phalaropes. All were females, which are more colourful than the males (it is the latter who rear the young). Everyone enjoyed prolonged views of these beautiful little birds; Flatey is the only accessible breeding site in Europe.

We enjoyed coffee and cakes in the great little café that is situated in the 'main square' (actually a small clearing in the middle of the cluster of houses!) We walked slowly back past the Redshanks to the stone jetty, taking time to soak up the unique atmosphere of this special island. The ferry took us back across the still waters of Breidafjordur, where we encountered yet more Harbour Porpoise and Common Seals.

Once back in Stykkisholmur, it was time for the journey south to our final hotel. We drove through the famous six kilometre tunnel underneath the sea at Hvalfjordur, through Mosfellsbaer, across the Thingvellir National Park and on to our hotel near the famous Gullfoss waterfall.

## Day 8

Thursday 9th June

After an early buffet breakfast, we set off for a busy day around the 'Golden Circle', starting with the impressive waterfall of Gullfoss. This is the most famous of Iceland's waterfalls but thanks to our early start, there were few other visitors as we walked out to a vantage point between the two cascades. From here we had wonderful views as a huge volume of water thundered over two wide falls, with clouds of white spray lifting into the grey sky.

The next stop on our busy schedule was the world-famous site of Geysir, which of course gave its name to the geothermal phenomenon of eruptive hot springs. 'Geysir' itself is rarely active and it is the nearby 'Strokkur' that gushes up to 20 metres every few minutes, providing an unforgettable spectacle. We stayed long enough to witness three or four eruptions, the last of which caught some of us out - we got soaked!

We stopped for supplies at Reykholt then turned off the main road to drive up towards Thingvellir. We paused to scan a big roadside pool by the River Sog. Here we watched a superb pair of Black-tailed Godwits bathing and calling to one another, before noisily seeing off an intruder. Soon after this, we took the gravel road around the smaller lake Ulfsfljotsvatn and up the west side of Thingvallavatn, the largest lake in Iceland. We stopped at Ulfsfljotsvatn church, built in 1867 on a grassy promontory with a panoramic view of the lake. As we drove around scenic Thingvallavatn, we found two pairs of Great Northern Divers and several Red-breasted Mergansers.

In the late afternoon we arrived at Thingvellir, home of Iceland's ancient parliament, which first met in 930AD. This site lies on the mid-Atlantic ridge and the wide plain is broken by several large fissures, clearly visible from viewpoint at Almannjaga. We walked down the main fissure to the Logberg or 'Law Rock', which was the focal point for the old parliament. Then we headed down into the flat valley below, following the footpath to a bridge across the river. We had close views of a pair of Harlequin Ducks, while European Golden Plovers displayed overhead, their plaintive calls echoing across the dramatic landscape.

Just before we left, Mike was told about Short-eared Owl chicks roosting on the rocky walls of the main fissure. He quickly found three chicks on three different rocky ledges, and everyone enjoyed amazingly close views. It was a fitting end to another memorable day.

## Day 9

Friday 10th June

Our final morning began with a visit to the capital city and the famous church of Hallgrímskirkja. We didn't stay too long as we wanted to have time to seek out a very special bird. The White-winged Scoter was formerly considered the American race of Velvet Scoter but has recently been elevated to full species status. It is very rare in Europe but a male had been recorded in the sea off Keflavik and we wanted to see it.

We started our search in the old harbour at the western end of Keflavik but the weather had turned and we struggled to see much in the wind and rain. We drove back along the sea wall and tried again. This time we found a scoter with the local Common Eiders and on closer examination, it turned out to be our target bird! Everyone climbed out of the vehicles to take a look through the telescopes – what a way to finish off the tour!

We dropped Allan at his hotel (he was catching a flight the next day) and then had a celebratory coffee in a typically trendy coffee house before checking in at the nearby airport for our return flight to London Heathrow. Although the Iceland Air flight was delayed, everyone was able to travel home as planned.

It had been a superb tour of Iceland, combining stunning scenery with a wealth of birds and some fantastic cetaceans. Everyone contributed to a very sociable group, which made the whole experience even more enjoyable.

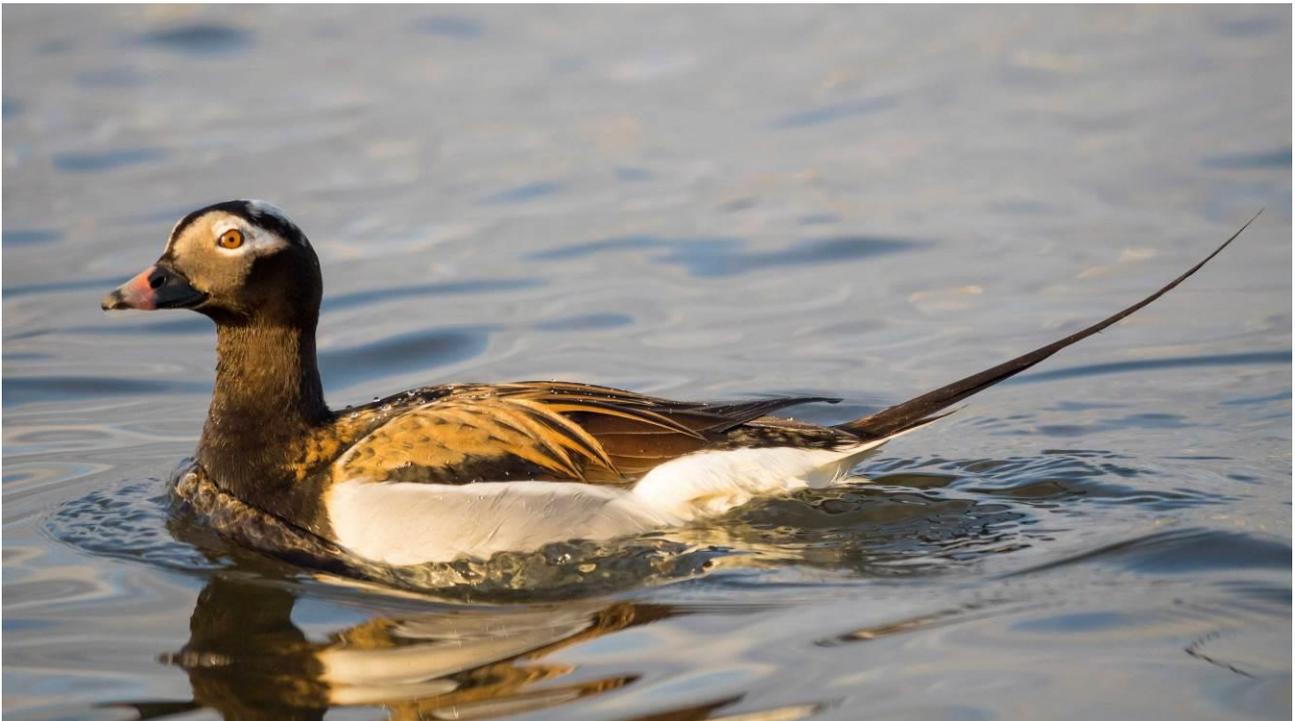
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Long-tailed Duck by Marcus John

## Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				1	5	4		1	
2	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>		1	1	3				5	
3	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>		20	8	6	2	1			
4	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Northern Gannet	<i>Sula bassana</i>						6	6		
6	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					8	2	10		
7	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>					6	5	100		
8	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>				✓					
10	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	✓	12	10	10	4				
12	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	12	6	20	20	10	20	8	
13	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		10	6	6			1		
14	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		2							
15	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		10	6		4	1		1	
16	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		1							
17	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	✓	10	2		6	6		4	
19	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
20	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	✓	18		6		2	1	5	
21	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>		12	7	3	1				
22	White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>									1
23	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		8	2						
24	Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	1	12	12	6					
25	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		6	12	12	10	3	2	9	
26	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		1	2	1	5			1	
27	Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>				1					
28	Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>	2		3	8	3				
29	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					8	5	4		
31	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>							10		
33	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		2		2	6	2			
34	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>						2			
35	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	6	8	8	10	14	10	10	12	
37	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>							3		
40	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	7	100	80	10	40	20	60	35	
41	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>			4						
42	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>			8	7	8	12	3	1	
43	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>			1						
44	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>				✓					
46	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓		
47	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
48	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>					✓	✓	✓		
49	Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>					5	1			
50	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i>					1				
54	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>			6	1	3	25	30		
55	Brünnich's Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>						2			
56	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			20		10	10	100		
57	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>			15		10	6	30		
58	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>			100	7	30	30	500		
59	Feral Pigeon / Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>					2	2	3		
60	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>								4	
61	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>									1
62	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			H		1			H	
65	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			1		2	4	4	1	
66	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>						1			
67	Redwing	<i>Turdus illacus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
68	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	3	4	20	40	30	4	6	
70	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>			H	2	6		H		
71	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>		2	2			1	4		

## Mammals

1	Atlantic Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>					3		3		
2	Common Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>							100		
3	Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>			7			2	4		
4	Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>			3						
5	Sperm Whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>						4			
6	White-beaked Dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>					10				
7	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>			10				8		