

Iceland in Spring

Naturetrek Tour Report

27th May – 4th June 2022



Humpback Whale



Slavonian Grebe



Rock Ptarmigan



Arctic Fox

Tour report and images by Dave Jackson



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Tour participants - Dave Jackson and Neil McMahon (Leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients.

Summary

This tour followed directly on from Undiscovered Iceland where one adventurous couple combined both tours over 17 days. There was a definite change of weather for the first four days with cloudless skies and temperatures rising to 20°C although the breeze made it feel somewhat cooler at times.

We enjoyed a whale-watching trip from Húsavík, visited powerful waterfalls and geothermal areas and saw many breeding waders and waterfowl around Mývatn before heading west through the most breath-taking scenery imaginable. We witnessed a Fata Morgana mirage at Blönduós, took a ferry to the beautiful island of Flatey and explored seabird cliffs on the Snæfellsnes Peninsula where we had incredible views of the elusive Arctic Fox.

We then drove south-east where we visited the historic Þingvellir National Park, the Strokkur geothermal area, and the mighty Gullfoss waterfall before finishing the tour on the Reykjanes Peninsula where we crossed the Bridge Between the Continents that connects the North American and Eurasian tectonic plates.

Day 1

Friday 27th May

Sunny, 15°C to 4°C Keflavik - Reykjavik - Akureyri - Mývatn

Most of the group were collected from Keflavik airport and driven to Reykjavik where we visited the famous Sun Voyager sculpture as text messages received informed us that the flight to Akureyri was delayed giving more time in Reykjavik before we needed to be at the airport. We met up with other members of the group who'd been fortunate to spend a few extra days sight-seeing and would be doing the same after the tour.

The temperature had dropped to 4°C by the time we reached our hotel overlooking the rootless cones at Skútustaðir. These cones, or pseudocraters were formed by steam explosions from hot lava heating groundwater in underlying rocks although their appearance would mistakenly suggest volcanic eruptions.

After a quick briefing and room allocation we met for a short walk by the lake even though it was 21.45 hrs by this time. Slavonian Grebes looked settled in their pairs while newly arrived Red-necked Phalaropes were jostling for a mate as they chased each other around. Great Northern and Red-throated Divers were seen and small groups of Whooper Swans mixed with commoner ducks and geese on the lake.

Day 2

Saturday 28th May

Clear, maximum 14°C Mývatn – Laxá – Goðafoss – Húsavík

We awoke to an overnight frost and a clear blue sky for our 7 am walk behind a nearby church where wetlands included many vocal Long-tailed Ducks, some still in transition from their winter plumage, while Red-breasted Mergansers were already beginning to moult their summer plumage. A small flock of geese in flight were identified as Tundra Bean Geese, an unexpected sighting and a write-in for the list. Other birds seen on our

morning walk included Common Snipe, Golden Plover, singing Snow Bunting and Redwing near the hotel entrance while Pink-footed Geese and Great Northern Diver were fly-overs.

We returned to the hotel for breakfast then made our way back the way we came the previous evening and parked up next to the Laxá River where Barrow's Goldeneye were plentiful as they fed in the rapids. Harlequin Ducks were top of the list for many to see and pairs were located at distance before a drake was noticed under a bank close by before climbing out onto rocks for all to see. As many as 10 birds were eventually counted before our attention was drawn to an immature White-tailed Eagle flying overhead. Although they breed in Iceland they can be difficult to locate away from the remotest places making this a welcome sighting of this huge bird of prey.

From here we drove to Goðafoss where souvenirs were bought and coffee consumed before walking out to the falls. The origin of the waterfall's name is not completely clear as it's widely thought that it was named after the local chieftain in 1,000AD who supposedly threw his statues of the Norse gods into the waterfall when Christianity was adopted in Iceland. A linguist and place-name expert believes this to be a myth originating from Denmark and suggests that the name derives from two crags at the falls which resemble pagan idols. Black-tailed Godwits could be seen and heard next to the café and a white Ptarmigan sat in full view on top of a rocky crag as Ravens cronked overhead.

On to Húsavík where Northern Fulmar, Glaucous Gulls and Black Guillemots were seen from the café before we made our way to the harbour where we collected our insulated suits and boarded Ópal, North Sailing whale watching company's hybrid electric-powered, two-mast schooner originally built in Germany in 1951 as a trawler.

It was more than an hour before we noticed the first blow by which time calls were coming from both sides of the boat as up to eight Humpback Whales, including a mother and calf, were sighted all around us. Crew member, Belen had climbed down from the rigging and was directing us using hands on a clock system to direct us to the whales as she gave expert commentary. Arctic Terns and Kittiwakes frantically fed in the whales' wake with the backdrop of snow-capped mountains and sound of whales exhaling making this an ethereal experience.

Three hours had flown by and it felt like time had stood still while the whales were close to the boat and it was time to leave these majestic creatures in the tranquillity of the bay. Hot chocolate with optional rum and cinnamon buns were served on the way back as three strong volunteers unfurled the ropes of the schooner as we silently sailed back to the harbour passing Fulmars, Puffins and Eiders on the way, an altogether magical experience.

We returned our suits and made our way back to Mývatn with the sun still high in the sky.

Day 3

Sunday 29th May

20°C maximum. Dimmuborgir - Dettifoss - Námafjall Hverir - Mývatn Nature Baths - Höfði Woodland Park – Hverfjall Crater

The regular Redwing was singing on its usual conifer as we began our clockwise walk at 7am in glorious morning light. A pair of Long-tailed Ducks stayed close to the bank as the drake protected his mate from other males and would occasionally fly at any intruders to see them off, delighting the photographers in the group. A pair of

Slavonian Grebes looked resplendent in the morning light with the male and female's plumage differences appearing obvious close to, the male being larger and brighter than the female which is not always apparent at range.

Dimmuborgir, or the Black Fortress, is a dramatic expanse of lava that formed in an eruption 2,300 years ago. In Icelandic culture, lava caves are allegedly the homes of the nation's brutal trolls but we were unlucky, or lucky, on this occasion not to bump into them as we walked the yellow trail although we did see Ptarmigan which made up for it a little.

The drive to Dettifoss took us across one of the largest stone deserts in Western Europe with cairns either side of the road for several kilometres in this otherwise barren landscape. Dettifoss is the most powerful waterfall in Iceland and the second most powerful in Europe after the Rhine Falls. The falls are 100 metres wide and have a drop of 44 metres and viewing the falls means a walk of 1km from the car park. Some of the group decided to walk to Selfoss, a smaller and less powerful waterfall nearby having visited Dettifoss on the previous tour.

We had lunch at Mývatn Nature Baths where we sat outside overlooking the baths in glorious sunshine although the cool breeze and the snow-capped mountains reminded us that we were still in Iceland!

After lunch we visited the geothermal mud-pools and fumaroles of Námafjall Hverir with the smell of sulphur attacking the nostrils as the mud-pools gurgled and bubbled releasing their toxic fumes into the atmosphere. From here we split the group, returning to Mývatn Nature Baths for those who wished to relax in the naturally heated milky-blue waters while others explored Höfði Woodland Park, located on the eastern side of Lake Mývatn where small flocks of Icelandic Redpolls along with Redwing and Common Snipe gave close views.

We returned to the nature baths and split the group into two. Some chose to climb to the rim of the Hverfjall crater with magnificent views over the lake and the lava formations of Dimmuborgir below while others managed to see Short-eared Owl from the road that leads to the bird museum and Merlin on the way back to the hotel as we were to discover while completing the checklist after dinner.

Day 4

Monday 30th May

11 - 20°C max. Mývatn – Laxá – Laugarbakki

Today, we left Mývatn for the 272km drive to Laugarbakki, but not before our early morning walk, this time in an anti-clockwise direction in perfect light. An Icelandic Redpoll showed very well next to the church and ducks including Long-tailed and Barrow's Goldeneye seemed more active as did Red-necked Phalaropes as they fed on newly-emerged flies. Fortunately for us the flies and midges (Mývatn meaning midge lake) hadn't bothered us much and we were probably leaving and heading west before the mass emergence of flying insects which are essential for the wildlife in and around the lake.

We had breakfast and all bags were loaded into the minibuses ready for our 09.45 departure, calling in at Laxá on the way for Barrow's Goldeneye and Harlequin Ducks which were less obliging than on our first visit.

We made a slight detour off the road at Laugar where a brick-red Black-tailed Godwit fed on short grass close to the road. We continued past Goðafoss and took the scenic route to Akureyri where we purchased lunch for our stop at Jónasarlundur, a beautiful picnic spot by the river where some of the group dangled their feet in the ice-cold water while others located and photographed Redpolls and Redwings or enjoyed a quiet lunch on the picnic tables provided.

It was time to continue our journey westward through Óxanadalur and Norðura Væðingur where Pink-footed Geese seemed to be waiting for the snow to melt higher up the slopes before attempting to breed there.

The next stop was Blönduós where we refuelled the vehicles, and ourselves, before checking out the river for Iceland Gulls and waders which included Dunlin and Ringed Plover. It wasn't the birds that stole the show this time but a Fata Morgana or *hafgerðingar* in Icelandic, a mirage that distorted distant land making it look like two mirrored saucers drifting slowly out to sea. Such mirages have been responsible for claims of undiscovered lands in the 19th and early 20th centuries and needs specific atmospheric conditions to occur. We were very fortunate to witness this phenomenon.

Half an hour later, as we headed to our next destination, we were treated to another remarkable occurrence when an Arctic Fox ran across the road in front of the trailing bus and lingered long enough for a few photos to be taken, albeit through the side window glass, before it disappeared through the vegetation. Two unexpected 'life firsts' for some of the group within the space of 30 minutes!

We checked into our hotel almost 7 hours after leaving Mývatn and after a period of relaxation we met up for dinner before venturing out to explore our new surroundings. Three Short-eared Owls hunting beside the road, a Northern Wheatear and Common Snipe calling from fenceposts were popular photographic subjects as the last of the daylight diminished – understandable as it was nearly 11pm.

Day 5

Tuesday 31st May

5 - 10°C low cloud, rain in the afternoon. Laugarbakki - Stykkishólmur

We met at 06.30 for a short drive to Hvammstangi where Great Northern Diver and Red-throated Diver were feeding in the harbour and Purple Sandpipers flew around the rocks. A roadside Ptarmigan did exactly as it was told and jumped up onto a post and began to preen allowing for clean photos with no messy background. Why don't all birds do that? Time was running out as we were leaving Laugarbakki after breakfast and as one bus hurried back, those in the second bus were treated to excellent views of Short-eared Owl sitting on a rock at close range. Those yellow eyes!

A short detour to a wool shop and we were heading west again towards Stykkishólmur on the Snæfellsnes peninsula along unmade roads, stopping at various points along the way as the weather turned against us. A pair of Dunlin in fine summer plumage landed on the edge of a pool briefly as ubiquitous Common Snipe drummed overhead.

The Snæfellsnes peninsula is often described as Iceland in miniature due to the wealth of natural features found here. It also has seabird cliffs and a good population of Arctic Foxes and White-tailed Eagles. After checking in

to our hotel, we drove south past a pair of Red-throated Divers on Helgafellsvatn. A little further on, a shape on a small island grabbed Neil's attention as he reached for his 'scope. What looked like any other rock at a distance became an adult White-tailed Eagle through the 'scope, an amazing find and the second sighting for the trip!

Whimbrel and Arctic Skuas were obviously agitated by a predator. Neil went to investigate, expecting a fox to run off but the subject of the attack was a Raven, getting too close to nests, no doubt.

Day 6

Wednesday 1st June

5 - 10°C cloud, some rain. Rif – Skálasnagaviti Lighthouse - Flatey

Our ferry to Flatey Island was booked for 15:00 hrs giving us plenty of time to explore the peninsula so after breakfast we headed off along the coast before stopping in a lay-by, quite a rarity in Iceland, with the sea on one side and sheer cliffs with nesting Fulmar on the other. Out to sea, dorsal fins of cetaceans broke the surface and were eventually identified from photos taken as White-beaked Dolphins. On the cliffs an Arctic Fox was well spotted by Chris looking down at us before it disappeared from view. Stunning!

We were keen to reach the seabird cliffs at the very end of the peninsula, though an Eider colony at Rif has been known to attract King Eider although we had no luck finding one. Arctic Terns made their presence known as we scanned the area where there were many Red-necked Phalaropes, Black-tailed Godwits and Northern Pintail. A short drive down to the harbour and two Glaucous Gulls, an adult and a 2nd year bird nestled amongst the Kittiwakes.

Neil had visited the area on the Northern Lights & Winter Wildlife tour in March and knew a look-out where his group had seen Orcas – but would they still be there three months later? The answer to that was an emphatic 'Yes' as the message on the walkie-talkies announced "we're watching Orcas, where are you?" "Right behind you" was the answer and before long we were all watching a pod of four Orcas!

The gravel road to Skálasnagaviti lighthouse was very narrow and we somehow managed to get the vehicles parked in the small car park before scanning the sea and cliff face for our target bird. A single Brunnich's Guillemot was difficult to pick out on the sea as it bobbed up and down surrounded by Common Guillemots, though a pair on the cliffs close to the boardwalk were far more obliging and Scurvy Grass growing out of the rocks provided a convenient marker to their whereabouts. A difficult bird made easy by such close views on their own small ledge. Another pod of Orcas were also seen including a bull with its two metre high dorsal fin briefly on view for good measure.

We made the slow drive back to the paved road and back to Stykkishólmur for lunch before booking in for our ferry out to Flatey on a flat-calm sea under a thin layer of cloud. Those on deck witnessed another pod of White-beaked Dolphins, Harbour Porpoise, many Northern Fulmar, Common Eider, Atlantic Puffin and Black Guillemots on the one and a half hour crossing.

Noisy Redshanks greeted us on arrival as we passed racks of drying fish on the way to the island's small lagoon which held Common Teal with ducklings, Arctic Terns and pairs of Red-necked Phalaropes in courtship display which consisted of the brighter females dive-bombing the males. There was no sign of the hoped for Grey, or

Red Phalarope as it's known in parts of the world where it's seen in breeding plumage until Neil 'scoped a brightly plumaged bird on the sea; another great find for the group.

Snow Buntings were already feeding fledged young as we passed close by on the only road on the island and Whimbrel were in no rush to leave their spot in the small graveyard.

A male Snow Bunting entertained us by feeding around people's feet as we awaited the ferry for our return journey, some hoping the fish and chip kiosk would still be open when we arrived back after 9pm. (It was!)

Day 7

Thursday 2nd June

Fine cloud 15°C. Arnarstapi – Þingvellir - Gullfoss

With much ground to cover today, we checked out of the hotel straight after breakfast and retraced our journey back to the 'Fox and Fulmar' cliffs in the hope of a repeat performance and a hope of catching up with Gyr Falcon that had eluded us so far. A Dutch group told us they'd seen Arctic Fox at Mývatn but not connected with Gyr, a species that would evade us after searching in all the right places.

Stopping briefly at Rif, but still with no sign of any King Eiders, we rounded the tip of the peninsula and continued on to Arnarstapi where a small flock of Harlequins consisting of adults and immature drakes and a single female bobbed around on the sea below us.

Glaucous Gulls patrolled the cliffs where Roseroot, a popular garden plant, grows naturally among ledges where Black-legged Kittiwakes nest. The spectacular scenery here includes Gatklettur, otherwise known as Arch Rock where wave action has eroded the cliff into its distinctive shape. We were about to move off when Phil noticed an Arctic Fox hunting along the cliffs back from where we came and we all hurried back hoping to catch a glimpse. Surprisingly, the fox sat watching us before snatching what looked like an egg and began eating in full view of the group and casual visitors, much to everyone's delight.

After a delicious lunch in the café, it was time to leave this breath-taking place and head east towards the 'Golden Circle' stopping to stretch our legs at Borgarnes on the way. The weather was looking wet for the following day so we made full use of our time by calling in at Þingvellir National Park, a site of historical, cultural and geological significance. We walked along the rift between the North American and Eurasian plates passing a pair of Black-tailed Godwits right next to the boardwalk, while a pair of Red-throated Divers kept an eye on us from the river, giving some of the group their closest and best ever views of these colourful waders.

It was then on to Gullfoss Hotel, our perfectly situated accommodation for the next two nights.

Day 8

Friday 3rd June

Rain all day 9°C

An early morning walk from the hotel to Gullfoss was organised with those walking the 3 km to the falls being collected by bus and taken back in time for breakfast. We then returned to Þingvellir National Park and parked the buses by the visitor centre at the top of the ridge with spectacular views over the lake where Elaine would be taking a swim the day after the tour had ended. An incredible 28 Red-throated Divers were counted from the viewpoint along with smaller numbers of Great Northern Divers. Wood Cranesbills, Water Avens and Rowan were coming into flower alongside the path that runs along the rift.

One of our group became poorly and the efficient staff were on hand to ensure he was very well looked after and medical staff confirmed, thankfully, that it was nothing serious, so it was back to the hotel for a good rest. Others had lunch and explored the Strokkur Geysir, which erupts to a height of about 10m every five to ten minutes, and walk around the geothermal area where White Wagtails and Redwings mostly ignore the tourists.

We then returned to Gullfoss, the powerful waterfall where the river Hvítá plunges over two drops and enters a canyon. A Raven perched on the roof of the visitor centre giving a good size impression of this huge corvid as it crouched and croaked at passers-by.

The rain wasn't letting up and it was past 5 o'clock so we returned to the hotel to relax before our last evening meal.

Day 9

Saturday 4th June

Fine morning, sunny and still 5°C - 12 °C

Another early morning walk to the falls where a Merlin perched on a distant rock above its nest site. Presumably, the same bird was photographed the day before and no amount of zooming in could turn it into the hoped-for Gyr Falcon, unfortunately! Another photo of a large, silhouetted bird flying away couldn't be identified with any certainty and remains a mystery.

Luggage loaded and we were on the way to the Reykjanes peninsula for our flights home although four group members would be staying in Iceland for an extended holiday. The tour was not finished yet, however, as we had time to stop near Hafnarnes where a raft of Manx Shearwaters out at sea numbered approximately 130 birds. An American Mink or two searched for crabs between the boulders below us as Common Eider and Red-breasted Mergansers kept an eye on this vociferous mustelid. Grindavik harbour was quiet so we found somewhere to eat before continuing around the peninsula to the Bridge Between the Continents at Sandvik where the Eurasian and North American tectonic plates are continuously drifting apart. There was just enough time to cross over the bridge before we had to make our way to the airport in good time for our afternoon flight back to the UK where our tour concluded.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

	E=Endemic N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		May/June 2022								
	Common name	Scientific name	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
1	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	1				✓				
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
4	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					✓	✓	✓		
6	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		2							
7	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓	✓	✓		1				
8	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
9	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>						1			
11	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
12	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		✓	✓	✓					
14	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
15	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
16	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	✓	✓		✓					
17	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
18	Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>		✓	✓	✓	1				
19	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	1	1		1					
20	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>		1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
23	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	E=Endemic N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		May/June 2022								
	Common name	Scientific name	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
25	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	1			✓	✓	✓			
26	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>					✓	✓			
29	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>				✓		✓			
30	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		H	✓	1	2				
31	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>					3	2	1		
32	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
34	Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>						1			
35	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
36	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓		1	✓	✓	✓		✓
37	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓
39	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
40	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓
41	Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	1			✓					
42	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
43	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
44	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓		
46	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
47	Brunnich's Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>						3			
48	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>		✓				✓	✓		
49	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>		1		1		✓	✓		
50	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
51	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		✓			✓	✓			
52	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	28	
53	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
54	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>									130
55	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		1							
57	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					2				
58	European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>						✓			
59	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		1			1				
60	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>			3	1				1	
61	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			1		1			1	1
62	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			H						
64	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	1							
67	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓		✓	1			

	E=Endemic N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		May/June 2022								
	Common name	Scientific name	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
68	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	✓		✓	✓				✓	
71	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		

Mammals

		May/June 2022								
Common Name	Scientific name	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
Arctic Fox	<i>Alopex lagopus</i>				1		1+	1		
Atlantic Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>						2			
Common Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>		1			2	✓	✓		
Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>						1			
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>		8							
Orca (Killer Whale)	<i>Orcinus orca</i>						10			
Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>						6+			
White-beaked Dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>						8			
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>						3			
American Mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>					1				2