

Eastern Iceland in Spring

Naturetrek Tour Report

24 May - 1 June 2016



Common Eider



Red-necked Phalarope



Long-tailed Duck



Great Skua

Report & Images by Marcus John



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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 all the 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. It is a privilege to spend time watching Red-throated Divers on their nests, whilst diminutive Red-necked Phalaropes spin at your feet, wary only of the occasional Arctic Skua as it flies overhead.

Our route took us along the scenic south coast of Iceland to reach Skaftafell, calling at the towering waterfalls of Seljalandsfoss and Skogafoss. One of the highlights of the tour was our visit to the awe-inspiring Jokulsarlon glacier lagoon, where white and blue icebergs break off the glacier and float out past a black sand beach. Habitats are surprisingly varied from the birch woodland of Skaftafell National Park to the isolated headland of Ingolshofdi, home to an important Great Skua colony and thousands of Atlantic Puffins.

After three nights at the Hotel Skaftafell, we headed up the east coast to Djupivogur, a charming fishing village with a superb wetland which lies within walking distance of the hotel. Then we drove across the highlands to reach our ultimate destination at Lake Myvatn. Here, 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. Finally, a memorable whale watching trip from Husavik completed a superb tour.

Day 1

Tuesday 24th May

London Heathrow – Keflavik – Grindavik

Although our flight was a little delayed, we arrived safely at Keflavik International Airport and picked up our Volkswagen Caravelle minibus for the drive to the comfortable Northern Light Inn. The drive across the rugged lava fields gave us a little taste of Icelandic birdlife; Common Eiders were clustered along the shore, Arctic Terns flew past, and waders included Eurasian Oystercatcher, European Golden Plover and Common Snipe. We enjoyed an excellent dinner but everyone was tired after a day's travelling, so after eating we all headed back to our rooms for an early night.

Day 2

Wednesday 25th May

Reykjanes – Hveragerdi – Seljalandsfoss – Skogafoss – Reynisfjara beach – Skaftafell

After a satisfying buffet breakfast, we packed our bags and drove along the Reykjanes peninsular to the lighthouse at Reykjanesviti. As we arrived we disturbed dozens of Arctic Terns which were sat on the approach road! We parked close to a statue of the Great Auk, which had its last known breeding site on the nearby island of Eldey. There were lots of Black-legged Kittiwakes around the headland; they were nesting on the stacks of black lava rock that have been carved out by the pounding surf. We used the telescope to view Eldey where a huge number of Northern Gannets were packed onto the flat top; luckily, several feeding groups flew much closer, affording us good views. It was a spectacular location with hundreds of birds flying above big waves in bright sunlight.

We drove back through Grindavik harbour and on to our first stop in Hveragerdi, the hot springs capital of Iceland. We enjoyed a welcome coffee and had time to visit the informative displays in the retail centre, which detail the impact of a big earthquake that hit the town in 2008. We drove on to the waterfall Seljalandsfoss, hoping that the rain ahead would clear before we arrived. And so it proved; we were able to sit out at a table for our first picnic lunch. The waterfall here is beautiful, cascading down between steep grassy slopes and home to lots of nesting Northern Fulmars.

Our next stop was the bigger and more powerful waterfall of Skogafoss. It was especially impressive when the sun came out to illuminate the scene. Some of the group climbed up the steps to enjoy the view from the top. Those that remained below had close views of a lovely male Harlequin Duck. Although it headed off downstream, everyone had a good look through the telescope.

The long drive to Skaftafell took us across the awesome 'Skeiðarársandur', the largest glacial outwash plain in the world. It is formed by melt water flowing from Europe's largest glacier, Vatnajokull. We broke the journey with a visit to Reynisfjara, near Vik. We walked out on the famous black sand beach with crashing surf, impressive basalt columns and tall sea stacks; local folklore says they are the remains of two trolls. After another coffee stop in Kirkjubæjarklaustur, we finally caught up with the low cloud and rain as we arrived at our hotel at 7pm. As we walked to our rooms, we could hear European Golden Plover and Whimbrel calling and Mike saw our first Rock Ptarmigan.

Day 3

Thursday 26th May

Jokulsarlon – Fjallsarlon – Skaftafell National Park

Despite a bad weather forecast, we woke to clearing skies and amazing cloud formations, which formed waves and whorls in the sky above the glacier. We enjoyed the drive across the sandur, where we saw both Great and Arctic Skuas. When we reached Jokulsarlon, strong sunlight illuminated dozens of icebergs, which had been driven close to the visitor centre by a strong south-westerly wind. As a result, all boat trips were cancelled so we spent an hour or so walking along the lagoon shore. We had ample time to appreciate the beauty of the icebergs in their various shades of white and blue, some opaque, others translucent, a few small ones almost completely transparent. Common and Grey Seals dived for fish between the blocks of ice and several Common Eider swam close to shore, the males immaculate in the bright sunshine. Kittiwakes flew over the lagoon, and loafing on a large iceberg were some larger gulls including both Glaucous and Iceland Gulls. Skuas flew over and we watched them harassing the terns. We even found a pair of Snow Bunting looking for food in the car park.

We walked together to the nearby beach where several small icebergs were trapped on the black sand; we took photographs as waves frothed around them. However, the strong wind was blowing the sand into our faces (and cameras!) so we did not linger too long.

Our next stop was the lagoon of Fjallsarlon, which thankfully was sheltered from the prevailing wind by a glacial moraine. We walked down to the water's edge, enjoying wonderful views of the glacier opposite. Then we drove back along the ring road towards the hotel, stopping by a roadside pool to get our first views of a pair of Red-throated Divers. Also present were Common Ringed Plover, Dunlin, and five Barnacle Geese.

The forecast of low cloud and rain finally came true as we approached our hotel, so we ate our picnic lunch in a spacious upstairs room. The weather improved as we drove the short distance to Skaftafell National Park, where we took the 3.6 kilometre walk out to the glacier of Skaftafelljökull. The scrubby moorland was full of Redwings and Steve also spotted a pair of Rock Ptarmigan sat high up on a rocky slope. When we arrived at the glacier snout we were able to walk across the black sand and banks of low rocks to the shore of the lagoon, very close to the ice itself. The wind had dropped and it was a very peaceful scene with few other visitors to disturb the tranquillity.

Day 4

Friday 27th May

Skaftafell National Park – Ingolfshofdi

We set off early for a pre-breakfast walk up to Svinafellsjökull, the glacier that lies just behind the hotel. We saw several Common Snipe as they flew drumming overhead, accompanied by the distinctive calls of Whimbrel and European Golden Plover. The only birds on the small glacial lagoon were Tufted Ducks but on the way back we had great views of a fine male Rock Ptarmigan.

After a delicious buffet breakfast, we took a morning walk to the black basalt waterfall of Svartifoss, through birch woodland that once again was full of Redwings. We saw our first Eurasian Wren; the Icelandic sub-species is not as easy to see as its British counterpart. As we walked up the steep path, we paused to enjoy amazingly close views of a bathing snipe. Soon afterwards, a ptarmigan landed on the path right in front of Sue but flew off again before anyone could get a photograph.

We ate our lunch by the little stone and turf church in Hof, built in late 19th century and the last to use traditional construction materials. It was a picturesque spot, though rather cold as low clouds threatened more rain.

In the afternoon we met our local guide, Einar, for our tractor ride out to the isolated headland of Ingolfshofdi, which is managed by his family as a nature reserve. It was an amazing journey across six kilometres of vast black sands to the rocky headland, which is effectively an island between sand and sea. Unfortunately, low cloud and drizzle obscured our view back towards the coast. Northern Fulmars were wheeling around the cliffs as we climbed up a steep sand bank to the grassy top, where we were able to get very close to several pairs of Great Skua. Up to 3,000 pairs of Atlantic Puffins also breed here and there were burrows everywhere in the short turf. We walked through the mist and around the cliff tops to get closer views of this charismatic species. Einar pointed out a Brunnich's Guillemot amongst the Common Guillemots, and our group stopped long enough to get decent views through the telescope. We saw one Great Skua nest with a large brown egg and several tracks left by Arctic Foxes, which predate the eggs of Northern Fulmar and Great Skua. After a couple of hours, we climbed back into the trailer and returned across the sand. Despite the weather, it had been a fascinating visit to this unique, atmospheric location. We finally drove back to our hotel to relax and dry out our clothes before another excellent dinner.

Day 5

Saturday 28th May

Skaftafell – Jokulsarlon – Hofn – Djupivogur

This morning we packed the minibus ready for the long drive around to the east coast. We stopped again at Jokulsarlon to go out in one of the big amphibious vehicles. As we set out onto the lagoon the sun came through to light up the blue icebergs. When we looked back to shore, a mass of Arctic Terns flew up to mob a Great Skua as it flew low over their colony.

After a quick coffee, we drove on to the small town of Hofn, situated in the south-eastern corner of Iceland. Here we shopped then enjoyed our lunch on a picnic table overlooking a wide, shallow bay. Summer-plumaged Ruddy Turnstone, Dunlin and Common Ringed Plover were actively feeding just a few metres from where we sat.

Although it was a long drive, the scenery between Hofn and Djupivogur was breathtaking. Snow-capped mountains towered behind craggy cliffs, which gave way to sweeping grassy plains that sloped down to the sea. Hundreds of Whooper Swans were swimming together in big flocks on the many coastal lagoons. We stopped to get our first close views of a female Red-necked Phalarope, sat in a small pool right next to our vehicle. Soon after this we encountered about a hundred Red-necked Phalaropes in one small wetland area between the road and the sea. Equally colourful were the statuesque Black-tailed Godwits, with their bright red under-parts. We couldn't resist making several brief stops to admire the views, including a short detour to look at a superb double waterfall dropping straight down from snowy mountaintops.

After checking in to our charming hotel on Djupivogur harbour, we went for a walk through a large wetland area just behind the town. Several large pools held a selection of ducks including Greater Scaup, Northern Shoveler, Red-breasted Merganser and Long-tailed Duck. A little further on we found a nesting Red-throated Diver on a tiny islet, only 50 metres from lake shore where we stood. Common Snipe, Black-tailed Godwit and European Golden Plover were calling and displaying all around us, whilst Red-necked Phalaropes chased each other in the shallow margins.

After an excellent dinner we strolled around the sunlit harbour, where we saw our first Black Guillemots.

Day 6

Sunday 29th May

Djupivogur – Egilsstadir – Myvatn

After another good buffet breakfast, we drove around the wetlands once again and saw a total of six Red-throated Divers. We watched a smart dark-phase Arctic Skua drive a Common Snipe off its nest then quarter the immediate area, looking for eggs as the snipe flew frantically around. The skua eventually gave up and the nest remained unmolested.

The next leg of our journey took us further up the east coast, before the ring road turned inland towards Egilsstadir. It climbed quite steeply and turned to gravel for the next 50 kilometres before descending through a fertile valley with a lot of conifer plantations. The sun was shining and it felt pleasantly warm when we stopped for coffee in Egilsstadir, the main town of this region.

The next part of our journey was arguably the most memorable, taking us right up and over the north-east highlands to Myvatn. We stopped for lunch in a wide valley with steep rocky ridges on either side. Here we were able to walk up the grassy lower slopes to get close to a spectacular waterfall. The road then climbed onto a wide plateau with a patchwork of snow, shallow pools and open grassy patches. We stopped to get our first look at a superb, summer-plumaged Great Northern Diver, a species that breeds nowhere else in Europe. We also found our first Pink-footed Geese as they walked across patches of snow, feeding on the recently-thawed grass. We were pushing on to reach our hotel when we drove over a high pass and were suddenly confronted by a panoramic view of a sunlit volcanic plateau surrounded by snowy mountains that disappeared into the distance. We had to stop and admire this breath-taking scene before driving on down to the shores of Lake Myvatn.

After checking into our rooms, we headed straight back out to drive around the lake. We soon reached the bridge over the River Laxa and that was as far we went because there were so many birds here! We had close views of several pairs of Barrow's Goldeneye, Harlequin Duck and Long-tailed Duck, all feeding in the fast flowing water - and in bright sunshine! As we photographed an obliging pair of Red-necked Phalaropes, a pair of Goosander flew over. It was a superb introduction to the wildfowl of Lake Myvatn, which has the greatest diversity of breeding ducks in Europe.

Day 7

Monday 30th May

Myvatn – Husavik – Godafoss

The next morning it was bright and sunny as some of us took a pre-breakfast walk along the shoreline footpath, where we had incredibly close views of Red-necked Phalarope, Slavonian Grebe and Long-tailed Duck, amongst others. After breakfast we set off on the hour-long drive to Husavik. The gravel road took us over high ground with snow patches; roadside birds included Great Northern Diver.

We arrived in the harbour at Husavik in good time for our whale watching trip with North Sailing. We boarded the converted wooden-hulled trawler and most of us donned the thermal suits that were on offer; it gets very cold out in the bay! We had Black-legged Kittiwakes and lots of Northern Fulmars for company as we set off, and then Atlantic Puffins as we headed further out to sea.

We headed straight out across to the western side of the bay, seeing a variety of birds including Red-throated Diver, Black Guillemot, Razorbill, Great Skua and Arctic Skua. After almost an hour we joined another boat and spent the next thirty minutes watching a large Humpback Whale which moved slowly around the bay 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, on occasion only a few metres from the side of the boat! It is the black and white pattern on the underside of the fluke that allows researchers to identify each individual Humpback Whale. Time seems to stand still when you are in the company of such a large and impressive animal; it was a truly memorable encounter.

As if getting close to one Humpback Whale wasn't enough, we then saw a second one, before a group of White-beaked Dolphins swam towards us and passed close by the ship. These are beautiful dolphins with a relatively tall and falcate dorsal fin, which is most distinctive. Finally, some of us even had a brief glimpse of a more distant

Minke Whale. A very successful voyage was rounded off with cinnamon rolls and hot chocolate as we returned to harbour.

After a picnic lunch we drove back towards our hotel, stopping to visit the wonderful 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. We even had time for quick coffee in the nearby café before continuing on to our hotel.

Day 8

Tuesday 31st May

Hofdi – Krafla – Namafjall Hverir – Dimmuborgir – River Laxa

The weather was warm and sunny for our last day around the Myvatn area and we began with a walk around the lovely woodland of Hofdi, which sits on a low peninsular which protrudes out into the lake. 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 struggled to see Common Redpoll in song flight but a pair of Rock Ptarmigan was much more obliging.

Next we drove up to the large volcanic caldera of Krafla Viti, where we walked along the rim to admire the large pool of green water that lies in the crater. Despite the warm weather, this was still largely frozen. Our next stop was to visit 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 steam into the air, giving off a strong sulphurous odour. Some of the small mud pools were fizzing with black water whilst others were more viscous, with large bubbles of oozing mud plopping to the surface - it all adds up to an unusual experience!

We carried on back past the lake to the bizarre landscape of Dimmuborgir. This is a large area of black volcanic rock studded with craggy stacks, formed by a collapsing lava bed. We enjoyed a good walk around the winding paths before enjoying our picnic lunch.

We finished our day with a return visit to the bridge over the River Laxa, where the keen photographers walked upstream to seek out Harlequin Ducks swimming in white water. The rest of us were enjoying more close views of Barrow's Goldeneye and Long-tailed Ducks when we spotted a raptor perched on a distant telegraph pole. It was too far away to identify, so we jumped in the vehicle and headed up a gravel track that ran alongside the power lines. We pulled over and had a look through the telescope; it was definitely a Gyrfalcon! When we approached closer, the bird flew towards us and disappeared over the moorland – its size and flight action were very distinctive. As we drove back, it flew right over us - a majestic sight and a real highlight of the tour.

Day 9

Wednesday 1st June

Myvatn – Akuyreri – Reykjavik – Keflavik – London Heathrow

Our last day began with a drive to the airport at Akuyreri. We stopped on the edge of this attractive town to fill up with fuel - and look for birds! We saw Common Eider with chicks and then a pair of Whooper Swans with

small cygnets, which were very appealing. We enjoyed a pleasant coffee in the quiet and relaxed airport before boarding the plane for our short flight to Reykjavik.

Due to the refurbishment of Keflavik International Airport, we had to head straight there as soon as we landed in Reykjavik. We arrived in plenty of time for check in, which was three hours prior to take off. We then flew back to the UK where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

It had been a remarkable tour, combining spectacular scenery and unforgettable wildlife. After some wet and misty weather in the south, we appreciated the warm sunshine during our time in Myvatn. Over the course of the tour we also built up a good list of wild flowers, which will act as a useful reference for future tours. Finally, we had greatly enjoyed each other's company, and the good humour of the whole group added to everyone's enjoyment.

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted)

| | Common name | Scientific name | May/June | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|---|
| | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 1 | Red-throated Diver | <i>Gavia stellata</i> | | 2 | 3 | | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | |
| 2 | Great Northern Diver | <i>Gavia immer</i> | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | |
| 3 | Slavonian Grebe | <i>Podiceps auritus</i> | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 12 | |
| 4 | Northern Fulmar | <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | Northern Gannet | <i>Sula bassana</i> | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Great Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 7 | Whooper Swan | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> | | 30 | 10 | 8 | 750 | 100 | 40 | 60 | ✓ |
| 8 | Pink-footed Goose | <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> | | | | | | 100 | | | |
| 9 | Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | | 30 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 50 | 10 | 20 | |
| 10 | Barnacle Goose | <i>Branta leucopsis</i> | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| 11 | Eurasian Wigeon | <i>Anas penelope</i> | | 3 | | | 2 | 30 | 20 | 20 | |
| 12 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | 1 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 20 | |
| 13 | Gadwall | <i>Anas strepera</i> | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 6 | |
| 14 | Northern Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 15 | Northern Shoveler | <i>Anas clypeata</i> | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 16 | Eurasian Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | | 4 | | | 25 | 30 | 10 | 20 | |
| 17 | Tufted Duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | | 3 | | 3 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 60 | ✓ |
| 18 | Greater Scaup | <i>Aythya marila</i> | | | | | 1 | | | 4 | |
| 19 | Common Eider | <i>Somateria mollissima</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 20 | Harlequin Duck | <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> | | 2 | | | | 16 | 10 | 34 | |
| 21 | Long-tailed Duck | <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> | | | | | 2 | 30 | 6 | 14 | |
| 22 | Common Scoter | <i>Melanitta nigra</i> | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| 23 | Barrow's Goldeneye | <i>Bucephala islandica</i> | | | | | | 10 | 6 | 12 | |
| 24 | Red-breasted Merganser | <i>Mergus serrator</i> | | | | | 4 | 16 | 5 | 6 | |
| 25 | Goosander | <i>Mergus merganser</i> | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| 26 | Gyrfalcon | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 27 | Rock Ptarmigan | <i>Lagopus muta</i> | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 28 | Eurasian Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29 | Common Ringed Plover | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | | | 3 | 2 | 8 | 10 | | 4 | |
| 30 | European Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 31 | Ruddy Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | | 7 | 12 | | 10 | 2 | | | |
| 32 | Sanderling | <i>Calidris alba</i> | | | | | | 9 | | | |
| 33 | Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | | | 6 | 6 | 30 | 50 | | | |
| 34 | Whimbrel | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 35 | Black-tailed Godwit | <i>Limosa limosa</i> | | 7 | 5 | | 30 | 30 | 20 | 12 | |
| 36 | Common Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 37 | Common Snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 38 | Red-necked Phalarope | <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> | | 7 | | | 120 | 50 | 60 | 200 | |
| 39 | Great Skua | <i>Stercorarius skua</i> | | 3 | 20 | 50 | 20 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 40 | Arctic Skua | <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> | | 3 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | |
| 41 | Black-headed Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 42 | Common Gull | <i>Larus canus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 43 | Black-legged Kittiwake | <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 44 | European Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | May/June | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 45 | Glaucous Gull | <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> | | | 6 | | 1 | | | | |
| 46 | Iceland Gull | <i>Larus glaucooides</i> | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | |
| 47 | Great Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus marinus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 48 | Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 49 | Arctic Tern | <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 50 | Common Guillemot | <i>Uria aalge</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 51 | Brünnich's Guillemot | <i>Uria lomvia</i> | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 52 | Razorbill | <i>Alca torda</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 53 | Black Guillemot | <i>Cepphus grylle</i> | | | | | 6 | | 2 | | |
| 54 | Atlantic Puffin | <i>Fratercula arctica</i> | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 55 | Feral Pigeon / Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 56 | Meadow Pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 57 | White Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 58 | Eurasian Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 59 | Northern Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| 60 | Redwing | <i>Turdus illacus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 61 | Common Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 62 | Northern Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | |
| 63 | Common Redpoll | <i>Carduelis flammea</i> | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 64 | Snow Bunting | <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | |

Mammals (S = Signs)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | Arctic Fox | <i>Alopex lagopus</i> | | | | S | | | | | |
| 2 | Atlantic Grey Seal | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> | | | 6 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Common Seal | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| 4 | Minke Whale | <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 5 | Humpback Whale | <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| 6 | White-beaked Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i> | | | | | | | 6 | | |