

Norway & Finland – An Arctic Spring

Naturetrek Tour Report

7th – 17th May 2022



Tengmalm's Owl by Alun Gee



Three-toed Woodpeckers by Alun Gee



Siberian Jay by Alun Gee



Shorelark by Alun Gee

Tour report Dave Jackson



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Tour participants: Jari Peltomäki, Kalle Meller & Dave Jackson (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Summary

On this tour we travelled from Oulu in Finland to Vardø in Norway, visiting many points along the way including Liminka Bay, Varanger Fjord and Hornöya with its huge seabird colony.

We saw a number of birds that are rare in the UK including a high count of 24 White-billed Divers, pairs of Steller's Eider, singing Red-flanked Bluetail, close views of Pine Grosbeaks and six species of owl.

We encountered 30+ White-tailed Eagles in one morning and ended the tour with an early morning visit to a damp woodland where Hazel Grouse was seen and photographed.

Day 1

Saturday 7th May

Heathrow - Helsinki – Oulu, 11°C, rain, clear blue sky Oulu

Our 07.30 flight from Heathrow arrived at an almost deserted Helsinki airport with a few hours to kill before our connecting flight to Oulu where Jari would be waiting to welcome us to Finland.

It was just a short drive to the hotel and with rooms allocated and dinner served we headed out to an area known to hold a pair of Northern Hawk Owl with roadside birds seen along the way including Black-tailed Godwit, Common Cranes, Eurasian Curlew, Common Snipe and Northern Lapwings aplenty.

Short-eared Owl and Hen Harrier quartered the fields before two shapes appeared at the top of a distant tree - Hawk Owls! What an excellent start to our tour indicating the shape of things to come.

After a long day, we returned to the hotel as the temperature dropped to 4°C and a Eurasian Bittern boomed in the nearby reedbed as we settled in our warm and comfortable rooms for the night.

Day 2

Sunday 8th May

Oulu - Liminka Bay and surrounding area. 1°C - 7°C , cold wind

More ice had formed in the partially frozen bay as the temperature dropped below freezing overnight although Fieldfares & Redwings still managed to find grubs in the hotel grounds. A Marsh Harrier carried nesting material into the reedbed where the Bittern had been booming on and off all night while a drumming Common Snipe proclaimed its territory.

Ducks feeding along the shoreline included Goosander, Shoveler and a fine drake Smew along with Spotted Redshank and Hooded Crow were seen from the raised viewing platform.

As we circled back along the roadside a friendly local came to speak to us. His wife had heard English voices and sent him out to greet us while we watched a Red Squirrel clambering up a garden tree. We returned to the hotel for a plentiful breakfast before meeting up again for a drive out to a forest.

Jari located a partially hidden male Great Grey Owl to everyone's astonishment, while the female kept low on the nest a short distance away. We all managed excellent views without disturbing the pair and left as quietly as we arrived. A Pied Flycatcher seemed to follow us out of the trees where a juvenile Parrot Crossbill perched up high on a conifer.

The Nation's flags were flying to commemorate Mothers Day as we made our way to lunch at Liminka Bay Visitor Centre in the north of the Gulf of Bothnia where a room was set and a special menu arranged for our group. Jari was a founding member of Friends of Liminka Bay and is passionate about the conservation of the area and some of his amazing photography is housed in the visitor centre helping to spread the word about the most important wetland for birds in Finland.

After lunch we followed the trail to the viewing tower where flocks, yes, flocks of Wood Sandpiper were seen flying past and a pair showed well in the sunlight below the tower. Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff (the males in their summer plumage) and Common Redshank fed below us while Caspian Terns and Little Gulls gathered in the bay.

A Garganey was heard calling before it emerged from the vegetation with its mate and an Osprey was being pursued by a White-tailed Eagle on the far side of the bay as two more White-tailed Eagles appeared over the horizon. The distinctive chirping of a Tree Sparrow was heard before being located on a telegraph wire by the vehicles as we headed off to look for geese in the surrounding fields.

Before long flocks of Greater White-fronted Geese whiffled down to feed in a stubble field with mixed flocks of Barnacle, Pink-footed, Taiga and Tundra Bean Geese challenging identification skills between the two 'bean' geese, *Anser fabalis* and *Anser rossicus* although not all authorities treat them as separate species. Local birders were monitoring the endangered Lesser White-fronted Geese although none were seen before we returned to base for dinner and to complete the checklist of species seen so far. Kalle arrived later to take over from Jari for the rest of the trip.

Day 3

Monday 9th May

Oulu and surrounding area. 2 - 10°C, sunny most of the day, still evening

Armed with GPS locations we left the hotel at 07.15 and stopped at a small woodland where a Tengmalm's, or Boreal Owl had a nest. Kalle performed his best Pine Marten mimicry and the owl popped her head out of the hole as we stood a distance back to enjoy the sighting of this perplexed bird as she completely ignored us.

Yellowhammer and Skylark sang in the blue sky as we made our way back to the goose field where a total of 52 Lesser White-fronted Geese were seen fighting in. This number represents almost the entire population of this flock that had been declining for a number of years due to hunting and habitat loss. They would soon be flying north to breed at a traditional site in Norway's Arctic Circle.

With heat-haze making viewing difficult we made our way to a cleared forest where a male Northern Wheatear perched up on sorrel stems and a Camberwell Beauty butterfly rested on a fallen pine tree in the warming sun. We made our way to a known Black Woodpecker tree, but would they be in residence?

A large, black bird was seen flying at a distance before a likely nest hole was found and as we approached a Black Woodpecker emerged. A second bird was flying and calling. We made our way back to observe from the vehicles as the birds returned to the tree. A female Capercaillie was seen well at the side of the road as we drove slowly out of the forest.

Kalle tried his Pine Marten trick again on a Ural Owl in a nest box although the female was not entirely convinced and made little attempt to check out the would-be threat. She did at least open her eyes, maybe she'd seen it all before?

We returned to urbanisation to find a lunch stop. A nearby lake held a Mute Swan nest, the only one seen on the trip, Whoopers were seen regularly in suitable habitat and the rasping cry of Caspian Terns could be heard above the sound of traffic. We stopped for coffee and biscuits at another lake in a residential area where three stunning Slavonian Grebes seemed to be perfectly at home although swimming is permitted in the lake with shower huts and toilets provided for the locals.

We returned to the field where the geese were feeding and the flock of Lesser White-fronted Geese mingled with the other geese; their distinctive yellow eye rings could be made out through the 'scope.

Back for dinner with Marsh Harrier seen from the tables as we ate. After dinner, we drove out on the forest roads through melting snow, some of the main roads barriered off, and eventually found the woodland we were looking for. A wander around the damp woodland was difficult underfoot but we were rewarded with good views of diminutive Pygmy Owls, and serenaded by Robins and Song Thrush as the light faded. We arrived back at the hotel at 11 pm after a long and rewarding day with the Bittern still booming into the night.

Day 4

Tuesday 10th May

4°C - 14°C, Oulu - Kuusamo

A Lesser Whitethroat flitted around the conifers as we loaded up ready to leave for Kuusamo. Our first stop was at Hirvisuo, a marshy area where we attempted to walk along the boardwalk but couldn't get as far as we planned with the water level being high. Black-throated Divers were seen on a lake near Pudasjärvi as we sheltered out of the cold wind behind beach huts.

White-tailed Eagle, Tree Pipits and Common Sandpipers were seen as we scanned the trees for calling redpolls.

Latva-Juurikka was partially frozen but proved to be a productive lake with several Smew, Greenshank, Wood Sandpipers, Spotted Redshank and raptors included Northern Goshawk & Pallid Harrier. A male Brambling, almost in full breeding plumage, dropped down to feed on the snow-covered ground and a pair of Rustic Bunting flew over but didn't stop.

A Hazel Hen was glimpsed by the side of the road to Kuusamo but not long enough to make a stop. We pulled up next to a lake where Little Gulls were very active, a pair of Common Terns and a Baltic Gull perched on the

edge of the ice and Red-breasted Merganser, Goosander and Smew graced the lake along with a couple of introduced Muskrats emerging from their lodges.

Rustic Bunting and Bohemian Waxwing sang from birch trees in this suburban setting, and became welcome subjects for the photographers.

Birding done for the day, we drove to the ski resort hotel with its 226 bedrooms over six floors; very different from the usual wildlife tour accommodation we're used to, with a varied selection of food and drink for all tastes and diets including local delicacies from the Kuusamo area.

The Reindeer crossing the road on the way to the hotel sparked some excitement before it was noted that the animal couldn't have pierced its own ear with the yellow tag and could soon find its way onto the restaurant menu!

Day 5

Wednesday 11th May

Kuusamo area, 4°C - 6°C, rain showers

An early start today, leaving the hotel at 5 am for a morning grouse drive. No fewer than seven Black Grouse were lekking in a snow-covered field with two Common Cranes nearby. A little further along the road even more grouse were displaying on the tarmac and in trees watched by several females. Female Capercaillies showed themselves along the roadside and perched high on thin branches of trees that defied gravity.

We returned for a wholesome breakfast and to complete the checklist from yesterday before preparing for another exciting day of birds in new areas. The Karhunkierros hiking trail is a popular spot for hikers and birders alike and birds have become quite tame here as Kalle demonstrated by feeding a Siberian Jay by hand! A pair of Three-toed Woodpeckers were seeking out a nest site and Bramblings fed on peanut fragments from the bird feeders provided by Kuusamo Bird Club but the hoped for Red-flanked Bluetail hadn't yet arrived at this traditional site.

Common Crossbill and Common Redstart were observed through the windows of Syöte Visitor Centre as we ate our packed lunch, where a signpost outside gives distances to Yellowstone, Kruger, Machu Picchu and other national parks.

After lunch, we made our way to the border zone on the Finnish–Russian border where signs and security cameras gave us the impression the watchers were being watched. The dearth of birdsong imparted an eerie feeling so we gathered for a group photo at the barrier and left for the next spot as rain closed in.

Goosander, Common Scoter, Goldeneye, Barn Swallow and House Martin were seen along the river but no sign of Black-bellied Dipper in the fast-flowing water so we made our way back to the hotel to pack for tomorrow's departure.

Day 6

Thursday 12th May

Kuusamo – Ivalo. 4°C - 6°C, misty, overcast

After breakfast, we headed back to the Karhunkierros hiking trail lay-by hoping that Red-flanked Bluetails had arrived, and we were in luck! A male sang high on a conifer in full view before dropping down close to the road to briefly feed in a ditch before returning to proclaim his territory. A party of five Siberian Jays paid a brief visit as did a Three-toed Woodpecker. We watched the bluetail for a time before returning to the hotel to collect our luggage for the onward journey.

Several stops were made on the 400 km drive north to Ivalo where Golden Plovers, White Wagtails and Red-throated Divers were seen before we stopped at an elevated site at Urupää where Merlin was added to the bird list.

Twenty minutes later we arrived at Hotel Ivalo where we checked in for the night. At the rear of the hotel male Goldeneyes displayed to the females showing their iridescent plumage in the low sunlight while Mountain Hares fed around the riverbank and in the car park.

Day 7

Friday 13th May

Ivalo – Vardsø – Vardø. 2°C - 4°C, cold and clear

We made an early start looking for Hazel Grouse in a couple of known locations. A pair of Yellowhammers positively glowed in the morning sun but no sign of any grouse so we returned to the hotel for breakfast ready to check out for our continuing journey north.

An hour into our journey and we stopped at Kaamanen to view the feeders, and whilst the café was closed, the owners were happy for us to watch and take photos of the many visiting birds. Pine Grosbeaks, Common Redpoll, Siberian Tit and Red Squirrel all took advantage of the plentiful supply of peanuts and sunflower seeds allowing for incredible views and photos to be taken. Overhead, our first Rough-legged Buzzard of the trip was identified as we reluctantly pulled ourselves away from this feeding haven.

There was a healthy population of House Sparrows around Pub Rastigaisa where we stopped for lunch. The interior housed an eclectic mixture of decoration including a Charlie Chaplin figure, a Kensington Station clock, a Bavarian painting and a pair of stuffed Ptarmigan! The food wasn't bad though and the owner was very grateful for our custom.

It seemed strange crossing the bridge into Norway without any border controls, no passport checks and no reminders from customs officials that we're no longer in the E.U., or the Schengen Area, and we have lost our freedom of movement, but we'd crossed into Norway and grateful to be here.

Waders at the west end of the Varanger Fjord included Spotted Redshank, Ruddy Turnstone, Bar-tailed Godwit and a noisy flock of Oystercatchers as we made our first stop over the border.

A cold wind had us reaching for another layer of clothing as we stopped at Nesseby church overlooking a bay designated as a nature reserve. Flocks of Common Eider were nesting on Ávehat and Arctic Skuas patrolled the island looking for an easy meal.

Steller's Eider was a welcome find at Vadsø with two pairs amongst the Common Eiders, one pair coming close enough for reasonable photos to be taken of this oddly attractive duck.

There was a noticeable increase in bird numbers as we drove along Varanger Fjord with perched Rough-legged Buzzard, Short-eared Owl and White-tailed Eagle while pairs of Willow Grouse were camouflaged in the snowy landscape until they broke cover.

We arrived at the busy Vardø Hotel in the easternmost town in Norway and planned for dinner before checking into our rooms. The harbour held a colony of Kittiwakes and Purple Sandpipers allowed close approach on the rocks in the increased daylight hours.

Day 8

Saturday 14th May

Svartnes – Hornøya 4°C - 12°C, cold early, clear and warm later

This morning, we took the tunnel from Vardø to Svartnes where Glaucous Gulls mixed with Herring Gulls of all ages around a fish processing factory and an incredible 30+ White-tailed Eagles were counted loitering around the bays. Snow Buntings were bathing in melt water and a pair of Shore Larks fed nearby. Other birds included Short-eared Owls, Raven and Hooded Crows.

We were due to take the boat out to Hornøya, the easternmost protected nature reserve in Norway, and returned to the hotel to prepare for the trip. Additional clothing was unnecessary as the sky was blue and the temperature rising.

We weren't the only passengers and there is a limited number of people the boat can take so we had to take relays to get out to the island. Hundreds of auks bobbed around on the sea as we approached and the sound of the seabirds was incredible as we made our way along the jetty where some of the group had already located a colony of Brünnich's Guillemot among the more numerous Common Guillemots, Razorbills, Atlantic Puffins and Black-legged kittiwake.

A mass of seabirds would leave the cliffs almost as a cloud when White-tailed Eagles got too close, a remarkable spectacle. Some of the group took the path up to the lighthouse and were surprised to see a Small Tortoiseshell butterfly this far north. European Shags, Puffins and Razorbills standing on snow was another unexpected sight.

Some of the group opted to take an early boat back while others stayed behind being entertained by neighbouring European Shags fighting over nest material and taking in the atmosphere of the bustling seabird cliffs.

Day 9

Sunday 15th May

Svartnes - Hamningberg - Vardø 2°C - 5°C, mist clearing

White-tailed Eagles were very much in evidence as we made our way through Svartnes on our way to Hamningberg for today's excursion. Arctic Skua pairs rested on tussocks and glorious Golden Plovers gave their plaintive call as they displayed overhead. Flocks of Purple Sandpipers were observed along the shoreline as the mist lifted while a male Snow Bunting perched up on a rock allowing perfect viewing, unlike the singing Ring Ouzel that was expertly picked out by one of the group as it blended in with the scree.

Kalle did well to pick out an immature King Eider through his 'scope, noting the necessary identification feature of this young male.

'Hamningberg, the end of Europe' declared the sign as we made our way to the café and visitors centre but there was no sign of life and the loos were locked. A friendly local came to the rescue and the group queued to use their facilities - a good deed for the day!

Two Northern Wheatears hopped about on the walls and grass roofs of the abandoned buildings before we left the village and headed out towards the road's end where we had our lunch. A confiding Shore Lark fed on the short grass just ahead of the group and Purple Sandpipers scurried around the rocks.

A single Pink-footed Goose was a surprise find at the east side of Hamningberg and an incredible count of 24 White-billed Divers were recorded off shore in the Barents Sea.

On the way back, an immature White-tailed Eagle became the photographers' favourite as it perched on rocks close to the road, refusing to fly even when threatened with a 500 mm lens.

A herd of Reindeer looked every bit wild against the snowy backdrop although zoomed-in photos revealed spray paint on their fur and concealed ear tags revealing their semi-captive origins.

We returned to the hotel for a short break before venturing out again to look for Lapland Buntings that had been reported nearby. No luck but a number of Dunlin, Whimbrel and a Little Ringed Plover were amongst the waders on a small pool. A distant whale which showed across the bay was probably a Minke.

The local grapevine gave a location for adult King Eiders although there was no sign as we approached the bay. It wasn't long before several Minke Whales came to the surface although it took a while to realise they were being pursued by boats. Naively, we thought that 16 people with telescopes and binoculars would deter the boats but whaling is still legal in Norway although many of us were unaware that this outdated custom was still accepted here.

Day 10

Monday 16th May

Vardø - Ekkerøy - Ivalo 2°C - 5°C,

It was time to leave Vardø and embark on the long journey back to Ivalo, stopping at sites along the route. About an hour into the journey we made our first stop at Ekkerøy Nature Reserve where we approached the

Kittiwake cliffs over cloudberry meadows. The delicate gulls were well into their breeding season although it was a little too early to see any chicks. A Rock Pipit fly-over and pair of Tundra Bean Geese in someone's garden as we made our way back to the main road were added to the bird list.

We took the road south of the 161-kilometre long Kárašjohka river as we made our way back into Finland where we stopped for lunch just across the border at Pub Rastigaisa where the owner greeted us like old friends.

Continuing our journey south, another stop was made at Kaamanen to view the bird feeders. The café was now open and we were able to observe from inside over a cup of coffee. Bramblings seemed to be further advanced in their breeding plumage than on our first visit and both Arctic and Common (Mealy) Redpolls could be compared as they fed on sunflower husks with Pine Grosbeaks while Siberian Tits fed on the hanging fat balls.

An Elk crossing the road with her calf was a long-awaited and welcome sighting for the tour participants as we drove the almost traffic-free road to Ivalo.

We arrived in Ivalo in good time for dinner and noticed the river ice had thawed considerably in the few days since we left.

Day 11

Tuesday 17th May

Ivalo – Helsinki – London. 2°C - 15°C

Our last day and our last chance to find Hazel Grouse so one bus ventured out at 6 am to a previously unvisited site where one of the group played the call on her 'phone. "That's not me" she said, as a high-pitched response came back. Soon, a male Hazel Grouse circled the group and showed very well as it perched in a birch tree calling. Success! The effort was rewarded handsomely.

We were not done though, and a visit to an open area to look for Bluethroat was fruitless although Magpies chasing a Red Fox and Greenshank and a Wood Sandpiper display made it worthwhile.

Time to return for breakfast before leaving for the airport for our flights back home after an amazing Naturetrek tour filled with adventure.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		May 2022											
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>		✓									
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓				
3	Taiga Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
4	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>		✓	✓						1	3	
5	Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser serrirostris rossicus</i>		✓	✓		2		✓		✓	2	
6	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>			52								
7	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		1									
8	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
9	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓					✓			✓	
10	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓									
11	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		2									
12	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓	✓			✓					
13	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>						2	2	✓	✓	✓	
15	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
16	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
17	Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>							20			19	
18	King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>									1		
19	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	
20	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>					3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>		1		8	2						1
23	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		✓		3	2	✓	✓		✓		
24	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				2		1	✓		✓	✓	
25	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>			1	1		1					1
26	Willow Ptarmigan/Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>						2	4		1		
27	Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>			1		10+	✓					
28	Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix tetrix</i>			1		20+						

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced			May 2022										
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>				1							
30	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>							✓	✓	✓		
31	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
32	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		1									
33	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				2							
34	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			H
35	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓	✓	✓							
36	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>			4								
37	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
39	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	1					✓	✓	✓			
40	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		1		1				1	✓	✓	
41	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		1								1	
42	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
44	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		✓									
46	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>							2				
47	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>									✓	✓	
48	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓			
49	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		1		1			✓	✓			
50	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>								✓	✓	✓	
51	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>						1					
52	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
53	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				2	1					2	
54	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			1	1	2						
55	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓							✓	✓	
56	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		✓		✓			✓				
57	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		2		6							
58	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓	✓		✓							✓
59	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>								✓	✓	✓	

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced			May 2022										
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
60	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
61	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>		✓		✓			✓				
62	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
63	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			1				✓	✓	✓	✓	
64	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>							1	3			
65	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
66	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus heuglini</i>			1				✓	✓			
67	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		✓	✓					✓			
68	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				2		2					
69	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>									4	✓	
70	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>							✓		✓	✓	
71	Brunnich's Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>								✓			
72	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>								✓	✓		
73	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>								✓			
74	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>							1	✓	✓	✓	
75	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>								✓			
76	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>							8		✓	✓	
77	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>				2					✓		
78	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>									✓	✓	
79	White-billed Diver	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>									24	3	
80	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>									✓		
81	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							✓	✓	✓		
82	European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>								✓	✓	✓	
83	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	H	H	H	H							
84	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			1			1	1				
85	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	1	1							
86	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>				1							
87	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		2	1				1				
88	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1										
89	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>				2							
90	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		6	✓	✓		2	✓	✓	✓	✓	

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91	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>							1		✓	✓	
92	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1									
93	Tengmalm's Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>			1								
94	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	2										
95	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>			2								
96	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	2						3	1	1	2	
97	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>			1								
98	Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>		2									
99	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>					2	1					
100	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	H	H	1	1	✓	✓					
101	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			3								
102	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	2	2			1			1	
103	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>						1					
104	Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>						5	1			2	
105	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>					2	3					
106	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓							
108	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓							
109	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
111	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>				1	✓	✓	✓			3	
112	Siberian Tit	<i>Poecile cinctus lapponicus</i>							2				
113	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus borealis</i>						1					
114	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
115	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
116	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓								
117	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>								2	1		
118	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				2	1		1	2		1	
119	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum urbicum</i>					2						
120	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓	✓							
121	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>				1							
122	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					H						

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123	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓									
124	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	H	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1			
125	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			2	✓	✓	✓	✓			1	
126	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
127	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			H						1		
128	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
129	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>									1		
130	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		H	H		H		H				1
131	Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>						2					
132	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		1	1		H						
133	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					1		H				
134	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			3						2		
135	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		1	1	1		6					
136	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	
137	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			1		H	✓	✓				
138	Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>		1									
139	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
140	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
141	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			2	✓	H				✓	✓	
142	European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>								2		1	
143	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	1		
144	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			1	✓	✓	H	✓			✓	
145	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>								?		?	
146	Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>							10+			✓	
147	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	H	H			2						
148	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
149	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>								2		✓	
150	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>								✓			
151	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>			✓	H	H	✓	✓	✓		✓	
152	Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>										1	
153	Arctic Redpoll	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>										✓	

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154	Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>		1									
155	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		1	1		1						
156	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		H	✓	✓	✓	✓					
157	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>								1	2		
158	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓	✓	✓			2		✓		
159	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>				1	1	1					
160	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1	1	✓					✓	✓		

Others

		May 2022										
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mammals												
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>	1			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		1									
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		1	✓	✓	✓		1			1	
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>				2							
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>											1
Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>					✓	✓					
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>									3		
Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>										2	
Minke Whale												
Butterflies												
Camberwell Beauty Butterfly	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>		1	3								
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>								1			