

# Poland in Spring (Northumbria Natural History Society Private Tour)

Naturetrek Tour Report

10 - 17 May 2019

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Eurasian Pygmy Owl



Savi's Warbler



White-backed Woodpecker



Wood Warbler

Report & images by Keith Buchanan



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Tour participants:       Oliwier Myka and Keith Buchanan (leaders), driver Witek, with 13 Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Friday 10th May

### Warsaw, Goniądz

The group departed Newcastle airport for Amsterdam Schiphol at the civilized time of 0930. At Schiphol however, due apparently to software problems at air traffic control, we were delayed an hour and so did not arrive in Warsaw until about 1730. Our local guide Oliver was waiting for us there and we were soon on our way in the bus. As it was rush hour by then, and as the airport is on the 'wrong' side of Warsaw for Biebrza, progress was slow and we decided to eat en route rather than very late at our hotel. We had a very enjoyable meal at the Hotel Kamiza, near the town of Wyszkw, then pressed on, eventually arriving at our hotel about 2300. After a long day the group retired as soon as check-in was completed.

Not many birds had been seen on the mostly busy route, but the White Storks in the fields were admired and, at the hotel, some heard the first, distant, Corncrake.

## Day 2

Saturday 11th May

### Biebrza marshes

Most of the group rose early in order to have an early morning walk in the vicinity of the hotel before breakfast. This enabled us to get our eye in with species commonly found here. Lesser Whitethroats were noted, as well as Wood Warblers with their potentially confusingly similar trills. Breeding Fieldfares were admired and unsuccessful attempts made to view Thrush Nightingale. Excellent views of Green Woodpecker were obtained, as were views of Kingfisher. By then it was time for breakfast.

After breakfast we had another walk, this time up to the bridge in Biebrza, over the Biebrza River. This allowed everyone to get a good look at various pairs of nesting White Storks, including their bill clicking ceremonies. Black Terns were hawking along the river, in the company of House Martins. A Common Whitethroat allowed comparison with the Lesser Whitethroats of the earlier session. Likewise, both Common Redstart and Black Redstart were seen, allowing a similar comparison. The bus collected us at the bridge and we drove to the boardwalk at Osowiec.

We walked along the boardwalk as far as the hide and immediately spotted a Cuckoo sitting just metres away. An equally close Thrush Nightingale again proved impossible to see. Moving along to another viewing platform we had remarkably close views of singing Savi's Warblers, one of which was only five metres from the group, enabling us to see the huge effort put into maintaining that reeling song. Just as we were recovering from this, a lovely male Bluethroat popped up and sang from the top of a bush. Moving further along, we staked out the beautiful hanging nest of Penduline Tit, and were rewarded with brief views of the adults arriving and departing. A Lesser Spotted Eagle and a Hobby were seen overhead.

Re-joining the bus at the end of the boardwalk we drove to an area of flat cereal fields near the town, a site for Ortolan Bunting. A calling Wryneck drew us to a small wood where we had excellent views of Ortolan Bunting both singing from trees and on the ground, interspersed with brief views of Golden Oriole.

After lunch we moved on to the area of Mścichy, where we walked along an unsurfaced track. A large Beaver Lodge was located near the track, although no Beavers were seen. A Snipe standing on a fence post was in contrast to others displaying overhead. As the rain had come on we retreated towards the bus, but not before one member of the group spotted two Common Rosefinches which we had heard singing.

Arriving by the riverside at Brzostowo we were immediately confronted with a bewildering variety of birds, bathed by then in warm sunshine. Marsh terns flew backwards and forwards over the many waders present: Black-tailed Godwits were mixed with Ruff, Wood Sandpipers and Temminck's Stints. In the distance, two White-tailed Eagles were seen, along with a single Greater Spotted Eagle.

Our last site of the day was the boardwalk at Druga Luca, a very important site for the enigmatic Aquatic Warbler, a real speciality of the Biebrza Marshes which hold about 25% of the world population. Arriving at the end of the boardwalk we started scanning. Several singing birds were seen, although care had to be taken to exclude the Whinchats also on the site. A single Montagu's Harrier flew across in the distance. Back at the bus, we were just about to leave when something big was spotted by the driver. Piling out again, we stayed to see the Elk which had appeared in the distant reeds. It was getting late by then, so it was time to go back to the hotel and another splendid dinner.

## Day 3

Sunday 12th May

### Biebrza marshes, Piaski Hills

Our pre-breakfast walk was rather thwarted by thick mist, meaning we could not see far out over the marshes. Finding a Golden Oriole was some consolation but, as it was also rather cold, we retired early for breakfast.

For our first stop today we headed north west of Goniądz, to Kapice. We walked along a sandy track in the warm morning sunshine. Some interesting butterflies had emerged, Map and Sooty Copper being particularly notable. After walking a few hundred metres we set up the scopes and waited. Numerous skylarks sang around us and overhead one or two Buzzards were seen, and a Honey Buzzard. A pair of Common Cranes was feeding in the distance. But it wasn't long before our main quarry appeared – the Greater Spotted Eagle. This is one of Europe's rarer raptors, with only about 20 pairs in Poland. We had excellent views of this bird as it soared effortlessly above us.

Moving on, our second stop, in the forest near Gugny, was to look for the majestic Black Woodpecker, Europe's largest. We found the nest hole and waited patiently by the roadside. Sure enough, the male arrived and approached cautiously. He flew around the general vicinity of the nest, allowing us to get views, but seemed reluctant to enter the nest. Fearing that we might be disturbing him we decided to leave him to it as the female was probably inside sitting on eggs.

Our next stop was the viewing tower north of Długa Luka. This was also our picnic spot, which was enjoyed sitting on the grass below the tower. Across the road, a very obliging Thrush Nightingale was singing from relatively exposed positions and seemed not to mind the group milling around below to get good viewing opportunities. On the edge of the marsh, small clouds of Brimstone butterflies, with males competing for females, entertained us over lunch. Several interesting plants were found in the wood and another Greater Spotted Eagle cruised overhead. A baby Grass Snake, presumably run over, was a rather sad find.

Moving on, we parked near some wet flashes just south of Długa Luka. Just before this, a Stoat ran across the road and then appeared again after we had parked. This is an area where Citrine Wagtails have started to breed and we had barely arrived when a magnificent male appeared. It then fought with another male, finally settling in a tree where we could all see it very clearly. A couple of Montagu's Harriers and a Marsh Harrier flew across above the reeds and we were intrigued by what sounded like courtship calls from a Wood Sandpiper, a species which normally breeds much further north.

Moving on again, we stopped beside a lovely wet Alder wood at Kopciowe. This was an atmospheric place, the damp forest having a primeval quality. We were here to look for woodpeckers and, almost immediately on playing the drumming, a White-backed Woodpecker appeared, curious to know who had entered his territory. He flew backwards and forwards vigorously then we left him to avoid further disturbance. They seem particularly drawn to these wet deciduous woods, and have a characteristic way of removing bark to look for insects.

Our final stop of the day was in a completely different habitat, the dry sandy heathland of Piaski, south east of the park. This very dry, sandy area, produced a Woodlark, sitting on a wire, then a displaying Tawny Pipit. Two Crossbills flew overhead and a brief, distant, view of a Great Grey Strike was a fitting end to the day. As we left however, we did stop to admire a Yellowhammer singing very close in some piles of cut branches. Then it was back to the hotel for some relaxation before dinner.

## Day 4

Monday 13th May

Zygmunt Augusta Lake, Bialystok fishponds, Ploski Village, Pasyunki Village, Białowieża

This was our transfer day to the forest of Białowieża and our first stop was at Lake Zygmunt Augusta. Amazingly, this 500 ha lake is artificial and was created around 1600 as a pond for Carp, the traditional Christmas dish in Poland. It is thus Poland's largest and oldest 'fish pond'. No sooner had we arrived than we started seeing White-tailed Eagles, the lake and its Carp being an important food source for them. Up to three birds were seen at the same time. Over the water, White-winged Terns, Black Terns and Little Gulls (mostly juveniles) were hawking and we spent some time sorting them out. An unexpected find was a Black-throated Diver. As it was at some distance, it was easy to mistake it for a Cormorant as there were a number of them present. As we returned to the car a Honey Buzzard and Marsh Harrier were seen flying high over us.

Our second stop was at the Bialystok fishponds. As we emerged from the bus a Great Reed Warbler serenaded us from the top of the reeds, the first of many on the site. Even the noisy Black-headed Gulls could not mask its characteristic grating song. Along the path Red-necked Grebes were present in the lakes to the left, probably two pairs. A single Reed Warbler allowed us to contrast its song with the Great Reed Warbler. A highlight of the visit was a small group of grebes spotted near a single Whooper Swan. On closer inspection this turned out to be three Black-necked Grebes with one Slavonian (Horned) Grebe, the latter being a rarity on the ponds. We waited patiently by a Penduline Tit nest and managed to get a fleeting glimpse of one of the birds entering the entrance, then, just as we were leaving the vicinity of the nest we heard a Rosefinch singing and managed to get good views of a magnificent male. A few spots of rain and a strengthening wind were a reminder that it was time to move on. A few minutes later we stopped for lunch at a local restaurant.

Pressing on south after lunch, we drove slowly through the picturesque village of Ploski, where there were many single story wooden houses of about 100 years of age, with shutters. These shutters helped to keep out both the

winter cold and the hot summer sun. A little further on, we stopped in the village of Pasyunki, and had a walk to the 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden Orthodox Church.

Arriving in Białowieża in late afternoon, we walked along a minor road and managed to find two separate Red-backed Shrikes, although they were rather restless and would not allow prolonged views. Barred Warbler alarm calls were heard but we couldn't locate the bird. Further on, we stopped at a bridge to look at the Konik Ponies, which were being used for grazing management. A distant Corncrake was heard but as it was getting cold we decided to retreat to the hotel and check in.

After dinner, we ventured out in pursuit of Pygmy Owl. As it was getting dark a roding Woodcock flew over but no Pygmy Owl on this occasion.

## Day 5

Tuesday 14th May

### Białowieża, Budy, Czerlonka, Palace Park, Strict Reserve, Narew

Our pre-breakfast walk took us along the street where our hotel was located and into the forest. On the way, various species were seen, including Common Whitethroat. Here, in the wet Alder forest which they prefer, was a Grey-headed Woodpecker nest hole. The tree was at the edge of the forest as they prefer a sunnier position rather than deep in the forest. After a few minutes wait the female poked her head out of the hole (she was probably incubating eggs) and had a good look at us having a good look at her. A Firecrest also came down and examined us. Retracing our steps, we briefly heard a Garden Warbler then a Marsh Warbler and went down a side track to get a better look. In a pond at the end was a female Goldeneye with three ducklings, a very unusual find for this area.

Moving on to the area around Budy, we walked into the forest until we came to a tree with an old Great Spotted Woodpecker hole in it. Upon whistling softly to imitate the male returning with food, a female Pygmy Owl poked her head out of the nest hole and then flew out. An exciting view! Anxious not to disturb her we returned to the bus. We learnt that this species was increasing in the forest, perhaps because food availability had resulted in high breeding success.

Our next stop was to walk along the old railway line at Czerlonka. This was a coniferous area and our aim was to find Nutcracker. We were not successful in that but did enjoy excellent views of Wood Warbler, and we enjoyed the drifts of Cowslips along the old railway embankment.

Our final stop before lunch was the Palace Park, a lovely area of old trees set in parkland. A Wryneck called and as we looked for it, getting brief glimpses, a pair of Hawfinches came down onto the path. We were able to get a scope onto these. Our next target was Middle Spotted Woodpecker and we watched a tree with a number of promising nest holes. After a short wait a Middle Spotted Woodpecker arrived beside the hole – another individual came out and the new arrival went straight in – the adults were obviously changing over nest duties. We continued our leisurely stroll around the park and ended up back at the Park restaurant where we had a delicious lunch of dumplings.

After lunch we drove a short distance then stopped again to check out a tree for Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. Again we waited patiently at some distance then, again, an individual poked its head out of the nesthole to have a look at us. We were delighted with this, although we were immediately distracted by a singing Icterine Warbler.

This flew across the road but we soon tracked it down and got good views through the telescope. But it was now time for our appointment at the 'Strict Reserve'

While we waited for Arek, our guide, a Corn Bunting was spotted singing from the top of a nearby bush. On our way into the forest, two Lesser Spotted Eagles soared above the surrounding trees and a Great Grey Shrike hovered briefly. At the entrance gate Arek explained the long history of the reserve, and its changing fortunes. We then had a walk through the 'Strict Reserve', with Arek discussing the many interesting plants and trees in this ancient deciduous forest, one of the most natural in Europe. 35% of its biomass, for example, is dead wood, vital habitat for the many species of woodpeckers which live here. Collared Flycatchers are common here, and White-backed Woodpecker was also seen.

After an early dinner some of the group headed out again, to Narew, to the Great Snipe lek. At first it was quiet, save for the reeling of Grasshopper Warblers, but as dusk settled birds began to jump in the long grass which is part of their communal display. Three birds seemed to be principally involved, and their strange clicking vocalisations could also be heard. But by then it was getting dark, so time to head back to the bus after a long but satisfying day.

## Day 6

Wednesday 15th May

### Siemianówka Reservoir, Kosy Most, Białowieża

The day was wet and unpromising as we left the hotel to drive north to the Siemianówka Reservoir. On arrival, the rain started in earnest but we persevered for some time on the open viewing platform. Lots of White-winged and Whiskered Terns were in the air, and Great Egrets stalked the reedbeds along with Grey Herons. An adult White-tailed Eagle appeared briefly and Marsh Harriers patrolled the reedbeds. Many Common Snipe were in the air, drumming and display flighting, putting on a great show. But as the rain got heavier we retreated to the viewing tower. Unfortunately it was already occupied so we did not stay long. As we made our way back to the bus, a Wryneck sat in a bush, allowing good views. It was then rudely displaced by an aggressive Whinchat. As the weather was so bad we retreated to a restaurant in Narewka for coffee and an early lunch.

After lunch the rain had eased and we made our way to Kosy Most for a walk to the bridge. On the way, kicking calls drew our attention to what turned out to be a juvenile White-backed Woodpecker. On arrival at the bridge we listened carefully for warblers but the adverse weather seemed to be inhibiting their singing and only common and widespread species were noted. So we headed back to the bus and drove the short distance to the next stop. This was a Three-toed Woodpecker nest hole and we positioned ourselves in a good viewing position but not close enough to disturb the birds. They were nesting in a dead Spruce, this being an important habitat for this species, as it feeds extensively on Spruce Bark Beetle. No changeover of adults was observed but we were rewarded with views of the female peering out of the nest hole.

Back in the bus, we had gone only a short distance when a magnificent Elk was spotted near the road. All got good views before it melted back into the forest.

Back in Białowieża, the bus dropped us off near the Narew River and we started to walk back to the hotel. A young male Rosefinch was soon seen on the top of a tree, but a singing River Warbler quickly distracted us. We failed to spot it from the bridge so climbed into the nearby viewing platform. Eventually it was spotted in the centre of a bush. Moving on, we paused again to admire the Goldeneye with three ducklings on the pond which

we had seen previously. On the way back to the hotel, both Black and Common Redstart were seen. All retired early after dinner due to the prospect of a very early start the next morning.

## Day 7

Thursday 16th May

### Siemianówka

Most of us braved a very early start to try and see the European Bison. At dawn they often come out of the forest to graze in the pastures. It was raining heavily as we set off for the Siemianówka area, and steaming up of the bus windows did not help visibility. We tried all the promising areas, including a viewing platform, but no luck this morning. We later learned that a heavy acorn crop had kept them in the forest more than usual.

After breakfast we headed down to the River Narewka. Here we watched a Barred Warbler both song-fighting and flitting from tree to tree. Although very mobile it did give us an opportunity to see its characteristic yellow eye. Also song-fighting were several Sedge Warblers. A reeling from the reeds betrayed the presence of a Savi's Warbler and, soon after, a Grasshopper Warbler started to sing which allowed a useful comparison between the two reeling songs. The Grasshopper Warbler was at some distance; in between a couple of Whinchats were sitting up on top of the grass.

After this it was back into the forest in the Budy area, looking for the Red-breasted Flycatcher which had so far eluded us. We tried a couple of areas without success, although we did get lovely views of Wood Warbler, sometimes singing at eye level. Some Hawfinches were also noted, as well as Great Spotted Woodpecker activity. As we had not been successful with the Bison in the morning, we decided to visit the Bison Breeding Centre, where there were some captive animals. We enjoyed seeing these formidable animals as well as the other native species there but the real revelation was the number and variety of wild birds using the site. A White-backed Woodpecker was in full view at the top of a tree – we watched it for some time. Later another bird appeared and one chased the first across the site. Good views were also obtained of a Black Woodpecker. It was calling softly at the top of a broken tree, implying it was inviting its mate to swap nesting duties. Although these were the highlights, excellent views were also obtained of Collared Flycatchers and we watched a Treecreeper bringing food to a nest in the crevice of a tree.

But by now it was lunchtime so we drove to a restaurant sitting at the heart of a group of old thatched wooden buildings. Here we ate traditional Polish food served at a long table – a wonderful experience which all enjoyed. Our final stop of the day was to another part of the forest in the Budy area. This was interesting not least because of the contrast between the two sides of the track. On one side was managed Forest, on the other a nature reserve. The difference in the amount of dead wood was very noticeable. On the way down the track some long tubes became visible – these turned out to be traps for the Spruce Bark Beetle. But soon we heard the calls of Red-breasted Flycatcher. Following them into the forest we got views of two birds, although they were very mobile and difficult to locate. By then it was time to walk back to the bus for some relaxation time before dinner, ready for our journey home the next day.

## Day 8

Friday 17th May

### Białowieża, Warsaw



We began our final day with an early morning walk to the nearby forest. It was overcast and calm and we almost immediately stopped to admire a Hawfinch in a garden. Entering the forest we tried to find Hazel Grouse in the dense Spruce stands that they like, but to no avail. We ended up at a bridge over the River Narewka and were pleased to listen to two River Warblers, singing on either side of the bridge. A male Golden Oriole flew over the river. Heading back, we stopped again to look at a Middle Spotted Woodpecker perching on a stump. Towards the end of the track, a soft but penetrating call alerted us to the presence of a Black Woodpecker – briefly seen as it flew between the trees. As we approached the hotel we heard the frantic calls of a Wryneck, which came and perched on a tree above our heads, giving excellent views – a fitting end to the week's birdwatching!

After this it was time for breakfast and then preparation for our departure towards Warsaw at 0915. The journey was uneventful – we stopped for coffee, then for lunch and arrived in Warsaw in good time for our flight to Newcastle via Amsterdam. But first we dropped off Oliver, our guide, with many thanks for a great week, and said our goodbyes to Witek, our driver, at the airport. All agreed it had been a splendid week.

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Thrush Nightingale

## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓	✓				
3	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				✓		✓		
4	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		✓						
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓						
6	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>				✓		✓		
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
8	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				✓				
9	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
10	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>		2						
11	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>				✓				
12	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>				✓				
13	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				✓				
14	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				✓		✓		
15	Slavonian (Horned) Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				✓				
16	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>						H		
18	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
19	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓	✓			✓		
20	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓				
21	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			✓	✓				
22	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>		✓		✓	✓			
23	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>		✓	2					
24	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓				H		
25	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
26	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		✓	✓					
27	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	
28	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓	✓			H	
29	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H	H	H				
30	Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>		H		H	H	H		
31	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓		✓		
32	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		✓	✓	✓	H		H	
33	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
34	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓						
35	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓					
36	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		✓						
37	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		✓						
38	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>		✓						
39	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓						
40	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				✓	✓			
41	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>					3			
42	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓		✓	H	✓		
43	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓						
44	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
45	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		✓	✓					
46	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
47	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>				✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
48	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>				✓				
49	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓		✓		✓		
50	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		✓		✓		✓		
51	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>		✓		✓		✓		
52	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		✓	✓	✓				
53	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓		✓				
56	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	H	H	H	H	H	
57	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>					✓			
58	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glauclidium passerinum</i>					✓			
59	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓		✓	✓			
60	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓	✓					
61	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		H	✓					
62	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		H			✓	✓	H	✓
63	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>						✓		
64	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>					✓		✓	✓
65	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>					✓			
66	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		H			✓		✓	
67	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	
68	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓
69	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>					✓			
70	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓							
71	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓						
72	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>				✓	✓			
73	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>			✓		✓			
74	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	
75	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
76	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
77	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
78	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓		✓	✓				
79	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
80	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
81	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>						✓		
82	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>					✓			
83	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
84	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓			✓	H	✓	
85	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		✓		✓				
86	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		H	✓					
87	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
88	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓						
89	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
91	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		✓	H	H	H	H	H	H
92	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	H	H	✓	H	
93	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		H		H	✓	H	✓	
94	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		✓		✓			✓	
95	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>		✓						
96	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				✓				
98	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>				H				

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
99	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>					✓			
100	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>				H	✓		✓	
101	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>						✓		H
102	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		✓	H	H	H		✓	
103	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	H	H	H	✓	H
104	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					H			
105	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>				H			✓	
106	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		H	
107	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		✓	H		✓	✓		
108	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>					✓		H	
109	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				H				
110	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	H	✓		H		
111	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>					✓	✓	✓	
112	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>					✓		✓	
113	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
115	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
116	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>				H	✓	✓	✓	
117	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	
118	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				H	✓	H		
119	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica cyanecula</i>		✓						
120	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		H	✓	H	✓	H	H	
121	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>					✓		✓	
122	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>							✓	
123	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
124	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
125	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
126	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
127	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>		✓	✓					
128	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>			✓					
129	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
130	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓						
131	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					✓			
132	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			✓					
133	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
134	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
135	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>		✓		✓		✓	H	
136	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
137	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				✓				
138	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			✓					
139	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
140	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	H		✓	✓	
141	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>					✓			
142	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	
143	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>		✓						
144	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	

## Mammals

1	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>				✓	✓			
2	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>					✓		✓	
3	Bank Vole	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>					x		x	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		1	3	1				
5	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>			1					
6	Eurasian Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>		1				1		
7	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		1	2		1		1	
8	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>					✓			

### Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>			✓					
2	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>							✓	
3	Frog	<i>Pelophylax spp</i>		✓		H		H		
4	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			✓		✓			
5	Fire Bellied Toad	<i>Bombina bombina</i>		H		H		H		

### Butterflies

1	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓	✓					
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			✓	✓				
3	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		✓						
4	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		✓	✓					
5	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>			✓					
6	Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>		✓	✓					
7	Map Butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>			✓					
8	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	✓		✓					
9	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>			✓					
10	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			✓					
11	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓					

### Other Invertebrates

1	Roman Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>				✓	✓	✓		
2	Spruce Bark Beetle	<i>Ips typographus</i>						✓		



Ruff