

Poland in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

1 - 9 September 2012



Beaver activity



Coral Fungi



Little Stint



Wild Boar

Report and images by Rob Murray



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Participants:	Jeremy Alderton Mitzi Alderton Tim Kittel Gwen Kittel Stuart Robertson Eunice Robertson Alison Bosworth Ted Lazzarine Alan Robinson

Summary

We took full advantage of the opportunities the tour offered to explore three diverse habitats in three different regions of this wildlife-rich country. Dense and extensive primeval forests with towering trees cover much of the Bialowieza area. Our patience and persistence teased out the specialities so successfully that we enjoyed captivating views of all eight species of woodpecker, Pygmy Owl and the enigmatic European Bison. The extensive wetlands and meadows of the Biebrza National Park were home to flocks of trumpeting Common Cranes and the bizarre Elk. Eagles began to feature more prominently here with Greater Spotted, Lesser Spotted and White-tailed gracing the skies. Driving to the north coast and the sandy Baltic shores took us through glacial outwash plains peppered with drumlins, eskers and moraine deposits. Seabirds and wildfowl now entered our daily log as we trudged along the tide-line with one eye on the birds and the other focussed on the strand hoping to stumble upon a sizeable chunk of amber. An after dark foray along the woodland fringes rewarded us with unbelievably close encounters with Wild Boar.

We were constantly mindful of our target birds but also examined all manner of wildlife from beautiful Marsh Gentians, ubiquitous frogs and an impressive list of eighteen species of mammals, not to mention the exquisite fungi and marauding dragonflies. We were served prodigious feasts of typical Polish cuisine and those with special dietary requirements were well catered for. Cultural aspects were not ignored and a visit to the delightful city of Gdansk was a pleasant way to end our Polish experience.

Day 1

Saturday 1st September

Weather: Drizzle and low cloud

We were met by Andrzej at Warsaw airport and soon began the long drive to Bialowieza. The lunch stop provided a tasty introduction to typical Polish food and also our first good bird sightings of a distant Lesser Spotted Eagle Common Buzzards and Marsh Harriers.

At about 3.30pm we took a break by calling in at a reserve on the River Bug. Despite the drizzle we saw Lesser Spotted and Great Spotted Woodpeckers and a Great White Egret. We arrived at our friendly hotel at 5.45pm where we were served another superb meal. After this we discussed our plans for tomorrow.

Day 2

Sunday 2nd September

Weather: Bright and sunny, warm and no wind

We left for a pre-breakfast walk at 6am to the Palace Park where we found a range of typical woodland birds including Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Nuthatch, Hawfinch, Marsh Tit and a Raven. Five Red Squirrels were most entertaining as they took a break from destroying cones to cavort and chase around the bole of the pine. A little further on two more were stripping hazel nuts from a low bush.

After breakfast we opted for another walk in the park, this time focussing attention on its lakes. Blackcaps feeding upon elderberries were the main point of interest. Finally, we arrived at Siemianokowa Lake at 11.30 just as raptors were taking to the thermals. We saw a superb Lesser Spotted Eagle en route but locating another by the lake was still exciting. A White-tailed Eagle performed a spectacular plunge down to the ground, no doubt in pursuit of prey. Then a Honey Buzzard at a perfect height and with excellent light gave us a magnificent opportunity to savour its salient features.

After lunch we drove back towards Kosy Most for a wonderful forest walk. Just when it seemed as if the woodpeckers and other specialist birds of this densely forested habitat were not going to present themselves readily, we hit upon a clearing of dead spruce trees and our luck changed spectacularly; Crested Tits, Black Woodpecker and Nutcrackers all came into view. It was unprecedented to hear a Black Woodpecker drumming at this time of year. It had been a glorious day!

Day 3

Monday 3rd September

Weather: Cloudy with some sunshine. Warm and no wind

We were ready to enter the forest at Bialowieza by 8am. Arek, our restricted reserve guide, met us at the huge wooden gates. It was like entering the dank, dark forbidden world of 'The Wild Wood' that Ratty implored Mole and Badger not to enter. Trees of familiar species such as Lime, Alder, Oak, Hornbeam and Maple have stretched up to immense heights reaching lofty positions unrealised in the UK. Although we had come to see the special birds and mammals of this dense forest, it was the beautiful growth forms and colours of an array of wonderful fungi that enthralled us. Coral, Beefsteak, Dead man's fingers and numerous species of bracket fungi left us spellbound.

A Red Squirrel and a few Bank Voles were the only mammals to reveal themselves but woodpeckers were much more obliging. We saw a pair of White-backed Woodpeckers; a colour ringed Three-toed Woodpecker, two Middle Spotted, and a fair few Great Spotted. There lay evidence of wild boar activity and red deer tracks in all parts of the forest. The strident, rasping racket of tree frogs was an unexpected intrusion into the tranquillity of the forest. After three hours of enthralling wanderings we returned to the hotel for an early lunch.

Wysokie Bagno was our afternoon venue. The woods here are different in character to those comprising the Strict Reserve and consequently there were new experiences awaiting us. The visual dimension of naturally shaped tall trees and auditory assault of bird calls was augmented by the olfactory sensation of the malodiferous stench of Stinkhorn fungi! Common Frogs were abundant and no doubt contributed to the size of a large, indolent female Grass Snake which posed indifferently for our photographers.

It was somewhat disconcerting for me as leader, to have the time displayed on my phone altered automatically as we alternately ventured close to the Belarus border and then further from it. Following meandering paths meant that an hour was added when we were close to Belarus and deducted as we retreated. This occurred repeatedly so I never knew for certain what the correct time was!

Opting for an early evening meal gave us time to venture out in pursuit of crepuscular creatures. As dusk enveloped the forest and colour faded from our sight the silhouette of a nervous Pygmy Owl bounded across the darkening sky affording us precious seconds of ecstasy. Driving back along the forest trails the headlights illuminated alarmed Brown Hares and most spectacularly of all a magnificent Raccoon-dog raced across in front of us. This was a perfect conclusion to a day bringing a great diversity of sightings.

Day 4

Tuesday 4th September

Weather: Bright and sunny. Warm and gentle breeze

This morning at 5am a bright moon and a glaring Venus cast their beams upon us by way of a greeting wishing us success as we hauled ourselves off to begin our quest for European Bison. Four skittish Red Deer bounded out of the ground-hugging mist and two pie-bald shapes darting across the road raised our hopes of another Raccoon-dog but this fantasy was soon dashed as similarly patterned domestic cats turned back to sneer at us! A quick search of a roadside meadow yielded no evidence of Bison, but stopping by a farm track certainly did. There was a trail of footprints revealing that a mother and calf had recently passed this way. Guard dogs barked loudly from the farm compound, but rather than threatening they were probably saying we should have been there ten minutes ago!

A cool, fresh dawn was breaking as we parked by a forest track and inched our way towards an eery mist-enshrouded meadow. Three ethereal, blurry, billowing shapes gained and lost definition as grey mist swirled around them and then dispersed to reveal the huge, bulky profiles our first European Bison. An amorphous black mass to our left fragmented to reveal an imposing herd of sixteen of these forest beasts trudging warily across the dank meadow. It wasn't long before the spreading air mass carried our scent towards them and they dissolved like sprites back into the mist.

After breakfast we headed for the fish ponds of Dojlidy where the exquisite swinging nests of Penduline Tits swayed in the gentle breeze. Squirting Cucumbers and touch-me-not Balsam provided the real entertainment! This vast area gave us opportunities to marvel at the flight of distant White-tailed Eagles. A family party of Whooper Swans swam gracefully past an assorted flock of diving ducks. Hundreds of small Marsh Frogs scattered from our footfalls as we slowly made our way around the trail. A Red-backed Shrike was a good find and a migrant Whinchat held our attention for a while. Next we secured permission to enter some private fish ponds at Popielewo to enjoy five White-tailed Eagles, an Osprey, Sparrow-hawk and Marsh Harriers.

A Wild Boar crashed through the undergrowth. From its prints in the sand we ascertained that he was indeed a big boy! The striking pattern on the underside of a Fire-bellied Toad was a surprise to most of us and we were able to compare it directly with a Common Toad held alongside it.

Day 5

Wednesday 5th September

Weather: Cloudy but warm with two short showers pm

Today for our pre-breakfast walk we skirted the river and reached the tower hide on the Wolka road. The trumpeting of Cranes greeted us at the doorstep and it soon became apparent that Magpies were migrating westwards out of Russia. Scores flew over in groups of six to twelve. It was a remarkable sight! A Hawfinch was loitering on top of a tree allowing us to appreciate its finer details.

After breakfast we were driven around a circuit of rural tracks and narrow, bumpy roads in our exploration of the Briebrza marshes. We climbed observation towers, walked marshy trails and trudged up hillocks to viewpoints. This was a highly successful strategy as we discovered fields of Common Cranes and a variety of raptors. We began by walking to the village of Wolka. This yielded plenty of action as we encountered two superb Greater Spotted Eagles, two Lesser Spotted Eagles, a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker and A Red-backed Shrike. The brilliant blue of a colony of Marsh Gentians distracted our attention from the birds for a while, but soon calling Penduline Tits drew us back.

The next tower was at Osowiec by the ruins of Russian fortresses. Our observant bus driver spotted a Great Grey Shrike on some wires. From the tower hide we enjoyed eye-level contact with a Penduline Tit at close range. Many of the villages had buildings constructed from glacial erratic boulders made of different coloured granites. Near to the hamlet of Brzoslowo stands a tower hide and benches with a picnic site and views across the river and marshes. An adult White-tailed Eagle flew close to us so that at last we could see the white tail and its yellow bill. Alarmed Swallows were not alone in being fooled into thinking a fast flying Cuckoo was a Sparrow Hawk.

From the lookout shelter at Burzyn we scanned expectantly across the vista of marshes, shrubs and reed-beds hoping for the immense and oddly shaped bulk of an Elk to wander out from the thicket of reeds and bushes. To our delight three males emerged. Our next stop was at the site of Medieval fortifications which afforded an excellent viewpoint across the confluence of the Briebrza and Narew Rivers. A Hobby flew over.

Finally we stopped at Długa Luka to saunter out along the boardwalk into the marsh. A Snipe was actually drumming which was a surprise at this time of the year. A ridiculously unconcerned Water Vole continued to munch sedges right under our noses despite our chattering and shuffling about. Just five kilometres from Goniadz we were startled by the unexpected emergence of first a female Elk and then a male from the forest to cross the road directly in front of us. This was an exciting end to a very productive day in the field.

Day 6

Thursday 6 September

Weather: Early showers and changeable weather cleared to give a dry afternoon

We began the drive NW to the Baltic at 8.30am. At 10.30 we took a break to do some birding at Lake Jezioro Luknajno near to the village of Mikolajki where a tower hide overlooks the lake.

Bearded Tits responded briefly to taped calls but it was too windy to expect them to show well. Lesser Spotted Eagles and Common Cranes were visible, but a Caspian Tern kept its distance out in the middle of this vast lake. At the second hide a Hornet's nest made us wary! A gigantic puffball was an astounding find.

Our next stop was at a garage near to Mragowo where much to our delight a Nutcracker flew over. Wildlife watching from the bus on this long journey unearthed quite a variety of species including White Stork, Common Cranes, Buzzards and Roe Deer. We arrived at Krynica Morska on the Vistula spit at 18.00 hrs and settled into a very welcoming hotel.

Day 7

Friday 7th September

Weather: Showers in morning, brighter late. Fresh WSW wind

A good start to an interesting day came when three Wild Boars crashed through the reeds and garden area at the back of the hotel and could be observed from our rooms which offered a view across the lagoon. The pre-breakfast walk attracted 5 participants and we walked directly to the sea through woods. The obvious highlight was a White-tailed Eagle but several new species were encountered such as waders and gulls including two Little Gulls. As it was raining and we were a little wet, we returned to the hotel at 7.15 am.

The focus for the day was the mouth of the Vistula River and we walked along both east and west shores to the sea. Thousands of Sand Martins were migrating up river having just crossed the Baltic Sea. They were busy snatching insects to refuel before resuming their journey to Africa. At the concrete breakwater we were startled to see an American Mink repeatedly diving into the sea to catch fish and then returning to its lair between concrete slabs after each marine sortie. It seemed to leap recklessly into the void with all limbs off the ground in a comical fashion. This was a pale grey phase individual. A large number of sea anemones (*Aurelia aurita*) had been washed up but the main interest on the tide line was the discovery of pieces of amber. We found considerable quantities of fragments littering the wavy strand-line, but, alas, no pieces large enough to fund a retirement unfortunately! It was noticeable how tame the waders were. A Little Stint and several Dunlins approached to within a metre. After taking lunch by the ferry we crossed over and began the walk to the river mouth on the West side. As we reached the point the wind had increased in strength and wind-blown sand was a nuisance so we didn't stay long.

Day 8

Saturday 8th September

Weather: Dry, windy, patchy cloud and some sunshine

The group welcomed the opportunity to explore as they wished before breakfast. Some wanted to seawatch, some to search for Wild Boar and others to have a lie in after the exertions of the previous day. The Rezerwat Ptasi Raj or "bird paradise" was our focus this morning. This is a reserve centred upon a large lake adjacent to the river mouth enveloped by woods and fringed with reeds. From the cobbled path out towards the mouth of the "dead river Vistula" we enjoyed fantastic views of a Sparrowhawk terrorising a Wood Pigeon. A late Cuckoo raced past. Although the wind buffeted the Phragmites reeds back and forth a Penduline Tit ventured bravely to the top of a stem and swayed in rhythm to the beat. In the same vicinity curiosity enticed two Bearded Tits upwards into view. One of these denizens of the reeds was a resplendent male sporting a shapely moustache that would have been the pride of a wartime RAF squadron leader! An assemblage of wildfowl sought shelter on the lake. Amongst them bobbed a Black-necked Grebe in winter plumage.

After a picnic lunch we set off for an afternoon of culture in the remarkable city of Gdansk. We explored the old city with its churches, imposing buildings and medieval ship's crane which was formerly powered by men walking inside gigantic wheels like oversized hamsters.

Fortified by complimentary vodkas we sent out after dinner to search for Wild Boars in the immediate vicinity of our hotel. Dense woodland flanks the road and after dusk, as the witching hour approaches, dark demons slip nonchalantly out of their forested domain to intrude upon the human thoroughfares. Wind blown acorns and toppled waste bins lure the boars on to the verges where they forage in earnest. Although we initially employed our most disciplined of field craft techniques, the Wild Boars disregarded us and continued snuffling the ground oblivious to our very close proximity. It was indeed a privilege to be accepted so readily into their world and to be able to observe them behaving and interacting quite naturally.

Day 9

Sunday 9th September

Weather: Warm, bright and sunny

The long drive to Warsaw began at 9am. Birding from the bus produced some interesting sightings, but often too fleeting for all to see. A White-tailed Eagle was the highlight.

We said farewell to Andrzej who caught a train back to his home area in southern Poland. He had been a superb guide and friend to us all. Andrzej knows his country's history and wildlife intimately and readily answered all of our questions with patience. Having Gregorz as a driver was indeed a bonus - he is not only an excellent driver but a keen birder too, and he accompanied us on many walks. Our thanks to the drivers and guides, to all the friendly hotel staff members, and to you, who all made the trip so memorable...

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Species Lists

Birds (H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				H	1					
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>								120	60	
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	1				5	100+	30	60		
4	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				8						
5	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>							5	3		
6	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>									24	
7	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>				60			80	150		
8	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1	6		80	8	24	25	40		
9	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>							8			
10	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>							5			
11	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>				9						
12	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>							20	40		
13	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				25				25		
14	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				8				12		
14	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>							10			
15	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>							15			
16	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>							5	2		
16	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>							30			
17	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				4				3		
18	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				20		1	6	12		
20	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>								1		
21	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>				1		1				
21	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>				H						
22	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2			30	5		1	22	2	
23	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				1						
23	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1			10		1	100+	12		
24	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	5		6	7				2	
25	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				1						
25	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		1			1					
26	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		1		7	2		1	1	1	
28	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	6			3	4	3				
29	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		2	1	2	4	1		3	1	
29	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>					1					
30	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	3	1	4	9	5	4	3	4	
31	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	1	3			3	3				
32	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>					2					
33	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2									
34	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		1		1	2					
34	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				H		H				
36	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			2	40		40		50		
36	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>					65	30				
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		15								24
39	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>							2			
39	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>							16			
41	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					3					
42	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>							H			
43	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>							1			
47	Knot	<i>Calidris canuta</i>							2			
47	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1					8			
48	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>							12			
49	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>							1			
49	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>							1			

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
51	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>								40		
53	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2			1		2	200	50	100+	
54	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>							2			
55	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>							20	10		
56	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>							10			
56	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		1				2	200	40		
57	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>								4		
57	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>						1				
58	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>							200			
59	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>							200			
61	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>							2	1		
62	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	30	4		50	10	50		60	75	
62	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		1								
63	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			1	2	12	23	8	3	30	
64	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	2	1			1	6	5	3		
65	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					3			1		
66	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>			1							
67	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		1			1		2			
69	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaea</i>						1				
70	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	1	H		H	1					
70	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		2	2		1					
71	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>			2	2						
72	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	2	8	10	6	1		2	11		
72	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>			1							
73	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		1								
74	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	1									
74	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>				1						
75	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>				2	2					
75	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>					2					
77	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	H	4	5	27	2	2	2	4		
77	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	3		2	1	100s	9	3	10		
78	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>		2		H		1				
79	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	50			50	50	10		5	40	
79	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	100+			100+	100+				100+	
80	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	12				27	2	10	4	15	
80	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2		4	6	2	4		4	
82	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	1	2	1	6	2		2	2		
82	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		3					H	3		
83	Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>		1	3		13		H			
83	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		3	3							
84	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2	2	7	5	6	7	1	12		
85	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>				2	2		2	4		
85	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>				4	3		H	3		
86	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>						H		2		
87	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					2	15				
87	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>							1000s	200		
88	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	25	50	20	50	50	50	100s	100+	30	
88	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		10			1		6	4		
89	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				6						
90	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		2								
90	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	8		10	2	1	H			
92	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				3						
92	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		10	1	H	H					
93	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>					1					
94	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		2								
95	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H					H	1		
96	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			1	1			1			

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
97	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		4	13	3					2	
97	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			1	1					1	
98	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	50	20	27	1000	1000	12	50	80	60	
98	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		4	11	1			2	1		
99	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		2								
100	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		5	2							
101	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		2	3	4			1			
103	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1							H	
104	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				5						
105	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		7	3							
106	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	3	20	50	6	6	26	5	6	10	
107	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		4		6			8			H
108	Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>				1						
108	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	1			1					1	
109	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>							1	1		
110	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		10	1	4	12	4	12	30	2	
110	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>					2				H	
111	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					H	2				
111	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	H	6	4	10			4	8		
112	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			5							
113	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1								H
113	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		H								
114	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	15					6				
115	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>						15				
116	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			H							
117	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	12	4	7	15	1					
118	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		2			2					
119	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				2						

Mammals (X = dead)

1	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>					1		1X		1X
2	Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>			1						
3	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>									
4	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			H	7					
5	Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>				1	5				
6	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	1				2	8	2	2	7
7	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>				H			7		
8	European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>				16					
9	European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>						1X			
10	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		7	1			1		1	
11	Bank Vole	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>		1	2						
12	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			2						
13	Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>		2X		3X		1X	1X	1x	
14	European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>		1X		1X					
15	Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>					1				
16	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>							2		
17	American Mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>							1		
18	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>								3	

Reptiles and amphibians

1	Fire-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina bombina</i>				1					
2	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>				100s	100s	25			
3	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	2	2	25	5	6	6		2	
4	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		5	1	1	2				
5	Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca viviparus</i>		9	4		1				
6	Slow Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>		1X							
7	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		3X	1						

Butterflies

Small Heath
Brimstone
Peacock
Glider sp

Green-veined White
Red Admiral
Small Copper
Large Tortoiseshell

Large White
Queen of Spain Fritillary
Comma
Common Blue

Dragonflies

Ruddy Darter
Migrant Hawker
Red-eyed Damselfly

Emperor Dragonfly
Small Emerald

Southern Hawker
Vagrant Darter