

Poland in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

7-15 September 2013



Elk



White-tailed Eagle



Penduline Tit



Wild Boar

Report compiled by Rob Murray
Photographs by Kevin Anderson



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Summary

This particular Polish tour itinerary enabled the group 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 seven 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 Lesser Spotted and White-tailed gracing the skies. Driving to the north coast and the sandy Baltic shores took us over glacial outwash plains carpeted with drumlins, eskers and terminal 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 Boars and Red Foxes.

We were constantly mindful of our target birds but also enjoyed the full range of wildlife from beautiful butterflies and flowers, ubiquitous frogs and an impressive list of fifteen species of mammals, not to mention the exquisite fungi and dancing dragonflies. We were served prodigious feasts of typical Polish cuisine and had no choice but to abandon dietary caution. Cultural aspects were not ignored and a brief visit to the delightful city of Gdansk was a pleasant way to end our Polish experience and to stimulate the desire to return. We covered 1700 kilometres during our quest for some of the best wildlife Europe has to offer...

Day 1

Saturday 7th September

Weather: Sunny and warm

We were met at Warsaw airport by Andrzej and two members of the group who had travelled independently. By midday we were ready to embark upon the long drive to Białowieża. Our lunch stop was at the Hotel Kamiza. A typical Polish lunch served with strong coffee revived us well. At 4pm we took a break by calling in at a reserve on the River Bug. Great White Egrets and Black Storks aroused our interest and rain-filled wheel ruts introduced us to four species of amphibians including the enigmatic Fire-bellied toad. This was an hour well spent as we now felt up to completing the long drive to our hotel. It was 6.45 when we drove through the gates of the Unikat Hotel. As many of the group had travelled overnight, it wasn't surprising that we all opted for an early night.

Day 2

Sunday 8th 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 layer of glistening frost clinging to the grass. It had been a cold, clear night. Bird activity was not intense but we did encounter a noisy and flamboyant Middle Spotted Woodpecker displaying itself in the open canopy. Nuthatches seemed to be everywhere. Two Red Squirrels entertained us as they raced and leapt about the upper reaches of an oak tree. Black Redstarts were singing from roof-top aerials and Siskins whizzed around the tree tops. We returned for a much needed hot coffee or two at 7.30am.

The road towards Siemianówka Lake is bumpy and slow until the tarmac is reached after Jonowo. Stopping by the roadside to examine 3 raptors more closely was very productive. Although they turned out to only be Buzzards, we did also spot Whinchats, Great Grey Shrike, Hobby and Tree Pipit here. In the verge was a striking black and yellow spider grappling with a hapless grasshopper. This fearsome arachnid was a Wasp Spider and it specialises in trapping grasshoppers. The lakeside amble unearthed a Willow Tit, another Great Grey Shrike and a few interesting insects such as Field Crickets. Transferring to the other side of the lake was also productive. A family party of Penduline Tits put on an excellent show and one eagle-eyed group member spied the suspended, oval nest dangling in an alder tree. Rather tantalisingly, a Little Crake began calling but refused to emerge from the dense reed cover bordering the lake. Two very large Grass Snakes slithered away and Common Lizards were enjoying the warm sunshine by basking on the stone footed embankment.

After lunch we dropped in at some fish ponds near to Bachury. Here we were thrilled by a spectacular joint display staged by an adult and a second year White-tailed Eagle. In perfect light and with unhurried progress the eagles stayed in view for a considerable time enabling us to taken in their magnificence. Kosy Most afforded a wonderful forest walk straight into the territory of a pair of Black Woodpeckers. They called and teased us for a while before approaching closely and perching in dead pines so that everyone could appreciate their bizarre shape and white staring eyes. Crested Tits, Nutcrackers and a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker all came into the clearing. For the second year running a Black Woodpecker was heard drumming. This is most unusual at this time of year. We returned to our hotel in excellent spirits after a very successful and long day in the field...

Day 3

Monday 9th September

Weather: Sunshine all day. Warm with a gentle breeze

We were assembled before the imposing wooden gates that delineated the boundary of the Strict Reserve forest at Bialoweza by 8am ready to rendezvous with. Arek, our reserve guide. Jays scalded us with witch-like cackles imploring us not to enter this forbidden world of wolves and the mighty bison. It was like entering the dank, dark domain 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 Britain. For many it was the prospect of encountering the rarer species of woodpeckers that lured them to Poland. We were not disappointed... A White-backed Woodpecker was soon located hammering at the base of a stout tree. This was swiftly followed by close views of a Three-toed Woodpecker. Middle Spotted Woodpeckers were particularly vociferous and a Black Woodpecker called but refused to reveal itself. Those who maintain that finding woodpeckers in autumn is nigh on impossible should have been with us! We were now already on the lookout for our seventh species...

Although we had come to see the special birds and mammals of this dense forest, the beautiful growth forms and colours of an array of wonderful fungi did merit and gain our attention. Coral, Beefsteak, Dead man's fingers and many species of bracket fungi were common but *Rhodotus palmatus* is very rare being found only in three localities in Europe. The malodiferous stench of Stinkhorn fungi pervaded the atmosphere but the culprits were surprisingly elusive. A Red Squirrel and a few Bank Voles were not the only mammals to reveal themselves. Five splendid Wild Boars scampered across our path, crashing through the undergrowth.

After four 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. One of these was the somewhat disconcerting switching of the time displayed on our mobile phones as we alternately ventured close to the border with Belarus 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. The woods were quiet this afternoon. Only Crested Tits and a Lesser Spotted Eagle showed up.

Opting for an early evening meal gave us time to venture out in pursuit of crepuscular creatures in the vicinity of Kosy Most. Two Wild Boars trotted between the trees at the roadside as we passed. A lucky few latched onto a retreating Hazel Grouse as it leaped up from a clearing. A raucous Nutcracker perched predictably on the top-most spire of a pine tree giving all of us time to absorb the detail of its spotted plumage. Looking down from the old bridge into the river we could see ripples which ordinarily would suggest rainfall. These emanated from the rowing actions of myriads of giant pond skaters. Suddenly a large wake across the water drew our attention to a Beaver crossing to the other side. Its blunt bulbous head and large flattened tail confirmed its identity beyond doubt. Then a second wake in the opposite direction was caused by a deadly American Mink.

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. It flew back for a second sortie and called furiously. We then traipsed along the stream to the field where Bison are known to gather in the gloom. A marshy mist ascended from the ground like a smoky mantle cloaking and distorting outlines of beasts emerging to graze. Red Deer and Wild Boar were just discernible.

The group became severed into two parties during the walk back to the bus. Those lagging behind were indeed fortuitous as they tuned in to the howls of Belarusian Wolves which were deep within the forest. Driving back along the forest trails the headlights illuminated two alarmed Brown Hares and nine Wild Boars. This was the perfect conclusion to a day that will be remembered for its rich diversity of wildlife encounters.

Day 4

Tuesday 10th September

Weather: Very cloudy, cool and rainy

This morning began cloudy and cool, but thankfully dry. At 6am we hauled ourselves off to begin our quest for European Bison just a kilometre or so from the hotel Hundreds of Chaffinches poured out of their roost and descended to begin feeding. Suddenly two Red Foxes made a dash across an open field then paused to ensure that they had put a safe distance between us and them. It was not long before the outline of two hefty beasts could be discerned against the backdrop of the dense forest. Two male Bison slowly edged their way along the forest margin giving enthralled onlookers excellent views. Two Wild Boars elected to join the Bison in the open but stood like dwarfs beside the imposing Bison. Two Red Deer were the next in this procession of mammals that by now had us suspecting Noah's Ark must be in the vicinity. It was with great relief that the next group to follow was in fact three in number – all Bison. The clouds edged further across the sky and fine rain began to fall so we returned to the hotel for sustenance.

Soon after breakfast we headed for the fish ponds of Dojlidy which lie very close to Bialystok. The rain had set in and we got quite wet as we made a circuit of the pools. Squirting Cucumbers and touch-me-not Balsam provided the real entertainment! If you are going to squirt the gooey, explosive contents at someone do ensure that you hold the pod the right way round with the business end pointing at your adversary. Not all tour leaders seem to understand that concept!

Two adult Whooper Swans swam gracefully past an assorted flock of diving ducks. There were no cygnets suggesting that they failed to breed this year. Hundreds of small Marsh Frogs scattered from our footfalls as we slowly made our way around the trail. Three juvenile Red-backed Shrikes were a good find. Hundreds of Swallows had been forced down by the inclement weather and were clinging in chattering clusters to the reed stems. Next we secured permission to enter some private fish ponds at Popielewo where we enjoyed the regal sight of two White-tailed Eagles, an Osprey, Sparrowhawk and Marsh Harriers. Ruff and Snipe found one shallow pool to their liking and three adult Whooper Swans loitered here too. Our final port of call for the day was to the immense lake close to Czechowizna. Only one White-tailed Eagle seemed to be in residence despite a population in double figures being known to frequent the area.

Day 5

Wednesday 11th September

Weather: Cloudy but mild with hazy sunshine and breeze

Our excursion round the Biebrza Marshes commenced in Goniadz at the viewing platform. From this raised vantage point there is an extensive vista across the marshes and river. A Red Fox was observed hunting voles in the fields. From behind us came the fluty notes of a Golden Oriole. Knowing that they had long since departed for warmer climes made us suspicious... The culprit was a Starling perched on a rooftop aerial!

The tower hide on the Wolka road was our next destination. We passed a profitable hour here and were rewarded with sightings of Lesser Spotted Eagles, White-tailed Eagle, Buzzards, Great Grey Shrike and another Red Fox. The back legs of a large marsh frog dangled from the rapacious bill of one of the eagles as it flew past us. Someone had very brief views of an Elk here but the rest of us failed to locate it. The Russian fortress and trail at Osowiec provided a surprise. A Bluethroat sat up on some dead branches within the reed bed giving us excellent views. Penduline Tits also performed well here.

The venue for lunch was a riverside picnic area in Brzostowo. It was the perfect place as tea/coffee was provided by a friendly local family and good birds were flying around too. Two more Lesser Spotted Eagles were the highlights. We climbed observation towers, walked marshy trails, trudged up hillocks to viewpoints and drove along country lanes. This was a highly successful strategy as we discovered fields of Common Cranes and a variety of raptors. We encountered 500-600 cranes during the day. Many of the villages had attractive, old barns constructed from glacial erratic boulders made of different coloured granites. 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 one was quickly located but at some distance. Two more Lesser Spotted Eagles flew past amongst clouds of migrating Swallows who were following the course of the river.

Finally we stopped at Długa Luka to saunter out along the boardwalk into the marsh but disturbance by mowers and workmen ensured that we saw very little. There were wood ants nests near to the tower hide and a demonstration of the acidity and potency of their secretions was given. We had only driven a short way when we were intrigued by a small group of photographers loitering at the roadside and pointing cameras into the dense thicket. We stopped. Everyone was startled by the unexpected sight of a female Elk peering back at us from the sanctity of the woods. What a fortuitous and opportune moment. You could say that we gate-crashed their party! Some of us started the day with spectacular views of a Black Woodpecker by the hotel and ended it with a close encounter with an Elk. What a day!

Day 6

Thursday 12th September

Weather: Heavy, persistent rain with thunder/lightning

Before we began to drive NW to the Baltic some of the group squeezed in a brief spell of birding before the rain commenced. An adult White-tailed Eagle feeding a juvenile was probably the highlight. It was raining for most of the day, but particularly heavily when we arrived at Lake Jezioro Luknajno near to the village of Mikolajki where a tower hide overlooks the lake. Loud thunder and flashing lightning deterred one or two at the outset, but it was not long before we had all retreated to the bus. Few birds were seen. Our next stop was at a garage near to Mragowo where lunch was somewhat disappointing! We consoled ourselves with the thought that if we had to have a day of bad weather then today was the best to endure it as travelling consumed many hours...

We arrived at Krynica Morska on the Vistula spit at 17.00 hrs and settled into a very welcoming hotel. A Wild Boar in the garden was just a taster of what was to follow. After the evening meal we sauntered along the pavement beneath the warm glow of orange street lights and in the face of fine drizzle. Dark shapes ventured out from the woodland onto the road. Seven young Wild Boars and a hefty female began foraging for acorns and scraps in the gutter. Two huge males were aware of our scrutiny and stood defiantly to out stare us. We maintained a respectful distance between us and these unpredictable denizens of the forest.

Day 7

Friday 13th September

Weather: Cloudy, dry light northerly wind

A good start to an interesting day came when two Red Foxes appeared in the garden area at the back of the hotel. The pre-breakfast walk attracted eight participants and we walked directly to the sea through the pinewoods. Our ramble yielded several new species such as Northern Wheatear, waders and terns. Passerines were picked out over the sea and tracked coming ashore. It is always exciting to witness migration. Chiffchaffs and Robins were the main species involved.

The focus for the day was the mouth of the Vistula River and we walked along the east bank towards 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. As they gradually moved on their place was taken by hundreds of Black Terns mingling with a significant number of Little Gulls. At the concrete breakwater we were surprised to find the pathway blocked and closed so that we could not access the beach. However, our attempts to circumvent the obstacles led us to a scrubby zone where a number of migrants had gathered. There were Redstarts, Pied Flycatchers, Spotted Flycatchers, thrushes and Chiffchaffs. An Osprey sailed on through without stopping. It was a surprise to see Swifts and Cuckoos at this late date. A Grey Seal swam up the river and began to show an interest in the fishermen's nets.

In order to get to the amber beach we had to drive a short distance then walk a long way through woods where we saw many interesting fungi. There were many small fragments of amber on the tide line. Once we got our eye in many bits were unearthed but none was of any size. The best birds kept their distance. On the spit sat the huge frame of an adult White-tailed Eagle. All neighbouring birds took to the air when the eagle launched itself for a brief sortie. Amongst the displaced birds we saw several Caspian Terns and a good variety of waders, some of which still retained their breeding plumage.

Day 8

Saturday 14th September

Weather: Dry, gentle breeze, cloudy

The group welcomed the opportunity to explore as they wished before breakfast. Some wanted to sea watch, 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 the focus our attention this morning. This is a reserve centred upon a large lake adjacent to the river mouth enveloped by woods and fringed with reeds. Walking slowly along the cobbled path out towards the mouth of the "dead river Vistula" enabled us to search the bushes and Phragmites reeds for migrants. A Red-backed Shrike popped up onto a bush and stayed long enough for us all to appreciate it. There were Penduline Tits calling from all directions. A flock of 23 flew up in a tight formation to quite a height but quickly aborted their attempt to cross the river and dived back into the reeds. Bearded Tits scrambled around the base of the reed bed but one male was enticed upwards and into full view. A White-tailed Eagle flew over but the best sighting was of an Otter playfully gnawing at a fish it had captured. It remained in view for a considerable time and gave us a captivating display of its diving skills. We retraced our steps and then turned into the pine woods passing an array of brightly coloured mushrooms on our way to the hides. A Lesser Spotted Woodpecker betrayed its position by calling and was located. An assemblage of wildfowl sought shelter on the lake. Amongst them bobbed three Black-necked Grebes in winter plumage and a contentious female Scaup.

As we devoured a late and much improved picnic lunch four Common Cranes called and took flight along the tree-line. After 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. It was an enjoyable sojourn of one hour just to give a flavour of the city. Whilst some of the group focussed upon the interior of the church, others sought out the patisseries and coffee shops. There was an activity to satisfy all tastes. As we returned to our hotel Wild Boars were already combing the streets for sustenance. 18 were seen in total. To conclude a long day in the field a Red Fox was spotted in the hotel grounds just as the light was fading.

Day 9

Sunday 15th September

Weather: Warm with sunny intervals

The long drive to Warsaw began at 9am. Birding from the bus produced some interesting sightings including Buzzards, Cranes, Great White Egret and the usual roadside fare. Mushroom sellers sat in lay-bys behind mounds of delicious fungi. The landscape shifted, from the drumlins of the glaciated out-wash plain to flat, large, intensively cultivated fields. It became a bit of a joke within the group as we tried our utmost to see a pheasant. There cannot be many Naturetrek trips where that is a prime target. We failed to find one! As we approached the outskirts of Warsaw a late surprise was the bizarre sight of an immense Elk cantering down the central reservation of the motorway. It galloped across the road in front of us and crashed into the sanctity of the adjacent woodland. Following that we were treated to a final sighting of the universally appreciated Red Squirrel right in the middle of the city.

We said farewell to Andrzej who now faced a three hour train journey back to his home area in southern Poland. He had been a superb guide and friend to us all. Andrzej quietly gets things done. He surreptitiously consulted his network of naturalist spies to glean the latest information concerning the whereabouts of our target species. Without his knowledge we would not have found Bison and several of the sought after woodpeckers. Andrzej knows his country's history and wildlife intimately and readily answered all of our questions with tremendous patience. Dariusz proved himself to be an excellent driver and as his curiosity was aroused by our fascination with wildlife he began to accompany us on some walks. Our sincere thanks are due to both of them for ensuring that the trip went so smoothly.

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Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>			1						
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2	15		2	9	100+	9	81	4
3	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				5					
4	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>							1	1	
5	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				4				10	
6	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>				16			20	20	
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		20		60			7	60	
8	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		4		5				5	
9	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		8		20			5	8	
10	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		1		7				12	
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		4		8			5	30	
12	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>								1	
13	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>								5	
14	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>								8	
15	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>							5	12	
16	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				1				25	
17	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	2			40		30	30	20	5
18	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>								3	
19	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	2								
20	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	5	4		15	3	17	29	2	5
21	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		28		15			100+	15	
22	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	2	12		3	6	7	1	1	1
23	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				2			1		
24	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		2		3	3	2	1	1	
25	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>									
26	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	7		7	4		1	3	1
27	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	1		1	1	1			
28	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		5	1	1	6	7	1		4
29	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>			1		7	1			
30	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	2			1			3	
31	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		3			1		1	2	
32	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>							H		
33	Little Crane	<i>Porzana parva</i>		H							
34	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				5					
35	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		4		60		25		100	
36	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>					550			4	8
37	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	25	29		70	6	30	2		20
38	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>							1	1	
39	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>							1	2	
40	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		4		20	2			1	

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
41	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>								2		
42	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								2		
43	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>								1		
44	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>								2		
45	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>								5		
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				1	1	H		1		
47	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>								10		
48	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>								3		
49	Knot	<i>Calidris canuta</i>								12		
50	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>								5	3	
51	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>								20		
52	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				15	3					
53	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>										
54	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		2		12		50+	40	75	100+	
55	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>							70	80		
56	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>							50	30	1	
57	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>						25	50	30	10	
58	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>							1			
59	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>							8			
60	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>							20		4	
61	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>							2			
62	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>							2			
63	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>							100+	60		
64	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>										
65	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	100+	50		40	100	20	1	80	100+	
66	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		1								
67	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	6	20		45	6	5	2	6	10	
68	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	20			10	15	2	1	1		
69	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>							2			
70	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				H						
71	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>				1						
72	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>							2			
73	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		2		H			1			
74	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		2	1					3		
75	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		1	H							
76	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>			1							
77	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2	3	2	2	1	4	5	4	
78	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>			1							
79	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		2	H	1	1			2		
80	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H	1		1					
81	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>				3				1		
82	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		2		1	3					
83	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	8	13	4	3	2	1	2	1	4	

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
84	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1			16	12	8	4	12	7
85	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>		2	1						
86	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	50	25		50	100	20		25	50+
87	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	15			50		5			100+
88	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	5			15	50		4	10	30
89	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	4	7	2	1	3			3	
90	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		3	1	2		1	1	3	1
91	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		1						1	
92	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>							3	2	
93	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		1	5				1	1	
94	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		8	8	2	1		2	2	
95	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		6		6			2	4	
96	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		4		1	1			33	
97	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>								3	
98	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		2					100s	100s	
99	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	200	100s	6	100s	100s	100s	100s	100s	50
100	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		1						2	
101	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				9					
102	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1						1	
103	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		12	2	5	10		5	4	
104	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>				1					
105	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		1					H	1	
106	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		H		2					
107	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		2		1					
108	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>							1	5	
109	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			H	1			H		
110	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		7	5	10			H		
111	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			1	1			1		
112	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	100	100	10	100	100s	100s	50	100s	100
113	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		5	6	5			4	8	2
114	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>				2	4				
115	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		2	1	1			20		
116	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>						1			
117	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		H	1				12	6	
118	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>					1				
119	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		3	1	1				4	1
120	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>							4	1	1
121	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		3			2				
122	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>							2		
123	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		2	3				3		
124	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>						1	2	1	
125	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1	20	12	16	25	30	25	25	15
126	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			4	20					8

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
127	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>				1						
128	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>								1	2	
129	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									1	1
130	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	8	15	2	20	6	2	20	30	7	
131	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		3								
132	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		1			1			1		
133	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		2	2	100s	1			5	2	
134	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1		1						
135	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>										
136	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		10		3				1		
137	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			5		12					
138	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>				30						
139	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				1						

Mammals

1	American Mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>			1							
2	Bank Vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>			3							
3	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			2							
4	Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>					2					1
5	European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>			1							
6	European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>			H	5						
7	European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>			1d							
8	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>							2	1		
9	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>								1		
10	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			4	2						
11	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				2	2	1	2	1	2	
12	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		2	1							3
13	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	6			2		13				2
14	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			15	2		11	7	18		
15	Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>			H							

Amphibians & Reptiles

1	Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>		H								
2	Marsh frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibunda</i>	1	51		100s						
3	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	6		6	100s		4	2			
4	Fire-bellied toad	<i>Bombina bombina</i>	20									
5	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	2		4	100s			2			
6	Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca viviparus</i>		3			10					
7	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		3								

Butterflies

1	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓	✓	✓							
2	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>		✓			✓					

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
3	Comma	<i>Polygona c-album</i>	✓	✓	✓							
4	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓							
5	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			✓		✓					
6	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓					
7	Map Butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>	☐	✓	✓							
8	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>		✓	✓		✓					
9	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓		✓					
10	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓	✓		✓					
11	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		☐	☐		✓					
12	Speckled Wood	<i>Parage aegeria</i>		☐	☐		☐				✓	

Dragonflies

☐ ☐

1	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calypteryx splendens</i>		✓								
2	Black Darter	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>		✓								
3	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>		✓								
4	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>		✓	✓	✓						
5	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>		✓		✓				✓	✓	
6	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	✓	✓			✓					
7	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>		✓						✓		

Other invertebrates

1	Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>		✓		✓						
2	Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>		✓								
3	Fire Bug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>			✓		✓					
4	Great Silver Diving beetle	<i>Dytiscus marginalis</i>					✓					