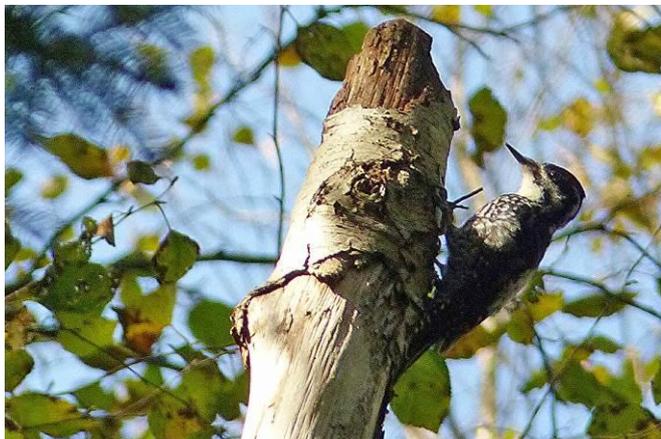


# Poland in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

6 - 14 September 2014



Three-toed Woodpecker



Cattle river crossing



Scenic river view



Elk

Report & images compiled by Marcus John



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   Maciej Zimovski                Local guide and tour manager

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   David Chadbone  
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   John Harrison  
   Mary Heathcoat  
   Michael Robinson  
   Tony Wood

## Introduction

Our visit to Poland took us first to the ancient forest of Bialoweiza, then on to the open grassland of the Biebrza Marshes and finished on the Baltic coast. We saw a wide variety of birds in a range of distinctive habitats and found time to enjoy the other wildlife on offer, particularly some special mammals. We stayed in very comfortable hotels and savoured excellent food in a range of delightful restaurants - diets went out of the window! We were given a real insight into Polish culture, history and conservation by our expert local guide.

In Bialoweiza, we had excellent sightings of eight species of woodpecker and enjoyed stunning views of Pygmy Owl. The sunny weather enabled us to find both Lesser and Greater Spotted Eagles and some members of the group were lucky enough to see Bison in the early morning. After three days in Bialowieza, we moved on to the Biebrza Marshes where we were impressed by big flocks of Common Crane and several Red-footed Falcons. European Elk (or Moose) are hard to find in the tall vegetation of late summer, but we enjoyed excellent views in the evening sunshine. We completed our tour on Poland's Baltic coast, where the settled conditions were not conducive for finding passerine migrants. However, we enjoyed walking along the open coastline in glorious sunshine, where we were able to walk right up to feeding waders and where we had superb views of resident species like White-tailed Eagle, Bearded Tit and Penduline Tit. Red Foxes were a frequent sight and we had very close encounters with Wild Boar!

The combination of unspoilt scenery, accessible wildlife and great hospitality added up to a hugely enjoyable holiday.

## Day 1

### Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> September

After meeting together at Heathrow, we enjoyed a pleasant flight to Warsaw, where we met up with Maciej, our excellent Polish tour guide. Introductions over, we immediately boarded our bus and headed out of the Polish capital.

After a stop for lunch at a roadside hotel, we arrived at the Molozew nature reserve mid-afternoon and spent two hours exploring the banks of the River Bug. Here we saw our first Great Egret and had good views of several waders, including Wood Sandpiper and Ruff. Lots of migrant hirundines were feeding overhead in the warm sunshine whilst in the riverside meadows we found Blue-headed Wagtails.

After a long drive, darkness was falling as we arrived at the Bialoweiza Forest. Those sitting near the front were able to spot a Raccoon Dog crossing the road, just before we arrived at the Hotel Unikat. After a hearty supper and welcome drinks, we headed for bed because we had an early start the next day.

## Day 2

### Sunday 7<sup>th</sup> September

We met together at 6am for a simple breakfast, before walking out to meet the ranger who was to take us into the ancient heart of the famous Bialoweiza Forest. The “restricted zone” is left entirely to nature with no human interference whatsoever; only accompanied groups are allowed to enter. As we walked slowly through this ancient habitat, we were captivated by the special atmosphere of the forest. After some time, the quiet was broken by woodpecker calls; it was a pair of White-backed Woodpeckers, Europe’s rarest and most sought-after species. We spent several minutes watching first a male actively feeding and then a female: what a start!

The sun climbed higher into a clear blue sky as, after a second breakfast, we continued our exploration of the wider forest. As we walked through the village, we saw two large raptors soaring above the trees; Marcus quickly identified these as Lesser Spotted Eagles, a target species and a first for most of the group. In the afternoon, we entered a fairly dense area of mixed woodland where Maciej played a variety of recordings to attract woodpeckers. Over the next hour or so we heard and saw Great Spotted, Middle Spotted and Black Woodpeckers. Eventually, he was able to attract a Three-toed Woodpecker, which drummed and fed over our heads for several minutes, affording fantastic views. This was certainly one of the highlights of the whole tour. We completed our afternoon at the animal park, where around the captive mammal enclosures, we had great views of Middle-spotted and Lesser-spotted Woodpeckers.

After an excellent dinner, we went to meet another local ranger who promised that he would find Pygmy Owl. Quite quickly, we heard an owl calling and the ranger was able to mimic the call and gradually entice it closer. As we waited, the bellowing of a rutting Red Deer stag added to the atmosphere, and he was glimpsed as he strutted through the gloaming. Eventually we saw two Pygmy Owls flying overhead, though they were silhouetted against the darkening sky.

## Day 3

### Monday 8<sup>th</sup> September

Early morning saw us back in the same part of the forest because Maciej was determined to get better views of Pygmy Owl. It was not long before we heard the now familiar call and, sure enough, a Pygmy Owl flew into a tree almost over our heads. It flew from one tree to another but stayed in view for at least fifteen minutes, looking down at us in broad daylight. We returned to the hotel in jubilant mood for a well-earned breakfast.

After a relaxed morning strolling through a nearby park in the warm sunshine, we had a superb lunch in a traditional restaurant which served delicious local specialities. The early afternoon was spent walking through a coniferous area of the forest. Maciej knew this to be a good place for Nutcracker and, after some searching, we found ourselves close to a very vocal group of these beautiful forest corvids. We also saw Grey-headed Woodpecker and were charmed by several Crested Tits as we completed our walk.

We paused to scan for raptors during the heat of the afternoon, and were rewarded with our first Hobby and better views of Lesser-spotted Eagle.

As the sun began to set in the late afternoon, we took a stroll through a more mixed area of woodland where we had close views of both male and female Three-toed Woodpecker, as well as more Lesser and Middle Spotted Woodpeckers. On several occasions we heard the odd, high-pitched call of the Hazel Grouse but, despite our best efforts, we did not see one. However, we did see a total of ten Red Squirrels during the day. Our walk ended at a rather grand railway station that had been built for the Russian Czars and was now a gourmet restaurant. Here we enjoyed a fantastic meal whilst Maciej entertained the clientele by playing the piano and singing 19th Century Russian love songs – a truly remarkable evening!

## Day 4

Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> September

Michael headed out early to look for Bison feeding in the open fields around the village, and was rewarded when he found a total of five, including a young male who ventured quite close to the village; Marcus also saw a large male in the shade of the forest edge. We also had great views of Hawfinch, which were often to be seen feeding around the village.

After breakfast, we packed the bus for our journey to the Biebrza Marshes. We enjoyed one final forest walk around the northern part of Bialoweiza Forest and had close views of Black Woodpecker, with a male actively feeding close to a road bridge. Michael was particularly pleased when two Wild Boar ran across the forest path, and we also saw several Red Deer, another Red Squirrel and even a Wood Mouse.

Later that morning, we broke our journey with a stop at Siemianówka Reservoir, where we quickly found our first Great Grey Shrike, perched on a wire over the dam. We also saw a third-calendar-year Caspian Gull and the only Common Redstart of the tour. From the bus, some of us had brief views of a small flock of waders that Maciej identified as Dotterel.

After three sunny days, it was a bit of a shock when the heavens opened during the afternoon but, thankfully, the sky cleared before we arrived at Dojlidy Fishponds. As we made our way around the large ponds, we had to watch our step because the ground here was alive with hundreds of small frogs and toads! We added several wildfowl species to our list, but the reeds and bushes were also very productive. In the space of a few minutes, we found Willow Warbler, Chiffchaff, Sedge Warbler, Reed Warbler, Blackcap, Lesser Whitethroat, Common Whitethroat, Goldcrest and Firecrest. A low-flying Marsh Harrier was to be expected but a late Cuckoo was more surprising.

We arrived at our hotel in the dark and after a delicious meal, we were glad to get an early night after a long day of travelling.

## Day 5

Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> September

After an early walk and a superb breakfast buffet, we headed out in the bus, across the dry fields of Wizna Marsh. We were excited when Maciej found a flock of Common Cranes feeding in a distant field; by the end of the day, we had seen several hundred!

We had heard about large flocks of Red-footed Falcons that had been seen in southern Poland that week, so we were on alert for any small raptors on overhead wires. And sure enough, we found a beautiful immature Red-

footed Falcon perched quite close to the road. When we pulled over to get a closer look, we realised that another five were hawking insects close by.

In the afternoon, we ventured into the vast Biebrza Marsh. Maciej explained that in the spring, this whole area is largely flooded and plays host to many thousands of migrating and breeding waders. In September, it is mainly dry and everywhere we saw local farmers gathering in the harvest. Elk inhabit the most inaccessible parts of Biebrza and were our main target for the day.

We stopped at a lookout tower, where Maciej provided an excellent picnic lunch as we watched Wood Sandpipers and Yellow Wagtails feeding on the river in front of us. Better still, a large raptor that flew steadily towards us revealed itself to be an adult Greater Spotted Eagle. We watched it for several minutes as it flew from low perches to feed on the ground, probably taking large insects.

The evening is often the best time to see Elk, and so late afternoon saw us heading out on a path that took us right into the heart of the marshes. Despite discovering that the main lookout tower had been removed, we did eventually find a vantage point from which we saw two Elk, a large male and a much smaller young male, though both were often hidden in the tall vegetation. However, on our return walk, we found a large female Elk quite close to the path and out in the open. She stood and looked at us for several minutes as we watched, spellbound. Dusk was falling as flocks of Common Cranes called overhead; what an amazing end to a memorable day!

## Day 6

Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> September

We again rose early to walk through the rustic landscape around our hotel. We watched an immature Sparrowhawk harassing a mixed flock of corvids that were roosting in a small castle. A more experienced raptor would have known that this was pointless, and the young Sparrowhawk was repeatedly chased away by Jackdaws and Ravens, which was very entertaining!

During the morning we continued to explore the marshes and found both Spotted and Pied Flycatchers, as well as a distant White-tailed Eagle. As we headed north on the bus, we saw more Common Cranes and two late White Storks, feeding in the stubble fields.

During the afternoon, we drove across the fertile Masurian Lakeland, the hilly landscape being caused by glacial moraines left behind during the last ice age. The many lakes are also relics of retreating glaciers and we stopped at the largest, Lake Śniardwy. Here we were surprised to find three Black-throated Divers quite close to shore; we also had our first sighting of Kingfisher.

As the sun set, we drove along the Vistula Spit to our hotel in Krynica Morksa. It was dark by the time we unpacked and settled into our comfortable rooms. We enjoyed dinner and drinks in the modern restaurant, while Maciej told us all about the intriguing history of this part of the Baltic coast.

## Day 7

Friday 12<sup>th</sup> September

When we arose next morning, we realised that we could see the Vistula lagoon from our bedroom balconies, and most of us set off to walk through the reed beds that fringed the shore. Not many birds were present, but we did enjoy watching a Marsh Harrier as it hunted over the reeds.

After another excellent breakfast, we travelled north-east up the Vistula Spit to visit a raptor observation tower, where Polish ornithologists carry out annual migration counts. Unfortunately, the clear weather meant that most migrants were passing high overhead, though we did see Hobby.

In the late morning, we went to meet a ringing team from Gdansk University, who carry out extensive studies of both waders and passerines every autumn. Walking through the forest, we saw a good range of woodland species including Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Marsh Tit, Willow Tit and Spotted Flycatcher. When we arrived at their camp hidden amongst the trees, we found the ringers processing birds caught in their mist nets, and we watched them release Nuthatch, Reed Warbler and Garden Warbler. Some of us were even able to hold these birds – an unforgettable experience.

In the afternoon we walked from Mikoszewo up the new Vistula to visit the shore where locals seek out fragments of amber in the sand and woody detritus that is strewn around the beach. We saw several new species of duck including over 40 Goosander. At the mouth of the river was a colony of loafing Grey Seals, about 50 in total. From the beach we could see sand banks in the shallow water; as we scanned these with telescopes, we found a range of waders including Greenshank, Sanderling and Temminck's Stint. Amongst dozens of Arctic and Sandwich Terns we picked out a few much larger birds with heavy, red bills – six Caspian Terns.

In the late afternoon, we enjoyed a delightful stroll back around the coast in the hazy sunshine, enjoying the unusual sight of petrified trees, which appeared at random along the beach. Turnstones and Dunlins walked along the strandline and approached to within a few metres, quite unconcerned at our presence.

Although our focus for the day was on birds, we saw a number of mammals including Red Fox, Red Squirrel and Fallow Deer. During the morning, we had enjoyed an extraordinary encounter with a large female Wild Boar and her youngsters, close enough for us to reach out and touch - though no one was quite so foolish!

## Day 8

Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> September

The day again dawned bright and sunny as we went out for a saunter around Krynica Morska. Michael found a Black Woodpecker feeding on a tree right next to the road – the best views of probably our favourite woodpecker.

After breakfast, we headed back to the Vistula River. Maciej explained that the mouth of the Vistula has moved several times over the centuries; the Brave Vistula was formed in 1840, when an ice sheet blocked the river mouth in Gdansk and the river forced a new channel to the Baltic, over the course of just one night. It has since been superseded by a man-made waterway but remains flooded, and is now home to the Ptasi Raj reserve, or "Bird Paradise".

As we walked out along the river, a White-tailed Eagle flew slowly past, affording us excellent views. Two more birds, one adult and one immature, appeared soon after and we all felt that this was one of the highlights of the whole tour.

As we made our way through a *Phragmites* reed bed, a pair of Penduline Tits climbed to the top of the reeds, right in front of us. Soon afterwards, we had similarly close views of Bearded Tits, including several splendid males. We continued on to check the large lagoon at the centre of the reserve. Here we found a good range of migrant water birds including Little and Great Crested Grebes and over 60 Common Goldeneye, as well as three Great Egrets.

We drove north for the afternoon, heading for the port of Władysławowo, where we ate a lovely lunch of fish and chips. We spent the rest of the afternoon exploring the coast between here and Gdansk. Looking out over the shallow waters, we used our telescopes to view quite distant sand banks. Waders included Lapwing, Ringed Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Greenshank and Wood Sandpiper. As we walked along the sand, we again enjoyed extremely close views of feeding waders.

Our last evening was spent visiting the old canal area of Gdansk, a surprisingly beautiful city. We ate a superb dinner of wild goose breast in rather posh surroundings; after a busy day in the field, we all felt a little under-dressed! Upon our return to the hotel, we discovered that the bar was closed so we headed out into the town of Krynica Morska. Although we failed to find anywhere to enjoy a last drink, we did see seven more of the Wild Boar that inhabit the forest along the Vistula Spit, a fitting way to complete our last full day in Poland.

## Day 9

## Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> September

The weather remained warm and sunny as we embarked on the long 340km journey back to Warsaw. After a couple of hours, we stopped to search the area around the Warlity fish ponds. We walked through scrubland and tall trees to reach a large lake, where Maciej was delighted to find our main target – a beautiful Osprey perched high in a pine tree overlooking the water. The fish ponds themselves were relatively empty of wildfowl as there was a loud gas-powered bird-scarer booming across the water every minute or so. However, we did flush two Common Snipe and found another Kingfisher. Five Common Cranes were also seen, along with four Great Egrets and a Marsh Harrier.

Before driving to the airport, we visited a large park in Warsaw in order to search for Syrian Woodpecker. This species struggles to compete with Great Spotted Woodpecker in the wider countryside but thrives in parkland. Alas, despite Maciej's best efforts, we did not manage to find this species but we did enjoy a brief look at Poland's capital city.

Reluctantly, we said good-bye to Maciej at Warsaw airport and boarded our flight home. It had been an exceptional trip to a fascinating part of Poland; we had visited diverse habitats and enjoyed a warm welcome wherever we went. There had been so many highlights including eight species of Woodpecker, Pygmy Owl in Białowieża Forest, great views of Lesser and Greater Spotted Eagles, Elk in Biebrza Marshes and White-tailed Eagles on the coast. The whole group had greatly enjoyed each other's company and we all appreciated the special skills of our Polish guide, who did so much to make the holiday a success.

## Species List

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>			H	H						
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>								✓	✓	
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		c100
4	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				2						
5	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>									3	
6	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>				✓				✓	c50	
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>								3	3	
9	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓					✓	
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				✓				✓	✓	
12	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>				✓			✓	✓	c60	✓
13	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>								c40	c10	
14	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>							3			
15	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				6					3	
16	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
17	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	2					1	2			
18	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							✓	c100	✓	✓
20	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1		1		5	4			3	4
21	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>										1
22	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			2	1						
23	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>							1		3	
24	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1			1	6	2	2			1
25	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2		1		6		1			2
26	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>		2	1							
28	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>					1					
29	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>							1		1	
30	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>					6					
31	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			1	1	6	2	4			
32	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>									H	
33	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							✓	✓		
34	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓	✓				✓	✓
35	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>					c450	6			c100	5
36	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
37	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>									2	
38	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1									
39	Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>				✓						
40	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2									2
41	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>									6	
42	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>									5	
43	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>									2	
44	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	2							3	2	
45	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1				5				1	
46	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	5			1						
47	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>								3		

	Common name	Scientific name	September										
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
48	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>									1		
49	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>									1		
50	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>									6	6	
51	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	1										
52	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
53	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>				✓	✓				✓		
54	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>									✓	✓	✓
55	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
56	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>				1							
57	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>									6		
58	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>									c30		
59	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>									c100		
60	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓	✓							
62	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			1	1							
65	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>		2	1								
66	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				H			1				1
67	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		3	3	2					2		
68	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		3	3	1			2				1
69	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>		2									
70	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>		1	3								
72	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		4	3	1			1	H	1		H
73	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>						1					1
74	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		1	2	1							
75	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		2	2	2							
76	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>				2	2	4					
77	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>			4	H							
80	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓					✓	✓				✓
82	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
85	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>				✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	
86	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>				H					H		
87	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		H	2	4	H				H		
88	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>				2						2	
91	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>										6	
92	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	1					2				3	
93	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	c10										
94	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
95	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	c10					c20	6				
96	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				1	H	2					
97	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	H
98	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>				2	3						

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
99	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				1		2	1			
100	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
101	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>							1			
102	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				4						
103	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				1	1	1				
104	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		H		1						
105	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓		✓		H	✓	✓	✓	
106	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓		H		✓	✓	✓		
107	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	H	
108	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
109	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
110	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
111	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>					✓	✓	✓		✓	
112	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>						6				
113	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓					
114	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				c30	c20					
115	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓		✓	H	H	✓	✓		
116	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		2	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
117	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				1						
118	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		2								
119	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>								2	1	
120	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						4	2	3		
121	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>						1				
122	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
123	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
124	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	2				3	1				
125	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
126	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓				✓	✓		✓		
127	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
128	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		H					H			
129	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		2						1		
130	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		H					H			
131	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	H			
132	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			✓			✓		✓		
133	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		12	25	10						
134	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
135	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	

## Mammals

1	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>					2	3	3		2
2	Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	1								
3	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>							c50		
4	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	2	1		6		3			
5	Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>					4				
6	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>							3		
7	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>					2	4			
8	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			1	2			4	7	
9	European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>				5					
10	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		6	10	1			1		
11	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	1								
12	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>				1					

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

### Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	c100				c200					
2	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibunda</i>	c30				c10					
3	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>					c50					
4	Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>		1		1			1			
5	Smooth Newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>				1						

### Butterflies

Small Skipper , *Thymelicus sylvestris*

Brimstone, *Gonepteryx rhamni*

Small White, *Pieris rapae*

Small Copper, *Lycaena phlaeas*

Small Tortoiseshell, *Aglais urticae*

Camberwell Beauty, *Nymphalis antiopa*

Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias croceus*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Green-veined White, *Pieris napi*

Red Admiral , *Vanessa atalanta*

Peacock, *Inachis io*

Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeria*

### Dragonflies

Banded Demoiselle , *Calopteryx splendens*

Southern Hawker, *Aeshna cyanea*

Migrant Hawker, *Aeshna mixta*

Common Darter, *Sympetrum striolatum*

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Common Redstart