

# Poland in Spring

Naturetrek Tour Report

5 - 12 May 2007

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Three-toed Woodpecker by Peter Dunn



Citrine Wagtail by Peter Dunn



European Lynx by Jeremy Aldred



The Naturetrek Group 2007 by David McMaster

Report compiled by Peter Dunn



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## Day 1

Saturday 5th May

Poland is becoming a popular place to visit by naturalists in the spring, this year being no exception. Three other companies were travelling out on the same flight, two of which would mirror our journey throughout the week. With the flight being early (07:50 departure) booking in and getting through security was very easy and when the gate was called we just walked straight onto the plane without queueing. This was to be a good omen for the week. Leaving Heathrow on time, we landed in Warsaw at 11:05 to be greeted by a warm sunny day and a smiling and waving Tomek, our guide.

Comfortably seated in our 24 seater coach with Leszek as our driver, we headed out of Warsaw stopping at a small restaurant on the outskirts where we enjoyed our first taste of Polish cuisine. The first noticeable change in the avifauna was the pale napped Jackdaws, much whiter than our British race, also White Storks appeared in roadside fields which were quartered by Marsh Harriers. We had a comfort and coffee break at a café next to the Bug River where we also walked the bridge to hear the first Thrush Nightingales in the bank side willows and saw two Honey Buzzards over the fields.

Continuing on towards Bialowieza we noted more Marsh Harriers and also some fine male Montagu's Harriers. The coach pulled up at the Pension Unikat (our hotel) at 18:40 where we were allocated our comfortable rooms for the next four nights. Dinner was served at 19:15, a four course meal, consisting of a fish starter, mushroom soup, bison steak and mashed spuds and a cream-cake type sweet. This was washed down with Zubr beer, wine and/or coffees. It had been a long day for some so after dinner many retired to bed ready for an early morning walk the next day.

## Day 2

Sunday 6th May

Coffee had been arranged for 05:45 and we set out on foot at 06:00 heading for the managed forest near the Belorussian border. Walking along the main street from the hotel produced Black and Common Redstarts, plenty of Lesser Whitethroats and Fieldfare and a splendid male Red-backed Shrike. As we entered the forest, Wood Larks and Tree Pipits sang in the distance but these were soon drowned out by the Wood Warblers. Tomek tried to lure a Hazelhen from the forest and although it called back and something flew quickly across the track, we did not get a countable view. However further along the track an animal crossed in front of us which was later identified as a Raccoon Dog.

Woodpeckers were in short supply this morning with only Great-spotted heard but Hawfinches were easily at their most numerous for years with birds seen every 100 yards. As we rounded the last bend towards the road we found our first Collared Flycatcher, a stunning male staking its territory with its' strange 'Russian-sounding' song. As we returned to the road Leszek had arrived with the coach to take us for breakfast.

Suitably refreshed we headed for our first visit to the 'dead forest', where the trees had suffered from the flooding of the River Narew and subsequently died. This was however an excellent place for woodpeckers, so it was a little worrying when we arrived to find one of the other British groups leaving, saying they had only seen the breeding Black Woodpeckers. We took our place on the opposite bank of the river, watching the nest hole of the Black Woody and waited. Collared Flycatchers were everywhere with up to five males and three females sparring for territory. Overhead a pair of Lesser Spotted Eagles displayed close to their nest site and frosty looking Treecreepers and Nuthatches crept around the trees. Suddenly a distinctive 'woodpecker drumming' indicated a Three-toed Woodpecker was in the forest and for the next 30 minutes we were entertained by a splendid male as it searched for food sometimes quite close. However, when the Black Woodpeckers came to feed their three well grown young, the Three-toed was ignored! We tried for Grey-headed Woodpecker close-by, to no avail, so took the coach to Budy village where one had been reported. Playing the calls got an immediate response, not Grey-headed, but Green Woodpecker, which flew in close to inspect us. This was the first time in five years that we had recorded Green Woodpecker on this spring trip!!

We returned for lunch at the hotel after which the group was given some free time to explore the village, where the local marsh and parks were visited. However the weather changed during the afternoon and we endured a heavy downpour – typical, as we had arranged to go and see the Great Snipe that evening!

Following the evening meal we kitted up in our water proofs and headed for the River Narew valley near to the village of Narew. The rain eased as we took the fifteen minute walk to the lek site and with brollies shielding the 'scopes we got some excellent views of this rare snipe, bill clicking, jumping and spreading its white tail in good light. These views made the walk back a little better and we returned to the hotel to warm up, dry out and enjoy a beer or two.

## Day 3

Monday 7th May

The day started misty with a hint of drizzle. Some had taken an early walk when Marsh Warbler was added to the list, with good views of Wryneck in the park, and then we all met for breakfast and boarded the coach at 08:30 to head towards the Siemianówka Reservoir to the north. We headed straight for the south bank and

parked near to the pumping station. First views of the reservoir produced uncountable numbers of White-winged Black and Whiskered Terns with a few Black Terns for comparison – sometimes all in the same view. A flock of 20 Great White Egrets were seen in flight and a number of duck species were added. Tomek had wondered along one of the banks to seek out the ‘prize’ and sure enough he summoned us after a few minutes. There on a flower stalk was an exquisite male Citrine Wagtail, its yellow head gleaming in the gradually brightening skies. We then found the female in the same area and could compare them with a pair of Blue-headed Wagtails. Other species noted here were Whinchat and cold looking ‘*abietinus*’ Chiffchaffs.

We were joined by another of the British groups so we pointed out the birds and then left intending to travel north and stop for a coffee on route. Finding a café was harder than finding birds here and after about 40 minutes the idea was abandoned and we headed for the north shore of the reservoir to eat our packed lunch. During our visit there we added Whooper Swan and Black-tailed Godwits to the list and saw another Honey Buzzard. A Fire-bellied Toad crossed the path and a pair of Red-backed Shrike watched us from a fence. We managed to entice a male Barred Warbler from a thicket close by and we all had good views of this large ‘striped’ warbler with a yellow eye. After leaving the north bank we stopped on the roadside where we saw and heard a splendid Ortolan Bunting in the roadside tree.

The journey back took us through the northern edges of the Bialowieza forest so we headed for a car park close to a bridge called Kosy Most where Tomek successfully enticed a pair of Nutcrackers out into the open for all to see. Walking down to the bridge we saw our first white-headed Long-tailed Tit, eventually scored with Grey-headed Woodpecker, when two birds scolded Tomek’s whistles and Richard managed a glimpse of a Hazelhen as it ran into the forest, where it called but did not come back into view. All in all a very successful day, and with the promise of a possible Pygmy Owl sighting later in the evening, we returned to the hotel for dinner.

Arek, a well known guide of the strict reserve, agreed to join us after dinner and take us to an area where he knew Pygmy Owls frequent. We took the coach a short journey to the Narewka Road and walked one of the forest tracks. We stood quietly while Arek tried to ‘whistle-out’ the owl but what came next was a bigger surprise. David remarked on an animal walking the track towards us. The cat-like gait and pointed ears identified it as a European Lynx. The animal turned sideways and marked its territory by spraying its scent then sat on the track and looked at us! This enabled Jeremy to get some good photos and Arek was euphoric as it was the first time he had been with a group when a Lynx had appeared and he went round shaking everyone’s hand. The Lynx eventually walked off into the forest but reappeared again to cross the path for the last time. A momentous moment and the first time a Naturetrek group had recorded European Lynx. If that was not all, the Pygmy Owl came out into the trees above us to see what all the fuss was about! An evening that was talked about for the rest of the trip....

## Day 4

Tuesday 8th May

This was our day to visit the strict reserve, which meant coffee at 04:45 and on the coach by 05:00. We drove to the entrance and walked down towards the huge entrance gates and were met by Arek’s son Mateusz. He then entertained us for the next 2½ hours as we walked a circular track through the magnificent unmanaged forest, where trees were allowed to drop and decay where they stood. His knowledge of the biology of the forest was excellent and we learnt how to identify each species of tree and their role within the ecosystem. One sought after species was also seen here, a White-backed Woodpecker, seen on a fallen log. This forest sometimes seems

quieter than the managed areas and this morning was no exception. There were still plenty of Collared Flycatchers and Hawfinches but one notable observation was that there were no Red-breasted Flycatchers which are normally guaranteed. Mateusz bid us farewell at 08:30 having to go to work and we walked back to the coach, looking forward to a hearty breakfast.

The plan for the rest of the morning was to visit the Palace Park - some went early, some held off until it stopped raining, but we all eventually met up in the park. There is always plenty to see here with noisy Great Reed Warblers in the sparse reed beds, Hawfinches feeding on the paths and Thrush Nightingales calling from every patch of cover. However we also had good views of Wryneck, fleeting views of Marsh Warbler and found one of the first Icterine Warblers to arrive back.

The park contains some old buildings but also a new conservation centre which has a viewing tower served by a lift. This is always a good option if rain threatens so we spent some time there with good views of Golden Orioles and distant Lesser Spotted Eagles. We all eventually wandered back to the hotel for lunch and later followed by our last visit to the dead forest in the afternoon.

Before visiting the dead forest Tomek took us to a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker nest where we saw the female excavating the hole and then we went into the forest. It was not as 'lively' as our previous visit although the Black Woodpeckers were still actively feeding the young and the Lesser Spotted Eagles were still displaying. We tried a couple of sights for Red-breasted Flycatcher but they appeared to have not yet arrived.

Following dinner we all wandered down to the beaver dam opposite the post office and were treated to views of up to four beavers leaving the 'lodge' before dusk heading out to feed. This was our last night in Bialowieza and we had a brilliant time with all but Syrian Woodpecker (which does not occur here), excellent Great Snipe (even though it was raining) and best of all the memorable European Lynx. What would the marshes produce?

## Day 5

Wednesday 9th May

This was our change-over day from the forest to the marshes. Some of the group paid their last visit to the Palace Park where they added Redwing to the list and following breakfast we headed north through the forest for the last time. It was hoped to see Bison but we only succeeded with a small group of Red Deer.

Our first birding stop, after a coffee/comfort break at a service station, was the Dojlidy Fish Ponds on the outskirts of Bialystok. The weather was threatening and we had to endure some cool light showers. These fish ponds are a regular site for both breeding Red-necked and Black-necked Grebe and it was not long before we found them, although this year Red-necked were more numerous. We searched the regular area for Penduline Tit but only had a brief flight view, so with the rain setting in we headed back to the coach. In the last set of trees near to the coach both Peter and Tomek heard Penduline call and a brief search produced a nice male building a nest from the seedheads of Bullrush.

We continued north through the town of Tycocin, stopping briefly to look for Syrian Woodpecker but to no avail and then onto Waniewo for lunch. Usually after lunch we would have 'punted' around the river and reed beds by the locals but with the wind picking up and thunderstorms approaching we decided to give that a miss and concentrated on views from the new tower hide. Up to ten Hobbies were hunting the marsh and we were

amazed at the large flocks of wader, mainly Ruff and a flock of 40 Wood Sandpipers with a few summer-plumaged Spotted Redshank.

Mid afternoon we continued through the Biebza southern basin and tried a new boardwalk out into the short grassy marsh near to the 'Elk Tower' at Bagno Lawki. It was cold and quite windy so conditions were difficult for viewing wildlife but the calls of up to seven Aquatic Warblers were a welcome sign that they had arrived.

We finally arrived at the Bartek Hotel at Goniadz in the early evening where we were to stay for the next three nights. Situated on the south edge of the Biebza Central Basin, there were excellent views out over the marsh where marsh terns and Marsh Harriers hunted and the grounds were alive with the calls of Golden Oriole and Thrush Nightingale. That evening we ate in the hotel restaurant, a building designed in the style of a traditional Polish barn, with a welcoming log fire in the centre of the room.

## Day 6

Thursday 10th May

Having studied the weather forecast for the next two days, Peter and Tomek decided this was the best day to visit Mścichy Dam, an excellent place to view many of the marsh birds and Aquatic Warbler. The morning was sunny and cool with bright sunshine and before breakfast we viewed the marsh from a raised concrete 'bunker' where we saw the first 'distant' Elk, up to seven Black Storks and a White-tailed Eagle. We arrived at the start of the raised road which forms Mścichy Dam in bright sunshine and tried to entice a Bluethroat out of the willow bushes. This failed but we had a brief view of a Penduline Tit. We then set off walking along the road towards the river carrying our packed lunches with us. Excellent views were obtained of Red-backed Shrike, many Marsh Harriers, Montagu's Harrier, Cranes and a distant White-tailed Eagle.

As we approached the favored area for Aquatic Warblers, it was pleasing to hear them calling and with the sun shining it was not long before we spotted one on the side of a grass tussock. It remained there singing for about five minutes allowing everyone to get a view of this rare 'tiger-striped' warbler with a prominent central crown stripe and lightly spotted breast. Another two were also seen in the same area. Spurred on by our success we continued to walk to the river where there is a tower hide. We arrived in time for lunch and in between eating we watched 'hundreds' of White-winged Black Terns feeding over the marsh, with similar numbers of Ruff and Wood Sandpiper on the river banks.

The number of birds was hard to take in and every scan of the flocks produced a different species, Garganey, Shoveler and Ringed Plover to name a few. Fortunately the road was dry enough for the coach to drive down and collect us and we moved on to call in at the National Park information centre before spending the afternoon in the central basin. Another privately owned tower hide at Kopytkowo is usually a great place to watch raptors and we did manage both Marsh and Montagu's here but the weather dramatically changed, with the wind and cloud increasing and eventually rain calling a halt to activities so it was back to the hotel at Goniadz.

Following an early dinner we went to the tower hide near to the hotel and Tomek successfully called out one of the many Corncrakes from the grass. It was amazing to see it running about and throwing its head back when calling. Over the week we had continuously heard these calls but seeing them was almost impossible! Amazingly there were four Aquatic Warblers calling here – something that had not been seen or heard at this site the previous four trips

## Day 7

Friday 11th May

The weather forecast was sun and showers so we planned to stay around the southern basin where there are a number of hides and the coach would be close by. The 'early-birds' viewed the hotel marsh before breakfast with Black Stork being visible again and Golden Orioles active in the trees.

After breakfast, our first stop was to be the 'Elk Tower' at Bagno Lawki. As we approach the tower by coach, Angela spotted an Elk very close to the road and we were able to watch this for about five minutes as it browsed in the flooded scrub. At the tower we saw some more distant Elk but the wind and the rain caused us to abandon this (also a large party of school children arrived) and we headed for Tycocin, a village steeped in history and was a site of 'mass murder' of Jews during the war.

The village had a nice bar where we warmed up on coffees, and the group spent some time here visiting the synagogue and museum, after which we headed for the west side of the basin for lunch. We detoured slightly to try and find River Warbler which was fruitless and arrived at the hide at Burzyn just as the clouds cleared and the sun came out. We were able to eat our packed lunches on the grass bank overlooking the marsh and here we added more species, not least was a Purple Heron which flew south and landed on the side of a pool – a rare sight in this part of Poland and alerted the Polish twitchers (all one of them!). Good views were obtained of a juvenile White-tailed Eagle sat in a tree being pestered by a Hooded Crow who kept pulling at the eagle's tail!

After we had exhausted the species at this site we headed further north to the private tower at Brzostowo, where the farmer's wife also supplies teas and coffees (two coffee stops in one day!). The number of birds we had seen throughout the week paled into insignificance when we looked out from the vantage point here. Up to 400 Common Cranes stood around in large groups, 3,000 plus Ruff fed on the river banks, add this to large flocks of Wood Sandpiper and White-winged Black Terns, Black-tailed Godwits, Dunlin, Redshank and three Temminck's Stints, the sight was amazing!

However there was a sudden change in the weather and a thunder storm approached. Suddenly the wind increased to an amazing speed hurling small branches horizontally across the viewpoint so we scurried for shelter, some in the coach and others in the lean-to hide. Thunder, wind and rain battered the site for about three minutes and then it was gone. However the violence of this storm was appreciated when we saw that a number of huge trees had been blown down, one blocking the road and we felt sorry for the White Stork which was stood on the barn roof where its' nest used to be!

It took half an hour to move the tree from the road by means of all hands and a tractor and we departed north for our last site of the day, the Russian fort at Osowiec. Here Tomek enticed not one but two white-spotted Bluethroats from the reed bed, both excellent males with their iridescent blue chests.

We returned to our hotel and for our last dinner together where we completed the daily log, and then a small presentation was given to both Tomek and driver Leszek for all the hard work they had put in to make this one of the best trips to Poland in recent years.

## Day 8

Saturday 12th May

We packed and were on the road by 08:30 to head back towards Warsaw. Our flight was not until 17:25 but we had a mission – to complete the set of woodpeckers with a Syrian, hopefully around Warsaw. Tomek had spoken to friends in the city and they would hopefully have one ‘pinned-down’ for us before our flight. With this in mind we headed directly to the city (about a five hour drive) with a comfort/coffee stop half way.

We arrived at Raszyn Ponds some 20 minutes from the airport, to be met by one of Tomek’s friends. Quickly eating our packed lunch we walked around the ponds to a small strip of woodland. We waited for any signs of the bird whilst Tomek, Peter and the local birder searched the trees. We were just about to give up when suddenly there was a call, some drumming, and it was there in front of the group. It briefly stayed, visiting two trees before disappearing back into the wood. All the woodpeckers were now well and truly logged –we also added Little Grebe here!

We said our goodbyes to Tomek and Leszek, and were soon heading back towards London, arriving back on time. Hasty farewells were made in the luggage reclaim with hopes to meet up again on another trip.

This had been one of the best trips for a number of years, not only for the extremely rare sighting of the European Lynx but also getting a ‘full-set’ of woodpeckers, Citrine Wagtail, Great Snipe and Aquatic Warbler (missing from previous years), 157 species of birds seen or heard and most of all a friendly, hard working group who got on extremely well throughout the week.

## Species Lists

	Common name	Scientific name	MAY								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									3
2	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>						6			
3	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			11			3		1	
4	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>						1			6
5	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							7		2
6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1		5			2			7
7	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>			1						
8	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>			H				H	H	
9	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>							7		5
10	Eurasian White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	3	2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
11	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			4			2	√	√	4
12	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			5			2		2	
13	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			12				70	150	
14	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			2					2	
15	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			10					2	2
16	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2	4	√	3	√	√	√	√	5
17	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>			5				3	6	
18	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			1				1	1	
19	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			8			1	13		20
20	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>						14			40
21	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>						2			1
22	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>						1			
23	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	2								
24	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>							3	2	
25	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2	1	4	2	√	√	√	√	2
26	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	1		2			5	6	6	1
27	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>						1			
28	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	8	3	3			4	2	1	
29	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>		2	1	5	1			1	
30	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>						10	1	2	
31	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							1		
32	Hazel Grouse	<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>		H	1						
33	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>							2	6	
34	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	2		1						
35	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		2	3			7	10	400	
36	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>		4H	6H	2H	4H	1	1H		
37	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			√		√	√	6	2	√
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1	1	4		√	√			
39	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>						1		1	
40	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>		7							
41	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		3	1	1	4	6	2		
42	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			3			2	10	50	
43	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>						2	1		
44	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>						11	3	6	
45	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			1			3	1	10	
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>						1	3	1	
47	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1		1			1	1	
48	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			1			80	120	300	
49	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis Hypoleucos</i>	4		1				1		2

	Common name	Scientific name	MAY									
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
50	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>									3	
51	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>									2	
52	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>							4		5	
53	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>						√	√		3000	
54	Yellow-legged (Caspian) Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>										15
55	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			2							
56	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	1		√			√	√		√	√
57	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1		20			2	2		10	
58	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	1								1	
59	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>			1			3	20		20	
60	White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>			√			50	50		500	
61	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>			8			50	7		15	
62	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
63	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	6	2	2	2	4	6			10	6
64	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		1								
65	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1	1	1	2	4	√			√	√
66	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	H	1	2	H	1	1			H	
67	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>			1							
68	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			30			10	1		10	√
69	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>						1	H		3	
70	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		2	5	2	4	1				
71	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>				1						
72	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		1	1	1	1					
73	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>		H		1						
74	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		3	1	4	1				1	1
75	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>										1
76	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>		1								
77	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		5		5					4	
78	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1				1				
79	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>			2	1						
80	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2		6	2	√	√			√	v
81	Wood Lark	<i>Ullula arborea</i>		2	7	1						
82	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			6			10	1		√	
83	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
84	Northern House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
85	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		1	2			6	1			
86	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		1		3H						
87	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	3	6	√	2	√	√			√	
88	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>		1	3	3	√	√			6	2
89	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>			2							
90	Northern Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H	H						
91	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		5		1						
92	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			1	1			4		4	
93	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		√	√	√	√					
94	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>						1				
95	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	6	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
96	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		√	3	√	√		2		2	
97	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	H	1	3	6	1	4			1	2
98	White-spotted Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica cyaneacula</i>									2	
99	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		3	H	3						
100	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	√	√	4	5	1			6	

	Common name	Scientific name	MAY								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
101	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		2	1	1	1				
102	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		1	15	2	3	6	10		
103	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>			1		1				
104	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					1	2			
105	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		3	1	5	3	1	5	1	
106	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		1							
107	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>		12	3	20	1				
108	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H	H	H				1	
109	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>		1			H	H	H		
110	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		4	H	H	H	2	H		
111	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>					7H	3+4H			
112	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		1	1	2	√	√	√		
113	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H			√	H	3		
114	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>			2	1				H	
115	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		5	H	6	20			15	4
116	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>				1	2	H	2	3	
117	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	2	4	4		3	H		
118	Northern Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita abietinus</i>	3	3	7	√	√	√	8	3	
119	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		√	√	√				H	
120	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	2	√	√	√	√	H	6	√	
121	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				H					
122	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>			1						
123	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	2	15	6	3	4	√	√	√	
124	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	1	
125	White-headed Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus caudatus</i>			1						
126	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		H		2					
127	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		H							
128	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		2							
129	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		√	√	√	√	√	√	4	
130	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	2	6	2	2	1		1	2	
131	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		3	2	1	1				
132	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		3		2	2				
133	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>					2	1		H	
134	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	1	H	H	3		1	3	H	
135	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		2	3	1	5	4	3	1	
136	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>			2			1			
137	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1	6	20	5	2	√	6	5	
138	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	√		3		4	√	√	√	
139	Eurasian Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>			2						
140	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	√	8	√		√	√	√	√	
141	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	√				√	√	√	√	
142	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	4				10	6	10	4	
143	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2		1	3	2	3	3		
144	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
145	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
146	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		2	1	2	6	6	4	2	
147	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
148	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>					H	H			
149	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	5	8	4	√	4	4	√	2	
150	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		2		1					
151	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	

			MAY							
	Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
152	Common Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	2	4	6	4	3	6+	4	2
153	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2	2	2	7	5	2	2	2
154	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	1	18	10	√	5+		3	1
155	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1	1	4	2	4+	√	√	2
156	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>			1					
157	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		2	6		√	√	√	
<b>MAMMAL SPECIES</b>										
1	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>						1	5	
2	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			1					1
3	European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>				4				
4	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			2	1				
5	Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>		1						
6	Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>			1					
7	Red Deer	<i>Cervis elaphus</i>			1	3+	6+			
8	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		7+		2		5	3	
9	Elk [Moose]	<i>Alces alces</i>					1	3	7	
10	European Bison	<i>Bison bosasus</i>			FP					
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>										
1	Marsh Frog									
2	Sand Lizard									
3	Fire-bellied Toad									
4	Green Toad									
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>										
1	Brimstone									
2	Common Blue									
3	Orange-tip									
4	Holly Blue									
5	Green-veined White									
6	Red Admiral									
7	Small Heath									
8	Swallowtail									
9	Map									