

Poland in Winter

Naturetrek Tour Report

18 – 24 January 2020



Cow & calf European Bison



Bohemian Waxwing



Bialoweiza Strict Reserve



Wolf scat

Report & images by Alison Steel



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Tour participants: Alison Steel (leader) and Andrzej Petryna (local guide) with seven Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Saturday 18th January

All seven clients met tour leader Alison at Heathrow airport before boarding the two hour flight to Warsaw. On arrival the group were met by local guide, Andy, and driver Jarek. It was a fairly dull, overcast day, but at least it was dry. It took a little while to get out of the city due to Saturday traffic and some broken down vehicles blocking lanes, but wildlife spotting was still possible in the city, with Hooded Crows, Rooks and the eastern sub-species of Jackdaw all being seen. Lunch was taken at a restaurant outside of Warsaw, where a selection of perogi, (a type of local dumpling), were on offer. In the grounds of the restaurant, one of the trees held a good number of Tree Sparrows.

Carrying on, we turned east off the large road to head for Białowieża. During the journey a few deer were spotted in fields and some Common Buzzards were by the roadside. A brief comfort stop was made before we finished the journey, arriving at our accommodation after nightfall. Andy collected the keys and we had some time to settle into our rooms before dinner. After a tasty meal we turned in quite early to get a good night's sleep.

Day 2

Sunday 19th January

Everyone met this morning at 0700 hours for a pre-breakfast drive. It was pretty misty, with not much visibility. A quick check of the meadows around town didn't reveal anything, so we headed out on the forest road to the other meadows around the villages. At the first village there was nothing moving, but at the second, in the meadows right at the forest edge, were three adult male Bison. They were already making their way back towards the forest, although one stopped for a roll around in the mud before it moved on.

Nearby is a feeding station for them, so we decided to go and have a check there. Sure enough, the three bison were there, right at the edge of the forest. There was a dividing fence, with just a small gap where they walk through, so we were able to watch them from a close distance, but without disturbing them. One was eating from a pile of hay, a while a couple scratched themselves against the trees to rid themselves of shedding hair. A fourth male joined them and it became clear that they wanted to move back into the forest, so we headed away, back to the bus.

After breakfast we met our licensed 'strict reserve' guide at the hotel then drove the short distance, past the palace park, to the start of the reserve. Walking down we came to the big, wooden entry gates. Asia explained a bit about the history of the reserve - how it was originally preserved as royal hunting grounds - and the different parts of the forest. As we headed in we could hear a couple of different Great Spotted Woodpeckers calling and drumming. A Marsh Tit was flicking through the brush and a Crested Tit was calling high up in the branches. A brief glimpse was had of a Three-toed Woodpecker before we started watching a pair of White-backed Woodpeckers.

Carrying on, we followed a long stretch of boardwalk through what would normally be a wet area of forest. Asia explained that it had been very dry recently and lacking the usual amount of winter snow, so it was not as wet as normal. Overhead were calling Mistle Thrushes flying between trees. We learnt a lot about the different kinds of trees and the strategy that each uses to survive. Lime trees often grow new shoots from the original root ball, and

the trunks that we saw may not have been the first to grow in the same place. They also often end up hollow, so offer shelter to a number of different species of animal. There were also lots of fungi, including some rare ones like Orange Sponge Polypore *Pycnoporellus alboluteus* and *Fomitopsis rosea*, another type of Polypore with a pink tinge.

At one track junction we could see signs of wolf - areas where they'd scratched the ground to scent mark, leaving a bare patch of earth - and various piles of poo where hair was visible. A dead vole was also seen on the track. A further brief sighting was had of a Marsh Tit before we reached the forest gate again. As we exited there was a twittering up ahead - a lovely flock of Waxwings. Slightly silhouetted against the cloudy sky, the colour wasn't so easy to pick out, but this was visible through the 'scope. Asia told us that they feed a lot on mistletoe and spread the berries around widely. After watching for a good few minutes, the whole flock flew off.

The bus took us back into Białowieża Village where we had a lunch in a lovely little restaurant. The soup was made of local honey fungus and the main course was a local speciality potato cake. In the afternoon we made our way back along the forest road to an area flooded by beavers, which consequently has a lot of dead trees. It's normally good for woodpeckers, but today there was nothing calling at all, so we moved to another area with a boardwalk to look for Pygmy Owl. Just after arriving we heard what sounded like one, so tried a little playback as it was out of the breeding season, but no response. A little further along we tried again and, after a short wait, heard not one, but two responding. One came into a tree-top quite close to us, but didn't stay in sight for long. They continued to call to each other for several minutes, then flew off.

Just as we were about to leave a Tawny Owl called from further in the woods, but it wasn't interested in us. Returning to the bus, we went for a drive along some tracks through the forest and around town. Andy glimpsed a couple of Roe Deer in the torch light that disappeared quickly and some eye shine showed something small (cat or fox) hiding in the grass.

Back at the hotel there was some time to change before dinner. Another nice meal was enjoyed before we went to a talk that was part of the wildlife festival week about the bison of Białowieża - their history and current situation – given by a professor who works at the local institute for mammal research.

Day 3

Monday 20th January

Heading out before it got light allowed us to reach the meadow around the north of the forest just after dawn, early enough for the herds of female and young bison to be around the feeding stations. The first herd we came across was around 14 individual animals of varying ages. They were just leaving one set of haystacks, but a few stragglers stayed to eat a bit more then ran to catch up, which was great to watch, before they headed across the meadow, towards the forest.

On the opposite side of the road, a little further along, was a larger herd of over 20 animals. These were closer to the road and didn't seem too fazed as we got out to watch them. The group included some very young calves and we watched as one suckled from its mother. Slowly the herd moved a bit further away and we then found a spot across the stream where we could continue to watch them for a little longer. A couple of Ravens flew overhead, a Mistle Thrush or two was in the mistletoe balls at the top of some nearby trees, three Whooper Swans crossed

above the meadow on noisy wing beats and we found the remains of a Mallard that a Fox had eaten (the feathers were severed rather than plucked).

After breakfast back at the hotel, we drove into the forest. At one site we were hoping for woodpeckers, but only found signs of Wild Boar where the earth was all churned up. From here we drove to Kosy Most, again looking for woodpeckers or Nutcracker. Just a short way from the bus we heard, then saw a pair of Great Spotted Woodpecker, both in flight and moving along some branches.

By the track were some fresh Wolf scrapings and footprints in damp earth, likely from last night. Down by the bridges were signs of beaver and a huge bird flew over. Initial thoughts were juvenile White-tailed Eagle, but there were then some doubts on the shape, so we decided to check this ID later (On further deliberation it was decided that this was a very unseasonal Great Spotted Eagle). A distant corvid was likely a Hooded Crow. Heading back towards the bus we came across a mixed tit flock that included Marsh Tit and some white headed Long-tailed Tits.

A stop by a river meadow allowed us to check for any signs of a fresh Wolf kill, but there was, unfortunately, nothing to be seen. Another Bison feeding site had a small herd some distance away, so we only had a brief stop before heading on to have lunch, taken today in a Belarussian restaurant, complete with waiters in traditional tunics.

After lunch we went back past the same larger bison herd that we had seen first thing, still in roughly the same place, as we made our way to Siemianówka Reservoir. It had been quite dry recently, so there was not much to be seen from the tower platform. Off in the distance two large raptors were spotted flying over the forest - our first two definite White-tailed Eagles. Several Ravens were using the patch of forest in the middle of the area while a family of Bewick's Swans flew in to use one of the small pools. As we headed along the track two more Bison (males this time) were grazing in a field, then a dark shape was spotted in the water by Elspeth. It worked its way around the edge of an artificial pool, coming almost right up to us to gain access to a culvert before scampering its way along the bank and out of sight. After careful consideration it was decided that it was a Mink. Back on the bank we walked to where the remains of a Penduline Tit nest were hanging from a silver birch before a chilly wind sent us back toward the bus. As we were leaving the nearby village another eagle was seen briefly, circling over the houses before heading away from us. The Bison herd was now lying down, chewing the cud, while keeping a wary eye out for danger. A short while later we were back at the hotel with plenty of time to get organised and shower before dinner.

To finish off the day we went for another night drive. A scan from the tower in the meadow didn't reveal anything moving, although we did find a pair of Roe Deer and a large male Bison in a meadow nearer the town.

Day 4

Tuesday 21st January

A decidedly chilly wind was blowing intermittently as we set off on a pre-breakfast walk to the palace park. Only a few Mallards and some signs of Beaver feeding were found around the pond area. The old summer house and the palace gatehouse are a couple of the older structures within the park and a number of notice boards provide information about them, as well as details of the tree species found there. A solitary Siskin was heard before it flew over us as we walked towards the back of the buildings. A pair of Great Spotted Woodpecker were calling

and drumming. One was seen high up in the branches then in flight, while the other remained elusive. A small flock of Bullfinch was persuaded to come a little closer with a brief use of a call. It was interesting to hear the difference in the sound they make here compared to back in the UK - lower and stronger. Both female and male birds were seen through the 'scope, showing well on occasion. It's also a good area for Middle Spotted Woodpecker and we were able to see one of these, again quite high up in the branches, after it was well located by Trevor. As we made our way back there was a distant drumming by a Grey-headed Woodpecker, but we weren't able to find it.

After packing up the bus we set off north, revisiting the villages around the forest as we left the area. By the second village were three male bison grazing in a field and we were able to watch them for some time. They were joined by a fourth, so we concluded that this was the same group of males that we'd seen the other morning. A large flock of Yellowhammer and Greenfinch was also feeding in the field, working around the bison, while the nearby house had a bush full of House Sparrows.

In one of the towns we saw the eastern type Jackdaw, Rooks and Hooded Crow. Due to road works we had to take a diversion, however this proved fortuitous as there was another large flock of Bison in a field, feeding on early wheat or rapeseed, and six Roe Deer running around nearby.

After a comfort stop we visited the Bialystok fish ponds. There wasn't much in the open area to block the wind blowing through. We found plenty of signs of Beaver plus Wild Boar footprints in the mud. A Raven flew past the woods beyond the reeds, while two Whooper Swans and a large resting group of Grey Heron were seen at the far side of one pond. The heron were very cautious due to the fact that they are shot here, so most flew off quickly, but one or two stayed around to let us have a closer look. Just before we got back on the bus a flock of Great Tits and a Tree Sparrow landed in the bushes at the edge of a garden.

After lunch Andy explained a little about the area that we were heading to before we called in at the national park centre to validate Andy's permit for the Red Marsh. From a nearby bridge we saw a train and the ruins of one of the Russian forts, but no wildlife moving.

Some other people were visiting the raised bog we'd hoped to stop at, so the decision was taken to return tomorrow. This proved to be a wise choice as a little further up the road we stopped after Jarek spotted a familiar shape among the trees. Just 20 metres or so from the road were two Elk. One was lying down and the other stood watching us. Moving slowly, we were able to avoid startling them and while the older female was a little wary, the young male was fairly relaxed. After getting up he wandered over to start browsing on a small bush. It then became apparent that there was a third animal too; a young female from last year. We watched these large animals in awe for quite some time until they began to wander further into the forest. What an amazing experience!

A quick check of nearby open areas revealed nothing further, so we headed to our hotel to get settled in before dinner. A lovely fish meal, finished off with local style doughnuts, was accompanied by widely varied conversation.

Day 5

Wednesday 22nd January

A pre-breakfast drive gave us another chance to check the open meadows and sure enough our guide spotted an Elk, but by the time we got out to look it had, unfortunately, disappeared. The rest of the meadows proved equally disappointing so we headed back towards the hotel. Part-way back a detour onto a side road was highly productive as, just metres from the junction, was a browsing female Elk working her way up the hill away from us. She knew we were there, but didn't seem particularly bothered, so we were able to watch her feed, both on her knees to reach the ground and standing to reach the higher branches. Eventually she walked over the brow of the hill and out of sight. Back at the hotel we were feeling very privileged as we tucked into scrambled eggs, cheese, rolls, ham and the local version of pancakes with jam.

Driving south towards the raised bog a Roe Deer crossed in front of us, only to very quickly cross back again. The bog itself is covered in Silver Birch trees as they are able to grow in the acidic soil. Club moss, Labrador Tree and Bog Bilberry are among the specialists that grow there. In some areas there are deep peaty pits where people have crudely dug up the peat for either burning or insulation; steep sided, narrow holes that can be deadly to animals when filled up with water.

At Gionadz there is a platform overlooking the river and marshes. From here we spotted a lovely flock of Bullfinch and a Sparrowhawk perched in a tree. As it took off over the houses it was mobbed by several Linnets.

Heading up the west side of the marshes we constantly scanned the fields. Down one side track this paid off as a White-tailed Eagle was found perched on a hay bale off towards the back of the fields. As we watched Ravens fly around it, a second eagle appeared from above the trees, soaring right across the landscape in front of us before disappearing again.

Just at the edge of the road a flick of moment betrayed the presence of a Great Grey Shrike and, across the road, a number of Greenfinches were feeding around the farm buildings. A little further along a second Great Grey Shrike was spotted and a third was found nearby too. A couple of bends later, a stop to watch a Common Buzzard resulted in appearance of two female Hen Harriers hunting the fields and perched up in a small tree.

Down by the river a large flock of Mute Swans was immediately obvious, as was a flock of Mallard. A scan of the area revealed some Greylag Geese further back with another ringtail Hen Harrier flying above them, then two Wigeon flew past. Movement off to the right allowed us to locate a Rough-legged Buzzard as it came into land. It obligingly sat there for a good few minutes which enabled us to get good scoped views of it. Once it took off, it buzzed something on the ground, mostly hidden in a dip. This eventually proved to be another White-tailed Eagle, with just its head and huge yellow beak visible. A sudden, sleety hail shower sent us back to the bus for shelter.

Continuing on, two further Common Buzzard were seen near the roadside before we reached another look out area. Lots more Greylag Geese and Mute Swans could be seen before another heavy shower came over. A flock of Yellowhammer flitted between a bush and the ground of the car park. Retreating to the restaurant for lunch to warm up, we watched a number of different variations of weather play out through the window, from bright sunshine to heavy cloud and showers.

Refreshed, we made our way along the riverside. A huge number of Mallard were seen, some tucked right in under the banks for shelter. A flock of Goldeneye were spotted behind some trees, but we were never able to get a proper look at them before they took off. A walk along a farm track to the river produced a mixed Great Tit and Marsh Tit group by the buildings, a small flock of Yellowhammer on the stubble field, our first sunset and a skein of geese flying past.

We checked the beaver pond on the way past just in case they were about early, but no joy, so we continued to the hotel for dinner. After another fine meal we set off again in search of nocturnal animals. In the first open meadows were two resting Elk. They quickly moved off, however we were able to pick them up again further down the track as they crossed the meadow; two dark shapes, one bigger and the other smaller, so a female and calf, their eyes reflecting blue in the torch light.

Back at the Beaver pond we quickly picked up an animal swimming along the water surface. After a few moments, it dived then resurfaced a few minutes later across the pond before it disappeared. With the torches off, we could see an incredible quantity of stars including Orion's Belt and the Plough (Ursa Major) as well as the Milky Way, while listening to the sound of Beavers gnawing nearby. We had another brief view of a Beaver which dived with a stick in its mouth, then stayed out of sight. On the journey back to the hotel another Roe Deer crossed the road. A short star gazing session outside the hotel allowed us to identify a few more stars before we headed to bed.

Day 6

Thursday 23rd January

A pre-breakfast walk near the hotel saw us walking through Lynx territory, but there were no sightings. We did hear more Siskins calling and a Black Woodpecker. A Treecreeper put in an appearance at the turn around point and a mixed tit flock again went through the hotel grounds. Going back to the rooms after breakfast there was a Black Woodpecker calling and drumming nearby. Another guide pointed out last year's nest hole to us and explained that the female was inside tapping away, which is why we hadn't seen her. Initially we saw one bird fly in, followed by a second, with one disappearing into the hole to continue the renovations.

This morning we headed north to Red Marsh. En route a Roe Deer and a couple of Common Buzzard were spotted. At the entrance to the strict reserve were some Konik ponies. They are as close to the local Tarpan breed as you can now get and these ones had been back crossed to make them as genetically similar to the Tarpan as possible. The colour and size are all correct, but the one difference is in the mane, in that it stood upright on the Tarpan and not lying against the side of their neck as on these ponies.

Setting off into the woods we listened out for bird calls, as well as watching for any sign of movement as both Wolf and Lynx can be found here. A sunny spot proved productive for a number of species, with Great Spotted Woodpecker, Long-tailed Tit (some with white heads), Goldcrest and Crested Tit all showing reasonably well. The character of the wood changed as we walked through, from mixed forest to primarily deciduous woodlands as we moved from drier to wetter ground conditions. In several places we came across Wolf poo, indicating that they are indeed present in the area. Club Moss was producing spores and tapping the plant caused these to be released in a burst, similar to the puffballs that we found a little further on. There were a couple more Great Spotted Woodpecker sightings throughout the morning walk and more calling Siskins. At the end of the trail was a section of boardwalk across the wetter areas, with some information boards explaining a little about the area

and type of plants found there. Another small flock of Goldcrest showed well before we reached the bus and headed along the road to our picnic stop. It was still slightly chilly, but it was pleasant to sit in the sun and enjoy our lunch.

After making use of the facilities, we followed the track along the edge of the dune area where there's quite a bit of active management to prevent plant succession from changing the habitat too much. Some lovely afternoon light was shining through the Silver Birch trees. A raised platform allowed us to look out over the area of meadow where a Red Fox was running along the far edge. A little way along was another of the observation towers, looking over the tree tops. A Blue Tit flitted across the path and more Mistletoe grew in varying sized patches on the trees. More Wolf poo was spotted further along the path and a discussion was had as to why this was different in colour and look to previous deposits.

Returning to the bus, we back tracked to the hotel for a short break before heading out in the dark again. Another Fox as seen briefly by the roadside before we got to the Beaver pond. This was all quiet this evening, as were the open meadows. A Tawny Owl was seen by the guides as it flew across the road, but having had no success along the forest edges, we headed back to the hotel and found another Fox on the road ahead. This one seemed particularly unafraid, seeming not the mind the headlights as it made its way along the edge of the road. We'd lose sight of it, only to pick it up again some way ahead, occasionally turning round and coming back towards us as it searched for food. We followed it almost right back to the hotel, until a car coming the other way made it nervous and it ran off into the trees. A lovely end to the day.

Day 7

Friday 24th January

We had an early start from Dobarz to begin our journey back to Warsaw. It was another damp morning, but there was still a little wildlife around. A couple of Roe Deer hovered near the side of the road, seemingly debating whether or not to cross. The knawed tree at the Beaver pond is still standing, for now, but is unlikely to survive more than another couple of days before it topples into the water. A number of Common Buzzard, Raven and a lot more Roe Deer were seen before we reached the outskirts of the city. Within the built-up environment were again Hooded Crows, Jackdaws and Rooks.

Once at the airport we had coffee while we waited for our check-in desk to open. At the gate we said good bye to those group members who had onward connecting flights from London. The flight was smooth and uneventful. Flying over much of the north of Europe we could see that lack of winter snow wasn't just confined to Poland. Once in London, the suitcases arrived quite quickly, so we said farewell and each went our separate ways, taking with us some great memories from the week.

Polish Dictionary

Bison (Wisent) – Zubr (pronounced Zoobir)

Beaver – Bóbr (Boo burr)

Lynx – Ryś (pronounced Rye-sh)

Woodpecker – Dzięcioł (pronounced jen chay ow)

Elk – Łoś (pronounced Wosh)

Wolf – Wilk (pronounced Velk)

Eagle – Orzeł (pronounced Or zay ow)

Roe Deer – Sarna (pronounced Sar na)

Species Lists

Mammals (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only; S = signs of; P = possible; LO = leader only)

	Common Name	Scientific name	January						
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>			S	S	1	S	
2	Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>		S	S			S	
3	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>					1	3	
4	American Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>			1				
5	Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>						S	
6	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			S	S			
7	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>							
8	Red Deer	<i>Cervis elaphus</i>	✓					S	
9	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓		1	6	2	1	✓
10	Elk (Moose)	<i>Alces alces</i>				3	3	S	
11	European Bison (Wisent)	<i>Bison bosasus</i>		4	50	30+			
12	Bank Vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>						S	
13	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>						S	

Birds

1	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				18			
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2				✓	2	
3	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			3	2			
4	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>			4				
5	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>					✓		
6	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>					8		
7	Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>					2		
8	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓		✓	300+		
9	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			1		1M		
10	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>						P	
11	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>					3		
12	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓		1		3	✓	✓
13	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>					1		
14	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>			3		3	P	
15	Greater- Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>			1				
16	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓						✓
17	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓						✓
18	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
19	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>					4		
20	Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>		1 (1H)					
21	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		H				1 (LO)	
22	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>						2	
23	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>				H			
24	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>				1			
25	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1	2	2		4	
26	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>		2+					
27	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>		1					
28	Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>		50+	5				
29	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			3				
30	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		✓	✓	✓			
31	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>					P		
32	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>						9	

	Common Name	Scientific name	January						
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24
33	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		4	✓	H		✓	
34	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		2	✓		✓		
35	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>						1	
36	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		H				2	
37	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		H	H	✓	✓	✓	
38	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>				H	✓	✓	
39	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H		H			
40	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		1		1		2	
41	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>					3	H	
42	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				1			
43	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>				1	✓	✓	
44	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓		1	✓	✓		✓
47	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>						✓	
49	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			1	70+			
50	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓			1			
51	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>						H	
52	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>				✓	✓		
53	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>				✓		✓	
54	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			40				
55	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			10+	4	4	3	
56	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			LO	100+	✓		
57	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				✓			
58	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>					3		

Plants of Note & Fungi

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	Asarabacca	Kosy Most
<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	Labrador Tea	Biebrza raised bog
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Bog Bilberry	Biebrza raised bog
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Common Bilberry	Biebrza raised bog
<i>Lycopodiopsida spp</i>	Club Moss spp	Red Marsh - plant with spores
<i>Sphagnaceae spp</i>	Sphagnum Moss spp	Red Marsh
<i>Verbascum spp</i>	Mullein	
<i>Cladonia spp</i>	Cladonia Spp - cup lichen	Biebrza raised bog

Fungi

<i>Pycnoporellus alboluteus</i>	Orange Sponge Polypore	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Phyllotopsis nidulans</i>	Orange Oyster	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Cerioporus squamosus</i>	Dryad's Saddle	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Dead Man's Fingers	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>	Red-bordered Polypore	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Fomitopsis rosea</i>	Polypore spp	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Tremella spp</i>	Yellow Ears	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Armillaria spp</i>	Honey Fungus mycelium	Białowieża Strict reserve
<i>Stereum ostrea</i>	False Turkeytail	Białowieża Strict reserve
	Puffball spp	Red Marsh

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European Bison