

# Poland's Mammals: In Search of the Eurasian Lynx!

Naturetrek Tour Report

6 - 13 April 2018



European Bison



Grassland scenery



Pine Marten

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Tour participants: Neil McMahon & Jan Kelchtermans (leaders) with seven Naturetrek clients

## Summary

The April tour to south-east Poland was blessed with stunning weather for the whole week; our excursion perfectly timed to coincide with the arrival of sunny, summer-like conditions. The tour concentrated on looking for animals, birds and other wildlife in and around Bieszczady National Park, an extensive area of forest, meadow and river systems. Fourteen mammal species were recorded including a brief glimpse of the Eurasian Lynx, surely one of the most difficult animals to see in Europe. We also enjoyed multiple sightings of European Bison, some at very close quarters, a Eurasian Wild Cat, three sightings of Wolves, excellent views of Pine Marten foraging for Common Lizards during the day, plus sightings of Stone Marten, European Beaver and River Otter. The warm, sunny weather brought plenty of birds to the forests with a mixture of residents and both winter and summer migrants (92 species recorded). Highlights included a Three-toed Woodpecker, displaying Lesser Spotted Eagles, eight close encounters with the enigmatic Ural Owl, Black and White Storks and passage Ring Ouzels. Butterflies included the beautiful Camberwell Beauty, and a Fire Salamander was the best amphibian.

In general, views of large carnivores and herbivores resident in the area were made from mid to long range so telescopes were required for better views, and to observe their natural behaviour without disturbing them. Although a very exciting and intense experience to see a target species, patience and determination were required whilst scanning the terrain. Despite every effort made to maximise our chances, luck is also very important and it sometimes played its part!

## Day 1

Friday 6th April

Part of the Naturetrek party converged on Stanstead Airport during the early morning before flying with Ryanair to Krakow. Although we didn't leave on time we arrived on schedule. The newly-modernised Krakow Airport ran efficiently and we soon took delivery of our minibus and began the long road journey, first heading east and then south. Kestrel and Woodpigeon were the first birds encountered and it wasn't long before we added Lapwing, Common Buzzard, Black-headed Gull and range of common small birds. We stopped for drinks and confectionery before continuing our journey towards the most south-easterly corner of Poland. Large amounts of Mistletoe on Lime trees were some of the heaviest infestations imaginable.

We arrived in the Cisna area about 6.30pm and met Jan Kelchtermans who was waiting for us at our accommodation. After dropping our luggage in our respective rooms, we strode up the slope to scan the woodland edge and meadows. Two Eurasian Bison emerged and committed to a little sparring before going back to munching the grass. We wandered back down the hill and enjoyed a fine evening meal.

Our last installment of the day was to commit to some night-time lamping and in just over an hour saw approximately ten Red Foxes, a number of Roe Deer and five Bison. And after our long day travelling it was then time for some much-needed sleep!

## Day 2

Saturday 7th April

We started the day with a 5.30am rendezvous outside our accommodation and spent just over an hour driving in the minibus looking for mammals: Red Deer, Roe Deer and Red Fox were all seen. We left the vehicle and climbed up the hillside at Maniowka, but the mammals were all out of view except for a single Red Fox. Despite the cool spring and lingering snow on site, summer migrants were already present including Chiffchaff, Black Redstart, Ring Ouzel and Tree Pipit. A pair of White-backed Woodpecker was in the trees next to our accommodation, and Grey Wagtail, White Wagtail, Hawfinch and a variety of thrushes added their voices to the cacophony of sound as the first warm days of spring finally materialized.

After a sumptuous breakfast back at the hotel we left the complex by minibus once more and explored the forests. Our first butterflies included the stunning Camberwell Beauty. We heard Black and Grey-headed Woodpeckers and Nutcracker, and saw Marsh and Willow Tits, Sparrowhawk and many others. One woodland pond hosted literally hundreds of Common Frogs. Coltsfoot was the most obvious flower, pushing up under our feet, but the deciduous trees were yet to produce any new leaves. Snow on the higher ground (about 3,000 feet) and an early morning frost reminded us of the recently departed winter.

At one area we found fresh Wolf scat and paw marks, and saw a panting Red Deer trot past. Together with busy Ravens flying past with beaks full of food, it seemed we had been close to some Wolf activity but we didn't set eyes on these biggest of canines. Migrating finches and thrushes were evident as we returned to our vehicle and back to base for a cooked lunch.

In the afternoon we took a forest drive and were fortunate to encounter a single Wolf which trotted off to our left-hand side and into a dip. We waited and it showed again briefly before disappearing into the forest. The dappled greys and brown, easy lope and large size provided an all-too-brief appreciation of this top carnivore.

We continued in our quest for more views of wildlife in this forested land and spent the last forty minutes scanning over more meadows to try and locate interesting mammals, and Roe Deer was all we could find. Plentiful thrushes included Ring Ouzel and our subsequent lamping session that evening spotlighted plenty of Red Foxes, Roe Deer and our first Eurasian Beaver of the trip.

## Day 3

Sunday 8th April

A 5.30am rendezvous found us all ready and waiting. The hour-long woodland drive along designated tracks found us a couple of Bison. A Nutcracker was spotted atop a conifer on our way for breakfast, and a scanning period above our accommodation picked up a Red Fox and a suite of woodland birds.

After another fine array of breakfast fodder, it was time to head off into another section of the plentiful forest in an effort to try and track down the beautiful, but elusive, Hazel Grouse. Blue skies, warm sunshine and a light breeze ensured this was no hardship, but despite our best efforts the plucky little grouse remained hidden.

Forest operations had created a muddy environment with harvested timber in abundance, and it was precisely this area where a party of Black Redstarts, a female Common Redstart, a Northern Wheatear and a Hoopoe were treating as their home. More typical woodland birds seen included Bullfinch, plenty of Marsh and Willow Tits

which were abundant here, Jay, Crossbill and Hawfinch, together with calling Black Woodpecker and Nutcracker.

On our way back to the minibus, a cracking Pine Marten was located foraging in one of the meadows. To watch one of these normally shy mustelids out in the open hunting naturally is a rare privilege. So intent was it on its task that it mostly ignored our admiring presence. We assumed it was hunting voles, but a couple of the associated digital images reviewed later indicated it may have been catching and consuming Common Lizards, which we had noticed were becoming active in the warm spring sunshine.

On reaching our minibus we drove through the forest, intent on trying some more Hazel Grouse sites, but were further delayed when Angela picked out a Bison hidden in the trees; an excellent spot as the back of the animal blended in so well with the shadowy woodland. This big animal was lying down in the leaf litter and although very much aware of our presence, it really wasn't concerned. We stayed with the beast of the forest and eventually found a second animal standing a little deeper in the trees. Wonderful stuff!

With the welcome delay of watching prime animals, we ran out of time to check for Hazel Grouse and returned to our welcoming accommodation for yet more quality food! A couple of hours of leisure in the afternoon provided the opportunity for catching up on sleep or even further exploring the beautiful countryside and watching a displaying Lesser Spotted Eagle overhead.

Mid-afternoon saw us heading off and checking forest tracks, and we climbed a hill to oversee some more meadows for our last scanning session into dusk, but no mammals appeared for us to appreciate.

We returned to Cisna for our evening meal and of course, then it was time for spotlighting again! An unidentified marten species scurried away from view, there were plenty of Red Foxes and Roe Deer, and a majestic Ural Owl posed beautifully for a short time. We then returned to our accommodation for our last night in this area.

## Day 4

Monday 9th April

Our 5.30am trundle in the minibus around the tracks and roads didn't turn up anything very different, even after an extended tour to the other side of Cisna in the hope of encountering Brown Bear. We enjoyed a slightly later breakfast than usual with birds around the domkis providing our first Whinchats, a fly-over Water Pipit, Hoopoe and Cuckoo. The distinctive calls high overhead and a large flock of Hawfinches suggested this species was very much on the move.

Our morning excursion took us in pursuit of Hazel Grouse, but again without success. Firecrests showed well, we saw a distant circling Black Stork, and examined some particularly well-engineered Beaver establishments! Both Marsh and Willow Tits were busy singing and chasing each other around – no doubt a prelude to their breeding efforts. Again the fabulous warm weather stayed with us and the birds sang their hearts out. The woods were quickly filling with returning small birds, and further Firecrests were quite showy.

We returned briefly to our very comfortable accommodation to pack and say goodbye to our hosts before driving to the village of Cisna for a hot lunchtime meal. On then for another forty-minute drive to our second accommodation, this time a hotel inside the Bieszczady National Park.

Our afternoon and evening were spent scanning over wooded hills and meadows not far from the Ukrainian border. A few Red Deer strode into view, coming to the mineral licks which are put out for them in one of the meadows. In a nearby meadow Jan struck gold when he located a couple of Wolves padding around. As we swung our telescopes round to watch, two turned into three, four, five, six and eventually seven animals on show! They remained very distant and were unaware of our presence, and we watched them for quite some time before dusk finally shrouded our views. A great end to the day and we were rather late for our evening meal but felt the delay was fully justified!

The night drive provided spotlight views of European Beaver, a brief Stone Marten and an impressive count of three different Ural Owls!

## Day 5

Tuesday 10th April

After breakfast we returned to the roadside beaver pond that we had initially visited the day before. The hoped-for Otter did not materialize but we enjoyed watching four Sparrowhawks interacting with each other and a Common Buzzard over the trees, a White-backed Woodpecker boring out a nest hole, singing Firecrests, and other common woodland birds.

We birded some fragmented woodland right up against the Ukrainian border; a small river being the only barrier here between the two countries. A couple of Lesser Spotted Eagles were on show and most of the birds were repeats of the previous day. Red Foxes combed the meadows looking for things to eat and again the weather was warm and sunny, albeit with more cloud than on the previous few days.

A short walk provided plenty of singing birds; a Redpoll being the only list addition. Butterflies, day-flying moths and Common Frogs were all present in good numbers. Plenty of scanning, some of it across the river into Ukraine, failed to locate beasts of interest. So we drove back to the ponds which Keith had been watching over for three hours and then back to the hotel for another three-course meal!

Later that afternoon we ventured out again and drove into the heart of the national park and spent the evening at a look-out providing views across a river, meadows and woodland. Five European Bison strode into view below us and we picked out several Red Foxes and deer as dusk fell. Our lamping efforts that night provided us with views of hares and deer, and another Ural Owl showed well for us again.

## Day 6

Wednesday 11th April

The astonishing summer weather continued with strong sunshine and light winds. Our early morning drive took us back to a track to view the meadows where we had seen the Wolves on the evening of the 9th. Although the light made viewing difficult, we again enjoyed distant views of up to five Wolves with attendant Ravens. Birds in the trackside vegetation included increasing numbers of Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs and Willow Warblers plus Marsh

Tits, the beautiful white-headed form of Long-tailed Tit, and Hawfinches to-ing and fro-ing overhead. The Wolves eventually moved out of view so we drove back to the hotel for some well-earned breakfast.

Post-breakfast saw us driving in warm sunshine to a car park and viewing area, providing fabulous views across the national park. Some of us ventured up the slopes towards the top of a nearby hill, but turned back before exiting the tree line. The mixture of trees included Spruce, Scots Pine and Silver Birch, with Beech dominating the more impoverished upper slopes. The songs of Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler and Firecrest were all around and parties of Jays fidgeted in the tree-tops. Diligent scanning just over the trees provided distant views of Common Buzzard, Goshawk and 'ringtail' Hen Harrier hunting the tops. Nick however found the best bird, alerting us to a woodpecker, undulating in flight behind us. Jan was the first to identify it as a Three-toed Woodpecker – a rare resident and the first he had seen in ten years visiting this forest (the whole Bieszczady area). The woodpecker showed well for some minutes before flying off into woodland, never to be seen again!

Despite scanning the open meadows and forest edge, the mammals were clearly relaxing in the shade somewhere, so we returned downhill to our hotel for some yummy home-made vegetable soup, another substantial main course and the sweet!

Our afternoon excursion rendezvous was at 3.30pm and we set off for a lengthy drive to a vantage point overlooking segments of woodland and pasture, hoping for interesting animals. Roe Deer were numerous and we saw a couple of Red Deer, but sadly no carnivores put in an appearance. The relaxed behavior of the deer suggested that if there were any predators nearby then they were oblivious of their presence. Another Goshawk showed briefly and a couple of roding Woodcock flew back and forth prior to dusk.

We had eaten our packed evening meal whilst scanning, thus providing us with an opportunity of night-time lamping on return to the minibus. The roads and tracks in this region are generally quiet for traffic so it is possible to safely use a spotlight whilst driving slowly. We saw plenty of the standard fare – Red and Roe Deer, Red Fox and European Hare, plus European Beaver and yet again another fabulous Ural Owl. But again the Lynx evaded us and we returned to our hotel ready to snatch a few more hours sleep before another early start the following morning.

## Day 7

Thursday 12th April

This was our last full day in the field and, despite fatigue, we spent long hours scouring Bieszczady in search of our elusive quarry. Our early morning excursion at 5.30am took us to the Ukraine border again, but before we reached it we saw a single Bison (radio collared and recently released from a nearby enclosure), and then a diurnal Pine Marten. Subsequent scanning provided views of the anticipated Roe Deer and Red Fox, but no animals that were new. Nick located an early male Collared Flycatcher. On our drive back we encountered a Red Squirrel, the only live individual of the trip.

The post-breakfast walk in warm sunshine proved to be a very quiet birding session, although a visit to a woodland and river location paid off with brief views, at last, of two Hazel Grouse, a Dipper and a cracking Fire Salamander. At 3.30pm we were back out again, with a revisit to the outlook area visited two days previously. On our arrival, 16 Bison were grazing the meadows below us, later to be joined by five more. A Wild Boar emerged from the scrub, only to quickly disappear again, and the usual Red Fox and Roe Deer sightings continued. Birds

included Black Stork, Hobby, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Marsh Tit, Hawfinch, Common Sandpiper and Goosander. Red Deer emerged just before dusk, but sadly there were no bears on view.

So it was left to our last evening of spotlighting to try and find some of the absent mammals. Initially it was quiet but we saw Red Fox, Roe Deer and European Hare. Two Ural Owls and a Tawny Owl were good sightings. However, in one small area there was a rush of sightings: European Beaver and then an Otter grooming itself whilst perched on top of a beaver lodge. Another Red Fox was nearby and the adjacent marshy field held Roe Deer and European Hare. But there was another creature there too. The spotlight picked out an interesting animal with large green-tinted eyes and a cat-like posture and movement. Both Jan and Nick picked out the twisted ears and distinctive face of a Eurasian Lynx! Unfortunately others in the vehicle just couldn't make it out because of the vegetation the cat was against, and after a short time it vanished completely from view. Despite a great deal of scanning we just couldn't find it again. It was great that we had finally found a Lynx, but unsatisfactory viewing and it was very disappointing for those that didn't see it. We continued into the night and a beautifully silhouetted view for everyone of a Eurasian Wild Cat was at least some compensation. Twelve species of mammal in a day is some doing!

## Day 8

Friday 13th April

Our last day was really all about returning home or relocating to Krakow for a cultural extension. The stunning weather had been a total surprise and although it was initially cold at night, we certainly didn't need the layers of clothing that we had anticipated. Our accommodations and food were well received and our expedition to Poland resulted in fourteen identified mammal species, 92 species of bird, three of reptile, three amphibians and five species of butterfly.

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## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	April								
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Wolf	<i>Canis Lupus</i>		1		7			5		
3	Eurasian Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>								1	
4	European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>	5		2			5		22	
5	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>								1	
8	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scopa</i>								1	
9	European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		1		✓			✓	✓	
10	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>			1	1				1	
12	Stone Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>				1					
13	Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>								1	
14	Wildcat	<i>Felis sylvestris</i>								1	
15	Pipistrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus</i>						1			
16	a Large bat							1			

## Birds

1	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				✓					
3	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓								
4	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>		1						2	
6	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓								✓
7	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				1	✓	✓	✓		
8	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓
9	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
10	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>		1	1	2	3	2	1		✓
11	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	4				✓
12	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>						2			
13	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		1♀					1		
14	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				✓	✓	✓			
16	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓								✓
17	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				H	✓			✓	
18	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓								✓
19	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>									1
20	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓								✓
21	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			2						
22	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓								✓
24	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			H	✓		H			
25	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>								1	
26	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	H		1	3	1	1	2		
27	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			1	1				1	
28	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>		2		1	1				
29	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	H	H	✓	H	H	H	H	
31	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		H	H	1		H		H
32	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>						1		
33	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓							✓
34	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	1							
35	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>		4	1	H				1
38	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓							✓
39	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓							✓
40	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	1					1		
41	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
47	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					H	✓		✓
49	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
52	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		H		✓	✓	✓	✓	
53	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H	H	H				
54	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
55	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
56	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓
58	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>					✓	✓		
59	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						✓		
60	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	✓	✓			1	H		
62	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		✓					H	
65	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	H	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓					
69	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
70	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				2				
71	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			1					
72	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
73	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>							1	
75	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓				✓	
78	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
79	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>				1				
80	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
81	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		✓					1	
83	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		4	2	20	6	✓	✓	✓
84	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			✓	H	H			
85	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
87	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>					H			
88	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
89	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		2	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### Butterflies

1	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓	✓	✓				
3	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	
4	Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
5	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

### Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
2	Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>			✓	✓	✓			
3	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>							1	
5	Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>				✓	✓			
6	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>					✓			

### Plants

1	Mistletoe	<i>Viscum album</i>	✓							
2	Butterbor sp.	<i>Petasites vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
3	Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
4	Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>			✓	✓	✓			



Ural Owl