

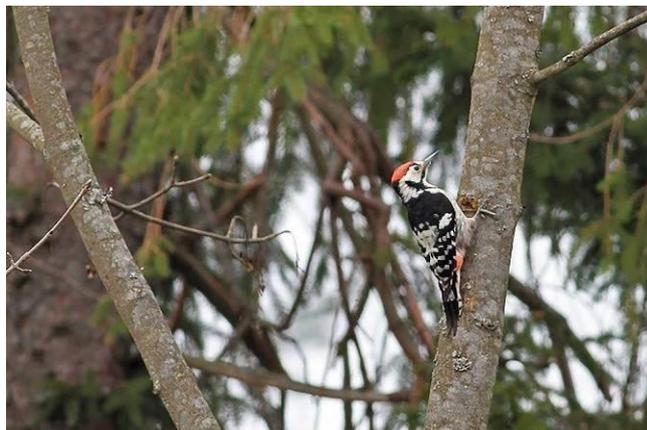
Poland's Mammals: In Search of the Eurasian Lynx!

Naturetrek Tour Report

8 - 15 April 2019



European Bison



White-backed Woodpecker



Ural Owl



Red Fox hunting voles

Report & photos compiled by Jan Kelchtermans



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Tour participants: Jan Kelchtermans (leader), Detlef Tibax (co-leader) with seven Naturetrek clients.

Day 1

Monday 8th April

The arrival of the group coming from Stansted was a bit delayed. After a quick meet and greet in the entrance hall of Krakow's Balice airport with both guides, Detlef and Jan, the tour started by heading straight towards the remote south-east corner of Poland: The Bieszczady Mountains. Two active and noisy rookeries, several nesting White Storks and herds of Roe Deer foraging in roadside fields were all seen from the vehicle while driving. A first pitstop was made to consume a late afternoon lunch followed by a second one near a rural town to pick up a spotlight which was used during a Naturetrek tour one week earlier.

Because we were doing this in the late afternoon, we took advantage of dusk falling and mammals becoming active. Seizing this opportunity, a short detour was made on a nearby gravel road on which we encountered a perched female Goshawk plus the first Red Deer of the trip. We also scanned a nearby meadow for potential resident bisons emerging from the forest, but the animals seen were actually different: Red Fox and Roe Deer. Fortunately, while continuing the journey to our first hotel, two immature European Bison were found a bit further on in a nearby gully. Although a bit skittish in their behaviour, both animals were seen rather well. A final and third stop was a roadside one near a Beaver pool where a family of at least five individuals was seen by Jan while guiding the first 2019 Polish Naturetrek tour in March.

After we all positioned ourselves near the pool, a motionless, floating Beaver was seen twice but briefly. As the animal splashed its tail on the water surface, the beaver probably submerged and retreated into its lodge. According to Jan this was not an issue as he mentioned we would definitely see the animal later on. After arriving at the first accommodation and having dinner, we went for a first spotlighting session. Apart from more Red Deer, Roe Deer and Red Fox, new mammal species were spotted: a road crossing Eastern Hedgehog, fast running European Hares and an elusive Otter near an inactive Beaver pool.

Day 2

Tuesday 9th April

A pre-breakfast excursion brought us to an uphill track and vantage point half an hour's drive from the hotel. While scanning for mammals, we had multiple bird species singing, flying and perching in nearby tree tops including Goosander, Hawfinch, Bullfinch, Nutcracker and Black Woodpecker. The only mammal seen was a Red Fox. After breakfast we visited a breeding site for White-backed Woodpecker. Near last year's nest location, a resident pair had their nest in a rotten log positioned in a flooded valley created by beavers. Apart from both woodpeckers leaving their tree hole, some huge logs recently taken down by the Beavers were an impressive sight as well.

While transferring to another prime mammal area, we encountered an avian migrant twice: Eurasian Hoopoe.

Just before starting a walk on a riverbed trail we had a picnic in the field with calling Common Sandpipers in the background. Once we started walking, we found lots of large mammal tracks with scat and footprints of wolves at first. Other signs made the hike an even more exciting experience: footprints of at least two different European Brown Bears, scat and pug marks of a Eurasian Lynx, footprints of Badger plus droppings and hoof marks of European Bison and Wild Boar. As the trail reached a vantage point, we took the opportunity to scan

the surrounding meadows. Despite it being a bit too early in the afternoon, nice sunny weather conditions had a positive effect on a herd of five Bison. Spotted by Mervyn, they were already grazing in the open. With several more individuals emerging from the forest, the final count was 19!

Also a Red Fox hunting voles was spotted. Bird-wise we observed some Ravens, more Hawfinches, a resident pair of Golden Eagles, displaying Buzzards and a Marsh Harrier soaring over a reed bed in the bottom of the meadow. Several Yellow-bellied Fire Toads, hiding themselves in the shallow pools on the track, were undoubtedly tiny, beautiful little creatures! As the sun was setting, we scanned from another nearby vantage point. It delivered another Bison herd of 11 individuals and again: a Black and a White-backed Woodpecker.

Heading back to the hotel, we took a shortcut straight through the forest. By doing that, we were lucky to encounter a Red Squirrel. Remarkable to see the difference in the color of the fur compared to individuals in Central and Western Europe: chocolate-brown instead of orange! At dusk we were in the same area where we had been in the morning, and we now focused on some meadows where wolves and bears were seen by Jan in previous years. But nothing stays the same in this vast and endless area of woodland. 'Animals are everywhere but especially nowhere here' a quote Jan would repeat over the next few days. However, things turned out different this time! There were no bears or wolves, but from the surrounding forest, a massive lone bison bull emerged and was grazing a short distance away in an adjacent meadow. As soon as this 600 kg colossus noticed us, he vanished into the undergrowth.

Before having dinner, one more stop was made: a stake-out for beavers. Jan drove us to a bridge where we all had to get out of the van in total darkness. As soon as we positioned ourselves, he focused the light beam of his portable torch on the small, meandering stream. Amazingly we immediately saw several different Beavers on both sides of the bridge – nine in total! The way we could observe the beavers displaying their natural behaviour was stunning: swimming, crossing their self-made dams, approaching and sniffing each other, grazing on river vegetation, chewing on some freshly harvested willow twigs, etc. But the day wasn't over yet as, after dinner, we went out spotlighting again. Eye-shine of what Jan called 'bulk mammal species' were the most numerous: Red and Roe Deer, Red Fox and European Hare. New in the light beam was a perched Ural Owl and a massive Wolf at the roadside. What a day!

Day 3

Wednesday 10th April

Because of yesterday's very long and intensive field sessions, it was decided to skip today's early morning session to offer people a bit of extra, welcome sleep. After the breakfast buffet, we went for a morning session at the Polish - Ukrainian border. With a Great Grey Shrike en route to the border area, we set out for a two hour hike once we parked the vehicle. The first part of the hike went through dense spruce forest. Several scats on our trail gave away the clear presence of wolves. Droppings of Hazel Hen, a typical inhabitant of spruce forests, were noticed too. Besides a nice Black Stork flying off from a beaver pool, no real goodies were seen during the hike itself. This was partly because of recent felling activities in a forest patch that formerly hosted several woodpecker species. Despite a poor result target-wise, the beautiful scenery was well worth the walk! And, while driving back, some good bird species were seen with a first Lesser-spotted Eagle sighting for the trip and several stationary Ring Ouzels. Besides the pair of White-backed Woodpeckers who were once again present at their breeding site, a Black Woodpecker and Goshawk were heard. Back at the hotel, we had the chance to enjoy a bit of leisure time after lunch.

With a new picnic bag taken by all from the reception fridge, we set off back into the field during the early afternoon. The ride took us to yesterday's trail near the San river where we immediately noticed fresh and numerous wolf tracks on the trail, so the stakes were high! But despite having big expectations and eagerly scanning from the vantage point well into twilight, neither a bear, wolf nor lynx appeared into the mosaic of meadows in front of us; only a pair of Roe Deer and two red foxes. A resident photographer, strolling around in the centre of the meadow, was probably the reason why animals stayed in cover.

Head torches were used to find our way back to the van. Although we were unlucky with the mammals during daylight excursions, there still was the advantage of brightening up the darkness with the spotlight as dusk settled in. After another Ural Owl, we had a superb encounter with a pair of Otters in a beaver pool. They were feeding, and the first animal even ignored the torch completely. It allowed us to get out of the vehicle and watch it from close range. Another individual had been sitting on a log in the same pool (its fur still dry, so we could distinguish it easily from the other one). And besides the known bulk species (both deer and foxes) once the spotlighting session continued, a beautifully showing Pine Marten was a new mammal species for the trip. Moreover, at the same location as yesterday, we had another wolf sighting! Different this time was the fact that there were two animals. Both wolves, staying partly hidden in some scrub, soon went up the adjacent slope. Although not ideally positioned from our viewpoint, some typical features made identification rather straightforward: massive heads, rather small ears and most distinctive of all the white patch of fur showing along their powerful jaws. Another Ural Owl was seen while returning to the hotel.

Day 4

Thursday 11th April

Again, because of yesterday's very long and intensive field sessions, today's early morning session was skipped. After breakfast we drove some roads in the national park to have a daytime view of the area where we did all the spotlighting. A raptor sitting in a meadow turned out to be a Lesser-spotted Eagle. Size, head shape and yellowish down-curved gape at the base of the bill all features making it fairly easy to distinguish the bird from the numerous Common Buzzards present in the area.

A second stop was planned to find Hazel Hen, as this valley had been rather successful for these elusive birds. Using a special whistle to imitate their call, the technique was to lure them out of the steep slopes, full with dense vegetation of Hazel thickets and large Spruce trees, and get them on the trail. Although the extremely high pitched whistle ("piuuuuuuuuuu pju pju pju") was heard a couple of times, unfortunately the birds stayed hidden on the slope.

Back at the hotel, we packed our bags as we were switching locations. While the group explored the area near the new hotel, both leaders went to pick up forest permits allowing us to use otherwise forbidden forest roads for vehicles. After a tasty lunch at the new hotel, we took several forest roads en route to the vantage point for the evening. Where a wildlife corridor produced a Wolf during one of the tours last year, we now encountered a smart Bison bull standing at exactly the same spot. The evening session at the vantage point was a very chilly experience. Both fantastic Wild Cats that were seen here during the tour in March didn't show up, in fact nothing other than two Roe Deer. The situation is always different regarding target species presence in the area.

Fortunately, as with the dinner at the hotel, the spotlighting session was of a different level. Starting with the usual species like deer, foxes and hares, it was two trotting Beech Martens crossing a forest track in front of the

vehicle that lifted the level of the spotlighting session. A beautiful Tawny Owl sitting in on a nearby branch was spotted too.

However the real highlight was saved for the end. Just before turning back, Jan noticed eyeshine in a meadow rather close to some settlements. As Detlef stopped the car just before an old barn, the view was blocked. After moving the car a bit, the eye shine was again into view. While Jan grabbed his binos, it was Mervyn (again), sitting in the back who yelled: 'this a lynx!' Jan, Detlef and Chris promptly confirmed the sighting. 'This indeed is a lynx!' The cat, much bigger in size than people imagined, was laying down in reverse position: its rear end towards us and head facing the adjacent willow bushes. As we were rather close, the cat soon stood up, went into a sitting position and looked at us for a couple of seconds before swapping to stealth mode by pushing its body to the ground. It promptly started crawling into the willow shrubs and vanished. A bit shocked by this sudden encounter, we turned the car and tried to relocate the animal, which unfortunately didn't happen. Of course not! Although one of the widest ranging cats in the world, which can be found in the forests of Western Europe, Russia and central Asia, we had just witnessed an animal known as one of the most difficult, elusive and shy of all 37 existing felid species on earth. So, regardless of the brevity of the sighting, we had scored gold! Some were lucky enough to see all the main features typical for the species: black tufts at the tips of its ears, a long white facial "ruff", a rusty-red fur patterned with dark spots and the short tail with a solid black tip. Hell yeah!

Day 5

Friday 12th April

A pre-breakfast gathering took place near the watchtower on the summit behind the cabins of the accommodation. The resident pair of Lesser-spotted Eagles entertained us by displaying as we scanned the surrounding area. Earlier, during dawn, some resident Red Deer crossed a meadow as well as a resident Red Fox. Although no target mammal appeared, a migrating male Pallid Harrier definitely made it worth getting up early. Besides the narrow black wingtips and smaller size compared to the more common and similar Montagu's Harrier, it was especially the paler colour that made identification obvious. With whitish-grey upperparts and whitish underparts, it was impossible to mistake this bird for a Montagu's! What an observation and nice looking bird! For Jan, being 10 years in the area now, a Bieszczady lifer! After breakfast we took several forest roads towards a point where Detlef dropped us off. It allowed us to make a one-way hike straight through beautiful deciduous forest with, again, numerous foot- and hoof prints of Bison, Brown Bear and Wolf. Bird-wise a Woodcock chased by a Buzzard were worth mentioning. Detlef, who was waiting for us at the end of the hike, used the opportunity to paint one of the resident White Storks.

Several forest roads later, we arrived at the restaurant where lunch was waiting for us before a bit of leisure time back at base. An evening scanning session took place near a vantage point from where during the March tour a Brown Bear was seen. On entering the road giving access to the vantage point, we came across a newly placed feeding station for bison. Looking at the damage and muddy footprints on the wooden walls of the shed, it was obvious that bears had tried to break into the bison feed store over winter. The scanning session was unfortunately a blank one. The spotlighting session afterwards produced more Bison (four) and very fresh droppings of a Brown Bear.

Day 6

Saturday 13th April

A pre-breakfast scanning session from the watchtower on the summit behind the cabins turned out to be a copy of the previous morning: the displaying pair of Lesser-spotted Eagles, the herd of five Red Deer, Roe Deer and both resident Red Foxes. New was a calling Grey-headed Woodpecker which is another resident breeding bird. Afterwards, a trail cam was placed near the remains of a four-year-old female bison that was recently killed by wolves. This was exceptional as wolves normally never attack bison in Poland. Besides wolves, the owner of the house witnessed a Brown Bear at dusk on several occasions – no doubt to feast on the carcass too.

After breakfast we took another off-road route which criss-crossed the vast forest in the hope of an encounter with other target species – on previous tours this has happened with bison, wolf and bear. Our first pitstop was made near a rather steep ridge trail in the hope of encountering a Three-toed Woodpecker. Unfortunately the very nice weather and the weekend also lured in people with different interests on the trail: three guys on very noisy motorbikes. Needless to say we retreated feeling rather discouraged and lacking any good sightings. A Coal Tit nesting in a tree cavity, another Black Woodpecker and more tracks of Brown Bear were noticed while making two more stops on the same forest trail afterwards. After refuelling we went to the usual restaurant for lunch before leisure time at the hotel.

The evening session brought us to a vantage point overlooking a meadow near an old church from which we saw Roe and Red Deer and also had a close view of a White-backed Woodpecker disappearing into a tree cavity. Also the spotlighting afterwards wasn't too good, being the first day without bison, and 'only' bulk species seen. But this is how things often turn out here as animals roaming in the area decide for themselves where they want to go. Nevertheless we made an effort, enjoyed the lovely weather and beautiful scenery!

Day 7

Sunday 14th April

Our pre-breakfast scanning session from the watchtower on the summit behind the cabins was once again the same as the previous mornings: Lesser-spotted Eagle, Red and Roe Deer plus Red Foxes. The trail cam revealed that two wolf look-alikes (being husky dogs!) appeared yesterday afternoon near what was left of the bison carcass.

As the day was again characterised by splendid sunny spring weather, we took the opportunity to hike another beautiful valley known to Jan as a hotspot for large mammals. Although there was plenty of tracks of bison, badger and wolf, no big mammal was spotted. A smart looking butterfly was encountered on the path we were walking on - a Camberwell Beauty aka a Mourning Clock. A Black Woodpecker was encountered as too was a Grey Wagtail feeding in the local stream. It showed well and offered some photographic opportunities for those carrying their zoom lens with them.

We popped in one last time at the well-known restaurant for lunch before enjoying the remaining leisure time at the house. The roadside remains of a beaver, recently killed by a wolf, couldn't be located, so we went straight to the (San) river stake out to spend the last evening scoping the well-known local meadows from the view point we used before.

During the hike towards the location we stumbled into a large herd of bison feeding on the freshly growing riverine vegetation. As soon as the matriarch noticed us the herd dashed straight into the San river. Surprisingly they stood their ground in the centre of the river, no doubt feeling safe there. After nervously staring at us they retreated from the river looking for cover in the surrounding forest on the opposite bank. Undoubtedly a unique and exciting wildlife encounter people will always remember!

Although we had superb weather conditions for scanning, a photographer in the centre of the meadow put paid to our evening session completely. So too did another person with both his (barking) dogs suddenly popping up near where we stood. The day ended with a very nice Polecat sighting during the last spotlighting session of the trip.

Day 8

Monday 15th April

Today it was time to leave for Krakow airport and we started the four hour journey after breakfast. We made good progress and arrived at the airport in plenty of time for our flight back to the UK. We said our farewells to Jan and Detlef after some memorable wildlife encounters in this wonderful, wild area of Poland.

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Night shot of roadside Wolf

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>		✓	✓					
3	Eurasian Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>				✓				
4	European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
5	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		✓			✓			
8	European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>	✓							
9	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10	Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>			✓					
11	Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>				✓				
12	European Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>							✓	
13	Eastern Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus roumanicus</i>	✓							
14	Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	✓		✓					

Birds

1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓							✓
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>				H				
5	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓							✓
6	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			✓				✓	
7	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓		✓		✓		✓	
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓
9	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓		✓					✓
10	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		✓						
12	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓			✓			✓	✓
13	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	✓	✓				✓		
14	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓			✓		✓
15	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>					✓			
16	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		✓						
17	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		✓	✓				✓	
19	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓					✓		✓
20	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓	✓				✓	
21	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓							✓
22	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓							✓
23	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
24	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓			✓				✓
26	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				✓				
27	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>		✓	✓			✓		
28	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
29	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>		H	H					H
30	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>		✓	✓			✓		
31	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	April								
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
32	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		✓	✓					✓	
33	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>							✓	✓	✓
34	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
35	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓			✓				
36	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
37	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>		✓	✓						
40	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
41	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓								✓
42	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓
43	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>			H						
46	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓		
47	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
48	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
49	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
53	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		✓		✓		✓			
55	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓			✓			✓	
56	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓		
57	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
58	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		✓			✓				
59	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
60	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>			✓						
61	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
64	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓		✓		✓			✓	
66	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
67	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			✓			✓			
69	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓		✓						✓
70	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									✓
71	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					
72	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>					✓	✓	✓		
73	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
74	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
75	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
76	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
77	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓	
78	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		✓			✓			✓	
79	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>					✓				
81	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
83	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓		✓			
84	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓					✓	
85	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			✓	✓			✓	
86	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
87	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓				✓		
88	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓			✓			



Group Photo



White Stork painting by Detlef Tibax



Camberwell Beauty