

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

Naturetrek Tour Report

2nd – 9th April 2023



European Beaver



European Brown Bear



European Otter



Pygmy Owl

Tour report by Jan Kelchtermans, images by Jan Kelchtermans and Mark Kaptein



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Tour participants: Jan Kelchtermans and Mark Kaptein (Leaders) with five Naturetrek clients.

Day 1

Sunday 2nd April

Everyone arrived at Krakow airport on time, although not all on the same flight. After some searching at the arrival gate however, all seven of us are quickly on the way to the border region of Poland with Ukraine; more specifically the mountain range of Bieszczady which is part of the Carpathians in Eastern Europe.

Initially the outward journey takes place in continuous rain. A first pit stop and lunch break is therefore welcome as it breaks up the ride in unpleasant weather conditions.

Some individual White Storks on the way clearly indicate that spring has arrived. Also typical are frequent encounters with herds of Roe Deer everywhere in the urban area that we cross. We also pass a rookery in an old oak forest just before the town of Pilzno. Their fluttering around their nests, as well as the continuous flying in and out of the noisy birds resident near the forest, results in a cloud of activity in the canopy of the trees.

As the last two hours of the ride will pass through open, natural landscape, a brief stop is made to allow participants to get out optical equipment. Dan's hawk-eyes spot the first Hawfinch of the journey despite the bird sitting at the very top of a large spruce. A first group of Red Deer, a Fox, a Dipper and a few Ravens are also noticeable.

Upon arrival at the lodging, dinner is served immediately after everyone has installed themselves in the rooms. The rain stopping is a signal and an opportunity for both guides: dry weather after a period of rain is always a good time to spot wildlife. Once a period of sheltering from the rain has passed, animals then go out to look for food. Moreover, it is not too cold, windless and cloudy; perfect conditions for the main target species of the trip: the boreal Lynx! We know what we are after!

Two sub-areas receive specific attention and they quickly yield sightings of the more common species that we typically see on our nocturnal excursions here: Badger, Fox, Hare and Roe Deer. It is also teeming with mice in the thermal camera and, just like during the previous tour, we find Hedgehogs again. Something we never managed to find in recent years when we only used the spotlights.

Outlines of a first feline raise the tension, but when we swap to the spotlight, the sudden excitement turns out to be short-lived. Undeniably a cat, judging by the colour pattern, but one of non-natural origin. Something that is not exceptional here either. Especially when there are a few houses on the route through the wooded area in which we are.

But with the next feline it's bingo. The contours of a larger cat make both guides suddenly super alert. When Mark switches on his lamp and Jan sees a brown-black spot pattern moving through his binoculars, we know we've hit the jackpot: we've got a boreal Lynx in our sights!

In side profile, Jan immediately sees the most striking features of the moving Lynx. In a matter of seconds, through the open areas separating the spruce trees, we see these typical features: the cat's head with whiskers, long and strong legs, the brush ears and the short black-tipped tail.

Despite the fact that the Lynx has subsequently moved a little higher up, invisible to the naked eye, both thermal cameras prove to be an incredible asset. Everyone clearly saw the contours of the animal, its brush ears and sideburns. Shining the spotlight is something that unfortunately does not work as the animal is hidden too deep in the forest. The dense vegetation makes its discovery and observation with the binoculars eye to eye with the spotlight a mission impossible. But the species has been seen the thermal way and everyone is already very satisfied. The animal then shifts after it has gone for a walk. We can again view the animal from the minibus, but still only with the thermal camera. We then try to get the animal to walk where Jan and the customers are positioned with a view of a forest path where it is hoped that the Lynx will pass over it. But it doesn't. Halfway through his approach, he stops his progress. Only Mark, who approaches the animal to get it in our direction, gets the Lynx nicely in his binoculars. But the Lynx is still there, and in the end our persistence to get it into view the real way pays off! After frequent maneuvering with the minibus, we fortunately find two positions where we have the animal in the spotlight.

We all get out of the minivan several times, both guides giving instructions and working with the spotlights, making sure not to disturb the animal in the slightest: then again the animal looks at us, lays down for a while or licks the fur of its front paws and ears clean.

Unbelievable! The first evening and immediately a boreal Lynx in the picture that can be viewed in detail by everyone. Judging by photos from people who were here in February, it seems to be an exactly same individual from before. This location in particular turns out to be a hotspot where local Lynx like to hang out.

After having been actively involved in this observation for almost two hours, we decide to leave the scene for what it is. After all, it is almost midnight. The Lynx itself? It is still there when we leave!

Day 2

Monday 3rd April

The morning looks completely different from the night before. It is only just above freezing and it is snowing! A first sub-area requires passport control by the Straz Graniczna aka the local border guards. While waiting in the minibus it is again Dan who discovers a good species of thrush: Ring Ouzel. This obliging bird is surrounded by four other thrush species: Blackbird, Fieldfare, Mistle Thrush and Redwing. It turns out to be bird species that we will see en masse in the coming week during their migration further north. The quantity of birds is still nice here!

The morning drive yields the first herd of Bison, which are located in a meadow visible from a vantage point. Carnivore wise, we only come across signs of Brown Bear and Wolf; both in the form of faeces. Other mammal and bird species that we notice during the morning are Black Redstart, Buzzard, Raven and Roe Deer.

Once back at the lodging, breakfast is served and there is time to sleep or time for leisure. After all, the night was very short! After lunch we are heading towards the border with Ukraine for the afternoon walk. A pit stop for Hazel Hen is not productive. Instead, we do observe a Dipper from the bridge as we cross back and forth the patch of forest where normally the grouse are.

Near a beaver pool, we point out the call of a Willow Tit to the group; a species that is not doing well in the UK. Here it is still an abundant species of passerine. Towards the border we also briefly see a Grey-headed Woodpecker

and we quickly check a camera trap that was hung near a place where we found super fresh tracks of a mother Lynx with three kittens during the previous tour. Many animals passed the camera trap in recent days, but not the cat with her kittens. A resident pair of Nutcrackers like to play here during the afternoon walk.

Play back of their call works quickly. Always a nice species to see these beauties!

Since the recent snow, it is pleasant to walk through a landscape that looks very enchanting. However, the cold is not! Photographing a Beaver near a beaver pool is a matter of persevering as fingers cool down very quickly when focusing the lens in manual mode. But the photographic results it produces are quite impressive and rewarding! On the way back, Jan notices movement in the still water of a beaver pool. Experience shows that this is suspiciously reminiscent of Otter. Something that is confirmed with a quick check through the binoculars: Otter! We quickly get out and intercept the animal that moves through a meandering channel that leads towards the nearby San river. Something that also succeeds: the animal swims past at very close range!

Once it is dark, we add some nice sightings to the list of observations: a different herd of Bison, a Raccoon Dog, four Beavers and a Wolf. Unfortunately, the latter is a patrolling individual that is only visible through the thermal. Apart from the tour leader Mark, no one sees this loner afterwards.

Seen by everyone are the tracks of a Brown Bear that crossed the road just in front of us. The paw prints are so fresh that they still light up in the thermal camera! We also come across a second Otter moving across the land just before we arrive at the lodging house! Wildlife encounters happen any time, any moment and always different here!

Day 3

Tuesday 4th April

Unfortunately the least productive day of the trip. The morning is one of splitting up - Jan scans a slope where Wolves and Bears were seen in the past while Mark and the group members do a full loop around a known pasture complex that lies in the middle of a wooded area bordering the San River. But both morning sessions are not productive. With Mark, only two fresh Wolf droppings and a sighting of White-backed Woodpecker are interesting while with Jan it is mainly the variety of bird species that is interesting: a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Black Woodpecker, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Bullfinch, Willow Tit, Nutcracker, Goshawk and some Ravens.

After breakfast it is time to sleep again. The afternoon walk yields a Nutcracker and Beavers. The nocturnal session reveals the same herd of Bison as the day before, although this time they are hidden deeper in thick thickets of hazels quite far down an adjacent roadside. We still manage to take a picture though. A list of abundant known mammal species do show themselves: Roe Deer, Red Deer, Fox as well as various Hares. Bird-wise we have to make do this evening with a short sighting of a Ural Owl along with a Long-eared Owl that cooperates much better.

Day 4

Wednesday 5th April

In terms of spring feeling, the season seems to have taken a step back in time: it is freezing and everything is white! Moreover, the perceived temperature feels even a lot lower than the actual temperature because of the present,

harsh wind. We see a lot of Red Deer, Hare, Red Squirrel as well as fresh tracks of Wolf. But so far not one morning has been productive with a sighting of Wolves patrolling their territory!

After breakfast, we pack before heading to the second accommodation. A well-known walk-through prime habitat for Bison is one that stretches the legs during the afternoon. After sitting in the minibus for a long time, something that feels quite pleasant.

Judging by very fresh hoof prints, it's clear that Bison are in our immediate vicinity, but we don't manage to see anything. However, we do see Brambling, Bullfinch, Treecreeper and a White-backed Woodpecker. A Black Woodpecker is also heard.

As so often, Jan locates fresh tracks and markings from a Lynx at the highest point of the ridge over which the hiking trail runs. It is a permanent place where urine is always sprayed, or excrement of the species can be found. Fresh Wolf and Brown Bear tracks that cross the path also ensure that walking around here always provides a feeling of exclusivity. Identical with the awareness of being constantly surrounded by large herbivores and carnivores. Nowhere else in Europe is that possible!

Mark, who was waiting for us near point B where we left the forest, checked a nearby camera trap. On the memorycard are a lot of images of Bison and Bears. On the way out we first have a short break to eat our picnic meal. Being there just around dusk, we try to lure in three most wanted bird species resident in the area: Pygmy Owl, Ural Owl and Tengmalm's Owl. But it is only a Tawny Owl that is calling. Just before dark we do notice a Woodcock and the resident Beaver.

At the place where Mark's camera trap hangs, a Brown Bear appears in the thermal, but the place is so badly located that spotting the species, just like last year, is a mission impossible here. Moreover, the animal, like all bears do here when it is discovered, immediately flees.

Bears are and remain the most difficult large carnivore to view during the dark here. The sound of a vehicle makes them super restless and when they are shined with a lamp, they immediately run away. Fortunately, shining with the spotlight succeeds again with Bison twice: just before and just after the unfortunate bear sighting. This also applies to a Wildcat near another beaver pool, a Badger moving over on an old train track, Pine Martens crossing twice, Hares, Foxes and deer. The evening ends with two Bison cows grazing near the place where we observed the Wildcat earlier in the evening! A very, productive evening again!

Day 5

Thursday 6th April

At the first light of the day some of us are on our way again; three of the group decided to get a good night's sleep after the previous few nights, which were all very short. They are not there this early morning session and that's not that surprising. If you want to spot animals here, you have to make several efforts at times when people are normally not active: dawn, dusk and night. A kind of irregularity that causes fatigue after a few days.

Despite the wintry conditions, we still venture to take a shortcut to a core area where we found fresh Wolf droppings in recent days. The faster you are in such an area and the greater your range, the greater the chance that you will actually meet these pack animals during their morning patrol to mark their territory.

But just before the highest mountain peak of our route, our way comes to a halt. In the last 100 metres of the steep gravel road, just before where the summit is, the surface is covered with too much snow. As a result, we lose grip on the road surface, and we get no further. Since getting stuck is not an option, we decide to make a U-turn. After all, we can also get to our core area in mind via a different route. Moreover, we cross territories of the five Wolf packs that are located in the whole area we cover this trip.

Guiding knowledge and field experience that soon turns out to be correct: within half an hour, while taking the alternative route to the area where we actually want to be, we encounter another Wolf pack. Where our eye first falls on excrement and super fresh paw prints on the asphalt of the freshly snow-covered road surface, we discover four Wolves sitting together on a somewhat higher small plateau bordering the road we are driving on. One of the animals, sitting on its bottom, looks us straight in the eye. Goosebumps! Adrenaline! Completely overwhelmed by the moment, we try to shoot a record photo of this moment as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, that just doesn't work as the wolves abruptly vanish from their look out. They immediately seek cover provided by the forest in the immediate vicinity. Their nervousness and timidity clearly shows that we are witnessing their recent natural hunt.

Busy Ravens quickly reveal that the Wolves apparently did more than just mark their territory here; there is a fresh Wolf kill on the bank of the river adjacent to the other side of the road. The Ravens fly to and from the rather fresh carcass of a Red Deer with their beaks full of meat. Two squeaky Buzzards are also present.

We decide to position ourselves a little further on with a view of the plateau where the pack was located and hope to get the returning animals in sight, but we only see one hiding pack member through the thermal camera, so we don't stay on site for long. In addition, it is starting to snow harder, which obstructs the view in the distance. We decide to drive back and forth very slowly near the scene. But the Wolves clearly understood our spying strategy! After this, tracks of three pack members, which have moved in an arc around us, reappear on the surface a little further along the main road!

What follows is an exciting hide and seek game that the Wolves keep winning. The super fresh footprints, on a nearby branching forest road, of the trio clearly indicate that the animals, instead of being discovered, manage to hide from us in the lower valley to the left or in the slightly higher part of the forest to the right of the forest road we drive down. Even when we turn around, fresh Wolf tracks are visible in the opposite direction while driving in. So the pack twice ran in front of us without being seen! Way too smart are these animals!

However, since there are still no wolves present at the carcass a little later, we decide to take the forest road again that the Wolves took earlier. Unfortunately, another side path on which the tracks continue is not accessible by car, so we lose track. With google maps we quickly find out where they would presumably reappear in an open area further along the inaccessible track, but that is something we fail to do because of too much snow in that open area once we arrive there.

In any case: the first Wolf pack sighting of this tour is a fact and, judging by the reaction of the group, it is undoubtedly the second highlight of this trip after the Lynx on day one! Plus, with the kill, we have something to return to later in the day.

The plan to start a walk near the Lolf kill takes a turn as the carcass has been dragged away. Contrary to what we expected, the Wolves have been at the cadaver during the day. This is probably due to the grey, dark weather conditions and the many snow showers during the day. Poor visibility is something Wolves take advantage of. The changed situation means that we postpone a planned walk in a nearby old spruce forest for the purpose of observing Three-toed Woodpecker.

Instead, we decide to position ourselves near the kill and hope for the return of the pack members, but that doesn't happen. We have to content ourselves with the Ravens, both Buzzards, a flying by Kingfisher, a resident Dipper and a Grey Wagtail for the entire watch session, almost three hours long. No trace of carnivores, however. It is only at dusk that an animal approaches the carcass. Unfortunately, it is a Fox and not a Wolf. Twice it quickly steals some pieces of meat and then disappears into the darkness again. When it is really dark and we, agitated and disappointed with the absence of the Wolves, prepare to drive away, the pack shows up from behind us. Unfortunately, from a completely wrong angle, five pack members cross the river at speed towards the carcass. All this is only visible through the thermal camera that Mark has in his hands. Moreover, just when they are close to the cadaver, something startles them. A quick attempt to see something in the light of the flashlight is also something that comes to naught. The pack disappears as quickly as it appears, and we are left empty-handed. Blimey!

Wildlife here is far from habituated and totally unpredictable as it turns out completely different than expected or hoped. Since the long sitting session in the minibus, we decide to return to the lodging so that we can be fresh and ready again tomorrow morning. Mark does offer the option to accompany him on a last attempt to observe the Wolves at the kill. John and Dan do that. It turns out to be a master move! Initially they pass another wolfless carcass, but that is not the case when they turn a little further the minibus and return. Now there are indeed two Wolves near the carcass that can be seen with both the thermal camera and the spotlight. One of the two pack members leaves the carcass fairly quickly, the other, which remains a little longer, can be viewed a lot better. Moreover, by imitating his call, Mark manages to get the Wolves to howl. Something that is also seen by the thermal camera! Incredibly pleased with this sighting, the trio of Mark, John and Dan return to the lodging house afterwards. Mission accomplished!

Day 6

Friday 7th April

Again around the crack of dawn we drive away from the lodging house. In Eastern Europe this is already at 5:15 in the morning at this time of the year. Sleeping in is something that is irrelevant during this Naturetrek trip!

The car is parked in the vicinity of the Wolf kill. Unfortunately, the carcass appears to have disappeared or, alternatively, it has been dragged. We first try to get the Wolves to howl by imitating their howling sound. Something that works great! Up to three times they answer! Although none of the pack members is emerging from the forest to check out what is happening. It's obvious they don't want to cooperate as we wish. We leave the minibus and check the immediate vicinity of the kill to hang a trail camera. A drag trail eventually brings us to what remains of the Red Deer, but it is just leftovers. What is striking is how the fur is completely skinned and dropped a bit further away from the remaining skeleton with remnants of flesh on it. Most likely a wakeful bear will pass here pretty soon to gobble up the leftovers. Soon there will be no trace left of the crime scene that we investigate. Eat and be eaten is something that literally applies to the situation here. The next day our assumption turned out to be correct. An adult brown passing by is visible on the camera trap images we put up.

We have breakfast a little earlier afterwards and, due to the better weather, offer a birding walk near the lodging for those interested. Where we managed to spot Hazel grouse during previous tours, we now bumped into a pair of Three-toed Woodpeckers. A bird species which is one of the rarer breeding birds in the area!

After lunch we also try to locate Middle-spotted Woodpecker, but they do not cooperate. Also not at a second location for this other woodpecker species a little later. Instead, a male Black Woodpecker appears!

Then the beaver pool is visited where we saw our Lynx on the first evening. Since we arrive here just at dusk, we immediately score with two most wanted bird species resident in the area: Pygmy Owl and Ural Owl. The Ural Owl, passing hovering over our heads, calls of its own accord; the Pygmy Owl is whistled in by Jan who's imitating the characteristic *pyuu* - call of the species. Something that works perfectly! In no time a bird responds to Jan's whistling and arrives rather soon close to the minibus around which we are lined up.

We then continue to check some nest boxes for Tengmalm's Owl but, unfortunately, they are not occupied. Heading back, we do see another Beaver sitting on the ice and we find the third Otter for the trip. A bit bizarre is that this mustelid is located within the fenced area of an artificial pond. But that it is a wild Otter is something about which there is no doubt!

On the way back to the lodgings, the pace of mammal detection with the thermal camera is fast: Roe Deer, Red Deer, Hares and Foxes are numerous. We also see Wild Boars twice, a Badger, Beaver again and the second Otter for the evening, this time on top of a beaver lodge. Nearby are two Bison and a Woodcock.

Without a doubt it was another very productive day!

Day 7

Saturday 8th April

The last early morning with a last chance for large carnivores at dawn; except for Dan, everyone is present. We start with a Beaver sitting on the ice ten minutes from the lodging house. Then we stop near a place where it is simply teeming with the pugmarks of several Brown Bears. The mosaic of footprints in the snow is impressive! Full of expectation we follow the tracks that are still visible on the forest path for a long time. We stop briefly for a Hazel Grouse that flies up from the forest path, but bears do not appear on the scene so far. Once we arrive at the paved road of some hamlets, we decide, instead of continuing, to turn around so that we have a second chance to spot bears - to our great surprise something that works immediately! A young, skinny bear crosses the tarmac just as we have turned to start the ride back.

Running away quickly is something that the young animal does not do either. This is in contrast to other bear sightings in the recent past. Instead, the bear calmly strolls further up the slope. This means that we can follow the animal a little further afterwards and photograph it on the territory of a resort with holiday cabins!

After the sighting of the Lynx on the first evening and the wolf pack at its kill the last two days, this is undoubtedly the third highlight of the trip! Nothing but happy faces and satisfied people in the minibus afterwards!

On the way back we see another Hazel Grouse, add two more White-backed Woodpecker to the list of bird species on this trip, bump into a herd of Red Deer and see a Red Squirrel and some Hawfinches when we stop briefly at the place to collect the camera trap. As expected, there is indeed a Bear on it that indeed took care of the last remnants of the Wolf kill! What a morning again!

In the afternoon we split up. Some go on a walk with Mark, while another party accompanies Jan on a birding excursion. Some locations with deciduous trees receive specific attention. This for observation of Grey-headed Woodpecker. But the weather is too cold and grey for birds to be really active. Though we eventually find a White-backed Woodpecker and the first Lesser-spotted Eagle of the season.

Mark's hike is also productive. During their walk they observe no less than 26 Bison together! The evening session provides a second Wildcat for the holiday as well as a Beech Marten. Another day to remember!

Day 8

Sunday 9th April

The morning is one that is used to sleep in! Afterwards it goes smoothly towards Krakow. There is only a brief stop to take pictures of a Lesser-spotted Eagle sitting in a meadow.

Once we have arrived near Balice airport, it is time to say goodbye. An absolutely super- pleasant trip consisting of nothing but nice, friendly and relaxed people whose efforts were fully rewarded with a series of fantastic and phenomenal sightings!

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Species lists

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	A 2023							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Wolf	<i>Canis Lupus</i>		1			4	4		
Wild Cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>				1			1	
Eurasian Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	1				TR			
European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>		TR		TR			1	
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scopa</i>						✓		
European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>				2				
Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>							1	
Eastern Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus roumanicus</i>	✓							
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		2				2		
Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>		2						
Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
TR = traces found									

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓							✓
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>							✓	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>							✓	✓
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓			✓		✓	
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			✓					
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				✓				
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓							✓
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓							✓
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓							
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓			✓		
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓							✓
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			✓		✓			
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				✓				
Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>						✓		
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>				✓	✓		✓	

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>			✓					
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>					✓			
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>						✓		
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>			✓				✓	
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>			✓	✓			✓	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>						✓		
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			H		✓			
European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			✓		✓	✓		
Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		✓	✓					
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓		✓					✓
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>		✓	✓			✓		
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓							✓
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓							✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		✓						
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>						✓	✓	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓						
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		✓				✓		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		✓		✓	✓			
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓							✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			✓		✓	✓		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓		✓		✓		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>						✓		
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>				✓	✓			
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	✓		✓				✓	
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			✓	✓				
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓			✓	✓	
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓	✓					
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			✓					