

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

Naturetrek Tour Report

5th – 12th April 2026



European Bison



Eurasian Lynx



Short-eared Owl



Grey Wolf

Tour report by Jan Kelchtermans



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

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

Day 1

Sunday 5th April

The third consecutive group of Naturetrek participants for this tour arrived at the arrival hall of Kraków International Airport without delays. Everyone was surprisingly quick to get outside, allowing us to reach our first accommodation well before nightfall. The roughly five-hour drive was a classic journey through the Polish countryside. Motorways gradually gave way to smaller secondary roads. Urban areas transitioned into villages with wooden houses, open fields, and the occasional Orthodox church. As we approached the sparsely populated Subcarpathian region, the first outlines of Bieszczady National Park appeared on the horizon. Along the way, we had several nice sightings: multiple White Storks, Hooded Crows, an active Rook colony, and several groups of Roe Deer along the roadside.

Upon arriving at the accommodation, we faced a technical interruption: the sliding door of the rental van finally gave up and needed to be replaced! The guides handled the arrangements with the rental company before we sat down for dinner at 5.00pm. An hour later, we headed out for our first excursion. A well-known Beaver site provided the setting for dusk. The evening already delivered some excellent species: a Black Stork, displaying Common Buzzards, displaying Woodcocks, and a calling Ural Owl which eventually gave us fantastic views. As if that were not enough, we also spotted our first European Bison during the drive back.

After the necessary vehicle swap in the parking lot of the accommodation, we immediately headed back into the night, and it proved to be an excellent decision. Barely were we back on the road when a Grey Wolf suddenly appeared in a meadow on Jan's side of the vehicle! That's how things happen in the Bieszczady: suddenly and out of nowhere! Via a gravel road for which we had a special permit, we continued deeper into the area toward a group of antennae. Apart from a Bison fleeing into the forest, however, the area remained quiet. We then headed east toward the border region with Ukraine. At a location where both guides know there are territorial Tengmalm's Owls, we tried our luck. The bird kept calling, but every time we approached the tree from which the sound came, it moved again. We were frustratingly close, but had no sighting. A remote forest road also failed to produce the hoped-for result, so we decided to return. And then it happened.

Shortly after midnight, almost exactly at the spot where we had earlier entered the forest for the Tengmalm's Owl, a Lynx suddenly appeared. The animal was simply sitting on the asphalt in the middle of the road. One half-asleep client was so startled by the sight that he reacted a bit too enthusiastically upon opening his eyes. The Lynx looked up and froze for a moment. Both guides were driving with open windows to optimize the use of their night-vision equipment, allowing us to follow everything in razor-sharp detail. Fortunately, the animal did not flee. Calmly, it turned around and slowly walked along the asphalt, before sitting down again a few metres farther on. Crouched low, ears pointed forward, it was fully focused, presumably on rodents along the forest edge. The Lynx then slipped through the roadside verge and ditch into the dark forest. Even then, the spectacle was not over: almost immediately, we spotted the animal once more, lying on a tree trunk, before it finally dissolved into the night.

It was one of those sightings whose true significance only sank in several minutes later. Every feature had been perfectly visible: the thick reddish-brown coat with dark spots, the triangular ears with black tufts, the distinctive facial ruff, the large paws, and of course the short tail with its black tip: the unmistakable silhouette of one of

Europe's most mysterious predators. Meanwhile, the nearby Tengmalm's Owl was still calling, but there was no second attempt to enter the forest for that one!

Close to the accommodation, our species list expanded even further, when we observed three and later as many as five Wolves. This meant that during the very first night, a second apex predator had been added to the tally. Remarkably, typical 'filler' species such as Fox, Red and Roe Deer and Hare had remained largely absent, while the absolute top species had been surprisingly easy to observe!

At 1.15am, we wrapped up the evening: it had been superb, intense, and more than successful. For both guides, this actually came as no surprise. After years of guiding in this region, they knew that nights like these were typical of the Bieszczady area: it is without a doubt one of Europe's best freely-accessible wilderness areas, where encounters like these are still possible.

Day 2

Monday 6th April

The five Wolves we discovered the previous night still appeared to be present. Based on their behaviour and their concealed position in a strip of beech forest, Mark suspected that a deer carcass was lying somewhere nearby.

After the long night and the short, interrupted sleep of the early morning, everyone had some free time during the day to recover. Following the morning excursion and breakfast, we gathered again for a late hot lunch at around 4.00pm. At about 4.45pm, we set off towards an extensive mountain meadow in the middle of a densely forested area. To reach it, we first descended into a valley, where we settled at a viewpoint overlooking a Beaver pond.

Because of the clear weather, the first Beaver took a while to appear, but we certainly did not get bored. A group of four female Bison was already grazing in the meadow in front of us. Shortly afterwards, the Beaver family also emerged. In daylight, we were able to observe at least one adult and three young as they foraged around the pond, at the centre of which stood their impressive lodge. The aquatic habitat created by the Beavers also attracted a wide variety of bird species, including resident birds and migrants still heading further north to their breeding grounds. Among the species recorded were Goosander, Mallard, Teal, Stonechat, White Wagtail, Chiffchaff and Reed Bunting.

The hike back to the vehicle was uphill, and by then it had become completely dark, making the walk considerably more demanding. Fortunately, everyone reached the starting point again without any problems. At around 8.30pm, the second spotlighting session of the trip began, and it almost immediately produced a spectacular sighting. Suddenly, the silhouette of a colossal Brown Bear appeared in Jan's thermal scope. Rather than fleeing, the animal calmly continued walking through the grassland. As soon as we switched off the flashlight, the Bear simply resumed grazing. We were so close that we could literally hear it eating. Jan recognized the bear fairly quickly. He had previously observed this impressive male at length from a photography hide. Local residents had given the animal, which regularly appeared in this tiny hamlet of barely two streets, the nickname "Rambo", a name which perfectly matched its imposing appearance.

Just when we thought the bear had disappeared into the adjacent river, Jan picked it up again with the thermal scope. This time, it was calmly walking along the asphalt road behind us. We turned the vehicle around and followed it at a safe distance. Once again, the bear remained completely undisturbed, continuing to graze along the

roadside verge and among the shrubs. When it eventually disappeared from sight again, we positioned ourselves a little farther along near the small church of the local hamlet. We waited quietly beside the vehicle in the darkness, hoping that the bear would reappear in open terrain.

Before that happened, however, the howling of a local Wolf pack echoed in the distance. Mark attempted to imitate the sound, and to our surprise, an immediate response came from the darkness. The Wolves were not the only ones making themselves heard; Rambo also broke the silence with three loud growls. According to Mark, he was clearly and assertively announcing that he, too, was present in the area. Jan and two other participants, who were standing slightly farther away than Mark and the three others, experienced the moment quite differently, both mentally and emotionally...“I think it is time to go back to the minibus.”

That single remark was enough to get us back to the rental vehicle in record time. By then, the Wolves had fallen silent again, and there was no sign of Rambo either. Mark's earlier warning, that you should never run from a bear, provided plenty of laughter afterward, and in the days that followed. Most importantly, however, everyone survived the adventure unharmed.

Afterward, we drove via a bypass road toward the national park, but the expected “bycatch” along the way remained surprisingly limited. Roe Deer, Hares, and Foxes were barely visible, mainly due to the cold and clear weather. Once again, we noticed the same pattern: as the night progressed, the sky cleared further, temperatures dropped, and Foxes and Hares almost completely disappeared from view. The Roe Deer we still encountered were usually lying down, which was a logical strategy to conserve as much energy as possible.

What was particularly noticeable this year was that larger carnivores and herbivores seemed to display this behaviour to a much lesser extent. The sighting of a Wolf and a Beaver farther along once again confirmed this observation. Farther east, we also managed to spot a difficult-to-see herd of European Bison, and once again heard the characteristic call of the Tengmalm's Owl. All in all, it had turned out to be another highly successful evening. With the sighting of Rambo the Brown Bear, we had now seen all three of the large carnivores for which this region is so famous.

Day 3

Tuesday 7th April

The morning began spectacularly with two fantastic Wolf sightings, one of which would not have been out of place on an African safari. A yearling casually walked up to a pool near our parked vehicle, where it retrieved food it had previously hidden. This was behaviour that had already been observed by one of the guides in Sierra de la Culebra (Spain), and in No Man's Land (Finland). Wolves regularly return to places where they have cached food. The young animal paid little attention to our presence, and allowed itself to be extensively photographed, making it an unforgettable moment for everyone.

After breakfast, a morning excursion was for the birdwatchers. From an old bridge, we looked out over the stones in the River San, where a pair of Dippers was busy near their nesting site. In the adjacent small valley, we once again hoped to find Hazel Grouse, but as on previous trips, they remained invisible. They continue to be exceptionally shy and difficult birds to observe.

On the way back from the valley, we were stopped on the bridge by the border patrol, who pointed out the strict boundaries of the national park. Fortunately, we were able to show our permit, avoiding a possible fine. The atmosphere quickly shifted when the officers turned out to be genuinely interested in the animals we were searching for and observing. Still, we had to accompany them briefly for a passport check, at a location with mobile phone reception and access to computers and data systems.



Grey Wolves



European Bisons



Hazel Grouse



Ural Owl

Later, we headed back towards the spot where we had seen “Rambo” yesterday. We made a second excursion there, but the timing (midday), combined with the sunny, warmer weather resulted in very little bird activity. The landscape seemed to pause under the midday sun.

At 3.30pm it was time for our lunch break. An hour later we headed out again. Not long afterwards, near the border with Ukraine, we spotted the first Lesser Spotted Eagle of the season. Although this is a small eagle, the bird still looked impressive: a robust bird of prey with broad wings, powerful chest muscles, strong legs with sharp talons, and a large, hooked beak. A Black Stork was also briefly observed. We stopped for a short break near the Polish border post. On the other side of the San River stood the Ukrainian border marker. It was nice to add such a symbolic photo to the collection.

The walk that follows was unfortunately one to forget. The weather was anything but pleasant: cold, bleak, and windy, with occasional snowflakes drifting from the leaden-grey sky. Not a trace was found of the typical boreal bird species. On the way back, however, we were treated to a nice observation: several feeding Ring Ouzels on a lawn near a hotel/restaurant, exactly at the same location as during the first tour.

The evening drive, focused on large carnivores, yielded little. Despite scanning with spotlights and thermal cameras, no real surprises appeared. Apart from the usual species such as Fox, Roe and Red Deer, and Hare, nothing special was seen.

As if that were not enough, it started snowing more heavily as the evening progressed, quickly limiting visibility. Eventually, we decided to turn back. The two Wolves we had already seen in the valley near the lodge in the morning were present again, although they showed themselves much less clearly than earlier in the day. At 10.45pm, we returned to the lodge.

Day 4

Wednesday 8th April

The morning began in a fairytale white landscape, but the cold wind made it hard really to take in much of it. After breakfast, a transfer to new accommodation was on the programme. There, there was more than enough free time fully to enjoy the surroundings, the birds, and the busy bird feeding station around our new location.

At 4.00pm, we sat down for dinner in the dining room of the central building, among the cosy cabins that would serve as our home for a few days. After that, we headed back into the forest, towards a meadow. Along the way, we were once again reminded of the presence of Bison and Brown Bears: fresh tracks along the path revealed that we were clearly not alone here.

Once we reached the viewpoint, we suddenly saw movement down in the meadow. On the other side of the road, a huge herd of Bisons emerged from the forest. If we wanted to observe them up close, there was only one option: to head straight back to the vehicle. The animals immediately noticed us, and instinctively formed a line: dozens of eyes locked onto us. Only when the tension eased a little did we dare leave the van and carefully approach for photos. In the end, we counted no fewer than thirty-eight animals, mostly cows and youngsters, with the occasional imposing bull.

Afterwards, we drove a route the two guides called the “golden loop”. Once again, it produced around twenty Bisons, as well as good numbers of the classic common species such as Roe and Red Deer, Hare and Fox, plus a few Badgers.

On the way back, another surprise awaited. On a small grassy clearing on top of a hill perched a Short-eared Owl, a first for Naturetrek tours in this region: it was an unexpected and remarkable highlight. After that, we headed towards the border region with Slovakia for the well-known “bear loop”, a route both guides hoped would deliver. An ornithological highlight of the evening came when Mark spotted an adult male Hazel Grouse in his thermal. We were able to get out, observe the bird, illuminate it, and take photos. Because of the cold, the bird had fluffed up its plumage significantly. This created an insulating layer of air between its body and the outside air, warmed by body heat: a remarkably efficient piece of natural insulation. Cool stuff!

A subsequent marten sighting was unfortunately very brief, as were two Wolves near the accommodation. They behaved like ghosts: barely visible and extremely shy. Only around midnight did they seem slightly more tolerant of human activity, though they remained remarkably cautious. It made a stark contrast with the Wolves we previously observed within the national park boundaries.

Day 5

Thursday 9th April

After breakfast we headed east for a classic outing: the walk along the San River. During the final part of the drive we stopped twice for small groups of Hawfinches perched high in the tops of Beech trees. Their loud, metallic calls immediately revealed their presence, but actually getting a good look at the birds proved more difficult. Their camouflage plumage kept them surprisingly well hidden among the foliage.

Once we arrived at the parking area near the San River, tracks in the mud on the walking path immediately stood out. The first stretch read like an open book of wild nature: prints of large herbivores and predators crossed everywhere. Bison, Wolf and Brown Bear clearly made their presence felt here, species which have disappeared from much of Western Europe, or only occur thanks to reintroduction projects.

Unfortunately, our target species for the walk, White-backed Woodpecker, did not show itself. However, we did see a pair of Great Spotted Woodpeckers, and a calling Black Woodpecker made its presence known. The real surprise of the day, however, appeared a bit higher in the sky: an elegant raptor with striking pale and contrasting plumage passed overhead. It turned out to be an adult male Pallid Harrier in summer plumage. The bird looked notably slender, with long narrow wings, pointed primary feathers, and a relatively long tail. Its light, graceful flight with smooth wingbeats was also immediately striking. This marked only the second-ever record of the species during Naturetrek trips in this area: it was a special moment.

Later, we stopped briefly at a dammed meander of the San, completely shaped by an active Beaver family. Above the reedbeds and willow vegetation, a passing Marsh Harrier caused unrest among the waterbirds. In a flushed group of Teals, we picked out a male Garganey in full breeding plumage. When the bird returned later, it was accompanied by a female Shoveler. Such colourful summer visitors made it clear that spring had now truly arrived. Shortly afterwards, the clear, whistling “whee-oo” also revealed the presence of Wigeons.

We spent the evening on a hillside overlooking a forest edge, hoping for larger mammals. But the weather was not cooperating: it was cold, heavily overcast, and occasional wet snow drifted down. By dusk we had to settle for a Roe Deer, a Red Deer, and a Eurasian Pygmy Owl which briefly called from the adjacent forest.

Because of the persistent bad weather, we decided to drive back west. Along a stretch known to both guides as a classic “Lynx route,” we first saw a Ural Owl. Shortly afterwards, along the main road, two Raccoon Dogs and several Beavers appeared. Near the lodge, a Stone Marten was not very cooperative for prolonged viewing, but four Wolves showed themselves much better.

Day 6

Friday 10th April

After breakfast, the morning was entirely dedicated to birdwatching, with White-backed Woodpecker still one of the main target species. Just a fifteen-minute drive from our accommodation lay a ridge of hills with old beech forests. Recent experience had shown that this was an ideal place to search for this elusive woodpecker. Full of optimism, we headed into the forest, but no matter how carefully we listened and scanned the surroundings, the birds neither showed themselves, nor made a sound.

We therefore decided to continue driving to a large dammed pond, surrounded by old beech trees and dead trunks: ideal habitat for various woodpecker species. From an observation platform overlooking the water, we scanned the area. During the subsequent walk, a few forest inhabitants eventually did make themselves heard and seen: both the Black Woodpecker and the Great Spotted Woodpecker put on a fine display.

The forest also revealed that we were not the only visitors. Scattered along the trail, we discovered impressive tracks of an adult Brown Bear, which must only recently have wandered through here. This added a bit of extra tension to the walk!

Thanks to the sunny weather, many birds were noticeably active and vocal. In particular, the high, delicate song of the Goldcrest lingered in the memory. For some, however, the absolute highlight of the morning was a much smaller creature: a solitary Yellow-bellied Toad which Jan saw darting into a shallow puddle near the parking area. In order to photograph the amphibian properly, one of the participants even took off their shoes and socks. The animal allowed itself to be beautifully observed and photographed. At first glance, the Yellow-bellied Toad appeared rather inconspicuous, with its small size and dark brown to greenish back. But when it felt threatened and turned over, its bright yellow belly appeared as a striking warning signal to potential predators. Its warty skin also plays a role in its defence: it secretes toxins. The species was also biologically interesting because of its reproductive strategy. The Yellow-bellied Toad breeds in temporary, shallow pools which may dry up quickly. While this reduces the risk of predation, it also makes the species highly vulnerable to climate change. The long dry periods with which spring seasons have increasingly been confronted in recent years poses a serious challenge to the survival of this remarkable amphibian.

The late afternoon, evening, and night excursion started at the spot where we had heard the call of a Pygmy Owl the previous day. We tried to lure the bird using an imitation of its characteristic “pjuu” call, but it gave no response. No sighting, no sound: it was as if it had vanished from the earth.

The lookout point where we planned to spend the dusk also appeared strikingly empty and silent. We therefore decided to make a second serious attempt to observe Tengmalm's Owl. What followed was a demanding cross-country trek through rolling forest terrain, with plenty of climbing and scrambling over tree stumps, mud and slopes. Soon we realised that there were not one, but two individuals calling. Hopeful, we repeatedly tried to approach more closely, but each time, we were just too late. As soon as we pointed the spotlight at the calling bird, it silently flew off to another tree. After four unsuccessful attempts, we gave up. The sighting remained limited to the mysterious sound of the species, but even that was something magical in the dark forest.

At the border region, a familiar presence crossed our path again: a solitary Wild Boar that we had already spotted on previous trips. By now, it was a somewhat familiar face. But as the evening progressed, the sky cleared and temperatures dropped well below freezing again, causing all activity to come to a halt. The forest seemed slowly to retreat into complete silence.

At the place where we normally had a chance of seeing Wolves, we also encountered a hiker with a headlamp returning late from the mountains. And that is precisely something Wolves strongly dislike: human silhouettes and light within their territory. They did not show themselves this time.

Only on the way back did one final beautiful sighting occur: in a large marshy plain, we discovered a family of Beavers, quietly going about their evening activities. After that, the curtain finally fell on this nocturnal excursion. Yet this quiet evening had not felt like a disappointment at all. The previous nights had been particularly productive, so this rather uneventful night instead felt like a reminder that nature is never predictable: and that is exactly where its charm lies.

Day 7

Saturday 11th April

A second, or even third attempt to locate a sought-after target species in an area with strong woodpecker potential proved to be an excellent decision. On the way to the river trail, where we planned to apply that same “repeat strategy,” we were immediately rewarded: a Grey-headed Woodpecker showed itself well, both calling and clearly visible.

We had only just started the walk when a White-backed Woodpecker appeared. A little further on, in the willows along the river, a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker followed. It was one of those moments when everything suddenly seemed to fall into place: birds cooperated, sightings came in rapid succession, and the atmosphere was immediately uplifting.

Mammals also played their part in the day’s unfolding story. First, we encountered a herd of shy Bisons, half-hidden among the trees and only partially visible. Later, however, we got a much better view: another herd moved openly through the river, making an impressive spectacle.

On the return walk, the woodpecker tally continued to rise. A Great Spotted Woodpecker was seen well, while a Black Woodpecker was only heard. That brought the total to five woodpecker species: not bad at all! As if that weren’t enough, a Lesser Spotted Eagle briefly showed itself. As we drove toward a viewpoint, we again picked up the Bisons in the river, and another White-backed Woodpecker was seen as well. More than satisfied, we eventually returned to the accommodation, where everyone was free to spend the rest of the afternoon as they wished.

The evening also started strongly, with two Nutcrackers inspecting us as we parked on a forest track, before taking a short walk to a rather remote Beaver lodge. This corvid is known for its harsh, rasping, metallic call, a sound that is instantly recognizable. Its loud, rough cawing and sequences of grating notes were quite overwhelming.

Once we arrived in the hidden valley, participants saw how Beavers in Bieszczady contribute to the landscape and ecosystem. By building and maintaining dams, they create water bodies. The ponds they form have a positive effect on biodiversity: they attract more amphibians, insects, birds, Otters, and even larger carnivores. The ponds retain water during dry periods and help mitigate flooding. They also make the landscape more natural and varied.

The same issue of a cold night later resulted in a rather uneventful stretch of darkness. Still, we heard both a Tengmalm’s Owl and the howling of a Wolf pack, saw a group of three large male Bisons, and noted the presence of Beavers. The second half of the night, after some participants were dropped off at the accommodation, even yielded a decent sighting of a Stone Marten.

Day 8

Sunday 12th April

Given that a four-hour drive lay ahead, and that it was also busy because of the Easter holidays, we left the accommodation at 11.00am. Along the way, we saw a Hoopoe, and both a flying and a foraging Lesser Spotted Eagle in a meadow. After about an hour and a half of driving, however, the landscape became dominated once again by urban sprawl and traffic. This marked the end of yet another highly successful trip to the fantastic Bieszczady region. More than satisfied, guides and participants said goodbye to each other at Kraków airport.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek email list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers.

naturetrek.co.uk/e-newsletter-signup

Scan to
sign up!



Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Instagram, Facebook, Bluesky and X and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers, exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



[instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays](https://www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays)



[facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays](https://www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays)



naturetrek.bsky.social



x.com/naturetrektours (formerly Twitter)

Species lists

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026									
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Eurasian Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	✓									
Chinese Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>				✓		✓				
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>		✓								
Stone Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>				✓				✓		

Amphibians & reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026									
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>							✓			
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	✓									
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	✓									
Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>			✓							

Birds

Common name	Scientific name
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i>
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>
Tengmalm's Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>
Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>
European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Northern 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>
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>
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</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>
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>

Common name	Scientific name
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</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>
Eurasian 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 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>

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name
Common Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>
Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Common Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>