

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

Naturetrek Tour Report

13th – 20th April 2026



Grey Wolf



Eurasian Lynx



Ural Owl



European Wildcat

Tour report by Jan Kelchtermans



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Day 1

Monday 13th April

We reached our first accommodation around 8.00pm. Once we left the urbanized areas behind and entered the rolling landscapes of the Bieszczady, the first wild animals began to appear in the late afternoon and early evening. We encountered various “common species,” such as Red Fox, and Roe and Red Deer, but also the first European Bisons, one of the flagship species for which this area and this trip are so well known.

The first evening produced mixed results, mainly because some sightings were very brief. We got a young Brown Bear at exactly the same spot where a Eurasian Lynx had been seen a week earlier, but unfortunately it was not well lit by the flashlight. The animal immediately disappeared deeper into the forest. Still, there was plenty to experience. As well as a Ural Owl, a Badger, a Northern White-breasted Hedgehog and a fleeing Grey Wolf crossed our path. Fortunately, the Wolf pack appeared to be present near the lodge at its regular spot. Six animals not only showed themselves, but were also clearly audible. Ending the first evening with a concert of howling Wolves remains a truly special experience, every time.

Day 2

Tuesday 14th April

Apart from a solitary Wolf, the pack we observed the previous night turned out not to be present. After a long night and short, interrupted sleep, everyone took some free time during the day to recover. After the morning excursion and breakfast, we gathered again for a late, warm lunch around 4.00pm. At 5.00pm we headed out again. Near the accommodation, a Hoopoe took off from the roadside verge: always a beautiful spring species to see. We then drove toward a vast mountain meadow in the middle of dense forest. To reach it, we first descended into a valley, where we stopped at a viewpoint overlooking a Beaver pond.

The first Beavers did not take long to appear. Eventually, we saw six different individuals, both young animals and the territorial adult pair. While they foraged calmly around the pond, we also got a beautiful view of their impressive lodge, situated centrally in the water. The aquatic habitat created by the Beavers also attracted many bird species. Both resident birds and migrants continuing north toward their breeding grounds were heard or seen. We heard Water Rail, Spotted Crake, Common Snipe and Common Cuckoo. Around the water we also observed Mallard, Teal, Black Redstart, White Wagtail, Chiffchaff and Reed Bunting. On a nearby meadow, a group of thirteen Bison appeared, mostly cows with calves.

The return walk to the vehicle was quite steeply uphill, making it a rather strenuous hike, but everyone reached the starting point without issues. As soon as the sun dipped below the horizon, Woodcocks calling in flight created a typical evening scene.

Hardly had we got underway when we saw a second herd of Bison. It was clear that the animals were now making full use of the meadows to graze on the first fresh spring growth. The second spotlighting session of the trip started rather calmly. A barking Roe Deer turned out not to be a sign of a predator encounter, and sightings were initially limited to fairly common species: numerous Roe Deer, and here and there some Red Deer.

Only at the very end of a bumpy dirt road, close to the border with Ukraine, came the first real highlight of the evening. In a forest-enclosed meadow, we encountered an impressive Brown Bear, calmly grazing. When it noticed us, it looked up briefly, stopped feeding, and then slowly walked toward the safety of the forest edge, clearly preferring it over the open meadow.

Further toward the border, we also saw a Wild Boar, and later a whole group of them. Also notable were the higher numbers of Roe Deer and Red Deer in the mountain meadows along the forested slopes of the national park, in contrast to the more open grasslands and shrub zones along the San River in the Polish–Ukrainian border area. Fox, Hare and Badger were also observed. The warmer weather also resulted in a second evening in a row with an active Hedgehog near the lodge, where two sleeping Wolves were also present. Once again, it had been a particularly rewarding evening, full of excellent sightings.

Day 3

Wednesday 15th April

The early morning began promisingly: a sleeping Wolf briefly revealed itself once more, and again a Hoopoe flushed from the roadside as we wound our way through the twisting roads of the Bieszczady Mountains. We also returned to the Roe Deer carcass, an animal that had been killed by a Eurasian Lynx. It was Mark who carefully guided the group through the story of the attack, step by step. He pointed out where the Roe Deer had been seized, where the Lynx had plucked and consumed its prey, and also the drag marks leading deeper into a small valley. There, the predator had carefully concealed the remains beneath vegetation, a clever attempt to keep Ravens and other scavengers away from the carcass. Details like these illustrated just how efficient and deliberate a Lynx is, both in hunting and in handling its prey.

After breakfast, several clients remained around the lodge to do some birdwatching. Once again, this produced some excellent sightings: Willow Tit, Black Redstart, Pied Flycatcher and Dipper showed themselves along the local stream and forest edges.

Later in the day, we headed towards a viewpoint. We walked through a gently rolling landscape of meadows and forests, before settling in to scan the surroundings for an extended period. The area felt strikingly empty. Endless slopes, forests and ridgelines stretched out before us, but wildlife seems almost absent. Aside from two Roe Deer, a few Meadow Pipits and a sole Raven overhead, everything remained quiet. It once again underlined the immense contrast here between day and night. By day, the landscape appears silent and deserted, while at night it teems with activity, especially when it came to the large carnivores. The finest observation of the afternoon ultimately turned out to be avian in nature: a female White-backed Woodpecker suddenly burst from an Aspen and glided across the valley.

And yet this region repeatedly demonstrated how quickly everything could change. No matter how empty things may seem one moment, tension can suddenly become tangible the next. We were reminded of this once again when Mark, tireless behind the wheel and simultaneously talking and constantly scanning with his thermal scope, suddenly said “This looks interesting...”. He immediately upgraded himself to “This is a Lynx, guys!”.

The Lynx strode almost carelessly along a walking trail which earlier that day was being used by day trippers and hotel guests. Yet according to Mark, probably the guide with the greatest field knowledge of Eurasian Lynx in the world, this was far from unusual. Lynx do not always live deep within untouched wilderness. On the contrary: in

places where people walk, cycle or wander through gardens during the day, Lynx often make grateful use of those same man-made habitats at night for hunting. An open trail was simply quieter than a forest floor covered in crackling leaf litter and broken branches. Moreover, their prey was here too: Hares and Roe Deer emerge to graze as the evening draws in.

And luck was on our side. At first, we thought the Lynx would disappear into the dark beech forest, but suddenly it crossed the trail, slipped beneath a wooden barrier and walked directly towards us. Truly! And it did not stop there. Suddenly, the animal lowered itself into a tense crouch. Its gaze was locked onto something in the field below us. Moments later we spotted what had captured its attention: a Fox. The Lynx clearly considered the Fox as potential prey. Soundlessly it stalked forward, completely focused. But then our flashlight betrayed its presence. The Fox reacted instantly and bolted away. Almost immediately, the Lynx abandoned its hunting attempt and resumed its nocturnal journey towards a nearby ridge.

Along the way, it calmly sat down twice more, thoughtfully licking its front paws before vanishing, as silently as it had appeared, into the endless beech forest. Ten minutes earlier or ten minutes later, and we would have seen nothing at all. Once again, it confirmed what proved to be the key to success here: covering ground, continuous searching and remaining constantly alert. Only then do encounters like this become possible.

Completely relaxed, we continued our journey through the night afterwards. Occasionally Roe and Red Deer, Hares and Foxes emerged from the darkness. Both Tawny and Tengmalm's Owls made themselves heard, while a Wild Boar also briefly showed itself. In the core territory of the Wolf pack, close to our lodge, we also discovered tracks in the form of wet paw prints on the tarmac, belonging to at least four pack members. We caught one Grey Wolf just as it disappeared into the darkness. Everything suggested that (part of) the pack was actively hunting tonight. With clients more than satisfied, another evening came to an end, one we could effortlessly add to the list of iconic nocturnal explorations during our Naturetrek tours in this remarkable region.

Day 4

Thursday 16th April

At the place where we had found Wolf tracks on the asphalt during the night, we made a morning observation: a single Grey Wolf crossed the road and the river right in front of the car, before continuing deeper into the dense forest. After that, there was no time to catch up on sleep or to watch birds in the area, as the change of accommodation was on the schedule.

While loading the rental car, we saw a Black Stork gliding above a wooded slope. On the way, we turned the car around for a Nutcracker perched in an unusual spot: a solitary willow along the road, in the middle of a marshy open plain managed by Beavers.

Once the transfer was completed, the necessary shopping had been done, and the car was refuelled, there was more than enough free time left fully to enjoy the surroundings, the birds, and the feeding table around our new accommodation.

At 5.00pm we sat down for dinner in the central building, among the cosy log cabins that would be our home for a few days. Afterwards, we headed back into the forest towards a meadow, which we approached from above.

Along the way, we were once again reminded of the presence of Bison and Bears: fresh tracks along the path clearly revealed that we were not alone here.

In contrast to the previous evening session, this forested area offered us more. In the meadow, we saw three species of hoofed animals feeding on the fresh grass: Bison, and Red and Roe Deer. Europe's heaviest land mammal was present as a herd of twelve individuals in the open area, as well as about four other animals higher up the slope among the vegetation on our side of the hillside.

Afterwards, we followed a route known to the guides as the "golden loop". This again yielded Bison, as well as a Fire Salamander, and, on the way back, a prolonged sighting of a Wildcat. As it sat, walked, and lay on a fallen tree trunk, we were able to distinguish all the features that ruled out confusion with a domestic cat: a larger and more robust build, a thick bushy tail with only three dark rings near the tip, a black tail end, and a shaggy grey-brown coat with barely visible stripes.

Near the accommodation, at a Beaver pond during a nocturnal exploration, only Mark saw a Otter through his thermal camera. Another loop drive and searching the area further west yielded nothing more.

Day 5

Friday 17th April

At dawn, the owner of the lodge spotted a herd of Bison close to the accommodation. After breakfast, we headed to a location along the river, where we walked with birdwatching in mind. Due to the increasingly advanced spring and the fact that woodpeckers are relatively early breeders, it turned out not to be easy to get a good view of these species. Most of the time we only heard them drumming, or occasionally calling. Both Black and Great Spotted Woodpecker were confirmed by sound.

Hawfinches also made their presence known, although they were rarely clearly visible. Their metallic "ptsik" call, which they mainly use in flight to keep in contact, required some experience to track the birds in the air. Once they settled again, it was anything but easy to relocate them high up in the treetops. The beautiful spring weather made the walk especially pleasant, not only for us, but also for many other winged inhabitants of the area. Along the path running parallel to the San River, we saw a Camberwell Beauty butterfly fluttering past. It was the first sighting of this species during our tours this spring.

On the way back from the morning excursion, we stopped at a dammed meander of the San, where a Beaver family had reshaped the landscape. Among the willow shrubs sticking out of the water, we searched for Garganey, but they stubbornly remained hidden. In the end, we had to settle for four Shovelers and a well-concealed Wigeon. From other species we again got mostly auditory evidence: both Cuckoo and Reed Bunting were clearly heard.

After some free time at the lodge, we headed out in the evening to a small meadow in the middle of the vast forest area of the Bieszczady. Camera trap images from the Forest Department regularly show Red Deer here, but Brown Bears and Wolves. We waited in tense silence as dusk fell, but in the last light of day nothing showed. Although Bison and large carnivores are protected here, maize feed and a nearby high seat revealed that hunting still takes place in the area. The remains of a Fox, most likely shot, were grim evidence of this. This likely explains why the animals prefer to stay hidden.

Still, the tracks on the way to this remote meadow showed that apex predators were indeed present. In the mud, we clearly recognized paw prints of both Wolf and Bear. While waiting, we also heard a Tengmalm's Owl and a Grey-headed Woodpecker calling. The return journey also yielded some nice sightings. We spotted a Long-eared Owl, and shortly afterwards two agile, shy Otters. They were in a Beaver area built up of no fewer than nine water terraces, an ideal hunting ground for these graceful members of the mustelid family.

We spent the evening driving westwards. A short Lynx search near the lodge quickly produced the second Wildcat of the trip. An imposing bull Bison was also faithfully grazing at his usual spot. Rather amusingly, the animal kept walking out of the beam of our flashlight. Half hidden behind a bush, and thus less visible, he seemed to tolerate our presence better that way.



Eurasian Otter



Grey Wolf



Lesser Spotted Eagle



Hoopoe

Further west, we crossed vast, rolling meadows where several herds of Europe's heaviest land mammal roamed. Like the solitary bull, these Bison also quickly fled as soon as they were caught in the headlights. It soon became clear: Bison do not like attention.

As a final highlight, a solitary Grey Wolf appeared at the end of the evening, clad in its thick winter coat. We spotted him in an open meadow and were able cautiously to drive closer. After he crossed an adjacent river, we saw him continuing to run parallel along the bank for a while, at that typical, tireless Wolf pace. Once he reached another open area, he disappeared deeper into the nocturnal landscape.

In the same area, we scanned a wooded slope behind a Beaver lodge, a place where we had seen a Lynx at a carcass in the past. This time, however, two strikingly tame Beavers stole all the attention. The animals were clearly accustomed to passing traffic. As long as the engine kept running and no one stepped out, our bus functioned effortlessly as a mobile hide. It was a particularly atmospheric end to the evening.

Day 6

Saturday 18th April

Just like the day before, everyone was given the freedom to go and do as they pleased before breakfast. Afterwards, we headed towards a well-known Beaver platform, after observing a prey transfer by the resident pair of White-tailed Eagles. As we headed to the Beaver platform, a few Nutcrackers flew past, and in the parking area we once again found Yellow-bellied Toads in a shallow pond, just as during the previous week. The walk itself took us through a beautiful mixed forest of Beech and Spruce, where species such as Goldcrests and Black Woodpeckers made their presence known.

The clear weather and wide views made a short hike to a lookout over a vast meadow a pure pleasure. In the pines along the way, we saw foraging Crossbills while, once seated in the grass near the lookout, at the far away forest edge the outlines of a few Bison were visible in the adjacent woodland. However, the bright weather and strong daylight made the animals noticeably more cautious: they did not show themselves openly. A few Red Deer were less bothered, and allowed themselves to be observed nicely.

The steep path between the parking area and the meadow also told its own story. It was clearly heavily used by almost everything that moved here, both herbivores and carnivores. The mud formed a true mosaic of footprints. For guide Jan, this was once again confirmation that a camera trap should really be placed here in the coming seasons, from tour one until the end of the season. Judging by the tracks, there was a good chance with five weeks of footage we should have captured five of the six absolute target species of this trip: Wildcat, Lynx, Brown Bear, Wolf and Bison. Only the Eurasian Otter would be unlikely to appear on camera here. And all of that alongside species such as Red Fox, Pine Marten, Badger, both deer, Wild Boar, and Hare.

On the return drive we again saw a Spotted Nutcracker. Our evening stop was an enclosed field, where we made spectacular Brown Bear observations last season. This year, however, success had so far been eluding us here. Upon arrival, we noticed that the location had been somewhat maintained'. Part of the field had been ploughed; possibly to attract Wild Boar; and the fallen camera-trap post had also disappeared. As so often, the minibus once again served as a mobile hide during a sit-and-wait session. Unfortunately, it remained quiet this time. Until nightfall, we had to rely on auditory detections of Ural and Tawny Owls, complemented by a sighting of a Long-eared Owl.

Only when we had been back on the road for twenty minutes did we suddenly realize that the speaker used for playing bird calls had been left on the roof of the bus. The bumpy track must have caused it to fall off somewhere along the way... An unfortunate incident, it seemed. But that small mishap brought unexpected luck. When we returned towards the field to search for the speaker, a young Brown Bear suddenly crossed the path. In its typical, slightly swaying trot, it moved right in front of us: this was an unexpected start to the evening.

Shortly afterwards, we also found the speaker, back where we had turned the vehicle at the meadow. Later we briefly saw a Wolf as well, but it disappeared into adjacent marshy woodland instead of coming into the meadow. It remained a sighting only through thermal optics. Further on, the same bull Bison was again standing in the field, behind his familiar bush.

As the evening progressed, the sky gradually cleared and the temperature dropped sharply, and everything in the field became almost silent. The common species seemed to vanish: Foxes no longer showed themselves, and the

few Roe Deer we still spotted were settling down to rest. That typical winter-like inactivity (animals consciously conserving energy) became increasingly evident. At around 11.00pm, we called it a day and returned to the lodge. Some extra rest certainly wouldn't hurt!

Day 7

Sunday 19th April

We started the morning excursion a little later after the longer night's sleep. Early risers, however, always had the opportunity to explore the surroundings of the accommodation on their own. In any case, breakfast at the new lodge was always a celebration. Fresh eggs, homemade game sausages, yogurt with fruit and grains, as well as the well-known *bagnai* as a sweet option: we had absolutely delicious breakfasts here.

After breakfast, we drove towards the border with Slovakia. On an abandoned forest road, we parked the car and started a short walk to a remote Beaver lodge. When we reached the hidden valley where the lodge was located, it immediately became clear what an enormous impact Beavers have on the landscape of Bieszczady. With their dams, they naturally create water bodies and pools that play an important role in the ecosystem. These wet zones attract many species, from amphibians and insects, to birds, Otters, and even larger predators. At the same time, these pools retain water during dry periods and helped mitigate floods. As a result, the landscape not only looks more natural, but is also much more diverse.

The attraction for birds was immediately noticeable. A small group of Goldeneyes was on the water, while Snipes took off as we made our way through the terraced little valley. Above us, a Nutcracker and a high Goshawk flew past. Shortly, a solitary Crane appeared over the valley. It seemed as if the bird was briefly considering landing here to forage, but eventually the urge to migrate won out. After a few circles, it climbed higher and continued its journey toward its breeding grounds.

Back at the lodge, we headed out into nature again. The weather was simply too beautiful to stay indoors. During a walk behind the accommodation, we heard and saw displaying Lesser Spotted Eagles: they too seemed to be enjoying the warm spring weather.

However, the warmth and the time of day meant that many birds were less active. We only saw a small group of Coal Tits and two flushed Woodcocks. A nest box installed for a Ural Owl had fallen to the ground, together with the tree it was attached to! The resident Red Squirrels also did not show themselves at the lodge entrance, despite the nuts we had left for them. Would patience pay off in attracting these curious forest dwellers?

The evening took us back to the location along the San River, where we would normally start a walk. This time, however, there was no hike planned, but rather a visit to a nearby viewpoint. On the way, we stopped at a meadow where a herd of thirteen Bisons were calmly grazing in the soft evening light. From the viewpoint a bit further, on we discovered three more animals in the distance.

We then continued eastward, along the San River towards the border region with Ukraine. In a wide firebreak, Bison appeared again: three individuals. The exceptionally mild weather and light rain resulted in noticeably high activity among common species. Foxes were especially frequently seen: one crossed our path every few minutes. A Wild Boar was rooting undisturbed in the mud in search of food, while further on, a Pine Marten was being

harassed in a tree by a curious Fox, in a brief but remarkable scene. On the roadside verge in a village, two Hedgehogs were busy with their mating ritual.

On the way back, we checked a familiar Beaver pool again. As so often, it yielded an Otter, confirming how important this place is for the species. The animals use the San River as a kind of aquatic highway during their nocturnal movements, while the Beaver pool served as an attractive foraging site. Another known floodplain, completely inundated by Beavers, also showed us Europe's largest rodent in full activity. A large individual sat on the roadside verge, while elsewhere several other Beavers swam, gnawed, or sat quietly on the banks of the many channels. It once again proved why no evening here is ever boring!

Day 8

Monday 20th April

Given that a four-hour drive lay ahead, and that the traffic around Krakow would be busy, we left the accommodation at 11.00am. Along the way, we saw a Hoopoe flying off, and Lesser Spotted Eagles both in flight and foraging in a meadow. After about an hour and a half of driving, however, the landscape was once again dominated by urban sprawl and traffic. This brought an end to yet another highly successful trip to the fantastic Bieszczady region. More than satisfied, guides and participants said their goodbyes upon arrival at Krakow Airport.

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Species lists

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026							
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern White-breasted Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus roumanicus</i>	✓	✓						
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		✓	✓				✓	
Eurasian Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>			✓					
European Wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>					✓	✓		
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	✓	✓						
European Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
European Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>							✓	
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>								
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>					✓	✓	✓	

Amphibians & reptiles

Common name	Scientific name
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>
Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>
European Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>

Birds

Common name	Scientific name
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</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>
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</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>
Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>

Common name	Scientific name
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>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Tengmalm's Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</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>
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>
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</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 name	Scientific name
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</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>
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</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>