

Poland's Butterflies & Dragonflies

Naturetrek Tour Report

26 June – 3 July 2019



Scarce Fritillary



Green Snaketail



Yellow-spotted Whiteface



Scarce Copper

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Summary

The inaugural Butterflies and Dragonflies tour to iconic reserves of Biebrza and Bialowieza was a success despite the dry condition of the marshes. 51 species of butterflies, 32 species of odonata and over 100 species of birds were recorded during our time even though we only scratched the surface of what can be found. The odd weather conditions across Europe had influenced the timing of spring and we discovered that the flying seasons of many species had been 'messed about' as a result, with many species having very truncated seasons and others not appearing. These conditions created days that were at one time hotter than expected and then again colder; however we criss-crossed both National Parks covering the range of habitats that are on offer. This maximised the species seen and also gave us an appreciation of both the natural environments and the impact that sympathetic and sustainable farming can have.

We all left with a host of memories such as luminous Large and Scarce Coppers, a bewildering mix of Fritillaries including Scarce and Pallas's and host of odonata ranging in size from the smaller *Lestes* to the Green Snaketail and Hawkers. Added to this were select others, including the endangered Aquatic Warbler, the majestic Lesser Spotted Eagle and who could forget our encounters with Elk

Day 1

Wednesday 26th June

The flight from Heathrow Terminal 5 landed on time and we cleared baggage by midday and met up with Piotr and our driver Simon. We were soon heading north out of Warsaw and enjoyed the newly opened motorway to Bialystok to speed northwards. Our first stop was a traditional restaurant, where the group were introduced to Pierogi (the local filled dumplings) although our first butterfly, a female Brimstone was another important milestone. We headed for our first stop at Tykocin Sand Pits. Although suffering from fly-tipping this area of scrub and flowering plants was a magnet to a mix of species. In a short stop, we had found Queen of Spain Fritillary, Large Copper, Marbled White and Wood Whites. A few birds were also present including the always nice to see Bee-eaters.

We were soon on our way again, and headed to the famous Tsar road and the board walk at Długa Luka. This gave the group an introduction to the wetlands and the banks of sedge and phragmites – although it also indicated just how dry it was as we could have easily stepped off the boardwalk at any point! Although simply an orientation stop, we did see a few things of interest including Large Chequered Skipper on the flowering Loosestrife, the globally threatened Aquatic Warbler and a number of *Dactylorhiza incata* Early Marsh Orchid. We continued up the Tsar road and reached our base for the next four nights, the Bartłowizna at Goniadz. This traditional hotel and restaurant overlook the Biebrza river and has a number of fishponds within the grounds. After checking in a few of us wandered the grounds and found a number of odonata, including Brilliant Emerald, Norfolk Hawker and both Demoiselles. Our first day ended with a traditional meal of Beetroot soup and Chicken, washed down by local Zubr (Bison) Beer.

Day 2

Thursday 27th June

The day dawned with the wind picking up but still a warm start. Before leaving the hotel, we tried an area of flowering plants just by the entrance. Here, we soon found a number of butterflies with a male and female Scarce Copper showing particularly well, showing clearly the differences with yesterday's Large Coppers, as well as a few Pearly Heaths.

We briefly stopped at a meadow edge, which showed promise, but proved to be too windy, before moving on to Grobla Honczarowska. This causeway heads out across the marshes, westwards from the Tsar Road, and cuts across a number of habitats including dry woodland, wet carr and then to the sedge marsh beyond. This matrix of habitats makes it a target for a mix of species as well as a renowned location for Fritillaries. So it proved, and after a few Maps – all in second generation pattern of black and white, we were soon struggling with the intricacies of the separating the Fritillaries. We were soon sure that the commonest were Heath Fritillary, but also False Heath and Knapweed were present. More excitement came when we found our first Scarce Fritillary, and although the male was shy, the female posed for photographs.

More excitement soon followed when a Pine Marten scampered across the track, before we came to a sunny and sheltered glade where we found our first Yellow-winged Darters amongst the more plentiful Ruddy Darters. The track also offered a few orchids and the list developed nicely with Twayblade, Broad-leaved and Green-flowered Helleborines. Unfortunately, the rain that had threatened now started, and soon become heavy, and we were rescued by the bus which took us to a nearby restaurant for lunch of both sweet and savoury pierogi.

The rain stopped during lunch and after a quick walk around the grounds we headed further south down the Tsar road. Our first stop was a tower hide, where a number of flowering plants were attracting plenty of butterflies. This also is an area of managed sedge, where regular cutting maintains a mosaic of sedge ages, making it a premium location for both Sedgling and Little Emerald. Unfortunately, the lack of water meant neither were present, although three other *Lestes* species were found, namely Common, Scarce and Southern Emerald Damselflies. A River Warbler started reeling, giving its typical 'sewing machine' call but then the rain returned and we sought shelter. We also were sheltering from the clegs and other biting flies that were to be a feature of this trip, although strangely mosquitos were relatively scarce.

When the rain stopped, we tried once more the boardwalk at Długa Luka. As we arrived, we saw a young bull Elk moving through the sedge. We rushed onto the boardwalk and watched as it moved further away. But better was to follow and an adult with its antlers in velvet appeared on the other side of the boardwalk and this kept us entranced. It finally broke the spell and disappeared. Otherwise the area was quite quiet, and the wind keeping away any invertebrates, but not discouraging a few Aquatic Warblers from providing an aural background to our visit.

Day 3

Friday 28th June

Another breezy start to the day but it seemed it would be a bit brighter, so the plan was to find locations that offered some natural windbreaks – not always easy in this flat landscape.

We headed to our first site on the Tsar road close to Osowiec-Twierdza, on one of the few areas of raised bog in Biebrza. Although an interesting habitat it soon became clear that this had suffered massively in the dry spring and although it was now a relatively simple matter to walk amongst the tussock grass, the bog was too dry for our targets. We therefore headed on to the oxbow lakes and the River Biebrza itself that are nearby. The morning sun was already warming the flower-strewn verges as we parked up and we quickly picked up a rush of flying butterflies including a few blues such as Short-tailed, Mazarine, and Amanda's.

It was also evident that a number of odonata were active and we soon started searching the numerous Ruddy Darters and Damselflies for something of greater interest. Our first success was a Yellow-spotted Whiteface that posed nicely for photos and even settled on Carolyn. We moved on to water lily covered oxbows and again the damselflies were a confusing mix of tenerals, but mainly found to be Variable Damselfly. A larger dragonfly showed itself to be a Club-tailed Dragonfly. Continuing care over the darters meant that we had soon added Black Darter to the list.

We walked along the boardwalk between more oxbows. The sun and a band of trees created a real sun trap and butterflies and damselflies were plentiful. But although we found Pond frogs, Bearded Reedling and a Thrush Nightingale, things were slowing down so we headed off to an area of dry coniferous forest close by. The tracks were bordered by banks of flowering thyme and in a short stop we found an Idas Blue and a surprise in the form of the only Moustached Darter of the trip.

We headed back to the hotel for lunch after which we headed up to the North Basin area around Lipsk. This area is recently opened up and is a known hotspot for Violet Copper. Although there were large areas of flowering meadowsweet and plentiful Marsh Helleborines insects were scarce and with the exception of a Black-tailed Skipper nothing new was found. We headed back to the hotel and another excellent meal.

Day 4

Saturday 29th June

This was billed as one of the key days in Biebrza and it was forecast to be bright and sunny. Early on this looked unlikely, but at least the wind had dropped and a quick pre-breakfast walk near the hotel added a few birds such as Scarlet Rosefinch and Hawfinch.

We then headed to the park headquarters and picked up Christopher, a field entomologist and guide for the day in the area known as the Red Swamp, the strict reserve part of Biebrza. Armed with our special permits, we headed off to the north area of the park. The Red Swamp is an area near Grzedy, that is not really a swamp but a mix of forest types with swampy areas of carr and dry sandy open areas. It is this mosaic of habitats that makes it a special area, particularly for a wide range of butterflies.

Our first stop, at the old animal pens, showed the potential of the area as we quickly found ourselves in a melee of butterflies including both Purple and Lesser Purple Emperor, a blur of fritillaries and a mix of skippers. We were learning from Christopher that the season was mixed up this year, by the confusing weather patterns and the dryness of the winter and our next stop at what should have been wet carr was found to be dry and the key species not flying. However, a couple of Adders obviously found the boardwalk to their liking.

We moved on to an area where the damp woodland opened out to sandy glades with a profusion of flowering plants. We found that immediately the number of butterflies flying increased and soon we were facing the challenge of putting names to the mix in front of us. A dull female Purple-shot Copper was perhaps not the most attractive, but a bright male Large Blue gained everybody's attention. Again, the fritillaries were posing an identification conundrum. The vast majority were *Melicta athalia*, Heath Fritillary, and of the larger familiar species Dark-green and Silver-washed dominated. However, many others were present and we soon found Lesser Marbled and Small Pearl-bordered but it needed care to find Assmann's. Heath's were also found to be plentiful and in amongst the Small, both Pearly and Chestnut were flying.

We headed for the bus for lunch, but not before we had added White-backed Woodpecker to the observations for the morning. Lunch was enlivened by Purple Emperors being attracted to the bus itself including settling inside it.

We then headed out to an area overlooking the riverine marshes, but still on the sandy soils. A few dragonflies appeared, most being the darter species that we had seen earlier, but a close look at one of the mosaics showed that it was a Southern Migrant Hawker. The rustling in the undergrowth also gave us fleeting views of both Viviparous and Sand Lizards.

Butterflies continued to dominate and some larger fritillaries were seen. Again, close inspection showed that at least one was our target namely Pallas's Fritillary, a species that is a coloniser to Poland from the east. We continued to be challenged by the sheer numbers of many species but a tot up showed that we had seen 38 species of butterflies during the day. We said goodbye to Christopher and headed back to the hotel for our normal evening routine but preparing to move on the following morning.

Day 5

Sunday 30th June

A brighter morning and so as we left Biebrza we had a number of short stops along the Tsar road. We flushed a Nightjar and found a large number of butterflies and *Lestes* but nothing new. Next stop was along the Narew valley heading for the area of the Wizna marshes with its series of Oxbow lakes close to the main channel of the Narew river.

The first pool had a number of dragonflies present and we soon found both Emperor and White-tailed Skimmer as well as a few species we had already seen. Butterflies were again mainly of the species from earlier in the day, although an Eastern Bath White was new. We moved on to an overgrown oxbow with an amazing covering of water lilies but difficult to get to. It was clear that this was alive with dragonflies including many Emeralds and Whitefaces. Although the Yellow-spotted Whitefaces came close, the Lilypad Whitefaces stayed at the limit of binocular range.

With the wind picking up, we decided to move on and headed for our lunch stop at Kiermusy. After a traditional Polish Sunday lunch, we toured the Wisent (European Bison) pens, as associated with the hotel and restaurant is a captive herd of the animals including a couple of calves. Our next stop was the Narew Marshes at Waniewo, where a boardwalk normally gives access to the marshes. However, we discovered that the low water levels meant that the crossings were impossible and we had to limit ourselves to the village bank of the Narew. With it being the weekend and hot, not surprisingly this was popular with bathers and therefore too heavily disturbed for

the wildlife except for a Four-spotted Chaser. After stopping for a welcome ice-cream, we decided to move on to Bialowieza.

We arrived at the Unikat Hotel without any issues and settled in to our second base for the remainder of the trip.

Day 6

Monday 1st July

We headed out from Bialowieza targeting the northern part of the park. Our first stop was the observation tower at Zebra Zubra, which overlooks hay meadows. Unfortunately, we found that the meadows had been cut and the only nectaring plants were on the boundaries and although we found Scarlet Tiger, Map, Large Chequered Skipper and a few fritillaries, the numbers were somewhat lower than hoped for.

We moved on to the area around the Narew watercourse near Gruzki. Here the river is much narrower than we had seen in Biebrza and more importantly the sandy stream base is attractive to a different range of species. We soon found a couple of Green Snaketails that were holding territory on the river. In the surrounding flood meadows, we spent time searching for other species and were rewarded with more Damselflies, a Club-tailed Dragonfly, Blue-spot Hairstreak and more Scarce Coppers.

We tried an area of hay meadow close by that had not been cut and the Knapweed and Scabious were attracting a number of typical meadow species, including many Marbled Whites, but also High Brown Fritillaries. In addition, the meadows were found to be home to a pair of Common Cranes and Hoopoes.

Moving a little further on, we headed to the look out tower at Maruszka. Although primarily known as a place to access and watch birds on the Siemianowka reservoir to the north, this is also a dragonfly hotspot around the water treatment works and canals. We did watch the Great Egrets and marsh terns from the tower before concentrating on the odonata. A Brown Hawker was making a circuit around the car park, but the canal was busy with territories all the way along. We were almost confused by the over-mature Four-spotted Chasers, with their very pale frons, but also found many Hairy Emerald, Broad-bodied Chasers, Black-tailed Skimmers and a single Broad Scarlet.

We moved on to Kosy Most and had our picnic in the car park before heading out to the area of peat bog and wet forest. Although we had been forewarned, we were certainly a bit surprised when the thunderstorm hit. The wind suddenly picked up enormously and we were surrounded by the crashing of mature trees as they came down in the forest. Discretion was the word, and we beat a hasty retreat and left the area. Although the storm quickly blew through, we found the roads to be frequently blocked by fallen trees on our trip back to Unikat. The weather had calmed by evening, and after an early dinner we headed out to see if we could find any of the mammals for which Bialowieza is famed. This is far from an ideal time of year, and until dusk we toured the back roads and the hay meadows to see what we could find. We came up with a blank on Bison, but the mammals found, namely Red Deer, Roe Deer, Red Fox, Brown Hare and Pine Marten, illustrated the potential of the area

Day 7

Tuesday 2nd July

The shortest drive of the trip took us to the Bialowieza Palace Fish ponds and gardens. Again, we found that the meadows had been cut in the last few days and this impacted the number of butterflies in the area. However, a family of Collared Flycatchers were obviously finding the area to their liking.

The reason for coming here was to visit the Strict Reserve area and we met up with our guide Arek, and headed to the Forest. This is the last remaining lowland primeval forest in Europe and the area of the strict reserve is left without forestry management. The natural succession of tree fall forming glades is therefore the only break in the canopy and it holds a wealth of invertebrate life. Although the boundary had a number of butterflies, such as Lesser Purple Emperor and Short-tailed Blue, once into the forest we found even the glades were dry and the nectaring plants had already gone to seed - another symptom of the dry spring and only a few large whites were flying. A few birds were seen including juvenile Great Spotted Woodpecker foraging on the ground and Middle Spotted Woodpecker behaving more normally. Bank voles were seen scurrying around, no doubt only because of the stunted vegetation this year.

We walked back to the Palace grounds and were treated to the wonderful sight of a Lesser Spotted Eagle taking off from the path-side trees and a circling to gain height right above our heads, giving us point-blank views until it drifted away.

We headed back to the hotel and afterwards headed to the southern area of the forest around Tipolo lake. This is a series of lakes within a peat-based habitat. We stopped around the Aspens on the entrance roads but little was flying. We then walked around the pools and found that few butterflies were flying, but fortunately odonata were plentiful with many Emeralds, Damselflies, Darters and Skimmers patrolling the area. We spent a couple of hours trying to find anything different without success and when the local fire brigade started their exercises to combat forest fires, we beat a hasty retreat and called it a day.

Day 8

Wednesday 3rd July

With our flight leaving Warsaw in the early evening, we had a couple of hours available to see what we could find. Worryingly the wind had returned, so we tried the area at Czerlonka where the old rail line went through the forest.

We soon found that the butterflies were there, but hunkering down in the grasses. With a bit of effort, we started to find a good mix of species with lots of Marbled Whites, three species of Copper, four species of fritillaries, and two species of skippers, plus a good supporting cast. Activity dropped off with the sun hiding behind clouds so we left for the drive back to Warsaw.

After stopping for lunch, we headed on to hit the outskirts of Warsaw. Cutting through the city centre, we did an impromptu tour around the old town before finally heading to the airport. The airport was bit confused with a bomb scare but shortly all was efficiently sorted and we left with our flight on time.

Species Lists

Butterflies

	Common name	Scientific name	June/July							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
4	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>						✓		
5	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>						✓		
6	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
8	Blue-spot Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium spini</i>			✓		✓	✓		
9	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>				✓			✓	✓
10	Large Cooper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	✓				✓		✓	✓
11	Scarce Cooper	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>				✓				
13	Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓
14	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Large Blue	<i>Maculinea arton</i>				✓				
16	Idas Blue	<i>Plebejus idas</i>			✓					
17	Geranium Argus	<i>Eumedonia eumedon</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
18	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>								
19	Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>			✓					
20	Amanda's Blue	<i>Agrodiaetus amanda</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			
21	Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>		✓		✓				
22	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>				✓	✓		✓	
23	Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓			
24	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
25	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
26	Map Butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	✓			✓				
29	Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Pallas's Fritillary	<i>Argynnis laodice</i>				✓				
31	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		✓	□	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Dark-green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>						✓		✓
34	Lesser Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis ino</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
35	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>				✓				
36	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>		✓	✓		✓			
37	False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>		✓	✓					
38	Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓
39	Assmann's Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>				✓				
40	Scarce Fritillary	<i>Hypodryas maturna</i>		✓						
41	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	□	✓	✓
42	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola justina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	□	✓	✓
43	Ringlet	<i>Apantopus hyperantus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
44	Large Heath	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>					✓			
45	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓		✓	✓			
46	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
47	Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>			✓	✓			✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	June/July								
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	
48	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓		✓					✓	
49	Large Chequered Skipper	<i>Heteropterus morpheus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
50	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>				✓					✓
51	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus silvestris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Moths

1	Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>			✓	✓					
2	Silver Y Moth	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	✓		✓					✓	✓
3	Bedstraw Hawkmoth	<i>Hyles gallii</i>			✓						
4	Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			✓						
5	Scarlet Tiger	<i>Callimorpha dominula</i>							✓		✓
6	Cream-spotted Tiger	<i>Arctia villica</i>	✓								

Odonata

1	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Common Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>			✓		✓	✓			
4	Scarce Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes dryas</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓			
5	Southern Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes barbarus</i>		✓		✓					
6	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>			✓	✓	✓				
8	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>			✓		✓	✓			
9	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓		
11	Small Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>			✓			✓			
12	White-legged damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>				✓					
14	Norfolk Hawker	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>	✓								
15	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>							✓		
16	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>		✓	✓					✓	
17	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>					✓		✓		
18	Club-tailed Dragonfly	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>			✓				✓		
19	Green Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>							✓		
20	Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Brilliant Emerald	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>					✓	✓	✓		
23	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>					✓	✓		□	
24	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
25	White-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>					✓		✓		
26	Yellow-spotted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>			✓		✓				
27	Lilypad Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia caudalis</i>					✓				
28	Black Darter	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>			✓						
29	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
30	Yellow-winged Darter	<i>Sympetrum flaveolum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
31	Moustached Darter	<i>Sympetrum vulgatum</i>			✓						
32	Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>							✓		

Birds

1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			✓		✓				
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	Common name	Scientific name	June/July								
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓				✓			
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓	
4	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			✓						
5	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓	✓	✓				
7	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>							✓		
8	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>								✓	
9	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				✓					✓
10	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓		✓						
11	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	✓	✓							
12	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
13	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓						
14	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
15	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			✓	✓			✓		
16	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	✓								
17	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓							
18	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>						✓			
19	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
20	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>						✓	✓		
21	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>							✓		
22	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>							✓		
23	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>							✓		
25	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			
26	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					
27	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	✓		✓				
28	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		□	□		✓				
29	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>							✓		
31	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	✓								
32	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>							✓		
33	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>								✓	
34	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>				✓	✓				
35	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				✓	□			✓	
36	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>				✓					
37	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓								✓
38	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
39	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>			✓	✓	✓				
40	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
41	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓		✓	✓					✓
42	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓				
43	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓	✓	✓				
44	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓		✓	✓					
45	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>					✓				
46	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓							✓	
47	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			✓		✓			✓	
48	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>				✓					
49	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>					✓			✓	
50	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>			✓						
51	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>				✓	✓				
52	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓					✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	June/July							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
53	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			
54	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
57	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
58	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			✓				✓	
59	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>				✓	✓		✓	
60	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	✓	✓			✓			
61	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
62	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			✓					
63	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>					✓			
64	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>				H	H	H		
65	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>		H						
66	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	H	H			H			
67	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓			
68	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>			✓	✓	✓			
69	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>			□	□	□	H		
70	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			✓	✓	□			
71	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	✓		✓	✓				
72	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>							✓	
73	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
74	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>							✓	
75	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>							✓	
76	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
77	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
78	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		✓	✓				✓	
79	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓				✓	
80	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		□			□	✓	□	
81	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓			✓		✓	
82	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>							✓	
83	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>			✓					
84	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>							✓	
85	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				✓		✓	✓	
86	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				✓				
87	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
88	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>							✓	
89	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓		✓					
90	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
91	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
92	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>				✓	✓			
93	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓
94	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓					
95	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓	✓			
96	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>					✓			
97	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	□	✓	✓	✓	□	✓	✓
98	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	✓			✓				
99	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
100	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓			✓		✓	
101	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	
102	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			✓			✓		
103	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		✓	✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	June/July								
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	
104	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>				✓				✓	
105	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			✓						
106	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
107	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓							

Mammals

1	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			✓				✓		
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>							✓		
3	European Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>		✓					✓		
4	Eurasian Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>		✓							
5	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>							✓		✓
6	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>							✓		✓
7	Bank Vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>								✓	

Reptiles

1	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>				✓					
2	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>			✓	✓					
3	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		✓	✓						
4	Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>				✓					

Amphibians

1	Pool Frog	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Entrance to the Strict Reserve