

Sweden's Upland Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report

23 - 30 May 2018



Slavonian Grebe



Great Snipe



Bluethroat



Ural Owl

Report and images compiled by Tim Melling



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Tour participants: Daniel Green & Tim Melling (leaders) together with 13 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Wednesday 23rd May

Västerås - Hotel Sättra Brunn

Our flight into Västerås, a town 80 minutes west of Stockholm, was on time, arriving early afternoon. We left Stansted in cloud but arrived in Sweden to cloudless blue skies which were to last throughout our stay. Daniel was awaiting our arrival and quickly took us for a delicious sandwich and the first of many cups of coffee at an old Temperance Hostel where he keeps the feeders topped up to attract Hawfinches. Alas only Greenfinches and Great Spotted Woodpecker visited the feeder, but we were serenaded by Pied Flycatcher and Garden Warbler.

Next stop was our hotel at Sättra Brunn, beautifully sited among Birch, Aspen and various conifers, with Pied and Spotted Flycatchers singing nearby. A Great Spotted Woodpecker had a nest near reception and a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker was also seen by one or two during an evening wander.

After a wonderful dinner of beef followed by chocolate brownie, we set off for a Great Grey Owl site near Skultuna. Daniel pre-warned us that the birds had not been seen for five days but we tried anyway, in vain as it turned out. But we enjoyed Whinchats and roding Woodcocks. We also saw a Green Sandpiper which is the only European wader that nests in trees, usually in old thrush nests. We then tried a site for Pygmy Owl and this was much more successful. Daniel mimicked the call and immediately one started calling back. After a short while one just appeared in the tree right next to us and posed, calling repeatedly just a few metres away, although by this time it was a little too dark for photographs.

Day 2

Thursday 24th May

The Black River valley - Hälleskogsbrännan - Färna Ekopark - Tällberg

We were up and about early and managed to find singing Icterine Warbler by the hotel before setting off with a packed breakfast at 7am. Our first stop was a lake in the Black River valley where we saw Black Terns and Great Crested Grebes plus various ducks. An Osprey was flying over, and we could hear a Thrush Nightingale singing. We moved a bit further and managed to see a male Black Woodpecker, before moving to our breakfast spot in an amazing area of forest near Halleskögen. En route we saw a female Capercaillie sitting on a forest track and lots of white-flowered Labrador Tea Plant growing in damper woods. Red-backed Shrike and Wood Warbler were seen, plus a vocal Icterine Warbler that kept mimicking the squeak of Woodcock, together with Crossbill and Swallow. Cuckoos were calling all around and we found White-faced Darter, Four-spotted Chaser and Downy Emerald dragonflies. Straight after breakfast we stopped by an old farm and saw Wryneck, though he preferred to call while hidden so was difficult to see among the foliage.

We walked down another forest track where everyone saw a female Ural Owl sitting on her nest in a natural crack in an Aspen tree. We failed to see Three-toed Woodpecker, but the butterflies were great, with us all enjoying great views of Northern Chequered Skipper and Northern Wall Brown.

Next, we headed to the Färna Ekopark, parked and crept quietly into the forest to see if we could find the male Capercaillie that frequented this area. We could hear the distinctive wheezing and popping song of a male which was initially hidden behind some thick foliage. We then quickly found that this was a 'rogue' bird and one that had no fear of humans as it steadily advanced towards us, displaying as it came. Daniel advised us to take care and keep a sensible distance from its very sturdy beak and robust claws. The Capercaillie surged towards us several times, causing a mass retreat, but being kept at bay by Daniel's tripod. When we were safely in the minibuses he continued to attack his reflection in the side of the van which sounded like someone was hitting the van with a hammer. We then drove off leaving this testosterone-fuelled bird to continue his lonely vigil. This was an amazing experience for us all and a magnificent bird to see so closely.

Our lunch break was on some picnic benches on a woodland track where we saw Bullfinch and yet more Pied Flycatchers. We also saw Swallowtail, Camberwell Beauty and Hairy Dragonfly here. After lunch we had a long drive north, especially as we had an hour's detour to try again for Great Grey Owl. We drove until 4.30 when we met Bertil, our local guide, then we set off down a maze of forest tracks. After about 20 minutes we stopped to look at a Hawk-Owl perched atop a dead tree. Bertil then told us there was a nest not far away, so we headed there. As soon as we got out of the vans we saw the female Hawk-Owl standing guard with a single well-grown youngster in a nest box. The male bird flew in too, then he went and caught a vole and took it back to the hungry chick. At one point we had both adult Hawk Owls perched in the same tree, and for a short while the female perched really close, just long enough for photographs. This was on the edge of a large Sphagnum bog which was filled with interesting plants: Bog Rosemary, Cranberry, Cloudberry and Dwarf Birch, although most people preferred to keep watching the Hawk-Owls. Bertil then took us to another site where we watched a female Great Grey Owl on a nesting platform just a few metres away. Well worth the hour's detour, we all thought.

The day had been sunny throughout, as we drove for another hour to reach the Green Hotel near Tällberg, with its stunning views over Lake Siljan where we watched the sun set as we enjoyed an excellent meal. Lake Siljan is the sixth-largest lake in Sweden, occupying part of the Siljan ring, the largest meteorite impact crater in Europe, created 377 million years ago. There were Tree Sparrows nesting in the hotel and Fieldfares and Brown Hare on the hotel lawns.

Day 3

Friday 25th May

Särna-Fulufjället National Park - Funäsdalen

It was a later start today, which began with a comprehensive Swedish breakfast at 7am before we set off from our hotel shortly after 8am. Our first stop, after an hour, was for a leg stretch by a lake where we saw both Red-throated and Black-throated Divers. Then we continued to a second lake at Särna where we had our breakfast buns and a coffee. Here we saw Mergansers and Goldeneye plus our first Greenshank.

Our next stop was Fulufjället National Park and a walk up to Njupesjär, the highest waterfall in Sweden (93 metres high). The footpath was closed along the trail, but we only wanted to get to the waterfall site itself. On the way we had three incredibly obliging Siberian Jays but, unfortunately, one of the Gyrfalcons had been found dead in February so they had not nested here this season. We did see our first singing Bramblings though, plus Willow Tit and Dipper. And those photogenic Siberian Jays distracted us on the way back too.

Then it was back into our minibuses to head north but keeping alert for anything that might catch our attention. We stopped at various lakes seeing Teal and Goldeneye plus Whooper Swans and Arctic Terns. Greenshanks started to become a regular feature, along with more Bramblings. At one lake we saw a pair of fantastic Velvet Scoters. Soon afterwards, we started to see our first Reindeer and a magnificent, close Moose (also known as Eurasian Elk and a different subspecies from the American Moose) crossing the road, who paused to look at us once she was safely among the trees.

The weather had been amazing all day with good visibility and virtually no wind. For this reason, Daniel suggested that we visit the Great Snipe lek, despite it having been a long day with a lot of travelling. Needless to say, everyone was very keen to do this, so when we arrived at our next hotel where we were going to be staying for the next three nights, we quickly unpacked, had a delicious meal of Reindeer and then, about 9.30pm, headed to the lek site.

We arrived and saw a male Black Grouse perched in a small Birch. We walked up the path and he flew with three others that we hadn't previously seen. There were Cuckoos and Meadow Pipits, plus several roding Woodcock in the area. As we walked across the tundra we saw lots of Blue Heath in flower, though despite the name, it is purple. This is an incredibly rare plant in Britain that rarely flowers, but here we were treated to thousands of flowers. We arrived at the Great Snipe site and what a fantastic experience. Almost immediately, we could hear their strange popping sounds, a bit like a ping-pong ball bouncing but rapidly accelerating and accompanied by some fluty whistling noises that were most un-snipe-like. We watched as the birds began to display – stretching their necks and flicking their wings and tails. Initially the birds were hidden by low vegetation, but they gained confidence as it got darker and they performed in the open. We estimated there were at least 30 birds in total. Eventually we felt we'd seen enough of these amazing birds, and it was also getting rather chilly, so we headed back, arriving at the hotel close to midnight.

Day 4

Saturday 26th May

Flatruet high plateau - Storsjön Delta

Although we'd had a late night, we had plenty we wanted to do today so we set off at 8.15am for the higher tundra. We stopped at a viewpoint where Wryneck, Cuckoo, Redstart, Whinchat, Wheatear and Wood Sandpipers were all singing.

Continuing our journey, we passed several Reindeer and parked next to the sole building on the high plateau at Flatruet, right next to where a pair of Long-tailed Skuas were sitting. We set off on a big circular walk across the tundra where we saw many Lapland Buntings, Golden Plover, Ruff, Dunlin and Redshank. Also, more Long-tailed Skuas were sitting on top of rises, as were Cranes, but more distant. We spotted a single Golden Eagle soaring majestically over the mountains which everyone had great scope views of. The tundra was dotted with the tiny pink flowers of Trailing Azalea, and deeper purple flowers of Blue Heath plus Cloudberry in the drier areas. We found three Red-necked Phalaropes on a rushy lake, but they kept resolutely in the middle of the water, thwarting attempts at photographing them. We returned and had lunch by the vehicles then headed on northwards, spotting a fantastic Rough-legged Buzzard en route. After another 30 kilometres we reached a beautiful small lake in the valley, where we watched four pairs of Slavonian Grebes including three on nests, taking it in turns to sit on the eggs and nest build. We even saw two pairs mating on their floating nest platform, even though they seemed to be incubating. On the lake we saw Long-tailed Ducks, Red-throated Divers and

seven Common Scoters. There were lots of noisy Black-headed Gulls, plus two noisy Little Gulls flew in then promptly flew off. Five male Ruff also flew in and did a bit of sparring, but they were quite difficult to see in the long grass. Later we drove to the Storsjön delta where we saw dozens of Little Gulls, Osprey, nesting Red-throated Divers and another pair of Slavonian Grebes. We then headed back up across the tundra where we failed to find Dotterel, but we did see more Long-tailed Skuas, Whimbrel and a distant Willow Grouse. We then headed back to the hotel arriving about 7pm. Around the hotel we found a few interesting flowers: Alpine and Yellow Bartsia, plus Intermediate Sundew.

After dinner four people opted to try the Great Snipe lek again. The birds were active a little earlier in the windless conditions, but it was pretty much the same level of activity as the previous night. We did not see any Black Grouse, but we could hear them bubbling and hissing at their lek somewhere nearby. A Short-eared Owl also put in a couple of appearances over the Great Snipe lek but didn't seem to worry them.

Day 5

Sunday 27th May

Funäsdalen- Flatruet high plateau

We awoke to yet another cloudless blue sky and the hotel owner told us that Swedish farmers were complaining because there had been no rain since 28th April. Our first stop was the local lake where we managed to see a distant Beaver swimming along. We also had both Velvet and Common Scoters plus three Black-throated Divers on the lake. Daniel had checked the bird reports and so far, nobody had reported any Bluethroats yet from Lapland. So, we weren't optimistic when Daniel took us to a river valley with willow scrub where he knew Bluethroats bred. Immediately we found one singing male plus several more in this area, along with several Grey-headed Wagtails and a Whinchat. Snipes were chipping, and two Cranes flew over trumpeting. After a coffee we set off back but stopped off at a roadside verge where we saw two rare Violet Copper butterflies which posed for photographs. Then we headed back to the Great Snipe area where we walked up the mountain beyond the lek site. Here we saw several more male Bluethroats including some showy individuals. We also managed to see Redpolls, Rough-legged Buzzard and a male Ring Ouzel. Cuckoos were very vocal though were typically elusive. A lake by our lunch spot held two Long-tailed Ducks and there were several Dewy Ringlets flying, which eventually settled for photographs. We then headed back for a siesta as we had a late night ahead.

After dinner we headed back up to Flatruet high plateau to look for Dotterel. But en route Daniel said he had a surprise for us. We parked the minibuses and walked several hundred metres into a forest where we saw an old Black Woodpecker hole in an Aspen tree. He gently stroked the trunk with a stick and up popped a female Tengmalm's Owl who glowered at us from the nest hole. We then headed up to the plateau, stopping to photograph a Golden Plover and flushing a Willow Grouse by the roadside. We searched the tundra habitat but could not see any Dotterel, but we did see Long-tailed Skuas, Dunlin and Ringed Plover. We parked at the summit and went for a stroll and spotted two Dotterel some distance away, just as the sun was setting. On the way back we spotted several Woodcock roding, and arrived back about midnight.

Day 6

Monday 28th May

Funäsdalen-Nipfjället - Älvdalen

It was yet another day of cloudless blue skies and today we were heading back down south. Our first stop was some old spruce forest just a few miles from our hotel. We did not see any Three-toed Woodpeckers, but we had stunning views of four Siberian Jays plus a Willow Tit. One Siberian Jay even fed out of Heather's hand, which was a great birthday present for her. There were also lots of Pearl-bordered Fritillaries on the wing. We continued south to a site where Daniel had been told held nesting Rough-legged Buzzards. We weren't sure where to look as much of the crags were obscured by Birch trees. But we soon spotted a Rough-legged Buzzard flying in, which gave away the nest location. We moved to where we could see the other bird presumably incubating.

Another coffee stop, by a river, produced two Mergansers, Dipper, Icterine Warbler and much evidence of Beavers in the shape of gnawed, felled trees on the river bank.

A couple of hours driving south took us to Nipfjället near Idre where we stopped for lunch and our afternoon walk. Nipfjället-Städjan Nature Reserve is the most south-easterly of nine reserves straddling the Swedish-Norwegian border in a 2000km² protected area, known as Gränslandet. We walked across this beautiful area looking for Dotterel and Ptarmigan and before too long, a single male Dotterel was seen, and the agreed signal of crossed arms brought everyone together to see the bird. As before, we moved away from where we assumed it would have its nest, so it could get back onto the eggs as soon as possible. A little further on there was a single Golden Plover then eventually we found the first of five Ptarmigan. They seemed oblivious to people, but they flushed when a herd of Reindeer stampeded close by. We then headed down the hill for a lakeside coffee stop, where we saw Black-throated Diver, Cormorant, Common Sandpipers and Arctic Terns. We also watched a Holly Blue laying eggs on the unusual foodplant Bog Bilberry, which incidentally, is also the larval foodplant of Pearl-bordered Fritillaries in Scandinavia.

We continued on, finally arriving at our hotel in Älvdalen around 6.30pm and got ourselves ready for the meal and to complete our lists.

Day 7

Tuesday 29th May

Älvdalen -Sätra Brunn

We were packed and on the road bright and early on a beautiful sunny morning, heading south towards Orsa where we stopped at a lake with a short boardwalk and low viewing platform. Here we saw Garganey and displaying Snipe plus several freshly-emerged Geranium Argus butterflies. We then drove a short distance where we saw three Rosefinches including a singing, pink male who posed beautifully. Then we had an hour's drive south to meet our next local guide Staffan who took us to some ancient Spruce forest that he had managed to save from being felled. Here we again failed to see Three-toed Woodpecker, but we did hear Grey-headed Woodpecker. We also saw Honey Buzzard here and Moorland Clouded Yellow and Northern Chequered Skippers. We then drove some distance to another nature reserve where a pair of Ural Owls were guarding their nest box. The female sat in a tree and bill-snapped at us at stunning close range, but the male kept watch at a greater distance. We then left the pair in peace and drove to a large quarry next to the factory where they make all the rusty-brown paint that covers almost every house in Sweden. After much searching we eventually found

three Eagle-Owl chicks which were large and capable of flying, but still quite downy. A Black Redstart sang at this site too. We tried in vain for Ortolan Bunting but we did see a pair of Red-backed Shrikes as a consolation prize.

We then returned to Sättra Brunn Hotel and, after another excellent meal, we headed out with Daniel's assistant Max. We tried again for Great Grey Owl, but nothing showed apart from Whinchats and Woodcock. We then drove to a wetland area where we had excellent close views of about six Beavers, including one at very close quarters, sitting on the bank. Thrush Nightingales, Sedge and Grasshopper Warblers provided the natural soundtrack, although a barn dance about half a mile away rather marred the ambience.

Day 8

Wednesday 30th May

Sättra Brunn-Fläcksjön-Frövisjön- Västerås

The day started well with us all seeing a Hawfinch in the hotel car park. Then we had an attempt to see Thrush Nightingales fairly close to the hotel but singularly failed to catch a glimpse of several that were singing. We did however hear and see a River Warbler, plus Sedge Warblers, Rosefinch and two Honey Buzzards. We then drove down a long track to view Lake Fläcksjön with loads of flowers and butterflies including several new ones: Purple-edged Copper, Small Copper, Pearly Heaths and Essex and Large Skippers. The flowers included yet more rare British species like Spreading Bellflower and Maiden Pink. We saw lots of Black Terns and drumming Snipe and soon spotted a White-tailed Eagle which was perched but flew across the lake. But the greatest excitement was when we spotted a Black Stork flying over, which Daniel had not seen in his home county before. We had another stop at another lake where we saw another White-tailed Eagle, plus Cranes, nesting Whooper Swan and several dragonflies such as Black-tailed Skimmer and Northern Damselfly. Finally, we drove to yet another lake in the Black Water valley (Frövisjön near Skultuna) where we added several new common species to the trip list. Most exciting were about 50 Little Gulls among the Black-headed, which occasionally came close enough for photographs. Some white-headed Long-tailed Tits were popular, as were the butterflies and dragonflies, including Azure, Irish and Variable Damselfly, plus the butterflies Green-underside Blue and Heath Fritillary.

We enjoyed our last lunch and we were back on our way to Västerås airport for our 3:20pm flight back to the UK where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

What an absolutely wonderful week it had been: stunning views of so many special birds and mammals; landscapes and vistas that truly took one's breath away; great company; and marvellous food and accommodation. Thanks to Daniel for being a wonderful guide, and thanks to the group for being such a sharp-eyed and wonderful group of people to be with.

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=common but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>		2						
2	Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>			4					
3	Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>						5		
4	Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>			1	1	1			
5	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	20	20					10	✓
6	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		4					5	10
7	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>							2	
8	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	2	6	4	3		8		2
9	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		2						10
10	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>				2				
11	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	5	5			5	1	5	20
12	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		2						5
13	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>							1	2
14	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			6		3		3	5
15	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>								2
16	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		3	4	12	4		4	10
17	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>			2		4	2		
18	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				7	2	2		
19	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	2	2	10	10	4	2	2	6
20	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>				4	2			
21	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			3			2		
22	Red-throated Diver (Loon)	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			4	4		3		
23	Black-throated Diver (Loon)	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		1	4		3	2	1	
24	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		4						10
25	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				10				4
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1							2
27	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>						1		
28	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		1	1	1	1			
29	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>							1	2
30	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>								2
31	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1						2	2
32	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					3			1
33	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	10					4	4
34	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>				1	1	2		
35	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				1				
36	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2	2	2	1	2	2	
37	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		7						✓
38	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		20	10	10	2		30	10
39	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>								1
40	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	10	10		2			✓	✓
41	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				20	4	1		
42	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				2	3			
43	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>					2	1		
44	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	10		4		5		2	
45	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>			30	30				

	Common name	Scientific name	May							29	30
			23	24	25	26	27	28			
46	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	1		10	4		2	10	
47	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			1	1					
48	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				3					
49	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				10	2		2		
50	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			10	10	2	1	2		
51	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1	2	2	2					
52	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				20	1	1	2		
53	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			2	2	1	4	2		
54	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				5					
55	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				8			1		
56	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				3					
57	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	20	20	20	40	10	1	✓	✓	
58	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>				60				50	
59	Common (Mew) Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	2	20	20	30	1	1	✓	10	
60	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		4					3		
61	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2	20	2				10	20	
62	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			4	20	1	2			
63	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	2	2						20	
64	Long-tailed Skua (Jaeger)	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>				8					
65	Common (Feral) Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>							✓		
66	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	30	30	2	5	4	4	10	10	
67	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		3	4	4	5	2	2	1	
68	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>		1					2		
69	Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>		1							
70	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>		3							
71	Boreal (Tengmalm's) Owl	<i>Aegeolius funereus</i>					1				
72	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	1								
73	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>				1					
74	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>							3		
75	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
76	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		1		1			1		
77	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	5	5	1					1	
78	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus minor</i>	1						1		
79	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		1							
80	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1							
81	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>							H		
82	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		1					2		
83	Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>			3			4			
84	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2	1			2		1	
85	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	10	10	10		2	✓	✓	✓	
86	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
87	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	10	4	✓	✓	✓	
88	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		5	2	2	2	2	2		
89	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	2							2	
90	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>			1			1			
91	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		1					1		
92	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		2							
93	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		5	4			1	1	2	
94	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	2	2	2				1	4	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
95	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>							1	2
96	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>							1	
97	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				2		2		20
98	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	30	20	✓	✓	✓
99	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		2	5	10		4	4	40
100	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	2	20	20	10	40	40	40	20
101	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		2	2		2	1	2	1
102	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	1	1					1	
103	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>							3	10
104	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>								2
105	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>		2	1			1		
106	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	1						1	1
107	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>								1
108	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	2	2	1					6
109	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	2	4	2		1	1	4	10
110	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>						1	1	
111	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	1	2	1				2	10
112	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			4				2	
113	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		2	1		1	1	4	4
114	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		2	1					4
115	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
116	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓				4	20
117	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>					1			
118	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
119	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		4	3	2	8	2	5	4
120	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	5	4	4	1	1	1	3	10
121	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2	10	3	2		2	4	4
122	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	2	4	2		1		2	4
123	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>					10			
124	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		1					2	5
125	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1		1		2	1	1
126	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>							1	
127	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	4
128	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1	1	5		8	3	
129	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2	2					2	4
130	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	2	20	12	10	4	10	10	10
131	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			1			1		
132	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>						1	✓	
133	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		2	20				2	10
134	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		1			1		1	1
135	Western Yellow Wagtail (Grey head)	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergii</i>				1	12			1
136	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			2					
137	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	2	20	20	10	10	6	✓	✓
138	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		10	4			10	4	
139	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			5	30	30	10		
140	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	1						1	1
141	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	5	10	10		1	1	10	10
142	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			10	6	10	10		
143	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	5		2			2	4	10

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
144	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	2	6	10	10	10	10	8	4
145	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		4						10
146	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	1			2	10	1		
147	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	1						3	1
148	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		1						
149	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		2				1	1	1
150	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1	2	1		1	1	2	2
151	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				4	10	4		1
152	Lapland Bunting (Longspur)	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>				10				

Mammals

1	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	2		2				2	2
2	Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>		2		1	1	1		
3	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	5	4	1					
4	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		1			1			
5	Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>			7	30	20	10		
6	Eurasian Elk or Moose	<i>Alces alces alces</i>			1					
7	Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>					1		6	
8	Grey-sided Vole	<i>Microtus rufocanus</i>					1			

Amphibians

1	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>				1		1		
2	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		1						
3	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>		1					1	

Butterflies

1	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓				6	✓	✓
2	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		✓					✓	10
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>					1	✓	✓	
4	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>						2		
5	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>							1	1
6	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	1	10					✓	2
7	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>		10			1	1	✓	
8	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		2				1	✓	
9	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		4						
10	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		2				4	10	2
11	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		2						
12	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>								
13	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	1							
14	Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>		1						
15	Northern Wall	<i>Lasiommata petropolitana</i>		2					2	
16	Northern Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus silvicolus</i>		2					5	
17	Dewy Ringlet	<i>Erebia pandrose</i>					20			
18	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>						20	10	
19	Violet Copper	<i>Lycaena helle</i>					2			
20	Moorland Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias palaeno</i>							1	
21	Geranium Argus	<i>Aricia eumedon</i>							10	1
22	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>							1	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
23	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>								10
24	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>								4
25	Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>								1
26	Purple-edged Copper	<i>Lycaena hippothoe</i>								1
27	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>								10
28	Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>								10

Dragonflies

1	White-Faced Darter	<i>Leucorrhinia dubia</i>		✓						
2	Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>		✓				2	2	
3	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>		10						10
4	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>		1						
5	Northern Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion hastulatum</i>		1						10
6	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>				1				10
7	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>								✓
8	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>								✓
9	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>								4

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Tengmalm's Owl