

# Sweden's Upland Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report

22 - 29 May 2019



Great Grey Owl



Siberian Jay



Great Snipe



Common Crane

Report by Richard Lansdown  
Images courtesy of Peter Seddon



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Tour participants: Richard Lansdown (Leader) and Daniel Green (Local leader) with 16 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

This tour could be said to have been characterised by extremes, from the extreme heat of the day of our arrival, to the cold of the high plateau at -1° with biting winds, as well as the wooded and flower-rich lowlands compared to the uplands where few flowers were open and most plants were dwarfed and low-growing among the remnant banks of snow. It could also be characterised by the rich wildlife, our remarkable luck with sightings and the wonderful home-made food. However, more than anything the tour was made remarkable by the calm, competence and good humour of our local leader, Daniel.

## Day 1

### Wednesday 22nd May

Most of us flew from Stansted Airport, but because of Ryanair's lack of a seating area pre-flight, we had no opportunity to meet up except by scrutinising people's baggage tags and as a result we did not formally meet until our arrival at Västerås Airport, where after a surprisingly long time passing through passport control, we emerged blinking in the heat to meet Daniel and two of the group who had arrived separately. Daniel whisked us off, initially to a garden where he keeps feeders topped-up where we saw a few birds such as Tree Sparrows and Great Spotted Woodpecker, as well as the first of many Red Squirrels. After a brief introduction by Daniel, we headed to our first hotel at Skultuna, where we had an early luxurious meal of meatballs and rice on the balcony, shaded from the bright, hot sun (which we were subsequently to remember with fondness) by parasols, while a Fieldfare sang in a nearby tree.

After dinner, we headed a short distance to an area of managed Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) where we started to drive slowly along an unmade road beside a large clear-felled area where the foresters had retained scattered larger live trees and some dead trees which had snapped off at varying heights above the ground. In the lead car, Daniel suddenly pulled over to the side of the road, got out and put his telescope onto a Great Grey Owl sitting on a stump and to most of us appearing to be an extension of the stump. We had excellent views of the bird which simply sat on its stump until a Kestrel began to mob it, when it flew and sat on the ground below a fallen tree. After a while we moved on along the track until, spotting someone with binoculars watching something on the edge of an open valley with pasture and scattered willows, we stopped again to see a second Great Grey Owl sitting in a willow tree. This bird soon flew out and hunted over the long grass, flying low and hovering before plunging into the grass, only 50 m or so from the road and giving us unforgettable views. Whilst watching the owl, we were treated to the sight and sound of Woodcock roding overhead.

## Day 2

### Thursday 23rd May

We started early this morning, to try to see some of the forest birds while they were still active, so we left the hotel at six, taking breakfast and lunch with us. Our first stop was on the edge of a clearing in dense Scots Pine and Norway Spruce forest, where there was a small stand of Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremula*) in which Daniel showed us a Black Woodpecker nest hole. A Redwing was singing in the trees behind the aspens and while we were watching a pair of Common Cranes took off, calling loudly, from the clearing but it appeared that the woodpeckers had fledged and so we moved on. Our next stop was on the edge of a large lake, where we were to

have breakfast. As we parked, a Beaver swam out into the lake and dived with a loud and spectacular splash and it started to rain. We ate our breakfast in the dry under the shelter of a couple of large Norway Spruces, admiring the enormous wood ant nests, some head-high, as well as the rich woodland ground flora rich in ferns, as well as extensive stands of Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*) which were just coming into flower and ericaceous dwarf shrubs such as Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and Cowberry (*V. vitis-idaea*) highlighting the acid nature of the soils and echoed by the plants fringing the lake; Bog Arum (*Calla palustris*), Bottle-sedge (*Carex rostrata*), Bladder-sedge (*C. vesicaria*), Water Horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) and Bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), all typical of nutrient-poor and acid water bodies and very much the theme of wetlands throughout our tour.

The rain had eased a little by the time we finished our breakfast and so Daniel played the call of Pygmy Owl in the hope of convincing one to show. Sadly, there was no response from the owl, but we gathered a substantial flock of passerines all scolding loudly, including Coal and Crested Tits, Spotted and Pied flycatchers, Chaffinch and Nuthatch, the last with a nest beside the road near the cars. We then took a short walk through the forest to the Farna Ecopark an area of forest based around some mature aspens but rich in plants, including very extensive Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*), Water Avens (*Geum rivale*), Oak Fern (*Gymnocarpium dryopteris*), Beech Fern (*Phegopteris connectilis*), Wild Strawberries (*Fragaria vesca*) and a beautiful stand of Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) on a large boulder. We heard but did not see Black Woodpeckers and a Great-spotted Woodpecker flew into a Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) above our heads, while Garden, Willow and Wood Warblers sang and a Tree Pipit performed its parachute display flight in an area of trees drowned by Beavers. We then headed down to the Black River for lunch which we ate at a bridge surrounded by marshes and scrub. While we were laying out the food, Barry took a small group along the track and showed them a Thrush Nightingale which was singing. While we ate, we watched Goosanders on the river, Marsh Harrier hunting over the marsh and a Snipe drumming overhead, while Garden, Reed and Sedge warblers sang.

After lunch we headed off to meet the Ural Owl ringing team. The first two nest boxes that we checked had no owls in, although one did have abandoned eggs. However, the third box was very different; as the ringers approached the box, the female owl flew into nearby spruce trees. The ringers donned protective gear, the one who would climb the ladder wearing a keystone cop-style crash helmet and his colleague carrying a foam-rubber protected banner to ward off attack. In the event, although the female stayed very close and often in clear view, calling and bill-clicking, she didn't attack. Two chicks were ringed, giving us a chance to admire them and then we left to allow the female to return to her chicks. As we were leaving, we heard another Black Woodpecker, so we spent a while in the area where the call came from, but again failed to see it. We then headed to our accommodation, the Green Hotel, in Tällberg with wonderful views over the lake where we had a wonderful dinner of duck à l'orange followed by panna cotta.

## Day 3

Friday 24th May

We left later this morning, after a rich and diverse breakfast from which we also made up sandwiches for lunch. A short way down the road, we passed a sorry bundle of feathers on the road and stopping, found it to be a beautiful female Capercaillie which was still warm and had clearly been hit by a car only minutes before we arrived. Daniel put it in the car to take home to have it stuffed and it accompanied us for the rest of the tour, being frozen that night at the Skarvruets Lodge.

In the middle of the day, we stopped at a site within Fulufjället National Park with a boardwalk crossing a bog full of Bog Rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*) leading to a spectacular waterfall. On the way to the waterfall we heard a Three-toed Woodpecker drumming but despite our best efforts, we couldn't see it. A little further on a few straggling members of the group found a pair of Bramblings feeding alongside the path and while we were watching them, two Siberian Jays swooped down to demand food from us; coincidentally Daniel "happened" to have a left-over sandwich in his pocket. While Daniel and others were feeding the jays, some of us sent on to tell the others who had already reached the waterfall about the jays, unsuccessfully trying to find a singing Ring Ouzel on the slopes above, on the way. At the waterfall we found a good flock of beautiful summer plumage Bramblings, as well as Grey and Ashy-headed Wagtails, Dippers and Common Sandpipers. We then headed up the slope for coffee and then back to the car park where we had lunch.

After lunch we continued north and throughout the drive, before and after lunch, we stopped occasionally to watch Common Crossbills, Elk, one lake with a range of wildfowl, including Goldeneye, Teal, Tufted Duck and Wigeon, a section of river with 12 Velvet Scoter and three Whooper Swans and a female Merlin. We also stopped to photograph reindeer, while Ashy-headed Wagtails fed around their feet. One of the most notable features of the drive was the change from mixed deciduous and quite heavily managed coniferous woodland, to woodland composed almost entirely of Norway Spruce, mainly with very short branches which Daniel explained was due to the cold which inclines the trees to reduce lateral growth.

We reached the Skarvruets Lodge which was to be our home for the next three nights and after a delicious dinner of Elk meatballs (larger than the meatballs on our first night), we headed out to witness a truly remarkable event - the lek of Great Snipe. On the way, those in the second car spotted a Beaver feeding on the road verge, but by the time we were able to call the first car back, the Beaver has disappeared into the water. As we parked the cars in a car park near the tree line, we could hear the distinctive bubbling and whooshing calls of lekking Black Grouse and as we headed uphill, we flushed four males from the lek. We walked on, finding a superb male Black Grouse sitting in a small birch tree and a Short-eared Owl on a large stone accompanied by the incessant calling of Cuckoos. After a spell of walking through the bog, Daniel stopped us and immediately we heard the strange wheezing and popping calls of the Snipe. We then saw one running through the grass, then another and then two began fighting, leaping up down in the long grass. We then heard another bird behind us and realised that we were within the lek, but the birds seemed completely unaffected by us. Eventually there were about twelve birds, both those displaying and others which appeared to be visiting, probably females, and as it got darker they came more out into the open giving excellent views. While we were watching the lek a Willow Grouse flew past, noisily calling and Mick spotted a probable Hen Harrier which the rest of us missed. We left the birds to their lek and walked back down to the car in reasonable light, getting back to the hotel after midnight.

## Day 4

Saturday 25th May

After a delicious breakfast of homemade bread, porridge and savoury food including cheeses, sausages and other cold meats we donned warm clothing for our first day on the high plateau called Flatruet. We drove to the end of the town of Tännålen, then up through spruce woodland to the point where the woodland thinned to reveal bog and open tundra, spotting Willow Grouse and Common Cranes on the way. When we reached the level ground, we drove very slowly scanning the road margins where Dunlin, Golden Plovers, Ringed Plovers,

Wheatears and a Long-tailed Skua were feeding, while a female Bluethroat and a sleeping Common Snipe were seen in a scrubby area.

On the flatter part of the plateau, we stopped near a group of buildings and parked the cars, drinking a quick coffee while watching Wood Sandpipers displaying, and Barry spotted a Lapland Bunting. We then walked in a wide loop out over the tundra, taking in some boggy ground and some of the higher drier areas. The vegetation here was dominated by dwarfed trees and woody shrubs on the drier ground, including alpine bearberry (*Arctostaphylos alpinus*), dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), trailing azalea (*Loiseleuria procumbens*), dwarf willow (*Salix herbacea*) and net-leaved willow (*S. reticulata*), with grasses and sedges in wet areas. First, Daniel spotted a reeve which walked away from us through the grasses and then a Norwegian Lemming (note that this was the first time that we had seen Daniel surprised) a striking orange and black rodent walking across open ground, and a species that Daniel had not seen for many years. We then watched three Long-tailed Skuas showing off their aerobatic prowess, eventually landing nearby and on our return toward the cars saw a distant Red-necked Phalarope and had a brief sighting of a singing Lapland Bunting.

After a delicious lunch of salads provided by the hotel, we drove on along the road and then slowly back, mainly watching birds from the cars. We saw a wide range of birds, including Common Crane, Goldeneye, Goosander, a flock of six Red-necked Phalaropes on a small lake, Ruff, Wigeon and more Willow Grouse. Then as we were driving over the crest over the slope leading down from the plateau, Daniel jumped out of the car because he had spotted a Buff-breasted Sandpiper (note the second time that we had seen Daniel surprised), an American vagrant which is rarely seen in Sweden and had never been seen in this area before. After admiring the sandpiper (and informing local birders about it) we drove down to the first valley, where we watched a stunning singing male Red-spotted Bluethroat, before heading back to the hotel, seeing Willow Grouse, Woodcock and both male and female Black Grouse alongside the road on the way. We had a pleasant and excellent meal but didn't go on any more excursions that evening.

## Day 5

## Sunday 26th May

This morning we rose at a normal time and drove over the Flatruet Plateau to the next valley to visit a series of lakes, but before doing so we headed to a woodland track in the outskirts of Tännålen where we walked for a while before encountering a tit flock, with Blue, Great and Willow Tits accompanied by three Siberian Jays. Once over the plateau (where the Buff-breasted Sandpiper was still present and we very briefly saw a pair of Dotterel, as well as a Marsh Harrier - which Daniel had never before seen on the plateau - third time that Daniel was surprised) we paused briefly to admire a large flock of feeding Bramblings, all in summer plumage while a Greenshank and Wood Sandpiper fed in a small pool beside the road. We then drove on to a large lake called Storsjöll, where we watched Little Gulls feeding over the water where a pair of Red-throated Divers were nesting, Greenshanks were displaying over the marsh and Ruffs feeding in shallow water, while a male Pied Flycatcher visited a nestbox just in front of us.

We then moved on to a second area on the lake where there was a small pond which supported nesting Slavonian Grebes which we could approach to within only a few metres, as well as a colony of Black-headed Gulls and displaying Wood Sandpipers. We ate our lunch beside this pond and then went for a walk in a loop around a peninsula extending into the lake. We saw a large number of birds, many of which Daniel told us, had probably moved down from upland areas due to the cold, including Common Scoter, Cuckoo, Goldeneye,

Lesser Whitethroat, more Slavonian Grebes, Spotted Flycatcher, Tufted Duck and Wood Sandpiper. We also found tufts of Garden Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*) emerging, as well as extensive stands of Oxlips (*Primula elatior*) but few plants were growing or flowering. Before heading back over the plateau, we visited a clearing surrounded by houses which has held Hawk Owls in the past, but not that day, however we did see Redstart and Spotted Flycatchers and just after we entered the clearing, a female Elk accompanied by a young calf ran across the far end. We then stopped to admire an outdoor museum of Saami life, where houses and other buildings had been brought from other parts of Sweden and installed in the museum.

We then headed back to the plateau where the lake which had held the Goosander on the previous day now held a pair of summer plumage Long-tailed Ducks, as well as four Red-necked Phalaropes, the Buff-breasted Sandpiper was still there with more Dunlins, Golden and Ringed Plovers. Some of us decided to go out again after dinner (and saunas for some) to see whether the Dotterel had returned (a few relaxed at the hotel). We therefore drove back up to the plateau but there was no sign of the Dotterel. We did have wonderful views of Mountain Hares, Black Grouse, Common Cranes, Peregrine (which Daniel had never before seen on the plateau - fourth time he was surprised) Willow Grouse and Woodcock, including one bird which walked half-way across the road in front of us before flying low into bushes.

## Day 6

Monday 27th May

In the morning we awoke to a fine dusting of snow and it continued to snow until we dropped to lower altitude, where it turned to rain. We packed our bags, ate breakfast and left the wonderful hotel with its exceptional food, with some people already planning to return. Our first stop on our return journey southward and downhill, was the lake on the edge of Tänn dalen, where we saw Ashy-headed Wagtail, Black-throated Diver, Common Scoter, Goldeneye, Red-breasted Merganser, Spotted Flycatcher, Teal, Velvet Scoter and Wood Sandpiper. We then headed to a nearby cliff where there was a Rough-legged Buzzard nest. We could see spatters of droppings both around the nest and in paces on the cliff which told us that the nest was occupied, but the drizzle made it unlikely that the birds would fly. However, after a while someone spotted the head of the sitting bird when it turned around. Everyone scrutinised the nest, taking turns with the telescopes until we realised that a lump that we could see was actually the back of the bird's head and all could just make it out. While we watched the nest, a Chiffchaff sang in the trees in front of us and a Nuthatch fed in a nearby stand of willows.

We then continued to head south, back down the road that we had previously taken but turned off and drove along unmade roads for some time, slowing down when we passed gardens with feeders, until we eventually found an area where tens of birds were feeding, in particular spectacular northern Bullfinches larger and paler than our normal bullfinches, the males with a more orange breast, together with Bramblings, Greenfinches, Chaffinches and a Red Squirrel. Heading on through dense spruce woodland, we saw more Black Grouse beside the road. We had lunch in a shelter beside the car park so that we could eat out of the rain, then we headed up to the car park higher up the mountain. Our targets here were Rock Ptarmigan and Dotterel. We walked through sleet and strong wind which occasionally cleared to allow us good visibility for a few hundred metres before a Rock Ptarmigan was spotted standing on top of one of the rock sculptures in the sculpture park. Almost simultaneously, another two birds were seen walking on the hill slope. We moved on seeing good numbers of breeding plumage Golden Plovers, before a Dotterel was spotted but flew off down the slope and walked fairly rapidly out of site. Minutes later, one of us called out as a male Dotterel came off the nest in front of her. We

watched this bird from a safe distance until it returned to its nest, then we headed back to the cars and headed south again. This time on the way through the forest there was a stunning female Capercaillie beside the road.

On the way to our hotel we stopped for coffee beside the lake at Idre, where we saw Black-throated Diver and Tree Sparrows, as well as large numbers of Swifts, Swallows, House and Sand Martins feeding over the lake. As we left, Daniel asked whether we would like to see Taiga Bean Goose, we all said yes and so we drove through forest, passing a very confident female black grouse, then stopped and walked through woodland to the edge of a lake, where we could see two Taiga Bean Geese with Whooper Swans and large numbers of hirundines feeding. In the wood between the cars and the lake, Penny spotted the interesting False Morel fungus (*Gyromitra esculenta*) which, in spite of its scientific name suggesting that it is edible, is in fact toxic.

## Day 7

## Tuesday 28th May

We got up at the normal time and after a good breakfast, headed out as usual in convoy. Every day we had been scouring the tops of trees and broken branches around clearings in the hope of seeing Hawk Owl and today was no different, but it was a poor vole year and in spite of seeing good numbers of Kestrels suggesting that there were voles out there, we had seen nothing. However, we were soon to be leaving Hawk Owl habitat and this could be our last chance. We drove through more woodland and clearings until we reached a very large area of clear-fell, where Daniel turned off and headed up the hill. Suddenly silhouetted against the sky, we saw a blob at the top of a high, dead, bare spruce trunk. We quickly got our telescopes out and at last, there was a superb Hawk Owl. After a while it dropped to the ground and arose carrying a vole which it took to a stump, occasionally pecking at it. It then flew to another stump slightly further away from us and then moved again to the side branch of a still-green Scots Pine. Then to our surprise it dropped to another stump and Daniel exclaimed "there's it's nest!" (the fifth time Daniel was surprised!). Sure enough, it dropped off the vole to its mate who was sitting and flew off to hunt further away. We stayed, watching the (remarkable grumpy-looking) female on the nest, while Whinchats, Tree Pipits and a Mistle Thrush sang in the background, before heading back to the cars and continuing our journey south.

Our morning coffee spot was an elevated platform with superb views over muddy, cattle-poached margins to a lake. The muddy areas held Lapwings, Wood Sandpiper, Curlew, Mallard and Wigeon. Mute Swans and Black-throated Divers were nesting on the lake, while large numbers of Canada Geese with a single Barnacle Goose and flocks of Black-headed and Common Gulls stood on a stone spit extending into the lake. In the background we could hear Whitethroat and Ashy-headed Wagtail and a flock of approximately 20 Common Cranes came in to land. Then we heard a Common Rosefinch calling but couldn't see it before it flew away. Daniel then led us a few hundred metres further along the road, where we got out and walked up to the railway line where we heard and saw Common Rosefinch and Yellowhammer singing from the wires.

We then drove to Leksand, where we collected Stefan, a local birder. Stefan led us to a nearby forest and showed us a Grey-headed Woodpecker nest hole, but our wait was fruitless and we didn't see it. We then headed further into the forest where we came to an abandoned village just in time to shelter from a sudden torrential shower. We ate our lunch in the shelter of the village and then walked to a nearby wood, passing scattered Pyramidal Bugle (*Ajuga pyramidalis*) in the grass, then standing surrounded by singing Blackbird, Blackcap, Garden Warbler, the northern race of Long-tailed Tit with the pure white head, Pied Flycatcher, Redstart, Redwing and Wren. We heard Wryneck and Black Woodpecker calling but failed to see them. Just after we dropped Stefan again at his

car, a Hobby suddenly flew out over the car park hunting dragonflies, so we drove down to the margin of the lake and watched it hunting and perching briefly almost above our heads. As well as seeing a wide range of species including Coot and Great-crested Grebe new for the tour, we heard another Common Rosefinch. We then headed back to the hotel at Skultuna where we had stayed on the first night and Daniel left us to rest at home, so as to be fresh for the last day.

After dinner, Hakon (a colleague of Daniel) guided us back to see the Great Grey Owl where we had seen it on the first night, but this time further away, while we waited for it to get dark enough to go looking for Pygmy Owl. The area of clear-fell where the bird was hunting included undulating ground with many wetland plants in the hollows, including Bog-bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), Labrador tea-plant (*Ledum palustre*) and Short-anther Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum brachyacanthum*) in the hollows and the characteristic dwarf shrubs bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and cow-berry (*V. vitis-idaea*) on drier ground. As soon as it was dark enough, we headed into another area of forest and Stefan started to whistle the call of Pygmy Owl. However, all that we could see were a few Blackbirds singing from the tops of the trees and roding Woodcock making their curious grunting and squeaking calls.

We then moved a few hundred metres away and Stefan called again. Initially there was nothing and then very faintly, in the distance we heard a response from an area where there were no tracks. Walking slowly along the track near the cars, Stefan gradually coaxed the birds closer until eventually it stood looking irate on the very top of a tall spruce tree immediately above us. It continued to call until Stefan stopped and then we heard another call in the distance. As we left some of us saw “our” bird fly off in the direction of the genuine interloper. We were all tired as this point, but Hakon very kindly offered to take us back to Black River bridge where we had eaten lunch on the first day and we could not refuse. We arrived at the river to see a Beaver swimming slowly toward us, coming to within 20 m and then diving to swim under the bridge and emerge again the other side. At the same time, the Thrush Nightingale, Sedge Warbler and a Grasshopper Warbler were singing around us and a Long-eared Owl hunted over the marsh. The wind had dropped completely and broken cloud provided a beautiful sunset. It was a wonderful end to another excellent day.

## Day 8

## Wednesday 29th May

On our last day, we had the whole morning to continue birdwatching, so Daniel took us to a quaking aspen copse where almost every tree was perforated by the holes of Black Woodpeckers. Sadly, any Black Woodpeckers using the holes must have fledged, and again we failed to see one. We moved on, passing Common Cranes, Whooper Swans, Whinchats, Lapwings with recently hatched young and a Brown Hare in fields beside the road until we reached the area where Daniel has his summer house, where we walked for a short distance seeing a Marsh Tit and a pair of Great-spotted Woodpeckers carrying food for their young, as well as another Common Rosefinch, Reed Bunting and Blackcap, and hearing but not seeing an Icterine Warbler. We then sat and had coffee in Daniel’s garden, watching Nuthatch and Blue tits, as well as House and Tree Sparrows coming to his bird feeders. We then drove on, to a site where Black Terns were nesting and saw a Caspian Tern feeding over the lake. Then a Black Woodpecker called behind us, so we unsuccessfully spent some time trying to see it and also trying to spot an Icterine Warbler which was calling in the trees. We drove on and as we were passing another lake, a Hobby was feeding over a nearby marsh. When we stopped, we realised that there was also a Sea Eagle being mobbed by an Osprey and then a Marsh Harrier flew over the marshes.

We had lunch near another wooden platform overlooking a recently restored lake which was alive with birds, including Black-necked, Great-crested, Red-necked and Slavonian Grebe, Gadwall, Garganey, Pochard, Shoveler and large numbers of Greylag Geese. Our final stop was at the feeders that we visited on the first day. When we arrived, the Red Squirrel was there again with a Pheasant. We then made our initial farewells and were thanking Daniel for such an exceptional tour when to our delight the cry went up “there’s a Hawfinch on the feeder” and so there was!

Finally, we made our way to the airport, unpacked all our bags, said goodbye to those who were going on by train and to Daniel, then went in, checked our baggage and then did the final bird list before our flight back to Stansted where we said our last goodbyes and dispersed after a memorable week in Sweden’s uplands.

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European Elk



Ural Owl

## Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; h = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
2	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>							2	
3	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
4	Taiga Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>						2		
5	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>							✓	
6	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>								✓
8	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>								1
9	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>								✓
10	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>								✓
14	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>			12		12	14		
16	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>					8	2		
17	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>					2			
18	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		6		2	✓	✓		
20	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			1		✓	✓		
21	Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>			†		✓			
22	Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>		4	2	2	2			
23	Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>					3			
24	Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>		2	4	✓	✓			
25	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	h							✓
26	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>					2			
27	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		✓			2	3		
28	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>								2
29	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>							✓	✓
30	Slavonian (Horned) Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>					8			✓
31	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>								1
32	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>								
33	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓						2
34	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							1	2
35	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>								1
36	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		2	✓					
37	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			✓		✓		1	
38	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		2			✓			✓
39	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			✓					
40	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>								✓
41	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>						✓		
42	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓
43	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>							✓	✓
44	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓

	I = Introduced		May							
	Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
46	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
47	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				✓	✓			
48	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>					2	2		
49	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
50	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>			12					
51	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓		3	✓			
52	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			2	1	✓	✓		
53	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>					✓		✓	✓
54	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				✓	✓	✓		
55	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
56	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			✓					
57	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
58	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			✓	✓	✓			
59	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>				✓	✓			
60	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				8	✓			
61	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>				6	✓	✓		
62	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				6	4			
63	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>					25			✓
65	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				1				✓
67	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		✓	1	1				✓
68	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>								1
69	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓
70	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>				2	✓	✓		
71	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>								25
72	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>				5	✓			
73	Rock (Feral) Dove - I	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
74	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		✓				✓		✓
75	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	10	6	✓	✓
77	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>		3						
78	Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	2						1	
79	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>							2	
80	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>							1	
81	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>							1	
82	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>			1					
83	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
84	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							h	
85	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>			h					
86	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>		?						
87	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
88	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		h						h
89	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		h						h
90	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			1					
92	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>							✓	✓
93	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					1			

	I = Introduced		May							
	Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
94	Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>			4		3			
95	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
96	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
100	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>						3		
101	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		✓	✓			h		
102	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		✓						
103	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		✓						✓
104	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		h			3		✓	
105	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓			✓		✓
106	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
107	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			?					
108	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓						✓
109	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
110	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
112	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>							✓	
113	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>						✓	✓	
115	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		✓					✓	
116	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		h					h	
117	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓						
118	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>								h
119	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>							h	
120	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓					✓
121	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		✓						✓
122	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				✓	✓			
123	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		✓	✓					h
124	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		h	h					
125	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		h					✓	
126	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	✓	✓	h	✓	✓		h	✓
127	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
128	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>			h	✓				
129	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
130	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
131	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
132	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
133	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
134	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
135	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		h	✓			✓	h	h
136	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				2				
137	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		h					h	h
138	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
139	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓		✓			
140	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		1					✓	2
141	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		I = Introduced								
142	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			3					
143	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓						✓	✓
144	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓				✓		✓
145	Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
146	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓	✓					
147	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
148	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				✓	✓			
149	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	
150	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
151	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
152	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		✓						✓
153	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		h	h		✓	✓	✓	
154	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>							✓	✓
155	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
156	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>					✓			
157	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			2					
158	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓					✓
159	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
160	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓					✓	✓
161	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	h
162	Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>				2				

## Mammals (D - Dead)

1	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓						
2	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
3	Reindeer (feral)	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
4	European Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>		✓			✓			
5	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>								✓
6	Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
7	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		✓						
8	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓
9	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>								
10	Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		✓					✓	
11	Norwegian Lemming	<i>Lemmus lemmus</i>			1					
12	European Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>							D	



Long-tailed Skua



Ruff