

Sweden's Upland Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report

20th – 27th May 2022



Great Grey Owl



Juvenile Hawk Owl



Lapland Longspur



Hawk Owl

Tour report and images by Daniel Green



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Daniel Green (Leader) with six Naturetrek clients.

Summary

Our first trip to the Swedish Uplands after the pandemic. Despite a poor Owl year in the central parts of Sweden, the situation was clearly better further north and we got almost all the northern Owl species on this tour including amazing views of Great Grey Owls and several Northern Hawk Owls. Tengmalm's, Ural and Eagle Owls were all seen with chicks. Gyr Falcons were back breeding after several years of absence in the area. Great Snipes and Ruffs were displaying. Other upland birds included Long-tailed Skua and Lapland Bunting, although Phalaropes and Dotterels were delayed and not yet in this year. Woodpeckers were good, especially Three-toed and Black Woodpeckers, who seemed to be delayed in their breeding cycle, hence a bit easier to see. Rosefinches, Hawfinches, Thrush Nightingales and Red-backed Shrikes added to the lowland bird fauna, as did Black Terns and Little Gulls, Red-necked and Slavonian Grebes, Black-throated and Red-throated Divers. Good waders on the tour included Temminck's Stints, Curlew Sandpiper and Wood Sandpipers. Capercaillies - both male and female, both species of Ptarmigan and Black Grouse showed well. Impressive White-tailed Eagles, Montagu's Harrier, Rough-legged Buzzards and Merlin represented the raptors well together with the Gyrs.

Day 1

Friday 20th May

After a bit of a wait for customs control - very slow this morning, finally all the group is assembled and we drive just a tiny bit out to the island of Björnön, almost right next to the airport. The weather is not perfect with some wind and rain hanging in the air. Anyway we make a morning walk in the deciduous forest and get to see and hear Wood Warbler, Pied Flycatcher, Song Thrush, Great-spotted Woodpecker and that's about it.

We then make our way north and stop for lunch by a temporary wetland surrounded by farmed fields. It's quite productive though and the first birds that strike us are five tiny little Temminck's Stints. At surprisingly close range at first although when another vehicle drives by, because we are watching from the roadside, they all get flushed. Ruffs are also about and some males showing in nice plumages, even lekking a bit on the shoreline. About 200 Yellow Wagtails - of the *thunbergi* race - flit around - surely birds on their way north, and several Wood Sandpipers, some Greenshank and Green Sandpiper as well. Further out on the surface we find some Slavonian Grebes and a pair of lovely Red-necked Grebes, at one point even doing courtship display.

As we are about to leave a male Montagu's Harrier flies by.

Half an hour further north we drive roads that get worse and worse, but when three majestic White-tailed Eagles, two of them adults, soar very close we don't care about the road quality anymore. Apparently a Wild Boar carcass is what's been attracting them to the roadside. Soon we stand in for our first challenge spelled O.W.L.S. A guy with a ladder, a net and a crash helmet, meets up with us and we get to see when two Ural Owl chicks are collected from their nest box to be ringed. This is a local project going on since 1985 and we are invited as visitors to witness a part of the research. The female is sitting in a nearby tree and calling, offering quite good views and photographic opportunities. A Black Woodpecker is heard and seen briefly flying by.

We start to make our way towards the hotel but we have one more stop with Owl-focus. In a quarry we have breeding Eagle Owls and we locate the chick as well as an adult. The ringer Erik is experienced with Eagle Owl ringing and shows how to handle the bird, - at approximately five or six weeks old it's quite a large bird. It's amazing to see it so close and look into its glowing, orange eyes. A Common Redstart is singing and thirty or so Sand Martins fly around above us.

This concludes our first day and we arrive at our hotel in Skultuna for check-in and dinner.

Day 2

Saturday 21st May

We start just outside the village of Skultuna in a lush area near the village, where a Thrush Nightingale sings his heart out in a willow near a board walk. He doesn't really approach much but he sits in the same position for a long time and shows fairly well. Only a few minutes drive away we stop again where Black Woodpeckers are breeding. Since this is an early morning start we have brought a breakfast picnic. As we enjoy the hot coffee, tea and sandwiches the male and female Black Woodpeckers take turns to visit the nest and are seemingly not at all bothered by our presence. A Pied Flycatcher is singing and a Green Woodpecker calls too.

A proper forest walk in a nature reserve with old growth pine and spruce forest gives cracking views of Crested Tit but not the Three-toed Woodpecker we had hoped for. Well, there's more chances to come. We drive back and find a pair of Red-backed Shrikes and a close male Yellowhammer, before the clock announces it's time to start the transfer northwards. A nice lunch-stop by a lake breaks up the two hour drive. Up in the west of Dalarna we meet up with a local guide who take us to see a Great Grey Owl sitting on a nest and a juvenile Tengmalm's Owl looking out from a nest hole. Dinner and night at lovely Green Hotel in the picturesque village of Tällberg with Fieldfares on the lawn and an impressive view over Lake Siljan.

Day 3

Sunday 22nd May

We enjoy a wonderful hotel breakfast at Green Hotel and head out on the road on this second transfer day northbound. A Lesser Whitethroat is skulking in some bushes next to the hotel exit. After a little more than an hour drive we stop by a lake, that is actually a river, to just stretch our backs a bit. A handsome Black-throated Diver flies by rather close. Kestrel and Goosander are also seen along the way.

At the next village, Särna, we make a proper coffee and sandwich stop by the lake, where an old wooden church stands. Red-throated Divers, Black-throated Divers, a pair of Common Scoter, Red-breasted Merganser, a Little Gull in summer plumage, some Yellow Wagtails and two Wood Sandpipers by the waters edge make us happy.

We enjoy the sunshine and the picturesque wooden church before we drive the last half hour to Fulufjället National Park. Here we begin the walk and soon encounter a male Three-toed Woodpecker. He shows really well and drums a lot. A pair of Brambling comes really close along the path, the male is really gorgeous. Three Grey Wagtails and a Common Sandpiper fly by beneath the majestic waterfall. The viewing platform and the board walk is being rebuilt, probably damaged by the ice and snow this winter so we cannot go as close as usual, but the view is great from the bridge and the ravine is a powerful place.

When we come up to the best viewpoint, a Siberian Jay appears to our surprise, because this is higher up than they normally are. But they probably have learned that the barbecue place here can be a good place to forage. We enjoy the rest and a nice cup of coffee while we scan the ravine for raptors and Ring Ouzel, but nothing appears.

As we start to walk back towards the carpark, a loud noise is heard. We stop and listen - is it just some kids approaching? But then we hear it again. No, it must be a raptor. The repeating and piercing sound of a falcon is clearly heard across the ravine. Let's all look for the bird. Yes, a big figure on a rock stands out on the skyline of the ravine, it's a Gyr Falcon, and then a second bird sits next to it on the ground. They are screaming repeatedly and after a bit one of them flies away with prey in its talons. We realise it must have been the male handing over a prey item to the female. The male then stays on his rock for a long time and we can stop several times along the way back to the visitor centre and get even better views. The Siberian Jays - two this time - reappear and offer some nice views, flashing their orange-red tail feathers. The Three-toed Woodpecker is heard drumming again too.

When we re-unite at the visitor centre, we have our late lunch of smoked trout, crisp bread and horse radish with cold drinks, simple but perfect after a long walk. We are really happy about the Gyr Falcons because they were absent for several years, the female in the local pair having been found dead, but now, apparently there's a pair again and that's really good news. This is probably the southernmost breeding site in Sweden and the most- or even only - public site.

The rest of the transfer up to Funäsdalen goes quickly with a short stop for coffee. The first Reindeer are seen along the road. Since the weather is calm and rather nice, we make the decision to head out again after dinner, the target being lekking Great Snipe. A walk up a mountain side shows several male Black Grouse, some Willow Ptarmigan and a Cuckoo calling. As we approach the lekking area we can hear the mysterious sounds of the Great Snipes on the ground. It takes a while before they materialise, getting more active as the night falls. The night doesn't get dark at all here though, so we get really good views of the males who start to stand up on tussocks more in the open. All in all we see about ten birds displaying, singing and chasing each other. Quite a show. It's still early in the season so there could be more to come.

Day 4

Monday 23rd May

A reasonably early morning start after breakfast, and sky is partly clear and air is fresh. We head out to explore the surroundings. Something that looks like falcons are calling our attention and yes, they are Kestrels, but hey...what's that? One more pair of raptors turn up along the rock face and they are... Gyr Falcons. The second pair for the trip. Quite unexpected. This is a totally new site for them so we cannot reveal it's location.

We cannot help but stand in awe and watch them for a while.

A bird in a small tree top next to the road must be inspected, and yes, it's a Bluethroat. Up here there are no leaves on the birch trees yet, so the Bluethroat stands out really well in the naked trees and bushes and at least we get some pictures and decent views. It's the red-spotted race, the nominate northern Bluethroat.

Higher up on the plateau we drive slowly and check the roadsides where Ringed Plovers, Golden Plovers, Ruffs, and a Dunlin appear. There are walls of snow along the road, snow that's been ploughed off the road in winter.

The area between the road and the snowbank is bare ground with very short vegetation and usually well frequented by waders this time of the year. As we reach the only building on the plateau we get out and find shelter from the wind on the eastern side of it. The wind has picked up so we decide to not do the walk on the tundra today. We scan the horizon and surrounding areas and detect a Willow Ptarmigan, a party of Ruffs gathering on a little hilltop where they ruff up and do their little display. Wood Sandpipers, Redshank, Wheatears and Meadow Pipits and a distant Whimbrel in flight display are seen. Two Arctic Terns hover over a little pool.

To avoid the wind we go down to lower altitude. Eventually we stop by a little pond where several Slavonian Grebes are showing well. One pair is building a nest just next to the path. Some Black-headed Gulls seem to breed on the little grass island in the middle of the pond, and for a moment two Little Gulls fly in and look for insects over the surface. The little pool is at the base of a peninsula reaching out into a bigger lake. We do a little walkabout and find a pair of Common Scoters, Greenshank, Curlew, Golden Plover, some Pied Flycatchers and of course several Fieldfares on the grass areas. On the lake also are Red-breasted Merganser, Black-throated Diver and some more Slavonian Grebes. All in all four pairs. Several Arctic Terns add to the list.

We try a small mountain on the way back but stunning Bramblings is all we see, well that's not bad though. An Elk appears by the roadside and we can take some pictures. Not impressively big so most likely an immature animal.

The next stop is a tip we got from one of the locals. We feel a bit uncertain of where to look, but two Rough-legged Buzzards appear above us and a Merlin after that. Then it only takes seconds until a Hawk Owl suddenly appears at the edge of the birch forest in the slope. Wow wow wow. This is what we've been longing for. We approach a little bit and take some pictures. We are all in awe. Suddenly a second bird arrives and with a big vole in its beak as well. The male and the female get together for a short moment and cameras are working hard. The female flies away with the prey and we see the tree she lands on but not an actual nest, it might be a cavity in the trunk. A female Capercaillie shows on the roadside and some pictures are taken.

On the way back we check the lake Funäsdalssjön by the town Funäsdalen to see what's on the surface and there are about a dozen Velvet Scoters and a few Common Scoters as well.

That concludes a very productive day and we enjoy an evening in the lodge with a great dinner and drinks with an open fire in the lounge at Hotel Skarvruet.

Day 5

Tuesday 24th May

Today we aim to get up on the tundra as soon as possible, meaning before the wind starts to pick up, which is often the case here. We have been fairly blessed weather-wise so far, despite a not at all good forecast. Most days we have avoided rain or only had a little and yesterday was the first windy day. Weather can be quite hard up here in the mountains. Anyway we can't resist stopping at Funäsdalssjön again to make sure there's just Velvet Scoters - nine- and Common Scoters - two.

The high plateau is laid before us and with gumboots on, we start walking the tundra. No one questions the need of Wellingtons now. We don't have to walk far before the first Lapland Bunting, in fact a pair, appears rather close and even lands a bit closer. Lovely, such stunning birds in summer coat. Willow Ptarmigan is visible here

and there, some Ruffs, some Wood Sandpipers, and Redshanks. We have to scan the landscape quite hard before we spot the first Long-tailed Skuas. Eventually a pair is seen mating. This is a good sign. The Skuas up here depend on lemmings and this must mean there's some food around for them. We aim especially for the small tundra lakes that are scattered in the landscape. To our disappointment we can see that a lot of them are still covered with ice and no phalaropes - one of the target birds up here - are in sight anywhere. Apparently spring is very late here this year. Tufted Ducks, Wigeon, Teal, Arctic Terns, Common Gull and the brave waders, often standing on the ice. Dunlins in display flight filling the sky with their churring song is nice to experience. A Short-eared Owl appears twice, once suddenly flushed from relatively close range. The Long-tailed Skuas are seen several times but never close enough for pictures. All in all we see ten or so Lapland Buntings, several of them in flight display like Skylarks, along the walk and several Wheatears.

Lunch by the cabin walls feels good after this walk. Windy, yes, but not so strong and no rain.

We then drive around a bit to look more for Dotterels and Bluethroats. We get some success with the latter and there's probably two or even three birds on the same spot. On the way back, two Long-tailed Skuas appear, one of them with a lemming in its beak.

Why not look for more Bluethroats in another of the valleys? We start with checking an old nest for Tengmalm's Owl but it's not occupied this year. As the road leading down to the other Bluethroat site proves to be closed - too high water levels probably - we can only turn around, but then...there sits a Hawk Owl in a tree by the road. Oops. We get out and as we look around we spot a big Magpie's nest in another tree. Yes, inside is a chick, and a big one too. Don't get me wrong, it's a Hawk Owl chick. They do this frequently; breed in nests of crows and magpies, anything goes. Then maybe some siblings have already fledged...Yes, indeed, during the next couple of minutes we find two of them perched in surrounding birch trees. One higher up and one on a lower branch. How lovely to see these little bandits. The Hawk Owl chicks have like a black mask over the face. The parents come and go but apparently the prey is given to the fourth chick that we did not detect, sitting a bit further up the hillside.

A Mountain Hare is showing for a while and as we exit, a second one. We also have a chat with the local people who live next to the Hawk Owl nest. They have a picture with all four chicks sitting on top of the nest a few days ago. They are very happy to share the experience with us.

We are happy to see the Gyr Falcons again on the way back. What a day.

Not many people are up for the evening excursion tonight so we make it a short one with the three daring to come along. We check a couple of potential nesting holes for Tengmalm's Owl but nothing shows. Several Woodcocks are roding. A Red Fox shows well by the roadside. We pay a visit to a nice, smaller but quite impressive waterfall as the final stop before returning to the lodge.

Day 6

Wednesday 25th May

Time to say goodbye to the lovely people at Flatruet hotel and start the long way back south. We take a smaller gravel road on the first part of the journey and that's a good choice. A huge black bird stands out in the open on

a felling area, and it is of course a male Capercaillie. Such an impressive beast. Some get pictures but it takes off when we start to get out of the van.

A smaller rock face is good for raptors too and not only Kestrels but Rough-legged Buzzards breed. Some wait in view of the nest and hope for the male to arrive with prey. Meanwhile the rest of us drive up the hillside. We get to hear the first - and only - Chiffchaff - for the trip. We are between populations here. And as we come back, the male has made a visit and pictures have been taken.

One hour drive south and we can stretch our legs, have a coffee and look at a Dipper under a bridge. Brambling is singing and Common Sandpiper calls. A female Capercaillie shows on the roadside but it flies off so no pictures are taken.

The half way destination is a solitary mountain top where Dotterels are often found. We head out and spread out on the heath-land. A female Rock Ptarmigan is a good find, some Golden Plovers and Wheatears are found, a Whimbrel is flying by, but no Dotterels. A dark cloud makes us take shelter and have lunch in the van. After that the sky clears again and we try a second walkabout on the high plateau, but no Dotterels can be found. A nice view of a pair of Rock Ptarmigan chasing each other in flight though.

We head down to a lake by the town of Idre to have a coffee break and enjoy the chocolate muffins we got from the Skarvruet hotel - yummy. Several Arctic Terns are flying over the lake, a Whimbrel is passing and some Wood Sandpipers appear by the lakeside. A male Common Redstart is singing and we spot him in a treetop. It clears up and calms down so we decide to do a short walkabout by the waters edge. Several Yellow (Ashy-headed) Wagtails - appear in the bushes nearby. Wood and Common Sandpipers feed while seven Black-throated Divers swim by in the lake.

Pushing on southwards. Four Honey Buzzards are soaring over the road but only the front seaters get to see them. Rain prevents us from stopping. Check in and dinner at Hotel Älvdalen.

New info from a local bird guide makes us head out in pouring rain after dinner to drive almost one hour. It clears up just as we arrive and after a slow drive into an area with damp birch forest, there it sits: A Great Grey Owl. Just as magical and magnificent you would imagine. A bit backlit, but the dark grey clouds have just disappeared and some sun is shining through. The bird sits half way up a birch tree only 25 metres from the track. We get out slowly and approach a little bit. The Owl is very focused in finding some prey on the ground so doesn't care much about us at all. What an encounter. What a beast. We are speechless. Such a moment. Great pictures are taken.

Day 7

Thursday 26th May

Hotel breakfast at a normal time today after the late last night. We continue the journey back south. After 45 minutes on the road through mostly pine forest, we get good views of male and female Black Woodpecker feeding at ground level not far away. The first proper stop is at the well known wetland-site Lindängen, near Orsa. Often a productive site in migration times like these.

A nice, male Whinchat is singing from a perch, a pair of Red-breasted Mergansers are swimming out in the lake, a group of Barnacle Geese are landing in front of us, a species that is increasing in Sweden. Curlew is singing and a Common Snipe is doing the tic-toc-sound. A Yellow Wagtail of the nominate race *flava*, is the first we see on the tour, known as Blue-headed Wagtail. Blue-grey head and white supercilium are the diagnostic features.

A Curlew Sandpiper in summer plumage is a stunning bird with its deep, rusty red plumage and quite a surprise on an inland site in spring. The local birders let us know it's only the second spring record ever in this county - Dalarna. After all its breeding grounds are far east in Arctic Siberia, so quite a find.

A single Oystercatcher is another surprise here, since that is also a coastal bird in Sweden. This one is probably on its way to northern or even arctic breeding grounds as well.

A bit further down the road we find a flock of no less than 77 Common Cranes. We look through them carefully just to be sure there are no other Crane species.

A Common Rosefinch starts to sing. We soon spot it in a tree top, it's a nice red male, but it flies up and away into the distance. We drive a little more and stop again, another Rosefinch is singing and we get out. Eventually we find it, once again in a treetop, scope views show it's another smart looking, red male. When it flies it comes towards us and lands on the road not far away. A female appears and it's up again and they both perch in some smaller trees well in view for a while. Good stuff.

Next stop is the cultural heritage site Tällberg. Weather has improved and we can sit outside at a cafe and have cake with whipped cream and relax in something like + 17 degrees, the warmest so far on the trip. Quite enjoyable. Common Redstart and Pied Flycatcher is singing. Some people visit the handicraft stores to buy some souvenirs.

We continue the journey southwards and just stop for a short coffee break outside Borlänge. Common Whitethroat and Whinchat are seen. Soon we reach Svartådal - the Black River Valley in Västmanland. A garden with feeders attracts several Hawfinches, some Nuthatch, Goldfinch, Tree Sparrow, Greenfinches and other common birds. Lesser Whitethroat sings and Blackcap too. Red Squirrels are all over the place. In a damp area with willows we can hear the song of both Common Rosefinch and Thrush Nightingale, but neither of them shows. We drive down to the north end of Lake Fläcksjön instead, where we can enjoy a couple of Little Gulls and 50 or so Black Terns. A female Marsh Harrier flies by repeatedly and gets mobbed by the entire Black-headed Gull-colony. A male Red-backed Shrike shows for a while. In the air we have Swifts, Barn Swallows and a few pairs of House Martins building nests under the roof of the barn just next to us.

Suddenly an adult White-tailed Eagle flies in across the lake with a fish in its talons. Beautiful. It lands on a nest where we can just about see the bird through the leaves. There should be chicks in the nest now and rather big ones too.

After check-in and dinner at Skultuna Brukshotell another guide - Håkan Johansson - is taking us out for an evening session. The target bird is Pygmy Owl, but it rains too much. Wryneck is heard and a pair of Black-throated Divers show rather well and call loudly on a forest lake. Woodcocks are roding.

Day 8

Friday 27th May

It's an early flight home from Västerås airport, meaning not much time for birding. Although we go past the restored Lake Frövisjön and make a quick stop by the roadside. We can see two Little Gulls, a pair of Shoveler and hear the song of a Sedge Warbler. At least one new species for the trip which means we conclude on 246 bird species. People are departing on different flights meaning the last one to be dropped off at the train station has a little more time to kill. We finish by spotting two Great Reed Warblers not far from the airport. Not a bad finale.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit www.naturetrek.co.uk to sign up.

Social Media

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


www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays

www.twitter.com/naturetrektours

www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays

Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only, I = Introduced)

	Common name	Scientific name	May 2022							
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
2	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>							✓	
3	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓
4	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>								
6	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓						✓	✓
7	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	✓		✓	✓	1			
8	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
9	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓				2		✓	✓
10	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓				
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
12	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>				✓	9	✓		
13	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>			✓	✓		✓		
14	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
15	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			✓	✓	✓			
16	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓		✓	✓			2	
17	Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>			✓		1	2		
18	Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>			✓			2		
19	Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>						2		
20	Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>				✓	✓			
21	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		✓	✓					
22	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		✓	✓	✓		7	2	
23	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	✓							
24	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓							✓
25	Slavonian (Horned) Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	✓			8				
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓				✓	✓	
27	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						1		
28	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>						4		
29	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓						
30	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓						
31	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	1							
32	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	3						1	
33	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>			2			2		
34	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
35	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓						✓	✓

			May 2022							
	Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
36	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	77	✓
37	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>							1	
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
39	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				✓	✓	✓		
40	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				✓	✓			
41	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	✓							
42	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>			✓					
44	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
45	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				✓	1	2		
46	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
47	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				✓	✓			
48	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓					1		
49	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1							
50	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
51	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
52	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	✓			✓	✓			
53	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>							1	
54	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	✓							
55	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				✓	✓			
56	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
57	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>			✓	✓				
58	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
60	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓						✓	✓
61	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>				2	2	✓		
62	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>							50	
63	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>					5			
64	Rock (Feral) Dove - I	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
65	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓							
66	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
68	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	✓							
69	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	✓	✓						
70	Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>		1				1		
71	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>				2	5			
72	Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>		1						
73	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>					1			
74	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
75	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							H	
76	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>			✓					
77	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
78	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	✓	2					2	
79	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓	✓						

			May 2022							
	Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
80	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
81	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>				✓				
82	Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>			2	2	2			
83	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓							
84	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		2					1	
85	Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>			2					
86	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓		✓	✓			
87	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
88	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
91	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		✓						
92	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		✓						
93	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
94	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
95	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓						✓	✓
96	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
97	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
99	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>						1		
101	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	✓	✓						
102	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓					✓	
103	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓						
104	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓						✓	
105	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
106	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
107	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	✓	✓					✓	
108	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
109	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
110	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
111	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		✓						
112	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
113	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
116	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
117	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
118	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓	✓	✓	1			
119	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
120	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				1	2			
121	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		✓					H	
122	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
123	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
124	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>							✓	

			May 2022							
	Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
125	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
126	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			✓			✓		
127	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
128	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
129	Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
130	Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
131	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>							✓	
132	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓					
133	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
134	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
135	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		✓					✓	
136	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
137	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
138	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>								
139	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
140	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>							2	
141	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
142	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓					
143	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>				✓	✓			
144	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>						20		
145	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓					✓	
146	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	✓	✓						
147	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓
148	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
149	Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>					5			

Mammals

		May 2022							
Mammals	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Reindeer (feral)	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
European Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>				✓				
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>					✓			
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			✓		✓			
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>				✓			✓	
Grey-sided vole	<i>Myodes rufocanus</i>				✓				

