

Sweden's Upland Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report

25th May – 1st June 2025



Ruff



Great Grey Owl



Siberian Jay



Slavonian Grebe

Tour report by Jacob Everitt



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Tour participants: Daniel Green and Jacob Everitt (leaders) with thirteen Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Sunday 25th May

We departed London Heathrow at 6.40am and after a short flight arrived at Stockholm Arlanda Airport at 9.50am local time. We met the rest of the group at the arrivals lounge, as well as our local guide, Daniel. Soon enough we were packed into two vehicles and were off and underway. Several species were seen on the journey to our first stop which included Marsh Harrier, Hooded Crow and Lapwing.

After a short drive we arrived at Hjälstaviken Nature Reserve where we enjoyed a quick lunch break and coffee, before heading off to explore this wonderful wetland site. This reserve is famed for having played host to a range of Swedish rarities in the past, and is always worth a careful scan of the wildfowl and waders.

En route to the main viewing platform, we had excellent views of summer-plumaged Whinchat and Northern Wheatear, as well as several Yellow Wagtails. Most of the geese which breed further north had departed, but several small groups of Barnacle Geese were noted, as well as a single Pink-footed Goose. Among the throngs of common wildfowl, we found large groups of Common Crane as well as single Black-tailed Godwit and Turnstone, both of which are scarce here. On one of the nesting islands there were also four monstrous Caspian Terns roosting among the Black-headed Gulls and Common Terns.

An hour's drive west saw us arrive at the Skultuna Hotel, our accommodation for the first night. After unpacking and settling into our surroundings, we met for dinner at 5.30pm, before heading out locally for our evening session.

We stopped a short distance from our hotel, and the first bird noted was a calling Black Woodpecker, which took some locating but eventually showed well, returning to feed young a couple of times. The highlight here, however, was an absolutely breathtaking adult female Ural Owl, which was keeping watch over her young in a nearby nest. We watched her for about twenty minutes before she melted away into the forest to collect a prey item from her partner. We tore ourselves away and headed on. Further along the road we stopped briefly at Rörbosjön. This is another large expanse of mire and wetland. Here, we saw a hybrid Canada x Barnacle Goose, which was a first for many, a couple of Whooper Swans, and a pair of Lapwing with three tiny chicks.

Our final stop of the evening was at Hällsjön where we watched a stunning pair of Montagu's Harriers carrying out a pair-bonding display. The birds swooped and zig-zagged across the meadow in front of us: it was a truly wonderful spectacle to watch. On the way back to the hotel we had good views of a female Elk, which trotted alongside the road before disappearing into the woodland edge.

Day 2

Monday 26th May

We left the hotel at 7.00am and made the short journey to a wonderful piece of primeval forest called Fernaldsbo Urskog. After a few minutes, a Pygmy Owl was heard in the distance, much to the annoyance of most of the smaller woodland passerines, which alarm called continuously. Their incessant mobbing eventually led us to where tiny owl was hidden away, and we enjoyed excellent views of the bird in several trees around our position. Crested and Coal Tits, Goldcrest, Common Crossbill and Blackcap all came in to mob the bird as it perched, minding its own business, high up in a Norway Spruce. After enjoying the Pygmy Owl, we headed back to the vehicles for

breakfast. After a short break, we stopped several times to watch a pair of Red-backed Shrike, and were then fortunate enough to find a singing Wryneck busily hopping around the coppiced pines.

After lunch, we spent an excellent hour birding around Fläcksjön. The site is an extensive wetland, with the main lake covering over 500ha, and often plays host to a range of species. The undoubted highlight of our visit was the Black Tern nesting colony, which this year had over thirty pairs. It was wonderful to watch them dip-feeding over the lake and adjoining marshland. Our first Hobby of the trip whistled past us in pursuit of Swifts, and in the background Bittern and Thrush Nightingale could be heard.

After getting our fill of wetland birds, we headed to a private garden to watch some feeders. While waiting for birds to arrive, we enjoyed a coffee and some Swedish cinnamon rolls. It wasn't long before the birds started to appear, with several Tree and House Sparrows the first to arrive, followed by Nuthatch, Greenfinch and a gorgeous male Yellowhammer. We headed back to the nearby hotel for an early dinner, before our evening excursion.

After a tasty dinner at the hotel, we made the thirty-minute journey to area of clear-felled Spruce plantation. Here we met Per, a local guide who told about the history of the woodland, and about the amazing number of Great Grey Owls that can be seen in this location. After our introductory talk and taking time to enjoy a singing Redwing and several Whinchats, we moved a short distance down the road to see a Great Grey Owl nest. We quickly set about putting scopes on the platform, and as luck would have it one of the adults was on the platform, feeding the three fluffy young chicks. Several other photographers were in residence, and we talked to them, only to be interrupted by the male owl, which had caught a vole and was heading back to the nest. Unbelievably, it flew through the middle of our group at head height! We had mind-blowing views, and a once in a lifetime opportunity to see such a magnificent owl at such close quarters. For the next forty minutes the group enjoyed watching the male hunt and repeatedly come back to the nest platform after several successful expeditions. We had to drag ourselves away from the nest site and let the pair get on with feeding their hungry chicks, but smiles were beaming all the way back to the hotel.

Day 3

Tuesday 27th May

The group met for breakfast (a mixed buffet-style offering) at 7.00am before packing our bags up and leaving the Green Hotel at 8.00am, heading north. Today was mostly a traveling day. It was broken up with plenty of quick stops to stretch our legs, or to have a coffee and snacks. Our first stop was at Åsdammen, where we added Common Sandpiper to the trip list, and flushed a Woodcock from nearby bushes. We carried on for another hour, before stopping for elevenses at Särna, where our first Greenshank and Sand Martin of the trip was noted, as well as a few Goldeneyes, Yellow Wagtails and Swifts.

Eventually, we arrived at Fulufjällets National Park, in north-western Dalarna next to the Norwegian border, about 25km west of Särna. We explored the trails, a walk culminating in a visit to Sweden's largest waterfall, Njupeskärr (an impressive 93m) before enjoying point-blank views of a pair of Siberian Jays. They entertained us by regularly collecting snacks offered by the group. We added Dipper to the list (it was feeding in the main waterfall!) and enjoyed several wonderful breeding-plumaged Bramblings. After our fill of these upland treats, we headed back to the car for a delicious lunch of smoked trout, crackers, 'caviar' and horseradish, all prepared expertly by Daniel.

Soon enough, we were back on the road, heading for our accommodation for the next three nights. Several more productive stops were made along the way, and we added a group of splendid Velvet Scoters, as well as enjoying other treats such as Black-throated Diver, Wood Sandpiper and our first Reindeer of the trip.

Our last stop of the day was at Tännäs, where we enjoyed good views of a Rough-legged Buzzard patrolling the cliff edge, keeping an eye on its incubating partner on the nearby nest. We arrived at the hotel in time for dinner, which was superb, and settled into the beautifully quaint accommodation offered by Skarvruets Hogfjallhotell. With the weather now set in for the evening, we decided an early night was a better bet than trudging around in the pouring rain!

Day 4

Wednesday 28th May

We left the hotel at 8.00am after enjoying a hearty breakfast. The morning session saw us heading for Flatruet, a breathtaking area of Swedish highland which rises to 975m. The fell itself comprises many ravines which date back to the end of the ice age, and in the spring and summer provide nesting habitat for some of the country's most sought-after birds. We travelled back and forth along the road, checking out the pools and scrapes for waders and divers. We were treated to a range of species, which included a pair of Whimbrels which seemingly had just arrived on their breeding grounds, as well as the first returning Long-tailed Skuas of the season, much to the group's delight. With the dramatic change in habitat came a change in bird life, and Golden Plover, Wood Sandpiper and Ringed Plover were common along the roadside verges. We stopped abruptly when we heard a Bluethroat signing from the nearby bushes. After a short wait the bird was located, and we enjoyed excellent views of the bird singing, displaying and finally feeding among us.

We continued northwards on the Z531 through Skarkdalen, where we had superb views of a female Capercaillie pottering along the side of the road. After some excellent manoeuvring by both of the drivers, all of the group managed point-blank views. A little further along the road, we also managed to find two Bohemian Waxwings, which were very out of season as they should have been back on their breeding grounds in northern Sweden by now.

A brief stop at Storsjö Fågelskyddsområde gave us some excellent birds, the highlight being a lovely colony of Little Gulls squeaking away, as well as nesting Common Crane, Red-throated Diver, Lapwing, Curlew and Redshank. Our next at nearby Storsjö Kyrktjärn was idyllic, and we decided to make this our lunch stop. We were on the banks of a small lake which had several pairs of Slavonian Grebes incubating eggs, as well as nesting Wood Sandpiper, Tufted Duck and Black-headed Gull. On the larger section of the lake, we also added Common Scoter, and had good views of several summer-plumaged Great Northern Divers; three Hawfinches flew overhead.

After lunch, we slowly birded our way back to Flatruet, stopping frequently to check suitable-looking habitat or if either of the guides spotted anything of note. Plenty of Cuckoos were seen, as well as Greenshank, House Martin and Meadow Pipit.

Once back at the hotel, we freshened up before our evening meal, and then headed back out to a nearby moorland. On arrival, the heavens opened; luckily, we were in the vehicles, so we managed to miss the worst of the weather. While we waited a stonking male Black Grouse made an appearance on the pathway ahead of us. Soon enough, the rain cleared, and we made our way onto the moorland to wait patiently for the Great Snipe lek to begin. At

about 9.45pm the first birds appeared, and in total we saw six Great Snipe in various states of display, with some scurrying around like mice, and others jumping into the air and puffing out their chests to impress the onlookers. With a distinct chill in the air, some of the group headed back to the hotel, seeing another Elk on the way home, and others stayed to enjoy the spectacle. Overhead, several roding Woodcocks were seen buzzing over the heath.

Day 5

Thursday 29th May

Today we decided to make the most of the improved weather forecast and head back to Flatruet but this time to take a walk out onto the moorland to get better views of some of the upland specialties. A brief stop on the way added Redpoll to the species list. Soon enough, we were back up on the plateau, and the increased bird activity was obvious, with Ruff, Wood Sandpiper and several pairs of Red-necked Phalaropes whizzing around the pools. A bugling Common Crane alerted our attention, and a look skywards had us enjoying good views of an adult White-tailed Eagle.

Further along the track a “chu...chu...chu” call was heard, and sure enough a beautiful Lapland Bunting (or Longspur) landed a short distance away. As we enjoyed views of it feeding among the long grass, it delightfully lifted into the air, singing away before parachuting back down into the scrub. What a wonderful experience to be so close to this charismatic little bird. With so much to take in, as well as breathtaking scenery, the morning had quickly vanished, and stomachs started to grumble. We headed back to the vehicles for a picnic lunch.

After lunch, we continued our slow search of all the roadside bushes, in the very vague hope of a Hawk Owl. It was therefore some surprise when a passenger in the second vehicle excitedly shouted “OWLLLLL!”. Unbelievably, there was an absolutely stunning Hawk Owl perched three metres up in a roadside tree! The first vehicle had missed it, but after some hasty radio comms, we managed to get the other vehicle back, and we all enjoyed good, albeit short views of this wonderful owl before it majestically melted into the dense forest. We hung around for an hour, waiting in vain for it to reappear. The brevity of the encounter perhaps added to the magic of the experience.

After dinner the group was given the option of a night drive to have another look for the Hawk Owl, and some of the group came out with the guides. Alas, there was to be no repeat performance by the owl; however, we did get excellent views of three Capercaillies, as well as Woodcocks and plenty of Cuckoos.

Day 6

Friday 30th May

We awoke to a drizzly, damp morning and met for breakfast at 7.30am, before packing our bags and leaving Skarvruets Hogfjallshotell one last time. We headed a short distance up the road to Funäsdalssjön. Here we had excellent views of a couple of pairs of Velvet Scoters, as well as our first Reed Bunting of the trip and a showy Garden Warbler. A scan of the large water body also turned up a pair of Red-breasted Mergansers, a single Black-throated Diver, and a nice mixed flock made up of Swallows, Sand Martins and Swifts.

Another stop was made to look for Icterine Warbler, but sadly this species continued to elude us. We did have nice views of a pair of Golden Plovers on a grassy roadside field. Continuing south, we paused for a coffee break at Härjedalen and enjoyed watching a pair of Dippers tending their nest under the bridge. A couple of Spotted Flycatchers also entertained us with their hunting antics.

A further two hours south we arrived at Nipfjället. Here we spent a couple of hours walking the mountain peak, in search of upland waders and grouse. We arrived in thick, chilly mist, which soon cleared, leaving us in balmy sunshine. Our first scan produced very little; however, with the change in weather came a change in fortune, as one of our group found a sumptuous Ptarmigan which showed down to a few feet, totally oblivious to our presence. Whimbrel, Golden Plover, Northern Wheatear and Cuckoo were all noted, and one of our group managed to see two Dotterel. Sadly, and despite much searching, we couldn't relocate them on the mountain top. As ever in the mountains, the weather can change very quickly, and after a short lunch break we all got a thorough lashing from a passing hail shower, followed by a torrential downpour which saw us heading back to the vehicles.

Our journey south continued and we stopped once more at Särna, where we enjoyed our best views of Little Gull of the trip. Eventually we arrived at Kungshaga Hotel, where we settled in and had an excellent meal, before some of the group headed out for an evening stroll to nearby Lindänget. The muddy edges of the lake provided us with several waders, including Oystercatcher, Curlew, Common Sandpiper and pair of Lapwings with a couple of tiny chicks. With the clock ticking round to 9.45pm, we headed back to the hotel.

Day 7

Saturday 31st May

After an early breakfast the group headed back to Lindänget, and we were birding again by 8.00am. There was no sign of yesterday's Oystercatcher, but plenty of other birds were seen, such as Osprey, Tree Sparrow, Goldeneye and another drumming Snipe. A Common Greenshank was the pick of the birds from our first stop, and a single Barnacle Goose was also noteworthy.

Some news from a local birder had us change our plans, and we soon arrived at Sollerön, a ten-minute detour from our planned route. This was a mixed broadleaf and coniferous woodland, obviously managed by coppicing. As a result, there was plenty of wildflowers in the woodland glades, including some lovely species such as Herb Paris, Melancholy Thistle and Wood Crane's-bill. The reason for the detour was that we had been informed of a male Rustic Bunting holding territory in the forest. Soon enough we were at the correct location, and we settled in for the bird to appear. A Redwing was singing in plain sight (for a change) and two Honey Buzzards were seen overhead. After a short wait, the bunting was heard and then finally seen atop a small tree, singing his heart out in the (probably vain) hope of attracting a mate. What a stunning bird; the bright gingery rufous flanks contrasting with the black and white head pattern made for a very smart appearance indeed. Another short journey saw us stop for a coffee break. But this was no ordinary stop: we were accompanied by two fluffy Ural Owl chicks which were waiting to be fed in a nearby Birch tree.

A long drive saw us heading back south-east, with an eventual stop at a garden in Fläckebo. Here we saw some nice birds around the feeders, including a corking Hawfinch, as well as several Yellowhammers, nesting Pied Flycatcher, and a random flyover Caspian Tern. Afterwards, we headed back to the hotel for dinner and a freshen up.

After a relaxing break and some delicious food, we were picked up by local guide Zsombor, who took us to a range of sites within 10km of the hotel. We enjoyed excellent views of Red-backed Shrike and a perched Grasshopper Warbler, as well as many singing Thrush Nightingales. At one site there was a local festival going on, so in one ear we had Abba, and in the other a Thrush Nightingale! We also had fantastic views of a Beaver, which swam peacefully along the river in front of us at Sägdammen.

Day 8

Sunday 1st June

For our last morning of the trip, we explored the river and adjacent woodland within walking distance of our accommodation. At the river itself we saw Common Sandpiper, and further along the track we saw a family of Nuthatches, as well as Spotted Flycatcher. A fluty call coming from the roadside trees soon saw us locking eyes onto a male Icterine Warbler, the first we had seen this trip. It showed briefly before whizzing off to its next song post further along the woodland.

Another loop of the Sågdammen area produced Whooper Swan, and Garden and Reed Warblers, the last of which was new for the trip. The increase in temperature also led to plenty of insects being on the wing, including Variable Damselfly, which was a new species for several of the group.

Our last stop before heading back to Stockholm was made at Frövisjön. This proved to be very worthwhile, as the wetland was a hive of activity. A small Black Tern nesting colony was wonderful to watch, and we also added several other species to the trip list, including Garganey and Pochard. At this point, we took the time to reminisce about the last few days in Sweden, and all of the group got the chance to pick the bird of the trip, which turned out to be the amazing experience we had all enjoyed with the Great Grey Owl family. It had been a fantastic week in excellent company: we had visited some incredibly special sites and created so many lasting memories.

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Species lists

Birds

I=Introduced		May-June 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	✓						✓	
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	✓							
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓					✓		
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>								✓
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	✓	✓						✓
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓							✓
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>								✓
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓		✓	✓				✓
Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>			✓			✓		
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				✓				
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			✓		✓	✓		
Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>				✓	✓			
Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>						✓		
Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>				✓	✓			
Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>				✓				
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓						
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>							✓	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓						✓
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓	✓						✓
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				✓				✓
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>						✓		
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>						✓		
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				✓	✓		✓	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				✓		✓		
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓							
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>				✓				
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				✓	✓			
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				✓	✓			
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		✓						

I=Introduced		May-June 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			✓			✓	✓	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓							
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>				✓	✓			
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		✓					✓	✓
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>				✓				
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>				✓		✓		✓
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓							
Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>				✓	✓			
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				✓	✓			
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓						
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>							✓	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓							
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓						
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓	✓					✓	
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>							✓	
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				✓				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							✓	
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	✓							
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	✓				✓		✓	✓
Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>		✓	✓					
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>					✓			
Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>		✓						
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	✓						✓	
Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>		✓						
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		✓						
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	✓	✓					✓	
European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓						
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		✓					✓	
Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>			✓					
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>				✓				
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		✓						
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	✓	✓			✓			
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

I=Introduced		May-June 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				✓		✓		
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	✓							
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>							✓	
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>								✓
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>							✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓				✓	✓	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>			✓					
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		✓					✓	
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				✓	✓			
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓					✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	✓							
Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓			✓	✓			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		✓					✓	
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	✓			✓			✓	
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓		✓					
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		✓	✓					
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>					✓			
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓					✓	
Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>							✓	
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>						✓	✓	✓

Mammals

I=Introduced		May-June 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
European Hare - I	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓					
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>					✓			
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>	✓						✓	
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>	✓		✓	✓				
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Butterflies

		May-June 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		✓					✓	✓
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					✓			
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓					✓	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>							✓	

Damselflies and dragonflies

		May-June 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>								✓
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>		✓					✓	
White-faced Darter	<i>Leucorrhinia dubia</i>							✓	
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>							✓	
Yellow-spotted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>							✓	
Ruby Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia rubicunda</i>							✓	