Alaska – America's Last Frontier

Naturetrek Tour Report 3rd – 15th June 2026



Kittlitz's Murelett



Tufted Puffin



Sea Otters



North American Porcupine

Tour report by Adam Davison. Images kindly supplied by the Naturetrek group

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Tour participants: Adam Davison (Leader) with five Naturetrek clients.

Summary

This unforgettable Alaskan wildlife tour combined spectacular scenery with exceptional birding and mammal encounters across three distinct regions in great weather conditions: the fjords and glaciers of Kenai Fjords National Park; the wild tundra, coast and river mouths of the Steward Peninsula around Nome; and the vast landscapes of Denali National Park and Preserve, together with the Maclaren River area. The group enjoyed a remarkable range of landscapes, habitats, species and experiences in unusually mild, sunny conditions. Wildlife highlights included close views of Grizzly Bear, Muskox, Moose, Caribou, Dall Sheep, Sea Otter, Humpback Whale and Killer Whale, alongside great views of many sought-after birds such as Bristle-thighed Curlew, Kittlitz's Murrelet, Horned and Tufted Puffins, Rhinoceros Auklet, Arctic Warbler, Red-necked Phalarope and a host of tundra, taiga and coastal specialities.

The final tour tally was 132 bird species and 22 mammal species, together with a selection of localised butterflies, bees and other invertebrates. Interesting flowers and plants added further colour to some of Alaska's finest scenery.

Day 1 Wednesday 3rd June

London to Anchorage

The UK Naturetrek naturalist guide and three Naturetrek clients met at Heathrow for the start of the tour. After a smooth British Airways flight to Seattle, a slight delay on the onward connection brought us into Anchorage, where we were met by our knowledgeable local driver-guide from Incredible Adventures. Two further Naturetrek clients, who had travelled independently to Alaska the previous day, joined the group there.

Day 2 Thursday 4th June

Anchorage to Seward

Our experienced local guide began the day with an excellent introduction to Alaska and an overview of the itinerary ahead. A brief visit to Spenard Lake provided our first taste of Alaskan birding, with a full summer-plumaged Pacific Diver showing incredibly well just off the shore and vocal Red-necked Grebes displaying nearby. The constant comings and goings of floatplanes added a distinctly Alaskan backdrop.

After a quick supermarket stop to collect picnic lunches and supplies for the van, we set off south along the Turnagain Arm towards Seward. The 126-kilometre drive proved to be one of the most scenic journeys of the tour, with repeated stops to take in the magnificent mountains, temperate rainforest and lake scenery under clear blue skies and unusually warm temperatures.

Snow-covered peaks framed excellent wildlife watching along the route. A large herd of Dall Sheep with kids teetered on high cliffs, a vocal Belted Kingfisher perched close to the roadside, and Violet-green Swallows showed their colours beautifully in the sunshine.

At the aptly named Bird Point, a Swainson's Thrush hopped around the car park, Steller's Jays perched openly beside the boardwalk, and singing warbler species displayed all around us. American Yellow Warblers were among the stars, while Orange-crowned Warblers also gave good views.

The low tide allowed a group of 16 adult Bald Eagles to gather on the shoreline. In the sunshine under clear blue skies against the snow-covered peaks many flew close by providing an unforgettable introduction to our Alaskan adventure.

Our local guide noted the unusually heavy snow still lying on the surrounding mountains for the time of year, as well as the exceptional heat and cloudless conditions. At Tern Lake we easily found Arctic Terns, Trumpeter Swans, Great Northern Divers, breeding Least Sandpipers and a particularly obliging American Dipper.

By the end of the day, we had reached our accommodation at Spruce Lodge, just outside Seward, where Sooty Fox Sparrow provided another pleasing addition before we headed into town for dinner.

Day 3 Friday 5th June

Kenai Fjord National Park Wildlife Cruise

A bright singing Townsend's Warbler showed well in the pines just outside our rooms. We left the Lodge at 7.30am after being greeted by a Moose wandering through the grounds just outside the Lodge. Down at Seward Quay, hearty breakfast options and the cheerful song of Song Sparrows set us up for our 8.5-hour wildlife cruise. Captain John and the crew from Major Marine Tours introduced the day ahead, and almost as soon as we left the harbour, very charming and playful Sea Otters appeared beside the boat.

The much-anticipated puffins soon followed, with both Horned and Tufted called from the deck. In the still, misty waters, large salmon broke the surface, while seabirds including Sooty Shearwater, Marbled and Ancient Murrelets began to appear.

At the stunning, otherworldly 'Spires' near the head of the fjords, we watched Rocky Mountain Goats on seemingly impossible ledges, a pair of the rare, range restricted Red-faced Cormorants nesting in sea caves, and Steller Sea Lions hauled out on their rocky sanctuaries.

A nearby boat alerted us to recent sightings of the highly intelligent apex predators, Killer Whales. Our captain immediately changed course and headed away from the planned route to approach the area where they had been seen. We quickly located a distant pod of three whales and responsibly approached closer. They had distinctive and unique dorsal fins allowing the crew to identify them clearly as a local pod of that is known to target sealions as a food source, while the second Orca encounter later on during the cruise was identified as a pod of 'Kodiak' Killer Whales that are known to mainly feed on Salmon.

We pushed carefully through floating ice surrounded by hundreds of Harbour Seals rested on individual ice blocks, while two Kittlitz's Murrelets drifted very close to the stern, providing excellent views and photographic opportunities of this rare and range-restricted seabird. Breeding plumaged Rhinoceros Auklets added further excitement among the alcids. Affectionately referred to as 'Unicorn Puffins' their distinctive 'horn' absorbs ultra-violet light and re-emits a vibrant glow which is highly visible to other auklets as they are adapted to see in the UV spectrum.

Our close approach to the icy brilliant blue face of the stunning tidewater Northwestern Glacier was unforgettable. For half an hour we listened to grinding, cracking and thunderous calving sounds of the receding glacier. The crew

even brought aboard a smooth, glassy piece of ancient glacial ice, later broken into cubes for celebratory margarita cocktails!

On the return journey to Seward, a mother and calf Humpback Whale delivered an extraordinary spectacle of repeated breaches and fin-waving, leaving passengers speechless and even drawing Captain John to the bridge windows with his camera.

Back in Seward, some of the group returned to the lodge, surrounded by singing Orange-crowned Warblers, while others enjoyed dinner at the legendary Chinooks fish restaurant.

Day 4 Saturday 6th June

Seward, Exit Glacier and Anchorage

The day began overcast and drizzly, as our guide had predicted, although the grey conditions lasted only a few hours. After breakfast, we headed a short distance north to Lowell Point, where we enjoyed superb close views of a third calendar year Bald Eagle feeding on a salmon along the shoreline. Rufous Hummingbirds zipped overhead, and still reflective waters offered the first of several deceptive "log otter" moments.

As the cloud cleared and the morning sun began to warm the day, we visited Exit Glacier. The access trail and interpretation helped bring the local glacial processes to life, while wildflowers, stunted forest and close views of a Red-backed Vole added interest. Wilson's and Blackpoll Warblers sang from the surrounding vegetation.

We returned to Seward for takeaway rock salmon tacos eaten at a fjord-side picnic spot, before driving back towards Anchorage. En route, higher-elevation stops produced Golden-crowned Sparrows, while Sandhill Cranes were seen at Potter Marsh. An early dinner near the hotel gave us the chance for a good night's sleep before the following morning's flight to Nome.

Day 5 Sunday 7th June

Anchorage to Nome and Council Road

Views of the Alaska Range from the right-hand side of the aircraft set the scene beautifully for the next stage of the tour. On arrival at the busy and rather chaotic Nome airport, transport arrangements and the transfer to our quirky accommodation took longer than expected. Even so, we made the best of the delay, enjoying close views of Long-tailed Skuas from the airport car park and distant Muskox on the surrounding tundra.

Once luggage had been dropped at the group's hotels, we headed west out of town along Council Road. Although there were many birds to scan for in the distance, they were soon eclipsed by a large roadside group of adult and young Muskox. These prehistoric-looking animals were separated from us by a slight incline and raised bank, allowing very close but responsible views. More distant herds and additional encounters set the tone perfectly for the Nome section of the tour.

Further along the road, the old "Railroad to Nowhere" boardwalk, with its rusting engines from Nome's gold-rush past, provided a memorable setting for spinning Red-necked Phalaropes and small shorebirds almost close enough to touch. We returned to town for pizza, a White Wagtail and a night under the midnight sun.



Denali National Park



Musk Ox



Rhinoceros Auklet



Humpback Whale

Day 6 Monday 8th June

Kougarok Road and Coffee Dome

After an early coffee stop in Nome, we drove north along Kougarok Road under clear skies and a chilly temperature of around 3°C. Arctic Warblers sang everywhere, Long-tailed Skuas patrolled and hovered over the tundra, and Willow Ptarmigans called and ran across the road ahead of us.

At kilometre 48 came one of the most dramatic moments of the tour, as the leader called "Bear, bear, bear!" A huge pale brown Grizzly Bear stood by the roadside, briefly watching the minibus before retreating into the landscape. From a safe distance, the group left the vehicle and scoped and photographed the animal as it wandered away. A pair of Northern Harriers followed above it, displaying behaviour that takes advantage of prey disturbed by the bear's movement.

The white and turquoise partly frozen Salmon Lake produced White-billed Diver, American Golden Plovers and Lapland Longspurs. Bright, warm conditions then encouraged us to attempt the infamous Coffee Dome in search of one of the rarest breeding birds in the United States. After two hours immersed in the tundra set against the distant snowy Kigluaik Mountain Range, we secured flight views and perched views of a calling Bristle-thighed Curlew, accompanied by a few other world listing birders and Arctic White butterflies.

The dusty gravel road back to Nome produced further stops for Rough-legged Buzzard, numerous Arctic Ground Squirrels and the occasional "rock marmot" false alarm.

We ate and drank at the welcoming Milano's Pizzeria with birding tour groups that had also made it their eatery of choice.

Day 7 Tuesday 9th June

Teller Road, Nome and Return to Anchorage

Under another morning of bright blue skies, we headed east out of Nome along Teller Road, where Arctic and Wilson's Warbler song filled the air beside snowmelt rivers and tundra. Short-eared Owls, Northern Harriers, Willow Ptarmigans and ubiquitous Long-tailed Skuas all added to the morning's sightings as we explored the area only 80km from Russia. A roadside cut clearly showed a solid layer of ice below the tundra vegetation proving a clear illustration of the permafrost that covers the region.

At lunchtime, half the group chose to wander around the gold rush town of Nome, appreciating the history, artisan crafts and architecture of this unusual town. The remainder of the group headed to the beaches off Council Road, finding more Sabine's Gulls, Aleutian Terns and approaching to within metres of a Long-tailed Skua eating Alaskan Ground Squirrel roadkill. The well-marked Lapland Longspurs showed well in the low grassland vegetation, singing from bleached sculptural driftwood.

We all reconvened in town to catch a late-afternoon flight back to Anchorage, returning to relative civilisation and a friendly city dinner before preparing for the long drive north to the Denali area.

Day 8 Wednesday 10th June

Anchorage to Denali

The remarkable weather continued, allowing us all to join the 30% club which refers to those visitors that are lucky enough to see the summit of America's tallest mountain, Mount McKinley. The stunning backdrop from a lakeside viewpoint also gave us our first views of Alder Flycatchers and Canada Jays, while mosquitoes were equally drawn to both us and the vehicle.

As we entered the spruce-dominated taiga, the impact of invasive spruce beetles was clearly visible. Bald Eagles soared above the road, and by the time we reached the Grizzly Lodge on the edge of Denali National Park and Preserve, we were surrounded by a rich forested landscape close to a river.

Our first Canada Jays included uniformly dark, newly fledged birds being fed by their distinctive parents. On the short drive to dinner, we passed a roadside queue of traffic watching a Moose with calf; unfortunately, it was not

safe to stop, so we continued to a lively pizza restaurant which, to the delight of our Sheffield clients, was playing the Arctic Monkeys.

Back at the lodge, Varied Thrush and Swainson's Thrushes sang from the tops of the pines outside our rooms.

Day 9 Thursday 11th June

Denali National Park and Preserve

A Boreal Chickadee called and performed by the minibus at 6.30am, providing an excellent start to the day. We were also fortunate to be near the front of the breakfast queue in the busy reception building used by cruise-liner visitors.

Our pre-booked park tour bus was driven by a charismatic and knowledgeable wildlife guide whose commentary was both entertaining and informative. Before long he was stopping for close views of a North American Porcupine, Red Fox, distant Caribou and a huge Grizzly Bear with a yearling in tow. Birding from the bus was good with views of an adult Golden Eagle and Willow Ptarmigan everywhere. Access further into the Park wasn't possible beyond the East Toklat River, so we disembarked at kilometre 43 to scan for more wildlife. The river trail was temporarily closed by rangers because of the grizzlies and also irresponsible hikers using a drone.

After the bus tour which is the only way to view some of wilder parts of the area we walked the trails around Horseshoe Lake. Nesting Three-toed Woodpeckers fed chicks in head-height nest holes, while Muskrats swam across the still mirror-like water and disappeared beneath the bank just below us. Spotted and Solitary Sandpipers fed along the lakeshore Beaver dam, and the Spruce woodland flora and fungi added further interest.
Returning to our aptly named 'Denali Grizzly Bear Resort' we watched and listened to singing Varied Thrushes before driving out for pizza and well-earned beers.

Day 10 Friday 12th June

Denali and the Denali Highway

The flexible itinerary approach allowed some of the group to go on the morning Denali National Park dog-sled tour, learning about the huskies that are an integral part of the management of the park and support the rangers as they research endangered species and manage the preserve. The Naturetrek guide and one client revisited the Horseshoe Lake trail, where an adult and recently fledged Black-backed Woodpecker, brightly coloured Varied Thrushes and displaying Barrow's Goldeneye were among the highlights.

After an excellent Caribbean-style lunch stop, we continued along the gravel-surfaced Denali Highway. Despite recent reports of Northern Hawk Owl, we were unable to locate one. However, the taiga habitat and rolling tundra produced Short-eared Owl, numerous singing warbler species and American Tree Sparrows. Mammals included a distant pale adult Moose and many Arctic Ground Squirrels along the road.

Many of the lakes held Northern Pintail and Red-necked Phalaropes, while roadside bushes were full of Blackpoll Warblers, all set against the spectacular backdrop of glaciers and snow-covered mountains in the Alaska Range. We eventually arrived at McLaren Lodge, set among lakes, river channels and snow-capped mountains. Each cabin

was adorned with cheerful Cliff Swallows, and the lake views from the chalets produced local wildfowl, including Redhead, as well as several wader species.

Day 11 Saturday 13th June

McLaren Summit and Tangle Lakes

After breakfast we headed towards the summit trail, negotiating snowmelt and keeping bear spray close at hand. Arctic Warblers sang strongly, and scanning the tundra revealed large herbivores grazing distantly across the landscape.

The Tangle Lakes area was alive with Wilson's Warblers and provided a useful lunch stop. Heading back north, our birding was briefly interrupted by an unassuming North American Porcupine crossing the road. We all got out of the minibus and approached to within the recommended distance of 25m and admired the animal in detail as it went about its business. A bright Red Fox also crossed the road, momentarily looking back towards the bus, while nearby lakes held River Otters along the shores and our first Ring-necked Duck.

Later, we watched a North American Beaver in attendance at its impressive lodge, a remarkable feat of natural engineering. A male Merlin flew over carrying prey, bringing another fine day of Alaskan wildlife watching to a close well before the midnight sun. After our evening meal we watched a Say's Pheobe feeding in front of the cabins before retiring behind our blackout curtains

Day 12 Sunday 14th June

Richardson Highway to Glennallen via Matanuska Glacier

The lodge area was full of early surprises, with a pair of predatory Ravens disturbing hundreds of nesting American Cliff Swallows and excellent views of North American Beavers. We headed out over the snowy summit towards Paxson and through what seemed like endless taiga. Stopping to look for owls in spruce forest, we managed only Short-eared Owl. The Richardson Highway, Alaska's first highway, is rich in gold-rush and oil-pipeline history and, on this occasion, roadworks.

We briefly stopped at Matanuska Glacier to marvel at this four-mile-wide wall of ice, glimpsed an American Goshawk, used the facilities and then continued back towards Anchorage. The final stop of the day was to Kincaid Park, where we stretched our legs after the long journey; the last new bird recorded on the tour was a Brown Creeper.

Another excellent fish meal at Humpy's Great Alaskan Alehouse in downtown Anchorage proved a fitting final dinner before we returned to our hotel to prepare for our morning flights to Seattle.

Two guests headed off on their own extended adventure to Canada. The local guide returned to San Francisco while the rest of us caught the red-eye to Heathrow.

Day 13 Monday 15th June

Arrival back at Heathrow and onward journeys home.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

I = Introduced, N = Near endemic		June 2026										
Common name	**Scientific name**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
Tundra Swan	*Cygnus columbianus*	✓			✓	✓	✓					
Trumpeter Swan	*Cygnus buccinator*	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brent Goose	*Branta bernicla*											
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	✓										
Cackling Goose	*Branta hutchinsii*				✓	✓						
Greater White-fronted Goose	*Anser albifrons*					✓						
Long-tailed Duck	*Clangula hyemalis*											
Common Eider	*Somateria mollissima*				✓		✓					
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*			✓	✓	✓			✓			
Black Scoter	*Melanitta americana*					✓						
Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*				✓	✓				✓		
Barrow's Goldeneye	*Bucephala islandica*	✓								✓	✓	
Common Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*			✓								
Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*				✓	✓	✓				✓	
Goosander	*Mergus merganser*											
Ring-necked Duck	*Aythya collaris*	✓		✓					✓		✓	
Redhead	*Aythya americana*									✓	✓	
Lesser Scaup	*Aythya affinis*	✓		✓	✓							
Greater Scaup	*Aythya marila*				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Northern Shoveler	*Spatula clypeata*						✓			✓	✓	
American Wigeon	*Mareca americana*	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Northern Pintail	*Anas acuta*				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Common Teal	*Anas crecca*				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Willow Ptarmigan	*Lagopus lagopus*				✓	✓	✓		✓			
Red-necked Grebe	*Podiceps grisegena*	✓		✓		✓						
Feral Rock Dove - I	*Columba livia*	✓		✓	✓	✓						

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Sandhill Crane	*Antigone canadensis*	✓		✓	✓	✓						
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*			✓								
American Golden Plover	*Pluvialis dominica*				✓							
Pacific Golden Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*					✓	✓					
Semi palmated plover	*Chadadrius semipalmatus*					✓	✓				✓	
Bristle-thighed Curlew	*Numenius tahitiensis*					✓						
Hudsonian Whimbrel	*Numenius hudsonicus*				✓		✓					
Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica*							✓				
Hudsonian Godwit	*Limosa haemastica*				✓							
Wilson's Snipe	*Gallinago delicata*				✓	✓	✓			✓		
Spotted Sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*								✓	✓		
Red Phalarope	*Phalaropus fulicarius*				✓							
Red-necked Phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Solitary Sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*								✓			
Wandering Tattler	*Tringa incana*			✓								
Greater Yellowlegs	*Tringa melanoleuca*	✓			✓						✓	
Black Turnstone	*Arenaria melanocephala*				✓							
Red Knot	*Calidris canutus*						✓					
Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*				✓							
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*				✓							
Semipalmated Sandpiper	*Calidris pusilla*				✓		✓					
Western Sandpiper	*Calidris mauri*				✓		✓					
Least Sandpiper	*Calidris minutilla*	✓										
Arctic Skua	*Stercorarius parasiticus*						✓					
Long-tailed Skua	*Stercorarius longicaudus*				✓	✓	✓					
Pomarine Skua	*Stercorarius pomarinus*				✓							
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		✓									
Parakeet Auklet	*Aethia psittacula*		✓									
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		✓									
Horned Puffin	*Fratercula corniculata*		✓									
Ancient Murrelet	*Synthliboramphus antiquus*		✓									

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Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		✓									
Kittlitz's Murrelet	*Brachyramphus brevirostris*		✓									
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		✓	✓								
Brünnich's Guillemot	*Uria lomvia*		✓									
Common Guillemot	*Uria aalge*		✓									
Aleutian Tern	*Onychoprion aleuticus*	✓		✓	✓	✓						
Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Black-legged Kittiwake	*Rissa tridactyla*		✓	✓								
Sabine's Gull	*Xema sabini*						✓					
Bonaparte's Gull	*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*	✓			✓							
Short-billed Gull	*Larus brachyrhynchus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
American Herring Gull	*Larus smithsonianus*							✓	✓	✓		
Glaucous Gull	*Larus hyperboreus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Glaucous-winged Gull	*Larus glaucescens*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Red-throated Diver	*Gavia stellata*				✓	✓	✓			✓		
Great Northern Diver	*Gavia immer*	✓		✓						✓		
White-billed Diver	*Gavia adamsii*					✓						
Pacific Diver	*Gavia pacifica*	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
Sooty Shearwater	*Ardenna grisea*		✓									
Double-crested Cormorant	*Nannopterum auritum*		✓									
Red-faced Cormorant	*Urile urile*		✓									
Pelagic Cormorant	*Urile pelagicus*		✓	✓			✓					
Rufous Hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*			✓								
Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*						✓			✓		
Golden Eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*								✓			
American Goshawk	*Astur atricapillus*									✓		
Northern Harrier	*Circus hudsonius*					✓	✓					
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	
Rough-legged Buzzard	*Buteo lagopus*					✓	✓					
Belted Kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*	✓									✓	
Black-backed Woodpecker	*Picoides arcticus*										✓	

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American Three-toed Woodpecker - N	*Picoides dorsalis*									✓	✓	
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*										✓	
Say's Phoebe	*Sayornis saya*									✓	✓	
Alder Flycatcher	*Empidonax alnorum*	✓						✓	✓			
Canada Jay - N	*Perisoreus canadensis*							✓	✓	✓		✓
Steller's Jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*	✓	✓	✓								✓
Black-billed Magpie	*Pica hudsonia*	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Northern Raven	*Corvus corax*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	*Poecile rufescens*			✓								
Boreal Chickadee	*Poecile hudsonicus*								✓	✓		
Black capped chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*							✓				
Sand Martin	*Riparia riparia*						✓	✓				
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	✓			✓		✓					✓
Violet-green Swallow	*Tachycineta thalassina*	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	✓										
American Cliff Swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	✓					✓			✓	✓	✓
Arctic Warbler	*Phylloscopus borealis*						✓	✓		✓	✓	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Corthylio calendula*	✓		✓					✓			
Brown Creeper	*Certhia americana*											✓
Common Starling - I	*Sturnus vulgaris*	✓										✓
American Dipper	*Cinclus mexicanus*	✓										
Varied Thrush	*Ixoreus naevius*							✓	✓	✓		
Swainson's Thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*	✓						✓	✓	✓		
Grey-cheeked Thrush	*Catharus minimus*			✓	✓	✓	✓					
Hermit Thrush	*Catharus guttatus*		✓	✓								
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Wagtail	*Motacilla alba*				✓							
Redpoll	*Acanthis flammea*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Two-barred Crossbill	*Loxia leucoptera*	✓										
Pine Siskin	*Spinus pinus*	✓		✓								
Lapland Longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*				✓	✓	✓					

I = Introduced, N = Near endemic		June 2026										
Common name	**Scientific name**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
American Tree Sparrow	*Spizelloides arborea*									✓	✓	
Fox Sparrow	*Passerella iliaca*	✓		✓		✓	✓					
Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*								✓	✓	✓	
Golden-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia atricapilla*			✓		✓	✓					
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	✓		✓	✓	✓						
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*		✓	✓								
Rusty Blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*			✓	✓	✓	✓					
Northern Waterthrush	*Parkesia noveboracensis*	✓			✓	✓	✓					
Orange-crowned Warbler	*Leiothlypis celata*	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			
Blackpoll Warbler	*Setophaga striata*	✓								✓	✓	
American Yellow Warbler	*Setophaga aestiva*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Setophaga coronata*	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Townsend's Warbler	*Setophaga townsendi*				✓							
Wilson's Warbler	*Cardellina pusilla*			✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	

Mammals

		June 2026										
Common name	**Scientific name**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
Coyote	*Canis latrans*	✓										
Arctic Fox	*Vulpes lagopus*								✓			
Red Fox	*Vulpes vulpes*										✓	
Brown Bear	*Ursus arctos*					✓			✓			
Steller Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		✓									
Harbour Seal	*Phoca vitulina*		✓	✓								
Sea Otter	*Enhydra lutris*		✓									
North American river Otter	*Lontra canadensis*									✓		
Moose	*Alces alces*	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Caribou	*Rangifer tarandus*							✓	✓		✓	
Rocky Mountain Goat	*Oreamnos americanus*		✓									

		June 2026										
Common name	**Scientific name**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
Muskox - I	*Ovibos moschatus*				✓	✓						
Thinhorn Sheep - N	*Ovis dalli*	✓										
Humpback Whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*		✓									
Killer Whale	*Orcinus orca*		✓									
Snowshoe Hare	*Lepus americanus*					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
North American Porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*					✓	✓		✓		✓	
North American Red Squirrel	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*	✓		✓						✓		
Arctic Ground Squirrel	*Urocitellus parryii*				✓		✓					
North American Beaver	*Castor canadensis*									✓	✓	
Eastern Meadow Vole	*Microtus pennsylvanicus*						✓		✓			
Northern Red backed Vole	*Myodes gapperi*			✓								
Muskrat	*Ondatra zibethicus*								✓			

Others

Butterflies and moths	
Arctic White	*Pieris angelika*
Western White	*Pontia occidentalis*
Old World Swallowtail	*Papilio machaon*
Blues sp.	*Polyommatinae sp*
Turtle puddle moth	