

Iceland

Naturetrek Tour report

25 May - 2 June 2014



Fissure



Namnafjall



Selfoss



Dettifoss

Report & Images compiled by Malcolm Stott



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Tour Participants: Malcolm Stott (leader) and 12 clients

Day 1

Sunday 25th May

UK - Mývatn: Occasional light shower; wind E 3 m/s; temperature 6°C

Following a 3-hour flight our plane descended into Keflavik International Airport where Malcolm was waiting to greet us. Once on board the transfer bus we were soon travelling through a bewildering landscape of ancient lava-fields concealed by centuries old grey mosses *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, perhaps giving a false impression as to Iceland's natural beauty and wonderment. We arrived in the northern capital with little time to spare before our onward flight north. The 40-minute flight went without incident and we eventually descended into the quiet regional airport at Akureyri. Malcolm collected the bus and with luggage loaded we travelled through a changing landscape where winter appeared to be reluctantly loosening its grip; the white snow gradually being washed away to reveal a patchwork of colourful hues; vivid greens of mosses, russet tones of dwarf shrubs and black lava encrusted with splashes of orange lichens were once more beginning to appear in the landscape. The evening light was enchanting and had a special quality rarely found outside Arctic regions.

As it was getting late and we had been travelling all day, our plan was to drive directly to Hotel Sel without any stops: but Goðafoss was difficult to ignore. Shrouded in a veil of mist, the waterfall looked magnificent, and we also had good views of Ptarmigan.

As we drove very slowly alongside the famous River Laxá we encountered our first Barrow's Goldeneye and Harlequin Duck before arriving at the hotel. Quickly checking into our rooms we soon found our way down to the dining room where we enjoyed the culinary delights of our first Icelandic meal. After supper Malcolm gave an introduction as to what we might expect in the next few days before we were given our freedom to roam and enjoy the atmosphere of this stunningly beautiful area, and with sunset and sunrise only an hour apart there was plenty of daylight!

Day 2

Monday 26th May

Mývatn: Glorious sunshine day and night; wind S 6m/s; temperature 4°C.

After an early morning walk for those suffering from insomnia, we had a hearty breakfast before setting out to visit Lake Mývatn, one of Europe's greatest natural treasures. Located in the heart of north-east Iceland about 100 kilometres/65 miles south of the Arctic Circle, the lake and its surroundings have been shaped by repeated volcanic eruptions and seismic activity down through the ages. We stopped on high ground to gain an appreciation of the landscape around the 36 square kilometre lake and it was spectacular; a panorama of surreal lava, pseudo-craters and cave formations, sulphur-streaked mountains, and sweeping wetlands.

We revisited the River Laxá where we had a short walk and time to admire the handsome Barrow's Goldeneye, and Harlequin Ducks in their splendid blue-grey livery; two species along with Great Northern Diver that have their only European breeding populations in Iceland. Mývatn is known to birdwatchers throughout the world for its rich birdlife, particularly its abundance of breeding wildfowl. No other site in Europe can boast such a diverse range of breeding ducks as the Mývatn area. Fourteen of the sixteen species of duck which breed in Iceland can be found here; the Common Eider and Common Shelduck are coastal species and are therefore rarely seen at

Mývatn. Three other species of wildfowl; Whooper Swan, Greylag Goose and to a lesser extent Pink-footed Goose also breed in the area.

The midges at Mývatn (which means midge-lake in Icelandic) and the River Laxá, the main reason for an abundance birds locally, were just beginning their hatch cycle and becoming a bit of a nuisance! Least we should forget, the midges are the sustaining reason for the wealth of wildfowl and if absent, there would be far fewer breeding birds. The majority of the larvae is made up of the non-biting chironomid midge which live in the lake itself; they develop in the mud on the lake bed and live on diatoms and decaying organic matter. Black fly larvae, on the other hand, attach themselves to rocks in the River Laxá and feed on passing debris. Only the black fly bites; Chironomids simply irritate by flying up your nose, in your eyes and ears!

For the first part of the morning we followed the erratic shores of Lake Mývatn, birdwatching. On our first stop close to the water's edge we had very close views of confiding Red-necked Phalarope, and some untypically close views of Scaup and two Slavonian Grebes. We then enjoying a pleasant walk along the wooded peninsula Hofði. The woods were full of Redwing song and Redpoll conspicuously fed recently fledged young. We photographed the brightly-coloured, bizarre-shaped volcanic steam vent tubes that stood in the shallow, placid waters that have stimulated numerous legends over the centuries, before leaving this heaven of tranquillity.

A short walk down the lake's edge followed. We couldn't ignore the geology in this particular area which is quite remarkable; majestic mountains, gaping fissures with pools of hot water, lava-fields of unusual textures, volcanic craters of all possible types, colourful solfataras and bubbling pools of hot viscous mud of amazing patterns and colours. This area is, without doubt, one of the most surreal scenarios on the island and is part of the Namnafjall fissure, active proof of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge below, the opposing and contrasting forces of which tend to separate the two tectonic plates that form Iceland at a rate of a few millimetres per year. This area was certainly most unusual, the terrain being dotted with numerous holes of gurgling, bubbling grey mud and hissing, steaming fumaroles, typical manifestations of secondary volcanism. These infernal cauldrons, supplied by surface water that filters into the ground and is heated by the molten rock beneath through deep fissures in the earth's crust, take one's imagination back in time, to the very creation of the universe; paradoxically Iceland is a land which has been formed in very recent times, geologically speaking, and I always find it an amazing fact that dinosaurs had been extinct 25 million years before Iceland was created!

We resumed our sojourns birdwatching around the lake and had stopped to watch the delightful antics of the dainty little phalaropes when suddenly, like a bolt out-of-the-blue, a Merlin appeared to upset the party and provided us with an excellent view! Many ducks of a variety of species were present and we found Shoveler, one of the rarer ducks that breed in Iceland. Our final stop was by the bridge over the River Laxá where we enjoyed some lovely views of Harlequin Ducks before returning to the hotel to drop-off the non-bathers; the rest continued to the Natural Baths for a relaxing soak in their alleged therapeutic waters.

Following another splendid evening meal we held our daily log and a briefing. With the sun still blazing down, most collected their cameras and went for an evening stroll by the lake's shore or rested awhile before going out to take a stunning sunset (or was it sunrise?) photograph.

Day 3

Tuesday 27th May

Húsavík: Mainly dry but overcast; wind S 4m/s; temperature 5°C.

With a whale-watching cruise booked for early afternoon, we departed the hotel after breakfast to enjoy a little light exercise walking in this pristine environment. The group spent time either walking the rim of the Tufra crater Hverir or wondering amidst weird and wonderful lava formations at Dimmuborgie before regrouping for the drive to Húsavík.

The journey across high, barren and desolate mountain roads was amazing, and it came as no surprise that the Apollo 13 mission chose this area to practice a simulated moon-landing. Leaving the stone and sand desert behind, we descended into a lush green valley where geo-thermal energy heated glasshouses.

The timelessness of a typical Icelandic fishing village was reflected in Húsavík with its quiet streets, picturesque houses and bustling harbour. First we visited the booking office to collect tickets for our cruise before ambling down to the harbour.

After an alfresco lunch we were soon boarding the ship and struggling into the thermal suits provided. The renovated and converted clinker-built fishing ship left the harbour and headed out into the spectacular Skjálfandi Bay where we were to spend the next 3-hours looking for whales. And we didn't have to wait long before we found a couple of Humpback Whales feeding. We enjoyed an hour with these wonderful creatures before leaving them and heading for Lundi (Puffin Island). The sheer cliff-sides of this small outcrop was regimented with Puffins standing outside their burrows and equally as many more floating on the sea beneath; what a marvellous sight! Heading back into the bay we soon encountered a Minke Whale - but this was no ordinary Minke. This was a particularly energetic whale that danced and breached to our delight - very unusual activity for such a species of whale. After launching itself torpedo-style on at least 20 occasions it sank beneath the waves and disappeared almost as quickly as it had appeared.

The weather conditions during our sailing could not have been better; the sea was flat calm and the lack of sun meant no glare on the water: ideal conditions. Unfortunately time passed all too quickly without us realising and suddenly the ship's engine juddered into life, emitting a plume of exhaust fumes as she pushed a wake of white and started to head back to Húsavík. On the return journey we were treated to a welcome mug of hot chocolate and a cinnamon roll, and we found another Minke Whale before arriving back at the harbour. Retracing our journey back to Mývatn we took an anti-clockwise route back to the hotel and managed to find two magnificent Great Northern Divers close to the water's edge, much to everyone's delight.

After another delicious buffet-supper we had the daily log before retiring; exhausted after a wonderful and exciting day whale-watching!

Day 4

Wednesday 28th May

Mývatn: Glorious sunshine; wind SE 1m/s; temperature 3°C

Today we stopped at the supermarket before continuing east over vast heathlands and, perhaps, the largest stone desert in Western Europe to arrive at the Dettifoss car park. Although still early in the season, the number of cars and coaches present was staggering! We joined the crowds and walked through snow for a kilometre or so before arriving above the canyon. Access down to the lower apron just above the falls was not possible due to the severe icy-conditions. Nevertheless we were able to get good views of the thunderous falls and the

impressive canyon its waters have cut over millennia. It was a glorious morning and the scenery was quite breathtaking so we walked to Selfoss; smaller but no-less impressive waterfall. By the time we had returned to the car park it was lunchtime and having worked-up an appetite, we decided an alfresco lunch in the car park was quite in order!

We returned to Mývatn early afternoon and visited Dimmuborgie where we enjoyed a leisurely stroll through the weird and wonderful lava formations. We returned to the hotel at 4.30pm in time for coffee and to simply enjoy the beautiful weather and scenery on our last day at this incredible location.

After supper and the customary daily log and briefing, we retired to pack in readiness for an early start the following morning.

Day 5

Thursday 29th May

Mývatn – Stykkishólmur: Sunny am, overcast pm, some rain; wind SW 7m/s; temp 10°C

We had an early breakfast before departing on the long drive south-west to Snæfellsnes. It was a glorious sunny morning and the birds were in full song; a pity we had to leave! This was always going to be a day to endure and it was made more manageable by breaking the long journey into leisurely chunks. First we had a short stop to enjoy the northerly capital, Akureyri while provisions were bought. Continuing, our drive up the narrow Oxadalur was very spectacular with snow-cover mountain peaks either side. On the south side of the mountains a broad fluvio-glacial valley hosted many breeding pairs of Pink-footed Geese, but with a trailer in tow it was difficult to stop to really appreciate the grand spectacle. Journeying further west we stopped by the small estuary at Blonduos for lunch. The estuary was alive with birds; many were breeding and others like summer plumage Turnstone and Sanderling were still on their northerly migration.

From Blonduos we continued on our journey, relaxing and watching the stunning scenery pass-by until we reached the service-station at Staðarskáli. After a short break we continued, turning off the main route 1 road and heading back into the wilderness, entering the 'Haunted Valley' along cinder roads. We made a brief stop to feed a herd of roaming horses and another at the harbour before finishing our journey. It was 6pm by the time we reached our next hotel. We had a little time to relax and recuperate after an arduous day of travel before heading to the restaurant for dinner.

Day 6

Friday 30th May

Snæfellsnes: Bright am, light rain pm; wind NE 7m/s; temperature 9°C

Situated on top of a hill, the hotel's breakfast room commanded stunning views of Breiðafjörður and its many islands. The fjörður is Iceland's most expansive area of shallow coastal water and is rich in wildlife. The area has greater tides and tidal currents than elsewhere in the country and its many islands are almost infinite with an estimate at approximately 2,500. Its birdlife is unique and one of the most important in Iceland and, perhaps, the whole of the North Atlantic. This microcosm is characterised by birds which are wholly dependent on marine life, and many of them nest in large colonies. The area also holds two-thirds of the Icelandic White-tailed Eagle population, and to the north perhaps the world's largest Razorbill colony is found on the Látrajarg cliffs. About one-third of the Common Eider breeding population in Iceland nests in Breiðafjörður.

We set off in optimistic mood to explore the peninsula in more detail this morning, starting with a brief stop to admire a roadside carpet of Arctic Poppies. Common Seals were most evident as we crossed the Kolgrafarfjórður causeway before arriving in Grundarfjórður where we had time to explore the small harbour. Clouds of ‘white-winged’ gulls were gathered by the effluent outfall from the fish processing plant and presented us with an opportunity to look at the subtle identification differences that separate Iceland and Glaucous Gulls. Continuing on our travels around the peninsula we passed through Olfasvík, Rif and Hellisandur before arriving at the seabird cliffs. The sun was shining, the sea was cobalt blue and the cliffs lava-black; a perfect day to search the regimented ledges of nesting birds for that high Arctic specialist, Brunnich’s Guillemot. We found them present in numbers along with Common Guillemot and Razorbill.

Snæfellsnes was immortalised by Jules Verne’s classic novel ‘Journey to the Centre of the Earth’, with its intrepid explorers descending the volcano that, while currently dormant, has scarred the surrounding land with a huge lava field, clearly visible today. The glacier-covered volcano rises 1,446 metres and is often clearly visible from Reykjavík, but unfortunately for us low cloud veiled its wondrous nature a secret. This is a diverse and magical landscape from mountain top to sea cliff and we drove to the National Park visitor centre at Hellnar. From here the cliff top walk to Arnistappi was wonderful with some amazing coastal scenery. The birds were good too with Knot, Turnstone and Purple Sandpiper all present in summer plumage. Kittiwakes were very numerous (and vocal) nesting along the cliffs in the company of Fulmars.

Before leaving Arnistappi we enjoyed cake and hot chocolate at the cafe after which we took the mountain road back across the peninsula to Olfasvík. With time pressing, we made the briefest of stops en route back to Stykkishólmur, arriving just in time for a hasty change before most dined at a local restaurant.

Day 7

Saturday 31st May

Stykkishólmur – Northern Light Inn: bright am, light rain pm; wind NE 7 m/s; temp 9°C

This morning we departed Stykkishólmur to complete our journey back onto the Reykjanes peninsula. The drive was uneventful but very relaxing as we watched the changing scenery pass-by. Arriving in Borgarnes we had plenty of time for a coffee break and a little birdwatching.

Next we passed through the six kilometre long Hvalfjórður tunnel before arriving at Álafoss, the factory outlet store, for a spot of retail therapy before arriving in the cosmopolitan capital of Reykjavík. With lunch acquired all we needed now was a sandy beach and summer plumage Sanderling; luckily we found both at Seltjarnares! After a brief tour of the ‘old town’ we arrive at the very impressive church Hallgrímkirkja where we were given our freedom to roam the streets of this vibrant city before assembling outside the ultra-modern ‘Harpa’ opera house by the harbour.

Forty-five minutes later we arrived at the very comfortable Northern Light Inn, with its rather novel location next to a modern geo-thermal power plant and the world’s only Carbon Recycling Methanol Plant (more about that later for those interested), in plenty of time to rest and recuperate before dinner. The hotel had a warm homely ambience, the staff were very helpful and friendly, and the rooms were spacious with comfortable beds – what more could you ask for! After a delightful dinner we retired to the lounge, or possibly the bar, for the daily log and a briefing after which we retired to our cosy rooms.

Carbon Recapture

The process is experimental, making wood alcohol for blending with gasoline and bio-diesel fuels by extracting Carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere and combining it with water and electricity from the nearby geothermal power plant into a carbon neutral source of liquid energy, making it the first of its kind in the world.

The need for clean affordable fuels is urgent and renewable methanol may be one solution. Carbon Recycling's methanol is produced economically by combining hydrogen with carbon dioxide under low pressure and temperatures. Hydrogen is made by breaking apart water molecules with electricity. The only bio-product is oxygen. Water in Iceland, as implied by its name, is frozen in abundance. Methanol also has the benefit of being biodegradable, water-soluble, easy to store safely, and efficient transport energy.

Day 8

Sunday 1st June

Golden Circle: Overcast with light rain; wind S 7m/s; temperature 9°C

This morning we travelled through old lava-fields still in the process of being colonised with Racomitrum Moss, while heading towards Selfoss. We eventually arrived at Gullfoss and the waterfall was spectacular; thunderously cascading in a series of falls before disappearing through the gorge carved out over millennia. Next we visited the Geyser and waited for its white plume of boiling vapour to spout high into the grey sky. It looked surreal and the landscape even appeared unworldly, surrounded by colourful patterns of mud.

After lunch we travelled to Thingvellir, the parliamentary plain where the two great tectonic plates are visibly tearing apart. We had plenty of time to walk down the deep fissure to the Althing, seat of the Law Maker and assembly of regional representatives. In spite of the grey day it was a wonderful experience, just being present in such an iconic landscape. We returned through the valley floor following the meandering river, complete with Harlequin Ducks, to the silvery shores of Thingvellavatn where our bus had been relocated.

We followed the River Sog back to Selfoss from where we retraced our morning journey back to the hotel. We arrived back at 6pm and had plenty of time to relax and even think about packing before a gourmet supper of traditionally slow-cooked lamb and salmon, so succulent it was mouth-wateringly good. A very special dinner and a fitting last supper of our tour!

Day 9

Monday 2nd June

Keflavik – UK: Overcast; wind S 3m/s; temperature 9°C

We departed the very comfortable Northern Light Inn after our last night on this tour and headed out via the Blue Lagoon for a morning exploring the Reykjanes peninsula. We made our first stop at Gunnhver, the high temperature area, where sulphurous steam vapour all but concealed the colourful, desolate landscape. Next we paid homage to the Great Auk by visiting the cliff to view Eldey, the last known breeding site before its extinction in 1844, however poor visibility didn't permit us to see the tiny island. Next we followed the planetary route away from the sun (geothermal power-plant) to visit the 'Bridge between two Continents'. After a coffee stop there was just enough time to allow one more birding walk before heading to the airport.

At Keflavik airport we said our goodbyes to Malcolm and then had time to relax in the departure lounge or keep busy with a little retail therapy before our UK flight.

PS

May is the season when our senses are reactivated to the presence of awakening nature, the landscape is recovering from the long, dark winter, and the birds are extremely active and conspicuous. The countryside is now rejuvenated with the evocative sound of bird song, active courtship and lively displays, and the sun barely dips below the horizon; the symphony of nature seems endless. Yes, we were there to witness and enjoy all of this and much more!

Thank you for your company and kindness on this amazing tour - it was greatly appreciated. I hope you can now share a little of my enthusiasm for these magical shores and one day, in the not too distant future, you will return to experience more of what Iceland can offer; perhaps even Iceland in autumn - Waterfalls, Glaciers and Icebergs (possibly the Northern Lights too!).

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Species Lists

Birds (h = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June									
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
1	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			1	2	3		2	8		
2	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>			4	1	1		1	1		
3	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>		14	2	3	3	2				
4	Fulmar	<i>Fulmaris glacialis</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	Gannet	<i>Sula bassana</i>			12		3				15	
6	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1		2		2	1			1	
7	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotellus</i>						3			2	
8	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>	30	12	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
9	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>		3			250					
10	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Wigeon	<i>Anas Penelope</i>	2	15	10	6	6	10		2		
14	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		8	2	2			2			
17	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1	3		2	4					
18	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				30	✓	
19	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		✓	✓	✓				45		
20	Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>		30							6	
21	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	16	12	1					4		
22	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyernalis</i>	2	4		6						
23	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	1	1	1							
24	Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	200	120	10	8						
25	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		8		3				2		
26	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		1	1					1		
27	Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>			1							
28	Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus mutus</i>	1	3	10	3	5			4		
29	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	6				1			10	6	
30	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				2	3	10		2		
31	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	10	60	20	16	✓	✓		30	24	
32	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>					10	12				
33	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>					14	20		12		
34	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>					15	16		3		
35	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>					12	2		5		
36	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>					8					
37	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	3	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
38	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	3	12	10	2	10	6	✓	12	2	
39	Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	2	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3	
40	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	24	250	✓	✓	12	2		24		
42	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>			1	2						
43	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		6		1	3	2		6		
44	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
45	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>					15					
46	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			✓			✓			✓	
47	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			✓							
48	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>			2		10	20		10	3	
49	Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>								3		
50	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			1		5	20	5	6		

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June									
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
51	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓						2	1	15	1
52	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradise</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aaglge</i>			1				✓			2
54	Brünnich's Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>							50			
55	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>							12			
56	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>			1				1			2
57	Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>			✓				12			
58	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columbia livia</i>										1
59	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>						1				
62	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						3	24	1	1	2
63	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>						3		1	2	
64	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	10									
66	Raven	<i>Corvus corvus</i>	✓	✓	6	10				30	✓	✓
67	Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>		60				6	2			
68	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				1						
69	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	1	2	1	6	2	1				

Mammals

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June									
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
1	Atlantic Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>					3					
2	Common Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>						3				
3	Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>			2							
4	Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>			2							



Whimbrel



Humpback Whales