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Summary

We visited immense pine forests, birch scrub, lakesides and mountain tops during eight days of non-stop birding. Whether travelling through tundra landscapes over high plateaux or stomping across boggy hillsides, there were always exciting encounters. Great Grey Owl, Ural Owl, Pygmy Owl, Tengmalm's Owl, Hawk Owl, Eagle Owl and the more familiar Short-eared and Tawny Owls all provided enthralling encounters. Woodpecker aficionados were also well catered for with Great Spotted, Green, Grey-headed, Black and Three-toed, all surrendering with relative ease. More determination and effort was required to see Gyr Falcon's in the gorge of Sweden's highest waterfall. Pools on the Tundra yielded Red-necked Phalaropes and displaying Ruff and the endearing scuttling about of Norwegian Lemmings. Most of us delighted in the appearance of Bluethroats and Lapland Buntings, but it was the Long-tailed Skuas that had us all captivated. Red and Black-throated Divers, Red-necked and Slavonian Grebes and Golden and White-tailed Eagles were thrilling sights on the lowland lakes. The tour will also be remembered for the high quality food and comfortable hotels in picturesque settings. The ease with which photographers secured so many pin-sharp, frame-filling images of the majority of birds found was also a memorable feature of the trip.

Day 1

Thursday 26th May

Sunny. 17°C. Then cloudy followed by light rain

We left the UK and by 2.30pm we were loaded up and on the road to Anso to begin birding. Stopping in the gateway to a private house surrounded by trees and fields did not appear to be a likely birding spot.

What a premature assessment that proved to be! A Wryneck called and flew towards us. A Red-backed Shrike sang from a lofty perch, but was out-competed by a closer Pied Flycatcher. Many of us were delighted to see white-headed Long-tailed Tits as this continental race is so very rarely seen in UK.

Our next stop was nearby and in the car park of a nature reserve. A lavish picnic lunch was spread before us on a mound of erratic boulders dumped by retreating ice. Just beyond this a reedy lake offered us spectacular views of a nesting pair of Slavonian Grebes resplendent in their golden head-dresses. A male Icterine Warbler began singing from an exposed perch. As we had not yet become accustomed to seeing so many Fieldfares in summer plumage, our progress down a woodland path was slow as we paused to enjoy them. Here we stood mesmerised by the richness and clarity, not to mention volume, of the song of a Thrush Nightingale. It concealed itself well, but could not evade our sharp eyes and shutters were soon firing. A Black Woodpecker was less obliging but seen by a fortunate few.

The hotel at Salbohed had a feeder by the entrance where Red Squirrels and a host of woodland birds were feasting. After dinner we were back on the road for a long drive to Skultuna. Passing through dense coniferous forest along dusty tracks led us to a small, rectangular meadow flanked by tall trees and demarcated by a line of low fence posts. There was a grey, sculptured form etched like a figure on a totem pole squatting motionless in the fine drizzle. As it silently swivelled its head to face us there were gasps of ecstasy as a pair of large, pale yellow eyes glared out from a shroud of concentric circles. We were being scrutinised by an enormous Great Grey Owl. Its feathers sported fine vermiculated layers of all shades of grey giving it an intricate pattern of shading and counter shading. White tufts sprouted either side of its formidable, yellow, beak. It assessed our presence as an irrelevance and resumed its scrutiny of the meadow for hapless voles. Flying to reposition itself upon a more favourable look-out enabled its immense wing-span to be appreciated. Did anyone notice that it was raining?

Day 2

Friday 27th May

Temperature: 7-10°C. Cloudy, heavy rain and cool

Such was the interest provided by the garden feeder that it was difficult to get moving this morning. Seeing different races of common birds like Jackdaw, Jay, White Wagtail and Nuthatch was of great interest. A flock of over 100 Common Cranes greeted us as we passed a field just behind the hotel. These were probably migrants as they lacked the brown staining on the back which is indicative of breeding birds. A roadside stop bordering Flacksjon Lake was timed just right to witness pandemonium amongst waterfowl and gulls as a White-tailed Eagle threatened to seize one of them. When the panic subsided Snipe began drumming overhead.

It was time to move on to Farna Ecopark for our rendezvous with Michael, the woodpecker expert. The habitat is mixed woodland carpeted with interwoven patchworks of many species of mosses and tiny toadstools glistening like jewels. A female Three-toed Woodpecker peered expectantly from her neatly excavated hole. When she saw that the intrusion was not her returning mate, she bobbed back down to continue incubating. The male was pecking diligently at loose bark collecting grubs to bring to his entombed partner. A Black Woodpecker began wailing nearby and soon bounded into view bolting itself upright against a decaying Spruce tree displaying its vivid red crown, pale bill and manic, white eye.

A Pygmy Owl responded to a passable impression of its whistling call. It perched on an exposed branch affording us magnificent views as it cast a cold, yellow-eyed stare of contempt down upon us with a degree of ferocity out of proportion to its diminutive stature.

Our next meeting was at Moklimta with a group of Swedish ringers. They had kindly waited until today to embark upon the extremely dangerous task of ringing Ural Owl chicks. Scarred backs and necks were the emblems they wore from previous encounters with the irate parents. Now they had constructed protective shields to ward off the swooping owls. There was a collective gasp from the onlookers as a huge owl scrambled out of the nest box and perched nearby. It scolded the intruders as a ladder was positioned against the tree. Loud bill clapping preceded each attack as the distraught female attempted to deflect attention from her offspring. Two fluffy, downy chicks were lowered to the ground. It was an exciting moment for the trainee ringer in our group who was given the opportunity to clasp a band around the leg of one of the owlets. The male stayed nearby but left the ferocious assaults to his agitated mate. As quickly as possible the operation was concluded and the owls were left in peace. We now faced a 3 hour drive in heavy rain to Tallberg on the shores of Lake Siljan.

Day 3

Saturday 28th May

Temp: 6-9° C Heavy showers, drizzle and sunny periods

An exploration of Fulufjället National Park occupied us for most of the day. The highlight was scrambling up to Njupeskar waterfall, which at 93 m is the highest cascade in Sweden. Ancient pine trees stood twisted and knarred around the boggy pools. Some had been screwed tightly as if an ogre had wrung out the trunk leaving a spiral helter skelter in its place. Ring Ouzels were singing mournfully against the gushing roar of tumbling water. Wheatears were snapping at black flies on the remaining expanses of unmelted snow. A singing male Brambling was a captivating sight in its full breeding attire. This certainly was a place to enjoy the scenery and the views over the forests and mires. Many found the displays and photographs in the Information Centre worthy of attention.

Now we had to progress northwards for our next sojourn at Funasdalen. On the way we paused to admire a singing Bluethroat, and to be engrossed in the antics of displaying Whimbrels, Wood Sandpipers and Greenshank. Common Terns had been left behind and replaced by the more elegant Arctic Terns. Velvet Scoter and Black-throated Divers kept us alert as we motored along winding and undulating forest roads past lakes and thick pine woods. At the end of a long day a sumptuous meal of Reindeer stew served to remind us that we were indeed in Swedish Lapland.

Day 4

Sunday 29th May

Temp: 4 - 8°C Cold, rainy and windy at times, but some sunny intervals too

Funasdalsjön is a placid lake languishing just outside the town. Here we fully appreciated the artistic use made of a black and white palette to furnish the Black-throated Diver with such decorous summer plumage. It made compelling viewing, but we had to press on to the Flatruet Plateau. This is a vast area of tundra vegetation. Stunted Juniper bushes, creeping, ground-hugging willows and intricate and delicate saxifrages struggled for existence in this hostile environment. Spongy mosses and lime-green lichens concealed the edges of boggy pools.

Hamster-sized rodents with black, white and orange patches of scruffy fur scampered along troughs and tunnels running in all directions. These Norwegian Lemmings lacked fear and exposed themselves all too clearly to marauding Long-tailed Skuas, who sailed over with the same rising, falling and gracefully arcing flight that they use to progress across the sea. A Short-eared Owl was also quartering the ground for unsuspecting Lemmings, when it was interrupted by the intrusion of a sleek Red Fox into its territory. The Owl launched itself into a series of aggressive dives at the Fox which trotted off in defeat. We walked closer to three dots spinning round on the surface of a distant pool. They permitted us to squat virtually within touching distance and remained totally oblivious to our presence. These busy, chattering little denizens of the boggy pool s were Red-necked Phalaropes. Two brightly coloured females were courting a duller male and soon two others appeared. Optics were not needed to enjoy the beauty of these confiding gems.

We left Sweden's highest road to descend into a pine clad valley which shelters the village of Ljungdalen. A chance encounter with a local woman gave us an experience many would envy. She very kindly invited us to see a pair of Hawk Owls which were nesting in a wood on her land. As we tentatively approached the clump of pines the owls began calling and flew out in annoyance at the intrusion. Both perched side by side on top of a pine tree. Their combined weight caused the shoot to bend. This was a deeply exciting experience as Hawk Owls are so difficult to find. One leaned forward glaring hatred upon us and launched an attack to ward us off. We retreated hastily!

After another delicious dinner we headed for Hamrafjallet. This boggy hillside, clad in Juniper and Willow, is home to a party of fifteen Great Snipe who perform their bizarre bill-clicking, neck stretching and tail fanning displays on a favoured lekking area. Tramping, trudging and stomping across soggy, springy mosses brought us to an incline overlooking the lek. From this excellent vantage point we were able to witness many encounters between rival males as they chased and jumped around. Several paused in more open patches allowing us to zoom in with our telescopes to marvel at their neck contortions and tail flashing. As a late-night rainbow cast a mantle of colour across snow covered mountains we traipsed back to the vehicle feeling very content with our success.

Day 5

Monday 30th May

Temp: 2 - 8°C on plateau. 12°C lower down. Rain in morning, sunny in afternoon

Storsjon is an unusual lake in that it has reedy fringes and a well vegetated delta. From a lay by we were able to scan the area and soon picked out Whooper Swans and Black-throated Divers on their nests. Little Gulls, Marsh Harriers and Cranes vied for our attention, but it was the regal outline of a majestic Golden Eagle soaring effortlessly above that thrilled us most. It was a juvenile with huge white wing patches and it remained suspended in the thermal above the lake long enough for our photographers to discharge volleys of shots. There were many grins of contentment as the images were pre-viewed. Storsjokapel has a village pond. Unbelievably, it supports a pair of nesting Slavonian Grebes, Little Gulls, Arctic Terns and assorted wildfowl. All were visible at close quarters.

On our way back to the plateau we turned off onto a gravelly track to the site of a wind turbine. The view from here was spectacular. A cliff face provided a perfect nesting site for a pair of Rough-legged Buzzards. The female was squatting on the nest whilst the male soared protectively above. Later she joined her mate up in a thermal giving us a privileged view of these enigmatic raptors. Whilst searching a drier ridge on the plateau for Dotterels we were scrutinised by an inquisitive Long-tailed Skua which winged in very close to our mesmerized party. Lemmings scurried to and fro but places of concealment were few and far between on this exposed ridge.

Daniel's network of spies provided further intelligence regarding the location of more owls. In a village garden a male Tengmalm's Owl had been disturbing the slumber of one of his special agents since spring began. She beckoned us into her domain festooned with sculptures, models and other works of art. We stood patiently in a disciplined line all eager to glimpse this elusive bird. A ghostly shape winged silently into a tall spruce tree. Was this our quarry? We advanced like a military column to a closer vantage point. Some broke ranks to secure a better view, but in doing so one birder stumbled into a cluster of long, dangling wind chimes. A cacophony of dings and dongs resonated across the garden. The faster he tried to extricate himself, the more entangled he became and the volume of the metallic clanging grew louder. The owl must have been familiar with the 1812 Overture and showed no signs of deserting its post despite the row. To our amazement it flew down to a nest box that we had failed to notice and the head of a bewildered female struggled to squeeze itself through the hole. Two astonished Tengmalm's Owls were peering wide-eyed and curiously down at their equally stupefied audience. A little pre-coital calling, singing and displaying led to brief consummation on a low branch. These trusting and unperturbed birds of guile and wisdom allowed us the most exceptional opportunities for photography. We chatted excitedly about the events of the evening as the late-night rays of a sinking sun cast a pink glow over the imposing mountains.

Day 6

Tuesday 31st May

Temp: 4 -13°C Heavy and prolonged rain. Misty but clearer by late afternoon

In Funasdalen there is a winter resort of cabins with tracks leading off into the Taiga forest which conceals secretive Siberian Jays. They quietly and unobtrusively slip through the dense branches giving no indication of their presence. However, that behaviour can be changed by tempting them out with plenty of noise and chunks of thick, pasty sausage. Fortunately, there were no other humanoids around to witness our eccentricities, so we felt no embarrassment as we marched two by two repeatedly chanting and clapping "sausages" clap clap clap. Smearing samples of the culinary delight onto logs and branches did the trick. Three inquisitive and fearless Siberian Jays glided silently down to feast on our offerings. We were spellbound!

Hogvalen is the highest village in Sweden. Reindeer graze on the village green as Golden Plovers cavort around their feet. It continued to rain heavily as we penetrated the grey mist and low cloud during our ascent of the mountain at Nipfjallet. A refuge hut with tables, benches and a wood-burning stove was an ideal place for a spirit-lifting lunch. The warm glow and sweet scent of burning logs was a boost to morale. To gain access to the highest car park we had to pass the mischievous Troll who guarded the magic road. The illusion was that the ground appeared to be level, but the bus rolled when put into neutral. The swirling mist enveloped us like a supernatural shroud as Magwitchian morphs receded into the oblivion with their own Great Expectations of Dotterel and Ptarmigan. The stentorian tones of the leader summoned these sprites back towards the car park as two Dotterels had just flown by calling and descending onto the crumbly, rocky ground. Soon everyone had gathered in the gloom to purr contentedly over these beautiful birds. The drab greyness lifted a little so that the birds could be seen quite clearly. It began to rain and the mist thickened over the route to the summit so we abandoned our planned assault on the summit.

The weather improved as we began a repeat visit to the waterfall in Fulufjallet National Park. This time we had to climb higher and up a steeper path towards the top of the tumbling waterfall. From a boulder strewn, slippery track we gained an awe-inspiring view over the forests and bogs. The steep rock faces of the river-cut gorge confronted us as they converged on the knick-point where glistening, ice-cold water cascaded over the dramatic waterfall. We squatted on damp, slithery boulders to begin our vigil. An hour passed.

We scrutinised the precipitous cliffs. Adrenalin gushed into the veins of those who thought they had spotted our quarry. Hopes were dashed as the grey mottled lumps resolved themselves into inanimate rock formations. Two hours passed. Then suddenly a ghostly, grey apparition wafted up the rock face. The alarm was sounded and soon an armoury of optics was tracking its flight. It perched and melted into the rock. It was only when a second bird winged in that we knew we were experiencing the thrill of observing a pair of Gyr Falcons on their breeding territory. Some sharp-eyed watchers noted a food pass as the slender male handed over its prey to its larger mate. Both birds flew around the top of the ice field and across the gushing, crystalline water crashing to the foot of the gorge. To be privileged to secure such wonderful views of an elusive falcon in such breath-taking scenery was indeed a highlight of the trip. Aching limbs and tired feet, drizzly rain and cloudy skies were all forgotten as we skipped back down the track to a welcome cup of warming tea.

Day 7

Wednesday 1st June

Windy and rainy at first. Sunny later. 17°C

The day was characterised by a series of short stops before the climax at the copper mine in Falun.

At the first lakeside halt a Goldeneye with a clutch of busy ducklings received all the attention. The second pause was at a platform overlooking a marsh-fringed lake by a railway line. Nesting Tree Sparrows were a delight to watch at such close proximity. Another lakeside sojourn at Vikarbyn proved to be excellent for Icterine Warbler, nesting Nuthatches and a dare-devil Red Squirrel leaping across the void between trees. Four Black-throated Divers were well received too. Photographers with a commercial mind will have seized the opportunity to capture a young couple with new-born baby at a picnic table framed by an exquisite tree with a backdrop of deep blue water and distant green forests with islands mantled with spruce. What an idyllic family scene, tailor made for the cover of a travel brochure or a romantic paperback novel. Those overindulging in sweet waffles, cream and jam at the attractive cafe may have missed this!

You could be forgiven for wondering why a birding holiday would include an industrial town and working quarry in its itinerary. The copper mine at Falun is an exceptional place as it is home to a pair of formidable Eagle Owls. There is a viewing platform from which the sheer rock face can be scanned. The male was spotted surprisingly quickly. It was perched on a ledge beneath an overhang. Its rich, brown plumage, streaked breast and piercing orange eyes were shown to advantage from our distant viewpoint. The female was incubating in a hidden nest site near to her sentinel. It is such an imposing bird oozing character that it was not surprising that it held our attention for over an hour.

It was a long drive to Salbohed where we began our tour a week ago. We made it in time for supper at 7pm but then dashed out again to a nearby lake for a quiet evening of relaxing birding. A Scarlet Rosefinch greeted us warmly with its "pleased to meet you" song. Over fifty Black Terns danced above the marsh and rose in a collective frenzy as a Marsh Harrier inspected their floating, reedy nests. A White-tailed Eagle also caused consternation amongst the water birds as it crossed the lake. A Bittern boomed, Snipe drummed and Whooper Swans bugled as we sat enthralled by the sights and sounds of this rich marshland. The constant drone of mosquitoes became louder and scratching and swatting thuds more frequent, so we reluctantly withdrew hearing only the intensely melodic song of a Thrush Nightingale as we made for home.

Day 8

Thursday 2nd June

Sunny intervals, dry but breezy. 17°C

A Marsh Tit on the feeding station was nowhere near as big a surprise as being stopped by the Police and breathalysed at 8.15am when barely out of first gear from the hotel drive. We both passed with flying colours! (Well, no actually it was without any colours at all thank goodness!)

Listening to a Thrush Nightingale was a soothing way to embark upon our final morning's birding. A lakeside stop yielded another White-tailed Eagle and a displaying Green Sandpiper. The next lake added some additional species such as Red-necked Grebe and Little Ringed Plover. There is a turn off from the E18 Stockholm motorway which leads to a special nature reserve called Torslundagropen. It is on a terminal moraine of glacial outwash sands and fine gravel. Ortolan Buntings find this habitat very much to their liking. Three males sang competitively from the scrub and gave us excellent views. Our last picnic lunch was consumed with relish and we hurried back to the airport for our 2.35 pm flight back to Stansted.

We owe a great deal to the generosity of a troop of Swedish birders who kept Daniel well informed with the latest birding news. Thanks also to Daniel and the wonderful staff at the hotels who really did cater for us extremely well.

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Species List

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = Heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June								
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
1	Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>		1					3		
2	Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>			4	7	3	1			
3	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	2	1							
4	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	6	17						1	25
5	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		12	12					20	25
6	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>								2	
7	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			2	2	2	4	1	1	
8	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		1							
9	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			8	5	3		2	2	
10	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4	50	7	✓			✓	✓	
11	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		2				1	4	6	
12	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>									
13	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1	6		2	2		25	12	
14	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>									2
15	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	2	2	5	6	10				
16	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>				2					
17	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>			6	6		10			
18	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	3	3	9	6	4	9	6	10	
19	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			2	2					
20	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				2	2	2	3		
21	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			1			3			
22	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>			2	2	1	3	7		
23	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>									2
24	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	1	2					2	2	
25	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	2				8			1	
26	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>							H		
27	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	1					1		
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1							1
29	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1		2						
30	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	1		2				1		
31	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		1					1	1	
32	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	1			2		2	2	
33	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				1					
34	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1		1	2				
35	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1								
36	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	4	6	1				5	1	
37	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>					2				
38	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				2	1				
39	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			2	3	12		5		
40	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					1				
41	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	2	1			1		1		
42	Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>						2			
43	Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>							H		
44	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1								
45	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	4						1	6	

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
46	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	2	100	3	1	4		4	6
47	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	10	20	6	2	8	1	✓	✓
48	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				12	80	5		
49	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				3				
50	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>								3
51	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>						2		
52	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	6		1	1	5	1		
53	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>				15				
54	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		4		H	H	2	4	2
55	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			2	1	1			
56	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			2		1		1	
57	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		1		1	4		H	
58	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			4	1	2	2	1	
59	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		H			1	1		1
60	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			3	2	4	2	1	
61	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			2	2	3	2	4	
62	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>			1					
63	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>								
64	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				4				
65	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>								
66	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				4	8			
67	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				5				
68	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1	300	15	12	6	8	✓	✓
69	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>					15			
70	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	2	10	15	20	10	8	✓	✓
71	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>								
72	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2	3					2	2
73	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2	4				3		
74	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			3	4	5			
75	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>							50	4
76	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>				5	2			
77	Common (Feral) Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>			18	1		1	3	1
78	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	H							
79	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	10	50	3	2	2	10	50	2
80	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	H	H	1	4	1	2	H	
81	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>							1	
82	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	H							
83	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>		4						
84	Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	1							
85	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>				2	2			
86	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>		1						
87	Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>					2			
88	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>				4				
89	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>								
90	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	10	15	8	6	12		✓	✓
91	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1							
92	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		4	3			H	2	2
93	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>		2						

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June								
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
94	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	1	2							
95	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H							
96	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		1							
97	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	1								
98	Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>						7			
99	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		1		1		2	1	1	
100	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	3	20	10	6	3	9	7	8	
101	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	2	2	1		✓	✓	
102	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>									
103	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	3	2	2	5	✓	✓	
104	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	H	1	1	6	4	7	4		
105	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>									1
106	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	H	1		1		1			
107	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		1							
108	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		1							
109	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	
110	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	1	3	1	1	2		2		
111	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>							1	1	
112	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		6	1	50	15		8		
113	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	5	63	10	8	8	2	✓	✓	
114	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	2	20	1		9	8	✓	12	
115	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	3								
116	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	2	30	25	3	10	1		
117	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			H		H				
118	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	1						H	1	
119	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	H						H		
120	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	1	1		1			1		
121	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>							H		
122	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	2	1	1						
123	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	H	H	H				1		
124	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	H								
125	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		H	H	2	H		1		
126	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	H		1				1	1	
127	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H	H			H			
128	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	H			1	H			
129	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	2	2	1			2	2	2	
130	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	3	10							
131	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	4	20	2	1	2	1	✓	4	
132	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>			1			H			
133	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	7	1		1	2	1		
134	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	36	50	50	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	
135	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	2	1	1	H	1	H	2		
136	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1	1	1	1	3	1	2		
137	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		H	20		2	4			
138	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	2	1			H	1	1	
139	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>			1	2					
140	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	1						H	1	
141	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1		1	1	1	2	H		

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June								
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
142	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				2	2			1	
143	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			3	3	3	3	3	4	1
144	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		2	3	2	3	1	1		
145	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	1	2	2	5	5	5	3	H	
146	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>					1				
147	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	5		3					1	
148	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	2	9	4	2		1	10		
149	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		1				H			
150	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergii</i>		4	2		2	1			
151	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1							
152	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	7	10	5	2	6	3	12	4	
153	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		3		1	2	2	H	1	
154	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1		2	✓	✓	2			
155	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20	2	
156	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			5		3	4			
157	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	2				2				
158	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	2	4	12	2	20	20			
159	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		2	3						
160	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>				2	3	2			
161	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>		1						3	
162	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			7	6	10	8			
163	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			1		6				
164	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		4				H	1	1	
165	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>									3
166	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>									
167	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		H	2	1	2		2	1	
168	Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>				2					
169	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>									