

Sweden's Upland Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report

31 May - 7 June 2012



Salbohed Garden



Reindeer at Nipfjallet



Lake Orsajön



Siberian Jay

Report compiled by James Lees
Cover images courtesy of Melanie Pond



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour Leaders: Daniel Green Local Leader
James Lees Naturetrek Leader

Participants: Paul Leyland
Sue Leyland
Michael Bowtell
Chris Mason
John Plested
Melanie Pond
Adi Haggett
Brian Bishop
Amanda Bishop
Kevin Dann
Jeremy Symes
Diana Symes
Mike Symes
Giuseppe Raffa
Martin Cook
Jenny Cook

Day 1

Thursday 31st May

Cloudy 9°C with some light showers

A mid-morning flight from London saw us arrive at Vasteras just before 14.30. Daniel, the local leader, met us at the airport and we loaded our bags into our two vans. He explained that each year is very different in Sweden, and many things influence what we might see. One of those factors is the lemming, a type of vole that lives on the Swedish tundra. The lemming population goes through a cycle; it becomes incredibly abundant, but after several years, the numbers get too big and the population crashes. The number of voles ultimately affects the chances of seeing owls, one of their predators. Unfortunately, this year, he said, was not great for lemmings in Southern Sweden, and consequently it was more difficult to find owls...

After our brief discussion, we boarded our vans and set out for our first birding spot. En route, we saw many Fieldfares feeding on garden lawns, a bird few of us are used to seeing in the summer. Arriving at a small oak woodland, next to a main road, we got out to do some birding. We very soon saw several Great-spotted Woodpeckers and Marsh Tits, our only ones of the trip. Nuthatches were also present but, like many of the species, were a very different colour to those in the UK. Pied Flycatchers and Redstarts were singing all around us, and it did not take long for us to find the bird we had come looking for... Great Grey Owl! This magnificent large owl was roosting low down in an oak tree. The group could not have asked for better views of one the most sought after owls in the world. It was not at all bothered by our presence and we could see every detail. We watched the owl for about 30 minutes and really struggled to move on to the next spot.

We were only back in the van for about a minute when we found a flock of 500 Common Cranes feeding close to the road. That in itself was a great sight but when some of them began doing their dancing display, we were ecstatic!

Our next stop was a large lake where Daniel laid out sandwiches and coffee on some very convenient picnic tables. While we ate, we managed to find several Marsh Harriers and Ospreys and a few Whinchats. Best of all though was two Thrush Nightingales that were singing in the car park, one of which showed very well.

Happy and full from lunch, we drove an hour northbound to our hotel in Svartadalen. We checked in and made our way to the dining room for our first taste of delicious Swedish home cooking. After a small break, we then boarded back onto the buses for an evening excursion to the Black River Valley. Here, we very quickly located another Great Grey Owl, this individual hunting in the lush meadows. A short walk later and we found ourselves only a few metres away from this enormous owl! Several Woodcocks also treated us to their famous display flight, known as roding.

Another short drive and we stopped in a suitable location for Pygmy Owls. We stood in silence while Daniel began whistling the call of this tiny owl, and one instantly responded. Soon this sparrow-sized owl perched on top of a close pine tree and gave us great views. Not a bad start for an apparently bad owl year! We then finally retired to our hotel for a well earned rest.

Day 2

Friday 1st June

Cloudy with sunny spells but windy 9°C

There were plenty of common woodland birds feeding around the feeding station outside our hotel, including many Great-spotted Woodpeckers and Tree Sparrows. After breakfast, we drove through some local farmland and saw a female Moose stood in a roadside field and a pair a Common Cranes with small young.

We then drove to Farna Ecopark for our rendezvous with Michael, the ranger and woodpecker expert. The wind did not help our search as it made them harder to hear. However, the forest was stunning with a carpet of spongy moss and different lichens hanging from the trees. We located a pair of Red-backed Shrikes and many Treecreepers and several Red Squirrels. Michael's hard work eventually paid off and he tracked down a male Three-toed Woodpecker. We all got super views of this very attractive woodpecker. Michael also told us all about the beetle that this birds feeds on and the ecology of the woodpecker and this forest. Further into the forest, we got a brief view of a Black Woodpecker and saw many Willow Warblers. We stopped for lunch deep in the forest and were all very happy to have warm soup and sandwiches with our tea and coffee.

After lunch, we looked for Grey-headed Woodpeckers, but just like the Black Woodpecker all our efforts were rewarded with only a brief view. Late afternoon we had an appointment with some Swedish bird ringers who were going to ring some young Ural Owls. The first nest box they tried had two small grey fluffy young. The ringers fitted the rings then allowed us a close look at these special birds. Some of the group managed to see the female sitting high up in the surrounding trees keeping a watchful eye on us. The second nest box however was empty but we soon located both an adult and fledged juvenile Ural Owl. These two owls gave us fantastic views and photographic opportunities.

We drank more coffee before we set off on a two hour drive to our hotel in Alvdalen. Our hotel looked like an advert from the Swedish Tourism board; an incredible hotel set on a lakeside with breathtaking views from both the bedrooms and dining room.

Day 3

Saturday 2nd June

Started off sunny but clouded over then heavy snow fall all afternoon 0°C

We began our day eating breakfast whilst enjoying stunning views of the surrounding Swedish lakes and hills. We drove another couple of hours north and made a coffee stop next to a lake. Here we saw more Common Cranes and many Wood Sandpipers, a very common breeding wader that we would see everywhere on our trip. Also, two Whooper Swans, Brambling and a Merlin were all spotted. After stretching our legs, we hit the road again and carried on travelling north.

We arrived at Fulufjället National Park, which contains Sweden's highest waterfall. When we left the car park the weather was just overcast as we made our way through the boardwalks and trails. But soon light snow began to fall and got heavier as the afternoon went on. It made birding very difficult as the visibility dropped with the temperature. It was a very unique experience to watch Willow Warblers singing away in heavy snow fall, but we didn't manage to see any Gyr Falcons. So we slowly and steadily made our way back to the car park in what was becoming a real snow blizzard. Back at the car park, Daniel provided us with real Swedish speciality of smoked trout, cream cheese and horse radish sauce, all eaten in heavy snow fall with a cold can of beer! During this time, two Siberian Jays arrived to see if we had any food before disappearing back in to the falling snow.

As today was our big travelling day, it was soon time to hit the road again; another couple of hours later we arrived at our hotel and base for three nights at Funasdalen.

Day 4

Sunday 3rd June

Snow showers 1°C

We awoke to a good covering of snow and heavy snow showers, but these stopped by the time we finished breakfast. In the car park outside the hotel we enjoyed good views of several very smart looking Bramblings. However, watching a Pied Flycatcher singing away in a snow-covered landscape was probably the highlight. We left and to head towards the Flatruet Plateau for the day. Driving up higher through birch woodland, we finally came to snow covered open tundra. When we arrived on the top, the plateau was completely covered in snow. We spent some time drinking tea and coffee while we scanned this remarkable landscape. It looked more like February rather the June but the birds didn't seem to mind.

All around us, we could hear the trilling songs of breeding waders displaying high over the frozen tundra. Dunlins, Golden Plovers and Wood Sandpipers were very numerous, but sporting different look to how we normally see them in the UK. Two Willow Ptarmigan were well spotted feeding in some nearby boulders. The grey lichen covered rocks were a perfect match to the head of the Ptarmigans, and the bodies were all white and melted into the snow making for truly perfect camouflage.

A couple of Red-necked Phalaropes dropped in briefly as did a few very handsome Lapland Buntings. A few distant Long-tailed Skuas braved the snow storms and continued to scour the tundra for voles. They weren't the only predators as a Merlin also gave good views as she hunted too. We then drove along the road and found a suitable area to stop and look for Bluethroats. It wasn't long before a stunning male popped up and sang to the group for several minutes. Further down the road we stopped to watch a large herd of Reindeer cross the road and were fortunate enough to spot two Dotterel among them! We hopped out of the van and enjoyed very close views of these beautiful upland waders. The weather was very cold and the cloud closed in, so we headed down to bird in the more sheltered valleys. On the way down a Woodcock walked slowly across the ground giving a very rare daylight view.

After another delicious lunch, we spent several hours birding around a large lake. We watched a pair of Ospreys going to and from their nest, and a family of resting Whooper Swans. There were quite a few migrant waders including several Temminck's Stints and a big group of Ringed Plovers. Both Red and Black-throated Divers were found sitting on floating nests.

We ended the day by spending some time around a tiny village lake; this was one of the most productive areas we had seen all trip. Small groups of lekking Ruff were all around, each male sporting a different coloured plumage. Noisy flocks of immaculate adult Little Gulls flew around hawking for insects, often passing only a few feet away. Slavonian Grebes were also very approachable with at least six of these stunning birds displaying and nesting. We also saw a very tame Cuckoo and on the bigger lakes some Greater Scaup and Common Scoters. It was hard to leave this incredible area but it was time to head back to the hotel for dinner.

Day 5

Monday 4th June

Snow and sleet showers but cleared to sun in the evening 2°C

We headed out for another day on the high plateau and hoped for better weather this time. En route, we stopped at a large town lake and had with great views of four Velvet Scoters, two Black-throated Divers and a few Arctic Terns. Halfway up, we stopped to look at a nesting Common Crane and heard a singing Wryneck. It took some finding but we eventually got nice views of a singing Wryneck at almost 3,000 feet! Here, we also saw a Rough-legged Buzzard, a few Whinchats and a Bluethroat. A little higher up and we found four Red-necked Phalaropes feeding on a small lake. They allowed us to get very close and see their lovely summer plumage and fast feeding action. Although there were still plenty of snow showers most of the snow had melted on top of the plateau. So we took the opportunity to walk out onto the tundra and look for some of its unique wildlife. Soon we found a singing male Lapland Bunting and a couple more Willow Grouse.

The snow showers came back but we carried on and watching two Rough-legged Buzzards hunting through the heavy snow, which was a very cool thing to see. And the quality got better with a stunning Long-tailed Skua running around in the snow looking for voles or insects to eat. The skua gave us brilliant and very close, prolonged views. We came across a small lake that housed a pair of Long-tailed Ducks sporting their fine summer plumage. On the walk back to the vans we found a small group of lekking Ruff. Although the snow was now falling quite heavily, we had stunning views of these charismatic birds. We thoroughly enjoyed our time on the Tundra and saw some classic birds of that area. But we were now cold and wet and headed back to the hotel to dry off in front of the open fire and drink coffee.

After dinner, we headed off on a 20-minute drive from the hotel for an evening excursion looking for Great Snipes. We couldn't have asked for better weather - it was still and bright. As soon as we arrived, we were greeted with at least seven beautiful male Black Grouse who were also lekking. We got great views of them as they strutted around puffing out their white tail coverts. This area was also covered in Reindeer with at least 200 animals feeding across the surrounding hills. We set up on a small hill overlooking the lekking site and instantly began to hear the Great Snipes; their bill clicking displays creating a strange sound of clicking and buzzing from all around. We were able to see them as they stood and raised their heads and fanned their tails. Quite often rival males would get into small fights.

One group headed back to the hotel and managed to see a Capercaillie by the roadside. The later it got the more birds came out and the more active and vocal they became. The group that stayed behind enjoyed wonderful views as the lek really got going. Lots of birds were jumping up and more were flying in. We became quite immersed in this strange courtship and found it hard to pull ourselves away. When we left at mid-night it was still light enough to photograph the birds!

Day 6

Tuesday 5th June

Sun spells and some showers 10°C

We were very sad to leave our hotel at Funasdalen but the sun was out and we headed to some nice pine forest about ten minutes down the road. Here we walked into the forest with our bait - a local Swedish sausage! The birds soon found us including a small group of Siberian Jays. These birds have become very tame around man over the years and are quite happy to land on your hand for food. The group were delighted to see them so close and to have the privilege of them landing on their hands and even heads!

On the road again, we began our journey back to towards the south. After an hour we came to another area where we hoped to find Siberian Tits. They are never easy to find as there is only a small population in this part of Sweden. This very attractive area was covered in spongy mosses and lichens and pristine Taiga woodland and lakes. Red-breasted Mergansers and Goldeneyes were using several of these lakes. In the trees, stunning male Bramblings sang from the pine tops. Then we found two female Capercaillies on the forest floor. One flew up into a pine tree and gave great views for several minutes. Then we heard the buzzing call we had hoped for - Siberian Tit! We got great views of a single bird for at least ten minutes.

We now had a couple of hours drive to our next stop Nipfjallet an upland area where we would have lunch. We could see several pairs of Dotterel running around while we were eating. Also Ravens and Golden Plovers flew over. After lunch we walked up a set of steps to the summit of the hill where we could scan the boulders for Rock Ptarmigan. It wasn't long until we found a single male displaying. It would sit on a rock calling and then fly up very high before parachuting back down at speed. Although most of the snow had gone these birds were still mainly white and looked stunning sitting on the green lichen covered rocks. We also saw several Wheatears singing from the boulders.

Daniel then got a phone call that a nest of Gyr Falcons had been located at Fulufjallet National Park. We were due to pass this area in about an hour anyway. So we went straight there and quickly located the nest where three large white Gyr Falcon chicks could be seen. They must have been about three weeks old and were quite active.

Our luck got better when the adult female arrived with half a Rock Ptarmigan to feed the young. We then spent an hour watching her very delicately feed the young. The group were very happy to see such a rare sight. We also had nice views of several Wood Warblers. We then travelled to Alvdalen where we would spend the night and reflect on a superb day.

Day 7

Wednesday 6th June

Sun spells and a few showers 13°C

Our first stop of the day was a large lake just outside Alvdalen. Here we found a pair of Black-throated Divers with two small downy young. Also here we found a female Goldeneye with a large group of tiny black and white youngsters.

The next lake we stopped at was a perfect location for a coffee break. Here we heard a Common Rosefinch and saw a couple of Red-backed Shrikes. We also met some local birds who told us about a rare Red-breasted Flycatcher just down the road. Ever enthusiastic for a new sighting, we headed that way and were rewarded with great views of a stunning singing male Red-breasted Flycatcher a real bonus.

We then arrived at the beautiful traditional village of Tallberg to spend some time at a cafe eating waffles, whipped cream and cloudberry and browsing the shops. Next stop was an area of scrub adjacent to a small airfield. Here we had several Ortolan Buntings singing alongside a pair of Red-backed Shrikes. A hunting Short-eared Owl over the runway was quite unexpected. There were Whinchats everywhere and we added Linnet and Hobby to the trip list.

Late afternoon we arrived back at Svartadalen but before we checked into the hotel we had a quick look in a local quarry where we managed to find a young Eagle Owl sat on top of some machinery. We couldn't locate the adults but enjoyed great looks at the young.

After dinner at our Svartadalen hotel, we headed back out to the Black River to do some evening birding. We stopped at several large fields hoping to hear Corncrakes but the best we could do was hearing several Quail. We did see many deer and a couple of Red Foxes. Then we came across three Wild Boars feeding near the road and we all got good views. We ended the evening on a high when we spent some time around on a small road bridge across the marshes. Here we listened to booming Bitterns and singing Spotted Crakes. But best of all was a Beaver that swam under the bridge as the sun was setting.

Day 8

Thursday 7th June

Sunny 18°C

After our last Swedish breakfast we headed back into the Black River to do some birding around the large lake. Here we added Shoveler and Black Tern to the trip list and enjoyed great views of these handsome birds. There were at least 50 hawking over the lake catching insects and returning to their nests. Also many Great-crested Grebes and Teal were feeding around the lake. The peace would be interrupted every now and again as a Marsh Harrier glided past being chased by many terns.

But best of all was an adult White-tailed Eagle that flew low across the lake making hundreds of unseen ducks fly out of the marsh. We all enjoyed watching this iconic raptor which looked huge compared with the Black Terns that chased it away. A showy singing Icterine Warbler by the vans was also most welcome. We managed to spot a female Moose with a youngster close to the road. We were able to stop and enjoy these wonderful animals.

On the way to the airport, we stopped at a small reedy ditch in an industrial area where we found a singing male Blyth's Reed Warbler. Although generally elusive, it did eventually give itself up to the group. We also had time to enjoy one last picnic lunch next to a small lake where we found pair of Cranes with two young and our first Coots and Pintail of the trip. Then all too soon it was time to head back to Vasteras airport for our afternoon flight home.

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Great Grey Owl by Adi Haggett

Species Lists

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>					1	3		
2	Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>					8			
3	Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>						2		
4	Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>				3	3			
5	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	1							
6	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>							2	
7	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	180	30						
8	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	8	2						8
9	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	3							
10	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	3	1						6
11	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		3	5	12	2	6		
12	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	3						2	20
13	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	1		2	5	2			
14	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	10		3	10	20	14	30	80
15	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>								2
16	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>								1
17	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			3	2	10	1	4	110
18	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	3		5	3	15	8	10	6
19	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>				3				
20	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				35	1			
21	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>			4		4			
22	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>					2			
23	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		3	15	8	4	10	25	
24	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			3	1	1	1	4	
25	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				2		4		
26	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		2		2				
27	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>			3	3	1		8	
28	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>								6
29	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				10				
30	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>							4	
31	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	3	1					1	2
32	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2	1		2	1			1
33	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		1	1				1	
34	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>								1
35	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2	1					1	4
36	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	2	1			1	1
37	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	10	7	2		1	10		2
38	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>					3			
39	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2	5	3	3	2	1	3
40	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			1	2	1			
41	Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>						4		
42	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>							1	
43	Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>							5	
44	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>								3
45	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	500	30	6	5	8	3	60	8

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	30	110	70	9	8		45	10
47	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				93	12	2		
48	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				27	2			
49	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>				2	2	3		
50	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	9		1	3				
51	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>					35			
52	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2			2	10		8	
53	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			3	2				
54	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		3		2	2	2	8	
55	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				25	15			
56	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		4	10	3	2	2		
57	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>							1	
58	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			5	17	20		5	
59	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			2	2		1	2	
60	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>				5				
61	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				20	30			
62	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				16	4			
63	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				3	4			
64	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	400	700	300	60	✓	✓	50	
65	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>				18				
66	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	150	400	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>				1				
68	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	70					50		
69	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>				25	1			
70	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>								45
71	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>				4	4			
72	Common (Feral) Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>		40	✓	✓				
73	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		2						
74	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	40	1	12	8	2	10	20	10
75	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			40	12	20			
76	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2	4	2	3	1	4	10	2
77	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>							1	
78	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>							2	
79	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>		5						
80	Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	2							
81	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	1							
82	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>		1						
83	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	1						1	
84	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	600	100	1		2	2	100	
85	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>					1			
86	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	10	8	3				8	
87	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>		1						
88	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	1	1						
89	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1						
90	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		1						
91	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		2					3	
92	Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>			5				3	
93	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2	1		1			

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
94	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	10	20	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
95	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	200	100	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
96	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	40	20	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
97	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	
98	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>								
99	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		2		2		2		
100	Siberian Tit	<i>Poecile cinctus</i>						1		
101	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	6	10		1		1	2	2
102	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	20	25	6	1			6	5
103	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2	3					4	1
104	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	10			6		3	10	
105	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	10			6		3	10	20
107	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		3						
108	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	5	20	30	5	30	5	20	8
109	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				1	1			
110	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		1	1					
111	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>								1
112	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>					1			
113	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	3	4					1	
114	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	1	3	1		4		2	1
115	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		1		1				
116	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	1		2			2	4	
117	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		2	1	1		2		
118	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		5	1			1		
119	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	6	3						
120	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	2	10						
121	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
122	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>			1					
123	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	10	5			1	1	4	2
124	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	4		50	100	60	45	100	40
125	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	2	16	5	3	10	1	20	14
126	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		2				2	3	
127	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	4	10	3	1				
128	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	1				1		1
129	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				1	2			
130	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	2						1	
131	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>								
132	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1			1		1		
133	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	5				1		25	
134	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1	2	1	30	2	6		
135	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	3	6	2	1	3	2	2	6
136	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	4	10	2	5	2	1		2
137	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>							1	
138	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			1	1				
139	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	30	20	20	15	25	30	50	14
140	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	10	15					40	
141	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		2	1			1		

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
142	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergii</i>			2	10	2	2		
143	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						1		
144	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	4	2	1		1	10	
145	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		2						
146	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>				20	14	20		
147	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>								
148	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	30	20	20	15	20	14	50	20
149	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			2	10	4	10		
150	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	10	8						
151	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	3	20	10	25	16	5	10	
152	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	20							8
153	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>						1		
154	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>							1	
155	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>							1	
156	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			2					
157	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		3		3			1	
158	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	1							
159	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1	1					6	
160	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>							2	
161	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			1	5	1		1	
162	Lapland Bunting	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>				2	2			