

Go Slow...In Sweden in Spring

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 – 22 May 2017



Western Capercaillie



Tawny Owl chicks



European Eagle Owl nest



Grey Lag Geese

Report & Images compiled by Alison Steel



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Tour participants:, Daniel Green & Alison Steel (leaders) with 10 Naturetrek clients

Day 1, Wednesday 17th May

Alison and the ten clients travelled from Stansted to Västerås in Sweden where we met our local expert, Daniel Green. Lars was also around to help with the vehicle logistics, but we dropped him off on the way out of Vasteras as we headed to a nearby garden area for a very late lunch of tasty sandwiches from a local bakery; and some birding. The afternoon was overcast and a little cool, but it was nice to stretch our legs.

On getting out the bus, we heard a Wryneck calling. It came closer and some people had very good views of it. Daniel also heard his first Icterine Warbler for the year. The garden feeder was attracting a variety of species including Hawfinch, a pair of male Bullfinch, Greenfinch, a male Great Spotted Woodpecker and a Yellowhammer, as well as Nuthatch, Blue and Great Tits and House Sparrow. At one point there was Hawfinch, Greenfinch and Bullfinch on the feeder at the same time- a stunning combination. There were also Tree Sparrows, a female Pied Flycatcher and a Green Woodpecker.

Continuing on towards Sätra Brunn, where our spa hotel was located, we made a couple of stops- one for Common Crane and another for two Eurasian Elk that were calmly eating in a field. It's unusual for these large, shy herbivores to be out of the forests so early.

We got settled into our hotel and had a brief time to relax before heading to the restaurant for dinner: a very nice meal of a dill-flavoured seafood soup followed by roast veal with cheesy potatoes; enough to keep us going as we headed out for the evening.

Our first experience of bumpy gravel roads saw Alison following Daniel in slaloming around the potholes near Slagårda. Arriving at a clearing, we found another vehicle already there so Daniel had a chat to find out what was around. There were plenty of Roe Deer along the stream edge and a Whinchat was spotted, just before there was a call of "It's over here". We quickly made our way over and, sure enough, there was a Great Grey Owl perched in a dead tree at the edge of the woods. We enjoyed some lovely clear views, despite the drizzly weather. After a few moments, it flew down onto a rock. Chris was perfectly positioned to get the picture he'd come to get as the owl looked straight down his lens. A longer flight took it to a post where it sat for quite a while, listening intently. This was a male hunting for the nesting female. A quick hop down and a few wing beats took it back to a different post and allowed for good views of the bird's plumage. After a little more waiting and listening, it made a short flight down into the grass where it disappeared from sight for a while, eventually reappearing with a Water Vole in its talons as it flew back into the wood and out of sight. Successful hunting all round and we went to bed happy.

Day 2, Thursday 18th May

Our buffet breakfast set us up for the day and we were ready to go when Daniel arrived at 8am. Heading west, we set off for Färna Ekopark, a drive of around 50 minutes. There was plenty to see along the way including two more Common Cranes and numerous European Hares.

Arriving at the park, we stopped at an area that had had lots of Spruce Bark Beetles a few years ago, but our search here was not for woodpeckers: this was the breeding territory of a pair of Pygmy Owl and the male was very protective of his patch. Not long after arriving, his plaintive single note call could be heard and a flutter of wings brought him into sight. Some harassment by Long-tailed Tits with their white heads, Blue Tits and Chaffinch had him flitting over a few branches where he remained until after we left, being very obliging and striking a variety of poses for us from his unobscured perch.

Carrying on a little further, our next stop yielded a nesting pair of Black Woodpecker. Both parents came to the nest during the time we were there, allowing us to see the head marking variation between them. The youngsters were also poking their heads out of the nest hole; their bright red caps and gaping beaks highly visible. It was a good view for a coffee break, complete with cinnamon buns. Kestrel, Sparrowhawk and Blackcap also put in an appearance.

We were less fortunate at the next stop as our target, Grey-headed Woodpecker, was not in evidence. Pied Flycatchers were calling nearby and Daniel caught a glimpse of a Hobby against the sun.

Heading north-west, we arrived at Malingsbo Ekopark, a little way beyond Skinnskatteberg. Following the forest tracks, we looked for Three-toed Woodpecker. The 'drive and listen' method was also employed with no success. One of the lakes yielded Goldeneye and Common Gull. A break was in order so we set up our picnic lunch in a sunny spot to enjoy the salad selection that the hotel had put together for us. Holly Blue and Brimstone butterflies fluttered around us.

We decided a little post lunch exercise was in order and started strolling along the track. Alison and some of the people at the back of the group suddenly heard loud drumming and had to shout ahead to Daniel and the others. The more adventurous members of the group ventured a short way into the rougher terrain of the forest trying to locate the source of the sound. A few stops and starts allowed us to home in on a tall dead Spruce tree. Way up at the top was a female Three-toed Woodpecker. Whilst watching as she drummed away on the trunk, producing a very loud sound for her size, a second bird, the male, joined her on the tree. Both remained for a few minutes, working their way up the trunk, before she flew off and the male followed.

Feeling pretty happy, we drove around the rest of the lake and circled back to a nest box on the lake shore. A little stumbling through the heather and spongy moss allowed us to see the entrance. With a very long stick, Daniel gently scratched the bottom of the box and out popped this astonished, yellow-eyed face: a Tengmalm's Owl! We had enough time to have a very good look at her face before she decided that we were no threat and disappeared again. This female was brooding a clutch so Daniel sacrificed his shirt and tied it around the tree in order to deter Pine Marten from predated the nest.

We made a brief stop in Skinnskatteberg for a comfort break at the old station and a brief shopping expedition for some local produce- namely cloudberry jam and a sweet goat's cheese- before we had our afternoon tea stop by the lake. It was fairly windy so the only species were some Great Crested Grebes and a brief glimpse of a Common Sandpiper.

Feeling very happy with our sightings for the day, we arrived back at the hotel in time to allow for some swimming or a walk before dinner. We enjoyed another great meal, followed by the checklist for the first two days and then back to our rooms for an early night.

Day 3, Friday 19th May

Meeting Daniel after breakfast again, we set out to find ourselves a Capercaillie. On getting out of the vehicles, we very soon heard the distinctive 'stone hitting a bucket' plinking sound. Creeping forwards, we tried to locate the source of the sound. It took us a few moments to realise that it was coming from around 30 feet up a Scots Pine tree. Towards the top was a displaying male Capercaillie, tail feathers fanned and throat going. Many shutter clicks later, the majority of the group headed back to the safety of the forest track while our intrepid photographers, Chris and Cathy, went round for a different angle. As we were admiring a Crested Tit, there was a call of "He's on the ground". Sure enough, the Capercaillie had decided to see us out of his territory and was now displaying on the ground, breast feathers gleaming green when they caught the sun.

Carrying on to the burnt forest of Hälleskogbrännan naturreservat, our next stop was in search of Hazel Grouse and Spotted Nutcracker. Although we heard the Hazel Grouse calling, both species proved elusive. A fly over by a White-tailed Eagle made up for this a little.

Up at the lake we tracked down a pair of Black-throated Diver. As we watched them, Elaine asked, "What's that, further left?" It was an Otter, munching on a fish. Some very nice surface views were had before it disappeared from sight.

A number of Pied Flycatcher pairs were nesting in the area and it was a good chance to familiarise ourselves with their calls while enjoying a cup of coffee and a cinnamon roll. Cathy spotted a Slow Worm next to the edge of the forest and it was quickly dubbed a 'Go Slow Worm'. A party of sound recordists came past so there was some comparing of stories. Just before leaving, as Daniel was telling us about the background of the burnt forest, a Cuckoo came flying across.

This afternoon we were scheduled to meet the owl ringers. On the way we had great views of a male Marsh Harrier that was being seen off by a Kestrel. We met Kjell-åke Källebrink just after noon. He and his brother have been ringing owls for around 40 years. They know the owls well and have many nest boxes up over a wide area. The first nest box we checked had a bit of a marshy obstacle course to get to and was, disappointingly, empty. Some discussion resulted in a 45 minute drive to somewhere south of Heby for our next attempt. It was less tricky terrain to navigate but, again, no owls.

We then had a break for lunch. Another fantastic salad, with beer for those who wished, perked us up and we headed to the north of Sala, to a known breeding spot. Kjell-åke Källebrink knew this nest site and was familiar with the nesting pair of owls. The aim is always to disturb the birds as little as possible. The brothers talk to the adult owls whenever they visit so the birds get familiar with their voices, which helps keep them calm. In the breeding season they go to each nest box a maximum of three times: once to check if there is an active nest, a second time a couple of weeks later to check the size of the young and a third time to ring the chicks. The female from this box is known to be particularly aggressive so we had to be cautious. These chicks were already ringed so we weren't going to check the box. A quick check showed no youngsters branching out so we made our way

towards the box. As we approached, the female Ural Owl was spotted. She moved to a position where she could keep an eye on us, that also provided us with excellent views of her. We were able to see her undertail markings and head patterns really well. There were also traces of her last meal clinging to her face around her beak. Eventually we had to drag ourselves away, feeling elated at having spent some time in the company of this stunning bird.

An excellent dinner of traditional Toast Skagen (shrimp in mayonnaise on toast) followed by beef steak with roast potatoes saw us ready to face the evening. A few people opted out of the excursion so the rest of us fitted into one vehicle. There were slight issues getting going as a major police operation was being carried out on the roads and Daniel was stopped for checks before we were waved on our way, having provided some amusement for a number of officers. We went through two more checkpoints and then we were free to get on with the evening.

First stop was for the Great Grey Owl again. It was a no show, but we did see a female Wild Boar with some piglets in the distance, a couple of Roe Deer by the ditch and an Elk and her calf grazing just on the edge of the forest. A further stop resulted in a sighting of a Beaver swimming down river, as well as hearing two new birds: Thrush Nightingale and Grasshopper Warbler.

We had to run the gauntlet of police stops again on our journey back to Sättra Brunn, and we got tips from one policeman for Woodcock sightings.

Day 4, Saturday 20th May

As it was Saturday we had a later breakfast. Daniel was elsewhere today, so Niclas was our guide. We headed to the south of Västerås, near the airport, to search some reedbed habitat for Bearded Reedling (Tit) and Great Reed Warbler. A short walk from the vehicle took us to a slight rise where we could look out over the reedbeds. The calls of Sedge Warbler, Reed Warbler and Reed Bunting sounded around us, with some sightings of the birds. Alison caught a quick glimpse of a Bearded Tit so Niclas tried to entice them closer. One female eventually put in an appearance, but was only seen briefly before we were distracted by a pair of Marsh Harrier, flying low over the reedbeds. Jenny spotted a large bird hovering across the water which Niclas quickly identified as an Osprey. It came quite close, giving us good views.

Further along the path we looked for Great Reed Warbler. One was calling intermittently, but was proving elusive. A couple of times a darting shape was spotted, however no clear views were had. A Red-backed Shrike was seen well, as were Yellowhammer, Garden Warbler and Common Whitethroat.

The airport provided a perfect place for a comfort stop before we headed to central Västerås and the harbour to look for White-tailed Eagle. Distant views of a male were seen out on an island, sitting high in a tree guarding his nest. An Osprey's nest was highly visible on top of a high street light across the water. On our way out of Västerås we had a brief pause to view one of the resident Peregrines, perched high up on a building sign. The roof was fitted with a nesting box and, we later heard, the chicks were due to hatch shortly.

We had a slight change of plan due to reports of a rare visitor to the north which had us heading back towards Sättra Brunn. Our destination was a lake surrounded by reeds that was home to a Little Gull colony. Amongst

them today was a White-winged Tern. A large number of species were present including Slavonian Grebe, Greenshank, Gadwall, Pochard, Goldeneye, Tufted Duck, Marsh Harrier, Common Crane, Coot, Black-necked Grebe and Common Scoter (an unexpected find). We were hoping for more raptors of the way home, but it started to rain.

When it dried up a little while later, a few of us decided to take a wander round the grounds to see what birds could be found. Fieldfare, Garden Warbler, Blackcap and lots of Starlings were seen and heard, however there was still no sign of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. Heading back towards the rooms, we split up to wander different paths. Shortly after this, Alison spotted a bird high up in a tree, tapping away, but the others had, unfortunately, gone out of sight.

An early finish today allowed some time for relaxing and making use of the hotel's spa facilities, before a relaxed dinner and an early night.

Day 5, Sunday 21st May

There was a little excitement at breakfast as the waffle maker was out, so a number of people tried their hand at creating the perfect waffle. Most were eaten with jam and whipped cream- very tasty.

Today we drove around an hour to the east where a large wetland area was situated. The amble along the track produced excellent views of Yellow Wagtail (subspecies *thunbergi*). Large numbers of Greylag, Barnacle and Canada Geese were visible in the surrounding fields. Skylarks poured out their song above us and occasionally floated into sight. Golden Plover and Meadow Pipit were also seen. The tower at the end of the track gave us an elevated view over the lake, allowing us to see Great Crested Grebe, Garganey, Gadwall, Shoveler, Wigeon, Ruff, Black Tern, Marsh Harrier, Osprey and numerous Common Cranes coming in to land. A perfect backdrop for our morning coffee and sticky cinnamon rolls.

Other birders were in the area so we vacated the tower top to wander back to the vehicles. A Reed Bunting called from nearby bushes, while the Yellow Wagtail came confidently close to the path at times. Nearing the car park, a White-tailed Eagle was spotted flying overhead; its darker plumage made it a younger bird. Following a tip from a birder we'd met, a nearby garden was checked for Tawny Owl chicks. Four were located in an Oak tree, some partially hiding behind the leaves. Tree Sparrows were using the nest boxes and a Redstart was located singing at the back of the garden. The car park had a nice sheltered set of picnic benches at which we enjoyed our lunch.

Starting to make our way west again, we detoured to a quarry that is good for Ortolan Bunting. Arriving at the top of the path, we made our way to the right before stopping to listen. A distant call was heard further to the right. We were about to make our way towards it when an Ortolan Bunting appeared right behind us and perched up on a tree. It remained for a few moments before flying across to the top of the bank, where it hopped around the ground and lower tree branches for a while. Another bird swooped in and chased it off, however it circled back and landed in an exposed branch, providing us with great views.

This area is also good for Wryneck so we looked for this while we were there. Bill caught a quick glimpse of a Wryneck before Wenda was able to locate it in a fairly close tree. It took some inventive describing to enable

everyone to locate it, camouflaged among the tree branches. Thankfully, the bird was very obliging, remaining in the same spot for at least 10 minutes. Safely negotiating the small, steep slope by the car park, the nearby trees were scanned for the singing Wood Warbler. Again, this was quickly spotted and we were able to get good, if brief, views as it flitted around.

Back at the hotel, there was time to relax before getting ready for the evening. A brief stop at some feeders resulted in good views of Bullfinch, Greenfinch and Goldfinch, with Hawfinch in a nearby tree. Our target tonight was an Eagle-Owl nest in a quarry to the north of us. We only expected to possibly see the chicks, but the female was also on the nest. It was quite windy so they were all hunkered down in a corner near the top of one of the industrial structures located within the quarry. Sand Martin nests dotted one of the opposite slopes, while a Black Redstart was making use of the stationary machinery to sing from.

Stopping at the bridge over the river, we watched the sun sink below the horizon. A couple of times this evening we had good views of Red Fox in the fields, although they quickly ran for cover once we'd stopped. Further along the road were some grazing Red Deer. There had been reports of a Lynx from last night so we drove through that area just in case it was still around, but no joy. A lakeside stop produced some distant views of Greylag Geese with goslings, a Marsh Harrier, some Whooper Swans flying over and a calling Bittern.

Driving through the woods, we surprised a young European Elk on the track. A stop for more owls was unproductive. As the wind was still blowing quite strongly, we decided to call it a night. On the way home we saw a young European Hare running down the road in front of us for a while.

Day 6, Monday 22nd May

Our last morning at Sättra Brunn had us packing up and setting off back towards Västerås. The first stop was back at the feeders to try for Rosefinch again. Making our way carefully along the line of trees so that we could see the Apple tree, the first to arrive were able to get a glimpse of the bird's head as it foraged below the feeders. We got occasional views of its head, the bright colour showing, before it was startled and flew off. Despite a wait, it did not reappear, although we saw Great Spotted Woodpecker, a pair of Siskin, good views of Bullfinch, Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Pied Flycatcher, Tree Sparrow and House Sparrow.

Continuing on to a spot overlooking a lake, it was time for morning coffee and the usual cinnamon buns. Good views were had of Greylag Geese, Teal, Shoveler, Marsh Harrier, Common Buzzard, Mallard and Gadwall. The star of the show was an adult White-tailed Eagle that flew in, startling the geese, before circling round and dropping lower, allowing us views of its very white tail. Our next brief stop produced Whinchat and a singing Thrush Nightingale.

Further round the lake, in the village of Fläckebo, we had a chance to look at a Viking age rune stone commemorating a local woman. It is known as the Odendisa stone and is located next to several examples of traditional buildings that had been moved here to preserve them. The area is often used for festivals and celebrations. A male Redstart flew in and was showing well.

We returned to the small lake we'd visited with Niclas in somewhat different weather. It was still windy, but we had a sunny sheltered spot in which we could enjoy an early lunch while looking at Common Cranes, their bright

orange chicks providing a cute factor, Black Tern, Little Grebe, Redshank, Marsh Harrier, Little Gull and Slavonian Grebe.

Sadly, it was then time to pack up and return to Västerås. Chris and Cathy were dropped off at the station for their transfer to Arlanda before the rest of us continued into the airport for our return flight to Stansted. We had enjoyed an excellent variety of birds and great company too

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Fungus face!

Species Lists (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard; LO = leader only)

Birds

| | Common name | Scientific name | May | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|------|----|
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1 | Black-throated Diver | <i>Gavia arctica</i> | | | 2 | | | |
| 2 | Little Grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 3 | Great Crested Grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Slavonian Grebe | <i>Podiceps auritus</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 5 | Black-necked Grebe | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Great Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 7 | Eurasian Bittern | <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | | | | | H | H |
| 8 | Grey Heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9 | Mute Swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | 2 | | | | | |
| 10 | Whooper Swan | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11 | Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12 | Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13 | Barnacle Goose | <i>Branta leucopsis</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 14 | Eurasian Wigeon | <i>Anas penelope</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15 | Eurasian Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 16 | Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17 | Gadwall | <i>Anas strepera</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 18 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | Northern Shoveler | <i>Anas clypeata</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Common Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 21 | Tufted Duck | <i>Aythya fulicula</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 22 | Common Scoter | <i>Melanitta nigra</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 23 | Common Goldeneye | <i>Bucephala clangula</i> | | 2 | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 24 | Eurasian Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 25 | Western Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26 | Common Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 27 | White-tailed Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | Western Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 29 | Common Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 30 | Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | | | | | 1 | |
| 31 | Peregrine Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | | | 1 | | |
| 32 | Western Capercaillie | <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> | | | 1 | | | |
| 33 | Hazel Grouse | <i>Bonasa bonasia</i> | | | H | | | |
| 34 | Common Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | | H | | | ✓ | |
| 35 | Common Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 36 | Eurasian Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 37 | Common Crane | <i>Grus grus</i> | 2 | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | 100+ | ✓ |
| 38 | European Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 39 | Northern Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 40 | Ruff | <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 41 | Eurasian Curlew | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 42 | Common Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | | | | | | 2 |
| 43 | Common Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 44 | Green Sandpiper | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | | 1 | | | | |
| 45 | Wood Sandpiper | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | | | | H | H | 4 |
| 46 | Common Sandpiper | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 47 | Common Snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | | ✓ | | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | May | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 48 | Eurasian Woodcock | <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 49 | Little Gull | <i>Larus minutus</i> | | | | 50 | | ✓ |
| 50 | Black-headed Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 51 | Common Gull | <i>Larus canus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 52 | European Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 53 | Common Tern | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 54 | Black Tern | <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 55 | White-winged Tern | <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> | | | | 1 | | |
| 56 | Common Wood Pigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 57 | Common Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | | H | ✓ | H | H | H |
| 58 | Eurasian Eagle-Owl | <i>Bubo bubo</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 59 | Tawny Owl | <i>Strix aluco</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 60 | Ural Owl | <i>Strix uralensis</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 61 | Great Grey Owl | <i>Strix nebulosa</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 62 | Eurasian Pygmy Owl | <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 63 | Boreal (Tengmalm's) Owl | <i>Aegolius funereus</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 64 | Common Swift | <i>Apus apus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 65 | Wryneck | <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 66 | Black Woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus martius</i> | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 67 | European Green Woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 68 | Great Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | 1 | H | ✓ | H | 1 | ✓ |
| 69 | Lesser Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dryobates minor</i> | | | | LO | | |
| 70 | Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker | <i>Picooides tridactylus</i> | | 2 | | | | |
| 71 | Eurasian Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | | | | H | ✓ | ✓ |
| 72 | Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 73 | Common House Martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 74 | Sand Martin | <i>Riparia riparia</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 75 | Meadow Pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 76 | White Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba alba</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 77 | Yellow Wagtail | <i>Motacilla flava thunbergii</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 78 | Eurasian Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 79 | Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | | ✓ | H | H | H | |
| 80 | European Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | ✓ | H | | | ✓ | |
| 81 | Thrush Nightingale | <i>Luscinia luscinia</i> | | | H | | H | H |
| 82 | Black Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 83 | Common Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 84 | Whinchat | <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | 1 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 85 | Northern Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| 86 | Common Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 87 | Fieldfare | <i>Turdus pilaris</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 88 | Song Thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | H | ✓ | | | | |
| 89 | Mistle Thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 90 | Common Grasshopper Warbler | <i>Locustella naevia</i> | | | H | | | |
| 91 | Great Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 92 | Sedge Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 93 | Eurasian Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 94 | Icterine Warbler | <i>Hippolais icterina</i> | H | | | | | H |
| 95 | Garden Warbler | <i>Sylvia borin</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 96 | Eurasian Blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 97 | Lesser Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia curruca</i> | | H | | | | |
| 98 | Common Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia communis</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| | Common name | Scientific name | May | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 99 | Wood Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 100 | Common Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | ✓ | H | | | | |
| 101 | Willow Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | H | ✓ | H | ✓ | H | H |
| 102 | Goldcrest | <i>Regulus regulus</i> | | H | H | H | H | |
| 103 | Spotted Flycatcher | <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 104 | Pied Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> | 1 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 105 | Marsh Tit | <i>Poecile palustris</i> | | | | | | H |
| 106 | European Crested Tit | <i>Lophophanes cristatus</i> | | | 1 | | | |
| 107 | Eurasian Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 108 | Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 109 | Long-tailed Tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 110 | Bearded Reedling | <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 111 | Eurasian Nuthatch | <i>Sitta europaea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | 2 |
| 112 | Red-backed Shrike | <i>Lanius collurio</i> | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 113 | Common Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 114 | Eurasian Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 115 | Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 116 | Western Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 117 | Northern Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 118 | Hooded Crow | <i>Corvus cornix</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 119 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | <i>Passer montanus</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 120 | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 121 | Common Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 122 | Hawfinch | <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| 123 | Eurasian Siskin | <i>Spinus spinus</i> | | H | H | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 124 | European Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 125 | European Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 126 | Common Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 127 | Common Rosefinch | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | | | | | | 1 |
| 128 | Eurasian Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 129 | Red Crossbill | <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> | | H | | | | |
| 130 | Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | 1 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | H |
| 131 | Ortolan Bunting | <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> | | | | | 1 | |
| 132 | Common Reed Bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |

Mammals

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | European Hare | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 2 | Red Fox | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 3 | European Otter | <i>Lutra lutra</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 4 | Wild Boar | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 5 | Eurasian Elk | <i>Alces alces</i> | 2 | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 6 | European Roe Deer | <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 7 | Red Deer | <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 8 | Red Squirrel | <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 9 | European Beaver | <i>Castor fiber</i> | | | ✓ | | | |

Butterflies

Holly Blue, *Celastrina argiolus*

Peacock, *Aglia io*

Brimstone, *Gonepteryx rhamni*

Small Tortoiseshell, *Aglia urticae*

Reptiles & Amphibians

Slow Worm, *Anguis fragilis*

Common Toad, *Bufo bufo*

Common Frog, *Rana temporaria*



Sweden Forest