



## **TOUR REPORT**

**East Yorkshire 23rd – 28<sup>th</sup> Oct 2023**

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### **Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2023**

A large percentage of the group assembled at the Manor House in Great Ryburgh, and after loading the minibus, we set off to collect the remainder of the group at Kings Lynn train station. Once we were all aboard, we headed onto the first destination for the trip, Frampton Marsh RSPB reserve. We arrived just before 13.30 so lunch was our priority, after which we set off for a walk around the reserve. Whilst eating lunch at the minibus a small flock of finches in trees nearby were found to contain several Bramblings, the first for the winter for many of us. Also obvious was the amount of standing water in the nearby fields following the recent rains, and it had clearly proved attractive to the wildfowl at least! Several of the group had gone to the visitor's centre and timed this with the discovery of the Lesser Yellowlegs, which had been found in the company of four Redshank on a small flood in one of the fields. The birds unfortunately were soon disturbed and flew off, dropping down out of view amongst the wildfowl. Once we had all assembled as a group, we diligently searched the area again but alas to no avail. On a plus note though a pair of Peregrines had appeared on one of the fence lines, giving great views and a nice comparison to the size and bulk between the sexes. As we walked along pausing to look for the Lesser Yellowlegs, we couldn't fail to be impressed by the sheer number of birds present, mainly Wigeon and Teal, numbering several thousand, plus Brent and Greylag Geese with at least six Pink-feet tucked in amongst them. Wading birds proved trickier and all we could find were a handful of Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit and a few Ruff. We returned back along the path to turn our attention to the flooded marshes viewable from the 360 hide. These again held largely Wigeon and Teal but also a few Shoveler and several Snipe were found feeding along the muddy banks. A single Goldeneye was a welcome addition, and looking out from the hide itself revealed a Long-tail Duck, not something we were expecting! We enjoyed nice close views, but it was very active and spent more time under water than above it! The time had now unfortunately slipped away and with a reasonable length journey ahead of us still we had to make a move. There was one more bird to come though as we climbed in the bus, a Cattle Egret, which had joined a herd of nearby Cattle and had fortunately been seen flying in. Once we had all seen it, we reboarded and headed off to accommodation for the week, Burton Lodge Guesthouse in Brandesburton.

### **Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> October**

With the forecast being heavy rain all day today, the decision had been made for us to head to somewhere that would potentially offer us some shelter. Fortunately, as is often the case, the forecasters got it wrong, and the morning was largely dry and we only had one short heavy down pour in the afternoon. That said we had chosen to visit Tophill Low NR, a Yorkshire Water treatment works, which was to prove a good decision. The site offers a series of hides and pathways, leading through wood and marshland to two large reservoirs. Several interesting birds had been reported on the reservoirs the previous day, and we set off through the woodland to the first of these "D" reservoir to see what we could find. Large numbers of ducks mainly Wigeon and Tufted Duck were immediately obvious and looking through these revealed Gadwall and Pintail too. One species we hoped for here, was Black-necked Grebe and after scanning the reservoir repeatedly we were about to accept defeat when the bird swam out directly in front of us! seemingly having worked its way along the near edge which for us was out of view. The second hoped for, and the more challenging species to find, was a Blue-winged Teal, and knowing the species fondness for associating with Shoveler they seemed the obvious place to start. After checking through several distant groups, a nearer group in the corner was found to have a smaller 'Teal' sized bird asleep in amongst them and with some imagination it was felt the bird showed a small pale area above the bill, a key feature for its identification. We waited patiently hoping the bird would lift its head. It seemed quite settled until a Shoveler came in to close, and a brief scuffle resulted in the bird lifting its head and then flapping its wings, success, a female Blue-winged Teal! The bird then proceeded to go to sleep again, which enabled everyone to see it but not really in a satisfactory way. But as luck would have it, it eventually

drifted right by hide. This time it was awake and in the company of a Shoveler, with the pair eventually taking flight, offering a nice comparison opportunity.



**A nice comparison shot between Shoveler and Blue-winged Teal.**

Pleased with our success we made our way through the woodland to the second reservoir. We encountered a range of woodland species on the way, which included Treecreeper, Great-spotted Woodpecker, Coal Tit and Bullfinch, the latter a group of three, two males and a female. Arriving at the second reservoir, 'known as O' reservoir, we settled into the covered viewing area looking out over the water. Once again Wigeon and Tufted Duck featured, along with a decent number of Pochard and several Goldeneye. We scanned the reservoir several times with the hoped for target here Red-necked Grebe, finally swimming into view. With the weather still reasonable we decided to head onto Flamborough to try for the Red-headed Bunting that had been there for the previous few days. Historically a contentious species in the UK, but with the Indian government banning trade in these in the early eighty's and very few kept anywhere in Europe now, plus the positive likelihood of natural vagrancy, made this bird a worthwhile bird to see. We timed this perfectly with heavy rain falling throughout the journey and just as we arrived, then clearing almost as soon as we started our walk. We took the coast path, heading towards a small marshland reserve, near where the bird had been seen.

Several Mealy Redpoll were a nice surprise feeding in the rank grassland near the path and a twenty-minute walk saw us arriving at the area where the bird had been seen. Small numbers of Yellowhammers and Reed Buntings were immediately obvious in the bushes near where the Bunting had been frequenting, but as yet no sign of the bird. After a ten minute or so wait and several false alarms a pale-fronted bird popped into view on the edge of a bramble hedge, clearly a Bunting with a small dark beady eye and a very slight lemon wash to the underbelly, there was our bird!



**1<sup>st</sup> Year male Red-headed Bunting**

A nearby Eastern Stonechat though was unfortunately less co-operative, and although we managed to find a regular Stonechat, plus a Peregrine and a Sparrowhawk we had to eventually accept defeat. We made a quick stop via the Red-headed Bunting with the hope of a second look, but with no recent sign we headed back to the bus. The walk back gave us several more Stonechats and Mealy Redpolls plus a Shag offshore and a surprise late Wheatear.

### **Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> October**

Our destination today was Spurn, and we set off with the plan to head straight to the Observatory and gain some info as to what was around. As is often the case things change, with today being no different. As we went through the village of Patrington news came through of a Rough-legged Buzzard which was showing well and around fifteen minute's drive from where we were. 'Striking whilst the iron was hot' seemed the sensible plan, so we set towards our quarry. There had clearly been an arrival of thrushes during the early morning, and large flocks of Fieldfare and Redwing were evident in the roadside fields and hedgerows. A short way from our destination a bird of prey was noted flying low over a field. We pulled to a stop, and a quick look revealed a ringtail Harrier, which meant the bus quickly emptied for a proper look. The bird then promptly disappeared, but not before it was joined briefly by a second, and we had gained views that were sufficient to confirm them both as Hen Harriers. We reboarded and carried on, seeing in the distance a large hovering bird of prey, was finding the Rough-legged Buzzard going to be this easy? The answer was yes, complete with a convenient driveway for us to pull into to watch it! We enjoyed some great views of the bird, a smart juvenile, hunting over the field and at times moving even closer towards us. A bonus here was a distant, brief Barn Owl and another ringtail Hen Harrier along with three Marsh Harriers, the latter at times clearly not impressed with the Rough-legged Buzzard being present. We headed back to Patrington to join the road down to Spurn pausing a short distance from our destination to view some Swans in a nearby field. This proved a good move with the majority found to be Mutes, but

also three Whoopers in amongst them. A stop at the Observatory first, with Gary heading off to find Paul the warden, whilst the group waited in the carpark. Gary found Paul and had a Waxwing flyover calling and on his return was relieved to find the group had, had it too, with the bonus of it alighting in a nearby tree top and them having some nice views.



**Waxwing, an always appreciated autumn arrival.**

This bird, or maybe several, it turned out were to be noted regularly during our stay in the area. Lunch followed next at the visitor's centre, with views out over the Humber and a small section of reedbed, with a Gannet and a Brambling the most notable sightings. That said the spectacle of the arriving Thrushes was a bit special, with flock after flock flying in and working their way North along the peninsula. After lunch we popped into the nearby canal bank hide to look out at the small marsh in front of it, but unfortunately it was quiet, though some of us gained views of a Cetti's Warbler on the way out. Mealy Redpoll was another species that proved easy to see, with several hungry path side birds giving some great views, with a surprise Barn Swallow flying over on one occasion too. Our next stop was at Kilnsea Wetland followed by a walk to Beacon Pond. Both areas proved productive, with the first giving us our second Long-tailed Duck of the trip, half a dozen or so Avocets, two Greenshanks and a nice selection of commoner waders plus three adult Mediterranean Gulls. Looking out over Beacon Pond, large numbers of Wigeon were immediately obvious, with a helpful local birder quickly directing us towards the long staying drake American Wigeon we'd hoped to see. Several seed feeders had been put at the edge of a nearby hedgerow which was attracting another species we were hoping to see, Tree Sparrow. Whilst watching these flocks of thrushes could still be seen arriving, and whilst watching these a raspy high-pitched double noted call was heard which signalled a Hawfinch was on the way! Sure enough the bird then appeared, and fortunately chose to

land briefly with the thrushes in the nearby Hawthorn hedge. Views were brief though, as they quickly all took off to continue on their way.



**A nice surprise in amongst the Fieldfares.**

We walked back down towards the Observatory seeing a Peregrine with prey, and both Chiffchaff and Blackcap at the various stops we made. Arriving at the Observatory we caught up with Paul again, with the group staying with him whilst Gary walked back to get the bus. On his return, news had arrived of a Great Grey Shrike having appeared a short drive away in nearby Easington. We quickly set off arriving at what we thought was initially the place to be, but with no other birders present we clearly weren't! A phone call to Marilyn's friend, Richard, and a peruse over several maps, soon had us back on track, with the next stop producing a small, assembled crowd. We joined them, to be told the bird was in a collection of trees just in front of us, but had just disappeared out of view. We patiently waited, conscious that time and the light were against us. Then to our relief the bird appeared and stayed in view for several minutes before dropping back out of view again. We waited again for one last look and were on the verge of accepting it wasn't going to reappear, when the bird flew out, gained height, and headed off, not to be seen again, we'd timed it just right!

#### **Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> October**

With another potentially wet day ahead, we set off this morning hoping they'd got the forecast wrong again! The day had started out ok, with our destination a return visit to Spurn, largely hoping there could be a few more birds in the area after yesterday's arrival. We headed straight to the Observatory and then onto Church Field to meet Paul to see some of the birds he was ringing, but also to see if we could find anything of note in the general area. There was clearly still lots of thrushes around, though less than yesterday, and most of the birds Paul was catching were Blackbirds and Redwings, though he did show us a Goldcrest and Blackcap too. A walk around Church field produced more of the above species but also at least two Swallows overhead, a Sparrowhawk and several more Mealy Redpolls.



**We did well for Mealy Redpolls, with some cleared tired and hungry confiding birds.**

We returned to the bus and just as we were about to leave a Short-eared Owl appeared high above us, clearly having just arrived, we stood watching as we did a second one suddenly appeared to join it.

Our next port of call was Sammy's Point where we walked a short way south along the (muddy) footpath, looking out over the Humber. Blackbirds and Redwings were in the nearby bushes and a flock of a hundred or so Dunlin, were feeding out on the exposed tidal flat nearby along with smaller numbers of Redshank and Curlew. Unfortunately, the first drops of rain had now started to fall, and it was clear it was going to get worse. We turned round and headed back to the bus, and once on board we assessed our options as to where we went next. A quick check on the pagers revealed a Yellow-browed Warbler a short drive down the road, so that's where we headed to. Parking at the Blue Car Park we back along the road to join a path running up beside the caravan park, with the bird having been seen in the trees there. The rain was now falling hard but we continued, with several of us gaining views of an arriving Woodcock plus Brambling and Goldcrest but no sign of the Warbler. Admitting defeat, we headed on to the Discovery centre for a welcome lunch and some shelter from the rain.

After lunch we again visited the nearby small hide that overlooks the Channel Scape. The rain was still falling, and we were grateful for the shelter, but bird wise things were quiet, with a Little Grebe, Little Egret and a Common Snipe the best we could find. We headed back towards the bus planning a short walk along the road first in hope of seeing of a Ring Ouzel that had been in the area. We didn't have to walk far before the Ring Ouzel, a smart male, was found feeding on the ground near the path, a very welcome addition to our trip list.



**Worth the wait, a male Ring Ouzel near the Discovery Centre.**

The rain was now getting heavier, so we headed back to the bus then onto the hide that overlooks Kilnsea Wetlands. Once again, a nice selection of commoner waders were on show, which included Greenshank, several Black-tailed Godwits and a Ringed Plover, a new bird for the trip. A 2cy Mediterranean Gull was found amongst the commoner gull species too. The rain had now stopped so we returned to the bus and headed back to the area we'd seen the Shrike in the evening before feeling the area deserved a bit more attention. We parked and climbed out being greeted by a flyover Grey Wagtail, another new trip bird. Our success was short lived though as the rain had started again and the further, we walked away from the bus, the harder it was falling. We did though find a small flock of Goldcrests that were accompanied by several Chiffchaffs and a Blackcap. Unfortunately, that very much signal the end of the day, as the rain was now torrential, so a slightly earlier return to the guesthouse to dry out and warm up was the popular decision!

### **Friday 27<sup>th</sup> October**

Our last full day and we were hoping for a largely dry productive one! It was dry at. Least when we set off after breakfast but unfortunately foggy! After a stop for lunch provisions at the highly recommended local bakers, we set off towards Flamborough Head. As usual a degree of flexibility and rethinking, meant we ended up at Bempton Cliffs RSPB reserve instead! The reason a Pallas's Warbler having been present there for the last two days and thoughts that the horrendous weather yesterday wouldn't have encouraged it leave, so potentially a good chance we may see it. As we arrived at Bempton the fog cleared almost immediately with blue sky appearing too, hopefully a good omen! It was also clear there was large arrival of birds underway with flock after flock of thrushes visible arriving in over the sea. We walked towards the Dell, one of the areas the Pallas's Warbler had been seen in, noting the first, of what was to be at least four Short-eared Owls seen during our morning at the reserve.



**One of the four Short-eared Owls we were to see on our visit to Bempton**

We stood scanning the area from the raised bank at the Dell, enjoying the thrushes arriving and views of numerous Tree Sparrows and smaller numbers of Bramblings and Goldcrests. A raspy high-pitched call signalled the arrival of a Hawfinch which flew in with some of the thrushes, initially disappearing into cover but then fortunately reappearing almost immediately and sitting in the top of an obvious treetop. We continued with our walk checking the trees and bushes we walked with no sign of the warbler, but a Woodcock flew in and past us searching for some cover to land in. Several thousand Pink-feet were also arriving, and landing in a nearby stubble field, which made an impressive sight and sound. We walked on down to the clifftop, which unfortunately coincided with a deluge of rain, leaving us wet once again! On a plus note birds were still arriving and we managed another Hawfinch, and our second Short-eared Owl which was picked up way out to sea. Birds out over the sea included reasonable numbers of Gannets, the majority adults, and a several Red-throated Divers and Guillemots. We returned to the visitor centre, noting two more high flying Short-eared Owls on the way, and after a coffee break and a chance to warm up, we headed back out again. We walked back up to the Dell stopping by some feeders to look at the Tree Sparrows and Bramblings coming to feed. Whilst looking at these a Blackcap appeared, and as our attention drifted towards that, a second smaller bird was picked out nearby. The bird remained hidden to a degree for a frustrating thirty seconds then appeared in view, which confirmed its identity as a Pallas's Warbler! A variety of views were gained by the group, from several different viewpoints. After a short while we went back for a look again into the dell, which produced several other Blackcaps and Chiffchaff. Time was moving on, so we reboarded the minibus and headed off towards Flamborough and our lunch destination, a site called South Landing. After lunch we took the Nature trail route at the site, which took us out through a piece of Woodland to the clifftop then and then back along the woodland edge and road to the bus. We didn't find too much of note, the highlights being a Treecreeper in the woodland and a flock of Common Scoters loafing on the water just offshore. Our last destination for the day was the nearby Lighthouse, which it would transpire corresponded with the discovering of several interesting birds, which included another Pallas's Warbler. We walked to join a crowd of birders that had assembled close to a large bramble patch, and we didn't have to wait

long before the Pallas's appeared. The bird showed well moving around in the brambles enabling everyone to see it well.



**Our second Pallas's Warbler of the day.**

A second bird at the site was a Yellow-browed Warbler, another potential new bird for us (and importantly Marilyn's list!), seemingly in the same clump of brambles. After a short while it appeared too, not quite as co-operative, primarily moving through the vegetation as opposed to sitting out on it, but that said we all got decent views. Things then took a twist, with the pictures taken by others of the afore mention bird and analysed later that evening, showed that the bird lacked the pale tertial tips of a Yellow-browed Warbler. This confirmed its identity as the very similar but much rarer Two-barred Greenish Warbler, a bird we could have only dreamed of seeing!



**Two-barred Greenish warbler, showing its pale lower mandible and 'clean' tertials**

We also walked to the clifftop to spend some time looking out over the sea which proved productive, with us seeing several Red-throated Divers and small flocks of Eider, a Long-tailed Duck and some more Common Scoter.

#### **Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> October**

Our last day together and after breakfast we packed the minibus, said our goodbyes and thanks to the guesthouse staff, and headed south to our destination for the morning, Blacktoft Sands RSPB reserve. The reserve is a large wetland reserve predominantly reed beds and large pools, with a series of hides overlooking them. Birds seen during the next few hours were much as we'd expected, with several Stonechats and vocal Cetti's Warblers around the reed fringes, and wildfowl on the pool areas that included Teal, Wigeon, Shelduck, Shoveler, Gadwall and Goldeneye. The most impressive sight here though was the number of Common Snipe we saw, which numbered close to a hundred collectively from the various hides. We heard and saw several Kingfishers and heard at least two Water Rails. A Bittern flew across the front of reception watchpoint, enabling a large percentage of the group to see it and a Peregrine was seen carrying what was clearly a local white domesticated dove. Time had flown and before we knew it we were heading to King's Lynn Station to drop off three of the group, before heading onto to Great Ryburgh where the trip concluded for the rest of us.

***Special thanks are also due to Tour Participant Sean Greenway for kindly allowing the use of his pictures for this report.***

| #  | Common Name            | Scientific name                  |  | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | Greylag Goose          | <i>Anser anser</i>               |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 2  | Pink-footed Goose      | <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>      |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 3  | Brent Goose            | <i>Branta bernicla</i>           |  | x  |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 4  | Barnacle Goose         | <i>Branta leucopsis</i>          |  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5  | Canada Goose           | <i>Branta canadensis</i>         |  | x  |    | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 6  | Mute Swan              | <i>Cygnus olor</i>               |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 7  | Common Shelduck        | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>           |  | x  |    | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 8  | Northern Shoveler      | <i>Spatula clypeata</i>          |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 9  | Gadwall                | <i>Mareca strepera</i>           |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 10 | Eurasian Wigeon        | <i>Mareca penelope</i>           |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 11 | Mallard                | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>        |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 12 | Northern Pintail       | <i>Anas acuta</i>                |  | x  | x  | x  |    |    |    |
| 13 | Eurasian Teal          | <i>Anas crecca</i>               |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 14 | Common Pochard         | <i>Aythya ferina</i>             |  | x  | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 15 | Tufted Duck            | <i>Aythya fuligula</i>           |  | x  | x  |    |    |    | x  |
| 16 | Common Eider           | <i>Somateria mollissima</i>      |  |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| 17 | Common Scoter          | <i>Melanitta nigra</i>           |  |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| 18 | Common Goldeneye       | <i>Bucephala clangula</i>        |  | x  | x  |    |    |    | x  |
| 19 | Red-legged Partridge   | <i>Alectoris rufa</i>            |  | x  |    | x  |    |    | x  |
| 20 | Common Pheasant        | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>       |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 21 | Red-throated Diver     | <i>Gavia stellata</i>            |  |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| 22 | Little Grebe           | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>    |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 23 | Great Crested Grebe    | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>        |  | x  | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 24 | Northern Gannet        | <i>Morus bassanus</i>            |  |    |    | x  |    | x  |    |
| 25 | Great Cormorant        | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>       |  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  | x  |
| 26 | European Shag          | <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 27 | Grey Heron             | <i>Ardea cinerea</i>             |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 28 | Little Egret           | <i>Egretta garzetta</i>          |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |    |
| 29 | Western Marsh Harrier  | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>        |  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |
| 30 | Hen Harrier            | <i>Circus cyaneus</i>            |  |    |    | x  |    |    |    |
| 31 | Eurasian Sparrowhawk   | <i>Accipiter nisus</i>           |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 32 | Red Kite               | <i>Milvus milvus</i>             |  |    |    |    |    |    | x  |
| 33 | Common Buzzard         | <i>Buteo buteo</i>               |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 34 | Water Rail             | <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>          |  |    | H  |    |    |    | H  |
| 35 | Common Moorhen         | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>       |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 36 | Eurasian Coot          | <i>Fulica atra</i>               |  | x  | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 37 | Pied Avocet            | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>    |  |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 38 | Eurasian Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>     |  |    |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 39 | Grey Plover            | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>      |  |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 40 | European Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>       |  | x  |    |    | x  | x  |    |
| 41 | Northern Lapwing       | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>         |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 42 | Common Ringed Plover   | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>      |  |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| 43 | Eurasian Curlew        | <i>Numenius arquata</i>          |  | x  |    | x  | x  |    |    |

| #  | Common Name               | Scientific name                   |  | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 44 | Bar-tailed Godwit         | <i>Limosa lapponica</i>           |  |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 45 | Black-tailed Godwit       | <i>Limosa limosa</i>              |  | x  |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 46 | Red Knot                  | <i>Calidris canutus</i>           |  |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 47 | Ruff                      | <i>Calidris pugnax</i>            |  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| 48 | Dunlin                    | <i>Calidris alpina</i>            |  |    |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 49 | Common Snipe              | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>        |  | x  |    |    | x  |    | x  |
| 50 | Common Greenshank         | <i>Tringa nebularia</i>           |  |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 51 | Common Redshank           | <i>Tringa totanus</i>             |  | x  |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 52 | Common Guillemot          | <i>Uria aalge</i>                 |  |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| 53 | Black-headed Gull         | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 54 | Mediterranean Gull        | <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i> |  |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 55 | Common Gull               | <i>Larus canus</i>                |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 56 | Herring Gull              | <i>Larus argentatus</i>           |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 57 | Lesser Black-backed Gull  | <i>Larus fuscus</i>               |  |    | x  |    |    |    | x  |
| 58 | Great Black-backed Gull   | <i>Larus marinus</i>              |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 59 | Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)  | <i>Columba livia</i>              |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 60 | Stock Dove                | <i>Columba oenas</i>              |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 61 | Common Woodpigeon         | <i>Columba palumbus</i>           |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 62 | Collared Dove             | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>      |  | x  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 63 | Barn Owl                  | <i>Tyto alba</i>                  |  |    |    | x  |    |    |    |
| 64 | Tawny Owl                 | <i>Strix aluco</i>                |  | H  | H  | H  |    | H  | H  |
| 65 | Short-eared Owl           | <i>Asio flammeus</i>              |  |    |    |    | x  | x  |    |
| 66 | Common Kingfisher         | <i>Alcedo atthis</i>              |  |    | x  |    |    |    | x  |
| 67 | Great Spotted Woodpecker  | <i>Dendrocopos major</i>          |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 68 | Eurasian Green Woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i>              |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 69 | Common Kestrel            | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>          |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 70 | Peregrine Falcon          | <i>Falco peregrinus</i>           |  | x  | x  | x  |    |    | x  |
| 71 | Eurasian Jay              | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>        |  | x  | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 72 | Common Magpie             | <i>Pica pica</i>                  |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 73 | Eurasian Jackdaw          | <i>Corvus monedula</i>            |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 74 | Rook                      | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>          |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 75 | Carrion Crow              | <i>Corvus corone</i>              |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 76 | Eurasian Skylark          | <i>Alauda arvensis</i>            |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 77 | Barn Swallow              | <i>Hirundo rustica</i>            |  |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |
| 78 | Coal Tit                  | <i>Parus ater</i>                 |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 79 | Eurasian Blue Tit         | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>        |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 80 | Great Tit                 | <i>Parus major</i>                |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 81 | Long-tailed Tit           | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>        |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 82 | Eurasian Treecreeper      | <i>Certhia familiaris</i>         |  |    | x  |    |    | x  |    |
| 83 | Eurasian Wren             | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>    |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 84 | Goldcrest                 | <i>Regulus regulus</i>            |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 85 | Cetti's Warbler           | <i>Cettia cetti</i>               |  | H  | H  | x  |    |    | x  |

| #   | Common Name           | Scientific name                 |  | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 86  | Common Chiffchaff     | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>   |  |    |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 87  | Eurasian Blackcap     | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>       |  |    |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 88  | European Robin        | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>       |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 89  | European Stonechat    | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>        |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 90  | Northern Wheatear     | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>        |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 91  | Ring Ouzel            | <i>Turdus torquatus</i>         |  |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| 92  | Eurasian Blackbird    | <i>Turdus merula</i>            |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 93  | Fieldfare             | <i>Turdus pilaris</i>           |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 94  | Redwing               | <i>Turdus iliacus</i>           |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 95  | Song Thrush           | <i>Turdus philomelos</i>        |  |    |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 96  | Common Starling       | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>         |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 97  | Dunnock               | <i>Prunella modularis</i>       |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 98  | Grey Wagtail          | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>        |  |    |    |    | x  |    |    |
| 99  | Pied Wagtail          | <i>Motacilla alba</i>           |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 100 | Meadow Pipit          | <i>Anthus pratensis</i>         |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 101 | Rock Pipit            | <i>Anthus petrosus</i>          |  |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| 102 | Yellowhammer          | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>      |  |    | x  | x  |    |    |    |
| 103 | Common Reed Bunting   | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>     |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 104 | Corn Bunting          | <i>Emberiza calandra</i>        |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 105 | Common Chaffinch      | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>        |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 106 | Brambling             | <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> |  | x  |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 107 | Eurasian Bullfinch    | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>        |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 108 | European Greenfinch   | <i>Chloris chloris</i>          |  | x  |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 109 | Common Linnet         | <i>Linaria cannabina</i>        |  | x  | x  | x  |    | x  |    |
| 110 | European Goldfinch    | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>      |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 111 | Eurasian Siskin       | <i>Spinus spinus</i>            |  | x  |    | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 112 | House Sparrow         | <i>Passer domesticus</i>        |  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 113 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | <i>Passer montanus</i>          |  |    |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| 114 | Cattle egret          |                                 |  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| 115 | Long-tailed Duck      |                                 |  | x  |    | x  |    | x  |    |
| 116 | Lesser Yellowlegs     |                                 |  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| 117 | Egyptian Goose        |                                 |  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| 118 | Black-necked Grebe    |                                 |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 119 | Red-necked Grebe      |                                 |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 120 | Blue-winged Teal      |                                 |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 121 | Red-headed Bunting    |                                 |  |    | x  |    |    |    |    |
| 122 | Mealy Redpoll         |                                 |  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  |    |
| 123 | Whooper Swan          |                                 |  |    |    | x  |    |    |    |
| 124 | American Wigeon       |                                 |  |    |    | x  |    |    |    |
| 125 | Rough-legged Buzzard  |                                 |  |    |    | x  |    |    |    |
| 126 | Waxwing               |                                 |  |    |    | x  |    |    |    |
| 127 | Hawfinch              |                                 |  |    |    | x  |    | x  |    |
| 128 | Great Grey Shrike     |                                 |  |    |    | x  |    |    |    |

| #   | Common Name                 | Scientific name |  | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 129 | Woodcock                    |                 |  |    |    |    | x  | x  |    |
| 130 | Pallas's Warbler            |                 |  |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| 131 | Two-barred Greenish Warbler |                 |  |    |    |    |    | x  |    |
| 132 | Bittern                     |                 |  |    |    |    |    |    | x  |