



ORIOLE BIRDING



TOUR REPORT NORTH-EAST ENGLAND 7TH – 13TH JUNE 2021

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MONDAY 7TH JUNE – *Sunny spells in light SW winds, heavy showers later. 22C*

Our long-running North-east Grand Tour has been as popular this year as ever with three tours departing in early June, this being the second of them. We had quite a lot to live up to after the exploits of trip one, but started off well today with a double header of Frampton Marsh in Lincolnshire followed by a cheeky twitch on our way north! After meeting at our Ryburgh office at 11am, we set off for Frampton which is about 90 minutes drive away. Starting by the Visitor Centre, we picked up the first **Tundra Ringed Plovers** on passage, plus an assortment of ducks and Reed & Sedge Warblers, before heading round to the north side of the reserve to look for the Black-necked Grebes. We weren't successful with them today, but saw Great Crested and Little Grebes, **Little-ringed Plover** and a lovely first-summer **Little Gull** from East Hide. A **Yellow Wagtail** perched in the top of a thistle beside the path calling was one of several we saw flying around the reserve too. Taking the seawall around past the wet grassland, more Ringed Plovers and a single **Bar-tailed Godwit** were seen, along with four **Brent Geese** lingering on the saltmarsh. That was about it today though, so we continued on for our next stop near Newark.



Great Reed Warbler, 7th June

A **Great Reed Warbler** has been singing and showing extremely well at the Notts Wildlife Trust reserve at Besthorpe for the last couple of weeks, and our previous group had enjoyed great views. This was a lovely little reserve which we had, not surprisingly, never visited before. The **Great Reed Warbler's** raucous song could be heard belting out from the reeds in the NW corner of Mon's Pool as we approached, and we had truly superb views of it perched up in the open singing it's heart out. We left the site around 5pm, and made the final two hour leg north and over the Humber Bridge to East Yorkshire, our base for the next three nights.

TUESDAY 8TH JUNE – *Warm and sunny in light variable winds, 22C*

Some of the group were out and about around West Carlton before breakfast and saw both **Barn Owl** and **Tawny Owl** for a good start to the day! We planned to spend our whole day down at Spurn, and while it was predictably very quiet on the migrant front given the warm, still weather, we still had an enjoyable day with a few nice highlights. We started down at the Warren with a short session gazing skywards – just the sort of weather a Bee-eater or two could drift down the point, or a Honey Buzzard! There was no movement at all though other than a few parties of Starlings (we were diligent all day for Rose-coloured!) and a couple of super high Siskin going south. We walked north to the Bluebell and then along the road to Kilnsea, picking up common migrant warblers such as Sedge and Reed, and Common Whitethroat. We then took a route south along The Humber via the canal bank path, noting more Reed and Sedge Warblers, and a big flock of Starlings which failed to produce anything pink! A nice surprise though then came in the form of a **Short-eared Owl** which flew south over the Humber and seemed to continue round to the point where it was seen later on.

Our next circuit saw us move the van up to the bluebell and head north along Beacon Lane, where we noted a Lesser Whitethroat briefly and a few butterflies such as Wall, Red Admiral and Orange Tip. We saw our first **Little Terns** too, along the shoreline, before we cut inland to the listening dish and up to Beacon Ponds. Here we had better views of the **Little Terns**, with around 50 birds over and around the breeding colony. A single Dunlin and a couple of Ringed Plovers were also seen, while another unseasonal surprise on Kilnsea Wetlands was an adult **Whooper Swan**! We headed round to the hide where we had close views of the swan, but also superb views of two dazzling male **Yellow Wagtails** outside the hide. Pochard, Gadwall and a female Wigeon were among the ducks.

The tide was rising now so we headed back down to The Warren – two Bee-eaters had flown south over calling about half an hour before, while we must have been having lunch at the Bluebell car park! The problem with Spurn flyovers is that you have to be in the right spot at just the right moment – if you're half a mile away, you might as well be in another county! We did wonder if the Bee-eaters might U-turn at the point and come back, so we kept an ear open and scanned the wires regularly but there was no further sign. The tide was pushing a few small waders up close on the mud off The Warren though, and among thirty or so Tundra Ringed Plovers and a few Dunlin, we picked out a first-summer type **Curlew Sandpiper**. The light wasn't the best, but as well as the birds long tibia, elongated body shape and long neck and bill, we could just make out a few red flecks on the belly and undertail. A single Turnstone and 5 Grey Plovers were also noted on the estuary, rounding off the day.

We also listened to a singing **Marsh Warbler** in the Spurn area today, though obviously this species has bred here before so the exact details are best kept off the grid. The bird was buried in some thick bushes and we only heard it sing briefly two or three times - including a great mimic of Bee-eater!

WEDNESDAY 9TH JUNE – *Hot day with light winds, 24C*

A fairly quiet day today on what felt like the hottest day of the year – it was sultry and sticky even at the coast. Again some early risers saw both Barn Owl and Tawny Owl around the farm before breakfast, and then afterwards we headed directly up to Flamborough Head for a couple of hours circular walk around the outer head to Old Fall. Under clear blue skies and already baking temperatures we studied the big Starling flock around the lighthouse (still hoping!) and then headed down towards the foghorn to get our first vista of the cliffs and the throngs of nesting seabirds. The sea was peppered with auks, and we had **Guillemot**, **Razorbill** and **Puffin** all in the same view. The **Kittiwakes** were fun too, wheeling around the chalk cliffs noisily and displaying their two-tone grey

upperwings very nicely. We then headed south across the outer head, and had fantastic views of a **Barn Owl** hunting the rough fields – the first one we have seen on the head on tour. Reed Bunting, Sedge Warbler and Common Whitethroat were also around but our quest for something pink among the starlings continued unsuccessfully!

Around the south side of the head we had close views of Fulmars, and then another nice bonus in the form of a singing **Corn Bunting**. The RSPB and bird observatory have been working with the landowners in recent years to re-establish them on the headland as a breeding species and while we'd seen them previously here on our autumn tour, this was our first spring bird. The Old Fall was quiet – Chiffchaff, Yellowhammer and another brief **Lesser Whitethroat** being the best of it – and it was now very hot as we walked back up to the road and round to the car park.



Razorbill at Bempton

Bempton Cliffs next, and the seabird spectacle there never disappoints! It was super busy with it being a nice day, but we headed to the easternmost viewpoints first and avoided most of the crowds. Here we had some wonderful close ups of the **Gannets** – there really isn't anywhere else quite like it for seeing them! Of course there were thousands of auks and kittiwakes too, though **Puffins** seemed in short supply – we only saw a couple. After drinking in the sights and sounds, we headed back to the car park for lunch in the shade, before heading further north into North Yorkshire, to Wykeham Forest raptor viewpoint.

This is a really lovely spot with a great outlook across the wooded valley towards the distant North York Moors. Honey Buzzard is the speciality here and we gave it just over two hours, but weren't

lucky on this occasion. There were plenty of raptors to be seen though – mainly Common Buzzards, the odd **Red Kite** and a distant **Hobby**. A **Goshawk** did also appear briefly but was only seen by Ashley. Small birds around the watchpoint included a superb perched male **Common Crossbill**, Willow Warbler, Bullfinch, Siskin and a singing **Garden Warbler**. From here, it was one hour twenty back to base – a long hot day!

THURSDAY 10TH JUNE – *Cooler day in fresh SW winds and light showers, 15C*

We left East Yorkshire this morning and headed north, for a day's birding in County Durham. After a pit stop at Scotch Corner services, we continued for a further 50 minutes into Teesdale and our stop for the morning near Langdon Beck. Here we did our usual walk to look for some of the specialist upland birds of the area. Lapwing, Oystercatcher, Curlew and Common Snipe were some of the breeding birds we noted as we headed up the track, and with an overcast drizzly morning the latter were busy 'singing' and drumming over the moorland which was great to see. Our first **Black Grouse** didn't take long to find, with fifteen males seen very distantly among the buttercups – though we soon found a female much closer to the track, and then a lone male hopped up onto a drystone wall and gave great views. **Golden Plover** is always a scarce species in the area but we normally manage to find them, and we duly located a female which flew in from a height and landed among the rough grass along the top of the ridge, giving some good scope views. We then found a female **Red Grouse** with chicks, closely followed by a male, and our first **Wheatears** of the trip. It was all happening!



Ring Ouzel

We stopped by the river Tees and scanned the scree slope opposite, soon picking up a pair of **Ring Ouzels** along the drystone wall. They were feeding a fledged chick secreted among the heather, and we had some cracking views of the male bird coming to feed the youngster. A pair of **Common Sandpipers**, Stonechat and more Wheatears were also seen. On the walk back, we scanned the field of buttercups again and there were now eleven **Black Grouse** there feeding in the open, all males!

These were probably different to the fifteen seen on the other side of the valley earlier (we saw at least five or six still there when we drove past later) so we probably saw 27 different birds! Back at the van, two **Lesser Redpolls** were a nice surprise as they bounded in calling and landed on the fence next to us. Lunch by the stream added a **Dipper** making several fly-pasts, and a Willow Warbler gathering food.



Black Grouse – part of a flock of 11 males

For the latter part of our afternoon, we headed to a new woodland location which we had not previously visited on the tour, thanks to a tip off from Andrew Kinghorn who was guiding our first, and third, North-east trips this year. The site proved to be a great success, with **Pied Flycatchers** particularly easy to connect with – we watched two pairs using nest boxes, plus saw a few other birds dotted around. A **Wood Warbler** was also nesting close to the road and we had great scope views of the singing male – though it was sad to hear from Andrew that this was the only known pair now breeding in Durham. Other woodland birds included Great-spotted Woodpecker, Bullfinch, Treecreeper and Nuthatch, and then finally at the death we managed to find a singing male **Redstart** which showed well briefly, but was very elusive. This completed our oak woodland hat-trick just in time for us to hit the road for the last hour to our base near Ashington in Northumberland. A **Cuckoo** along the way was our final bird of the day.



Pied Flycatcher – an obliging female in Durham this afternoon

FRIDAY 11TH JUNE – *Sunny spells in fresh westerly winds, 17C*

A great days birding today started just four miles from our accommodation in Ashington, with a twitch for a drake **Ring-necked Duck** which had appeared the previous day on a small lake called Bothal Pond. We literally had to drive past this spot to head out so it was quite fortuitous! Eventually we found the best and safest spot to view was from the southern shore, and this also gave us the light to look across and see the **Ring-necked Duck** which was typically hanging out with a few Tufted Ducks and Pochards. The hedge height posed a slight challenge but we made good use of the step stool for everyone to be able to see it well in the scope! A surprising bird for June and the first we have ever seen on a North-east Grand Tour (though we had previously seen Lesser Scaup!).

On to Wooler, about forty minutes drive North, and after sorting out some bits for lunch we headed into the Northumberland National Park and the beautiful Harthope Valley, a spot we have been visiting for the last eighteen years. A **Dipper** was seen by our first parking spot, a juvenile bird which played hard to get before eventually posing for us on a rock. **Grey Wagtails** were also common and we saw **Spotted Flycatchers** among the alder trees. The habitat here is lovely, with Willow Warblers singing and **Redpolls** buzzing around calling too – we saw a remarkably raspberry red male perched on a hawthorn. Our favourite spot for Whinchat though drew a blank as it was so windy and cold, there seemed no chance of anything perching up. Waling a bit further to a nice area of gorse and hawthorn, a **Garden Warbler** could be heard and eventually perched uncharacteristically in the open for everyone to get a scope view. We then drove further up the valley on a tip off about Whinchat and Tree Pipit but realised the spot described was too far for us to walk in the time available, so we

retreated to halfway back down the valley to scan another area where we had seen Whinchat in the past. Again no luck, but Sand Martins, a male **Red Grouse** and **Common Sandpiper** were seen. Time was ticking for us to start making our way to Seahouses, but we had one last five minute scan of the first place we had stopped, and found a distant male **Whinchat** – phew!



Drake Ring-necked Duck at Bothal Pond

Our boat trip to the Farne Islands was a little different this year, with no landings possible on the islands (Covid blamed!) and so only a sail round being possible. The National Trust had also made a complete mess of the situation on Inner Farne, with no wardens present since late 2019 (again blaming Covid) resulting in the island totally vegetating over and the **Arctic Tern** colony, one of the UK's flagship wildlife spectacles, deserting the island. This management and PR disaster should not be underestimated and answers must surely be forthcoming as to how on earth these inexplicable decisions have been made. People's livelihoods are at stake too of course and it was sad to see only a couple of half empty boats trundling round the islands. We did however, greatly enjoy our trip round with Billy Shiel's, marvelling at the massed ranks of breeding auks and kittiwakes at point blank range, the Grey Seals, and following in Grace Darling's footsteps around the outer island group. We did see plenty of Arctic Terns which are still nesting on Brownsman, and also a few roosting Bar-tailed Godwits, Turnstone and Knot. Back in the harbour, Common Eiders with ducklings were also seen and we returned to warm sunshine after a chilly trip at sea!

We rounded off our day with a visit to Low-newton-by-the-sea and a walk out to the Long Nanny Burn. On arrival at the wardened area we were dismayed to find Covid again the excuse for closing off the viewing area for the tern colony – its outside for godness sake, get a grip!! We ended up back towards the bridge over the burn and scanned from there, and had a decent view of the Arctic Terns resting on the high tide. A nice surprise were three superb **Roseate Terns** settled among them, shining out like a beacon with their whiter plumage and pink-flushed breast. It was good to get to study them through the scope and even watch them flying around calling. We couldn't find the long-staying Black Tern unfortunately, so after a good check of the big starling flock on the saltmarsh, we headed back to the car park. A long but satisfying penultimate day of the trip!



Guillemot colony on Staple Island, Farnes

SATURDAY 12TH JUNE – *Sunny spells in light westerly winds, 20C*

An unbelievable days birding today which was well up there with one of our best ever days in the field on tour in Britain. Over breakfast, we heard news that a swift with a white rump had been seen at East Chevington, one of the sites we had earmarked to visit during our days birding on the Northumberland coast. As we were getting ready to leave the hotel for the day the bird was reported again – each year aberrant common swifts are recorded, sometimes with a few white feathers which can cause ID problems. We knew that there would be a possibility this could be the case here, not knowing any further details. But if it was in deed a swift sp other than Common, with a white rump, then that left the two options of Pacific or White-rumped Swift, both of which would be extremely rare birds to connect with. The Asian **Pacific Swift** would always be the more likely of the two contenders, but as we were only fifteen minutes away, we knew where we should head first! Arriving on site, there were already a lot of cars here and it became apparent that the bird was in fact most likely a **Pacific Swift**. It had disappeared north though and had not been seen for a while – we joined the gaggle of birders near the hide at the south end of the north pool, and began to scope through the masses of swifts feeding over the woodland half a kilometre or more away. After about fifteen minutes someone yelled that they had it, and a tense few moments passed while we tried to listen to the directions and get on the bird. Soon though, we were all on the bird through the scope and could see it's white rump band clearly as it belted up and down over the trees.. It was very distant, but we could also clearly see it's skinny silhouette with narrower wings than Common Swift and a very long tapered tail. We lost the bird a few times but it kept returning to the same area and then suddenly started coming towards us and low over the pool. The views kept getting better and better and it was easier to follow over the water. All of a sudden though the bird took a turn and flew straight towards us, coming closer and closer until it passed low right over our heads. It was so

close that we could see that not only did it lack the white trailing edge diagnostic of White-rumped, but that its body was clearly pale-scaled. It was a **PACIFIC SWIFT**, and it was wheeling around over our heads so close it felt like we could touch it! The camera shutters were rattling away and there were 'oohs' and 'aahs' from the crowd as it whizzed around us, giving just the most outrageous views possible. We were left elated and open mouthed – this was not just the bird of the year, but one of the best birds we'd ever seen on tour!

We knew we couldn't top the views we'd had, so we decided to head off before the place became gridlocked with twitchers. By the gate where we were parked, we could however hear our second **Great Reed Warbler** of the week croaking away from the reedbed on the south pool. Scanning the reeds we could see it perched up in the open and everyone got more scope views of this species – our second of the week. We were still a bit dazed from the swift excitement though, so headed back to the van for a brew before deciding our next move.

Cresswell Pond is always worth a visit and has thrown up some good birds on the tour for us over the years. From the hide, we had good views of a feeding immature Spoonbill, and six first-summer Little Gulls including one which flew and landed close to the hide. Otherwise we saw a few common bits and bobs, but nothing more. We left for Druridge Pools, another spot with a good track record for the unusual. We heard a **Grasshopper Warbler** reeling, and saw the two **Ruddy Shelducks** which have been hanging around a while. There were a lot of duck here too, flushed out of the sedges by a hunting Marsh Harrier – mainly Gadwall but with a good number of Teal and a few Shoveler and Wigeon too. A handful of **Black-tailed Godwits** were also seen here, our first of the trip.



American Golden Plover in first-summer plumage in the heat haze, 12th June

Just as we set off to head towards Amble and sort out lunch, news came through of a possible **American Golden Plover** at Cresswell – where we had just been! We were confident we hadn't missed anything on the main pool, but hadn't checked the muddy pool at the north end because the car park was full – mistake! We were back there in five minutes and located the plover, which was sitting motionless on the dry mud. All we could say initially was that it looked very plain, dark grey-

brown above with just two or three yellow scapulars, but first-summer golden plovers can be tricky and we didn't know if anyone had seen the underwing. A crowd gathered, and then the bird began to feed – now we could see it much better and it was clearly a beautifully long-legged, slender bird with extremely long primaries. The underparts were cold white with only one or two black feathers dropped in, and it had a decent white supercilium and dark cap. It's plain underparts were quite striking, but the structure ruled out the similar Pacific Golden Plover and we left happy it was indeed a nice **American Golden Plover**. Back to the quest for lunch, then on to Amble harbour.

Our boat trip to Coquet Island was on for 2.30pm, and it was a beautiful afternoon for it. We set off under blue skies and just outside the harbour, three **Bottle-nosed Dolphins** joined the boat and gave superb close views. As we rounded the island, masses of **Puffins** with bills full of sandeels were seen, and the water was peppered with Guillemots and Kittiwakes. Once we got round to the lighthouse end, we could see lots of Common and **Arctic Terns**, and a few Sandwich Terns, resting on the beach. By the jetty, on their favoured rocks, we began to pick out a few **Roseate Terns** and our skipper moved the boat closer so we could get fantastic views with the light behind us. We saw a pair pirouetting around each other with their tails raised in display, could also hear the distinctive 'cherr-itt!' call of the birds as they flew around us. A superb experience!



Roseate Tern on Coquet Island by Rob Lewis

Back on dry land (with a female **Red-breasted Merganser** seen along the way) we decided to head back to East Chevington now the swift had departed and the crowds gone. We walked in from the coastal park end to see if we could find **Grasshopper Warbler**. As we walked along, one flew up from the grass beside the track and was carrying food – by watching where it went down we were able to position ourselves so we could watch the bird coming and going with food. At one point we saw

three **Grasshopper Warblers** chasing each other around in one spot! A nice end to a quite remarkable day – we needed to head back for a celebratory pint!

SUNDAY 13TH JUNE – A fine day, 25C

Purely a travelling day today, as we departed Ashington and headed south to Great Ryburgh.

Many thanks to Jonathan Farooqi for his excellent photo of the East Chevington Pacific Swift which adorns the cover of this trip report.

#	Common Name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	
2	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	▪						
3	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	▪	▪			▪	▪	
4	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	
5	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	▪	▪			▪	▪	
6	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>							
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	▪					▪	
8	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	▪	▪			▪	▪	
9	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	▪	▪				▪	
10	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
11	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>							
12	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>						▪	
13	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	▪	▪			▪		
14	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	▪	▪			▪	▪	
15	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>					▪	▪	
16	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>							
17	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>							
18	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>						▪	
19	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪		
20	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
21	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>							
22	Black Grouse	<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>				▪			
23	Red Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>				▪	▪		
24	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	▪				H	▪	
25	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	▪				▪	▪	
26	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>			▪		▪	▪	
27	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>			▪		▪	▪	
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	▪	▪			▪	▪	
29	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			▪		▪		
30	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	▪	▪			▪	▪	
31	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>							
32	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	▪	▪					
33	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>					▪	▪	
34	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	▪					▪	
35	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	▪		▪				
36	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	▪		▪	▪			
37	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
38	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>						H	
39	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	▪	▪		▪		▪	
40	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	▪	▪	▪		▪	▪	

41	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	▪					▪	
42	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	
43	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		▪					
44	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				▪			
45	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		▪		▪	▪	▪	
46	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	▪	▪			▪		
47	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	▪						
48	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>							
49	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		▪		▪	▪	▪	
50	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	▪				▪		
51	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>						▪	
52	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		▪			▪		
53	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>					▪		
#	Common Name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>							
55	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		▪					
56	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>							
57	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		▪					
58	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>							
59	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>							
60	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				▪		H	
61	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				▪	▪		
62	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>							
63	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>							
64	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>							
65	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>							
66	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	▪					▪	
67	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>			▪		▪	▪	
68	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			▪		▪		
69	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>			▪		▪	▪	
70	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>			▪		▪	▪	
71	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	
72	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	▪					▪	
73	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeus melanocephalus</i>						▪	
74	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>						▪	
75	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
76	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	▪				▪	▪	
77	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		▪	▪		▪	▪	
78	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		▪			▪		
79	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>					▪	▪	
80	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	▪					▪	
81	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>					▪	▪	
82	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>					▪	▪	
83	Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>							
84	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	▪	▪	▪				
85	Common Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
86	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>							
87	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
88	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	H			▪	H		
89	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	▪	▪	▪				
90	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>							

91	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		■	■				
92	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
93	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>							
94	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				■			
95	Eurasian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>							
96	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	■	■	■	■	■		
97	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			■				
98	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							
99	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				H			
100	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
101	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
102	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
103	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
104	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>							
105	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
106	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					■	■	
107	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
108	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		■	■	■	■	■	
#	Common Name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
109	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			H	■	H		
110	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>							
111	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		■	■	■	■	■	
112	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		■	■	■		■	
113	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>							
114	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				■	■		
115	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				■			
116	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		■	■	■	■	■	
117	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>				■	■		
118	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>							
119	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>							
120	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			■	■	■	H	
121	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			H	H	H	■	
122	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>				■			
123	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	■	■	■		H	■	
124	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	■	■				H	
125	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>						■	
126	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				H	H	H	
127	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	H		H		■		
128	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		■	■				
129	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		■	■		■	■	
130	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				■	■		
131	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		■	■	■	■		
132	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>				■			
133	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				■			
134	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					■		
135	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>				■	■	■	
136	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				■			
137	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>				■			
138	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	
139	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			■	■	■	■	
140	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				■	■	■	

141	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
142	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
143	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	▪	▪	▪				
144	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					▪		
145	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
146	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
147	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>							
148	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>						▪	
149	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪			
150	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	▪	▪	▪	H	▪	▪	
151	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			▪				
152	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
153	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			▪	▪			
154	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		▪	▪	▪			
155	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
156	Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>				▪	▪		
157	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪		
158	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		H	▪	H			
159	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
160	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		▪	▪	▪		▪	

	ADDITIONAL SPECIES								
	Great Reed Warbler		▪					▪	
	Marsh Warbler			H					
	Crossbill				▪				
	Whooper Swan			▪					
	Ring-necked Duck						▪		
	Pacific Swift							▪	
	Ruddy Shelduck							▪	
	American Golden Plover							▪	
	Short-eared Owl			▪					
#	BUTTERFLIES		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Green-veined White								
2	Orange Tip								
3	Small Copper								
4	Small Heath								
5	Red Admiral								
6	Peacock								
7	Painted Lady								
8	Wall Brown								
9	Speckled Wood								
10	Large Skipper								
11	Brimstone								