



TOUR REPORT ESTONIA 11TH - 16TH MARCH 2022

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FRIDAY 11TH MARCH – *Moderate southerly winds, dry and bright, 2C*

After a very early start for us all at London Stansted airport, we enjoyed a hassle free journey to Tallinn where we breezed through passport and baggage claim with minimal fuss, and met up with our local guide Tarvo around 1130 local time. After a very pleasant and typically delicious lunch on the edge of Tallinn, we were soon motoring westwards Haapsalu and what would eventually be our base for the first night at Roosta, on the coast near Elbiku. As urban areas gave way to open fields and endless forest we began to see a few birds – mainly ‘spring migrants’ such as Lapwing, Skylark and Stock Dove, plus the odd Buzzard, and hordes of Hooded Crows and Nordic race Jackdaws. Our first birding stop took us into open country off the main road, where a mixed herd of **Whooper** and **Bewick’s Swans** were feeding. We disembarked for a proper scan and saw a **Common Crane** drop into join them, and then a party of grey geese which flew right over our heads – fourteen **White-fronted Geese** and two smart **Tundra Bean Geese**. Further on, we saw the first of 3-4 **Great Grey Shrikes**, hovering like a Kestrel beside the road before perching sentinel on a bare tree. We made a couple of short stops in the forest just before reaching the hotel, to try for Nutcracker and Pygmy Owl, but it was quite windy and we didn’t have success with either.

After checking in and dropping our luggage, we headed pretty much straight back out again for an owling session in the run up to dusk. At the first stop, Dave saw a lone **Wolf** running off across a small clearing but sadly the rest of us were too slow to latch onto it and it was gone! Completely unexpected, though Tarvo had earlier seen three more en route to pick us up from the airport! The first two sites for Pygmy Owl again drew blank, so we set off on a slow drive along forest roads to scan for Ural Owl as darkness fell. Sadly, this excursion was curtailed when the front two wheels of the minibus dropped through ice and we got well and truly stuck. A drawn out attempt to pack wood and various other items under the wheels, some digging, and a lot of pushing and we got free. Two roding **Woodcock** were scant reward though as we not only missed out on the owl, but were late for dinner too! Off to bed then, ready to start afresh in the morning.

SATURDAY 12TH MARCH – *Clear skies, calm and sunny, 5C*



Nutcracker – one of around a dozen seen in the forest today

A stunning day of both weather and wildlife with Estonia at it's absolute best! We started early with a pre-breakfast excursion into the Laanemaa forest at 6am, just as first light was breaking, to look for owls. On this front we were unsuccessful, but unlike yesterday afternoon in the breezy conditions, today it was completely calm and right from the get go there was a lot of small bird activity to keep us entertained. Our first stop and short walk produced a number of common species such as Mistle Thrush, Yellowhammer and Siskin but also great views of the silvery *borealis* **Willow Tit**, and two stunning white-headed *caudatus* **Northern Long-tailed Tits**. The harsh call of **Nutcracker** could be heard, and soon one flopped into view and perched typically right on top of a spruce – we went on to see at least five before the early session was over, with some cracking scope views once the sun got up and began to illuminate them nicely. Another highlight was a pair of **Black Woodpeckers** which flew into a large clearing and perched in a bare tree for us – always a bit of a show-stopper and not always guaranteed to get perched scope views as good as this on any given trip. Back to the accommodation then around 0830 for a well-earned breakfast, followed by check out and loading up the van ready to move on.



Eurasian Lynx – perhaps one of the hardest mammals to see in Europe just wandered into view!

The rest of our morning would be spent birding some areas of large open fields among the forest, looking for species such as Black Grouse, and some migrants, plus more chances for woodpeckers and owls. Our first stop initially appeared uneventful – the initial scan of the area didn't produce any grouse, and the best we could manage was a **Great Grey Shrike** perched by the road. We wanted to park up though and have a proper scan around, so we disembarked and set up a couple of scopes. We had barely been there five minutes, when Dave casually says 'there's a **Lynx** over there..'. WHAT?! We could see the way he was looking, and raised our bins to the astonishing sight of a massive male **European Lynx**, slowly patrolling along the edge of the forest at the far side of a large field, right in the open, in broad daylight at 10.30 in the morning! Scopes were scrambled, expletives were issued, and we were all eye-balling the most amazing mammalian encounter with one of Europe's top predators. The animal was on view for a couple of minutes as it walked slowly and

nonchalantly along the forest edge before dipping down out of our view. We could see it superbly through the scope, and all managed to rattle off a few photos too. What a moment!!



Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers – this pair showed brilliantly well for us

Two **White-tailed Eagles** circling over the forest were very much second best, and to be honest, we were all a bit shell-shocked from the sighting. Still, the animal had gone now and we had plenty more birding to do, so we pulled ourselves together and cracked on! After trying some more spots for Pygmy Owl and not having any joy, we moved on to a spot for woodpeckers to try our luck with those. A **Pine Marten** was seen very briefly from the van just as we pulled up – chief mammal spotter Dave was again the culprit! We could hear the squeaky call of **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** almost as soon as we got out of the van, and watched a pair displaying in the treetops above us before they crossed the road and perched in the very top of a tree in the sun, the red cap on the male really shining out. They were on view on and off for the next half hour, but were quickly relegated as a **White-backed Woodpecker** flew past us and started drumming! This bird was more tricky to see well, preferring to stay well concealed in the canopy, but eventually with patience we had some super views of it on its drumming perch and everyone got a good scope view. A pair of **Marsh Tits** were also seen here, before it was time to move off for lunch.

A beautiful location for lunch as we visited a remote converted barn where our host had prepared us a delicious two-course meal – we'd barely done any walking so we didn't feel as though we'd really earned it! A lovely place though and great food, setting us up for another busy afternoon in the field. Nearby, we watched three **White-tailed Eagles** tussling in the air above us calling, with another two perched in trees nearby along a river. Here, a **Great White Egret** was also seen (an early migrant arrival from warmer climes) and a **Goshawk** was soaring high above and required a quick bail-out from the van for everyone to get a good view! The light was just fantastic this afternoon, and another roadside stop for a large mixed swan herd produced six **Taiga Bean Geese**, their almost completely orange bills showing up nicely even though their relaxed posture made structure harder to assess. Both species of Bean Goose pass through in spring, and we were hoping we would get the

chance to study them side by side at some point. More **Great Grey Shrikes** were seen, and back in the forest again we had another flurry of **Nutcrackers** with at least seven seen. Another **Black Woodpecker** gave some good flight views in a clearing, and we also finally saw a **Crested Tit** well after hearing loads earlier in the day. In the snow, we saw fairly fresh Lynx tracks all over the place – clearly these animals were pretty active right now, as the mating season gets underway. Finally, the ‘toy trumpet’ calls of **Northern Bullfinch** were another sound we had heard lots of, but we finally had a good clear view of a male.



White-backed Woodpecker

We now had a long journey to make on to our next base on Saaremaa Island, via the ferry and about two hours driving. It was so beautifully still that the sea was flat calm, and as we nosed out of the harbour a **White-tailed Eagle** floated by on a tiny iceberg! Further out, rafts of seaduck included lots of **Goosander**, **Long-tailed Duck** and Common Scoter, with a good sprinkling of smart **Velvet Scoters** and a single drake **Scaup** too. We reached Saaremaa as dusk was falling, and then had a fairly long drive to reach the guest house around 7.30pm. After yet another delicious meal, it was time for bed ready for another big day tomorrow!

SUNDAY 13TH MARCH – *Calm and sunny, 6C*

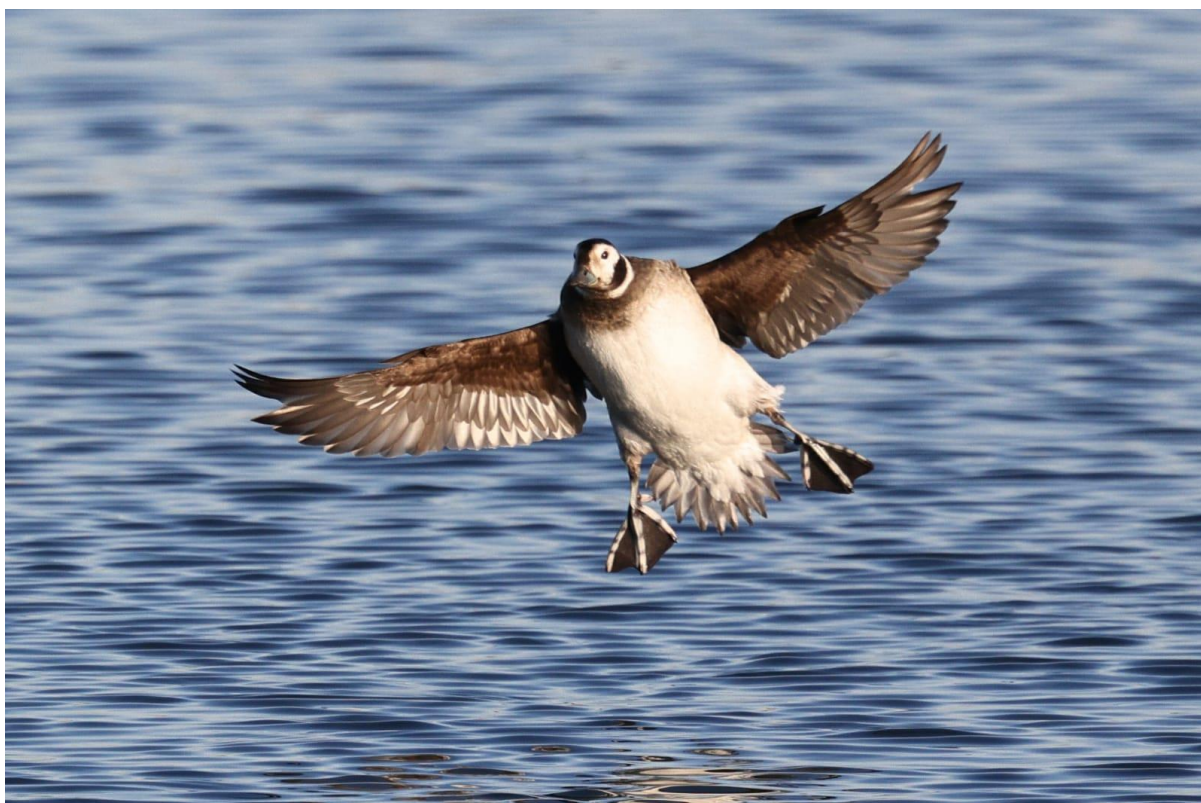
A quieter morning after yesterday's excitement saw us take a 7am breakfast and head out to the coast for our first try at **Steller's Eider** in Saaremaa harbour. It was actually thick fog when we left the guest house, but the sun was already trying hard to burn it off and by the time we reached the harbour, it was clear and sunny. We were greeted, however, with the sight we didn't want to see – the 60-strong flock of **Steller's Eiders** were way out in the distance south of the harbour, and therefore directly into the sun. This was unfortunate, but we wanted to make the best of it, so walked about 400m south along the beach to change the angle a bit. Here we could get acceptable scope views, and see the drakes displaying to the females. They resolutely refused to come nearer though, and in the end began swimming further out.



Long-tailed Ducks in Saaremaa harbour



Drake Long-tailed Ducks were complete show-offs!



Incoming female Long-tailed Duck

The **Long-tailed Ducks** here by contrast were complete show-offs, displaying in the harbour and giving their fantastic, far-carrying calls. A single **Scaup** and a few **Red-breasted Mergansers** were also noted here. Our initial plan had been to try Undva point tomorrow, but given the poor views of the Steller's, and uncertainty always about fog, we decided to go straight there today instead and try and capitalise on the good visibility. Arriving at the point, there were no Steller's to be seen, just a lot of Goldeneye, **Goosander** and **Long-tailed Duck**. Further west, in the sheltered bay, we did find another small flock of a dozen **Steller's Eiders** but they were even more distant than the first! Not playing ball today, but this is why we always have two nights here, to give more chances for better views.



Waxwing – part of a flock of 11 seen this morning

We did have a nice consolation prize of 11 **Waxwings** in roadside trees, flycatching and giving their trilling calls. It's been a poor winter for them in the UK, so this was a nice treat indeed. After a short stop to look for Hawfinch – with one brief flyover – we headed back to Loona Manor for a fairly relaxed lunch with **Great Grey Shrike** and **Northern Bullfinch** tooting away in the guest house gardens.



Pygmy Owl – one of the stars of any Estonia trip!

After lunch, we made our way down to the south-west coast of Saaremaa Island to check a sheltered bay area for ducks. The highlight here among the throng of Goldeneye, Goosander and Tufted Duck were around 25 **Smew** including some fine drakes. We were very lucky too, as dense fog rolled in just as we were packing up and cloaked the entire bay! This changed our plan slightly, and we opted to head back to Viidumae forest a little earlier than planned to chance our arm again with **Pygmy Owl**. Thankfully, the sun was shining when we arrived and a short walk along one of the forest roads produced some small bird activity with Coal Tits, Goldcrests and Treecreeper about. Tarvo played some **Pygmy Owl** calls and we listened and watched intently but nothing appeared. Wandering on, Margaret then pulled out a great spot, picking a **Pygmy Owl** up perched in a deciduous tree low down and just off the road. We had not seen anything fly in so suspect the bird had been sat there the whole time! Some fabulous prolonged close views were had of the bird, which we guessed was probably a female as a male then started hooting distantly and she shot off to join him. Top stuff!

With time in the bank, we decided to dash back to Saaremaa harbour to try again for the **Steller's Eiders**, to see if we could perhaps improve on our views from the morning which had just been so distant. The light there now was absolutely stunning, and while we could see the Steller's still way out in the bay, we became sidetracked and totally mesmerised by up to 100 **Long-tailed Ducks**, which were flying in and feeding in the harbour at point blank range. Their fabulous calls were resonating around the whole place and with the flat calm water and sunshine, it really was quite something. Eventually the **Steller's Eider** flock flew off and we lost them, but we picked a pair up on

the water much closer and everyone could at last see the wonderful colours on the drake. An improvement anyway! Some other bits and bobs from the afternoon were close views of **Crane**, a low flyover from an adult **White-tailed Eagle**, and the quite amazing sight of at least 100 Grey Herons in the air together over a breeding colony! Back to the hotel then for a fairly early dinner, as we weren't quite done for the day yet!



Aurora borealis viewed from our guest house this evening

We had an owling session planned after dinner, but first we wanted to check for the **aurora borealis** as we had reports that tonight could be really good and that the early part of the evening would be best. So we toggled up and headed out into the guest house grounds to check, and were greeted with a fantastic display from the aurora in the northern sky, some lovely green curtains developing and fading away and with perfect clear skies and no light pollution, it was quite spectacular. The owls were less so, and we drew a blank with Tengmalm's but did manage to hear three **Tawny Owls**.

MONDAY 14TH MARCH – *Clear, calm and sunny, 10C*

Temperatures reached double figures on a beautiful day on Saaremaa Island today, the warmest day we had ever experienced on the tour and some 25C above where it could have been! It didn't start that way though, as a hard frost and -6C greeted us outside the guest house, where the **Northern Bullfinches** were tooting away and three **Crossbills** flew overhead. A flat tyre also greeted us though, so Tarvo had to head out to put some air in it, in order for us to later get it to the main town and have it repaired. We only lost about half an hour, and were soon on our way back to Saaremaa harbour to have another go at the **Steller's Eiders** which had just been that bit too distant yesterday. As we pulled in, we were delighted to see that they were on the north side of the harbour today, and

much closer – so we had the light with us and distance on our side too. We spent about 90 minutes here watching the Steller's and the fantastic **Long-tailed Ducks** which were just so mesmerising, flying in and out of the harbour in flocks of up to fifty, constantly calling and showing at point blank range. Eventually the Steller's swam a bit closer in too, with activity increasing and lots of chasing, wing-flapping and some display. But the best was yet to come as an arriving fishing boat flushed them and we had superb flight views to boot!

Kuressaare was our next stop, the main town on the island, to get the puncture sorted before lunch a bit earlier than planned in a very nice restaurant. Afterwards, we headed inland to an area of open fields and forest to try for Rough-legged Buzzard. There was plenty of raptor activity with lots of Common Buzzards and several **White-tailed Eagles** seen, but sadly no Rough-legs – perhaps they had already departed with the arrival of the warmer weather. Three foxes were seen and as we left the area, we stopped by the roadside to watch a small party of four stunning *caudatus* **Northern Long-tailed Tits**. These were our best views yet of this delightful subspecies and always one of the tour highlights. Onwards then to the ferry terminal, for the crossing back to mainland which was just as smooth as last time only with less birds this time around.



Northern Long-tailed Tit – what a beauty!

With an hour or so of good light left in the day, we wanted to try two woodpecker sites on the way south to Parnu, for Grey-headed and Middle Spotted. At the first stop, it took about 30 seconds to see a **Grey-headed Woodpecker**, with superb views of one perched high up in typical fashion among the bare branches of a big aspen. Another was calling off in the distance too. At the second site, a park in a small town, we had barely got the tripods set up when a **Middle Spotted Woodpecker** started calling behind us and we soon had that one lined up in the scope too! A second bird joined it and we watched them for some time feeding actively in the canopy of large oak trees, the evening light on them illuminating their bright red caps and making for some great photo opportunities. Another star here was a the *europaea* race of **Nuthatch** – what a stunning bird with snow white belly

and rust-red undertail! This was the first one we had seen on the trip, so again a real delight for those in the group with cameras. A successful afternoon, and now time to head down to Parnu where we would be based for two nights – a relaxed end to the day, ready for a full-on day tomorrow!



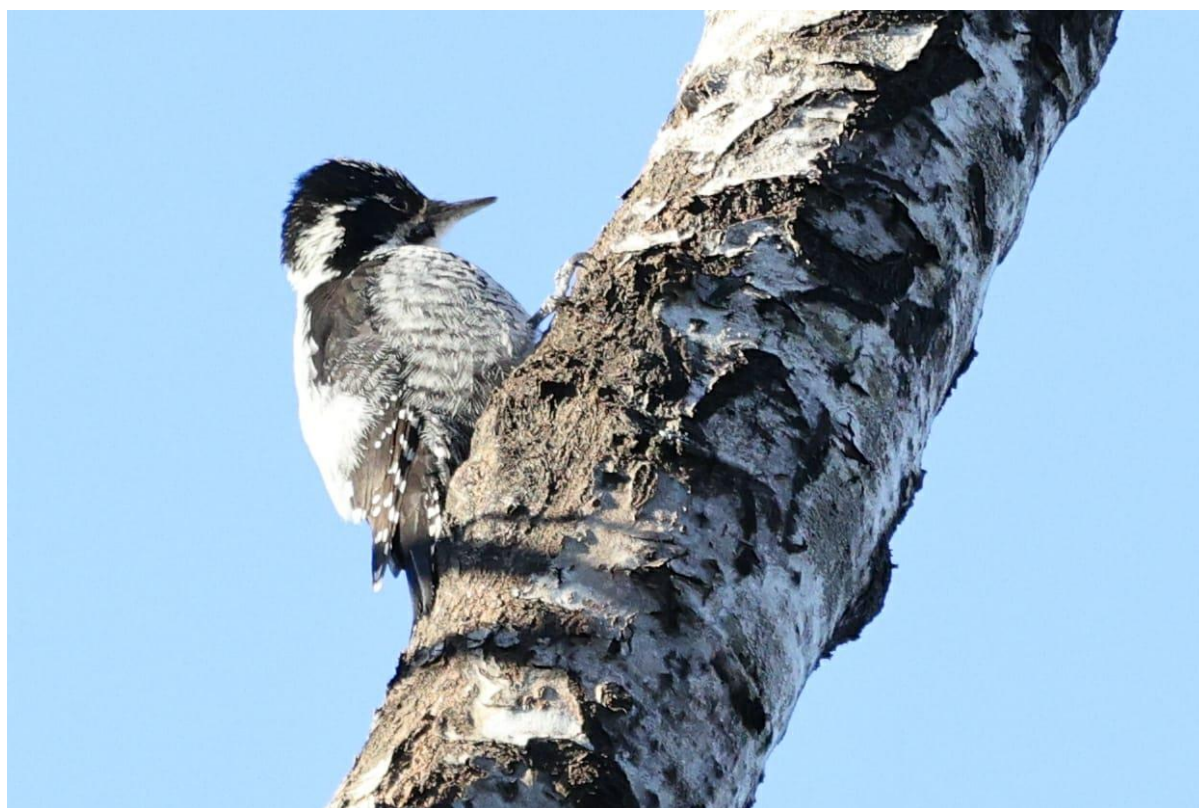
Nuthatch of the race *europea* – a stunning bird!

TUESDAY 15TH MARCH – *Calm, clear and crisp, -6C to 5C*

An early start for us today at 6am, taking a packed breakfast and coffee with us. The plan was to head into Sooma national park and try for our last remaining woodpecker – the Three-toed – plus the forest grouse which were severely lacking on our list so far. It was again completely calm and clear, which meant a chilly -6C but another stunning morning all the same. We reached a good area of forest for **Three-toed Woodpecker** but the snow was piled so thick on the track and frozen into solid ridges that it was not driveable to our van and so we had to walk about half a mile to the best area. We could already hear the first drumming woodpeckers of the day, and we heard Black, Great-spotted, White-backed and Grey-headed all in this area. The **Grey-headed Woodpecker** was the only one of these which showed, perching high in a bare tree and the first rays of morning sunshine lighting up its vivid moss green back. While watching this bird, a burst of machine-gun like drumming rattled out from the spruce forest behind us. Tarvo thought it sounded good for **Three-toed Woodpecker** and sure enough our quarry appeared, flying in and landing high above us and feeding, giving some superb scope views. Occasionally it would return to a favoured short dead branch to drum, before returning to the higher branches to forage. A superb 'pecker and the one we needed to complete our set!

Walking back to the van for breakfast and coffee, a **Black Woodpecker** flew over the track, and we had some superb views of Marsh and **Willow Tits** on the same branch! **Northern Long-tailed Tits** were more common this year than on previous trips, and we saw another group of four close to the track. With no fresh snowfall during our trip, most of the mammal tracks we had encountered were

well frozen, but a fresh set of Lynx tracks ran all the way down the edge of track and looked as if they had been made overnight. Breakfast was in the company of another perched **Grey-headed Woodpecker**, and a flock of **Tundra Bean Geese** flew over too. Our next mission was for **Hazel Grouse**, a species we have never managed to see on our March tours despite them being rather common here in Estonia. We headed to a prime area, and after a couple of blank tries, we heard one calling fairly close to the track. It then flew in and landed in view, and was in Ashley's scope for a few seconds, though sadly not long enough for anyone else in the group to clap eyes on it. The same thing then happened with a female, and then they went silent and disappeared. Despite a lot of trying, this was as close as we got to a sighting.



Three-toed Woodpecker – the last one for the full set!

Back into Parnu, and we made a lunch stop in the shopping mall before heading north of the town and inland, to try and area where a Hawk Owl had spent two months over the winter. It had not been looked for in a while, so we knew it was a long shot, but worth a try. The area of open fields bordered by dense forest looked ideal, and was quite birdy too – we saw a pair of Black Woodpeckers fly past us, plus lots of Yellowhammers and Tree Sparrows. A **White-tailed Eagle** circled the forest and eight **Snow Buntings** were feeding on a big patch of snow in the fields – but there was no sign of the migratory owl. Overhead, 100 **Tundra Bean Geese** passed by calling with two **Greater White-fronted Geese** in tow, and we saw another **Grey-headed Woodpecker** in the nearby forest too. From here it was back to Parnu for a bit of a break (a nap and a shower was in order!) before reconvening for an early dinner at 1700, ready for our final birding session at dusk.

Owling sessions the world over can be a bit of a mixed bag – sometimes brilliant, and sometimes you see nothing at all. This one would certainly go down as one of the most memorable, and in the perfect weather conditions we had certainly set out with high hopes of securing at least one of our targets. As dusk descended, we drove slowly along some of the forest tracks in the national park, wired for an **Ural Owl** sighting. We didn't spot any large lumps in trees at the edges of the forest meadows, but eventually arrived at a spot where we wanted to stop and scan. Across a large

clearing, an **Ural Owl** floated silently into view and perched up distantly in silhouette on a dead tree. It then flew towards us, landed in the edge of the pines only a few metres away and giving some spectacular scope views with the aid of a spotlight. At one point, it flew directly over our heads – quite a memorable experience to see this massive bird so close. It was by now completely dark, and time to try for the much scarcer and more difficult **Tengmalm's Owl**. We tried three spots without a sniff – and bearing in mind it was so incredibly still, we could hear calls for potentially a kilometre or more. In fact, we could hear the distant muffled call of an Ural Owl occasionally. Our last try was at a spot where Tarvo had seen Tengmalm's before and sure enough we could hear one calling, though it sounded at least 500m away. Weighing up our options, we decided to walk towards it along the track, but each time we stopped to listen, it didn't sound any closer. Eventually we reached a crosstracks and stood silently for a while – the **Tengmalm's Owl** then began to hoot really close just beside us! The full moon meant there was enough light to scan the treetops with binoculars, and a dark lump at the very top of a conifer behind us was spotted. Popping the flashlight on we were excited to see it was the **Tengmalm's Owl**, and it glared at us with yellow eyes, allowing for a quick but stunning view through the bins before flying across the track. Here we saw it once more in the light singing, before it moved back into the forest out of view. What a tremendous bird to end our time in Estonia, and perhaps capping our best late winter tour here to date. We can't wait to come back!



Ural Owl – a superb way to end the trip

WEDNESDAY 16TH MARCH – *Sunny and calm again*

This morning was a straight drive to the airport in Tallinn after breakfast, which took around two hours. We departed on time and arrived back at London Stansted around 1300, where the tour concluded.

Many thanks to Steve Harley for use of his excellent photographs in this report

Systematic List

#	Common name	Scientific name		11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			■	■	■	■			
2	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		■				■			
3	Taiga Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>			■						
4	Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser serrirostris</i>		■			■	■			
5	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>									
6	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		■	■						
7	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>									
8	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		■	■	■	■				
9	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>		■	■						
10	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		■	■			■			
11	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				■	■				
12	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>									
13	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>									
14	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>									
15	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			■	■	■	■			
16	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>									
17	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									
18	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>									
19	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				■	■				
20	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>			■	■					
21	Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>				■	■				
22	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>									
23	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>			■						
24	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>			■		■				
25	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>			■	■	■				
26	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			■	■	■				
27	Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>				■					
28	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		■	■	■	■	■			
29	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				■	■				
Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies)											
30	Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>									
31	Black Grouse	<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>									
32	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>						H			
Podicipedidae (Grebes)											
33	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>									
Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)											
34	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>									
35	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		■	■	■	■	■			
36	Common Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		■			■	■			
37	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>									
Rallidae and Gruidae (Rails, Coots and Cranes)											
38	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									
39	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					■				

40	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		■	■	■	■	■		
<i>Recurvirostridae and Charadriidae (Stilts, Avocets, Plovers and allies)</i>										
41	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>								
42	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>								
43	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		■	■	■	■	■		
44	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>								
#	Common name	Scientific name		11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and Allies)</i>										
45	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		■	■					
46	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>								
<i>Laridae (Gulls and Terns)</i>										
47	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				■	■			
48	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			■	■	■			
49	Scandinavian Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus omissus</i>		■	■	■	■	■		
50	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>								
51	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			■	■	■			
<i>Gaviidae (Divers)</i>										
52	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				■				
<i>Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)</i>										
53	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			■	■	■			
<i>Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns)</i>										
54	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			■	■	■	■		
55	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			■					
<i>Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles, and Kites)</i>										
56	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>								
57	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					■			
58	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			■		■			
59	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>			■	■	■	■		
60	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>								
61	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		■	■	■	■	■		
<i>Tytonidae and Strigidae (Owls)</i>										
62	Eurasian Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>				■				
63	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				H				
64	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>						■		
<i>Picidae (Woodpeckers)</i>										
65	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>						■		
66	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>					■			
67	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>			■			H		
68	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			■		■	■		
69	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>			■					
70	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>					■	■		
71	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			■			■		
<i>Falconidae (Falcons)</i>										
72	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			■					
<i>Laniidae (Shrikes)</i>										
73	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		■	■	■	■			
<i>Corvidae (Crows, Jays, and Magpies)</i>										
75	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			■	■		■		

76	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		■	■	■	■	■				
77	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>			■			H				
78	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		■	■	■	■	■				
79	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>					■	■				
80	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		■	■	■	■	■				
81	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		■	■	■	■	■				
Panuridae (Bearded Reedling)												
82	Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>										
Alaudidae (Larks)												
83	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>				H						
84	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		■	■	■	■	■				
#	Common name	Scientific name		11	12	13	14	15	16			
Paridae (Tits)												
85	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			■	■						
86	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>			■		■	■				
87	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			■		■	■				
88	[Northern] Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus ssp. borealis</i>			■		■	■				
89	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			■	■	■					
90	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		■	■	■	■	■				
91	Northern Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus ssp. caudatus</i>			■		■	■				
Sittidae and Certhiidae (Nuthatches and Treecreepers)												
92	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea ssp. europaea</i>			H		■					
93	Eurasian [Northern] Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris ssp. familiaris</i>			H	■	■	■				
Troglodytidae and Regulidae (Wrens and Kinglets)												
94	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			H							
95	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			■			H				
Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)												
96	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>										
Turdidae (Thrushes and Allies)												
97	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			■	■						
98	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>										
99	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>										
100	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			■	■	■	■				
101	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		■		■						
Sturnidae (Starlings)												
102	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		■			■					
Prunellidae and Motacillidae (Accentors and Wagtails)												
103	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>										
104	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>										
Bombycillidae (Waxwings)												
105	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>				■						
Fringillidae (Finches, Euphonias, and Allies)												
106	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				■						
107	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>										
108	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>										
109	Eurasian [Northern] Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula ssp. Pyrrhula</i>			■	■	■					
110	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>					■					
111	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>					■	■				

112	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>									
113	Arctic Redpoll	<i>Acanthis hornemanni ssp. Exilipes</i>									
114	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				■	■				
115	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>			■	■	■	■			
Emberizidae (Old World Buntings)											
116	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>						■			
117	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			■	■	■	■			
118	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>									
Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)											
119	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			■						
120	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			■		■	■			
ADDITIONAL SPECIES											
121	Crossbill				■		■				
122	Tengmalm's Owl							■			