

EASTERN POLAND

BIEBRZA MARSHES & BIALOWIEZA FOREST

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Ben Macdonald



Bialowieza – silvered with age, light, and tens of thousands of singing wood warblers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Eastern Poland offers a fascinating counterpoint to the cleansed, intensively farmed world that we have become accustomed to in our own country. People live with and alongside nature, lead profitable lives, there are actually more farmers on the land, infinitely more insects, and a thriving ecotourism economy in the national parks. People build above the winter flood line: rivers craft and create habitat. Elk and Bison have returned in the national parks, and contribute to the diversity of the landscape. Tiny herds of cattle and horses also create extremely productive farmland for birds. Red-backed Shrikes, Wrynecks and other vanished birds are still a common site around villages. I was therefore looking forward to this trip very much, and many of my experiences in it are detailed in **REBIRDING (published February 2019)**.

As compared to some of my other trips, this was not a pioneering trip – I wanted to see the Polish landscape, understand why declining birds in Britain are still thriving here, and see just a very small list of target species. For this, I decided on a week of ‘easy’ birding and hired the superb nature guide Waldemar Krasowski (birding.pl) who taught us a great deal not only about Polish wildlife, but the history of this fascinating country and its people, who we found to be engaging, friendly and remarkably respectful of the natural world around them. It was a superb week in a place that gives hope that one day, parts of the UK may yet be restored to such harmony with the natural world.

II. TARGET SPECIES

As my main aim was to study the landscape and birds generally, I had only a small list of seven target species for this and these were: Hazel Grouse, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Tengmalm’s Owl, Pygmy Owl, Great Snipe, Three-toed Woodpecker, White-backed Woodpecker. I was successful with all except Great Snipe, due to adverse weather conditions during two visits to the lek site. Overall, the visit was characterized by an incredibly late spring and often very cold temperatures, which reduced activity levels and delayed the arrival of many migrants. For birders, I have kept the notes below to help with desirable species in the region. Because both Biebrza and Bialowiexa are thriving ecosystems, of the kind forgotten in the UK, a huge range of ‘rare’ birds in Poland are simple common in the right habitat. These include white-tailed eagle, crane, bittern, penduline tit, bluethroat, wryneck, red-backed shrike, willow tit, lesser-spotted woodpecker, hawfinch and many more. As this was an early spring trip, the notes below do not cover other later specialties, such as Aquatic Warbler.

Hazel Grouse *Tetrastes bonasia*

BIALOWIEZA. With c.800 pairs of Hazel Grouse in the main Bialowieza Forest, this is not a rare bird and therefore a species where recognition of habitat type is more important than any one particular site, although any site bisected by a road or track will increase the odds of seeing a bird. Hazel Grouse frequent a dual-layer woodland, with a heavy mixed canopy, and a fairly dense lower storey of 'coppice' type trees – the kind you might see at a Nightingale woodland in the UK; dominated generally by hazel. This habitat is prone to change with forestry practices, coppicing and of course the wonderfully disruptive forest Bison, so it's best to search by habitat, not location, and familiarize yourself with the whistle call. We heard hazel grouse at 2 sites in Bialowieza, and got extremely lucky when a displaying male, tail erect, walked across the road in front of the car. The small size of this bird cannot be over-stated, it is a touch larger than a collared dove. Hearing the birds is relatively straightforward, but persistence around dawn, and ideally the purchase of a genuine 'goose-bone' whistle to call them in, is key.

Lesser Spotted Eagle *Clanga pomarina*

BIEBRZA/BIALOWIEZA. A bird of a wooded grasslands, rich in reptiles and amphibians, generally encountered at the woodland-meadow edge. One of the best sites, where we gained views on 2 occasions, was north of Goniadz village, in the Biebrza Marshes (around 53.498685, 22.728286) – also an excellent site for Black Stork. Also seen over the alluvial forests home to both species of spotted eagle, as viewed from close to Dobarz (see next species account for details). In Bialowieza, the species was seen well over the 'Palace Park' (52.704981, 23.846004). Overall, this species should simply be encountered at least a couple of times in the course of a week's trip to these 2 regions.

Great Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga*

BIEBRZA. An extremely rare, secretive and highly-specialised eagle of an older, undrained Europe, frequenting only very large, old-growth alluvial forests adjacent to equally large areas of undrained marshland. This renders the species confined now to Biebrza Marshes in Poland (7-8 pairs, currently stable) and a larger population across the border in Belarus, as well as Estonia, Latvia and more in European Russia. There should be no reason that birders cannot encounter GSE in a week's trip to Biebrza Marshes. As a rule, each of the really large areas of forest in Biebrza hold a pair of eagles, and there are good areas for viewing these.

One of the best is by watching from around Chojnowo Village (park off road at 53.366742, 22.646268) and looking due west towards the Dobarz Forests, home to 1-2 pairs of Great Spotted Eagle (note LSE breeds here too). Late morning is best, good weather essential, and look for the very square, short-tailed "Black Vulture" appearance of the Great Spotted Eagle, with an even-to-the-end square wing and extended fingertips to the wing. Another pair is present in the enormous Wolka Piesieczna floodplain forest further north. This site is best watched from Kapice (park at 53.561507, 22.656772 or 53.566538, 22.669074) and looking east. Do NOT enter these forests, you will not see the birds, they are impenetrable and you will be most likely be removed from the park by wardens.

Great Snipe *Gallinago media* NS

BIALOWIEZA. In spite of a thriving population in Biebrza Marshes, viewing opportunities here at the present time are extremely poor, and the better lek site is in the Narew Valley, closer to Bialowieza Forest. Entering Narewka village, exit the 'Mickiewicza' track at 52.832491, 23.777404. Drive down the pinewood track and park at 52.829717, 23.776686. Walk out onto the marshes, following any signs, towards a hide (c. 52.829482, 23.773713). From here, areas of distinct, short green sward are favoured by the Great Snipes, and the lek begins in earnest around 1.5 hours before sunset. In spite of all this, I was unable to see the species due to a combination of freezing, driving winds and some rain. Lekking species inevitably prefer good weather, but I was unlucky and the tower hide here should deliver the species, at a reasonable distance, from c. 14 April onwards.

Little Crake *Porzana parva*

BIEBRZA. Within the marshes, a fairly common but secretive bird haunting very old, dense reed-beds adjacent to stretches of open water. Regrettably I have lost the GPS site of our encounter with this species, but it was a boardwalk in the mid-marshes, around 20km N of Goniadz village. The species responds well to tape, and superb views were had of a red-eyed male at close range. Visits to suitable habitat at dawn and dusk should provide the opportunity to encounter this elusive bird.

Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*

BIALOWIEZA. Pygmy Owls are fairly common in Bialowieza Forest and haunt the similar specialized habitat type of canopy forest used by Hazel Grouse. Unless you have weeks to pin them down, however, a guide is very useful. A number of guides in Poland are well known, most of all Marek Borkowski. In my experience, Waldemar was superb, and with playback we obtained excellent views of this ferocious tennis-ball, which flew in to inspect us and afforded very good views around half an hour before sunset. If anyone is entirely opposed to using guides, one good site is along the railway line due east of Grudki Village. From Zastawa village, take the DW689 to the turn south (exact - 52.695631, 23.814242). Follow this south to the old railway line and park at 52.684757, 23.786918. First try the vicinity of the railway tracks for the owl, then head south. Stop around 52.678112, 23.781466 and try here for the owls.

Tengmalm's Owl *Aegolius funereus*

BIALOWIEZA. Another specialist woodland owl, using almost exclusively old Black Woodpecker nest holes in very large, old coniferous trees. Likewise, this is another species extremely difficult to see without a guide. Waldemar knew of at least three sites holding the owl, and by gently tapping the trunk on arrival, we gained superb views of the constantly 'surprised' face of the female owl as she popped out to see what was going on. Anyone with endless time on their hands could speculatively search for the owls this way or listen for their calls but I would strongly recommend using a guide, also to minimize disturbance.

Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*

BIALOWIEZA. A specialist of broken open 'parkland' woodland, which was readily encountered (as seems to be the case for most visitors) in the Palace Park in Bialowieza Forest (52.704981, 23.846004). It responds well to sparing playback and is not thought to be a rare species here.

Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus martius*

BIALOWIEZA. A pine tree specialist, fairly common but extremely elusive, often simply by default of frequenting tree stands well over 100 feet in height. We heard several across Bialowieza Forest, finally gaining good views of a male in trees above us – a real ‘alpha’ bird. Waldemar also had an active nest site, where a female gave excellent views at a 90 foot nest site in pine, poking her head out. The woodpeckers do respond well to selective playback, but will often show great caution, bounding overhead before vanishing from view.

White-backed Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucotus*

One of the two ‘harder’ woodpeckers, white-backed woodpecker is actually reasonably easy to find if searched for in its specific habitat of very extensive, mature and rotting alder swamp. The species basically functions like a massive lesser-spotted woodpecker, requiring huge areas of dead wood to thrive, and peaking where you have large amounts of rotting timber, usually in huge old alder swamps or alongside rivers.

BIEBRZA. We gained superb views of a pair excavating a nest hole at the southern end of the Wolka Pieseczna floodplain forest in Biebrza Marshes (at 53.532543, 22.719908). Loud, firm tapping was first heard before the birds were located. Biebrza is actually a great area to look for white-backed woodpecker, with better visibility inside the woodland than in Bialowieza. Indeed, the stretch of road running north from Laskowiec (53.239709, 22.569998, north to 53.264970, 22.615874) contains a few pairs of the species.

BIALOWIEZA. The species is commoner in the forest, but harder to see. The mysterious ‘Budy Bridge’ site in Bialowieza Forest, (which is never given a GPS point on the assumption everyone knows where it is), can be found at 52.728025, 23.747537. This is another superb tract of riparian habitat beside the road, where we had scope-filling views of a male White-backed Woodpecker. Many nest holes suggest annual occupation. Elsewhere, the characteristic drumming (a drum that slows down and tails off towards the end) can help you hone in on birds.

Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*

BIALOWIEZA. By quite some margin the hardest woodpecker to locate in the Polish forests. This is an ultra-specialist of *decaying* but not dead spruce, often foraging silently, without drumming or calling, at very high elevations in amongst the dying trees. With the government currently felling huge volumes of spruce in the forest, we had to get a fair distance from the roads to enter the really fetid, ancient spruce habitat the species likes. TTW does not respond well to any form of playback, so the best trick is to profile the habitat, and then spend hours listening carefully for soft, slow tapping. After two days of searching, off and on, we eventually found a male excavating insects from a spruce,

Collared Flycatcher *Picoides tridactylus*

BIALOWIEZA. A species of the closed canopy deciduous forest, which was enjoyed on our last day within the Bialowieza ‘Strict Reserve’. The entry to this wonderful piece of forest is from the track at 52.712170, 23.844290, but a permit is required, and if not done through a guide, should be done at the Palace Park. However, the flycatchers can be seen across the forest in suitable aged deciduous.

III. LARGE HERBIVORES

European Beaver *Castor fiber*

Several impressive dams were seen across Biebrza Marshes, and also in the Bug Valley east of Warsaw. Waldemar would be an excellent guide for seeing beavers emerge from these dams in the evening, and knows of a range of sites to see them in Biebrza. On this trip, it was satisfying enough to see their work. It is easy to forget that in eastern Poland, beavers, not coppicing, are what creates the habitat used by a whole range of wet scrubland birds - from willow tits to bluethroats. Beavers also create the shallow wetlands used by black terns.

European Elk (Moose) *Alces Alces*

One of the outstanding highlights of the holiday was seeing Elk, lost to the UK 3000 years ago, in their natural marshland habitat in the Biebrza Marshes. It is amazing that the Polish, with a higher rural population than we’ve had in Britain for centuries, never eradicated this animal and it can now be enjoyed by everyone in the Biebrza National Park. Whilst elk (of which 400 animals wander the marshes) can be found anywhere, there is one exceptional section, the “Elk Road”, where you almost cannot fail to see them. Around 6pm or later, drive north from Laskowiec (53.239709, 22.569998, north to 53.264970, 22.615874) and just drive slowly. Elk are almost always seen beside the road here. The open marshland to the north is also superb, and we had a very confiding stag at a regular site here (53.298696, 22.605034). The area to the north is also suitable. Elk can also be scoped from the high vantage point in Goniadz village (53.491129, 22.733554).

European Bison (Wissant) *Bison bonasus*

Bison should be readily encountered around the forest but a few clearings, close to the villages, provide them with their grassland habitat with wooded edges (these are not, in original herd densities, suited to dense forest – something explored in REBIRDING). The prime clearing is at the village of Teremiski (check 52.729263, 23.757764 and 52.731264, 23.755448), and also try around Pogorzelce (52.720580, 23.814255). What is considerably more impressive, however, is to stumble across a small herd of bison in the forest, when you are least expecting it. This happened to us on one occasion, and it was quite a memorable moment. The herd appeared as if out of nowhere, silently. When you’re that close, you begin to realise the power in the head. Waldi told us that one camera-trap video recently recorded in the forest showed a Bison literally burying a wild boar that had crossed its path, crushing it into the ground. In spite of this, Bison show only placid interest in people, and after a short while, our herd moved on.

IV. IMPRESSIONS: LANDSCAPES AND BIRDS.

THE BUG VALLEY

I did not keep a diary for the trip as my main interest was observing the landscape, and its differences from our own. One superb site to see quite how rich a floodplain, with only very low-intensity forms of farmland (grazing, hand-cutting) can be for birds, is the Bug Valley east of Warsaw. This amazing floodplain is well worth a visit, and located around 52.682314, 22.235539. The shallow retreating flood creates habitat for dozens of garganey, breeding black-tailed godwit, lekking ruff, white stork and the willow scrub holds willow tit, tree sparrow and bluethroat. Nesting white-tailed eagles from nearby forests drift over the marshes, in the common company of cranes and greylag geese. Breeding great grey shrike and fieldfare can be found in stands of riparian poplar. Come the summer months, this area of the valley is a stronghold for corncrake as well as common meadow birds such as whinchat and red-backed shrike. The Bug is not home to many of the birding 'targets' but gives a fascinating example of mosaic habitats in the lowlands, and of a British landscape lost for hundreds of years.

BIEBRZA MARSHES

The scale and wildness of the marshes is entirely unfamiliar to the British eye, with water still being the dominant force shaping the habitat, as the river sees fit each winter. By early April, stops in most areas of low-lying land immediately surrounding the river will yield the evening spectacle of hundreds of airborne common snipe displaying, redshank, lapwing and smaller numbers of breeding black-tailed godwits, as well as white-tailed eagles and very commonly seen cranes. Likewise, areas of shorter vegetation play host to large leks of Ruff, many of which will subsequently head north to Scandinavia to breed. A little later, these ephemeral habitats will be the ones colonised by breeding terns.

Reed-bed birds, by contrast, are not 'managed for' in the way they are in the UK, and what emerge instead are stands of free-growing reeds. The oldest of these hold good numbers of Little Crake and Savi's Warbler, and most hold bitterns and marsh harriers. The proximity of the reeds to other habitats, such as willow scrub, is what creates the habitat for fairly plentiful Penduline Tits and White-spotted Bluethroats, as well as willow tits. Very wet low sward, lightly grazed and ephemeral in nature, becomes the habitat of Citrine Wagtails. By early May, areas of pure, low fen mires, unbroken by taller vegetation, are the specific habitat of the marshes' 2500 or so pairs of Aquatic Warbler.

The woodland habitats of the marshes appear extremely rich. Around villages, anthropogenic old orchards, such as those in Goniadz, hold the village wildlife of two centuries ago in Britain; wrynecks in the old orchards, grubbing in bare earth on the ground, red-backed shrikes, nightingales and also the ever-abundant hawfinch. The riparian forests are a different matter, with the large tracts of undisturbed alluvial woodland. Across these sites are several territories of Great Spotted Eagle, White-backed Woodpeckers and nesting Black Storks, which can often be seen drifting over these forests and to the marsh edges. Biebrza is a place where the farming is so low-intensity, it mimics a lot of the original processes. Hand-cutting replicates herbivory and leveling by flood, whilst the tiny cattle herds roaming the marshes achieve the same opening function, preventing succession, as their wild ancestors. This 'harmony' is apparent throughout the birdlife in the marshes.

BIALOWIEZA FOREST

The forest is an enchanting and challenging place to work, on average far denser, more complex and taller than any British woodland. Its commonest birds are sights UK ornithologists can only dream of – hawfinches and wood warblers are amongst the commonest birds. The sheer abundance of insects means that species such as lesser-spotted woodpecker remain common, whilst any micro-habitat, such as a swampy area of elder, inevitably delivers its own special species, such as a willow tit. Of course, in addition to seeing birds in configurations we have forgotten, such as swifts circling out of the woods where they still nest, or large numbers of starlings in woodpecker holes at the woodland edge, there are the specialties too.

The denser sections of forest, typified by hazel ground cover where you can't see far, are the key areas for hazel grouse and pygmy owl. The old spruce forests are generally quiet, but good for Three-toed and Black Woodpeckers. The towering deciduous forests, dominated by oak, hornbeam and lime, are the heartland of the woodpeckers, collared flycatcher, as well as species such as Tengmalm's Owl. Perhaps the overall impression of the forest, however, is far greater than the sum of its rarer species. The woods trill constantly with wood warblers. As you move just a few hundred metres, habitats endless shift and change, bringing new birds into the mix. In the course of almost any woodland walk, therefore, you can come across every British woodland bird without driving so much as a hundred metres. The forest floor is still alive not with ferns, left alone by hoards of deer, but flowers: its deer are fearful because of lynx. In all respects, Bialowieza is a reminder quite how rich a fully mature forest can be, and of what is, sadly, missing in our own ever-poorer, imbalanced woodlands here in Britain.

V. SPECIES LIST

	Species	Scientific Name
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
2	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
4	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
5	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
6	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
7	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
8	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
9	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
10	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
11	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
12	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
13	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
14	Hazel Grouse	<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>
15	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
16	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
17	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>
18	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
19	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>
20	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
21	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
22	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
23	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
24	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
25	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
26	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
27	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>
28	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>
29	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
30	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
31	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
32	Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>
33	Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>
34	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
35	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
36	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
37	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
39	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
40	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
41	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
42	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
43	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
44	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
45	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
46	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>

47	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
48	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
49	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
50	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
51	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
52	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
53	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
54	Feral Common Pigeon	<i>Columba livia forma urbana</i>
55	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
56	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
57	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>
58	Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>
59	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
60	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>
61	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>
62	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
63	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>
64	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>
65	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>
66	Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>
67	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
68	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>
69	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
70	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
71	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
72	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
73	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
74	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
75	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
76	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
77	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>
78	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
79	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
80	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
81	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
82	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
83	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
84	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
85	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
86	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>
87	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>
88	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>
89	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
90	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
91	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>
92	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
93	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
94	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
95	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>
96	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>
97	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>

98	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
99	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>
100	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>
101	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>
102	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
103	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
104	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
105	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
106	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>
107	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>
108	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
109	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
110	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
111	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
112	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>
113	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
114	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
115	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
116	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
117	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
118	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>
119	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
120	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
121	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>
122	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
123	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
124	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>
125	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
126	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>