

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Estonia 2019



Estonia, species list and trip report, 26th May to 2nd June 2019

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	26 th May	Flight to Tallinn, travel to western Estoni and Matsalu National Park, nr Puisse
2	27 th May	Matsalu NP, Puisse peninsula, Silma nature reserve, Haapsalu
3	28 th May	Puisse, Pogari-Sassi, Lagleranna matkarada, Udruma meadows, Keemu reserve, Kasari River
4	29 th May	Puisse Nina, Rame junction, Laelatu meadow, Tuhu, Virtsu, Muhu Island- Koguva
5	30 th May	Loona- Saaremaa island, Viidumae, Kogula, Looe, Hotell Saaremaa, Sorve Peninsula
6	31 st May	Loona, Kaali Krater, Laidevahe Nature Reserve, Puhtu-Laelatu, Pärnu Nature Reserve
7	1 st June	Klaara Manni, Sooma Rahuspark
8	2 nd June	Paljasaare Peninsula Tallinn

Leader and Guide

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Peeter Vissak NatourEst, Estonia

Photos all by Charlie Rugeroni, unless marked PV (Peeter Vissak) and JR (Judith Robinson)

Cover: Lady's Slipper Orchid.

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Day 1 Sunday 26th May

Outbound to Lennart Meri Tallinn Airport; transfer to Puise Nina Guesthouse

We were welcomed to Estonia by Peeter and once our bags were in the minibus we set off west to Puise peninsula and our first night's guesthouse. The trip, on a Sunday afternoon, was straightforward and quiet. In the late-afternoon-early-evening northern light we were able to catch glimpses of Estonia's Siberian-like natural forests, its peat bogs, coastal meadows, reed beds and fascinating coastline with innumerable inlets, glacial erratics and its flatness. Some birds were noted on the journey and, before gathering for dinner, we made the most of the dining room's wonderful views looking out to the Vainameri Sea - a strait between the Western Estonian Archipelago and the Estonian mainland. Birds seen included: Common Scoter, White-tailed Eagle, Grey Plover, Arctic Tern and Black-tailed Godwit. After a wonderful supper of chicken schnitzel with a cream sauce and a variety of steamed vegetables, local bread and a desert of strawberry mousse with a hint of mint we were ready for bed and eager for tomorrow.

Day 2 Monday 27th May

Matsalu NP, Puise peninsula, Silma nature reserve, Haapsalu

Lighter winds than yesterday; overcast. We were staying within the Matsalu NP, the oldest in Estonia, containing some of the largest reed beds on the Baltic coast, and the Kasari River delta. Early morning birding produced Goosander, Avocet, Serin, Whitethroat, Common and Arctic Terns. Later we would see Black and Caspian Terns. We walked to our first site and among the first plants we spotted was the non-aromatic *Artemisia campestris* (Field Wormwood). Further up the road we dipped into a coastal meadow where Raven, Yellowhammer and Common Rosefinch called; the latter showing in striking scarlet. Here we also came across the first of the *Primula farinosa* (Bird's-eye Primrose) intermixing beautifully with the striking yellow flowered *Scorzonera humilis* (Viper's Grass), *Polygala amarella* (Dwarf Milkwort) and *Filipendula vulgaris* (Dropwort). *Pinguicula vulgaris* (Common Butterwort), *Orchis militaris* (Military Orchid), the lime-loving *Sesleria caerulea* (Blue Moor Grass), *Silene nutans* (Nottingham Catchfly), *Astragalus danicus* (Purple Milk-vetch), *Plantago media* (Hoary Plantain) with its beautiful whitish flowers and a fuzz of pinkish-lilac stamens were also enjoyed here. What looked an insignificant patch of coastal meadow produced an amazing variety of plants and a good few birds like Thrush Nightingale, Hobby, Blue-headed Wagtail, Hooded Crow, Meadow Pipit and on the coastal meadows and shore Redshank, Avocet chicks, Oystercatcher and Greylag Geese grazing with sheep. Little and Common Terns flitted about. Before we moved on we noted *Antennaria dioica* (Mountain Everlasting) *Thymus serpyllum* (Breckland Thyme), a couple of Cinquefoils: Hoary and Spring (*P. argentea* and *neumanniana* respectively), David R picked out a Small Heath butterfly and Rose called out 'Cranes!' – a pair came in close above the *Alnus incana* (Alder) and *Betula pendula* (Birch). At a quick stop, two more cranes fed on arable fields, a Wryneck called and Norman spotted a Little Gull. Once on the bus and moving, a male Montagu's Harrier swooped down in front of us.

We headed for Silma nature reserve. Before getting there we stopped at a bend in the road where cranes flew beautifully low and called and where we found *Dactylorhiza incarnata* ssp *cruenta* (Flecked Marsh Orchid), *Conopodium majus* (Pignut), *Tussilago farfara* (Coltsfoot) and the intriguing *Triglochin maritima* (Sea Arrowgrass). Our next stop and lunch was at the Saare Opperada trail. As we approached we were engulfed in clouds of dragonfly, mostly Four Spotted Chaser and Downy Emerald, later we would find some Yellow-spotted Whiteface. Marsh Harrier flew over as we ate our lunch and Bitterns boomed. Nearby Mayflower flowered and we heard Reed and Great Reed Warblers. We climbed two towers both overlooking different aspects of Sutlepa meri (an inland 'sea', a lake). The first enabled us to see Little and Red-necked Grebes, Little Gulls and Savi's Warbler. From the second tower we had Black Terns, Coot, Caspian Terns showing nicely against grey clouds; White-tailed Eagle, House Martin and countless Swifts. On departure from the tower and walking on the board walk, Felicity saw *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris). And there was also *Hepatica nobilis*. Dandelions competed with Cowslips as to which grew in greater number. A Roe Deer sprang into view here.

We made our way to another tower, the tallest by far, at Haapsallu, where we scanned the Voosikurk inlet, and saw a juvenile White-tailed Eagle plus adults, five in total. In Vaike viik, a lake on the peninsula, we had, eventually, after the rain, excellent views of a pair of Slavonian Grebes. A Greylag Goose 'crèche' consisting of eight adults and 15 young made an appearance. Before departing, we visited the fine looking

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train station with its 216m long covered platform and favoured by Russian Czar Nicholas II, and had a fine evening meal, which ended with a warm strawberry purée and vanilla ice cream, Frank Sinatra singing in the background and we overlooked the lake where earlier the Slavonian Grebes had been nest building. We finished the day looking for owls along Pibermanni forest tracks. Pygmy Owls were heard and seen well in the gloaming and Woodcocks flew by, roding, their plaintiff calls and their croaking clearly audible. Nightjars were heard. A running Hare rounded up the day just as we approached our guesthouse.

Day 3 Tuesday 28th May

Pusie, Pogari-Sassi, Lagleranna matkarada, Udruma meadows, Keemu reserve, Kasari River

Moderate south-westerly, sunny intervals. Early birding news was reported back, with Arctic Skua, Goldeneye and Scaup, by Linda and Norma. We set out at 1030 and stopped up the road at Pogari Sassi from where, perched on a hummock we could scan the Vainameri Sea. White-tailed Eagle, Wheatear, Lapwing, Mute Swan, Ringed Plover, Buzzard were all here. We moved onto Lagleranna matkarada and while walking on the boardwalk through scrub and somewhat taller vegetation consisting mostly of *Salix phylicifolia* (Tea-leaved Willow), with *Alnus incana* (Grey Alder) and *Rhamnus cathartica* (Buckthorn) we had superb views of Barred Warbler with its long beak and yellow iris; Red-backed Shrike, Marsh Fritillary among other butterflies, and a pair of Montagu's Harriers were spotted as we headed to the coastline. Plenty of Birds-eye Primroses in flower, as was *Lathyrus palustris* (Marsh Pea); *Neottia ovata* (Twayblade) flowering here and there and as we got nearer to the end of the path there was the lemon yellow of *Tetragonolobus maritimus* (Dragon's Teeth) combining well with *Vicia cracca* (Tufted vetch) and *Astragalus danicus* (Purple Milk-vetch). At the bay edge Little Ringed Plovers were seen with Grey Plover in smart summer plumage.

After lunch in Lihula, we popped into the library as there was a macro photography exhibition of invertebrates. At Udruma, we searched for Lesser Spotted Eagle and River Warbler but were unsuccessful; Buzzard, Fieldfare, Redwing, White Wagtail and Long-tailed Tit (white-headed birds of the *caudatus* subspecies) were seen. *Angelica archangelica* ssp *littoralis* (Sea Garden Angelica) was good to see along the river banks. And thence onto Keemu Nature Reserve where Savi's Warblers trilled in the early evening with singing Common Rosefinch and Thrush Nightingale. A picnic supper was taken here under cover from the drizzle which persisted all the way until we got to our boat, and we made our way along one of the channels of the Kasari River which drained into Matsalu Bay. We motored past *Phragmites australis* (Reed), *Viburnum opulus* (Guelder Rose), impressive *Euphorbia palustris* (Marsh Spurge), *Iris pseudacorus* (Yellow Iris), *Angelica* and *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder) all lining the banks. When the boat engine was stopped we could appreciate the sounds of the river: trilling Savi's, booming Bitterns, trumpeting Cranes, chatty-jittery notes of the Reed Warblers and the repetitive ring of the Reed Bunting. Cormorants flew to their roosts, Marsh Harriers quartered the bank and neighbouring fields, and Swallows swooped in front of us as we drifted in the early evening mist, which held just above the water. Beaver bank-slides and then lodges were seen, when all of a sudden bubbles to our left gave away their occupants' presence. As we patrolled further, two Beavers were spotted, heads just cutting through the water; their wake breaking the flat surface and coming within feet of the boat before a humpback dive, more bubbles and ripples, and they were gone. Bedraggled from the spitting rain we continued to a watch-tower and improvised jetty. Corncrakes were calling and, was that the back of an Elk in the mid distance in fast fading light? De-robed of waterproofs, we made our way to the nearest petrol-station for a warm drink before returning to Puise Nina and bed.

Day 4 Wednesday 29th May

Puise Nina, Rame junction, Laelatu meadow, Tuhu Bog, Virtsu, Muhu Island- Koguva

Sunny and a light breeze. We said our farewells to our friends at Puise, thanked them for a wonderfully relaxing stay and great food and left for the Tuhu mires. We travelled east and then south crossing from Laane to Parnu County and onto Oidrema-Tuhu bog – the largest in western Estonia. Though we kept our eyes peeled for Elk, none was spotted. Probably the first thing to attract our attention on arrival at Tuhu was the wooden 'staircase watchtower' standing above the stunted *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots Pine). Although stunted in form these trees were of considerable age possibly over 100 years old. The second thing to catch our eyes was the beautiful sub-shrub *Rhododendrum tomentosum* (Labrador Tea) with its frothy white flowers scattered under the pines. *Eriophorum vaginatum* (Hare's-tail Cottongrass) also added to the appearance of snow on a hot bright day. *Menyanthes trifoliata* (Bogbean) seen here too across the road on

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a wetter patch. Bog plants always seem a type apart from other plants, be it through shape, size or adaptive features to life in a transition zone. And so it was with the plants we saw here most growing on sphagnum moss and peat and not on mineral soil: plants like *Myrica gale* (Bog Myrtle), *Andromeda polifolia* (Bog Rosemary), *Vaccinium oxycoccos* (Cranberry), *Rubus chamaemorus* (Cloudberry), *Drosera rotundifolia* (Round-leaved Sundew) and *Eriophorum vaginatum* (Hare's-tail Cottongrass). At this first stop at Tuhu, we saw White Stork, Marsh Harrier - a hunting male, Crane and a couple of large raptors too far to tell even through scope atop the 'staircase watchtower'. But a Golden Eagle was definitely picked up. Butterflies on the wing included Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Green Hairstreak and Grizzled Skipper: alas no Cranberry Fritillary – a touch early for them.

At the second stop at Tuhu, we watched over a more open section of bog on one side of the road with more of a raised bog on the other. A Tree Pipit called, a Redshank was on the wing, and an agitated Black-tailed Godwit alerted us to its nearby nest so we moved on after noting *Melampyrum arvense* (Field Cow Wheat) under our feet just coming into flower and a sky blue carpet of *Myosotis* under the Birches behind us. At Anemone Junction, we had our fill of *Anemone sylvestris* (Snowdrop Anemone) funnily enough! *Pulsatilla pratensis* (Small Pasque Flower) was also spotted roadside with their solitary, sepal only, droopy and hirsute flower heads. Rose spotted a Swallowtail and Felicity a Brimstone butterfly. The cloud had come over now and made the anemone photography a little tricky. Here too was Nottingham Catchfly, *Veronica chamaedrys* (Germander Speedwell), *Orchis militaris* (Military Orchid) and *Asperula tinctoria* (Dyer's Woodruff).

We drove on to Laelatu's dry wooded meadows where the sun was shining, a Honey Buzzard was seen flying and frogs were about among the colourful gatherings of *Melampyrum nemorosum* (Wood Cow Wheat) under coppiced *Betula pubescens* (Downy Birch) with Oak, Ash and Maple adding to the character of this wonderful well managed place. In the dappled shade, what several in the group came to see, *Cypripedium calceolus* (Lady's Slipper Orchid) clumps of them here and there; one particular flower head sporting its own yellow Crab Spider. Other orchids included *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* (Common Spotted) *Listera cordata* (Twayblade), *Cephalanthera longifolia* (Sword-leaved Helleborine) and *Ophrys insectifera* (Fly Orchid) found by Rose. Hairy Hawker and Black-tailed Skimmer dragonflies were about too and a Golden Oriole fluted its song somewhere in the trees. Picnic lunch was on the hoof just outside the Virtsu ferry port to Saaremaa; at picnic tables behind an obliging café, with Barred Warbler calling and showing excellently. The 14.40 ferry was caught and this took 27 minutes precisely (just as announced ahead of sailing) to cross the Suur vain (Strait) under Estonian-flag-blue skies. Cormorants, Mute Swans, Sandwich and Little Terns were noted on our passage.

Age-old boats on dry stone walls, thatched stone houses, Common Rosefinch, *Campanula persicifolia* (Peach-leaved Bellflower), *Silene armeria* (Sweet William Catchfly), Pied and Spotted Flycatchers, Redstart, Wild Parsnips, *Pimpinella saxifraga* (Burnet-saxifrage) and a Wood White – all observed at Kugova outdoor museum on Muhu Island. Along the causeway across the Vaike vain to Saaremaa Island we had Whooper Swan with chicks, Buzzard and Raven. We travelled along the northern half of the island arriving at Loona Manor at 1815. Situated within the Vilsandi National Park main office/visitor centre, the manor house was a distinguished looking place with an intriguingly steep, narrow stepped, winding bend on its staircase, which we scaled to our well-appointed rooms. Soon refreshed, we dined on seemingly their finest crockery. The Estonian *A. Le Coq* premium beer (brewery in Tartu) went down beautifully as did the wine. We noted the Lady's Slipper Orchid design on tea cups for sale in the bar vitrine before retiring for the night.

Day 5 Thursday 30th May

Loona- Saaremaa island, Viidumae, Koguva, Loode, Hotell Saaremaa, Sorve Peninsula

Bright with a fresh breeze. Norman came to breakfast with bird news of Icterine Warbler and Whinchat. Most of us, after a delightful breakfast, saw and heard the Icterine Warbler singing from the tops of an oak. Swifts screamed and Cranes cronked and we departed for Viidumae at 0800. On arrival, Goldcrest was observed, and was that a White-backed Woodpecker? A Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth flew around just before we entered the woods and encountered the parasitic *Lathraea squamaria* (Toothwort), alongside *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris – we saw some *quintifolia* too!), Hepatica and *Pyrola chlorantha* (Green-flowered Wintergreen). A Treecreeper climbed with a moth in its beak and we almost stepped on

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Raccoon Dog scats in the middle of the track. *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Bilberry) and *Rubus chamaemorus* (Cloudberry) were seen in this nature reserve founded in 1957 covering an area of 26sqkm and part of Natura 2000. Speckled Wood was about with Green-veined White, Orange-tip and Holly and Common Blues. Coal Tits were seen and we had excellent views of Pied Flycatcher; regrettably and despite our best efforts the Red-breasted Flycatcher was not to be seen. Wood Ants, possibly *Formica gagatoides* were about to fly. *Lonicera xylosteum* (Fly Honeysuckle) was in seed here. We made the most of a very informative visitor centre and then walked to the second trail, hearing Wood Warbler and seeing Painted Lady and Duke of Burgundy butterflies. The path took us through a wood with mossy erratics and along a forest track to some steps and onto a boardwalk at the end of which we found the diminutive *Pinguicula alpina* (Alpine Butterwort), no more than 10 or so centimetres high with Bird's-eye Primrose and *Neottia nidus-avis* (Bird's-nest Orchid).

Our lunch stop was held up by another stop to find *Neotinea ustulata* (Burnt-tip Orchid – County flower of Wiltshire, no less) and Mountain Everlasting. Small Blues and Small Heaths flew among them and the seed heads of Small Pasque Flowers. Lunch was very relaxed at Hotell Saaremaa and then we explored the grounds and beach. Under Scots Pines, which led to dunes and the beach we came across three Wintergreens: *Pyrola chlorantha* (Common Wintergreen), *Moneses uniflora* (One-flowered Wintergreen) and *Orthilia secunda* (Toothed Wintergreen); two orchids: spikes of *Epipactis atrorubens* (Dark-red Helleborine) and *Platanthera bifolia* (Lesser Butterfly Orchid). Out on the dunes perhaps the brightest yellow plant we had seen – *Alyssum gmelini* (a Mountain Alyssum) withstanding partial sand burial and in the mid distance the wonderfully named *Petastites spurius* (Spurious/Woolly Butterbur) about to come into flower. Perhaps the most eye-catchingly beautiful plant here was the *Dianthus arenarius* (Sand Pink), white frilly flowerheads turned toward the onshore breeze, and seemingly growing well on almost bare sandy conditions – scented too.

From here we went north to just outside Kuresaare, to Loode tammiku. Here it was that we appreciated what 1000s of Lady's Slipper Orchids looked like – slippers en masse. The avenue leading up to the site was lined with *Quercus robur* (Pedunculate Oak) and below them *Geranium sanguineum* (Bloody Cranesbill). Hot yet happy, we got back on the bus and drove south to the Sorve peninsula and its black and white lighthouse. The fuzzy red-orange flower-heads of *Anthyllis vulneraria* var *coccinea* (Red Kidney Vetch) stood out on the poor waste ground near the end of the spit at the end of the peninsula. Large Roman Snails littered this area from where we scanned for birds. One or two of the low lying sandy islands were crowded with Cormorants and on the water Common Eider, Common and Sandwich Terns and hundreds of male non-breeding Goldeneye were loafing either on the water or on shore. Shelduck, Shoveller and Mute Swans were seen but not Blyth's Reed Warbler, so we headed back to Loona along the southern-most Saaremaa road where we looked for and found Sea Lily fossils on a limestone wave-cut platform. Supper at 1930 was another delicious Estonian meal followed by what could best be described as Estonian version of Eton Mess.

Day 6 Friday 31st May

Loona, Kaali Krater, Laidevahe Nature Reserve, Puhtu-Laelatu, Pärnu Nature Reserve

Our last day on Saaremaa began with rain in the early hours which stopped at 0730. Grey with a moderate breeze. After breakfast, we slumped in the bus and headed north east. A quick but unsuccessful stop to check on violet-blue flowered *Iris sibirica* (Siberian Iris), which as luck would have it were still in bud. Almost in the middle of the island was the Kaali Kraater. Icterine Warbler sang but Black Woodpeckers had left their nest on a tree on the rim of the crater. Jackdaws were still at theirs, as were Spotted Flycatchers. *Actaea spicata* (Baneberry), *Lilium martagon* (Martagon Lily – not quite in flower), *Viola mirabilis* (Broad-leaved Violet) and *Polygonatum multiflorum* (Common Solomon's Seal) and *Campanula trachelium* (Nettle-leaved Bellflower) were among some of the plants along the crater rim.

Laidevahe Nature Reserve, comprising salt marshes, small lagoons and coastal meadows on the seaward side, also had old-growth forest and alvars on the landward side; internationally recognised for its wintering birds. A pair of Slavonian Grebe were spotted in a lagoon and we also saw Black-tailed Godwit, Linnet, Goldeneye, Oystercatcher and Redshank. Earlier we'd seen Roe Deer crossing the road ahead of us. Some of the plants seen included *Lepidium draba* (Hoary Cress), *Galium palustre* (Marsh Bedstraw) and

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Silene uniflora (Sea Campion). Mindful of time and the ferry, we left after an hour or so. We lunched off the back of the bus, literally, on the cargo deck, in 27 minutes flat! We had to, as we were on the frontline of vehicles to disembark first. Back on the mainland, Puhtu-Laelatu Nature Reserve was our last stop before the journey down to Pärnu. The reserve encompassed parts of Puhtu peninsula and nearby Laelatu wooded meadows. It is a species-rich conservation area, mostly herb-rich forested areas, coastal meadows and alvars. It is the only known place in Estonia where the orchid *Dactylorhiza ruthie* grows. Other rare species includes the rarity *Angelica palustris* (Marsh Angelica) which we saw as we were leaving, Peeter pointing it out. He also found for us several plants of *D. ruthie* – long labellum, little patterned, light coloration and big flowers, first discovered in mid 19th century and named in 1957. *Orchis mascula* (Early Purple Orchid), Martagon Lily and Viper's Grass were some of the plants on the lush coastal meadow. We then wandered through some beautiful mixed wood, with carpets of *Galium odoratum* (Woodruff), Solomon's Seal, *Anemone nemerosa* (Wood Anemone), *Daphne mezereum* (Mezereon) and *Fragaria moschata* (Musk/Hautbois Strawberry), to the boulder strewn beach at the end. The islands in the bay were populated by hundreds of Cormorants.

We hit the Pärnu Mai health trail around five and walked, not jogged, into the Pärnu Nature Reserve, 200ha of coastal meadows and beach, comprising mostly of *Leymus arenaria* (Sea Lyme Grass) on the dunes; there were also lagoons. We saw what we came to see almost the moment we strolled into the reserve – Citrine Wagtail, a smart bird, not five metres away and standing on a post. We later came across others here and there. We had six Great White Egrets, Gadwalls, Grey Herons and Marsh Harriers in the evening light. Happy, we continued to our guesthouse where we scrubbed up and enjoyed a delightful meal of pulled pork. The wine and dark Estonian beers settled us for dessert. We finished the evening meal with 'Kama' (translates to: 'I don't care, whatever.' – a peasant's dessert; understandably, they knew we were coming) which comprised wheat, barley, oats, pea and whipped cream.

Day 7 Saturday 1st June

Klaara Manni, Sooma Rahuspark

A sunny morning, light breeze blue skies. After breakfast we crossed the road to a field behind a church and looked for Blyth's Reed Warbler. We heard and then saw the bird, then a pair, and an Osprey flew overhead.

Today Sooma National Park was our destination, east of where we were staying. In the woods at Sooma rahvuspark we saw Bullfinches along the ride. Mixed conifers on either side with an understorey of *Convallaria majalis* (Lily of the Valley), *Campanula trachelium* (Nettle-leaved Bellflower), and *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Cow Parsley). Northern Chequered Skipper, Map, Green-veined White and Silver-washed Fritillary were flying along the ride which held *Athyrium filix-femina* (Lady Fern), *Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (Oak Fern) and *Dryopteris erythrosora* (Buckler Fern). Wood Warbler was heard and Red-breasted Flycatcher was also calling mid height in the conifers. We only managed fleeting glimpses enough to identify it; it wasn't for lack of looking. We turned west and followed a board walk trail and it wasn't long before we heard some loud drumming and then had clear views of a Three-toed Woodpecker. *Chrysplenium alternifolium* (Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage) was seen beside the boardwalk, other plants included: *Lycopus europaeus* (Gypsywort), *Cardamine amara* (Large Bittercress), and *Stachys palustris* (Marsh Woundwort). We admired some colourful bracket fungi (*Phellinus* sp). After lunch, (which included an exquisite potato salad) while watching Icterine Warblers and Mistle Thrush, we headed for the Ingatsi Trail which led to a raised bog and a blue watchtower with a helter-skelter staircase. As we climbed to the raised bog where we saw a pair of Golden Plover, we noted historical water levels as marked on tree trunks – in some years we would have been completely under water. Bog Fritillary (ssp *ossiana*) was seen; this is a sporadic and locally common butterfly. After supper, we headed to the bog once more.

We returned to Sooma Rahuspark but entered along another trail where carpets of *Empetrum nigrum* (Crowberry) with its black berries, grew. The white flowered sub-shrub of *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (Leatherleaf) was another dominant plant. On a very still night, we walked on boardwalks adjacent to a Scots Pine wood, from which Woodcocks flew out, roding. Ponds fringed with Sphagnum moss and with islands of Cottongrass reflected the evening skies. At 2230 we could smell rain in the air as grey clouds approached, Cuckoos called and Blackbirds warbled from the edge of the bog. We picked up the sound of

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churring Nightjars while walking back to the mini-bus. While listening out for Ural Owl we heard Corncrake and more Woodcock but no Ural Owl. At 2330 we called it a night and headed for home. On the way back Judith spotted a Tawny Owl in front of the car. End of a good day in the mire.

Day 8 Sunday 2nd June

Paljasaare Peninsula, Tallinn

Light cloud and breeze with sunny intervals. Another terrific breakfast; the porridge had been delicious everywhere but possibly that at Puise nina just edged the others. While loading the bus a Pearl Bordered Fritillary hung around. Once on the road and as we crossed a railway track, Felicity spotted *Iris sibirica* (Siberian Iris) in flower. A Tawny Owl was seen perched on a telephone wire; two Roe Deer ran in a field; White Storks were at nest with chicks; several Cranes flew north. We arrived at Paljasaare, after driving through ex-military areas and encapsulated countryside, within an industrial-urban-port setting, and made our way to a watchtower and platform. From here we heard Bitterns, saw two Marsh Harriers, Grey Herons, Red-necked Grebes, Pochard, Wigeon and Shoveler, and Eiders were spotted on boulders on the near shore. After lunch Peeter was presented with a gift from the group and was thanked for all his help, humour and expertise on the trip.

We drove to Tallinn centre where we met 'Katrin our guide to Tallinn' (there's a poem here) near a bank of grass with very tame Fieldfares. We learnt much about the history of Estonia and specifically of Tallinn, with Katrin - the importance of the Estonian Lutheran Church and its relationship with the governing powers and the Danish rule of Tallinn and northern Estonia in 1219 (800th anniversary). We walked by the oldest cathedral (1240), the long leg and the short leg street (Pikkjalg), the upper and lower town and the city walls. All in all a lovely end to a week of spring wildlife and orchids of the Baltic.

Charlie Rugeroni
Wildlife Travel

Acknowledgement

Thanks to Dr Elva Robinson (Judith Robinson's daughter), York University, for identifying the Wood Ants. Thank you all for making the trip such a memorable one.



Above: roosting Four-spotted Chasers (JR)

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Clockwise from top left: Duke of Burgandy (PV), Bird's-eye Primrose and Viper's Grass, Cranberry, Four-spotted Chaser, and Citrine Wagtail (PV)

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Clockwise from top left: Labrador Tea, Little Gull (PV), Sand Pink, downtown Tallinn, Burnt-tip Orchid

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Species lists

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	31 st	1 st	2 nd
BIRDS									
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)									
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				x		x		
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	x	x		x	x	x		
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Shoveller	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				x				
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>				x	x			
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>								x
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>								x
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>			x	x	x			
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	x	x		x	x	x		
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>					x			x
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	x							
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			x	x	x	x		
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>								
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		x	x	x	x	x		
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		x	x	x	x			
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)									
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>		x				x		
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	x	x	x	x		x		
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		x						x
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)									
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)									
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>		H	H	x				
Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>		x	x			x		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)									
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Vultures)									
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	x	x	x		x			
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>							x	
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				x				
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		x	x	x				
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		x	x	x				
Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>				x				
Family Falconidae (Falcons)									
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		x						
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)									
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H	H					
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>			H					
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		x	x	x				x
Family Gruidae (Cranes)									
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)									
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		

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Family Recurvirostridae (Avocets & Stilts)									
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	x	x	x	x		x		
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)									
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			x					
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	x	x	x	x	x			
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	x	x	x		x			
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>							x	
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)									
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	x	x						
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	x							
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Black-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	x			x		x		
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		x						
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		x	x					
Family Stercorariidae (Skuas)									
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>			x					
Family Laridae (Gulls)									
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>		x	x	x	x	x		
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	x	x						
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>		x	x	x				
Family Sternidae (Terns)									
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>				x	x	x		
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	x	x			x	x		
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	x	x	x		x	x		
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		x	x					
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		x		x				
Family Strigidae (Owls)									
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>							x	x
Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>		x						
Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)									
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		x					H	
Family Apodidae (Swifts)									
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)									
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			x	x	x	x	x	
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>					x			
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>							x	
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		H						
Family Alaudidae (Larks)									
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)									
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				x	x	x		
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)									
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		x			x			
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			H	x	x			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		x	x	x	x		x	
Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (flava) flava</i>		x				x		
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>						x		
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)									
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					H			

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Family Muscicapidae (Chats and Flycatchers)									
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					H			
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		H	H	H	H	H	H	
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				x				
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		x	x	x	x			
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					x			
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				x	x	x		
Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>							x	
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		x		x	x	x	x	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)									
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>							x	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>			x					
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	H		x	x			x	x
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers)									
Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>			x	x				
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>			H	H			H	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		H		H	H			
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		H	x	x				
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)									
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		H	x		x		x	
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		x	x		x	x		
Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>					x			
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		x	x			x		
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>					x	x	x	
Family Locustellidae (Grasshopper Warblers)									
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		H	x					
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)									
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	H	H	H	x	x	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		x	x	x	x			
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		H			x	x	x	
Family Regulidae (Crests)									
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					x	x	H	
Family Paridae (Tits)									
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>				x	x	x	x	
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>					x		H	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		x	x		x	x		
Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)									
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus caudatus</i>			x					
Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)									
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea europaea</i>				x				
Family Certhiidae (Treecreepers)									
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>					x	x	x	
Family Laniidae (Shrikes)									
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			x					
Family Corvidae (Crows)									
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				x				
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		x		x	x	x	x	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	x		x					
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		x		x	x			

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Family Sturnidae (Starlings)										
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Oriolidae (Orioles)										
	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				H				
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)										
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Fringillidae (Finches)										
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			x	x	x	x	x	
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		x	x		x		H	
	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>							H	
	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		x						
	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>				H	H		x	
	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>		x	x	x		H	H	
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)										
	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		x	x			x	H	
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>		x	x				x	

MAMMALS (S = signs)										
Land Carnivores										
	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			x					
	Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>					S	S		
Ungulates										
	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		x	x	x	x	x		
Rodents and Lagomorphs										
	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europeus</i>		x	x	x				
	Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>			x					

HERPTILES										
Amphibians										
	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>				x				
	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>				x				
	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibunda</i>						H	H	
Reptiles										
	Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>				x		x		

BUTTERFLIES										
Family Hesperidae (Skippers)										
	Northern Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus silvicolus</i>							x	
	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>				x				
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)										
	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>				x				
Family Pieridae (Whites)										
	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>			x	x	x		x	
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>							x	
	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>					x		x	
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		x			x			
	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			x	x	x	x	x	
	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>				x	x			
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks)										
	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>				x	x			
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>					x			
	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>					x			

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	26 ^t	27 ^t	28 ^t	29 ^t	30 ^t	31 ^s	1 st	2 nd
	Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>				x	x			
Family Riodinidae (Duke of Burgundy)										
	Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>					x			
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs and Fritillaries)										
	Map Butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>							x	
	Bog Fritillary	<i>Procossiana eunomia</i> ssp. <i>ossiana</i>					x			
	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>				x				x
Family Satyridae (Browns)										
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>					x			
	Baltic Grayling	<i>Oeneis jutta</i>				x				
	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		x						

DRAGONFLIES										
Family Calopterygidae (Damselflies)										
	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>							X	
	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>							X	
Family Coenagrionidae										
	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>				X				
Family Corduliidae										
	Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>		X						
Family Libellulidae										
	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>				X		X		
	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>		X			X			
	Yellow-spotted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>		X						
Family Aeshnidae										
	Hairy Hawker	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>				X		X		
MISCELLANEOUS										
	Wood Ant	<i>Formica gagatoides</i>						X		
	Ant	<i>Lasius</i> sp						X		
	Dor Beetle sp					X				
	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>						X		
	Firebug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>						X		
	Goldenrod Crab Spider	<i>Misumena</i> sp				X				
	Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>					X			
	Tree Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus hynorum</i>					X			
	Roman Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>						X		

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Selected Plants

VS = various sites

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
POLYPODIOPSIDA		
Adiantaceae (Fern)		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	Sooma
Aspidiaceae (Fern)		
<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i>	Buckler Fern	Sooma
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Oak Fern	Sooma
Polypodiaceae (Fern)		
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody	Viidumae
GYMNOSPERMS		
Pinaceae (pine)		
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	VS
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	VS
Cupressaceae (cypress)		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	Puise
Taxaceae (yew)		
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Lihula
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTYLEDONS		
Aceraceae (maple)		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	VS
Adoxaceae (moschatel)		
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	Kasari River bank
Apiaceae (carrot)		
<i>Angelica archangelica</i> ssp. <i>litoralis</i>	Sea Garden Angelica	Udruma
<i>Angelica palustris</i>	Marsh Angelica	Puhtu-Laelatu
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	Silma
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain	Viiduma
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	Muhu
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet Saxifrage	Muhu
Aquifoliaceae (holly)		
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	VS
Araliaceae (holly)		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Viidumae
Asclepiadaceae		
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinarium</i>	Swallowwort	Behind beach, Puhtu
Asteraceae (daisy)		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	VS
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain Everlasting	Puise
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Wormwood	Puise
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	VS
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	VS
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Ox-eye daisy	VS
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	VS
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>		VS
<i>Petasites spurius</i>	Woolly Butterbur	Saaremaa Hotel
<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>	Viper's Grass	Puise
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	VS
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial sow-thistle	VS
<i>Taraxicum</i> sp	Dandelion	Saare
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	Silma
Balsaminaceae (balsam)		
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	Small Balsam	VS

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
	Berberidaceae (barberry)		
	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Barberry	Puhtu-Laelatu
	Betulaceae (birch)		
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Common Alder	VS
	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	Puisse
	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Puisse
	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	Laelatu
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	VS
	Boraginaceae (borage)		
	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	Tuhu
	Brassicaceae (cabbage)		
	<i>Alyssum gmelini</i>	An Alyssum	Hotell Saaremaa
	<i>Cardamine amara</i>	Large Bittercress	Sooma
	<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	Laidevahe
	Campanulaceae (bellflower)		
	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower	Laidevahe
	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved Bellflower	Muhu
	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	Kaali Kraater
	Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)		
	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	Viidumae
	Caryophyllaceae (campion)		
	<i>Dianthus arenarius</i>	Sand Pink	Hotell Saaremaa
	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	VS
	<i>Silene armeria</i>	Sweet William Catchfly	Koguva
	<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Laidevahe
	<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly	Puisse
	Dipsacaceae		
	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	VS
	Droseraceae (sundew)		
	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	VS
	Eleagnaceae		
	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn	Parnu
	Ericaceae (heath)		
	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog Rosemary	Tuhu
	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Crowberry	Sooma
	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Leatherleaf	Sooma
	<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	One-flowered Wintergreen	Hotell Saaremaa
	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Toothed Wintergreen	Hotell Saaremaa
	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	Green-flowered Wintergreen	Hotell Saaremaa
	<i>Rhododendron tomentosum</i>	Labrador Tea	Tuhu
	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	Tuhu
	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>	Cranberry	Tuhu
	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry	Viidumae
	Euphorbiaceae (heath)		
	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>	Marsh Spurge	Kasari River
	Fabaceae (pea)		
	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> ssp. <i>coccinea</i>	Red Kidney Vetch	Sorve Peninsula
	<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk-vetch	Puisse
	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea	Puisse
	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	Marsh Pea	
	<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	Dragon's teeth	Lagleranna
	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	Puisse
	<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover	Puisse
	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	Puisse

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	Fagaceae (beech)		
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	Loode
	Geraniaceae (geranium)		
	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Cranesbill	Loode
	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Cranesbill	Loode
	Juncagiceae		
	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Sea Arrowgrass	Silma
	Lamiaceae (dead-nettle and mint)		
	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	Sooma
	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	Sooma
	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Breckland Thyme	Puise
	Lentibulariaceae		
	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort	Puise
	<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	Alpine Butterwort	Viidumae
	Melanthiaceae		
	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris	Saare
	Myricaceae		
	<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog Myrtle	Tuhu
	Meyanthaceae (bogbeans)		
	<i>Meyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	Tuhu
	Nymphaeaceae		
	<i>Nymphae alba</i>	White Waterlily	Kaali Kraater
	Oleaceae (olive)		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	VS
	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	VS
	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	VS
	Orobanchaceae (broomrape)		
	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Toothwort	Viidumae
	<i>Melampyrum arvensis</i>	Field Cow-wheat	Tuhu
	<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i>	Wheat Cow-wheat	Laelatu
	Papaveraceae (poppy)		
	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	Lihula
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	VS
	Plantaginaceae		
	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	Puise
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	VS
	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Anemone Junction
	Polygalaceae (milkwort)		
	<i>Polygala amara</i>	Dwarf Milkwort	Puise
	Primulaceae (primrose)		
	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Puise
	<i>Lysimachia (=Glaux) maritima</i>	Sea Milkwort	Puhtu-Laelatu
	<i>Primula farinosa</i>	Bird's-eye Primrose	VS
	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	Saare
	Ranunculaceae (buttercup)		
	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Baneberry	Kaali Kraater
	<i>Anemone nemerosa</i>	Wood Anemone	Puhtu-Laelatu
	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	Snowdrop Anemone	Anemone Junction
	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	Saare
	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	Haapsalu
	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Hepatica	Saare
	<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i>	Small Pasque Flower	VS
	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	Puise
	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup	Laglerrana
	<i>Ranunculus polyanthemos</i>	A Buttercup	Viidumae

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow Rue	Puise
Rhaminaceae (buckthorn)			
	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	Viidumae
	<i>Rhamnus catharticum</i>	Buckthorn	Lagleranna
Rosaceae (rose)			
	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	Lady's Mantle	Puise
	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	Puise
	<i>Fragaria moschata</i>	Musk Strawberry	Puhtu-Laelatu
	<i>Fragaria viridis</i>	Starwberry	Puise
	<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	Puise
	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil	Puise
	<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	Spring Cinquefoil	Puise
	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	VS
	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	Cloudberry	Tuhu
Rubiaceae (madder)			
	<i>Asperula tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Woodruff	Anemone Junction
	<i>Gallium borealis</i>	Northern Bedstraw	Saare
	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff	Puhtu-Laelatu
	<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh Bedstraw	Laidevahe
Salicaceae (willow)			
	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	VS
	<i>Salix phylicifolia</i>	Tea-leaved Willow	Lagleranna
Saxifragaceae			
	<i>Chrysplenium alternifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage	Soona
Thymelaeaceae			
	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	Mezereon	Phutu-Laelatu
Urticaceae			
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	VS
Violaceae			
	<i>Viola mirabilis</i>	Broad-leaved Violet	Kaali Kraater
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTYLEDONS			
Araceae (arum)			
	<i>Calla palustris</i>	Bog Arum	Sooma
Cyperaceae (sedge)			
	<i>Carex elata</i>		Viidumae
	<i>Carex hostiana</i>	Tawny Sedge	Viidumae
	<i>Carex panacea</i>	Carnation Sedge	Viidumae
	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Hare's-tail Cotton	Tuhu
	<i>Schoenus ferrugineus</i>	Brown Bog Rush	Viidumae
Iridaceae (iris)			
	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Kasari River
	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian Iris	around Paljsaare
Liliaceae (lily)			
	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley	Sooma
	<i>Lilium Martagon</i>	Martagon Lily	Kaali Kraater
	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Angular Solomon's Seal	Puise
	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Common Solomon's Seal	Kaali Kraater
Orchidaceae			
	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Helleborine	Laelatu
	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Lady's-slipper Orchid	Laelatu
	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>	Common Spotted	Laelatu
	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnate ssp. cruenta</i>	Flecked Orchid	Silma
	<i>Dactylorhiza ruthie</i>		Puhtu-Laelatu
	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	Dark Red Helleborine	Hotell Saaremaa
	<i>Listera cordata</i>	Twayblade	Laelatu

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	<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade	Lagleranna
	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Birds-nest Orchid	Viidumae
	<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip Orchid	nr Hotell Saaremaa
	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid	Laelatu
	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid	Puhtu-Laelatu
	<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military Orchid	Puise
	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid	Hotell Saaremaa
Poaceae (grass)			
	<i>Leymus arenaria</i>	Sea Lyme Grass	Parnu
	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor Grass	Viidumae
	<i>Phragmites communis</i>	Reed	Kasari River
	<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	Blue Moor Grass	Puise

