

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Estonia 2024



Estonia 2024: trip report and species lists

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	28 th May	Travel to Tallinn.
2	29 th May	Silma Nature Reserve; Nõva Puhkeala; Haapsalu.
3	30 th May	Altmõisa; Puise; Haeska; Laelatu; Kasari River.
4	31 st May	Puhtu; Kaali; Laidevahe.
5	1 st June	Atla; Viidumäe; Loode; Sõrve.
6	2 nd June	Odalätsi; Kaarma-Kirikuküla church; Koguva; Tuhu; Audru.
7	3 rd June	Tori Põrgu; Soomaa; Ignatsi.
8	4 th June	Return home.

Leader

Laurie Jackson

Sussex

Local Guide

Heleri Alles

Estonia

Front: Small Pasque Flower.

A gallery of photos from the trip is at [Estonia 2024 | Flickr](#)

Day One: 28th May 2024. Travel to Tallinn.

Setting out from the UK, our flights took us east passing over southern Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea, the world's largest inland brackish sea, before a glorious sunset heralded our arrival to a sultry Tallinn.

Day Two: 29th May 2024. Silma Nature Reserve; Nõva Puhkeala; Haapsalu.

There was time for an introduction to our holiday this morning, and each other, before we met up with Heleri, our guide from NaTourEst, who would be instrumental in introducing us to the natural history of Western Estonia.

We set out south-west, with Tallinn soon behind us. Western Estonia comprises a patchwork of woodlands, peat bogs, coastal meadows and reedbeds dotted with glacial erratics, lagoons and inlets, giving us a wonderful and varied landscape to travel through. Our first visit was to Silma Nature Reserve, an area of around 4,800ha, at Saare, for a walk through its meadows and woodlands. Silma is an important area for birds, but also home to some interesting plants.

Setting out into a meadow full of tall Dandelion seedheads, patches of Viper's Grass, Purple Milk-vetch and the small-flowered buttercup *Ranunculus polyanthemos*, we soon found our first orchid: a fine-looking Military Orchid. The song of Willow Warbler, Blackcap, Chaffinch, Lesser Whitethroat and Chiffchaff filled the air, and overhead clouds of dragonflies patrolled, with Four-spotted Chaser, Hairy Hawker, Yellow-spotted Whiteface and Ruby Whiteface all seen here. Juniper and flowering Guelder-rose dotted the woody edge, with tufts of Water Avens growing in the dappled shade alongside the 'haze' of Hoary Plantain, and we spotted an Eyed Hawkmoth resting in the vegetation.

In a drier area with sparser vegetation, we found Mountain Clover, Columbine and Blue Moor Grass, along with Field Wormwood. An opening in the trees and shrubs gave us a vantage point to spy on the nearby Cormorant colony as a White-tailed Eagle powered overhead.

The trail turned into a boardwalk through an area of woodland where Herb Paris, Twayblade and Round-leaved Wintergreen were all found before we reach an observation tower overlooking Sutlepa Meri, a large lake with extensive reedbeds, formerly a coastal lagoon connected to the sea. From this vantage point we could hear Sedge Warbler and Great Reed Warbler, along with the simple song of Reed Buntings perched among the reeds. On the open water a little searching found us Red-necked Grebe, which whilst elusive at first as it dived for food, eventually began to preen on the water, in great light to see its trademark red neck.

Carrying on, we reached Põõsaspea in Nõva Puhkeala the north-western most corner of Estonia, or the 'end of the world' as Heleri put it! We ate our lunch on a secluded beach, where the sand was liberally scattered with large boulders, which were liberally scattered with Grey Herons and White Wagtails. As the sky looked increasingly ominous, we took some time to explore the coastline, finding Sea Sandwort, Sea Kale and Biting Stonecrop, along with the nodding heads and fluffy seedheads of Small Pasque Flower. A walk through the nearby woodland provided Greater Celandine, the delicate flowers of Pygmy-flower Rock-jasmine and a veritable carpet of Lily of the Valley, exactly as some had been hoping for. At this point an approaching storm encouraged us to move south to Haapsalu.

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The coastal town of Haapsalu is a popular resort claimed to have healing sea mud, although none amongst us elected to test out those claims. We stopped at Väike Viik a small lake close to the shore, finding a selection of birds along the coast including both Common Tern and Arctic Tern, Slavonian Grebe and a group of noisy Oystercatchers bustling over.

We then continued a short way to Haapsalu Railway Station, where Swifts screamed as they raced away from nests in the grand entrance. The wooden station comprises a 216m long covered platform and was the main station for the town until its complete closure in 2004.

It was then a short drive south to our guesthouse in Altmõisa, not far from Matsalu National Park, where after dinner and an exploration of the grounds for those who wanted, it was then time to drift off to sleep to the wooden tones of Thrush Nightingale and the squeaks of Woodcock roding outside.



Above: Water Avens.

Day Three: 30th May 2024. Altmõisa; Puise; Haeska; Laelatu; Kasari River.

With short nights at this time of year and lots of bird activity, some of us set off this morning for a pre-breakfast walk to explore the nearby Lagleranna hiking trail, following a boardwalk that traversed meadows, Juniper scrub and reedbeds. Before we had even left sight of the guesthouse, we spotted a Whinchat singing enthusiastically from a wire. Along the boardwalk we enjoyed a cacophony of Thrush Nightingale, Sedge Warbler, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Cuckoo and Rosefinch; with a red-flushed male briefly posing on a tree. There were plentiful Military Orchids here along with the clustered pink flowerheads of Bird's-eye Primrose, the lemon-yellow of Dragon's Teeth and the nodding Mountain Everlasting.

After breakfast we began our exploration of Matsalu National Park and the surrounding area. This large national park covering over 48,000ha is one of the most important areas in Europe for wetland birds, as well as being home to a number of protected plants and animals.

We hadn't travelled far when we stopped to admire a white-flowered Military Orchid growing in the verge, as a group of Cranes flew overhead calling loudly among themselves, and a Marsh Warbler sang its rambling song nearby. The road brought us to Põgari-Sassi, part of the Puise Peninsula, where we stopped to look out over the coastal meadows. Yellow Wagtails flitted over the grassland, whilst a group of Lapwing became increasingly animated as grazing cattle advanced on their nesting area, and a Redshank displayed between a trio of boulders. From the verges we found Marsh Pea, Leafless Hawk's-beard, Nottingham Catchfly, Early Marsh Orchid and Common Butterwort, the first of several interesting insectivorous plants we would discover during our time in Estonia. As we were turning to leave a pair of Red-backed Shrikes hopped into view in nearby scrub.

After a short stop in woodland in nearby Puise, where a Black-veined White patrolled a sunny ride and both Icterine Warbler and Garden Warbler were singing from a nearby tree, we continued to Haeska on the northern shores of Matsalu Bay. The birdwatching tower here providing a fantastic view over the bay towards the islet of Suurrahu.

After lunch back at our guesthouse, we headed out again later this afternoon for Laelatu, home to a wooded meadow of exceptional richness. Part of Matsalu National Park, Laelatu is considered to be one of the most species-rich communities in Europe with over 400 vascular plant species recorded, including a record 76 in a square metre plot, and the area is subject to ongoing research.

As we arrived the fluting of Golden Oriole song drew our attention with the Jay-like calls also heard but only glimpses of yellow spotted up in the canopy: this is a species adept at keeping itself concealed. The tall stems of Snowdrop Anemone grew alongside the bright pink Bloody Crane's-bill, and we found Sword-leaved Helleborine, and shortly after, Chalk Fragrant Orchid: at this point we were still on the road verge!

Heading into the meadow both the species richness and the abundance of plants was fantastic. The tall spikes of Wood Cow-wheat with its bright yellow flowers and purple upper-leaves were widespread, along with the large yellow daisies of Irish Fleabane, with Dwarf Milkwort, Tormentil and Fairy Flax scrambling under the 'canopy' of the taller herbs, which also included Saw-wort and Northern Bedstraw. Where the tree canopy was closer, Herb Paris was abundant, joined by May Lily, Angular Solomon's-seal, Mountain Melick, and several stunning clumps of Lady's Slipper.

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Continuing on, we found the delicate flowers of Fen Violet before reaching a large clearing with Common Butterwort, Bird's-eye Primrose and Flecked Marsh Orchid *Dactylorhiza incarnata* subsp. *cruenta*. Making our way back through the wooded meadow we found Bird's-nest Orchid, Fly Orchid and the beginnings of Broad-leaved Helleborine before it was time to move on to our final stop.

We reached Suitsu alongside the Tuudi River in time for a picnic dinner overlooking a field haunted by singing Skylarks before we boarded a traditional Estonian fishing boat and set out north along the channel, meeting the Kasari River to travel upstream. Water levels were exceptionally low this year and at one point our driver spotted an Elk, with its ears alone visible in the tall vegetation. Birds were plentiful along the channel, with Yellow Wagtails chasing alongside us, singing Sedge Warblers, Reed Buntings and Savi's Warblers. We passed huge clumps of Marsh Spurge and Beautiful Demoiselles joined Red-eyed Damselflies perched at the water's edge, as multitudes of dragonflies weaved among us.

Dotted along the banks were the tell-tale signs of Beavers with a number of slides spotted before we found a large lodge nearby, and then a Beaver itself was spotted up ahead. Appearing to go out of sight, the Beaver gave a huge tail slap as we passed, sending a spray of water into the air; perhaps warning its family or perhaps warning us to leave its territory! We reached Kloostri, a former border guard tower, that gave fantastic views over Matsalu National Park, before it was time to retrace our steps, with croaking Corncrakes and booming Bitterns, and another encounter with the Beavers; this time a family of four.



Above: Bird's-eye Primrose; Military Orchid.



Top to bottom: Snowdrop Anemone; Chalk Fragrant Orchid; Herb Paris; Sword-leaved Helleborine.



Top to bottom: view from Loostri Vaatetorn; Kasari River.

Day Four: 31st May 2024. Puhtu; Kaali; Laidevahe.

We were headed further west this morning as we bid farewell to Altmõisa. After a stop by the roadside for a closer look at a White Stork nest, as ever improbably balanced atop a telegraph pole, with a group of Tree Sparrows also taking advantage of the nesting opportunity, we carried on to Puhtu, an area of species-rich meadow and woodland within Matsalu National Park.

We passed masses of flowering Lilac, a widespread non-native species, along with the more-understated Common Barberry. In the first meadow we found a selection of orchids including several colour variants of Early Purple Orchid, Common Spotted Orchid, Green-winged Orchid, and swathes of Twayblades. We also found a Puhtu Marsh Orchid here, with long bracts and a confusing taxonomy, for which this is believed to be the only site. Our walk took us into the broadleaved woodland with a canopy of oak, lime, maple, ash and elm and a rich ground flora including carpets of Wild Garlic, with Angular Solomon's Seal, Solomon's Seal, Coralroot Bittercress and Bird's-nest Orchid, and Wood Warbler and Red-breasted Flycatcher singing overhead.

It was then time to make our way to the port to catch our ferry to Saaremaa, Estonia's largest island, for a quick crossing spotting Cormorants from the local colony as we travelled. Upon reaching the island, our next stop was at the Kaali crater, created by a meteorite impact believed to have happened around 3,500 years ago. We then paid a visit to Laidevahe Nature Reserve, an area of coastal wetland and saltmarsh where we added some interesting plants including Sea Milkwort, Maiden Pink and Clustered Bellflower, along with plentiful Early Marsh Orchids, before continuing to our accommodation at Loona Manor.



Above: Puhtu Marsh Orchid; Clustered Bellflower.

Day Five: 1st June 2024. Atla; Viidumäe; Loode; Sõrve.

Under a decidedly moody sky we set out to explore Viidumäe Nature Reserve, an area of wood meadows, bogs, spring-fed fens, pine and oak forest, covering some 2,600ha of western Saaremaa. We stopped first amongst the woodlands of Atla, to walk along the flowery verges as a procession of runners passed in the opposite direction. We found a Saaremaa Marsh Orchid *Dactylorhiza majalis* subsp. *elatior* coming into flower, along with a towering Military Orchid and Sword-leaved Helleborine, with the descending song of Tree Pipit accompanying us as we explored, and the telltale rootling of Wild Boar marking the ground.

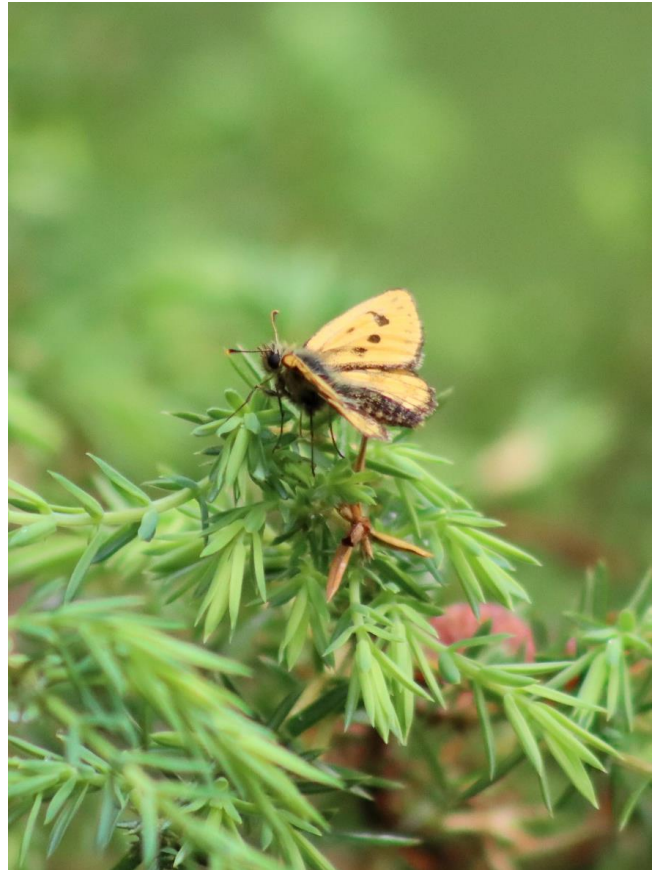
Back on the bus the rain was unleashed as we continued on to Viidumäe, thankfully abating as we arrived. We set out through the woodland exploring the Allikasoo trail, finding both Common Cow-wheat and Small Cow-wheat, alongside plenty of Lily of the Valley, Liverleaf, Chickweed Wintergreen, an understory of Bog Myrtle, and the tiny white bells of Cowberry. Above us, Wood Warbler, Robin, Greenfinch, Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff formed a chorus.

Our walk eventually led us to a calcareous fen where the frilled flowers of Bogbean joined Bird's-eye Primrose, both Common Butterwort and the beautiful, white-flowered Alpine Butterwort, the strange Tofield's Asphodel and rosettes of Marsh Helleborine, all set among clumps of Brown Bog Rush. A White-tailed Eagle flew over as we explored, and a Common Lizard paused to allow us a closer look before disappearing into the boardwalk.

Continuing through the woodland, we passed a spring with tufa (limestone) deposits, and among the cushions of moss found more butterwort alongside the glistening leaves of Oblong-leaved Sundew, some of which were rolling in, having caught an insect snack. There were impressive fungi adorning the standing deadwood, and we found a bright orange Northern Chequered Skipper dancing among the understorey, before stopping to bask alongside a Speckled Wood.

A short stop nearby in a meadow found a couple of parched Burnt Orchids along with Carline Thistle, Leafy Spurge and large patches of Mountain Everlasting, before we continued on to Loode. The Loode Oak Forest includes species-rich wood-pasture with oaks, birches, ash, rowan and aspen as well as some interesting Wild Pear trees. Among all this, a real treat was in store however as we found an area draped in Lady's Slippers: twice in one week!

We carried on for our final visit of the day to the Sõrve peninsular in the south-western part of Saaremaa, passing the Lõpe Kaimri anti-tank line erected by Soviet troops in 1941. After some time to stretch our legs at Sõrve, and take in its lighthouse, birds, plants or ice cream, it was time to return to Loona for the evening.



Top to bottom: Saaremaa Marsh Orchid; Northern Chequered Skipper; Bogbean; Lady's Slipper

Day Six: 2nd June. Odalätsi; Kaarma-Kirikuküla church; Koguva; Tuhu; Audru.

A wonderfully warm day today took us first to Odalätsi, as we began our return from Saaremaa to the mainland. Odalätsi is an area steeped in legend, taking its name from a story in which the devil is fighting Töll (the hero of Saaremaa); their struggle ultimately resulting in a broken spear and karst spring waters that can keep you forever young. On a pleasant walk we found a patch of the tiny Twinflower nestled among the trees, along with Heath Spotted Orchid, One-flowered Wintergreen and another white Military Orchid in the verge.

After a stop nearby to see a patch of Red Helleborine just coming into flower, we stopped at Kaarma-Kirikuküla to visit the large church with its mix of Gothic and Romanesque features. Passing over the causeway to the neighbouring island of Muhu, there was time for a visit to the village of Koguva for lunch, and a walk to its small harbour. Several of us admired the statue of Estonian author Juhan Smuul who was from Koguva, which it turns out has had a complicated history: it was targeted by metal thieves when it resided in Tallinn, who were successful in stealing the bronze seagull on Smuul's shoulder no less than four times!

Back on the mainland we struck out south to Tuhu Nature Reserve, covering almost 4,000ha of swamp with a boardwalk leading us through the progression from open swamp to swamp woodland. The open areas were rich in flowering Bogbean among which the yellow flowers and deadly (to invertebrates at least!) 'bladders' of Bladderwort were spotted. A pair of Golden Eagles flew over as we walked, and a Black-tailed Godwit circled above us calling insistently, suggesting we were close to an unseen nest. As the open water receded there was plentiful Cranberry scrambling over the ground, patches of Bog Rosemary, Bog Myrtle and Heather, tall spikes of Labrador Tea and the unobtrusive flowers of Cloudberry, with some close searching revealing Oblong-leaved Sundew dotted here and there.

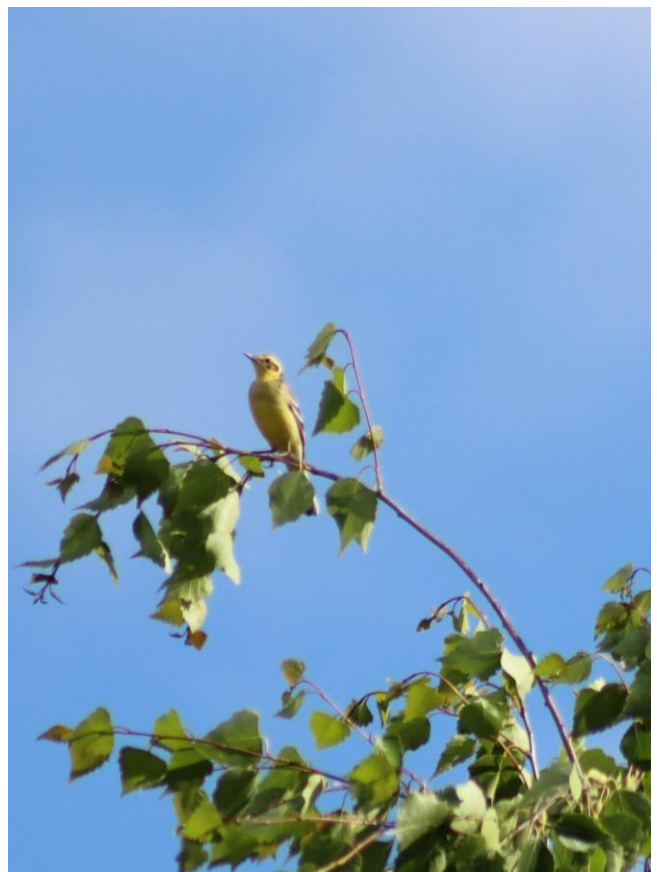
At the end of the trail there was the chance to take in the extensive views from a tower, as well as spot a few additional plants: Tufted Loosestrife, Marsh Pea, Celery-leaved Buttercup and Yellow Early Marsh Orchid, which had been tantalisingly out of reach on the boardwalk. We also found several large Horse Leeches lurking in puddles and a raft spider, its two front legs on the water's surface, feeling for the pulse of a potential meal.

Our final stop of the day was on the coast near Audru, one of the best places in Estonia to find Citrine Wagtail, a bright yellow migrant that winters in southern Asia and breeds in Asia and more-eastern parts of Europe. It seemed our luck was in, as no sooner had we parked, we spotted our first Citrine Wagtail, calling from a nearby bush. It turned out to be one of a pair who were provisioning a nest nearby, providing us with great views as they did so. A short walk alongside the nearby reedbeds gave us some good views of Sedge Warblers embarking on their song flights, and some of us managed to spot a Penduline Tit, after seeing its fluffy nest suspended low in a nearby willow.

It was then the short drive to Klaara-Mannin and our home for our final two nights in Estonia.



Top to bottom: Odalätsi springs; One-flowered Wintergreen; Red Helleborine.



Top to bottom: Tuhu; Yellow Early Marsh Orchid; raft spider; Citrine Wagtail.

Day Seven: 3rd June 2024. Tori Põrgu; Soomaa; Ignatsi.

We started this morning at Tori Põrgu, a sandstone area where the devil had again been busy. A mysterious cave alongside the Pärnu River was believed to offer a 32m long passage straight to hell, however a collapse in the cave ceiling has since curtailed access. In the sandstone cliffs a colony of Sand Martins were busy with nesting in full swing, and a Kingfisher weaved noisily across the river.

We travelled on to Soomaa National Park covering almost 36,000ha and home to the largest intact peat bog system in Europe, incredibly important for its wildlife. Our first walk weaved us through an area of wet woodland with frogs and toads bounding away in front of us. The site was rich in fungi including the striped Red Belted Bracket, and Song Thrush and Robin added some familiar notes to the chorus of Red-breasted Flycatcher and Wood Warbler.

As we emerged from the woodland we found an impressive trio of butterflies basking and puddling along the track: newly-emerged Poplar Admirals. A quick stop nearby to admire a bank of Siberian Iris, with a Corncrake rasping by a small pool where Broad-bodied Chasers were perched and a raft spider was tiptoeing across the water. Both Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Scarce Fritillary were feeding on the tall herbs here.

We continued on to a lunch stop at Tõramaa where more Poplar Admirals were waiting for us, joined by Wood White, Brimstone and Black-veined White. A quick exploration of a wet flush nearby found Water Forget-me-not, Valerian, Ragged-robin, Duckweed and Water Violet, before we headed on for our final visit of the day.

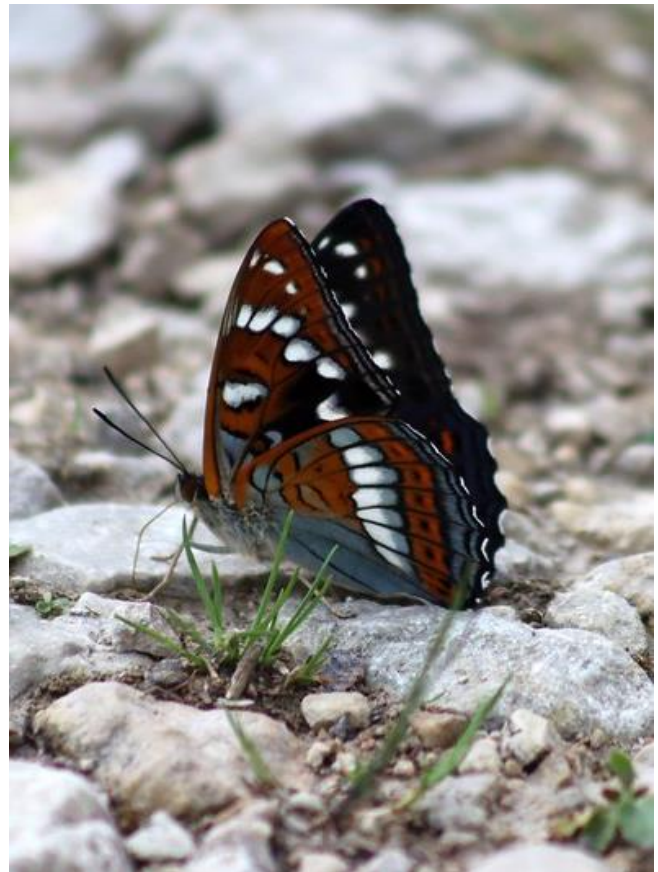
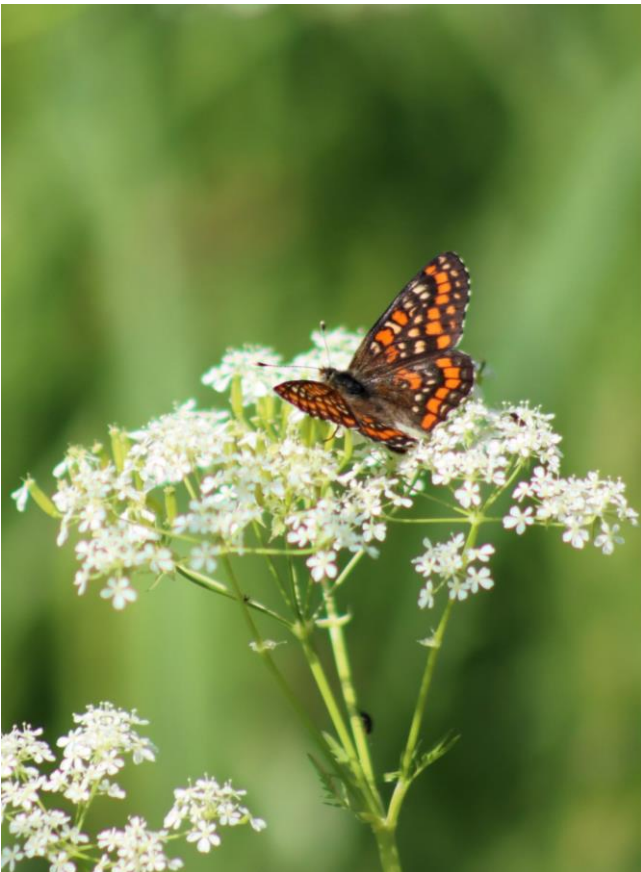
This afternoon was spent exploring the Ingatsi trail in Soomaa which weaves among floodplain woodland with lime, Rowan, birch, pine and Aspen, before rising up to traverse part of the Kuresoo Bog. We found many of the plants that were now becoming familiar as characterising these habitats, as well as adding Leather Leaf to our tally. As we reached the bog and its open pools a Downy Emerald was egg-laying, whilst a somewhat inert (or dead!) Emperor posed for photos. The boardwalk allowed us the chance to appreciate the magnitude of the bog as well as spotting both Round-leaved Sundew and Oblong-leaved Sundew. We had fleeting glimpses of both Cranberry Blue, perched on its namesake plant, and Dark Whiteface resting briefly on the boardwalk. As we continued back to the woodland, to be rejoined by our entourage of mosquitoes, it was then onwards to our accommodation for our final dinner. A few of us ventured out again this evening for a magical dusk spent around Soo-otsa Nature Reserve, as Woodcock roded and a Ural Owl hooted deeply nearby before emerging from the trees to prowl the clearing around us.

Day Eight: 4th June. Return home.

It was time this morning to make our way back to Tallinn with some of us having the chance to visit the beautiful Old Town before we left.

Thank you to our travellers for joining us as we visited some of Estonia's most important habitats. I hope you enjoyed the birdsong, and I also hope you enjoyed the sound of silence!

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. June 2024.



Top to bottom: Pärnu River; Scarce Fritillary; Polar Admiral.



Top to bottom: Kuresoo Bog; Oblong-leaved Sundew; Cranberry Blue.

ESTONIA 2024: some highlights

PLANTS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew **Plants of the World Online** as updated by <https://powo.science.kew.org>

Most plant species do not have English names and even when they do, these vary according to author. A common name is given as a guide to help those who are not familiar with the scientific name. Plant families are in alphabetical order, for simplicity: the English name of a family member is also given so you can relate the family to plants you may know.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
PTERIDOPHYTA: FERNS		
Aspleniaceae		
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder Fern	31 st
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Oak Fern	3 rd
<i>Onoclea struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern	3 rd
<i>Phegopteris</i> sp.	a beech fern	3 rd
Dennstaedtiaceae		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	29 th
Equisetaceae (horsetail family)		
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	31 st
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Rough Horsetail	3 rd
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	31 st
<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Shade Horsetail	3 rd
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	3 rd
Polypodiaceae		
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler Fern	31 st
PINOPHYTA: CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae (cypress family)		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper	29 th
Pinaceae (pine family)		
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	1 st
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	29 th
DICOTYLEDONS		
Adoxaceae (moschatel family)		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	1 st
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	29 th
Amaranthaceae (amaranth family)		
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	1 st
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen	
Apiaceae (carrot family)		
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	29 th

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<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	29 th
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip	3 rd
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	31 st
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	1 st
<i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress	2 nd
<i>Meum athamanticum</i>	Spignel	30 th
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	30 th
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	1 st
Apocynaceae (dogbane family)		
<i>Vincetoxium nigrum</i>	Swallow-wort	31 st
Asteraceae (daisy family)		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	29 th
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain Everlasting	30 th
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Burdock	29 th
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Wormwood	29 th
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	29 th
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	29 th
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carline Thistle	1 st
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	29 th
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	29 th
<i>Cirsium heterophyllum</i>	Melancholy Thistle	1 st
<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>	Cabbage Thistle	29 th
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	1 st
<i>Crepis praemorsa</i>	Leafless Hawk's-beard the hawk's-beard with clustered flowerheads	30 th
<i>Pentanema salicinum</i>	Irish Fleabane the large yellow daisy in Laelatu	30 th
<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce	31 st
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	2 nd
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	30 th
<i>Petasites spurius</i>	Woolly Butterbur the butterbur near the beach	2 nd
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> agg.	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	30 th
<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>	Viper's Grass	29 th
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	2 nd
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw-wort still in bud	30 th
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy	29 th
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	15 th
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	30 th
Berberidaceae (barberry family)		
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	31 st
Betulaceae (birch family)		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	29 th
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	30 th

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	29 th
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	30 th
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	31 st
Boraginaceae (borage family)		
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	Common Bugloss blue-flowered bugloss at the stork stop	31 st
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	31 st
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss	29 th
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Common Gromwell	31 st
<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>	Water Forget-me-not	3 rd
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey	30 th
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)		
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress	31 st
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Wintercress	29 th
<i>Bunias orientalis</i>	Turkish Warty-cabbage widespread, yellow-flowered non-native	29 th
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	1 st
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	31 st
<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	Coralroot Bittercress in woodland with dark bulbils at the base of stem leaves	31 st
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	2 nd
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	29 th
<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	Treacle Mustard	1 st
<i>Rorippa</i> sp.	a yellowcress	3 rd
<i>Turritis glabra</i>	Tower Mustard	3 rd
Campanulaceae (bellflower family)		
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower	30 th
<i>Campanula patula</i>	Spreading Bellflower	3 rd
Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family)		
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twin Flower	2 nd
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	29 th
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Valerian	3 rd
<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	Red Valerian	2 nd
Caryophyllaceae (pink family)		
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink	31 st
<i>Herniaria glabra</i>	Rupturewort	1 st
<i>Hockenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	29 th
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-veined Sandwort	31 st
<i>Rabelera holostea</i> (=Stellaria holostea)	Greater Stitchwort	2 nd
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Champion	30 th
<i>Silene</i> (=Lychnis) <i>flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin	29 th
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Champion	31 st

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly	29 th
<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Starwort	3 rd
<i>Stellaria nemorum</i>	Wood Stitchwort	3 rd
<i>Viscaria vulgaris</i>	Sticky Catchfly pink-flowered catchfly on the way to hell	3 rd
Cistaceae (rock rose family)		
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock Rose	1 st
Cornaceae (dogwood family)		
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	30 th
Crassulaceae (stonecrop family)		
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop	29 th
Droseraceae (sundew family)		
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	2 nd
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	Oblong-leaved Sundew	1 st
Ericaceae (heather family)		
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog Rosemary	2 nd
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	1 st
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Leather Leaf	3 rd
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Crowberry	2 nd
<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	One-flowered Wintergreen	2 nd
<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	One-sided Wintergreen	3 rd
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Wintergreen	29 th
<i>Rhododendron tomentosum</i>	Labrador Tea	2 nd
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	1 st
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>	Cranberry	2 nd
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry	1 st
Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)		
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy Spurge	1 st
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	1 st
<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>	Marsh Spurge	30 th
Fabaceae (pea family)		
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	29 th
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk-vetch	29 th
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	30 th
<i>Galega orientalis</i>	Oriental Goat's-rue	31 st
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	Marsh Pea	30 th
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	2 nd
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Spring Bitter Vetch	30 th
<i>Lotus maritimus</i>	Dragon's Teeth	30 th
<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>	Purple-globe Clover	1 st
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	ZigzagClover	3 rd

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover	29 th
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	30 th
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	2 nd
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	29 th
Fagaceae (beech family)		
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak	1 st
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	29 th
Geraniaceae (crane's-bill family)		
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill	2 nd
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	31 st
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	30 th
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill	1 st
Grossulariaceae (currant family)		
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant	3 rd
Lamiaceae (mint family)		
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	1 st
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	1 st
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	30 th
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	31 st
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	3 rd
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	3 rd
Linaceae (flax family)		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	30 th
Lentibulariaceae (bladderwort family)		
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	Alpine Butterwort the white-flowered butterwort	1 st
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort	30 th
<i>Utricularia</i> sp.	Bladderwort	2 nd
Malvaceae (mallow family)		
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime	31 st
Menyanthaceae (bogbean family)		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	1 st
Myricaceae (bayberry family)		
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog-myrtle	1 st
Oleaceae (olive family)		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	29 th
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac a widespread introduced shrub	29 th
Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)		
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Common Toothwort in the 'owl woods'	3 rd
<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i>	Wood Cow-wheat widespread cow-wheat with purple top leaves	30 th
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	1 st
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Small Cow-wheat	1 st

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Rhinanthus major</i> var <i>major</i> (= <i>Rhinanthus angustifolium</i>)	Greater Yellow Rattle	1 st
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	30 th
Oxalidaceae (wood sorrel family)		
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel	3 rd
Papaveraceae (poppy family)		
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	29 th
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	2 nd
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	1 st
Plantaginaceae (plantain family)		
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	29 th
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	29 th
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	29 th
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	29 th
Polygalaceae (milkwort family)		
<i>Polygala amarella</i>	Dwarf Milkwort small and bitter tasting	30 th
Primulaceae (primrose family)		
<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i>	Pygmy-flower Rock-jasmine	29 th
<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	Water Violet	3 rd
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	30 th
<i>Lysimachia europaea</i>	Chickweed Wintergreen	29 th
<i>Lysimachia maritima</i>	Sea Milkwort	29 th
<i>Lysimachia thyrsoiflora</i>	Tufted Loosestrife	2 nd
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	31 st
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	Bird's-eye Primrose	29 th
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	29 th
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	31 st
Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)		
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Baneberry	31 st
<i>Anemonoides nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	31 st
<i>Anemonoides ranunculoides</i>	Yellow Anemone	31 st
<i>Anemonoides sylvestris</i>	Snowdrop Anemone	30 th
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	29 th
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	30 th
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Liverleaf	29 th
<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i>	Small Pasque Flower nodding, densely hairy.	29 th
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	29 th
<i>Ranunculus polyanthemos</i>	a buttercup	29 th
<i>Ranunculus scleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	2 nd
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower	3 rd
Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)		
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	29 th

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
Rosaceae (rose family)		
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	30 th
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> agg.	Lady's Mantle	29 th
<i>Argentina anserina</i>	Silverweed	29 th
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil	29 th
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	29 th
<i>Fragaria moschata</i>	Musk Strawberry	29 th
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	29 th
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	31 st
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil	31 st
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	29 th
<i>Pyrus communis</i> subsp. <i>communis</i>	Wild Pear	1 st
<i>Rosa cinnamomea</i> (=majalis)	Cinnamon Rose	1 st
<i>Rosa mollis</i>	Soft Downy Rose	31 st
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Ramanas Rose	29 th
<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	Cloudberry	2 nd
<i>Scandosorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Whitebeam	31 st
Rubiaceae (madder family)		
<i>Asperula tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Woodruff	31 st
<i>Galium boreale</i>	Northern Bedstraw	30 th
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	29 th
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh Bedstraw	30 th
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	29 th
Salicaceae (willow family)		
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	29 th
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	29 th
<i>Salix phylicifolia</i>	Tea-leaved Willow	30 th
<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i>	Rosemary-leaved Willow	1 st
Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage family)		
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage	3 rd
<i>Saxifraga</i> sp.	a saxifrage	3 rd
Scrophulariaceae (figwort family)		
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Figwort	1 st
Solanaceae (nightshade family)		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	1 st
Thymelaeaceae (daphne family)		
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Mezeron	31 st
Violaceae (violet family)		
<i>Viola elatior</i>	Fen Violet	30 th
<i>Viola mirabilis</i>	Broad-leaved Violet	31 st

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis family)		
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	31 st
Araceae (arum family)		
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	3 rd
Asparagaceae (asparagus family)		
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus	30 th
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley	29 th
<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>	May Lily	30 th
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal	31 st
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Angular Solomon's Seal	30 th
Butomaceae (flowering rush family)		
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering Rush	3 rd
Cyperaceae (sedge family)		
<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Cottongrass	1 st
<i>Schoenus ferrugineus</i>	Brown Bog Rush	1 st
<i>Trichophorum alpinum</i>	Alpine Bulrush	2 nd
Iridaceae (iris family)		
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Iris	29 th
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian Iris	3 rd
Juncaginaceae (arrowgrass family)		
<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Sea Arrowgrass	30 th
Nymphaeaceae (water lily family)		
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	30 th
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily	3 rd
Liliaceae (lily family)		
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Martagon Lily still in bud	31 st
Melanthiaceae (bunchflower family)		
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris	29 th
Orchidaceae (orchid family)		
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	31 st
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine	30 th
<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Red Helleborine	2 nd
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Lady's Slipper	30 th
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	2 nd
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	30 th
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid	30 th
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>cruenta</i>	Flecked Marsh Orchid	31 st
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	Yellow Early Marsh Orchid	2 nd

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>elator</i> (=osiliensis)	Saarema Marsh Orchid	1 st
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>lapponica</i> (=vironii) or subsp. <i>elator</i> (=rhutei)	Puhtu Marsh Orchid the marsh orchid with the long bracts, formerly considered <i>Dactylorhiza rhutei</i> but now proposed as <i>Dactylorhiza vironii</i> , Kew considers both to be sub-species of <i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> . See https://orhidee.ee/liigid/dactylorhiza-vironii/	31 st
<i>Dactylorhiza russowii</i>	Russow's Orchid	1 st
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine not yet flowering	3 rd
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	Marsh Helleborine not yet flowering	1 st
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid	31 st
<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip Orchid	1 st
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade	29 th
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid	30 th
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid	31 st
<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military Orchid	29 th
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid	1 st
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Chalk Fragrant Orchid	30 th
Poaceae (grass family)		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	30 th
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	30 th
<i>Leymus arenarius</i>	Lyme Grass	2 nd
<i>Melica nutans</i>	Mountain Melick	30 th
<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood Millet	3 rd
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor Grass	2 nd
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	29 th
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	Blue Moor Grass	29 th
Scheuchzeriaceae		
<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Rannoch Rush	2 nd
Tofieldiaceae		
<i>Tofieldia calyculata</i>	Tofield's Asphodel	1 st

BIRDS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published in the **HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World**, as updated by www.birdsoftheworld.org

English names follow those used in the **Collins Bird Guide** (3rd edition).

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family Anatidae (ducks, geese and waterfowl)										
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				◆					
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>						◆			
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>						◆			
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			◆	◆		◆			
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				◆		◆			
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				◆					
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆		
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>			◆			◆			
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>				◆					
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>				◆					
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				◆					
Family Phasianidae (pheasants, grouse and allies)										
Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>									◆
Family Podicipedidae (grebes)										
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>			◆		◆				
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			◆	◆					
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>			◆						
Family Phalacrocoracidae (cormorants)										
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Family Ardeidae (herons)										
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>				H					
Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Family Ciconiidae (storks)										
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	
Family Accipitridae (hawks, eagles and vultures)										
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>							◆		
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				◆	◆		◆		
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			◆	◆					
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆		

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Family Falconidae (falcons)										
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			◆						
Family Rallidae (rails, crakes and coots)										
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>			H	H					
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>				H				H	
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			◆	◆			◆		
Family Gruidae (cranes)										
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Haematopidae (oystercatchers)										
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆			
Family Recurvirostridae (avocets and stilts)										
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>					H				
Family Charadriidae (plovers and lapwings)										
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				◆					
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>								◆	
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Scolopacidae (sandpipers and allies)										
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				H					
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>								◆	
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆		
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				◆					
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			◆	H	◆			◆	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					H				
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>							◆		
Family Laridae (gulls, terns and skimmers)										
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>					◆	◆	◆		
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆		
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				◆		◆			
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>			◆						
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				◆					
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			◆	◆		◆		◆	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			◆	◆	◆				
Family Columbidae (pigeons and doves)										
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			◆	◆	◆			◆	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Cuculidae (cuckoos)										
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			◆	H	H	H	H	◆	
Family Strigidae (owls)										
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>								◆	
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				H	H				

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family Apodidae (swifts)										
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Alcedinidae (kingfishers)										
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>								◆	
Family Picidae (woodpeckers)										
Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>									H
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				H		H	H	H	
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>				H					
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>				◆			H		
Family Alaudidae (larks)										
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			H	H	◆		H		
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Hirundinidae (swallows and martins)										
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>								◆	
Family Motacillidae (wagtails and pipits)										
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				◆					
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				◆		H	◆	◆	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>			◆	◆					
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>							◆		
Family Troglodytidae (wrens)										
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					H		H	H	
Family Turdidae (thrushes and allies)										
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			H						H
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>				◆			◆	◆	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>								◆	
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Muscicapidae (Old World flycatchers)										
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>						H			H
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>			H	H	H	H			
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				◆					
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				◆				◆	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				◆		H	◆	◆	
Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>					H	H		H	
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>				◆					
Family Acrocephalidae (reed warblers and allies)										
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			H	◆			◆	◆	
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				H					
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>				H				H	
Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>							H	H	

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Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>			H	H					
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>				H	H			H	
Family Locustellidae (grass warblers)										
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>			H	H					
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>								H	
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)										
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			H	◆	◆	H	H	H	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			H	◆		H	H	H	
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>					H	H		H	
Family Sylviidae (sylviid Warblers and allies)										
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			H	H		H		H	
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				◆		H	H		
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>			H	H	H		H	H	
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			◆	◆	H	H		H	
Barred Warbler	<i>Curruca nisoria</i>						◆			
Family Regulidae (kinglets)										
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>						H	H	H	
Family Paridae (tits)										
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	
Family Remizidae (penduline tits)										
Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>							◆		
Family Certhiidae (treecreepers)										
Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>					H	◆	◆		
Family Laniidae (shrikes)										
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			◆	◆					
Family Corvidae (crows, jays and magpies)										
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆		
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>						H		◆	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>				◆	◆		◆	◆	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				◆			◆		
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			◆		◆		◆		
Family Sturnidae (starlings)										
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Oriolidae (Old World orioles)										
Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			H	H					
Family Passeridae (Old World sparrows)										
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			◆	◆	◆				
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>				◆	◆			◆	
Family Fringillidae (finches and allies)										
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			H	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			◆	◆				◆	

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Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆		
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>						H	H	H	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>								H	
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>				◆	◆		◆	◆	
Family Emberizidae (buntings)										
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆		
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AMPHIBIANS										
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>				◆		◆		◆	
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>									
	<i>Rana sp</i>				◆				◆	
Moor Frog	<i>Rana arvalis</i>									
REPTILES										
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>				◆					
MAMMALS										
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>							◆		
Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>						S			
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>						S			
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>				◆	◆				
Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>				◆					
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europeus</i>				◆				◆	
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>				◆					

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LEPIDOPTERA: Butterflies										
Family Hesperiidae (skippers)										
Northern Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus silvicolus</i>				◆	◆				
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>				◆					
Family Pieridae (whites)										
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>			◆	◆				◆	
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆		
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>							◆		
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			◆			◆			

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Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>						◆			
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			◆					◆	
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>						◆	◆	◆	
Family Lycaenidae (blues, coppers, hairstreaks)										
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>							◆		
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			◆	◆		◆			
Cranberry Blue	<i>Agriades optilete</i>								◆	
Nymphalidae (nymphs, browns, fritillaries)										
Poplar Admiral	<i>Limenitis populi</i>								◆	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>							◆		
Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>								◆	
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>			◆				◆		
Scarce Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas maturna</i>								◆	
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>								◆	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>						◆			
Large Wall	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>								◆	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆			
LEPIDOPTERA: moths										
Erebidae (tigers, tussocks, underwings)										
Mother Shipton	<i>Euclidia mi</i>			◆						
Yellow-tail	<i>Euproctis similis</i>						◆			
Geometridae (geometrid moths)										
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>			◆			◆		◆	
Black-veined Moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>								◆	
Lasiocampidae (eggars, lappets, snouts)										
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>				◆	◆	◆		◆	
Sphingidae (sphinx moths)										
Eyed Hawkmoth	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>			◆						

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ODONATA: damselflies and dragonflies										
Calopterygidae (demoiselles)										
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>				◆					◆
Calopterygidae (demoiselles)										
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>			◆	◆				◆	
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>			◆	◆					
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			◆	◆			◆	◆	◆
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>							◆	◆	◆
Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>				◆					
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>									◆
Hairy Hawker	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>				◆	◆	◆			
Gomphidae (clubtails)										
Common Clubtail (Club-tailed Dragonfly)	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>				◆					
Coruliidae (emeralds)										
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>									◆
Libellulidae (chaser, darters, skimmers)										
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			◆	◆					
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>								◆	◆
Dark Whiteface (Eastern White-faced Darter)	<i>Leucorrhinia albifrons</i>									◆
Yellow-spotted Whiteface (Large White-faced Darter)	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>			◆					◆	
Ruby Whiteface (Northern White-faced Darter)	<i>Leucorrhinia rubicunda</i>			◆						

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ARACHNIDS										
a raft spider	<i>Dolomedes</i> sp.							◆		
COLEOPTERA: beetles										
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>						◆			
Red-headed Cardinal Beetle	<i>Pyrochroa coccinea</i>				◆					
HEMIPTERA: true bugs										
Striped Shieldbug	<i>Graphosoma italicum</i>		◆	◆					◆	
HYMENOPTERA: ants, bees, sawflies, wasps										
European Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>		◆							
LEECHES										
Horse Leech	<i>Haemopsis sanguisuga</i>							◆		

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FUNGI										
Dryad's Saddle	<i>Cerioporus squamosus</i>					◆	◆			
Hoof Fungus	<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>						◆			
Red Belted Bracket	<i>Formitopsis pinicola</i>									
Sulphur Tuft	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>								◆	
Chicken of the Woods	<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>					◆				
Morel	<i>Morchella</i> sp.								◆	
Turkeytail	<i>Trametes</i> sp.								◆	

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SLIME MOULD										
Wolf's Milk	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>								◆	

thank you for travelling with us

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