

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Estonia 2026



Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	26 th May	Travel to Tallinn.
2	27 th May	Põõsaspea Puhkekoht, Uuejõe, Silma Nature Reserve, Haapsalu.
3	28 th May	Lagleranna trail, Laelatu, Kassari River.
4	29 th May	Tuhu, Puhtu, Koguva.
5	30 th May	Loode, Viidumäe.
6	31 st May	Odalätsi, Üügu, Puhtu, Audru.
7	1 st June	Klaara Manni, Sooma National Park.
8	2 nd June	Tori Põrgu, Tallinn, return home.

Leader

Laurie Jackson

Sussex

Local Guide

Heleri Alles

Estonia

Front: Common Rosefinch.

A gallery of photos from the trip is at [Estonia 2026 | Flickr](#)

Day One: 26th May 2026. Travel to Tallinn.

Setting out from London Gatwick, our flight took us east passing over southern Scandinavia and the islands of Öland and Gotland. We finished our transit over the Baltic Sea, the world's largest inland brackish sea, before we descended into a resting Tallinn and our hotel on the outskirts of the Old Town.

Day Two: 27th May 2026. Põõsaspea Puhkekoht, Uuejõe, Silma Nature Reserve, Haapsalu.

After a relaxed breakfast we met up for an introduction to our holiday and each other, before our guide Heleri arrived to start us on our journey around Western Estonia and its patchwork of woodlands, peat bogs, coastal meadows and reedbeds, dotted with glacial erratics, lagoons and inlets.

Leaving Tallinn behind, we encountered our first strutting White Storks in roadside fields, as well as the Hooded Crows, Jackdaws, Magpies and Rooks that would put in frequent appearances during the week.

Our first stop was Põõsaspea Puhkekoht, nestled in Nõva Puhkeala, the north-westernmost tip of the Estonian mainland. The point is considered one of the best places in the country to watch the migration of Arctic seabirds, today however the keen wind was keeping most birds down, or in the case of the Common Swifts, almost motionless overhead. Out on the water a Goosander was braving the waves with a flotilla of young in pursuit, and a small group of Siskin swept overhead, calling as they disappeared with the wind.

The coastal grassland was dotted with Small Pasque Flower, with most of the nodding flowers transformed into fluffy seedheads. We also found low-growing mats of Sea Sandwort and Biting Stonecrop, along with the delicate white flowers of Pygmy-flower Rock-jasmine and a single yellow-flowered Woad, a traditional dye-plant, outside of its native range here. Chaffinches were singing from the nearby woodland but with the wind showing no sign of letting up, we decided to find a more sheltered spot for lunch.

We stopped at the picnic site at Uuejõe a short drive away, overlooking Flyvae Lake. A pair of Pied Flycatchers were flitting between perches, and the simple song of Reed Bunting joined the squeaky-toy notes of Icterine Warbler and the mournful descent of Willow Warbler around us. A Downy Emerald made the first dragonfly for our list, and a pair of White Wagtails hanging around with full beaks, alerted us to a nest above our picnic spot.

A bit of time exploring the woodland here found Lily-of-the-valley beginning to flower, along with Chickweed Wintergreen, May Lily and Small Cow-wheat.

It was then on to Silma Nature Reserve and the Saare Trail, passing our first Common Crane, feeding alone in a field, as a Marsh Harrier patrolled in the background, and huge waves of Cormorants passed overhead to their nesting colony nearby.

We were greeted on arrival in Silma by a veritable explosion of dragonflies, and we spent time in awe at the mass of patrolling predators. Four-spotted Chasers were particularly abundant, along with Downy Emerald, and there were smaller numbers of Ruby Whiteface (Northern White-faced

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

Darter) and Yellow-spotted Whiteface (Large White-faced Darter), with the smaller Variable, Red-eyed and Blue-tailed Damselflies, sensibly keeping their heads down.

Silma Nature Reserve covers an area of around 4,800ha and is an important area for birds as well as having some interesting plants. Our walk took us towards a tower overlooking Sutlepa Meri, a relic lake and former coastal lagoon, now separated from the sea as a result of land uplift and surrounded by extensive reedbeds.

The grassland here was home to our first orchids with some towering Military Orchids joined by less obtrusive Twayblades, and the pinkish flowers of Hoary Plantain created a haze amongst the sward. In a shorter patch of grassland we found Kidney Vetch, Field Wormwood, Purple Milk-vetch and Dwarf Milkwort.

Climbing the first tower, the wind snatched most of the birdsong away, although the reeling of Savi's Warbler could be heard from the expanse of reeds. We continued to the next tower, passing Water Avens, Twayblade and Herb Paris, which would become familiar plants of the dappled shade.

Looking out across reeds and open water we found a Red-necked Grebe amongst the Great Crested Grebes, with a handful of Little Gulls joining a mass of Black Terns over the water, and a small group of Goldeneye. Both Icterine Warbler and Thrush Nightingale were singing nearby, and both remained stubbornly out of sight, whilst below in the reedbed a little persistence gave us views of singing Sedge Warbler and Reed Bunting.

We continued south towards coastal Haapsalu, passing a White-tailed Eagle pursued by a Marsh Harrier. Haapsalu is a popular resort claimed to have healing sea mud, although the strong wind kept our visit brief with no one electing to test out those claims. We stopped at Väike Viik a small lake close to the shore, finding a trio of Slavonian Grebes alongside a group of Coots, with Sand Martins joining House Martins hawking over the choppy water.

It was then a short drive south to our guesthouse in Altmõisa, not far from Matsalu National Park, where after a delicious dinner featuring local fruit and vegetables it was time to turn in for the night.

Day Three: 28th May 2026. Lagleranna trail, Laelatu, Kassari River.

The strong wind had abated as we set off this morning to explore the nearby Lagleranna hiking trail, but our progress was halted by a stunning Montagu's Harrier wowing us as he hunted low over the lawn, before a group of around 70 Cranes flew overhead.

We eventually made it to the boardwalk across the road, traversing meadows punctured by Juniper and other woody shrubs, with colourful flowers including Bird's-eye Primrose, Viper's Grass and yet more Military Orchids.

A variety of birds were in song around us including Willow Warbler, Sedge Warbler and a Grasshopper Warbler at closer range, and lazily-flying Wood Whites were our first butterflies of the day. A cheerful whistling call ('pleased to meet you') eventually led us to closer looks at a colourfully-flushed Common Rosefinch singing from a prominent perch.

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

Our walk led us to a coastal meadow where the lemon-yellow Dragon's-teeth was joined by prolific white and pink Mountain Everlasting, and a pair of Brown Hares watched us before loping away. Another tower gave us a vantage over the sea, where Little Ringed Plover joined Ringed Plover, Grey Plover and Shoveler around the water's edge.

Back at ground level a Common Blue posed, whilst a pair of Dingy Skipper skirmished low in the vegetation, and a Marsh Fritillary vanished as swiftly as it appeared. We had more luck as we retraced our steps with a couple of 'spring' Map butterflies basking in the sunlight.

A slightly different route back had us listening to another array of warblers, with Garden Warbler, Marsh Warbler and the 'swing' song of Blyth's Reed Warbler all heard, whilst a Yellowhammer also belted out his tune. Along the road, where more Military Orchids dotted the way, and a group of cheerful Globeflower nestled, we found a Wryneck resting quietly in a tree.

Turning up the drive an Adder slithered away, before we found a small party of Linnets around some of the buildings, and a Nuthatch nest in a tree, the parents busily bringing in snacks for their enclosed young.

After lunch back at our guesthouse, we were back on the road, headed 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.

The tall stems of the attractive Snowdrop Anemone were plentiful, alongside bright-pink Bloody Crane's-bill and spikes of Wood Cow-wheat with its bright-yellow flowers and purple upper-leaves. Other flowers spotted here included Irish Fleabane, Angular Solomon's-seal, Herb Paris, May Lily, Sword-leaved Helleborine and Tormentil, and Common Blue Damselflies drifted amongst the vegetation.

As we got deeper into the wooded meadow, we found a wonderful clump of Lady's Slipper at its prime, before reaching an open area over which at least seven White-tailed Eagles passed.

We reached Suitsu alongside the Tuudi River in time for a picnic dinner overlooking a field where another Montagu's Harrier was out hunting, as Yellowhammer and Meadow Pipit sang nearby. Behind us a Barred Warbler sang and called, but stubbornly refused to show itself, before it was time for us to board our traditional Estonian fishing boat.

We set out north along the channel, meeting the Kasari River to travel upstream, a Little Tern leading the way for much of our journey. As we travelled, we passed Yellow Wagtails and Reed Buntings, with the song of Sedge Warbler, Savi's Warbler, Willow Warbler and Common Rosefinch drifting over our heads.

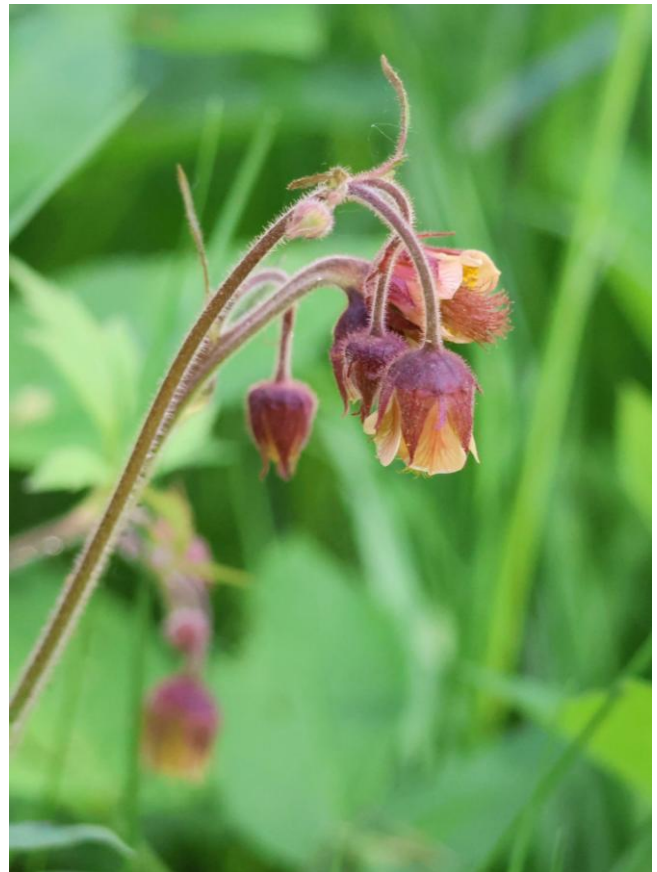
Dotted along the banks were the tell-tale sings of Beaver, with a number of slides spotted as well as a couple of large lodges.

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

We reached Kloostri, a former border guard tower, that gave fantastic views over Matsalu National Park, spotting an Elk and a Roe Deer quietly grazing, with the evening's first Beaver venturing out into the river below us.

The calls of Curlews carried over the grassland and a couple were spotted in the distance before it was time to retrace our steps, with croaking Corncrakes and booming Bitterns joining the evening chorus, and a closer encounter with a Beaver, which gave an enthusiastic tail slap before disappearing beneath the water.

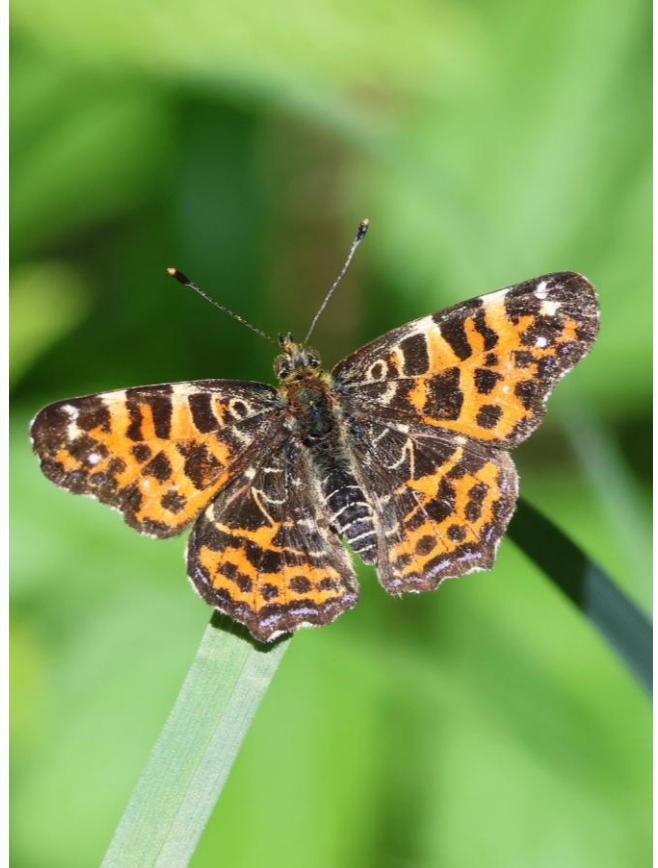
It was then time to return to our guesthouse, where a trio of Brown Hares were waiting in the moonlight.



Above: Pygmy-flower Rock-jasmine, Water Avens.



Top to bottom: Four-spot Chaser, Military Orchid, Bird's-eye Primrose.



Top to bottom: Montagu's Harrier, Map, Globeflower.

Day Four: 29th May 2026. Tuhu, Puhtu, Koguva.

We were headed further west this morning as we bid farewell to Altmõisa, but detoured to the south to visit Tuhu Nature Reserve covering almost 4,000ha of swamp, with a boardwalk leading us from swamp woodland to open swamp.

Both Green Hairstreak and Latticed Heath flitted low over the vegetation, which comprised tall, white-flowered Labrador Tea and scrambling Cranberry amongst patches of Heather and fragrant Bog Myrtle, dotted with Bog Rosemary, Cloudberry and Broad-leaved Cottongrass.

A Golden Eagle rose into the air and a trio of Hobbies streaked overhead periodically, shrieking at one another. There were plentiful Tree Pipits singing and parachuting around us, with both Cuckoo and Woodlark singing nearby, but not near enough to see.

As we reached the more open areas of swamp, Round-leaved Sundews began to appear among the thick moss, and the attractively ragged flowers of Bogbean popped up around us. In the ditches we spotted the leaves and a handful of flowers of Bladderwort (another insect hunter!), as a pair of Wood Sandpipers circled the swamp calling.

We stopped for lunch at Vanaluubi overlooking the bay, spotting Mute Swans, White-tailed Eagles and both Sandwich and Common Terns, with Lesser Whitethroat, Icterine Warbler and Common Rosefinch singing from nearby bushes.

There was then time for a brief stop in a species-rich meadow near Puhtu, where we added several colour variants of Early-purple Orchid and Martagon Lily in bud to our list, before we continued on to the port to catch our ferry to Saaremaa, Estonia's largest island, spotting Cormorants from the local colony as we travelled.

Upon reaching the island, our next stop was on the island of Muhu (joined to Saaremaa by a causeway) for a walk to the small harbour at Koguva. There was some discussion here of the large 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 bird on Smuul's shoulder no less than four times!

As we returned from the harbour we had good views of a Spotted Flycatcher flitting between perches as the ubiquitous croaks of Thrush Nightingale blasted out nearby.

We then continued on to our accommodation at Loona Manor, with another delicious dinner in store. A few of us ventured out to nearby woodland this evening to try our luck with owls. Although we didn't spot any, a Tawny Owl did call, amongst the Song Thrush and Robin song, and we enjoyed a close but brief sighting of a Pine Marten as it clambered over a log pile, whilst we all tried to work out who was more surprised to see the other.

As we retraced our steps, adding Red Deer, Roe Deer, Brown Hare and Red Fox to the evening's mammal list, we were intrigued by the dozens of Black-headed Gulls gathered along the road, reluctantly retreating as we approached.

Day Five: 30th May 2026. Loode, Viidumäe.

We were headed a short way south-east this morning to Loode Oak Forest an area of species-rich wood-pasture with oaks, birches, ash, rowan and aspen as well as some interesting Wild Pear trees.

Walking first through the oak forest with plentiful Angular Solomon's-seal, Wood Cow-wheat and Bloody Crane's-bill, we found a small patch of Wild Tulip growing alongside Coralroot Bittercress, an Orange-tip visiting some of its lilac flowers.

Around us Icterine Warbler, Willow Warbler, Chiffchaff, Chaffinch and Spotted Flycatcher were in full song, and a Great Spotted Woodpecker called as it darted through the canopy. Within an open clearing both Common Spotted Orchid and Early Marsh Orchid were emerging, before we came out into a sunny open meadow.

Our walk eventually led us to another area of woodland patrolled by Speckled Woods, which we were delighted to find crammed with more Lady's Slipper: some fully out, some still in bud, extending through the trees (it is estimated there could be up to 8,000 here!).

In an open marshy area we found Ragged-robin, Celery-leaved Buttercup and Common Water Crowfoot, with a pair of Holly Blue flirting and a chunky Roman Snail host to a smaller, hitchhiking pond snail.

Open grassland nearby was home to a colony of Green-winged Orchids and we also added Meadow Saxifrage and bright-pink Sticky Catchfly to our plant list, as well as Green Tiger Beetle to our insect list, as we interrupted a pair having a 'private moment' along a track.

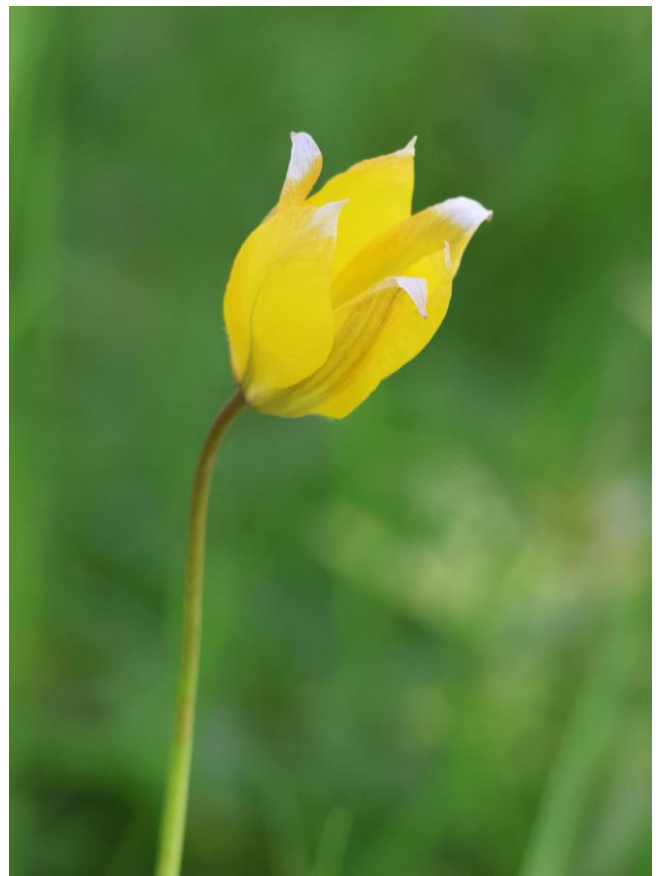
Retracing our steps through the oak forest, we were, with the help of a swift-fingered photographer, able to pin down the identity of a mystery flycatcher high in the leafy canopy. A Pied Flycatcher, lovely to see, although we were hoping for one of the Collared Flycatchers recently spotted in this area, which appear to be colonising.

Turning back in the direction of home, at Viidumäe Nature Reserve there was a stop to enjoy an open grassland with plenty of Small Blues and a territorial Duke of Burgundy, as well as a mass of Burnt Orchids.

It was then a short drive to our lunch spot before we explored this corner of Viidumäe, an area of wood meadows, bogs, spring-fed fens, pine and oak forest, covering some 2,600ha of western Saaremaa. We set out through the woodland exploring the Allikasoo trail, with Wood Warbler, Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff singing overhead.

Our walk led us to a calcareous fen where the Bogbean joined Bird's-eye Primrose, and both Common Butterwort and the beautiful, white-flowered Alpine Butterwort, amongst clumps of Brown Bog-rush.

Continuing through the woodland, we passed a spring with tufa (limestone) deposits, and among the cushions of moss found the glistening leaves of Oblong-leaved Sundew, before finding an Eastern Slow-worm progressing along the ground, on our walk back to the car park.



Top to bottom: Bogbean, Small Blue, Wild Tulip



Top to bottom: Lady's Slipper, Burnt-tip Orchid, Eastern Slow-worm.

Day Six: 31st May. Odalätsi, Üügu, Puhtu, Audru.

Our first stop as we began our return from Saaremaa to the mainland, was Odalätsi, 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.

Our walk led us through the woods alongside a stream, with a Red-breasted Flycatcher singing overhead, along with Goldcrest and a Treecreeper doing its namesake creeping up a nearby trunk. The late spring meant that the mass of orchids here were still rosettes or in bud, with Lesser Butterfly Orchid and Heath Spotted Orchid among the likely candidates.

On a nearby verge we found a couple of spikes of Fly Orchid with their understated velvety purplish flowers, alongside several spikes of Dark Red Helleborine emerging, and a patch of flowering Liverleaf. A little further along a patch of Red Helleborine was also on the cusp of flowering.

Back on Muhu Island we had time to stop at Üügu, home to flowery alvar grassland growing on the limestone outcrop here, before heading to the ferry for our crossing back over the Suur Strait. Those on deck spotted Long-tailed Duck, Black-throated Diver and a brief Grey Seal, before we reached the mainland and headed back to Vanaluubi for another lunch by the sea, accompanied by Lesser Whitethroat and Icterine Warbler.

After lunch we revisited the meadow near Puhtu, and the last few days had done their work, as we found eleven spikes of Puhtu Marsh Orchid. With long bracts and a confusing taxonomy: this is believed to be its only site. The mass of Lilac, a widespread non-native species, was flowering, along with the yellow-flowered Common Barberry, and Whitethroat and Common Rosefinch sang from the car park, as a handful of Yellow Wagtails zipped about.

We then settled in for a longer drive south-east to the coast near Audru. Our first stop was a willow- and poplar-lined lane, with a cacophony of Marsh Frogs calling nearby. As a Willow Warbler sang, we picked out a softer, mournful call: Penduline Tit, and soon found a fluffy nest swinging in the breeze. As we watched the male darted in, intent on making the finishing touches to his nest, before emerging to call from a branch in full view.

This area is one of the best places in Estonia to find Citrine Wagtail, which winters in southern Asia and breeds in Asia and more-eastern parts of Europe. Driving a little further we set our sights on these bright yellow migrants, who were a little elusive as they flew from perches in the scrub to a small scrape to the feet of the nearby cattle. While we waited for them to settle we enjoyed the sight and sound of a trio of Great Reed Warblers croakily placing their claims on their patch of reeds, along with Reed Buntings and White Wagtails busily delivering food to their nests.

Taking a track through the horse pasture and wetland we had a rally of birds along the fenceline including Whinchat, Linnet, Meadow Pipit and more Citrine Wagtails, and in a roadside field two Lapwing chicks were somewhere between fluff and adults as they dashed away from us. A scrape held an array of waders and ducks including Marsh Sandpiper, Dunlin and both Black-tailed and Bar-tailed Godwit. Stopping at an urban park we spotted a Great Spotted Woodpecker and Tree Sparrow, while an outraged group of Hooded Crows were noisily ushering a Red Fox out of the area.

It was then a short drive to our final accommodation at Klaara Manni for a friendly welcome and more locally-produced Estonian food.

A small contingent ventured out this evening on another quest for owls. Our first stop on a woodland edge was alive with Blackbird, Chaffinch and Woodpigeon song, but no owls. Carrying on, we had a brief standoff with a Green Sandpiper in the road, before reaching our next wooded glade. Cuckoo calls were in the air and a Woodcock roded in wide circles overhead as we waited. The deep hoots nearby alerted us to the presence of a Ural Owl, which eventually glided out from the woodland into a nearby tree, giving us a great view before it continued on into the evening.

Day Seven: 1st June 2026. Klaara Manni, Sooma National Park.

The area around the hotel was alive with birds, and several of us had a walk in the nearby woodland before breakfast, finding Marsh Tit, Wood Warbler, Chiffchaff, Pied Flycatcher and Spotted Flycatcher. For others, it was enough to enjoy the antics of the local White Stork chicks fidgeting and stretching atop their massive nest.

Our day today was spent in Sooma 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 was along the Beaver Trail, although the mass of House Martins and Swallows gathering mud for their nests understandably delayed our walk. In the woodland we encountered a particularly enthusiastic Wood Warbler singing, along with Willow Warbler and Red-breasted Flycatcher. Along the trail we found some less than subtle signs of Beaver activity, with huge, freshly gnawed stumps and 'works in progress'.

The calls and powerful wingbeats of a Black Woodpecker in the canopy overhead heralded a flurry of woodpecker activity, with Great Spotted Woodpecker seen and Lesser Spotted Woodpecker heard, before a White-backed Woodpecker flew in, drumming the most resonant dead tree in the area to make its point, before moving on. At the end of our walk, a Wryneck skulking in a tree made it a great morning for woodpeckers!

Our lunch was alongside a flowery meadow with both Beautiful and Banded Demoiselle straying over from the nearby river, and a Garden Warbler and Blyth's Reed Warbler singing from the scrub.

We headed next to the Ingatsi trail, which weaves among floodplain woodland with lime, Rowan, birch, pine and Aspen, before rising up to traverse part of the Kuresoo Bog. We were accompanied in the woodland by a now familiar soundtrack of Wood Warbler, Willow Warbler and Red-breasted Flycatcher, and the boardwalk led us over an area rich in ferns, horsetails and Bog Arum.

As we reached the bog and its open pools, we found familiar plants such as Bog Rosemary and Labrador Tea, as well as adding Leatherleaf and Rannoch-rush to our tally. Green Hairstreaks were again prolific around the open wetland, along with occasional Downy Emeralds, and we spotted both Round-leaved and Oblong-leaved Sundew en masse.

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

There was time to soak up the quiet expanse of this incredible area before we retraced our steps, stopping to watch a Wood Sandpiper tiptoeing around the edge of a dark, bog pool. It was then back towards our accommodation for our final dinner.

After dinner a few of us ventured out again, with a new target in mind: Great Snipe. As we drove into the evening, we spotted a pair of Red-backed Shrike, before reaching the edge of the forest and its maze of tracks. Turning onto one track, a dark lump up ahead on the road, stood up and revealed itself to be that most elusive of beasts: a Lynx! The cat crossed the road unhurried, before vanishing into the forest; despite a search with binoculars and thermal imager, it had deftly disappeared.

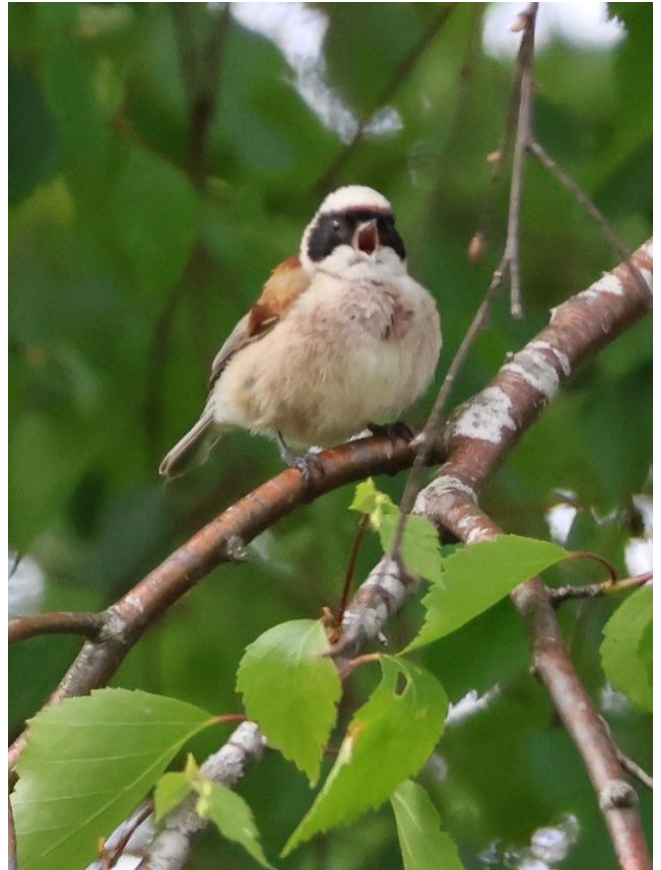
We reached our stake out spot, with Corncrakes rasping from the grassland around us, and Thrush Nightingales booming through the still air. Cuckoos and Woodcock passed by before we began to hear a rapid clicking sound rising and falling from the grass ahead. This was the sound of male Great Snipe sizing each other up at their lek. Although the grass obscured the sight of them puffing their chests and fanning their tails, we were able to see the culmination of the competition, as the males jumped into the air, flapping their wings at one another. After a truly magical evening it was then time to make our way back to our accommodation.

Day Eight: 2nd June 2026. Tori Põrgu, Tallinn, return home.

After packing our things, we headed to nearby 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. There was time to enjoy a colony of Sand Martins whizzing overhead, with Sedge Warbler singing from the riparian vegetation and a Kingfisher silently darting across the river.

We then turned north, bound for Tallinn, where most of us had a couple of hours to enjoy walking the cobbled streets of the beautiful Old Town, before it was time to head back to the airport, and our flights home.

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. June 2026.



Top to bottom: Fly Orchid, Penduline Tit, Chequered Skipper.



Top to bottom: Reed Bunting, Citrine Wagtail, Wood Warbler, Round-leaved Sundew.

ESTONIA 2026: 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	Notes
PTERIDOPHYTA: FERNS		
Athyriaceae		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	1 st
Cystopteridaceae		
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Oak Fern	1 st
Dennstaedtiaceae		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	30 th
Dryopteridaceae		
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler Fern	1 st
Equisetaceae (horsetail family)		
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	29 th
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Rough Horsetail	1 st
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	1 st
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	1 st
Thelypteridaceae		
<i>Phegopteris</i> sp.	a beech fern	31 st
PINOPHYTA: CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae (cypress family)		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper	27 th
Pinaceae (pine family)		
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	1 st
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	29 th
Taxaceae (yew family)		
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	1 st
DICOTYLEDONS		
Viburnaceae (Moschatel family)		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	30 th
<i>Virburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	27 th
Apiaceae (carrot family)		
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground Elder	30 th

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	28 th
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain	28 th
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	28 th
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	31 st
Aquifoliaceae (holly family)		
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	1 st
Araliaceae (ivy family)		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	28 th
Asteraceae (daisy family)		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	27 th
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain Everlasting	28 th
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Wormwood	27 th
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	29 th
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carline Thistle	28 th
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	31 st
<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>	Cabbage Thistle	31 st
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	31 st
<i>Crepis praemorsa</i>	Leafless Hawk's-beard	31 st
<i>Hypochaeris maculata</i>	Spotted Cat's-ear	30 th
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	27 th
<i>Pentanema salicinum</i>	Irish Fleabane	30 th
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> agg.	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	27 th
<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>	Viper's Grass	28 th
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	31 st
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	28 th
Berberidaceae (barberry family)		
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	29 th
Betulaceae (birch family)		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	27 th
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	1 st
<i>Betula nana</i>	Dwarf Birch	29 th
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	27 th
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	27 th
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	30 th
Boraginaceae (forget-me-not family)		
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	Common Bugloss	2 nd
<i>Myotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	27 th
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)		
<i>Bunias orientalis</i>	Turkish Warty-cabbage	1 st
<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	Coralroot Bittercress	30 th
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	28 th

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Woad	27 th
Campanulaceae (bellflower family)		
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Creeping Bellflower	28 th
Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family)		
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	30 th
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Valerian	27 th
Caryophyllaceae (carnation family)		
<i>Hockenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	27 th
<i>Silene (=Lychnis) flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin	30 th
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly	29 th
<i>Viscaria vulgaris</i>	Sticky Catchfly	30 th
Droseraceae (sundew family)		
<i>Drosera anglica</i>	Great Sundew	1 st
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	Oblong-leaved Sundew	30 th
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	29 th
Ericaceae (heather family)		
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog Rosemary	29 th
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	29 th
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Leatherleaf	1 st
<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	Round-leaved (Green-flowered) Wintergreen	27 th
<i>Rhododendron tomentosum</i>	Labrador Tea	29 th
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	30 th
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>	Cranberry	29 th
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry	27 th
Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)		
<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>	Marsh Spurge	28 th
Fabaceae (pea family)		
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	27 th
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk-vetch	27 th
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	28 th
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Spring Vetch	28 th
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	28 th
<i>Lotus (=Tetragonolobus) maritimus</i>	Dragon's-teeth	28 th
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover	28 th
<i>Vicia craca</i>	Tufted Vetch	28 th
Fagaceae (beech family)		
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	28 th
Geraniaceae (geranium family)		
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	28 th
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill	29 th

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
Lamiaceae (mint family)		
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	30 th
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	1 st
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	30 th
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Breckland Thyme	28 th
Lentibulariaceae (bladderwort family)		
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	Alpine Butterwort	30 th
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort	30 th
<i>Utricularia</i> sp.	Bladderwort	29 th
Linaceae (flax family)		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	28 th
Menyanthaceae (bogbean family)		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	29 th
Myricaceae (bayberry family)		
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog-myrtle	29 th
Oleaceae (olive family)		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	29 th
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	28 th
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	28 th
Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)		
<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i>	Wood Cow-wheat	28 th
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Small Cow-wheat	27 th
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	27 th
Papaveraceae (poppy family)		
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	27 th
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	28 th
Plantaginaceae (plantain family)		
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	27 th
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	27 th
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	27 th
Polygalaceae (milkwort family)		
<i>Polygala amara</i>	Dwarf Milkwort	27 th
Primulaceae (primrose family)		
<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i>	Pygmy-flower Rock-jasmine	27 th
<i>Lysimachia europaea</i>	Chickweed Wintergreen	27 th
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	Bird's-eye Primrose	28 th
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	27 th
Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)		
<i>Anemonoides (=Anemone) nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	28 th
<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	Snowdrop Anemone	28 th

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	28 th
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	27 th
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Liverleaf	27 th
<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i>	Small Pasque Flower	27 th
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Common Water Crowfoot	30 th
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	30 th
<i>Ranunculus scleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	28 th
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower	28 th
Rosaceae (rose family)		
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> agg.	Lady's Mantle	27 th
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	27 th
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	27 th
<i>Fragaria viridis</i>	Green Strawberry	27 th
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	27 th
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil	30 th
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	27 th
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	27 th
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose	27 th
<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	Cloudberry	28 th
Rubiaceae (madder family)		
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	27 th
Salicaceae (willow family)		
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	28 th
Saxifragaceae (saxifrage family)		
<i>Chrysplenium alternifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage	1 st
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage	30 th
Thymelaeaceae (daphne family)		
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Mezereon	1 st
Viburnaceae (Moschatel family)		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	30 th
<i>Virburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	27 th
Violaceae (violet family)		
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	30 th
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis family)		
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives	1 st
Araceae (arum family)		
<i>Calla palustris</i>	Bog Arum	1 st
Asparagaceae (asparagus family)		
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley	27 th
<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>	May Lily	27 th
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Common Solomon's Seal	29 th

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Angular Solomon's Seal	28 th
Cyperaceae (sedge family)		
<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Cottongrass	29 th
<i>Schoenus ferrugineus</i>	Brown Bog-rush	30 th
Iridaceae (iris family)		
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Iris	28 th
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian Iris	1 st
Liliaceae (lily family)		
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Martagon Lily	29 th
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>	Wild Tulip	30 th
Melanthiaceae (bunchflower family)		
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris	27 th
Nymphaeaceae (water lily family)		
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	28 th
Orchidaceae (orchid family)		
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	30 th
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine	28 th
<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Red Helleborine	31 st
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Lady's Slipper	28 th
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	1 st
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	28 th
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid	30 th
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>lapponica</i> (=vironii) or subsp. <i>elatior</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/	29 th
<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	Dark Red Helleborine	31 st
<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip Orchid	30 th
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid	30 th
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade	27 th
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid	31 st
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid	29 th
<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military Orchid	27 th
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid	30 th
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid	1 st
Scheuchzeriaceae		
<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Rannoch-rush	1 st

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
BRYOPHYTES		
<i>Scorpidium cossonii</i>	Intermediate Hook-Moss	30 th

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>			◆		◆		◆		
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>							◆		
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>							◆		
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>					◆		◆		
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>							◆		
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			◆						
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			◆	◆			◆	◆	
Family Gaviidae (divers)										
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</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	H					
Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>			◆	◆			◆		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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>					◆				
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>					◆				
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆		
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				◆	◆				
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>								◆	
Family Falconidae (falcons)										
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			◆	◆			◆		
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>					◆				
Family Rallidae (rails, crakes and coots)										
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>				H				H	
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			◆				◆		
Family Gruidae (cranes)										
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Charadriidae (plovers and lapwings)										
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				◆					
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				◆			◆		
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				◆			◆		
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Scolopacidae (sandpipers and allies)										
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				◆			◆		
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>							◆		
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>				◆					
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>									◆
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					◆		◆	◆	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				◆			◆		
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>							◆		
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				◆	◆		◆		
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				◆					
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				◆	◆		◆		
Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>								◆	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>							◆		
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					◆		◆	H	
Family Laridae (gulls, terns and skimmers)										
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>			◆						
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

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Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>							◆		
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		◆							
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		◆		◆			◆	◆	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>							◆		
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>			◆						
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		◆		◆			◆		
Family Columbidae (pigeons and doves)										
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			◆		◆		◆		◆
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>						H	◆		
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Cuculidae (cuckoos)										
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>				H	H	H	H	H	
Family Strigidae (owls)										
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>							◆		
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>					H				
Family Caprimulgidae (nightjars)										
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>								◆	
Family Apodidae (swifts)										
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Alcedinidae (kingfishers)										
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>									◆
Family Picidae (woodpeckers)										
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>								◆	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>						◆	◆	◆	
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>								◆	
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>								H	
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>			◆						
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			◆			H	H	◆	
Family Alaudidae (larks)										
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>					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		◆	◆	H	◆		
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>			◆				◆		
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>							◆		

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

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Family Troglodytidae (wrens)										
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>								H	
Family Prunellidae (accentors)										
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>								H	
Family Turdidae (thrushes and allies)										
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		H	◆	◆	◆	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	◆	H	
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		H	◆	H	H	H	H	H	H
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>								◆	
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>								◆	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		◆	◆	◆					
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			◆	◆		◆			
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>						◆	◆		
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		◆	◆			◆	◆		
Family Acrocephalidae (reed warblers and allies)										
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		H	◆				◆	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					◆	
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>							◆		
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>		H	H	H	◆	◆			H
Family Locustellidae (grass warblers)										
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		H	H						
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>			◆						
River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>								H	
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)										
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		H	◆	◆	H	◆	H		
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>					◆		◆		
Family Sylviidae (sylviid Warblers and allies)										
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		H	H		H	H	◆	H	
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>			◆	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	

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			◆						
Family Paridae (tits)										
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>								◆	◆
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>				◆		◆	◆	◆	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		◆	◆			◆	H	◆	
Family Remizidae (penduline tits)										
Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>							◆		
Family Sittidae (nuthatches)										
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</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>						◆			
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					
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>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>				◆	◆		◆		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆		◆
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>					◆			◆	◆
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			◆			◆	◆	◆	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>				◆	◆		H		
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>				H					
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>								H	
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>			H	◆	◆	H	◆	H	H
Family Emberizidae (buntings)										
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆	H	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	H	

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES										
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			◆					◆	
Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibunda</i>							H		
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>								◆	
Slow Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>						◆			
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>			◆						

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAMMALS										
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>			◆						
European Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>								◆	
Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>				◆				◆	
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>							◆		
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>						S			
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>				◆					
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		◆	◆	◆					
Elk	<i>Alces alces</i>			◆						
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europeus</i>			◆	◆					
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>			◆					S	

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BUTTERFLIES										
Family Hesperiiidae (Skippers)										
Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>							◆		
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>			◆						
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>			◆		◆				
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)										
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>				◆					
Family Riodinidae (Metalmarks)										
Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>						◆	◆		
Family Pieridae (Whites)										
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆				
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				◆					
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			◆						
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		◆		◆					

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

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Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>						◆	◆		
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks)										
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>					◆	◆	◆	◆	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>						◆			
Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>					◆	◆	◆		
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>				◆		◆			
Family Nymphalidae: Nymphalinae (nymphs and fritillaries)										
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				◆		◆	◆		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>							◆		
Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>					◆				
Map Butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>				◆					
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>				◆					
Family Nymphalidae: Satyrinae (browns and satyrs)										
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>						◆			
Baltic Grayling	<i>Oeneis jutta</i>					◆				
Northern Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata petropolitana</i>						◆			
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>						◆			
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>						◆			

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ODONATA: damselflies and dragonflies										
Family Calopterygidae (demoiselles)										
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>								◆	
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>								◆	
Family Coenagrionidae (pond damselflies)										
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>			◆			◆		◆	
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆		
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			◆						
Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>			◆			◆			
Hairy Hawker	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>						◆			
Family Corduliidae (emeralds)										
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>			◆		◆	◆		◆	
Family Libellulidae (chasers, darters, skimmers, perchers)										
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			◆		◆	◆	◆		
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>						◆			
Yellow-spotted Whiteface (Large White-faced Darter)	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>			◆						

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

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Ruby Whiteface (Northern White-faced Darter)	<i>Leucorrhinia rubicunda</i>			◆						

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ARANEAE: spiders										
a spider	<i>Acantholycosa lignaria</i>						◆			
Oak Spider	<i>Aculepeira ceropegia</i>								◆	
Green Huntsman Spider	<i>Micrommata virescens</i>			◆						
Raft Spider	<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i>								◆	
a crab spider	<i>Xysticus audax</i>						◆			
COLEOPTERA: beetles										
Golden-bloomed Longhorn Beetle	<i>Agapanthia villosoviridescens</i>							◆		
a click beetle	<i>Athous subfuscus</i>						◆			
Rustic Soldier Beetle	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>						◆			
Green Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>						◆			
Seven-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>						◆			
Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>							◆		
Swollen-thighed beetle	<i>Oedemera virescens</i>			◆						
Red-breasted Carrion Beetle	<i>Oiceoptoma thoracicum</i>								◆	
Spring Dor-beetle	<i>Trypocopriss vernalis</i>							◆		
DIPTERA: flies										
St Mark's Fly	<i>Bibio marci</i>					◆				
Parsley Blacklet	<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>					◆	◆			
Small Spotty-eyed Drone Fly	<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i>			◆						
Furry Dronefly	<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>					◆				
Tapered Dronefly	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>						◆			
Common Tiger Hoverfly	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>			◆						
White-barred Peat Hoverfly	<i>Sericomyia lappona</i>								◆	
GASTROPODA: snails and slugs										
Copse Snail	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>								◆	
Roman Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>						◆			
HEMIPTERA: true bugs										
a shield bug	<i>Jalla Dumosa</i>					◆				

Estonia 2026: trip report and species lists

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HIRUDINEA: leeches										
Horse Leech	<i>Haemopsis sanguisuga</i>					◆				
HYMENOPTERA: ants, bees, wasps										
Sandpit Mining-bee	<i>Andrena barbilabris</i>							◆		
a sawfly	<i>Athalia cordata</i>						◆			
Field Cuckoo Bumblebee	<i>Bombus campestris</i>								◆	
Shrill Carder-Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>							◆		
Red-tailed Mason Bee	<i>Osmia bicolor</i>							◆		
European Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>						◆	◆	◆	
LEPIDOPTERA: moths										
Tau Emperor	<i>Aglia tau</i>						◆		◆	
Clouded-bordered Brindle	<i>Apamea crenata</i>							◆		
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>		◆							
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Pearly Grass-miner	<i>Elachista apicipunctella</i>								◆	
Common Heath	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>			◆					◆	
Water Carpet	<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>								◆	
Burnet Companion	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>			◆						
Lace Border	<i>Scopula ornata</i>							◆		
Black-veined Moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>			◆						
Common Marble	<i>Syricoris lacunana</i>								◆	
Diamond-back Moth	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>						◆	◆		
Meadow Grass-moth	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>							◆		
ORTHOPTERA: crickets, grasshoppers										
Dark Bush-Cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>					◆				
Great Green Bush-Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>			◆			◆			

thank you for travelling with us

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