

Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Falsterbo
1 – 6 September 2024

Holiday participants

Tim and Cheryl Hunt
Rod Humby
John Coish
Julian Lawrence

David & Steph Bennett
Everard Daniel
Tricia Williams
James and Joanna Robertson

Leaders

Christopher Hall and Chris Durdin. Report by Chris Durdin.

Photos by Christopher Hall (CH), Cheryl Hunt (CAH), other photos by Chris Durdin, all taken on the holiday.

Cover: Caspian tern and black woodpecker (CH); beach huts by the coast.

Below: the group by Falsterbo's lighthouse (CH).

We stayed at Falsterbo Kursgård www.hollviksnas.nu/



As on every Honeyguide wildlife holiday, we contributed to a conservation project. The conservation contribution of £40 per person, supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, raised £550 for BirdLife International's stop illegal bird killing programme, which campaigns to protect migrant birds on their journeys across Europe. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 is £154,572 (September 2024).

DAILY DIARY

Sunday 1 September – Stansted to Falsterbo

It was a staggered arrival at Copenhagen. For the six from Stansted, we took a long walk to a slow queue at passport control, then onto baggage reclaim where we met Everard and Tricia, in from Gatwick and now guarding our bags. Outside baggage reclaim we quickly found Steph and David, who'd flown in much earlier from Manchester. We caught the shuttle bus to the rental car centre where Joanna and James, who'd had two days in Copenhagen, were already in Christopher's minibus in the vehicle returns area. The Budget paperwork was quickly done and we were soon loaded and heading into Sweden. The journey starts with a tunnel before crossing the magnificent Øresund Bridge, by which there were colossal numbers of cormorants, a thousand or more. Noting hooded crows and swallows along the way, we were soon turning at junction eight on the motorway, then arriving at our holiday base of Falsterbo Kursgård.

We collected keys from the restaurant team, giving time to settle into our chalets. We met for a drink, overhearing a group from Heatherlea running through a bird checklist, then settled down for a tasty three-course dinner. As we ate, you couldn't help but be distracted by a fine sunset over the sea.

Monday 2 September – south tip of Falsterbo and the heath

We gathered for an excellent breakfast at 6:30, and the early getaway at 7:30 probably helped us to get the last parking spaces by the golf course at Nabben. The weather was ideal: warm and sunny, with some high, white cloud – perfect visibility. Happily, the birds were every bit as good as the weather. They started with a mixed group of white and yellow wagtails on the golf course fairway. Our first two sparrowhawks appeared, and their flap-flap-glide flight style was something we saw all morning – we quickly lost count of how many flew through, though certainly numbering in scores. As we strolled along the coastal path, Rod pointed out a 'sun dog', like a mini-rainbow caused by light refracting through ice crystals. Our first honey buzzard and wheatear were rather distant, both beyond the lagoon with the little grebes and avocets.



Group members at Falsterbo's point.

We made our way to Falsterbo's point, where there were already many other birdwatchers sharing today's migration spectacle. On the lagoon there was a good variety of wildfowl, including pintail and a small gadwall flock, with two pochards sitting on the bank along with dozens of goldeneyes. There was a great selection of waders: spotted redshanks, greenshank, dunlins, grey plovers, bar-tailed godwits, ringed plovers, curlews on the move, ruff, a common sandpiper on a mound and a wood sandpiper on the water's edge. At 9:17 our first osprey flew over, heading for Denmark, and there were several others during the course of the morning.

Then a group of five tree sparrows flew past, a species once upon a time seen as a migrant on Britain's east coast, swiftly followed by two marsh harriers. One of the birders found a red kite in the distance over the golf club. That first sighting was followed, during the morning, by many close views of kites, including a group of five red kites and two black kites that drifted past in various directions. It may have been the second osprey that encouraged about 100 avocets to take to the air. Beyond these were two immature white-tailed eagles, sometimes flying, sometimes standing on posts.

We walked on 'around the corner', making our way to overview the sea on the south side of the point. Along the way some saw a whitethroat, our first common buzzard flew over and there was a sparrowhawk

on a post. On the beach there was a mass of seagrass, a dunlin, a wheatear and distant seals. Three more marsh harriers flew over and with them was the closest honey buzzard that we saw, and the mixed group of red and black kites came past us again. A green sandpiper was an additional wader species on the pool we passed.

Though birds took priority this morning, we still took time to note various flowers. The showiest were sea pea and sea aster, in fine flower. Others included sea rocket, on the beach, and sheepsbit, lady's bedstraw and haresfoot clover almost anywhere where the dunes had not become dominated by *Rosa rugosa*.



So many sparrowhawks today... here are just a few of them (CH).

We retraced our steps, stopping for loos and a group photo by the old lighthouse. We then drove to the golf club at Flommens for coffee or drinks and for a relaxed lunch in the sunshine.

From here we had our afternoon walk, an anti-clockwise rectangular route along the back of the golf course that runs through brackish lagoon and marshes. Here we had stroke of good luck: a black woodpecker on a rotten birch trunk, hammering away sending wood chips and sawdust flying as – presumably – it searched for grubs. The group of dead looking birches also had many birch polypores and a single hoof fungus. Also along here some of us paused to look at wych elm and galls on alders, among other things.

We reached the first corner where Christopher hoped to find the whinchats that were here a few days ago. At first, we had to make do with two juvenile red-backed shrikes, then happily various sharp eyes found the whinchats, one in one direction and two in the other. Then, behind us, brief glimpses of a rather special September sighting: a juvenile cuckoo, parents long gone to Africa, soon to head south guided only by its internal navigation. We cross the marsh, continued along the edge of the beach beside colourful beach huts then back to the minibuses.

We stopped for a short time on Falsterbo's heath. Here there were clusters of red admirals, and later a hornet, taking sugar from sap oozing from wounds on silver birches. An adult white-tailed eagle flew over: sparrowhawk and kestrel were the other raptors on this brief visit. James ventured far enough to find a damp patch with a flowering marsh gentian. The roadworks outside Falsterbo Kursgård led us into an interesting (happily successful) diversion: back in the car park yet another sparrowhawk lured eyes upwards, finding half a dozen swifts and three house martins.



Red admirals on birch sap.

Tuesday 3 September – Lake Krankesjön and Hällestad

A slightly later start today, namely 7:00 breakfast and 8:00 departure, on another warm and sunny day. We had a brief stop at the Co-op down the road for extra water and the odd top-up to the packed lunch we'd gathered at breakfast. By about nine o'clock we were at our first of a few stops in the Lake Krankesjön area, northeast of our base near Sweden's south tip. Christopher remarked, as we headed a very short distance to a high viewing platform, that at least there were no tanks here today, unlike his visit a few days ago. True now, but that was to change. From the tower there was one then three great white egrets, and a single osprey soon became two, moving around, hovering and diving for fish. Most of the ducks on the lake here were gadwalls, all at some distance, though we added tufted ducks, shovelers and a few others. There were even a few coots and a moorhen (that Christopher missed) under the tree that was full of cormorants and covered with their droppings. Everard drew our attention to a falcon in the air – a fine

hobby. There were red kites, buzzard, kestrel, sparrowhawk and white-tailed eagle, too: like so many places, a good selection of raptors. A red-backed shrike perched on vegetation by the lake's edge, and a ruddy darter landed on the platform's rail. The rustic loo was well-used by the female group members – gents made do with nature's facilities. On bushes by the track, three male migrant hawkers were 'hanging' in the upright position that this species likes, giving fine views, and a common darter was with them.



Hobby (CH); migrant hawker (CAH); cabbage thistle.

It was on our second stop that we had our first encounter with the military. We parked where information on the nature reserve advised, ready to walk down a track to another lake viewpoint; we were in no hurry to move off as about 70 cranes were moving through behind the first bank of trees. There was military signage, and a vehicle drew up to leave leaflets on the minibuses to say we shouldn't be parking, or so we understood. It made more sense to have a conversation about this and it was kindly but firmly explained that the nature reserve information did not apply and that we should move on.



Cranes (CAH).

So we moved on to our third planned port of call, another viewing platform over an extensive grazing marsh, once drained and now restored for nature conservation. Here, at Vomb, way over in the distance there were a few cranes on the marsh, and more came into to join the flock while we were there, ending up with a group of 12 cranes plus two great white egrets. Some managed to see very distant whooper swans, there was a wheatear on a post and kestrels were moving around all the time. Picnic tables made this an ideal place for an early lunch, and as we sat another raptor came through – a ringtail hen harrier, its white rump obvious as it quartered the marshes. Botanically it was mostly unremarkable, though looking from the bridge there was lots of marsh woundwort and, by the way onto the viewing platform, a cabbage thistle – a species that does not occur in the UK.

Our final Lake Krankesjön stop included a longer walk through woodland, with shade welcome on this hot afternoon, following the signs to the Fågeltorn (bird tower). By the paths yellow-flowered small balsam was abundant, on the path there were wild boar rootings and autumn fungi were beginning to show, especially many common earth balls. At the Fågeltorn it was little surprise by now to see osprey, white-tailed eagle and great white egrets, the standing egrets showing how shallow the lake is. Then our first Caspian tern came through, followed by a second, and we had a one moment when there were three Caspian terns, two flying cranes and a perched kingfisher all at the same time. Some of us had seen leaves of May lily as we'd walked, and we paused to see these, Solomon's seal and lily-of-the-valley, a glade of May lily including many in fruit.



Close encounters with Sweden's military today; May lily with fruit.

Walking back to the minibuses the sound of moving military vehicles grew louder. We reached a junction where a personable young army officer held us while three tanks moved through – and yes, it was fine to take photos and to chat about the pros and cons of Sweden joining NATO.

Joanna had researched the nearby village of Hällestad and requested a stop to see the church. Inside the pretty yet far from ancient exterior was a surprise: extensive medieval murals dating from 1460¹. There was a further bonus: opposite the church a delightful café/bakery/community shop was open, which the group was very pleased to patronise. We returned to Falsterbo Kursgård at exactly five o'clock.



Hällestad: café and community shop, murals on church ceiling.

Wednesday 4 September – south tip of Falsterbo, Flommens reserve and the heath

We made a second visit to Falsterbo's tip this morning, another warm – later hot – day, and generally windy with it today. There was less 'action' than two days ago, though still plenty to see. Again there were wagtails on the golf course, distant tree pipits calling as they flew, a steady though slower trickle of sparrowhawks. There was time to recap on the ID of greenshanks and spotted redshanks on the way, then many more wader species once we were overlooking the main lagoon. Little stint, curlew sandpiper, knot and water rail (this time seen) were additional wader species, and the others were there still including wood and common sandpipers. Rod kept up his happy knack for looking up at the right time, calling out hobby, osprey and swift. Three times groups of tree sparrows flew round, quite possibly often the same birds. The flock mixed and shuffled in the sky, so much so that counts of the biggest group varied between 15 and 18.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%A4llestad_Church and <https://www.turistinformatiionlund.se/upplevelser/omgivningen/hallestad/>

We found that both cafés in Falsterbo didn't open until 11:30, so we returned to the golf club and Flommens for coffee. We followed this by a walk around the other – northern – part of the Flommens coastal nature reserve, by Skanör. Here we quickly found two wheatears on posts between the beach and the tightly grazed marsh. A hare on the marsh was a surprise. On the lagoons, which here are liberally sprinkled among the grazed marsh, were many waders, spotted redshanks especially, though also snipe, greenshanks, dunlins, lapwings and more. These were greatly outnumbered by about 1000 golden plovers, at first in the distance towards the bridge then coming close enough to see their colour and black bellies. The route took us across the marsh, the path fringed with aromatic sea wormwood, along the back of Skanör then back on the beach, with a view towards the distinctive 'Turning Torso'² tower block in Malmo, then along past many beach huts back to the minibuses. We returned to the café in Falsterbo for lunch.

Our afternoon outing was a walk around the heathland nature reserve that extends out towards the sea. By now it was hot yet windy, which were challenging conditions for finding much of the wildlife illustrated on the reserve's sign. Among sheets of heather there was cross-leaved heath in damper patches, a patch of Breckland thyme, eyebright and tormentil. We saw another cuckoo and wheatear again. A large 'woolly bear' caterpillar prompted Julian to reach for his 'Seek' app, and he had named it as a fox moth caterpillar before I reached the spot. This is good news: a combination of Artificial Intelligence and apps means us nature guides can retire with a clear conscience ...

We crossed into the heath that we'd overviewed two days ago, following a ditch with livestock-trampled edges which had a range of new flowers, such as lesser spearwort and celery-leaved buttercup. Several group members played hunt-the-frog, as the rather small edible frogs were rather good at hiding in duckweed. Several small heath butterflies seemed able to cope with the windy conditions by flying quickly and hugging the ground. Then the keenest group members took a small detour to look for marsh gentians, finding several in slightly lower, damper hollows. There were two white-tailed eagles in the distance and our first stonechat. A cuckoo flew past the second minibus as we drove back to base.



Left: according to the reserve's information board, the thyme here is Breckland thyme, though as this is a synonym for wild thyme, that is less interesting than it sounds. Right: marsh gentian.

Thursday 5 September – Fyledalen nature reserve and Grönalund.

Today was our second day inland, again with a rendezvous at the minibuses at 08:00 and a DIY sandwich prepared at breakfast. The first stop was at Krageholmssjön, a large lake, a place to overlook rather than walk. Very quickly there was a close red kite (plus many on the journey), three hobbies, kestrels and a distant white-tailed eagle – a collection of raptors that was becoming routine. There was a raft of tufted ducks on the lake and another of 84 great crested grebes, plus a family party of grebes and a single goosander that soon merged into the grebe flock. Two ravens were our first of the holiday though not the last today. An interesting find here, by Joanna, was wood anemone in flower: spring flowers sometimes throw up an autumn bloom, but I don't recall ever seeing this species out of season.

At 10:30 we arrived at our main stop of the morning, parking near the portaloo (gentlemen to make their own arrangements) and rustic – though covered – picnic table. We looked at hedgerow (=Pyrenean) cranesbill, had wilted thistle named by Seek and saw overflying ravens and hobbies. Smaller birds included a treetop spotted flycatcher and marsh tits, though the stars were nuthatches of the pale continental subspecies, two of which called and perched where they could be seen well. The gentle walk took us into some attractive mixed woodland with a good range of tree species. Everard explained the differences between beech and hornbeam, conveniently growing side by side.

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turning_Torso



Nuthatch, paler than in the UK; golden eagle, for which we were lucky with our timing (CH).

Between us we shared three natural history 'tricks'. Rod saw what looked like lumps of clay (or even elephant dung, someone suggested) and proved they were the remnants of giant puffballs with a gentle kick producing a cloud of spores. Surprisingly some in the group hadn't seen the dogwood leaf trick where you can tear it yet it seems to stay as one by virtue of elasticated veins that don't break. Thirdly, James and Joanna found Midland hawthorn, confirmed by biting into a haw fruit to produce a seed that splits in two rather than the one solid seed in common hawthorn. On the walk back we found a shaggy parasol that, somehow, we'd missed in the outward direction, plus a brightly coloured fly agaric. Two cranes flew over.

It was time for an early lunch. Earlier, through the telescope, I had found a striped pea gall attached to the underside of an oak leaf and now I found another within easy reach.

From here we took a very short drive to a viewpoint where birdwatchers gather to scan for golden eagles. Unusually, the pair of eagles here nests in trees – though the received wisdom is this has stopped in more recent years as the female is no longer fertile. Four Dutch birders told us that the eagle had shown well five minutes before we arrived. We made do with setting telescopes on 12 fallow deer, including a fawn and one deer that was very dark. The deer were moving in and out of the scrub across the valley, showing why the scrub had a very prominent browse-line. As usual there were hobbies and red kites. It looked like we'd drawn a blank on the golden eagle, but happily as we took our time getting organised to go an eagle flew directly overhead.

Christopher had made a mental note of a café by our outbound route and happily it was open as we returned. It was more of a transport café, though in an interesting building with a roof of straw thatch held in place by split sweet chestnut. Magnum-type ice creams covered in liquorice flavoured chocolate proved a surprising hit.

The following stop was also a new one for Honeyguide, a small natural hill called Kungsbacken, King's Hill, boosted to become a fort in medieval times. Two cranes called from the meadow that the fort/viewpoint overlooked, there were hares and an eye-level red kite.

Our final stop was the small roadside lake at Grönalund, a habitat creation scheme³ in a river valley, albeit looking a little dry at the end of summer. Our first peregrine falcon of the holiday disturbed the ducks, which were mostly teals though with two elegant pintails and a few shovelers, gadwalls and mallards. Three cranes flew over. There was a group of about 16 spotted redshanks with a gaggle of greylag geese, and with them, though not always easy to see, were two ruffs and a wood sandpiper. There were the now usual birds of prey, including a distant white-tailed eagle (yes, Rod found that again), and our first great spotted woodpecker.

The return drive from Grönalund to Höllviken was through quiet countryside and villages.

³ <https://tullstorpsan.se/english>

Friday 6 September – local walk, and home

A later start today, with suitcases loaded into the minibuses at nine o'clock before a local walk, along a back road past holiday homes of various designs and countless garden spiders on their orb webs. Birds were quiet, just the odd tree pipit, swallow and sparrowhawk flying over, plus a group of house martins at one point. One property that particularly caught the eye had a vegetated roof that included lots of haresfoot clover and the seedheads of hundreds of grape hyacinths. We heard about the grape hyacinths as several in the group stopped for a chat with the lady of the house, who appreciated the interest in her roof. The main hope was to find a red squirrel, and as the photo shows, we did. The road led to a beach on the east side of the peninsula with similar vegetation to Falsterbo's point, though not much bird activity today. In two gardens we saw old WW2 bunkers, and among the heathland and Scots pines there were obvious anti-tank obstacles, part of the 'Per Albin Line' (or Skåne Line)⁴, erected against a possible German or Soviet invasion. Our rectangular walk brought us back alongside the canal that cuts across the peninsula.

The group then continued to Anna's Bageri (Bakery) for coffee and cakes, having first met John on the bridge, and in the meantime the guides retrieved the minibuses from Falsterbo Kursgård. We headed off to Copenhagen airport from here, pausing to buy fuel at the garage on the northern edge of Höllviken. With four different flights to catch, the group said farewells and dispersed at bag drop for waits of various lengths: it was a day when Ryanair = delay, meaning patience was needed.



Red squirrel (CAH).

Holiday highlights, as nominated by group members

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|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tim | Monday's raptors; best view of a black kite, plus the easy comparison with red kite. |
| Cheryl | Black woodpecker; raptors on day one; Caspian terns. |
| Rod | Joint top: the volume of raptor passage at the point on Monday morning, pretty much how I'd imagined Falsterbo to be like in the many decades I've wanted to visit. And black woodpecker on Monday; deep joy. Personal highlights: when the centre staff were kind enough to reply to me in Swedish, and liquorice ice cream! |
| John | Fallow deer; the whole holiday. |
| Julian | Quality and quantity of raptors; Christopher's bird calls (nuthatch and green woodpecker); people in the group. |
| David | The black woodpecker busily pecking away at the tree bark, and the excellent view of the golden eagle, both of which were great photo opportunities. The smiley helpful staff at the hotel. And the company of a great mix of Honeyguiders (and leaders). |
| Steph | The first day's raptor migration was amazing. The red admirals gathering on the tree trunk to drink the sap. The fungi we encountered, particularly the fly agaric. |
| Everard | Eagles, hobbies and sparrowhawks; black woodpecker. |
| Tricia | Black woodpecker; red admirals and hornet feeding on birch sap. The joy when Christopher announced that the portaloos were back at Fyledalen. |
| James | The stunning blue of marsh gentian as I walked across the (worryingly dry) wet heath. |
| Joanna | The weather, a run of fine warm days; the post-glacial landscape of Skåne; black woodpecker; the red admirals feeding on birch sap. |
| Chris | Black woodpecker; the first morning's Falsterbo migration experience; striped pea gall. |
| Christopher | Golden eagle, and its timing; black woodpecker. |

⁴ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skåne_Line

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Greylag goose | Seen daily, including over our accommodation. |
| Canada goose | On the lagoons in the Falsterbo area. |
| Barnacle goose | Coastal lagoon in the Falsterbo area. |
| Mute swan | Falsterbo and Lake Krankesjön. |
| Whooper swan | Two distant birds on the marshes at Vomb on the Lake Krankesjön day. |
| Shelduck | Several on the lagoons in the Falsterbo area, including juveniles. |
| Gadwall | Daily, on both lakes and coastal lagoons. |
| Mallard | Seen daily. |
| Wigeon | Lake Krankesjön and on a coastal lagoon. |
| Shoveler | Eclipse plumage birds on three days. |
| Pintail | Seen on four days, coastal and inland. |
| Teal | Seen daily, in eclipse plumage. |
| Tufted duck | Big flock at Krageholmssjön, seen three days. |
| Goldeneye | Numerous at Falsterbo. |
| Pochard | A few on the main Falsterbo lagoon, also inland. |
| Goosander | Three flew past on 2/9, one with grebes on 5/9. |
| Eider | A few at sea. |
| Pheasant | Seen while we were driving. |
| Little grebe | Twice at the same place on a lagoon at Falsterbo. |
| Great crested grebe | On the two big lakes. |
| Grey heron | Seen daily. |
| Great white egret | Seen daily. |
| White stork | Seen from the minibuses by one group member on 5/9. |
| Cormorant | Seen daily, at Falsterbo and the lakes; 1000+ by the bridge. |
| Osprey | Seen on all 4 days in the field. |
| Sparrowhawk | Seen daily; a constant trickle of migrants every day at Falsterbo. |
| Marsh harrier | Recorded on 3 days. |
| Hen harrier | Ringtail at Falsterbo, 3/9. |
| White-tailed eagle | Seen on 4 days, both of the lakes and in the Falsterbo area. |
| Golden eagle | A bird flew over at Fyledalen. |
| Buzzard | Seen every day, most common away from Falsterbo. |
| Honey buzzard | Three during our first morning at Falsterbo. |
| Red kite | Common both days away from Falsterbo, and at least 10 at Falsterbo on 2/9. |
| Black kite | Two flying with red kites at Falsterbo on 2/9. |
| Water rail | Heard and seen in the distance by lagoon at Falsterbo's tip. |
| Moorhen | One briefly showed at Lake Krankesjön. |
| Coot | On most fresh water bodies. |
| Crane | At least 70 on 3/9, three group of 2-3 on 5/9. |
| Lapwing | Seen on 2 days. |
| Ringed plover | Seen on 2 days on lagoons at Falsterbo. |
| Grey plover | Seen on 2 days on lagoons at Falsterbo. |
| Golden plover | c.1000 over the coastal marshes north of Falsterbo, 4/9. |
| Snipe | Fairly common around the lagoons. |
| Curlew | 1-2 at Falsterbo. |
| Bar-tailed godwit | On both days at Falsterbo. |
| Oystercatcher | On the beach and lagoon at Falsterbo. |
| Avocet | A flock at Falsterbo, each visit. |
| Redshank | Recorded on 2 days, far fewer than spotted redshanks. |
| Spotted redshank | Seen on 3 days, Falsterbo, also at Grönalund. |
| Greenshank | Seen on 3 days, Falsterbo and inland. |
| Wood sandpiper | Singles both days at Falsterbo, also at Grönalund. |
| Green sandpiper | Singles on 2/9 and 4/9. |
| Little stint | Single at Falsterbo, 4/9. |
| Dunlin | Lagoons at Falsterbo. |
| Curlew sandpiper | Single at Falsterbo, 4/9. |
| Knot | A single at Falsterbo, 4/9. |
| Ruff | Small numbers at Grönalund and Falsterbo. |
| Black-headed gull | Seen daily. |
| Common gull | Seen on 4 days. |
| Herring gull | A few in coastal areas. |
| Lesser black-backed gull | Single over the canal, 6/9. |
| Greater black-backed gull | A few in coastal areas. |
| Common tern | 2 over Falsterbo's lagoon, 2/9. |
| Sandwich tern | Coastal areas. |
| Caspian tern | 3 at Lake Krankesjön, 3/9. |
| Stock dove | Surprisingly almost absent this year: 1 flying over, 4/9. |
| Woodpigeon | Common. |
| Collared dove | Seen on 2 days. |
| Cuckoo | 1, 2/9 and 2, 4/9. |
| Tawny owl | Heard on 3/9 at Falsterbo Kursgård. |
| Swift | 6, 2/9; 1, 3/9; 2, 4/9. |

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|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kingfisher | Lake Krankesjön, 3/9. |
| Great spotted woodpecker | 1, 5/9. |
| Black woodpecker | Amazing views 2/9, heard on 5/9. |
| Kestrel | Seen daily, often in good numbers. |
| Hobby | Several seen well on 3 days. |
| Peregrine | 1 at Falsterbo, 5/9. |
| Jay | Heard at Fyledalen, 5/9. |
| Maggie | Seen daily. |
| Jackdaw | Seen daily, especially around our accommodation and away from Falsterbo. |
| Rook | In farmland and while travelling. |
| Hooded crow | Seen daily. |
| Carrion crow | 2 on the shore at Falsterbo, 2/9. |
| Raven | Two seen twice on 5/9. |
| Marsh tit | 2 at Fyledalen, 5/9 |
| Blue tit | Seen on 4 days. |
| Great tit | Seen on 5/9 only. |
| Long-tailed tit | Heard only at Fyledalen, 5/9. |
| Barn swallow | Numerous as a migrant. |
| Sand martin | A handful with swallows on 2/9 and 4/9. |
| House martin | Seen on two days. |
| Chiffchaff | Seen or heard daily. |
| Whitethroat | Singles on 2/9 & 3/9. |
| Goldcrest | Fyledalen, 5/9. |
| Spotted flycatcher | Fyledalen, 5/9. |
| Nuthatch | Good view at Fyledalen, 5/9. |
| Starling | Flocks or groups on 3 days. |
| Red-backed shrike | Falsterbo, 2/9 and at Lake Krankesjön, 3/9. |
| Blackbird | Surprisingly scarce – noted on two days. |
| Robin | In a mist-bet at Falsterbo, 2/9; Fyledalen, 5/9. |
| Whinchat | 3 on the coastal marshes, 2/9. |
| Stonechat | 1 on the heath, 4/9. |
| Northern wheatear | Several migrants in coastal areas and the heath. |
| Tree sparrow | A small flock at Falsterbo on 2 days, 2/9 & 4/9. |
| Yellow wagtail | A numerous migrant, both flying through and in flocks on the golf course. |
| White wagtail | Regular groups, sometimes mixed with yellow wagtails, though less numerous. |
| Tree pipit | Migrants every day by the coast, usually in flight. |
| Meadow pipit | Recorded on 1 day, 4/9. |
| Chaffinch | Recorded on 1 day only, 5/9. |
| Linnet | Heard in flight on 2 days, and a flock on the marshes. |

110 species

| MAMMALS | | | | AMPHIBIANS | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Wild boar (rootings) | Grey seal | Rabbit | Brown hare | Common frog | Edible frog |
| Red squirrel | Rabbit | Fallow deer | Roe deer | Common toad | |
| BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS | | | | DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES | |
| Large white | Brimstone | MOTHS | | Migrant hawk | |
| Small white | Comma | Blood-vein | | Common darter | |
| Green-veined white | Red admiral | Common carpet | | Ruddy darter | |
| Common blue | Peacock | Fox moth caterpillar | | Common blue damselfly | |
| Small copper ⁵ | Small heath | Sycamore moth caterpillar | | Banded demoiselle | |
| OTHER INVERTEBRATES | | | | | |
| Hornet | Dor beetle <i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i> | | | Red-tailed bumblebee | |
| Slug <i>Arion ater</i> | Roman snail | | | Large green bush-cricket | |
| FUNGI | | | | | |
| Fly agaric | Common earth ball | | | Hoof fungus | |
| Sycamore tar spot | Shaggy parasol | Jelly ear | Birch polypore | | |



Fly agaric; common earth balls; shaggy parasol.

⁵ Including the form *caeruleopunctata* with blue dots on the upperwing, found on all three Honeyguide Falsterbo holidays.

GALLS

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Oak: Striped pea gall, gall wasp <i>Cynips longiventris</i> | Alder: gall mite <i>Acalitus brevitarsus</i> |
| Common spangle gall, gall wasp <i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i> | Alder: fungus <i>Taphrina alni</i> |
| Rose: robin's pincushion, gall wasp <i>Diplolepis rosae</i> | Creeping thistle: fly <i>Urophora cardui</i> |



Two galls on alder, fungus *Taphrina alni* and gall mite *Acalitus brevitarsus*. Striped pea gall on oak, caused by a gall wasp *Cynips longiventris*.

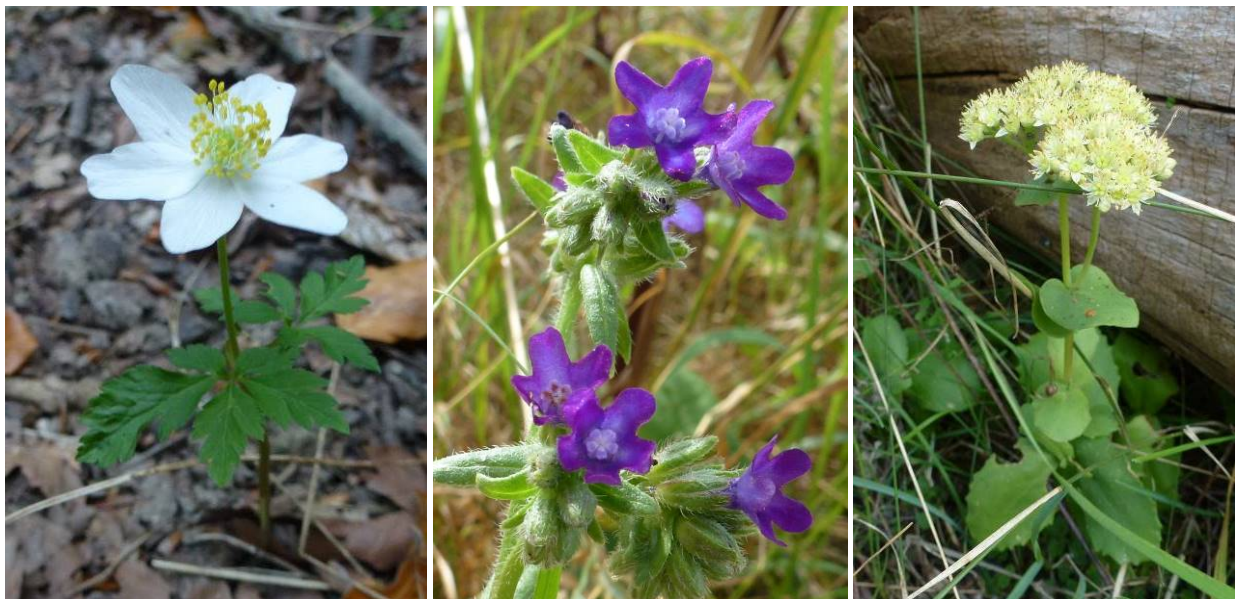
PLANTS

This list notes mostly plants in flower. Some very common species, plants not in flower (NiF) and trees & shrubs are not generally noted. Names follow *The Wild Flowers of Britain and Northern Europe* by Fitter, Fitter and Blamey.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Balsaminaceae, balsams | |
| Small balsam | <i>Impatiens parviflora</i> |
| Boraginaceae, borage family | |
| Purple gromwell | <i>Lithospermum purpureo-caeruleum</i> |
| Water forget-me-not | <i>Myosotis</i> sp |
| Viper's bugloss | <i>Echium vulgare</i> |
| Campanulaceae, bellflowers | |
| Sheepsbit (scabious) | <i>Jasione montana</i> |
| Harebell | <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> |
| Caryophyllaceae, pink family | |
| Sea sandwort | <i>Honckenya peploides</i> |
| Common mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> |
| Bladder campion | <i>Silene vulgaris</i> |
| White campion | <i>Silene alba</i> |
| Lesser sea spurrey | <i>Spergularia marina</i> |
| Maiden pink | <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> |
| Soapwort | <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> |
| Chenopodiaceae, goosefoot family | More could be added with more study |
| Spear-leaved orache | <i>Atriplex hastata</i> |
| Fat hen | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Prickly saltwort | <i>Salsola kali</i> |
| Compositae, composites | |
| Canadian goldenrod | <i>Solidago canadensis</i> |
| Sea aster | <i>Aster tripolium</i> |
| Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> |
| Sneezewort | <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> |
| Buttonweed | <i>Cotula</i> |
| Shaggy or gallant soldier | <i>Galinsoga</i> sp |
| Mugwort | <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> |
| Field wormwood | <i>Artemisia campestris</i> |
| Sea wormwood | <i>Artemisia maritima</i> |
| Nodding bur marigold | <i>Bidens cernua</i> |
| Tansy | <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> |
| Wetted thistle | <i>Carduus acanthoides</i> |
| Cabbage thistle | <i>Cirsium oleraceum</i> |
| Carlina thistle | <i>Carlina vulgaris</i> (dead flowers) |
| Creeping thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> |
| Spear thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> |
| Greater knapweed | <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> |
| Perennial sowthistle | <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> |
| Marsh sowthistle | <i>Sonchus palustris</i> |
| Nipplewort | <i>Lapsana communis</i> |
| Chicory | <i>Cicorium intybus</i> |
| Mouse-ear hawkweed | <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> |
| Common catsear | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> |
| Convolvulaceae | |
| Hedge bindweed | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> |
| Field bindweed | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Crassulaceae, stonecrops | |
| Orpine | <i>Sedum telephium</i> |
| Cruciferae, crucifers | |
| Hoary alison | <i>Berteroa incana</i> |
| Sea rocket | <i>Cakile maritima</i> |
| Dittander | <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> |
| Ericaceae, heather family | |
| Heather | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> |
| Cross-leaved heath | <i>Erica tetralix</i> |
| Bilberry | <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> |
| Dipsacaceae, teasels/scabious | |
| Devilsbit scabious | <i>Succisa pratensis</i> |
| Empetraceae, crowberry | |
| Crowberry | <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> |
| Gentianaceae, gentian family | |
| Common centaury | <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> |
| Marsh gentian | <i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i> |
| Geraniaceae, geranium family | |
| Common storksbill | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> |
| Hedgerow (= Pyrenean) cranesbill | <i>Geranium pyrenaeicum</i> |
| Herb Robert | <i>Geranium robertianum</i> |
| Guttiferae, St John's worts | |
| Perforate St John's wort | <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> |
| Juncaginaceae, Arrow-grasses | |
| Marsh arrow-grass | <i>Triglochin palustris</i> |
| Labiatae (=Lamiaceae) | |
| Self-heal | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> |
| White-dead-nettle | <i>Lamium album</i> |
| Common hemp-nettle | <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> |
| Marsh woundwort | <i>Stachys palustris</i> |
| Common calamint | <i>Calamintha sylvatica</i> |
| Thyme | <i>Thymus</i> sp |
| Leguminosae, pea family | |
| Tufted vetch | <i>Vicia cracca</i> |
| Bush vetch | <i>Vicia sepium</i> NiF |
| Sea pea | <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> |
| Lucerne | <i>Medicago sativa</i> |
| Birdsfoot trefoil | <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> |
| Haresfoot clover | <i>Trifolium arvense</i> |
| White melilot | <i>Melilotus alba</i> |
| Lythraceae, loosestrifes | |
| Purple loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> |
| Liliaceae, lilies | |
| Lily-of-the-valley | <i>Convallaria majalis</i> (leaves) |
| May lily | <i>Maianthemum biflorum</i> (leaves / fruit) |
| Solomon's seal | <i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> (leaves) |
| Myricaceae, bog-myrtle family | |
| Bog myrtle | <i>Myrica gale</i> NiF |
| Papaveraceae, poppy family | |
| Common poppy | <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> |
| Plantaginaceae, plantains | |
| Buckshorn plantain | <i>Plantago coronopus</i> |
| Sea plantain | <i>Plantago maritima</i> |
| Plumbaginaceae, sea-lavender family | |
| Thrift | <i>Armeria maritima</i> |
| Onograceae | |
| Evening primrose | <i>Oenothera</i> sp |
| Rosebay willowherb | <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> |
| Great willowherb | <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> |
| Broad-leaved willowherb | <i>Epilobium montanum</i> |
| Polygonaceae, dock family | |
| Black bindweed | <i>Bilderdykia convolvulus</i> |
| Amphibious bistort | <i>Polygonum amphibium</i> , terrestrial and amphibious forms |
| Redshank | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> |
| Knotgrass | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> |
| Great water dock | <i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> |
| Ranunculaceae, buttercup family | |
| Wood anemone | <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> |
| Lesser spearwort | <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> |
| Creeping buttercup | <i>Ranunculus repens</i> |
| Celery-leaved buttercup | <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> |
| Rosaceae, rose family | |
| Agrimony | <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> |
| Meadowsweet | <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> |
| Tormentil | <i>Potentilla erecta</i> |
| Silverweed | <i>Potentilla anserina</i> |
| Burnet rose | <i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i> NiF |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Beach rose | <i>Rosa rugosa</i> |
| Raspberry | <i>Rubus idaeus</i> (fruit) |
| Rubiaceaea, bedstraw family | |
| Woodruff | <i>Galium odoratum</i> NiF |
| Hedge bedstraw | <i>Galium mollugo</i> |
| Lady's bedstraw | <i>Galium verum</i> |
| Solonaceae, nightshades | |
| Bittersweet | <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> |
| Scrophulariaceae, figwort family | |
| Hoary mullein | <i>Verbascum pulverentum</i> |
| Common toadflax | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> |
| Red bartsia | <i>Odontites verna</i> |
| Eyebright | <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg |
| Umbelliferae, carrot family | |
| Angelica | <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> |
| Wild carrot | <i>Daucus carota</i> |
| Wild parsnip | <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> |
| Valerianaceaea, valerians | |
| Common valerian | <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> |
| FERNS | |
| Common polypody | <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> |
| Male fern | <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> |
| GRASSES etc | |
| Lesser reedmace | <i>Typha angustifolia</i> |
| Great reedmace | <i>Typha latifolia</i> |
| Common reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> |
| Marram grass | <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> |
| Grey hair-grass | <i>Corynephorus canescens</i> |
| Sand sedge | <i>Carex arenaria</i> |
| Sea club-rush | <i>Scirpus (Bolboschoenus) maritimus</i> |
| Sea rush | <i>Juncus maritimus</i> |



Wood anemone, a surprise in September; purple gromwell; orpine.



Moths: blood-vein, common carpet and caterpillar of sycamore moth.



Chris at Honey Guide,

Thank you for your generous donation to Stand Against Illegal Killing Appeal. Your support will make a significant difference in the fight to protect species from the devastating impact of illegal killing.

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Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "ADR".

Alice Didsbury-Riley
Supporter Care Assistant
fundraising@birdlife.org



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