



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Falsterbo
1 – 6 September 2026

Holiday participants

Jill Jordan
Marie Watt
Gwyn McCreanor

Julian Lawrence and Nicky Sutton
Ann Greenizan
Val Pearce

Leader

Chris Durdin. Report by Chris Durdin.



Photos in the report indicated by initials, other photos by Chris Durdin, all taken on the holiday.

Cover: Falsterbo raptor collage, photos by Gwyn McCreanor.

Top: Honey buzzard, osprey and marsh harrier over the sea. Below: beach huts by the coast.
Above, on this page: the group by Falsterbo's lighthouse. Below: birdwatchers at Falsterbo.

We stayed at Höllviksnäs (formerly called 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 an additional donation and by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, raised £600. This went to BirdLife Sweden (BirdLife Sverige, the national Swedish bird association), who we met at the Falsterbo Bird Show. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 is £170,207 (September 2026).

DAILY DIARY

Tuesday 1 September – Stansted to Falsterbo

It was a wonderfully comfortable departure time from Stansted, with all seven of us meeting up in Pret a Manger before heading towards our gate for our 10:45 departure. The flight was early arriving in Copenhagen, the saved time soon lost in the long queue at passport control and a slow EU Entry/Exit System (EES), not helped by bypassing electronic systems and having only four (later five) passport desks open, alongside ten that were unmanned/shut. Then onto baggage reclaim, where Gwyn (handily with an EU passport) had rounded up most of the suitcases, and by then we'd done most of the very long walk through the airport. Next step was a shuttle bus to the rental car centre, then paperwork with Europcar followed by loading the minibus and heading into Sweden. The journey started with a tunnel before crossing the magnificent Øresund Bridge, by which there were many hundreds of cormorants. Noting a red kite along the way, we were soon turning at junction eight on the motorway, then arriving at our holiday base of Höllviksnäs.

We collected keys from reception and had three-quarters of an hour to settle into our chalets, during which time it rained. Happily, the rain was short-lived, and we had a dry walk along a local circuit, essentially well-spaced houses set between Scots pine trees and generally with heathy gardens. There were many garden spiders on webs, looking rather autumnal. We soon found a red squirrel, there were rabbits in gardens, and we saw roe deer cross the quiet road. Swifts flew over, as did a sparrowhawk, and we concluded that warblers in the trees were a mix of willow warblers and chiffchaffs. A spotted flycatcher perched in characteristic style on a pine branch.



Garden spider (AG)

We met for a drink and checklists, then settled down for a tasty three-course dinner, served by the personable Sixten and Diana. Val enthused about the beetroot tartare. There was a fine sunset over the sea, and we realised it would have helped to have had binoculars for the passing birds (what were the two raptors?). As that sunset turned to dusk, bat detectors revealed that the local bats are soprano pipistrelles.

Wednesday 2 September – south tip of Falsterbo and the heath

We were there as breakfast started at 07:00, as were many of the Swedish army personnel also staying at Höllviksnäs, and very good it was too. This meant we could get away at 7:45, onto a busy main road that reminded us that it wasn't early for the locals. We were able to park by the golf course at Nabben, at 08:05, and immediately there were honey buzzards in the sky, a loose group of 16, then another four, drifting west towards Falsterbo's point. Soon after a sparrowhawk moved through, the first of many this morning, in ones, two and threes. At the end of the morning, we tried sharing estimates of how many sparrowhawks we'd seen which brought quite a wide range of estimates, though dozens for sure. Yellow wagtails outnumbered white wagtails on the golf fairways to our left and to our right. There was also a sparrowhawk on the grass, and every now and then all the wagtails flew around when disturbed by this or another moving sparrowhawk. There were also many swallows, several swifts and both house and sand martins seen in mixed groups of aerial feeders during the morning.



Sparrowhawk and wagtails, yellow and white, on the golf course fairway (GMcC).

By the coast path we noted five common terns flying past and later there were individual Sandwich terns. Nicky pointed out four migrating grey herons coming from the east. There were tufted ducks, little grebe, a coot and several shovellers on the lagoon, the dabbling ducks in indistinct eclipse plumage. We puzzled over a welshed (=plumeless) thistle and an app confirmed that a 'woolly bear' caterpillar was a fox moth.

At Falsterbo's point, the group of birdwatchers using the shelter was a reminder, if needed, that today had started chilly with a breeze, and extras layers of clothing proved welcome. At 09:20 an osprey caused a flock of avocets to take to the air, from a lagoon that generally lacked waders today, though there were plenty of cormorants and eclipse-plumaged ducks, plus some eiders on the sea. 09:35 brought another good movement of honey buzzards, 29 this time. Several times flocks of wigeons and pintails flew past, sometimes mixed groups: one pintail flock had 50 of these elegant ducks.



Wigeons flying past (GMcC).

We continued around the corner, past a largely birdless lagoon and down to the coast on the south side of the peninsula. Here there was a single bar-tailed godwit and some sanderlings flew past. A hooded crow on the shore was carrying a rose hip of the abundant, alien beach rose *Rosa rugosa*, and Jules pointed out a concrete block on which seeds were spilling from a broken hip, so maybe hooded crows are contributing to the rose's spread around the Baltic. This was by where sea pea in flower was commonest, a native species (which is scarce in the UK) likely to be outcompeted by the *Rosa rugosa*. Other flowers noted this morning included sea aster, in fine flower, sea rocket on the beach, sheepsbit, harebells and lady's bedstraw.

Retracing our steps, a Danish birdwatching group kindly pointed out a Temminck's stint on the apparently birdless lagoon, a small grey wader on a grey patch of mud. At 11:05 I logged our biggest group of honey buzzards, 48, another osprey and 13 swifts between us and the lighthouse. The swifts were still in the same area, with hirundines, as we returned.



Beach rose hip, we think after being eaten by a hooded crow; fox moth caterpillar, or 'woolly bear'; Carthusian pink by the golf club.

We took group photos by the old lighthouse, then drove to the golf club at Flommens for coffee and for a relaxed outside lunch, with well-timed sunshine. Carthusian pink was flowering in some grass nearby; this pretty flower is an introduced species in Sweden.

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. This was less peaceful than expected as there was a team with trimmer and mowers maintaining the mosaic of open grass among patches of scrub with trees, the trees including a healthy component of dead wood. Those at the front of the group found a redstart and we all saw a confiding small copper butterfly. We turned to cross the marsh, pausing to look at lapwings and snipe. Then the heavens opened, so we quickly moved to take shelter by beach huts. The squall passed

and we dried out as we walked back, with stops to look at grey-hair grass and birch bolete (*Leccinum scabrum*). Oystercatchers flew over the driving range, by which someone pointed out a clever machine that was designed to collect golf balls.

We stopped on the way back to base on Falsterbo's heath. Here there were clusters of red admirals, wasps and hornets taking sugar from sap oozing from wounds on silver birches. Later a magpie came by, and though it failed to catch a red admiral it did seem to catch and eat wasps. In the afternoon sun there were many blue emperor dragonflies moving around; they are partial migrants in northern Europe¹. More honey buzzards were on the move, plus the inevitable sparrowhawks, then two adult white-tailed eagles flew through and briefly landed in the distance. At checklists, Gwyn said she'd seen an immature white-tailed eagle, so there must have been three individuals here today. Lots of yellow wagtails fed around the cattle grazing the heath, there were at least three wheatears and, just as we were about to leave, a cuckoo flew past us.

Another lovely meal featured Arctic char (or vegan option) and some entertaining displays of words and responses from the army group's last night, which even via Google translate made little sense to us.



Red admirals, Falsterbo's heath.

Thursday 3 September – Lake Krankesjön and Hällestad

A slightly later start today, namely 7:00 breakfast and 8:00 departure, on what became a distinctly wet day. We had a brief stop at the Co-op down the road for top-ups to the packed lunch we'd gathered at breakfast or other supplies. We headed north then east to the Lake Krankesjön area, seeing hare and pheasant from the minibus, passing through the large village of Hällestad to which we returned later. Satnav to Lake Krankesjön took us to the longest walk here, which was ideal before the rain arrived, through woodland following signs to the Fågel torn (bird tower). A male hen harrier flew past, just as we got out of the minibus. We quickly found a red squirrel and saw nuthatches well, here much paler than in the UK. Various other birds were seen or heard by one or more in the group, including treecreeper, great spotted woodpecker, marsh tit and siskin.

By the paths, much damaged by wild boar rootings, yellow-flowered small balsam was abundant, and so too were the leaves of May lily, including many in fruit. Other distinctive leaves included Solomon's seal and wood sorrel. The damp weather brought out a fine Roman snail and had encouraged a lot of fungi to emerge. Two we identified with Seek's help were a mass of *Armillaria borealis*, the northern or Nordic honey fungus, and yellow stagshorn *Calocera viscosa*, more orange than yellow. More familiar were many common earth balls and a lump of yellow brain. In the fungus department (this was as we walked back), Ann paused to study what she thought was a puffball, which I queried as it had a stipe (stalk); we were both right in a way as it was pestle (or long-stemmed) puffball.



Mellow yellow: small yellow balsam, yellow brain fungus and yellow stagshorn fungus (all AG).

Despite the gloomy conditions, there were a couple of blue emperor dragonflies on the wing, presumably heading south. It was now raining, and the Fågel torn overlooking the large, shallow lake had – for today –

¹ The blue emperor (emperor dragonfly in the UK) colonised Sweden in the year 2000, spreading rapidly since then.

the design fault of being a platform rather than a covered hide. There were two ospreys, eight great egrets on some bushes, plus several more egrets scattered around the lake. The most numerous birds were greylag geese, behind which was a nice group of pintails, plus our first great crested grebes and many swifts and swallows. As we left the hide, we watched four spotted flycatchers on a fence in the rain, and Gwyn and Jules saw a pied flycatcher with them.

Rain meant that visiting nearby Hällestad was the best option. We started with hot drinks and various purchases in the delightful café/bakery/community shop. We then visited the church, with interesting medieval murals dating from 1460². We then drove to near a hamlet called Vomb, where we stopped in some woodland to eat picnics inside the minibus. Meanwhile, I phoned my usual co-leader Christopher Hall for some navigation advice. This helped us – after a pause to watch fallow deer in the wood – to find platforms overlooking grazing marsh on the other side of Vomb, where there was little to see apart from a distant flock of skylarks. From here we moved onto another nearby Fågeltorn (bird tower) just north of Silvakra. Our previous drive had included a diversion, possibly because of military activity, and here there were two tanks and another military vehicle close to the road, with one tank at an angle suggesting it needed ‘rescuing’, be that for real or as an exercise. This bird tower is helpfully close to its car park, given that it was still raining. There were large numbers of gadwalls on the lake, another two ospreys and perhaps 100 swifts, and we met again the friendly Danish birdwatching group who’d been at Falsterbo yesterday.

It was time to give in to the weather. It rained throughout the return journey to Höllviksnäs, back ‘home’ at 4:15, noting several red kites and a lapwing flock as we drove.



Hällestad: café and community shop (photo from 2024, in sunshine), a mural on the church ceiling.

Friday 4 September – Fyledalen nature reserve and Grönalund.

Another wet day, so we brought forward our second inland day, again with a picnic box prepared at breakfast. The first stop was to overlook Krageholmssjön, a large lake. An immature white-tailed eagle was perching on a dead branch, and when eventually it flew it was in the air with three ospreys and an adult white-tailed eagle. Wildfowl included about 200 great crested grebes, and a small group of ruffs flew past. On the woodland edge were the distinctive leaves of woodruff, and some group members found siskins, robins and ravens.

A short distance beyond the big lake was a large pond, at Krageholm, with an astonishing 13 great egrets plus wigeons, gadwalls, teals and four ravens and one of many red kites seen today. Shortly after this, we stopped by an attractive windmill where a hobby dashed past; we saw more ravens, linnets and a roadside thornapple.

Our route took us past the golden eagle watchpoint (we didn't stop) and onto the official car parking area for Fyledalen nature reserve, with a portaloos nearby. It was raining still, though a woodland walk provided good cover. After an area of beeches and hornbeams we moved into pines, and it was here that we heard a black woodpecker, making both of its distinctive calls. There were glimpses of it on the move, and it was Gwyn who then found it on the ground. The female black woodpecker – red hind-crown rather than the all-red crown of a male – was on an old, fallen pine trunk, and you could see the soft wood being scattered as it hammered away seeking grubs. We watched it here for a while, then it moved to the other side of the main path where it was doing much the same on another fallen trunk, albeit less easy to see so well. We continued for a little while, through an area with lots of red-berried elder, then retraced our steps. There were at least nine kestrels on a wire and poles over a meadow, plus a marsh harrier and a red kite.

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%A4llestad_Church and <https://www.turistinformationlund.se/upplevelser/omgivningen/hallestad/>



Black woodpecker (GMcC); thornapple fruit.

A rustic covered area for a BBQ or picnics was perfect for lunch as it continued to rain nonstop. Here we were joined by orienteering young teenagers, coping well with a couple of outdoor days in difficult conditions. The trees we overlooked proved productive for birds, including a hawfinch that landed briefly, spotted flycatchers and three pied flycatchers (two females, one male briefly spotted by Jules). Blue tit, great tit, female redstart (for some who looked from a different place) were then somewhat eclipsed by long-tailed tits of the lovely white northern form.

It was too wet to hang around the eagle watchpoint in the hope of a golden eagle flypast. Instead, we began our return journey, stopping for hot drinks, gâteau and fruit at Fars Hatt café, which Jules and I visited two years ago, in an interesting building with a roof of straw thatch held in place by split sweet chestnut.

Our final stop, still in rain, was the roadside lake at Grönlund, a habitat creation scheme³ in a river valley. In the rain we could see great egrets, a selection of eclipse ducks and a few waders, notably snipe, lapwings, greenshank, ruff and little ringed plover. The return drive from Grönlund to Höllviken was through quiet countryside and villages.

Saturday 5 September – south tip of Falsterbo, Flommens reserve, the heath and Bird Show

We made our second visit to Falsterbo's tip this morning, and what a relief it was to have a dry day. The Falsterbo Bird Show was running this weekend, meaning even more birdwatchers than usual were in the area. I dropped the group at the usual place and went to find a parking space in a nearby lane. Four ospreys were flying over as the group set off, and it was another busy morning for honey buzzards on the move, a steady trickle including some over the sea and a flock of 28 that Nicky counted later. I caught up with Jill and Ann and the three of us saw a mink on the main path to the point.

There was little additional to see where birdwatchers gathered, so we went around the corner to the foreshore on the south side. The tide was out and today there were many seals on the intertidal area: best guess, at great distance, was mostly harbour (common) seals and a few grey seals. The tide was out but coming in, which accounted for waders on the shore or on the move. A small group of bar-tailed godwits included one with summer red in its plumage. Two or three ruffs flew with the godwits, and steady scanning revealed knots, dunlins, ringed plovers and three common sandpipers. Sanderlings were also on the move then what, for a moment, seemed to be two more sanderlings settling on the sea rather than the shoreline. The penny dropped that they were, in fact, red-necked phalaropes. A group of Swedish birders confirmed that we were at the end of the season for migrating red-necked phalaropes and if a grey phalarope turned up it was more likely to be in October. Ann showed us stranded moon jellyfish on the beach, and she photographed a small white on a sea pea. As we returned, yellow wagtail flocks settled very briefly on the golf course, though they were mostly on the move this blustery day. There were



Sea pea with small white (AG)

³ <https://tullstorpsan.se/english>

sparrowhawks moving all morning and this time we remembered to count them, a job delegated to Jules & Nicky. The count was 71 sparrowhawks by the time we went for coffee at Flommens Golf Club, with today's only rain falling while we were on the very short drive to go there.

We drove through Skanör and turned left for our next stop, the northern part of the Flommens coastal nature reserve. Here we did a square circuit: along the beach, across the marsh, along the path by the back of houses then back along the road to the car park, all taking exactly our free hour of parking. There were eight ruffs on one of the shallow coastal lagoons, a wood sandpiper, greenshank, several snipe and lapwings, a group of avocets and part of the local feral population of barnacle geese. All of this was with a view towards the distinctive 'Turning Torso'⁴ tower block in Malmö. There was lots of aromatic sea wormwood by the path across the marsh, though it was too blustery to see many passerines: just a flock of starlings and another of linnets. Lunch was back in Falsterbo at Alm's Diner, ideal for chips and various other lunch options. A hobby dashed past.



Barnacle geese (digiscoped), and if you look hard, there's a pintail in the water and a ruff on the shore.
Long-distance photo of Malmö's Turning Torso beyond the marshes and sea (AG).

We spent the afternoon on and around Falsterbo's heath, which was busy with birdwatchers on account of the Falsterbo Bird Show taking place here. We walked from the manned car park onto the heath, past a dead birch tree with superb hoof fungi, then onto the heather-grass heath. An osprey flew over. Eyebright and maiden pink were new flowers; there were lots of small heath butterflies plus a small copper. Numerous ducks, geese, swans and cormorants on the adjacent Baltic inlet were all rather distant.

We crossed over a fence onto the open, grazed heath, where there was a pair of mating common blues, then two harriers flew through. Gwyn photographed one, and a later check of the photos shows it was a juvenile pallid harrier. Somewhere around here the sparrowhawk count stopped at 94, so as they kept appearing, the actual total must have been more than 100.

This brought us to lines of birdwatchers and a busy Falsterbo Bird Show. We agreed a 30-minute visit and a rendezvous, then various stalls were visited, conversations enjoyed or souvenirs acquired. For Jill and me, we were especially pleased to meet BirdLife Sweden and to find a conservation project for the holiday to support.

With many Falsterbo Bird Show people staying at Höllviksnäs, we were seated for our final dinner (excellent as always) in the games room. This encouraged an informal games evening after dinner, including table football and pool.



Juvenile pallid harrier (G McC).

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turning_Torso

Sunday 6 September – local walk, and home

We had breakfast at the usual time, packed and left suitcases in a store room at Höllviksnäs. We walked alongside the sea channel that effectively makes the Falsterbo peninsula into an island, even more so when the bridge was raised to let a Belgian sailing vessel called *Engelina*⁵ go through the channel. On our left was open woodland of Scots pine and birch, studded with anti-tank obstacles, part of the 'Per Albin Line' (or Skåne Line)⁶, erected against a possible German or Soviet invasion. The grass between the path and the water had been cut, though still had lucerne in purple and yellow, lots of flowering chicory and a patch of orpine. But our main interest was in the sky where, first thing especially, there was a steady trickle of passerine migrants. Mostly these were simply the shapes of pipits or wagtails, though occasional there was the sound of a yellow wagtail or tree pipit. As well many swallows, there were also a couple of swifts, likely to be the last any of us will see this year. The sparrowhawk count for this morning was 38, but it paid



Scots pine witches' broom.

to be alert as there was also a single merlin, flying low past us and over the water before it disappeared. There was also a great egret, two common sandpipers over the sea inlet and a good view of a great black-backed gull, then honey buzzards as we walked back to Höllviksnäs. Another find were growths like hanging baskets in Scots pine trees: later research shows these are a genetic mutation, not a gall.

The group then visited Anna's Bageri (Bakery) for coffee and cakes. As we sat in the garden there, we watched a red squirrel in and out of a hazel tree. The squirrel repeatedly ran across an adjacent open roof, sitting helpfully (for us) on the roof's ridge on one occasion. Some group members found a pine ladybird here. We returned to Höllviksnäs, loaded

suitcases into the minibus, bought fuel at the garage on the northern edge of Höllviken and had a quick return journey over the Øresund Bridge and back to Copenhagen airport. We had more than enough time for the long walk at the airport and to buy food or Lego. It was a straightforward return flight to a noticeably warm Stansted Airport.

Holiday highlights, as nominated by group members

Jill	Honey buzzards; white-tailed eagles; black woodpecker; red squirrel; harebells & chicory.
Marie	Honey buzzards; waders including Temminck's stint; red admirals on sap; the food.
Gwyn	Black woodpecker; the numbers of honey buzzards.
Julian	Sheer number of honey buzzards; treecreeper; food; sparrowhawks, liquorice ice cream and a fun group.
Nicky	Long-tailed tits; white-tailed eagle; the big numbers of birds.
Ann	Raptors (honey buzzards, white-tailed eagle); sap run with red admirals, hornets etc; woodland walks, despite the rain; black woodpecker; the 'Maplins' layout of Höllviksnäs; sycamore moth caterpillar.
Val	White-tailed eagle (a first); osprey; black woodpecker; food especially the first starter of beetroot tartare.
Chris	The first morning's honey buzzard migration; red-necked phalaropes; meeting BirdLife Sweden.

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS

Greylag goose	Seen daily, including over our accommodation.
Canada goose	A few on lagoons in the Falsterbo area, Lake Krankesjön.
Barnacle goose	Coastal lagoons in the Falsterbo area.
Mute swan	Falsterbo and Lake Krankesjön, including on the sea.
Shelduck	Several on the lagoons in the Falsterbo area, including juveniles.
Gadwall	Large numbers on lakes on the away days.
Mallard	Seen daily.
Wigeon	Grönalund and flocks flying around Falsterbo's coast.
Shoveler	Eclipse plumage birds every day.
Pintail	Seen on four days, coastal and inland, including small flocks.
Teal	Seen on four days, in eclipse plumage.
Tufted duck	Falsterbo and a flock at Krageholmssjön.
Eider	A few at sea.
Pheasant	Seen while we were driving.

⁵ <https://www.marinetraffic.com/en/ais/details/ships/shipid:7806751/mmsi:205332870/imo:0/vessel:ENGELINA>

⁶ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skåne_Line

Little grebe	On a lagoon at Falsterbo.
Great crested grebe	Many on the two big lakes
Grey heron	Seen daily.
Great egret	Seen on the away days, and one flew over on the last day.
Cormorant	Seen daily, at Falsterbo and the lakes; 1000+ by the bridge.
Osprey	Seen on all 4 days in the field, between 2 and 5.
Sparrowhawk	Seen daily; a constant trickle of migrants every day at Falsterbo.
Marsh harrier	Recorded on 5 days.
Hen harrier	Male at Falsterbo, 3/9.
Pallid harrier	Juvenile at Falsterbo's heath, 5/9.
White-tailed eagle	3 over Falsterbo's heath, 2/9; 2 at Krageholmssjön..
Buzzard	Seen on three days, most common away from Falsterbo.
Honey buzzard	Steady migration, including several flocks, on all three days at Falsterbo.
Red kite	Common especially on the days away from Falsterbo.
Kestrel	Seen daily, including 9 together at Fyledalen.
Hobby	A roadstop stop on 4/5 and also seen on 5/5.
Merlin	One flying past on 6/9.
Coot	On most fresh water bodies.
Lapwing	Seen on 5 days, especially flocks flying past and on Flommens reserve.
Ringed plover	5/9 on Falsterbo's shoreline.
Little ringed plover	Single at Grönalund.
Snipe	Seen on 3 days, especially at Flommens reserve.
Bar-tailed godwit	On both days at Falsterbo.
Oystercatcher	On the beach and lagoon at Falsterbo, and over the driving range.
Avocet	A flock at Falsterbo, each visit; also Flommens reserve.
Redshank	Singles at Falsterbo on both visits.
Spotted redshank	Singles at Falsterbo, also at Grönalund.
Greenshank	Seen on 3 days, Falsterbo and inland.
Wood sandpiper	Flommens, 5/9.
Temminck's stint	Single at Falsterbo, 4/9.
Dunlin	Lagoons at Falsterbo.
Sanderling	Shoreline at Falsterbo, 5/9.
Red-necked phalarope	Two flew and landed in the surf by the shore at Falsterbo, 5/9.
Knot	Shore at Falsterbo, 5/9.
Ruff	Small numbers at Grönalund, Falsterbo and Flommens.
Black-headed gull	Seen daily.
Common gull	2/9 only.
Herring gull	A few in coastal areas.
Lesser black-backed gull	2/9 and 5/9 at Falsterbo.
Great black-backed gull	A few in coastal areas.
Common tern	A few flying past Falsterbo, 2/9 and 5/9.
Sandwich tern	A few flying past Falsterbo, 2/9 and 5/9.
Feral pigeon	1/9 and 6/9.
Stock dove	1 on 5/9.
Woodpigeon	Common.
Collared dove	Seen on 2 days.
Cuckoo	1, 2/9, at the heath.
Swift	Seen on 5 days, including 100 at Lake Krankesjön. Last were 2 on 6/9.
Great spotted woodpecker	Heard or seen on 3/9 and 4/9.
Green woodpecker	Heard on 3 days, including at the heath and Höllviken.
Black woodpecker	Good views 4/9 at Fyledalen.
Jay	Heard at Krankesjön, 3/9.
Magpie	Seen daily.
Jackdaw	Seen most days, especially at Höllviken and away from Falsterbo.
Rook	In farmland and while travelling.
Hooded crow / carrion crow	Hoodies seen daily; carrion crow (migrant in Falsterbo area) on 3/9.
Raven	Several in the Krageholmssjön/Krageholm area, 3/9.
Marsh tit	Heard on the away days, 3/9 & 4/9, plus the odd glimpse of a marsh/willow tit.
Blue tit	Seen on 5 days.
Great tit	Seen or heard daily.
Long-tailed tit	A small group at Fyledalen, 4/9.
Skylark	A flock flying over on 3/9, Krankesjön.
Barn swallow	Numerous as a migrant.
Sand martin	A handful with swallows on 2/9.
House martin	Seen on three days.
Willow warbler	Seen on the first four days, all at Höllviken.
Chiffchaff	Seen or heard daily.
Blackcap	Singles on 3/9 & 4/9.
Wren	Locally on 2/9.
Spotted flycatcher	Seen on the first four days in various places.
Pied flycatcher	Female at Krankesjön, 3/9; and 3 (1 male) at Fyledalen, 4/9.
Nuthatch	Seen on both away days, 3/9 and 4/9.
Eurasian treecreeper	Krankesjön, 3/9.

Starling	Flocks or groups every day.
Blackbird	Surprisingly scarce – noted on two days.
Robin	Fyledalen, 4/9.
Common redstart	Singles, 2/9 and 4/9.
Northern wheatear	Migrants in coastal areas and the heath on 4 days
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	Heard 6/9, and probably other high-flying pipits were this species.
Meadow pipit	A group by Falsterbo's shore, 5/9, and recorded 2 other days.
Chaffinch	Recorded on 4 days.
Hawfinch	Single at Fyledalen, 4/9.
Greenfinch	Recorded at Höllviken, 5/9 & 6/9.
Linnet	4/5 and a flock on 5/9 at Falsterbo.
Goldfinch	4/9 only
Siskin	3/9 & 4/9, on the away days.

102 species



Avocets at Flommens Marsh (digiscoped).

MAMMALS				AMPHIBIAN
Soprano pipistrelle	Brown hare	Mink	Roe deer	Edible frog
Wild boar (rootings)	Rabbit	Harbour seal	Fallow deer	
Mole (hills)	Red squirrel	Grey seal		

BUTTERFLIES			MOTHS
Small white	Meadow brown	Small copper	Garden carpet
Painted lady	Small heath	Common blue	Fox moth caterpillar
Red admiral	Speckled wood		Sycamore moth caterpillar

OTHER INVERTEBRATES			
Pine ladybird	Sloe bug (=hairy shield bug)		Red-tailed bumblebee
7-spot ladybird	Common moon jellyfish		Common carder bee
Garden spider	Pond skater sp		White-tailed bumblebee
Slug <i>Arion ater</i>	Garden spider <i>Carabus</i> sp a ground beetle		Common wasp
Roman snail	Woodland dor beetle <i>Anoplotrupes stercorosus</i>		Hornet
			Blue emperor dragonfly

FUNGI		
Sycamore tar spot	Mosaic puffball	Hoof fungus
Yellow brain	Brown birch bolete (=birch bolete)	Birch polypore
Common inkcap	Pestle (long-stemmed) puffball	Oak bracket
Yellow stagshorn	Northern (or Nordic) honey fungus	Meadow puffball
Common earth ball		

GALLS, and a bacterium	
Oak: Cherry gall, gall wasp <i>Cynips quercusfolii</i>	Sallow: pea gall, sawfly <i>Euura pedunculi</i>
Common spangle gall, gall wasp <i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i>	Creeping thistle: (Also on creeping thistle, bacterium <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> causing bleaching)
Beech: gall midge <i>Mikiola fagi</i>	Willow: sawfly <i>Pontania proxima</i>
Rose: robin's pincushion, gall wasp <i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	



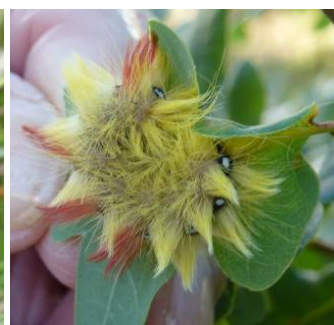
Small copper, form *caeruleopunctata* with blue dots on hind wings (GMCC); Roman snail.

PLANTS

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

Balsaminaceae, balsams	
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Small balsam	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
Boraginaceae, borage family	
Viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Campanulaceae, bellflowers	
Sheepsbit (scabious)	<i>Jasione montana</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Nettle-leaved bellflower	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>
Cannabaceae	
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Caryophyllaceae, pink family	
Bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>
White campion	<i>Silene alba</i>
Maiden pink	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Carthusian pink	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>
Soapwort	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Chenopodiaceae, goosefoot family	More could be added with more study
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Compositae, composites	
Canadian goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Sea aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Field wormwood	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>
Sea wormwood	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Wetted thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Cabbage thistle	<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Chicory	<i>Cicorium intybus</i>
Mouse-ear hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> NiF
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>
Cucurbitaceae, cucumber family	
White bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Dioscoreaceae, yam family	
Black bryony	<i>Dioscorea communis</i>
Ericaceae, heather family	
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</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>
Labiatae (=Lamiaceae)	mint/dead-nettle family
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>
Breckland thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Leguminosae, pea family	
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Sea pea	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>
Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Yellow lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i> ssp <i>falcata</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	
May lily	<i>Maianthemum biflorum</i> (leaves / fruit)
Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> (leaves / fruit)
Malvaceae, mallow family	
Musk mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>
Myricaceae, bog-myrtle family	
Bog myrtle	<i>Myrica gale</i> NiF
Papaveraceae, poppy family	
Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Plumbaginaceae, sea-lavender family	
Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Primulaceae, primrose family	
Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Onograceae	
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera sp</i>
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Polygonaceae, dock family	
Amphibious bistort	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> , terrestrial and amphibious forms
Redshank	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Great water dock	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>
Ranunculaceae, buttercup family	
Traveller's joy (old man's beard)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Rosaceae, rose family	
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Beach rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Rubiaceae, bedstraw family	
Woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i> NiF
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Solanaceae, nightshades	
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Scrophulariaceae, figwort family	
Dense-flowered mullein	<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i>
Black mullein	<i>Verbascum nigrum</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>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> NiF
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Violaceae, violets	
Wild pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
FERNS	
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Common polypody	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
GRASSES etc	
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>



Northern (or Nordic) honey fungus, *Armillaria borealis*, scarce in the UK, common in Scandinavia;
wild pansy (AG); sycamore moth caterpillar.