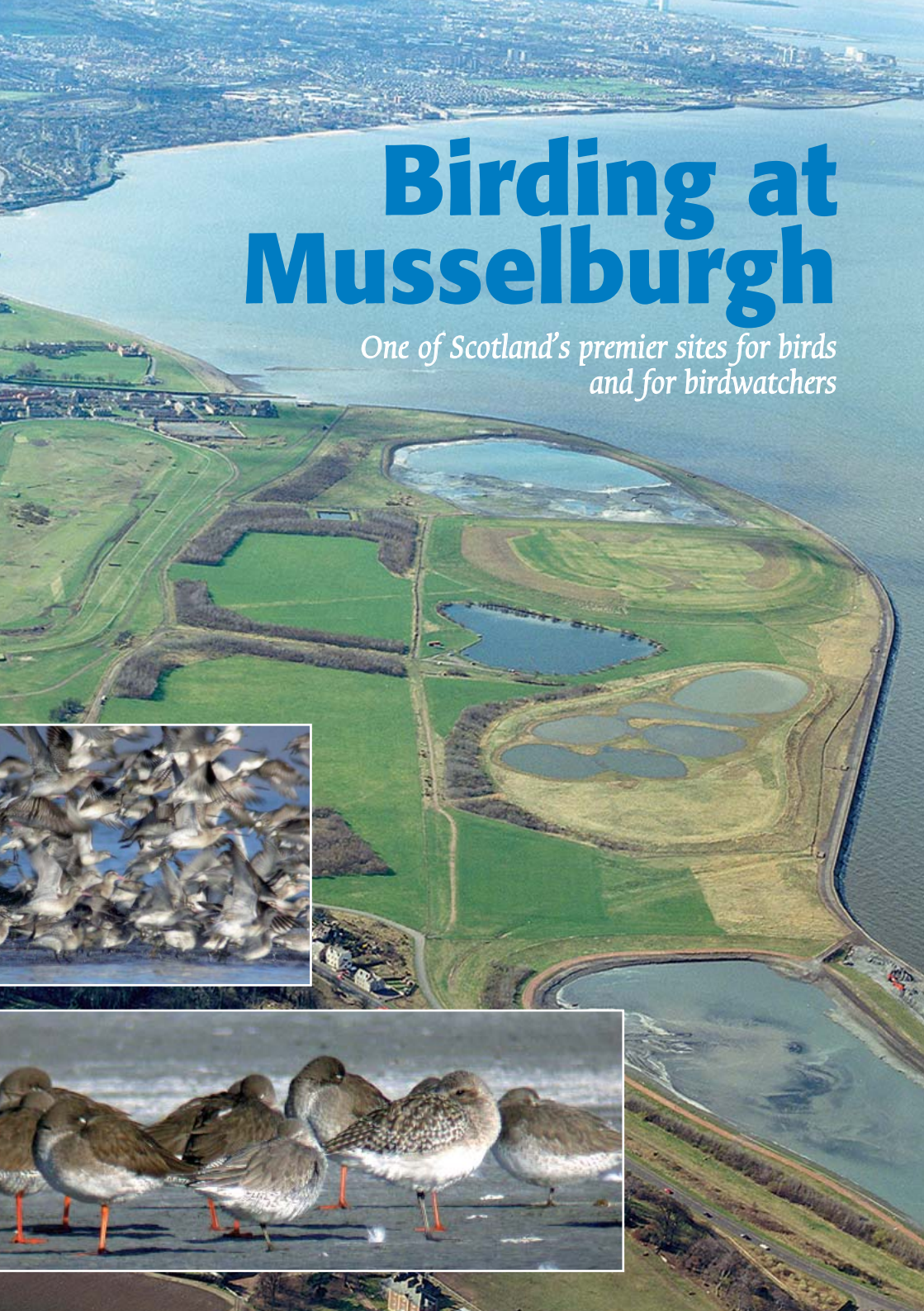


# Birding at Musselburgh

*One of Scotland's premier sites for birds  
and for birdwatchers*



## Firth of Forth



## Visitors' guide

Musselburgh is located 6 miles east of Edinburgh city centre, on the southern shore of the Forth of Firth. By car, park on the east side of the river mouth (Goosegreen) or at the Levenhall Links pond. By public transport, walk down the east bank of the River Esk from the Musselburgh town centre, walk from Fisherrow Harbour or enter from the Levenhall roundabout.

The river mouth view point is a good place to start, especially if the tide is on the turn (NB the tide starts to cover the estuary as early as 3 hours before a high spring tide). Along the sea wall from here, you can look down on waders, ducks, gulls and terns. The birds can be close and offer superb viewing for beginners and experienced alike. The light is best in the morning, when the sun is behind you.

Further along the John Muir Way you can look over the sea. Divers, grebes and sea-ducks often come close inshore. Slavonian Grebes, Velvet Scoter and Long-tailed Ducks are specialties in winter. If the winds are favourable, with the aid of a telescope, seabirds - maybe skuas or Manx Shearwaters in autumn - can be seen passing offshore.

Half way along the seawall at one of the site's information boards, you can veer inland to look at the boating pond and scrapes or continue east and then double back landward of the scrapes. The

pond is always worth checking, notably for ducks (a Wigeon flock winters here). 'The scrapes' is the name given to a small, man-made, wetland nature reserve constructed in 1991, which provides a superb opportunity to study water birds from the viewing hides. The list of species seen here is impressive, and many rare waders have been identified. Please do not wander off the tracks.

From there you can either retrace your steps or explore the grassland and wooded areas inland of the scrapes. When undisturbed, the grasslands can attract waders, gulls and wagtails and the rough grass areas are valuable haunts for breeding Sky Larks and Grey Partridge, with Linnet and occasional Twite in winter. The maturing woods provide habitat for more and more breeding species, and the scrubby areas hold Reed Buntings.

The westernmost lagoon is a nationally-important roost site and should be visited at high tide. There can be impressive numbers of gulls, waders and terns, which can be viewed from the peripheral track without causing undue disturbance.

Please try not to disturb the birds, especially those feeding or roosting. To successfully complete their long migrations or survive the winter, birds need to be able to refuel and rest. Time spent flying due to disturbance reduces their chances of survival. Please keep dogs under control at all times.

# Birding at Musselburgh

Musselburgh is an exceptional place for birds and for birdwatchers. The number of birds to be seen throughout the year is impressive, the variety of species is unrivalled (252 have been recorded in a relatively small area) and it is easy to get close views of almost everything. Indeed, there are few places to rival Musselburgh if you are learning to identify waders, gulls, terns, ducks and seabirds. Add to this the backdrop of Edinburgh's distinctive skyline, vistas across the Firth of Forth, plus easy accessibility from most of central Scotland either by car or public transport - and you have a birdwatching Mecca for beginners and the more experienced.

From a bird's point of view, Musselburgh's importance hinges on its position at the mouth of the River Esk, as it enters a wide bay on the south side of the Firth of Forth. Tidal mud- and musselbeds form a delta here which, at low tide, offers rich feeding for thousands of birds such as waders. Offshore, the shallow waters of the Forth provide food for ducks, grebes, divers, auks and others. Add to this the man-made habitats of the ash lagoons and the site takes on an added significance. Waders, gulls and terns need somewhere quiet and safe to roost when the tides cover their food supply twice a day. The infilled ash lagoons (notably the westernmost) provide this vital roosting habitat, as do the other grassed areas and the scrapes. Roost sites are becoming increasingly rare as pressure on coastal areas soars. Indeed, the Musselburgh lagoons provide not only the only major roost between Cramond and Aberlady Bay, but it is not overstating their importance to say they form a key site on the east coast of Scotland. This fact is formally recognised by the government, in that much of the site is included in the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area (SPA).

Since the 1960s, the site has evolved from an area of seashore enclosed by a newly-built seawall to a mosaic of ashflat, wetland, grassland, woods and scrub. The small nature reserve, known as 'the scrapes', forms an important part of this mosaic, providing a shallow, fresh-water habitat, as does the adjacent boating pond.

The following list details the 169 species that you are most likely to see on a visit to Musselburgh during the different seasons. It is difficult to pick the 'best time' to visit, although August through to November is excellent, as are the winter months. For the keen birder there is always the added chance of seeing something out of the usual - Musselburgh is renowned for hosting rare vagrants. These rarities are listed after the main list. Who knows what will be next.

If you haven't been to Musselburgh before, do make the effort - a brief visitors' guide and site map in this leaflet will help you make the most of your visit. *Enjoy your visit and 'good birding!'*



*Mediterranean Gull*

## The Scottish Ornithologists' Club is Scotland's largest bird club.

For more information about the local Lothian Branch visit our website:  
[www.isoc.btinternet.co.uk](http://www.isoc.btinternet.co.uk)

There is also a website dedicated to birding at Musselburgh:  
[www.andrewsi.freeserve.co.uk/birding-musselburgh.htm](http://www.andrewsi.freeserve.co.uk/birding-musselburgh.htm)

**For details on how to join the SOC, please visit**  
[www.the-soc.org.uk](http://www.the-soc.org.uk) or phone 0131-653 0653



| Species                | W  | Sp | Su   | A   | Comment (peak counts in brackets)   |
|------------------------|----|----|------|-----|---|
| Red-throated Diver     | uc | uc | uc   | uc  | Off seawall, occasionally very close. Some passage offshore (47)  |
| Black-throated Diver   | r  | r  | r    | r   | Annual, but in small numbers (11)   |
| Great Northern Diver   | r  | v  | v    | r   | Annual in very small numbers (2)  |
| Little Grebe           | r  | uc | v    | r   | 1-2 on pond or at river mouth in autumn/winter (4)  |
| Great Crested Grebe    | fc | uc | c    | c   | Largest numbers in Aug off seawall (234)  |
| Red-necked Grebe       | r  | r  | r    | r   | Off seawall (19)  |
| Slavonian Grebe        | fc | uc | v    | uc  | Significant numbers offshore in winter and spring. Can be close inshore (57)  |
| Black-necked Grebe     | v  | v  | v    | v   | Almost annual vagrant   |
| Northern Fulmar        | v  | uc | uc   | uc  | Passes offshore especially during onshore winds (47)  |
| Manx Shearwater        |    | r  | fc   | c   | Some offshore in summer, more on passage during onshore winds (250)   |
| Northern Gannet        | r  | c  | c    | c   | Passes offshore, feeding flocks in summer/autumn (700)  |
| Great Cormorant        | uc | uc | fc   | c   | Congregation on sand banks at river mouth peaks in Aug-Sep (58)   |
| European Shag          | uc | r  | uc   | c   | Usually <10 offshore, occasional influxes in autumn (490)   |
| Grey Heron             | r  | r  | uc   | r   | Up to 6   |
| Mute Swan              | uc | c  | B c  | c   | Up to 200 moult at river mouth in summer  |
| Whooper Swan           | v  | v  |      | uc  | Migrants only occasionally land (26)  |
| Pink-footed Goose      | a  | fc |      | c   | Passage overhead as birds arrive and move between wintering sites (3000)  |
| Greylag Goose          | c  | uc | b u  | c   | Small resident feral population plus passage of Icelandic migrants (220)  |
| Canada Goose           | v  | uc | fc   | fc  | Moult migrants in Jun and Sep (46)  |
| Barnacle Goose         | v  | v  |      | a   | Large passage overhead for brief period in early Oct (2900)   |
| Brent Goose            | uc | r  |      | uc  | Occasionally at river mouth (20)  |
| Common Shelduck        | uc | uc | b uc | uc  | On scrapes, most in Jan-Apr (14), occasional flocks on autumn passage (51)  |
| Eurasian Wigeon        | a  | uc | uc   | c   | At pond or river mouth in autumn-winter (350)   |
| Gadwall                | uc | uc | r    | r   | Small number in winter-spring (12)  |
| Common Teal            | c  | fc | uc   | c   | At scrapes or river mouth (200)   |
| Mallard                | c  | c  | B c  | c   | Mainly at river mouth (380)   |
| Northern Pintail       | r  | v  | v    | uc  | Passage birds can stop-off at river mouth (28)  |
| Garganey               |    | v  | v    | r   | Rare on scrapes (4)   |
| Northern Shoveler      | uc | r  | uc   | uc  | At scrapes or river mouth on passage (14)   |
| Common Pochard         | fc | r  | r    | uc  | On pond or offshore (109)   |
| Tufted Duck            | uc | uc | B uc | uc  | On pond or offshore, mainly in winter (76)  |
| Greater Scaup          | uc | uc | uc   | uc  | Offshore mainly in Sep-Nov (44); no longer in large flocks  |
| Common Eider           | a  | a  | b a  | a   | Large flocks offshore in Jul-Sep (1790), young at river mouth in spring/summer are presumably from Inchkeith island |
| Long-tailed Duck       | c  | fc | v    | uc  | Good numbers at sea in winter, can be close inshore (300)   |
| Black (Common) Scoter  | uc | uc | c    | uc  | Offshore, only common in summer (400)   |
| Surf Scoter            | v  | v  |      |     | Occasional singles with Velvet Scoter   |
| Velvet Scoter          | c  | c  | c    | c   | Good numbers off seawall nearly all year (500)  |
| Common Goldeneye       | c  | fc | v    | fc  | Large numbers can gather off river mouth and seawall in winter (532)  |
| Red-breasted Merganser | c  | fc | fc   | c   | Sep-Oct peak offshore (300)   |
| Goosander              | uc | uc | b uc | uc  | Peaks on winter evenings (60). Rare broods at river mouth from upstream   |
| Eurasian Marsh Harrier |    | v  | v    |     | Rare over-flyer   |
| Eurasian Sparrowhawk   | r  | r  | b r  | r   | 1-2 are resident  |
| Common Buzzard         | v  | r  |      |     | Becoming more frequent  |
| Osprey                 |    | v  | v    |     | Rare over-flyer   |
| Common Kestrel         | r  | r  | b r  | r   | More common (6) if many voles   |
| Merlin                 | r  |    |      | r   | Rare visitor  |
| Peregrine Falcon       | r  | r  | v    | r   | 1-2 regularly hunt in area  |
| Common Pheasant        | v  | v  | v    | v   | Very rare visitor from nearby fields (3)  |
| Grey Partridge         | fc | uc | B uc | fc  | Important breeding area (5-9 prs), autumn/winter flocks (81)  |
| Common Moorhen         | r  | r  | B r  | r   | Up to 6 on pond and scrapes   |
| Common Coot            | uc | r  | b r  | r   | Up to 10 on pond in winter  |
| Eurasian Oystercatcher | a  | a  | a    | a   | Large numbers on Fisherrow Sands and important roost (3730)   |
| Little (Ringed) Plover |    | v  | v    |     | Almost annual vagrant on scrapes  |
| Ringed Plover          | c  | c  | b fc | c   | Peaks on passage (222). No longer nests   |
| European Golden Plover | a  | uc | c    | a   | Large flock on Fisherrow Sands at low tide and roost in summer/autumn (2200)  |
| Grey Plover            | c  | c  | c    | c   | Particularly common in spring. Fisherrow Sands and roosts (260)   |
| Northern Lapwing       | c  | uc | b a  | a   | Large (increasing) flock on scrapes in autumn (1363)  |
| Red Knot               | a  | a  | c    | a   | Significant numbers on Fisherrow Sands and roosts (1310). Less than 1970s and 80s.                                  |
| Sanderling             | v  | uc | uc   | uc  | At river mouth and roost, only on passage (45)  |
| Little Stint           | v  | v  | v    | uc+ | A regular visitor to scrapes in Aug-Sep (42)  |
| Temminck's Stint       |    | v  | v    |     | Almost annual vagrant on scrapes  |
| Curlew Sandpiper       |    | v  | v    | uc+ | On scrapes on passage (34)  |

| Species                  | W   | Sp | Su   | A   | Comment (peak counts in brackets)   |
|--------------------------|-----|----|------|-----|---|
| Purple Sandpiper         | v   | v  |      |     | Along seawall, if anywhere (6)  |
| Dunlin                   | a   | a  | c    | a   | Fisherrow Sands and roosts (1040). Fewer than 1970s.  |
| Ruff                     | uc  | uc | r    | uc  | Regular on autumn passage on scrapes (60). Few overwinter (7)   |
| Jack Snipe               | v   |    |      |     | Rare on scrapes, not annual (1)   |
| Common Snipe             | uc  | uc | uc   | uc  | Around edges of scrapes (44)  |
| Eurasian Woodcock        | r   |    |      |     | In woods in cold weather (2)  |
| Black-tailed Godwit      | r   | uc | uc   | uc  | Increasingly regular on passage, especially on scrapes (69). May overwinter   |
| Bar-tailed Godwit        | a   | c  | a    | a   | Large flocks on Fisherrow Sands and roosts (1136)   |
| Whimbrel                 | r   | r  | uc   | uc  | On roosts and overhead on passage (54)  |
| Eurasian Curlew          | a   | c  | c    | a   | On Fisherrow Sands and roosts, peak in autumn (354)   |
| Spotted Redshank         | v   |    |      | r   | Annual vagrant on scrapes (3)   |
| Common Redshank          | a   | a  | c    | a   | Fisherrow Sands and roosts (540)  |
| Common Greenshank        | v   | r  | r    | uc  | On scrapes (40)   |
| Green Sandpiper          | v   |    |      | v   | Rare visitor to scrapes (3)   |
| Wood Sandpiper           | v   |    |      | v   | Almost annual vagrant on scrapes (1)  |
| Common Sandpiper         | uc  | uc |      | uc  | Below seawall and on scrapes/pond (13)  |
| Ruddy Turnstone          | fc  | c  | fc   | c   | Fisherrow Sands and roosts especially on passage (420). Less since mid-1980s.   |
| Grey Phalarope           | v   |    |      |     | Vagrant along seawall   |
| Pomarine Skua            | v   |    |      | r   | Annual rarity off seawall (11)  |
| Arctic Skua              | v   | v  | v    | uc  | Some linger and chase terns, most on passage off seawall (47)   |
| Long-tailed Skua         |     |    |      | v   | Vagrant off seawall (7)   |
| Great Skua               | v   |    | v    | uc  | Rather rare on passage off seawall, usually distant (15)  |
| Mediterranean Gull       | r   | r  |      | r   | Small numbers, but becoming regular especially in winter (4)  |
| Little Gull              | uc  | r  | r    | uc  | Passage in Oct-Nov, immatures in summer (225)   |
| Sabine's Gull            |     |    |      | v   | Almost annual vagrant at river mouth in autumn (1)  |
| Black-headed Gull        | a   | a  | c    | a   | Huge winter roost at river mouth or lagoon (10,000)   |
| Mew (Common) Gull        | a   | a  | c    | a   | Huge numbers in winter and spring, especially at evening roosts (10,000)  |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | r   | c  | b c  | c   | Mainly at river mouth and roost (277), rare in winter   |
| Herring Gull             | a   | a  | b a  | a   | Large gatherings at river mouth and on roost (2000)   |
| Iceland Gull             | v   | v  |      |     | Annual vagrant, especially in spring (2)  |
| Glaucous Gull            | v   | v  |      |     | Surprisingly rare (1)   |
| Great Black-backed Gull  | c   | fc | fc   | c   | Mainly at river mouth and roost (188)   |
| Black-legged Kittiwake   | uc  | uc | fc   | c   | Late summer gathering at river mouth and autumn passage offshore (680)  |
| Sandwich Tern            | v   | uc | a    | a   | Numbers build up in late summer/ autumn. Important roost (3000)   |
| Roseate Tern             |     |    |      | v   | Annual vagrant (3)  |
| Common Tern              |     | uc | c    | c   | Roost gathering in summer/autumn (230)  |
| Arctic Tern              |     | v  | uc   | uc  | Joins Common Tern flocks in summer (45)   |
| Little Tern              |     | v  | v    |     | Rare this far up the Forth (5)  |
| Black Tern               |     |    |      | r   | Small numbers in Aug-Sep (10)   |
| Common Guillemot         | uc  | fc | c    | c   | Present all year; peaks in late summer (350)  |
| Razorbill                | fc  | fc | uc   | fc  | Scarcer than Guillemot, often in groups close inshore in winter (145)   |
| Black Guillemot          | v   |    |      | v   | A very rare visitor offshore (1)  |
| Little Auk               | c+  |    |      | fc+ | Good numbers offshore in some years (1225)  |
| Atlantic Puffin          |     | fc | fc   | v   | Off seawall, usually distant (100)  |
| Rock Pigeon              | fc  | fc | B fc | fc  | Some feral birds (30)   |
| Stock Pigeon             | c   | fc | b fc | fc  | Good flocks some winters on grass areas (277)   |
| Common Wood Pigeon       | a   | a  | B c  | c   | Flocks on grass areas (200)   |
| Eurasian Collared Dove   | r   | r  | B r  | r   | Surprisingly rare (8)   |
| Common Cuckoo            |     | r  |      |     | Rare on passage (1)   |
| Long-eared Owl           | r+  |    |      |     | Only in one recent winter (4)   |
| Short-eared Owl          | uc+ | v  | v    | r   | More common and often very conspicuous if many voles (8)  |
| Common Swift             |     | fc | b c  | fc  | Gathers over scrapes and Esk, especially in poor weather (400)  |
| Common Kingfisher        | r   | v  |      |     | Rare visitor to river mouth and pond (3)  |
| Sky Lark                 | c   | c  | B c  | c   | Important breeding site (30-36 prs nest), flocks especially during cold spells (500).                                     |
| Sand Martin              |     | fc | B uc | uc  | Formerly only on passage, but birds from recently-formed colony now feed over scrape. Also over Esk in poor weather (500) |
| Barn Swallow             |     | fc | B fc | c   | On passage, especially over scrapes and Esk in poor weather (500). A few pairs nest.                                      |
| House Martin             |     | fc | b c  | fc  | On passage, especially over scrapes and Esk in poor weather (130)   |
| Tree Pipit               |     | r  |      | v   | Small number of fly-overs on passage (20)   |
| Meadow Pipit             | c   | c  | B c  | c   | Most common when flocks pass through on passage (340). 20-30 prs nest.  |
| Rock Pipit               | r   |    |      | r   | Along seawall (7)   |
| Yellow Wagtail           |     | uc | b v  | r   | A few each spring (7), including Blue-headed race. Has bred.  |
| Grey Wagtail             | r   | r  | b r  | r   | Mainly at river mouth (8)   |

| Species               | W   | Sp | Su   | A   | Comment (peak counts in brackets)   |
|-----------------------|-----|----|------|-----|---|
| Pied Wagtail          | uc  | r  | B c  | c   | Large summer gathering on grassland (106). Passage of White Wagtails in early spring (50) |
| Bohemian Waxwing      | uc+ |    |      |     | May be seen in influx years, less common than in town (33)                                |
| White-throated Dipper | r   | r  | B r  | r   | Only occasionally at river mouth (3)  |
| Winter Wren           | uc  | r  | B r  | r   | Resident in woods (7)   |
| Hedge Accentor        | r   | r  | B r  | r   | Surprisingly rare in woods (2)  |
| European Robin        | r   | r  | B r  | r   | Resident in woods (10)  |
| Whinchat              |     | r  | v    | r   | Passage birds in areas on scrub (3)   |
| Stonechat             | r   |    | v    | v   | Rare in scrub and on fences (14)  |
| Northern Wheatear     |     | r  | B r  | r   | Small numbers along coastal areas including paths (14). Bred in past.                     |
| Common Blackbird      | uc  | uc | B uc | uc  | Resident in woods (20)  |
| Fieldfare             | c+  |    |      | c+  | Flocks in some winters (600)  |
| Song Thrush           | r   | r  | B r  | r   | Only a few in woods (4)   |
| Redwing               | c+  |    |      | uc+ | Flocks can winter in woods/fields (200)   |
| Mistle Thrush         | uc  | r  | B r  | uc  | Only small numbers on grassland (19)  |
| Grasshopper Warbler   |     | v  | B r  |     | Occasionally heard in spring, has bred (2)  |
| Sedge Warbler         |     | r  | B r  |     | A few breed in scrub (2)  |
| Common Whitethroat    |     | r  | B r  | v   | A few breed in scrub (3)  |
| Blackcap              |     | r  | B r  |     | Small numbers breed in woods (2)  |
| Common Chiffchaff     | r   | v  | B r  | r   | Breeds nearby, has wintered (2)   |
| Willow Warbler        |     | uc | B uc | r   | Breeds in moderate numbers in woods (18-20 prs)   |
| Goldcrest             | r   | v  |      | r   | Rare in woods (8)   |
| Long-tailed Tit       | uc  | r  | B uc | fc  | Roaming flocks in woods in autumn-winter (26)   |
| Coal Tit              | r   | r  | B r  | r   | Least common of the tits (4)  |
| Blue Tit              | fc  | fc | B fc | fc  | Fairly common resident in woods (32)  |
| Great Tit             | uc  | r  | B r  | r   | Less common than Blue Tit in woods (6)  |
| Black-billed Magpie   | c   | uc | B uc | uc  | Winter roost can reach 52. 7-9 prs nest.  |
| Eurasian Jackdaw      | c   | c  | B uc | c   | Flocks on grassland and river mouth (114)   |
| Rook                  | c   | c  | B c  | c   | Feeding flocks from nearby rookery (200)  |
| Carrion Crow          | c   | fc | B fc | c   | Concentrations on Fisherrow Sands (138)   |
| Common Starling       | a   | c  | B a  | a   | Most common in summer flocks (450)  |
| House Sparrow         | r   | r  | B r  | r   | Rarely wanders from nearby houses (29)  |
| Eurasian Tree Sparrow | r   |    |      |     | Rare winter visitor (25)  |
| Chaffinch             | r   | r  | B r  | r   | In woods (5)  |
| European Greenfinch   | fc  | r  | B uc | fc  | In woods (30)   |
| European Goldfinch    | fc  | uc | B uc | fc  | Small flock often associated with Linnets (59)  |
| Eurasian Siskin       | fc  | uc | uc   | fc  | Small flocks can winter in woods. Also fly-overs on passage (200)                         |
| Common Linnet         | a   | fc | B fc | a   | Most evident in autumn-winter flocks (1000). 15-18 prs nest.                              |
| Twite                 | uc  | uc |      | uc  | Small flock most winters along coast (60)   |
| Lesser Redpoll        | uc  | uc | r    | uc  | Small flocks can winter in woods. Also fly-overs on passage (50)                          |
| Common Crossbill      | v   |    |      | v   | Vagrant, most likely as fly-over (24)   |
| Common Bullfinch      | r   | r  | r    | r   | In woodlands (7)  |
| Lapland Longspur      | r   |    |      | r   | In rough grassland (3). Rarer than in 1980s   |
| Snow Bunting          | uc  |    |      | r   | Small numbers along sea wall paths or fly-overs (60)                                      |
| Yellowhammer          | v   | v  |      |     | Very rare visitor, occasional flock (87)  |
| Reed Bunting          | r   | uc | B uc | uc  | Concentration around scrape (24). 10-15 prs nest.   |

|   |  |    |   |   |          |
|---|--|----|---|---|----------|
| B | breeding species   | r  | rare                                      | c | common   |
| v | vagrant or very rare   | +  | significantly more some years than others | a | abundant |
| b | non-breeding, but bred or may have bred in past or breeds nearby | uc | uncommon                                  |   |          |
|   |  | fc | fairly common                             |   |          |

*Based on records from 1990-2002*

### Vagrants or very rare locally

The following 83 species have also been recorded at the lagoons and its environs on at least one occasion since 1900: Cory's Shearwater, Sooty Shearwater, Little Shearwater, European Storm-petrel, Great Bittern, Little Egret, Glossy Ibis, Eurasian Spoonbill, Tundra (Bewick's) Swan, Greater White-fronted Goose, Mandarin Duck, American Wigeon, Red-crested Pochard, Ferruginous Duck, King Eider, Smew, Ruddy Duck, European Honey-buzzard, Hen Harrier, Northern Goshawk, Eurasian Hobby, Red-legged Partridge, Common Quail, Water Rail, Corn Crane, Pied Avocet, Kentish Plover, Eurasian Dotterel, American Golden Plover, Western Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Marsh Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Wilson's Phalarope, Red-necked Phalarope, Laughing Gull, Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Royal Tern, Lesser Crested Tern, Forster's Tern, White-winged Tern, Brünnich's Guillemot, European Turtle Dove, Barn Owl, Little Owl, Tawny Owl, European Nightjar, European Bee-eater, Green Woodpecker, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Greater Short-toed Lark, Horned (Shore) Lark, Richard's Pipit, Tawny Pipit, Red-throated Pipit, Water Pipit, Citrine Wagtail, Bluethroat, Black Redstart, Common Redstart, Desert Wheatear, Ring Ouzel, Dark-throated Thrush, Garden Warbler, Lesser Whitethroat, Wood Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Pied Flycatcher, Willow Tit, Eurasian Treecreeper, Eurasian Golden Oriole, Red-backed Shrike, Great Grey Shrike, Eurasian Jay, Hooded Crow, Brambling, Hawfinch, Common (Mealy) Redpoll, Ortolan Bunting, Corn Bunting.