



# *Honeyguide*

## **WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS**

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**Estonia**  
**4 – 11 June 2017**

### Holiday participants

John and Jan Croft  
Howard and Sue Bayliss  
Mary Shepperd  
Jenny Loring  
June Bradbury  
Paul Wood

### Leaders

Rein Kuresoo (NaTourEst) and Ivan Nethercoat

### Our hosts

NaTourEst <http://natourest.ee/>.

### We stayed at

Sagadi Manor in eastern Estonia near Lahemaa National Park [www.sagadi.ee](http://www.sagadi.ee)  
Altmõisa Guest House in western Estonia near Matsalu National Park [www.altmoisa.ee](http://www.altmoisa.ee)



Report by Ivan Nethercoat. Plant list by Jenny Loring.

Photos, all taken during the course of this holiday, by John Croft, Jenny Loring and Ivan Nethercoat.

Above: Sagadi Manor (IN). Below: the group, except Jan who is taking the photo.

Cover, top: wood sandpiper. Bottom: wood cow-wheat and raccoon dog (IN).



This holiday, as for every Honeyguide holiday, also supports conservation of the wildlife that we enjoyed in our host country. In Estonia this year our donation was £470, £40 per person topped up by an additional donation and gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust. The sum given by Honeyguide is funding the Estonian Fund for Nature volunteer working camps, to enhance the breeding habitat / feeding places of black storks. Rein reports that black storks tend to avoid small water-bodies, which become too overgrown, but on the other hand they can't be too open either, so clearing must be done along forest streams to make the feeding ground more suitable.

The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 and up to July 2017 is £117,457.



## DAILY DIARY

### Day 1, 4 June – arrival

Our early flight from Stansted went without incident and we arrived ahead of schedule into a slightly cool but very sunny Tallinn where Rein, our NaTourEst guide, was waiting with our vehicles. After a short drive we stopped alongside a park in the town with fieldfare and spotted flycatchers busy gathering food. We were soon met by our city guide who gave us an excellent tour of the old city. Lunch was at a Lithuanian inspired restaurant in a modern shopping area.

We were now weary after the early start and the two-hour time difference so we drove to our base at the excellent Sagadi Manor where we agreed to meet for dinner and then take a short drive to the forest.



Tallinn scene (JC) and a city fieldfare (IN).

Common roosefinches were singing by the lake at Sagadi as well as numerous spotted flycatchers and the occasional pied flycatcher. The evening drive took us to the Beaver Trail, a short but very pleasant walk alongside a stream and beaver dam. Though the beavers were active and there was lots of disturbed water the animals themselves remained elusive. At our feet were carpets of lily of the valley, kingcups in the damp areas and spikes of globeflower. The distinctive leaves of hepatica intermingled with May lilies by the path and northern bullfinch 'trumpeted' out of view.

### Day 2, 5 June – Oandu

An excellent breakfast set us up for the day and off we went to Oandu forest trail in a light rain. Rein had told us that this spring had been exceptionally cold in Estonia with April being the coldest on record for 100 years and May was similar. The result was a rather late appearance of some plants and a very bad year for insects, which has a knock-on effect for some bird species.

In the car park at Oandu we were greeted by the sounds of wood warbler, redstart and great spotted woodpecker before we set off on the trail. Initially the walk took us through Scot's pine forest with a light and airy feel, the result of natural regeneration following a fire many years ago. The undergrowth of cowberries gave a green carpet to the view and above crested tits called, alongside the ubiquitous chaffinch. The path took us to a slope produced by the ice age, beyond which the habitat changed to an old-growth forest with damp, rich undergrowth and huge trees of pine and fir. The boardwalk here is needed to cross the forest floor as the undergrowth and dead wood makes it impossible to move easily, as it should be.

Once in the forest the birds were fairly quiet. Three-toed woodpeckers played hide and seek successfully and the rain stayed light but persistent. Red-breasted flycatchers called but were difficult to see and even the chiffchaffs and willow warblers sang with little enthusiasm. A raven 'cronked' loudly, echoing through the forest while at the base of a tree we found the nest of a hazel hen, very close to the boardwalk.

At the top of some steps about half way round Jenny alerted Rein to some alarm calls. Moving to a ridge they looked over the top to see song thrushes alerting the world to a Ural owl! As soon as it saw them it flew through the trees so was only glimpsed by a few of the party but an exciting moment nonetheless.



White-backed woodpecker chick in the nest hole.

Not long after, a party of crested tits entertained us, three tiny lesser twayblades were spotted by Jenny's keen eyes and along the path were leaves of spotted orchids, May lily and twin-flower; the flowers some way from appearing.

Back at the vehicles we took a long route back to Sagadi for lunch. The roadsides proved more fruitful for birds with white stork, rosefinch, wheatear, four fabulous bullfinches and for one bus red-backed shrike and whinchat as well. After lunch we headed to Vihula Manor, a larger site with lakes and streams as well as woodland. Sand and house martins were busy feeding over the lake while above us a rosefinch sang away, allowing 'scope views for a few of the party. Pied and spotted flycatchers entertained us as we walked to a meadow where Rein and Ivan disturbed a grey-headed woodpecker. We tried to lure it back without success but in the process of doing so we (well, Jenny) found a nest hole of a white-backed woodpecker with a large chick peering out at the new world awaiting it, eventually to be visited by an adult apparently tempting it to leave properly.

And so back for dinner, with good food, a few beers and lots more rain outside, hoping for a drier day tomorrow.

### **Day 3, June 6 – Baltic coast and the bear hide**

Sure enough, the rain had gone by morning leaving a bright sunny and crisp start to the day. The sound of cranes rippled through the morning breeze as some of us took our own strolls through the grounds. Close to the door of the hotel, a middle spotted woodpecker investigated the nooks and crannies of the bark on some mature birch trees while in the orchard redwings tussled with blackbirds for 'top thrush' award. Goldeneyes seemed to be heading to and fro from the roof of the manor and a mallard leapt from the top of a neatly clipped yew tree lining a pathway to the house. It was a morning for active birds.

After breakfast the destination was Altja and a short walk to the coast of the Baltic. Blyth's reed and marsh warblers vied for our attention in the car park, along with garden warbler, blackcap and rosefinch. A short while later an osprey circled overhead, soon to be joined by a hobby. The shoreline was fringed with reed and while swallows collected mud for nests a great reed warbler sang very loudly but stubbornly out of sight, save for a brief moment in the 'scope for a few before it dropped back down again.

The edge of the water here is dotted with various sizes of erratic boulders, large rocks deposited during the ice age. The larger specimens provide nesting space for common gull and slightly smaller ones for Arctic terns. A common sandpiper fed from the edge while goosander slept nearby. As we reached the end of the peninsula the local souvenir shop owner took great joy in showing us a common gull nesting in a pine tree and received a few more visitors as a result. The gulls called in distress, alerting us to a juvenile white-tailed eagle drifting overhead while behind the shop a very obliging red-backed shrike showed well for Jenny and Mary.

Back to the vans and on to Kasmü for a coffee and stroll to a different part of the shore. Pied flycatchers fed in the trees above and a green hairstreak demonstrated great camouflage in the low vegetation by the path. Out at sea there were more goosanders, goldeneyes, mute swans and cormorants. Lunch was in a local bar near Palmse and then it was back to the hotel to prepare for the trip to the bear hide – delayed by a very low honey buzzard gently circling overhead.



Honey buzzard and red-backed shrike (IN).

The bear hide came up trumps again with raccoon dogs appearing first while great spotted woodpeckers and nuthatches fed close to the hide. Pied flycatchers were nesting on the edge of the opening and jays and hooded crows searched for scraps. Then 'a fox' put in a cautious appearance on the edge of the clearing, while I prepared the food and drinks. As it was 'a fox' I didn't rush to sit down but when I did I saw the tail end very briefly and thought something looked different. I dismissed it as we all know what a fox is ... Some time later a second fox appeared, skirting round the back of the clearing.



The first bear appeared at about 8:20, strolling in and seemingly not too interested in the fish heads carefully placed under heavy slabs that only the bears can lift. The raccoon dogs then came back, possibly searching for scraps left by the bear. 10:15pm and it's our second bear sighting, this time even more casual, sauntering back and forth across the clearing and very close to the hide. By midnight it was fairly dark so an attempt at sleep was called for in the bunks within the hide. The cuckoo called again.



Raccoon dog (IN) and brown bear (JC).

Dawn, and most of us were awake by 04:30. The occasional raccoon dog came by to look for scraps but by and large it was fairly quiet. The conversation then got quite interesting as someone questioned whether the first 'fox' was really a fox. I mentioned that jackals had recently moved to Estonia and that we saw a wolf here last year. As neither Rein nor I had seen the mammal we couldn't add much to the conversation but after seeing pictures of Estonian golden jackals the consensus seems to be that a jackal is what it was. Of course, of all the hundreds of pictures taken that evening, nobody had one of this mammal.

#### **Day 4, 7 June – Kõnnu Suursoo and transfer to Matsalu National Park**

Breakfast was taken at the hotel and then a shower and power nap before moving on to Altmõisa in the west, taking in a rather nice tavern for lunch.

To break up the journey we had a couple of hours at Kõnnu Suursoo, a vast peat bog with tiny but old pine trees and small pools. This habitat can only be crossed via a boardwalk or with special shoes so we opted for the boardwalk, taking it to an observation tower past shimmering pools and boggy niceness with dwarf bilberry, sundews, white-faced darters and blue-tailed damselflies.

Loud chattering filled the air as we approached the pools: first a greenshank and then wood sandpipers took to the treetops to defend their young from potential predators. A red-backed shrike was in full 'mimic mode' and for the first part of the group an adder showed briefly but nicely.

Back at the vans we set off west arriving at Altmõisa early evening, our new base for the rest of the trip. It began to rain heavily as we entered our rooms and stayed wet most of the evening.

#### **Day 5, 8 June – Haapsalu and around**

This morning was good, and after a fine breakfast we set off to Pooghari, a stretch of coastal meadow nearby that often attracts waders. Knot in summer plumage, avocets, lapwing and redshank were all here plus black-tailed godwits calling but out of view.

On then to Haapsalu, a town on the coast north of our base. Our reason for the visit was to see Slavonian grebes, a bird that in the UK is confined to remote Scottish lochs. Here it nests on the town lake and carries on its business while people fish and play in the water. Four birds were present this morning, dozing and coming close to the shore giving excellent views. Arctic tern and yellow wagtails also drifted by.

Moving on we headed to the nature reserve at Silma. As we approached the site we became aware of more and more dragonflies. The area was alive with four-spotted chasers: thousands were on the wing everywhere we looked. The path took us to two platforms with views across the water and reeds. Military orchids lined the trail and a distant great reed warbler called while closer the sounds of penduline tit, reed bunting and bittern enticed us onto the platform. A young white-tailed eagle cruised over the water, soon to be mobbed by an osprey; red-necked grebes, little gulls and great white egrets all vied for attention.

After an excellent packed lunch from Altmõisa it was off to the second platform, more military orchids and water avens en route and from this platform we added to our list with black tern, marsh harrier and good views of the great reed warbler. Downy emerald dragonflies perched in the trees nearby along with their four-spotted cousins.



Military orchid (IN), great reed warbler (JC) and downy emerald dragonflies (IN).

We had a slow drive back to Altmõisa as this was the evening for our boat trip into the marsh. We took a quick detour to the old Tsar's platform in Haapsalu for the rail enthusiasts and then it was another excellent meal before driving to the southern end of the bay to meet our boat. The trip took us along two wide channels in the marsh. A Caspian tern drifted overhead soon after we left and numerous marsh harriers cruised across the channel. We passed a couple of large beaver lodges but it was still early so we stopped and disembarked for a while at a very tall viewing tower that gave excellent views across the marsh.

In the distance we noted two small 'deer' sat upright in the reeds. In front of them a large female elk appeared from behind the vegetation and slowly moved toward the 'deer' when they suddenly got up and ran toward her – they were in fact two very young elk calves. Did I say they were a long way off and there was no telescope?

From the other side of the tower a Montagu's harrier drifted over the meadow while a roe deer was closer, feeding in a gully that led to the river channel where we could also see very distant movement of a beaver.

Back in the boat and this time the beavers were more obvious although still quite wary as we returned to the vehicles. The elk showed very briefly as we went past.



At the Tsar's railway station (JL, JC).

#### Day 6, 9 June – Laelatu meadows

Today we set off south again, heading to Laelatu meadows but first a visit to the Kasari river, an area with breeding lesser and greater spotted eagles. Today they were elusive but our searching did take us close to an exceptionally loud thrush nightingale, drowning out a more distant golden oriole. Marsh and sedge warblers were here and a corncrake ran across the road in front of the first van. As we left this area a marsh harrier got our attention and then a lesser spotted eagle appeared, soon to be joined by common buzzard.

On then to the old railway station at Karause for lunch. We were a little early so took a stroll along the old line. A redwing singing was a pleasant accompaniment. A northern chequered skipper was an excellent addition to a growing butterfly list and a nice group of lady's slipper orchids was a surprise find. We returned for a fine lunch and to hear from the inspirational owner about the ongoing project to restore the station.

At the wooded meadows at Laelatu the trees and meadows have been managed for around a thousand years, resulting in an exceptionally rich flora. The wood cow-wheat adds a magic splash of colour while blending in to the grasses are large twayblades, sword-leaved helleborine and angular Solomon's seal among many others. More lady's slipper orchids, military and fly orchids also showed very well.





Lady's slipper orchid; four-spotted chaser (IN).

After the meadows we took a slow route back, stopping to see if we could find a barred warbler – we couldn't. Instead we stopped for coffee.

After another fine evening meal and the checklists, a late evening stroll along the trail to the coast was productive with avocet, mute swans, ringed plover, thrush nightingale and red-backed shrike. The star bird was a long-eared owl hunting over the fields and catching food for a nest of young somewhere in the distant trees. On the way back an elk called close to Altmõisa, close but out of view, and around midnight jackals appeared to 'sing' from the same area.

#### **Day 7, 10 June – Matsula NP**

A shorter drive today around the north of Matsalu. The promontory at Puise is an excellent area during migration and while this had now largely finished the meadows also proved productive with numerous early purple orchids, butterwort, small heath, common and small blue, red-backed shrike and finally a very obliging male barred warbler.

The meadows at Haeska were our next stop. Here there is a large tower overlooking the bay and meadows and an excellent lunch venue. Today the birds were a little quiet with few migrants on show but the resident cranes and white-tailed eagles were good to see. Arctic terns, pintail and the local race of dunlin were also here and a flock of 20 probable black-tailed godwits dropped in but stubbornly stayed silhouetted in deep water with heads down.

An excellent lunch was prepared for us 'downstairs' after which we set off to Rõude Manor. On the way, a group of whooper swans were feeding in a field, probably non-breeding birds and nice to see in the area where they once bred. The manor used to be a fine home but is now a very dilapidated building where the once tended grounds are in the process of 'rewilding'. It was a hot afternoon and birds were typically hard to see so the main action was around the very mature pond where northern damselflies (spearhead bluet) and azure damselflies shared airspace with black-tailed skimmers and four-spotted chasers. Below them a raft spider sat motionless on a leaf in the water, a rare sight in the UK.

We made an early return to base to allow some packing before a stroll to the beach before dinner. A boardwalk from the end of the hotel drive provides a dry track across wet meadow and bog and onto dryer juniper stands and finally out onto the shore. Military orchids and bird's-eye primrose poked through the grass, tree pipits sang from the wires and white storks and marsh harrier drifted overhead. As we crossed the main road there was a very young dead grass snake and as we now walked by a ditch another, larger 'black' grass snake crossed our path and slid away into the undergrowth.

Out on the shore avocets took to the air with loud alarm calls attempting to divert us from very young chicks. Oystercatcher, curlew, ringed plover and redshank were feeding at the shore and further out tufted ducks and mute swans swam on the brackish water.

After dinner, we took a drive to look for elks. Several lanes and lots of meadows later we had no elk but several roe deer, a roosting cuckoo and a family of fox cubs, newly emerged for the evening. As a last resort, Rein took us to a platform overlooking a large expanse of meadow. As I was setting up the telescope I heard, "That's not a horse!" and much excitement from the group, looking in a different direction to Rein and me. There, reasonably close, were six elks including a male with developing antlers. Views through the scope were excellent and for a short time we even forgot the mosquitoes: as we applied more insect repellent an added bonus was a woodcock roding over the wood behind us.

The next morning was our last in Estonia. We left feeling tired but happy to have seen some of its wonderful wildlife, extensive habitats and delightful people.

## Highlights

We asked everyone for their highlight of the week – choosing one was difficult!

Jenny	The wooded meadow.
Rein	Missing a jackal!
Mary	The bears and penduline tit.
Jan	Bear, jackal, barred warbler.
John	The experience of the hide, white-backed woodpecker nest, penduline tit.
Ivan	Barred warbler.
June	The tower and the elk with her young.
Howard	Rosefinch, Montagu's harriers, bears.
Sue	The bear hide experience and the bears.
Paul	Orchids and beaver.



"That's not a horse!" Elks walk past (IN).

## WILDLIFE LISTS

BUTTERFLIES				
Swallowtail	Brimstone	Common blue	Peacock	Small heath
Large white	Small blue	Map	Bog fritillary	Speckled wood
				Northern chequered skipper
OTHER NOTABLE INVERTEBRATES				
Rose chafer	Clouded buff moth	Clouded magpie moth	Hornet	Raft spider <i>Dolomedes</i> sp.
ODONATA				
Brown hawk	Brilliant Emerald	White-faced Darter (Small Whiteface)	Four-spotted Chaser	Common Blue Damselfly
Emperor	Downy Emerald	Black-tailed Skimmer	Banded Demoiselle	Azure Damselfly
				Northern Damselfly (Spearhead Bluet)
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS				
Common frog	Common lizard	Common toad	Grass snake	Adder
MAMMALS				
Roe deer	Fox	Pine marten	Hedgehog (roadkill)	Golden jackal
Brown bear	Raccoon dog	Red squirrel	Brown hare	



Northern chequered skipper and green hairstreak butterflies; clouded magpie moth (IN).



## BIRDS

Great crested grebe	Several sightings on the coast and at Silma
Red-necked grebe	Silma
Slavonian grebe	4 at Haapsalu
Cormorant	Frequent at sea
Great white egret	7+ at Silma
Grey heron	Frequently seen around Matsalu
White stork	Regular in fields and on roadsides and nesting in many areas
Whooper swan	60 near Haeska in fields on the Elk drive
Mute swan	Many, 100+ at Matsalu and several at sea at Kasmü
Greylag goose	Altja, Sassi and Haeska
Gadwall	Haeska coastal meadows
Mallard	Small numbers at most wetland sites
Shoveler	Haeska coastal meadows, Matsalu
Tufted duck	Frequent on the less salty Baltic sea
Pochard	Silma
Eider	At sea from Altja Puhtu
Goldeneye	At sea and Sagadi
Goosander	Frequent
Osprey	Altja and Silma
Honey buzzard	Single low bird as we left Palmse manor, singles throughout the week
White-tailed eagle	3 Haeska coastal meadows, Matsalu, single young bird at Altja
Marsh harrier	Silma and Sassi
Montagu's harrier	A pair carrying nesting material near Haeska, 1 male near Altmõisa, 1 at Kõnnu Suursoo
Sparrowhawk	With the honey buzzard near Palmse
Buzzard	Seen occasionally, fewer than normal due to bad weather apparently
Kestrel	1 at Silma
Hobby	1 near Haeska, 1 at Altja, lower numbers than expected
Spotted eagle	1 over breeding grounds
Greenshank	Calling from trees at Kõnnu Suursoo
Wood sandpiper	Calling from trees at Kõnnu Suursoo
Black-headed gull	Frequent
Little gull	Several from tower at Silma
Common gull	Frequent, nesting in Tallinn and in trees at Altja and Haeska
Herring gull	Frequent
Arctic tern	Altja, Haeska
Common tern	Haapsalu town lake
Black tern	Silma
Woodpigeon	Singles throughout the week
Collared dove	Vilhula
Cuckoo	Especially frequent in the NE and calling very early morning in woodland near bear hide. Female seen roosting on Elk drive.
Ural owl	Briefly for a few at Oandu, being mobbed by song thrush
Swift	Frequent
Kingfisher	Vilhula
Black woodpecker	Heard only
White-backed woodpecker	Nest with young at Vilhula
Great spotted woodpecker	Frequent, active in front of bear hide
Middle spotted woodpecker	Sagadi
Grey headed woodpecker	Briefly at Vilhula
Skylark	Most days
Sand martin	Nesting in bank at Vilhula
Barn swallow	Frequent
House martin	Frequent, nesting at Vilhula and Altmõisa
Tree pipit	Bear hide and Konnu Suursoo
Meadow pipit	Silma
White wagtail	Frequent
Wren	Heard occasionally in woodland
Dunnock	Singing at Roudé Manor
Robin	Heard occasionally in woodland
Thrush nightingale	Heard frequently
Black redstart	Vilhula and Sagadi
Redstart	In Tallinn and Puhtu
Whinchat	Palmse, Altja and road near Haeska
Wheatear	Vilhula, Matsalu
Blackbird	Frequent
Fieldfare	Our first bird in Tallinn, adult with food in city park and seen across the country
Redwing	Sagadi and singing at Karause
Song thrush	Alarm calls alerted us to Ural owl in Oandu
Mistle thrush	Seen occasionally in woodland

Sedge warbler	Silma
Grasshopper warbler	Vihula
Blyth's reed warbler	Singing at Altja
Reed warbler	Heard at Silma
Marsh warbler	Seen briefly and heard at several sites
Great reed warbler	Singing and showing well at Silma and Altja
Icterine warbler	Palmse
Lesser whitethroat	Talinn
Whitethroat	Several throughout the week
Garden warbler	Palmse, Silma and Vilhula
Blackcap	Frequent
Wood warbler	Frequent in the woodlands of the NE
Chiffchaff	Heard fairly frequently all week
Willow warbler	Heard in woodland areas occasionally
Goldcrest	In the Oundu forest in the NE
Spotted flycatcher	Vilhula and Palmse
Red-breasted flycatcher	Heard several times in NE woodland – never seen well
Pied flycatcher	3 nestboxes active outside bear hide
Long-tailed tit	Vilhula
Crested tit	Oandu
Blue tit	Puhtu and Vilhula
Great tit	Regular
Coal tit	Beaver trail
Penduline tit	Nest building at Silma
Nuthatch	Oandu and on feeder in bear hide wood – the pale Eastern race <i>Europae</i>
Treecreeper	Very active from the bear hide
Golden oriole	Seen briefly near Vilhula
Red-backed shrike	Palmse Tuhu and several other sites
Jay	In the forest areas, very active in front of the bear hide
Magpie	Frequent
Jackdaw	Tallinn and elsewhere
Hooded crow	Everywhere
Raven	Regular fly-overs
Starling	Many small post-breeding flocks
House sparrow	Occasional
Tree sparrow	Occasional
Chaffinch	Everywhere!
Greenfinch	Frequent in parks/gardens
Goldfinch	Frequent in parks/gardens
Siskin	Palmse and Vilhula and forest at Spithami peninsula
Linnet	Less frequent than expected, seen on day 7
Scarlet rosefinch	Singing and seen at Palmse and Vilhula, heard in several other areas
Bullfinch	Calling at Altja beaver trail, 4 birds feeding near an orchard on the way to Sagadi
Yellowhammer	Fairly frequent on Matsalu
Reed bunting	Beaver trail and Silma



Top – Barred warbler, penduline tit, white stork (IN). Bottom – Slavonian grebes, Haapsalu (JC).



## PLANTS

Names are mostly taken from *The Wild Flowers of Britain and Northern Europe* by R Fitter, A Fitter and M Blamey.  
NiF = not in flower

TREES AND SHRUBS	
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Sallow	<i>Salix</i> sp
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosus</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Dwarf birch	<i>Betula nana</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Horsetails – Equisetaceae	
Water horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
WILD FLOWERS	
Dock family – Polygonaceae	
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Sheep's sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Pink family – Caryophyllaceae	
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Ragged robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Nottingham catchfly	<i>Silene nutans</i>
Water lily family– Nymphaeaceae	
Yellow water lily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> NiF
Buttercup family – Ranunculaceae	
Winter aconite	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i> NiF
Globeflower	<i>Trollius europaeus</i> NiF
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i> NiF
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Goldilocks buttercup	<i>Ranunculus auricomis</i>
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> NiF
Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> NiF
Snowdrop windflower	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>
Pale pasque flower	<i>Pulsatilla vernalis</i>
Hepatica	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> leaves
Barberry family – Berberidaceae	
Barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Poppy family – Papaveraceae	
Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Greater celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Nettle family – Urticaceae	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Cabbage family – Cruciferae	
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Hoary alison	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
Sea kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sundew family – Droseaceae	
Common sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
Stonecrop family – Crassulaceae	
Biting stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Saxifrage family – Saxifragaceae	
Alternate-leaved golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>
Rose family – Rosaceae	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Dropwort	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>
Lady's mantle (x3 spp)	<i>Alchemilla</i> spp
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria viridis</i>
Water avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>
Wood avens / herb bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Water x wood avens hybrid	<i>Geum x intermedium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
'Wrinkled' rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Cloudberry	<i>Rubus chaemorus</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg
Stone bramble	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>
Pea family – Leguminosae/Fabaceae	
Purple milk vetch	<i>Astragalus danicus</i>
Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> + ssp <i>coccinea</i>
Spring vetchling	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetraspermum</i>
Wood vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>
Birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
White melilot	<i>Melilotus albus</i>
Dragon's teeth	<i>Tetragonobulus maritimus</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Mountain clover	<i>Trifolium montanum</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Hop trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Large hop trefoil	<i>Trifolium aurum</i>
Wood-sorrel family – Oxalidaceae	
Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i> NiF
Spurge family – Euphorbiaceae	
Dog's mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i> NiF
Flax family – Linaceae	
Purging flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>
Geranium family – Geraniaceae	
Common storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Meadow cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Wood cranesbill	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>
Bloody cranesbill	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Small-flowered cranesbill	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>
Milkwort family – Polygalaceae	
Bitter milkwort	<i>Polygala amara</i>
Currant family – Grossulariaceae	
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>

<b>Buckthorn family – Rhamnaceae</b>	
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
<b>Violet family – Violaceae</b>	
Wonder violet	<i>Viola mirabilis</i>
Field pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>
Wild pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
<b>Rock-rose family – Cistaceae</b>	
Common rock-rose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>
<b>Willowherb family – Onagraceae</b>	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Hairy willow herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
<b>Carrot family – Apiaceae /Umbelliferae</b>	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Ground elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Greater burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella major</i> NiF
'Siberian' hogweed	<i>Heracleum (spondylium) sibiricum</i>
Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
Garden angelica	<i>Angelica archangelica</i>
Milk parsley	<i>Peucedanum palustre</i> NiF
<b>Wintergreen family – Pyrolaceae</b>	
Round-leaved wintergreen	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>
<b>Heath family – Ericaceae</b>	
Heather (ling)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> NiF
Bog rosemary	<i>Andromeda posifolia</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bog whortleberry (Northern bilberry)	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>
Cowberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Crowberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>
Labrador tea	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
<b>Primrose family – Primulaceae</b>	
Chickweed wintergreen	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Bird's-eye primrose	<i>Primula farinosa</i>
<b>Olive family – Oleaceae</b>	
Lilac (widely naturalised)	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
<b>Bogbean family – Menyanthaceae</b>	
Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> NiF
<b>Bedstraw family – Rubiaceae</b>	
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Northern bedstraw	<i>Galium boreale</i>
<b>Borage family – Boraginaceae</b>	
Common comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Forget-me-not (various)	<i>Myosotis</i> sp
<b>Labiata family – Lamiaceae/Labiatae</b>	
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Red dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i> sp
<b>Figwort family – Scrophulariaceae</b>	
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Wall speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Thyme-leaved speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
Spiked speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Ivy-leaved toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>
Wood cow-wheat ('natt & dag' in Nordic flora)	<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i>
Mullein sp	<i>Verbascum</i> sp
<b>Butterwort family – Lentibulariaceae</b>	
Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>

<b>Plantain family – Plantaginaceae</b>	
Hoary plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>
Sea plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
<b>Valerian family – Valerianaceae</b>	
Common valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
<b>Honeysuckle family – Caprifoliaceae</b>	
Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
<b>Teasel family – Dipsacaceae</b>	
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i> NiF
<b>Daisy family – Compositae</b>	
Mountain everlasting	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Sea wormwood	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> NiF
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i> NiF
Cornflower (national flower of Estonia)	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> NiF
Carline thistle	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i> NiF
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Melancholy thistle	<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg</i>
Mouse-ear hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Viper's grass	<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>
<b>Lily family – Liliaceae</b>	
Lily of the valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
May lily	<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>
Angular Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum angulatum</i>
Herb Paris	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i> NiF
Ransoms	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
<b>Iris family – Iridaceae</b>	
Yellow flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
<b>Orchid family – Orchidaceae</b>	
Lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Early purple orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>
Military orchid	<i>Orchis militaris</i>
Lesser twayblade	<i>Listera cordata</i>
Common twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>
Broad-leaved helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> NiF
<b>AQUATIC PLANTS</b>	
Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>
Common duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>
<b>FERNS</b>	
Wall-rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Shuttlecock fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
<b>GRASSES, SEDGES, ETC</b>	
Quaking grass	<i>Briza media</i>
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Seaside arrow-grass	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>
Spike-rush sp	<i>Eleocharis</i> sp
Common cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Brown bog-rush	<i>Schoenus ferrugineus</i>
Black bog-rush	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>
<b>MOSSES</b>	
Bog Moss (various spp)	<i>Sphagnum</i> spp
Club moss spp	<i>Lycopodium</i> spp