



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Poland
13 – 21 May 2017

Holiday participants

Rita and Wilkie Harrigan
Geoff Morries and Jane Baddeley
Ian Holmes
Felicity and Tim Ferry
Norman Sills and Linda Gascoigne
Kenneth and Sandra Duncan
Jeff Graves
Douglas Willis

Leader: Artur Wiatr www.biebrza-explorer.pl
Report by Norman Sills, plant list by Geoff Morries.

Photos by Jane Baddeley, Sandra Duncan, Tim and Felicity Ferry and Geoff Morries.
Cover, top: young elk (SD); flooded forest at Białowieża (JB). Bottom: Biebrza Marshes (SD).
Below: the group.



In Biebrza National Park we stayed at Dolina Biebrzy <http://nowadolina.dolinabiebrzy.pl/>
In Białowieża we stayed at Gawra Pensjon at www.gawra.bialowieza.com



White stork (JB).

This holiday, as for every Honeyguide holiday, also puts something into conservation in our host country by way of a contribution to the wildlife that we enjoyed. The conservation contribution this year of £40 per person was supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, leading to a donation of £600.

The donation went to The Workshop of Living Architecture, a small NGO that runs environmental projects in and near Biebrza Marshes. This includes building new nesting platforms for white storks, often in response to storm damage or roof renovation, or simply to replace old nests. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £117,457 to June 2017.

DAILY DIARY

Our visit to Poland seemed like one to lowland England of long ago; of things elemental: of water and of wood. The pulse of winter-water had come into the rivers long before we arrived; it was melt-water from snow-fields and iced lakes farther to the north and west. The water had risen and – as the rivers are more Avon than Amazon – it had spread laterally across the flat flood-plains until it halted against higher ground half a mile, or maybe two miles, away; no man-made flood-banks, just water rising, spreading, covering and receding without constraint. Shortly before we arrived, the water had fallen to just above marsh level so now there were vibrant shades of green emerging from vast expanses of wateriness into the blue-sky warmth of May; not only greens of meadow grasses, sedges and reeds but also mauves and whites of lady's smock and other tall, wetland plants. On slightly higher ground, the water-meadows were liberally splashed with hosts of golden dandelions, perhaps acting as stand-ins for marsh marigolds and proclaiming an equal glory.

So here were the rivers Elk, Biebrza (pronounced bee-ayb-shah) and their tributaries winding lazily towards the larger river Narew (Narev) and we were about to take a closer look at a 40 mile stretch of the Biebrza's flood-plain so see what lay therein.

Our first guest-house, in the hamlet of Wrocen, was not merely near the marsh, it was almost in it! Cranes bugled, black-tailed godwits whickered, a bittern boomed, an osprey carried its supper and a thrush nightingale sang to the dusk...and all that was from our bedroom window overlooking the river and half a mile of marsh beyond. So what else was out there?

Sunday 14 May – Biebrza marshes

At 2am a spotted crane's whiplash call punctuated the silence and at 4am cranes and cuckoos announced the dawn. A before-breakfast stroll along the lane showed that avian residents of the hamlet included icterine warbler, spotted flycatcher, tree sparrow, fieldfare, white stork, serin and, on the marsh beyond the river, two male garganeys, 150 ruffs/reeves, wood sandpiper, greenshank, great white egrets (18), blue-headed wagtails and sedge warblers. As we sat down to breakfast, a pair of black redstarts were ferrying a continuum of breakfasts to their nest-full of youngsters above the guest-house door.



Black redstart brood and white-winged black tern (TFF).

Then we headed downriver, seeing a male Montagu's harrier on the way. The first stop, in Goniadz village overlooking a 2.5 mile *width* of marsh, revealed what the Biebrza marshes were all about: many hundreds of black terns, dozens of great white egrets, large flocks of ruffs being teased by a marsh harrier, many white storks dotted across the greenery, two cranes a mile apart and an elk with young, safe in this huge expanse of solitude.

We moved on to a nearby village, Budne, and saw several hundred white-winged black terns over a marsh, a hoopoe in a garden and, in a small wood by the lane, a pair of golden orioles, two hawfinches and a thrush nightingale that Artur (our leader) got his 'scope onto before the rest of us even knew which bush it was in.

On again to a spot to have lunch; but rule number 1 of lunch-spots: scan the place first, eat while you watch the special species! Hence we soon had white-spotted bluethroats in the 'scopes, with Savi's warbler singing (and seen briefly) plus willow warblers, whitethroats and cuckoos. Nearby was a boardwalk alongside a reedbed which provided excellent views of a penduline tit pair at their half-built nest as well as a male garganey, little grebe, gadwalls and a pair of diving common terns.

Then we drove along a forest track near Sosnia and stopped to meet a friend of Artur. He joined us to look over another section of Biebrza's marshes. Two white-tailed eagles, lots of whiskered terns, some black terns, a bittern and a close look at some mousetail *Myosurus minimus* ended an excellent 5-stop trip without too much travelling. Two spotted crakes calling at 9pm, beyond the river at Wrocen, added a final exclamation mark to a fulfilling day.

Monday 15 May – Biebrza marshes

After a pre-breakfast walk (grey partridge, golden oriole, lesser whitethroat, crane etc.) we headed downriver for 30 miles and stopped at several places along a back road. First was near Wrocen: cracking views of a singing ortolan bunting in an ash tree with white-tailed eagle and several cranes flying in the back-drop of undulating farmland and distant forests. Another ad hoc stop gave us excellent views of a male Montagu's harrier with marsh harrier and buzzard for comparison; nearby was a male whinchat atop a willow.



Bogbean (GM)

From the village of Mscichy we walked along a dirt track and here, again, was the epitome of Biebrza's marshes: seven cranes overhead and four among the sedges, white storks poking about for food, corncrakes craking in two places, several whinchats, a hobby, displaying snipe, a black-tailed godwit, two great white egrets, grasshopper and willow warblers, green sandpiper and cuckoo. The real gems, though, were a couple of aquatic warblers and two or three citrine wagtails which behaved well within 50 yards; our three telescopes were put to full use! Extremes of size – swallowtail butterfly and elk – added further dimension to this classic Polish-marsh scene. Bogbean and water crowfoot were just two of many species of aquatic plants.

Eight miles farther down river at Brzostowo there were many hundreds of white-winged black terns and 50- 100 black terns, all taking advantage of insects that were emerging from the water. Whiskered terns, at least dozens, were there too but, unlike the

others, they were belly-flopping onto the water and grabbing food from below the surface. Different again were two little terns and two common terns diving for fish. So here were five species of tern using at least three different hunting methods and perhaps selecting finely-different prey sizes. Here also were three black-winged stilts, a distant pair of cranes and two or more great white egrets among others.

Three miles farther on, at Burzyn, the water had receded less and terns were fewer. Here, from a timber look-out tower, were 100+ ruffs, redshanks, numerous shovelers, 15 gadwalls, two male wigeons, a pair of pintails and all within the sharp vision of two white-tailed eagles perching in a willow.

Another back-road – the 13 mile long Tzar Road – formed the return route of our round trip. Just after 5pm we crossed the River Narew on a raised section of road and then stopped to look down onto the shallowly-flooded expanse of marsh. White-winged black terns were everywhere: overhead, close-to, far away, well left and well right ...all swinging, dipping, circling and sweeping across their immense plateful of insects. There were 15 short, wooden posts in the marsh and each held a white-winged black ... or two if mating. The whole scene suggested a successful breeding season lay ahead.

Our final stop was at the renowned Lawaki fen: 5,000 hectares (19 sq. miles) of fen, managed by two-year rotational mowing to emulate the low-intensity cattle-grazing of times past, and home to 2,000 pairs of aquatic warblers. From the board-walk we saw and heard several of this globally-threatened species; Lawaki truly is major conservation in action.

As we returned we slowed almost to a halt to glimpse a crane on its nest in a pool only 30 metres from the road. Later, we heard that both eggs had hatched despite sporadic attention from passers-by.



Nesting crane surrounded by cotton grass (TFF).

Tuesday 16 May – Biebrza marshes

During the early morning walk in the village, we encountered some familiar avian faces but, beyond the last house, we found a pair of corn buntings and a whinchat, on overhead wires, which were seemingly watching the antics of seven hares: chasing, boxing and generally charging about in a ploughed field.

Then we headed north-east, swung through a wide arc to cross a river, and veered southwards to the Grzedy protected area. On route, near a bridge over the Biebrza, we came across our first common rosefinch (not that common), a white-tailed eagle, hoopoe, two citrine wagtails, several cranes, a lesser spotted eagle and, for some, another good, close view of a thrush nightingale. At another brief stop, at some canal locks, there was a great reed warbler and a distant pair of cranes with a fat, three week-old youngster.



Small pasque flower *Pulsatilla pratensis* (GM); whinchat (TFF).

The Grzedy protected area is deciduous and pine woodland on sand dunes overlooking a distant marsh; more wood, less water. Among the birds were honey buzzard, hoopoe and red-breasted flycatcher (calls and song), icterine and wood warbler, black woodpecker (call only) and tree pipit. But look down and there was more: small heath, brimstone, orange-tip, green hairstreak, map and Camberwell beauty butterflies and a lot of hepatica, small pasque flower, spring pea, orpine and Solomon's seal among an array of lady fern, lily of the valley, sweet woodruff and wood anemone.

On the return we added common sandpiper and a pair of goosanders to our wetland experience and ... a different exclamation mark at the day's end... a corncrake vigorously striking its 'washboard' not far from our riverside retreat.

Wednesday 17 May – Biebrza marshes

An early-morning walk was avoided because we planned to be out late in the evening. After breakfast we headed for new places: a raised bog, a lady's slipper orchid site and ... well, we hadn't yet found red-backed shrike. Soon after we left a pair of Montagu's harriers offered some fine views as they circled and talon-grappled above an oil-seed rape field next to the road.

The raised bog was privately-owned and despite its relatively sparse cover of birch trees, the owner was reluctant to fell the trees until they became large enough for a firewood income. Nevertheless, this unusual tree-cover, for a bog, still allowed in light to promote a growth of heather, sundew, cotton-grass, bilberry and northern bilberry around ancient peat diggings, as well as Labrador tea and interrupted clubmoss in less open places. Four species of woodland warbler affirmed the succession from bog to wood and many green hairstreaks enjoyed the sheltered yet sunny position. Not so fortunate was an elk that had fallen into one of the steep-sided pits that became its grave.

Next was the lady's slipper orchid site where we were shown many plants but only one or two of which were sort of in flower due to the recent cold weather. But botanists' eyes soon winkled out asarabacca (spectacularly insignificant ...pollinated by slugs!), a marsh orchid (but which one?), marsh violet yet to flower, ragged robin and marsh lousewort.

Not far away we paused for lunch. Lunch-spot rule number 1 was soon applied and within a minute a great grey shrike was seen on a branch of an old birch stump. Lunch preparations were halted, another 'scope was set up and we all saw the bird flying from stump to telegraph pole to stump and, eventually, we saw its two fledglings floundering around in a nearby willow.

On the way back, Artur spotted a male red-backed shrike in a classic shrike site: an old pit with unwanted rubble, large rocks removed from fields and great wedges of tangled brushwood, all embraced by an untidy array of old apple trees, willows and hawthorns; the sort of place we remove and cultivate in the UK.

Dinner was purposefully early, 4.30pm. During the preceding hour, Jeff, Linda and I sat overlooking the river and marsh. All the regulars were there: waders, wagtails and white-winged blacks. Then a white-tailed eagle appeared. It landed in a flattened patch in the reedbed (to the dislike of the resident marsh harrier) but then retreated to a tall tree on the wood-edge behind. Then another eagle appeared over the wood – but a very dark (black?) eagle with a smudgy, pale patch on each wing. For more than half-an-hour I followed it with the 'scope. It flew higher, then much higher, then fell like a peregrine, swept back up, rolled at the top, briefly wing-fluttered, then down, up, over, down, up, somersaulted, climbed even higher, then a repeat and, finally, it drifted away up-river, way, way up in the blue. Just before it disappeared behind a nearby willow, a second, identical eagle also flew up-river but much lower. The first bird was a greater spotted eagle – presumably one of the dozen pairs in the Biebrza marshes – and it was sky-dancing (displaying) to probably a passing female. When I finished watching, I had a stiff neck (the 'scope was at 45 degrees) and I needed a stiff drink!

The early meal was followed by a birthday cake for Jane and then we headed 32 miles south to the river Narew to look for beavers.

Geoff hit the jackpot first with his 'behind a bush moment' – a beaver within a few feet – but eventually we saw at least a couple of beavers ferrying willow branches to their lodge, gnawing bark off twigs, crunching, scraping, chomping, diving and simply getting on with beaveriness. Not many tourists go home with beaver-chewed twigs in their luggage!

We returned along the Tzar Road at dusk: past silhouetted storks on their pole-top beds, past the terns on their posts, past the aquatic warblers in their famous fen and past the crane and her chicks on their pond-side nest. This was our last day of the Biebrza River and its marshes; tomorrow we'd be heading for Białowieża and its forests.

Thursday 18 May – from Biebrza to Białowieża

Prior to leaving Wrocen, Linda and Artur spotted a black stork over the far wood and, soon afterwards, a peregrine powered its way down-river causing mayhem for the ruffs and sandpipers. The white-tailed eagle was still there and, eventually, it found a tree-top which didn't collapse under its weight; from there it watched everything that moved on the marsh in its usual, lordly manner.

Our journey south-eastwards included two stops: at a quarry and then at a collection of large fish-ponds near Białystok; swifts, Montagu's and marsh harriers were seen on route. At the quarry – sand and gravel with interesting granite erratics – there were just half a dozen bee-eaters (it was near the northern edge of their breeding range) but hundreds of sand martins about to re-occupy their burrows. On nearby fields there were blue-headed wagtails, a northern wheatear and one tawny pipit clearly shy of binoculars and telescopes.



Blue-headed wagtail (JB) and red-necked grebe (TFF).

At the fish-ponds we had lunch, but first: 'scope, scan and result ... a pair of black-necked grebes out on open water which most of us saw while clutching a sandwich. A walk between the ponds enabled us to see two pairs of great crested grebes and three pairs of red-necked grebes while the reedy margins held reed and great reed warblers, lesser whitethroats, tree sparrows, common rosefinch and a booming bittern. Most noise, though, came from a multitude of fire-bellied toads, one of which was clearly not telescope-shy. Artur set his 'scope on it - almost filled the view – as it sat there, fat and languid, watching us watching him.

We arrived at the village of Białowieża where, immediately, there was the feeling of timber, of wood, of mankind using and manipulating wood, indeed venerating wood. The oldest houses were made of heavy, horizontal timbers – think railway sleepers battered by weather and time. Where two timbers met at a corner, each was dove-tailed once into the other; dove-tails seemingly crude yet precise, more likely fashioned with cross-saw and axe than with chisel and mallet. Next door was modern: concrete blocks clad with nailed-on shiplap boarding, finished with top-quality preservative, coloured and shiny. Our guest-house matched this theme: heavy timber facades, timbers below bedroom ceilings, exposed joists and rafters in the dining rooms; pseudo-old but in-keeping. At the entrance: a life-sized carving of a brown bear; inside, animals of the forest: lynx, beaver, elk, wolf, bear and bison... hunters' so called 'trophies' of the past but species all of which continue to roam the forest.

After dinner we met Arek: 69 years old and a woodsman of long-standing with an MSc in forest ecology; as sturdy as a log. He led us along forest rides but then he paused 20 yards before a tree with a bark-less gash. Here we found a three-toed woodpecker and watched it for a while.

Soon after, Arek heard a pygmy owl's call. The pygmy owl played cat-and-mouse with us: the sparrow-sized silhouette flew into dark trees and out, over the ride and back again, threw its voice from that side...or was it this side? ... but all except two of us saw it perching briefly on a ride-side branch at head height before it disappeared into the now darkened forest. During the evening we also saw or heard a black woodpecker calling and drumming, a great spotted woodpecker, a nuthatch and a woodcock; inveterate peckers and pokers of old, deciduous forest.

Friday 19 May – Białowieża

Today, Arek took us to even older deciduous forest: scarcely touched by the hand of man; true, unfettered, ancient primeval forest, a complete and complex high-forest ecosystem, 18 square miles of it, world-renowned, precious.

We started at 4am. Approaching the forest with a cool, misty and dew-laden promise of a fine day, we saw a white-backed woodpecker in a lone willow and a whinchat, corn bunting and orioles in and around a tree-edged field. Corncrakes grated from somewhere in the mist.

Heavy, squared, oak timbers formed the tall, arched entrance gate; dovetails and dowels, and dedicated to men of vision who saved the forest from the plough. We entered as if into a nave: low-light, tranquillity and awe. Indeed, walking in the forest (permitted only with a licensed guide, Arek) was akin to walking in a cathedral, eyes drawn upwards. But the grandiose height, breadth, length and volume of it were mere dimensions. Here was time, birth, reproduction, death: generations fleeting or dragging through the millennia, whether aphid or oak. Pondering a few square yards of ground – like pondering an inscribed marble slab in a cathedral floor – was to feel the weight of time and a human's trivial impermanence amid the earth's struggle for steady-state endlessness. The forest is a tome on the lectern of post-glacial history.



Artur explains about beavers; Białowieża Forest (TFF).

More than 20 species of birds caught our eye or ear during this brief visit. The highlights were collared and red-breasted flycatchers and a pair of middle-spotted woodpeckers at their nest. High in the stained-glass window of multi-green foliage and stark, dead wood against a blue sky were also warblers, thrushes, tits and finches, black woodpecker, cuckoo, nuthatch, wren and goldcrest.

Alongside the well-trodden aisles (to which humans are restricted) were drifts of ramsons and wood stitchwort plus spring pea, herb paris, toothwort, asarabacca, coralroot bittercress, lungwort and a host more. At one place, low ground was a font of water violets, feathered greenery sprawling across the water-surface, soon to be christened with its flowers. So here were birds and plants all slotting into their respective niches in this pristine and awesome edifice of nature.

Later we walked around the park and lake near the village. Here was our best view of a singing common rosefinch, Linda spotted a hawfinch, Douglas found a marsh tit pair plus nest while great reed warbler and collared flycatcher attested to the juxtaposition of water and wood.

From 2pm to 5pm we strolled for a mile along a boardwalk through wet, lightly-managed primeval forest and had brief glimpses of black woodpecker and songs of collared and red-breasted flycatchers. On our return, a stop at a bridge produced excellent views of a vocal marsh warbler, a distant pair of red-backed shrikes, three hawfinches, a willow tit and, for Artur, brief songs of ortolan bunting and river warbler.

The final jaunt of the long day aimed at seeing bison deep in the forest in the evening. There were billions of mosquitoes, a pond full of flowering water violets and tree-frogs, a black woodpecker calling, a lesser spotted eagle, a distant crane-call echoing through the trees, many bison foot-prints ... but no bison. The long trek back to the bus culminated in Mirek, in his driver's seat, having seen a bison cross the road only yards in front of him! Would Saturday be *our* bison day?

Saturday 20 May – Białowieża

Artur, Jeff and Ian went out early and saw or heard grey-headed woodpecker, wryneck, marsh warbler, a few red-backed shrikes, whinchat, icterine warbler and ... bison, two ! They were two of 600+ that are free to wander in more than 40 square miles of the National Park primeval forest.

Later, we were all taken northwards through eight miles of forest, heading for a country park. On the way we stopped at a disused railway track where icterine and river warblers were heard as well as spotted flycatchers, three distant lesser spotted eagles and the ubiquitous thrush nightingale. Another on route walk went well into the forest in search of an active black woodpecker's nest. Red-breasted flycatchers, wood warblers and a pied flycatcher were singing but the woodpecker was apparently sitting tight on a clutch of eggs in a tall, dead tree and who knows when its mate would return? We had to go.

At the country park we had lunch but there was no scope for 'scoping this time. We walked a short way to some open land – river, reed and bushes – where a male barred warbler sallied forth, literally, and sang from a nearby willow. Icterine and wood warblers, more red-backed shrikes, three corncrakes, two buzzards and a thrush nightingale shared the barred warbler's bushy and boggy abode. A little farther on we stopped abruptly because Artur had heard a wryneck. Although the wryneck disappeared, we were treated to a prolonged telescope-view of a river warbler grasping a willow-herb stem only 50 yards away. Its cicada-like song was so incessant – did it draw breath? – that the bird and its perch shook with the vibrations of energy.

For the final stop of the afternoon we moved to yet another well-placed timber tower overlooking a 14 square mile so-called reservoir; with shallow water and wide sweeps of reedbeds over much of it, the place had to be more important for wildlife than for water-storage. Here were an osprey with fish, at least 30 great white egrets, 20 cormorants, a preponderance of black terns with whiskered, white-winged blacks and common tern, a small mixture of ducks and a booming bittern. Our brief visit to this one spot prompted thoughts of a day there, a week, to delve into its 18 miles of perimeter. Then Artur heard a black woodpecker not far from the tower: a blur of Artur down the steps and a dash into the forest, others close behind, were followed by a few seconds to see the bird vacating its leafless alder and disappearing into the pinewoods behind.

At dinner we each talked of our special moments of the week: of hares and harriers, of forests and fire-bellied toads and of beavers and Camberwell beauties. But we were all thankful for Artur's keen eyesight, knowledge, patience, tolerance and good humour especially under his own personal difficulties at the time. His carnations for the ladies on our arrival and the home-made cake for Jane were thoughtful indeed.

After dinner, six of us and Artur went to the morning's bison site and, at 9pm, there they were! Two bulls ambled from the forest-edge, lay down in the meadow and, in the fading light, watched us continuously with, it seemed, disdain for our intrusion; they were *of* the forest, we were mere users and spectators.

Sunday 21 May

Before breakfast we returned to the bison meadow but they had wandered on, leaving only hoof-prints in the sand. We glimpsed a black woodpecker and saw red-backed shrikes and golden orioles near the forest-edge. Tree sparrows and lesser whitethroats were around the old, timber houses and dishevelled gardens. Later, a quick, last glance from a nearby river bridge showed that, for example, black redstart, wryneck and rosefinch were all still busy with their endeavours to succeed.

Then we left the lands of water and of wood; lands which the UK have largely destroyed, lands which Poland have largely revered and cherished. Thanks, Chris, for a memorable holiday!



Koniks – Polish ponies – now also used in the UK for grazing wetlands (TFF).

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS, May 2017

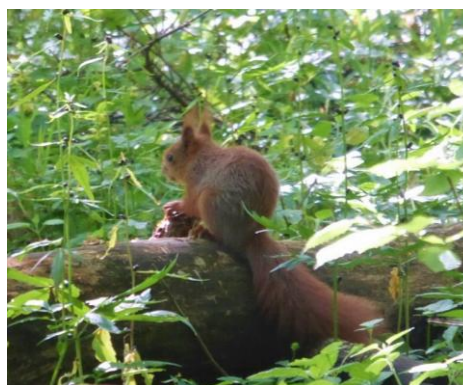
BM = around Biebrza marshes 13th to 18th. BF = around Białowieża forest area 18th to 21st.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Black-necked grebe | One pair at pools east of Białystok on 18 th . |
| Little grebe | One or two in BM on two days. |
| Great crested grebe | At one site in BM and two pairs at Białystok pools on 18 th . |
| Red-necked grebe | Three pairs at Białystok pools on 18 th . |
| Cormorant | Several in BM on most days and 20+ at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Bittern | Heard every day in BM, at Białystok on 18 th and at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Great white egret | Seen most days in BM; 18 opposite Wrocen. 40+ at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Grey heron | Many singles seen almost every day in BM and at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Black stork | One over Wrocen (BM) on 18 th . |
| White stork | Seen every day except 19 th ; dozens in some areas. Nests in many villages. |
| Mute swan | Small numbers most days in BM; 20 near Wrocen. c20 at Siemianowka lake 20 th . |
| Greylag goose | Several pairs in BM on two days. Also at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Wigeon | Two males in BM on 15 th . |
| Gadwall | In BM: 3+ on 14 th and 20 on 15 th . Four at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Pintail | One pair in BM on 15 th . |
| Mallard | Small numbers seen in BM almost every day. |
| Shoveler | Several in BM on 15 th . |
| Garganey | One or two males in BM on five days. |
| Pochard | A few or several in BM on three days. |
| Tufted duck | A few pairs in BM on two days; a few pairs at Siemianowka on 20 th . |
| Goosander | A pair overhead in BM on 16 th . |
| White-tailed eagle | One, two or three in BM on five days. |
| Osprey | Single with fish in BM on 13 th and Siemianowska lake on 20 th . |
| Lesser spotted eagle | Two in BM on 16 th . BF: two on 19 th and three on 20 th . |
| Greater spotted eagle | Two (one displaying) at Wrocen (BM) on 17 th . |
| Marsh harrier | One or a few seen almost every day. |
| Montagu's harrier | A single or a pair on four days, mainly in BM. |
| Common buzzard | Seen every day. |
| Honey buzzard | One in Grzedy protected area on 16 th . |
| Sparrowhawk | A single on two days. |
| Common kestrel | One near the airport on 13 th . One near Wrocen. |
| Hobby | One or two in BM on two days. |
| Peregrine | One at Wrocen (BM) on 18 th . |
| Grey partridge | One or two in BM on three days. |
| Corncrake | One or two calling in BM on two days and two or three in BF on two days. |
| Pheasant | One in BM on 14 th . |
| Spotted crane | One or two at Wrocen (BM) every day. |
| Moorhen | A few almost every day, mainly in BM. |
| Coot | In BM a few pairs on at least two days. Also at Siemianowka Lake on 20 th . |
| Eurasian crane | Up to several seen or heard every day in BM and BF. One on a nest with eggs – which hatched – and one pair with a 3 week old young. |
| Black-winged stilt | Three in BM on 15 th . |
| Lapwing | Seen every day but one. Breeding birds rather than flocks. |
| Ruff | Up to hundreds in BM every day. |
| Snipe | Up to two or three in BM every day including displaying birds. |
| Woodcock | Single in BF on 18 th . |
| Black-tailed godwit | Several in BM every day. |
| Redshank | Up to a few in BM every day. |
| Greenshank | Singles in BM on 13 th and 16 th . |
| Dunlin | Nine at Wrocen (BM) and one elsewhere, both on 15 th . |
| Green sandpiper | Up to a few in BM on three days and one heard in BF on 20 th . |
| Wood sandpiper | Usually one or two in BM every day. |
| Common sandpiper | One in BM on 16 th . |
| Black-headed gull | Up to dozens in BM every day. Many at Białystok pools (18 th) and at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Herring gull | One on 13 th . |
| Little tern | A pair in BM on 15 th . |
| Common tern | A pair in BM on two days and a single at Siemianowka lake on 20 th . |
| Black tern | Many dozens or more in BM on three days. Dominant species at Siemianowska lake on 20 th . |
| White-winged black tern | Many hundreds at least, every day in BM. Many at Siemianowska lake. |
| Whiskered tern | Found on three days in BM. Hundreds near Sosnia (BM) on 14 th . |
| Woodpigeon | Seen in small numbers every day. |
| Collared dove | Seen every day in BM. |
| Cuckoo | Heard and/or seen every day in BM and BF. |
| Pygmy owl | A pair in BF on 18 th . |

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| Swift | Not common. Up to several over some towns. |
| Hoopoe | One or two in BM on three days. |
| Bee-eater | Several in a quarry on route for BF on 18 th . |
| Black woodpecker | Heard in Grzedy protected area (BM) on 16 th and heard/seen in BF all 3 days. |
| Green woodpecker | One in BM 14 th . |
| Grey-headed woodpecker | One in BF on 20 th . |
| Great spotted woodpecker | One in BF on 20 th . |
| Middle spotted woodpecker | One pair at a nest in BF on 19 th . |
| White-backed woodpecker | One in a willow in BF on 19 th . |
| Three-toed woodpecker | A pair at a nest in BF on 18 th . |
| Wryneck | One heard/seen in BF on 20 th and 21 st . |
| Skylark | Heard and/or seen nearly every day in both areas. |
| Sand martin | Recorded on one day in BM. Many dozens in quarry on route for BF. |
| Swallow | Seen in modest numbers every day. |
| House martin | Seen every day in BM and one day in BF. |
| Meadow pipit | One or two in BM on 15 th . |
| Tree pipit | One or two in Grzedy protected area (BF) on 16 th . |
| Tawny pipit | One on ploughed field on route to BF. |
| White wagtail | Seen on most days. |
| Blue-headed wagtail | Seen every day in BM, sometimes several pairs. Seen on two days in BF. |
| Citrine wagtail | A pair and one or two in BM on 15 th and 16 th respectively. |
| Wren | One or two heard/seen in BM on two days and BF on two days. Not common. |
| Robin | Only a few in BF on two days. |
| Thrush nightingale | Heard every day in BM and BF. Quite common. A few seen closely. |
| Black redstart | A pair + nest at Wrocen guest-house and elsewhere in the village. One near the guest-house in BF. |
| White-spotted bluethroat | Two at Osowiec (BM) on 14 th and heard near Mscichy (BM) on 15 th . |
| Northern wheatear | Single seen on two days. |
| Whinchat | One or two in BM on two days and one or two in BF on two days. |
| Blackbird | Seen/heard most days in both areas. |
| Fieldfare | Seen every day in BM and BF. Probably the commonest thrush. |
| Song thrush | Seen/heard in BM (2 days) and BF (3 days). |
| Mistle thrush | Singles in BM on 16 th and 17 th . |
| Garden warbler | Heard in BM on 14 th ; maybe overlooked. Not common. |
| Barred warbler | A male seen and heard well in BF on 20 th . |
| Blackcap | Seen/heard every day but one. |
| Lesser whitethroat | Heard almost every day. Not uncommon around human habitation. |
| Whitethroat | Seen in BM on four days. |
| Sedge warbler | Seen every day in BM. |
| Aquatic warbler | Seen and heard well in Mscichy marsh and Lawaki fen (BM) on 15 th and 16 th . |
| Grasshopper warbler | Song heard in BM on two days. |
| River warbler | Heard in BF on two days, 19 th and 20 th and seen well once. |
| Savi's warbler | Heard at Wrocen; heard and seen briefly at Osowiec (BM) on 14 th . |
| Marsh warbler | Seen and heard well in BF on two days. |
| Reed warbler | Heard at only one place (Bialystok pools) on 18 th . |
| Great reed warbler | Heard and sometimes seen at several places in BM. Several at Bialystok pools. At BF on most days. |
| Icterine warbler | Heard every day in BM and BF. |
| Willow warbler | Heard almost every day in BM. |
| Wood warbler | One or two heard in BM on two days and BF on two days. |
| Chiffchaff | Heard almost every day. |
| Goldcrest | Heard in BF on 19 th . |
| Spotted flycatcher | Seen every day in BM and once in BF. |
| Red-breasted flycatcher | Heard, and seen with difficulty, in Grzedy protected area (BM) on 16 th , then a few heard and briefly seen in BF on 19 th and 20 th . |
| Pied flycatcher | One heard in BF on 20 th . |
| Collared flycatcher | A few heard and seen well in BF on 19 th . |
| Blue tit | Seen every day in BM and in BF on one day. |
| Great tit | Seen in BM on three days and in BF on 19 th . |
| Willow tit | Singles seen/heard on 17 th and 19 th . |
| Marsh tit | A pair plus nest in BF on 19 th . |
| Penduline tit | A pair plus a half-built nest at Osowiec (BM) on 14 th . |
| Nuthatch | Singles in BF each day. |
| Treecreeper | Single in BF on 19 th . |
| Red-backed shrike | A male at a nest-site in BM on 17 th . Two or three pairs in BF on two days. |
| Great grey shrike | A pair + three juveniles in BM on 17 th . |
| Magpie | Small numbers seen every day. |
| Jay | Singles seen almost every day. |
| Jackdaw | Small numbers seen every day. |
| Rook | Noted in BM on two days and in BF once. |
| Hooded crow | Small numbers seen almost every day. |
| Raven | Two to four seen on four days. |
| Starling | Seen every day. |

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| Golden oriole | At least one pair seen in BM on four days and in BF on two days. |
| House sparrow | Seen every day. |
| Tree sparrow | Seen in small numbers almost every day. |
| Chaffinch | Seen every day. |
| Serin | A male or pair around the Wrocen guest-house. Singing male in Goniadz. |
| Greenfinch | A single or two seen most days. |
| Goldfinch | Seen every day; fairly common. |
| Linnet | Singles or a pair on four days. |
| Hawfinch | Two or three in BM on 14 th then four in BF on 19 th . |
| Common rosefinch | Seen and heard in BM on 16 th then singles seen every day in BF. |
| Reed bunting | Many seen in BM on most days and a few seen in BF on two days. |
| Ortolan bunting | A male seen and heard well in BM on 15th then one only heard in BF on 19 th . |
| Yellowhammer | Song heard (or a pair seen) every day in BM and BF. |
| Corn bunting | Seen and heard well in Wrocen village on 16 th and in BF on 19 th . |

| MAMMALS | | |
|---|--|--|
| Brown/European Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Roe Deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> |
| Red Squirrel <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> | Wild Boar <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Elk / Moose <i>Alces alces</i> |
| Beaver <i>Castor fiber</i> | Red Deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | European Bison <i>Bison bonasus</i> |
| REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS | | |
| Common Lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> | Fire-bellied Toad <i>Bombina bombina</i> | Common Tree Frog <i>Hyla arborea</i> |
| Adder <i>Vipera berus</i> | Grass Snake <i>Natrix natrix</i> | Common Frog <i>Rana temporaria</i> |
| Sand Lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> | Common Toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> | Edible Frog <i>Rana esculenta</i> |
| BUTTERFLIES | | |
| [Common] Swallowtail <i>Papilio machaon</i> | Green Hairstreak <i>Callophrys rubi</i> | Camberwell Beauty <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> |
| Orange-tip <i>Anthocharis cardamines</i> | Small Copper <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> | Red Admiral <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> |
| Brimstone <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> | Holly Blue <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> | Peacock <i>Inachis io</i> |
| Wood White <i>Leptidea sinapis</i> | Map butterfly <i>Araschnia levana</i> | Small Heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> |
| | | Speckled Wood <i>Pararge aegeria</i> |
| DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES | | |
| Names in brackets are those in Dijkstra & Lewington | | |
| Azure Damselfly (Azure Bluet) | Hairy Dragonfly (Hairy Hawker) | |
| Blue-tailed Damselfly (Common Bluetail) | Club-tailed Dragonfly (Common Clubtail) | |
| OTHER NOTABLE INVERTEBRATES | | |
| Rose chafer | Crab spider <i>Misumena vatia</i> | |



Above: Common Clubtail (JB); Red Squirrel (TFF).
Below: Grass Snake and Edible Frog (TFF).



PLANTS

The nomenclature and systemic order of the plant list generally follows
 'The Flora of Vascular Plants in the Białowieża Forest' by Sokolowski, 1995,
 and 'List of Vascular Plants of the Biebrza National Park and the Biebrza Valley' by Werpachowski 2003.
 B = Białowieża National Park Bb = Biebrza National Park Siem = Siemianówka Reservoir
 (locations where noted in 2010/2011) NiF : not in flower

| FERNS AND ALLIES Lycopodiaceae | |
|--|--|
| Interrupted clubmoss <i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> | Forest in Biebrza, also B |
| Equisetaceae | |
| Common horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i> | B, Bb |
| Water horsetail <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> | B, Bb and Siem |
| Marsh horsetail <i>Equisetum palustre</i> | B, Bb |
| Wood horsetail <i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> | B |
| Hypolepidaceae | |
| Bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | Widespread |
| Woodsiaceae | |
| Lady fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | B, Bb |
| Oak fern <i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i> | B, Bb |
| Dryopteridaceae | |
| Male fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> | Widespread in forests |
| Thelypteridaceae | |
| Marsh Fern <i>Thelypteris palustris</i> | B, Bb |
| GYMNOSPERMS Pinaceae | |
| European larch <i>Larix decidua</i> | Scattered records |
| Norway spruce <i>Picea abies</i> | Dominant in wetter forest, co-dominant in drier sites. |
| Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Locally dominant |
| Cupressaceae | |
| Juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> | B, Bb, Siem understorey |
| ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTYLEDONS Salicaceae | |
| Black poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> | B |
| Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i> | Damp forest/streamsidings |
| Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> | Widespread |
| Bay willow <i>Salix pentandra</i> | Red Marsh |
| Betulaceae | |
| Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Widespread, very common |
| Grey alder <i>Alnus incana</i> | B, Bb |
| Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> | Drier woodland |
| Downy birch <i>Betula pubescens</i> | Widespread, esp. Bb |
| Corylaceae | |
| Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> | Locally common & B |
| Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> | B, Bb |
| Fagaceae | |
| Common oak <i>Quercus robur</i> | Widespread |
| Red oak <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Around Białowieża village |
| Ulmaceae | |
| Wych elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> | B |
| Cannabaceae | |
| Hop <i>Humulus lupulus</i> | B, Bb |
| Urticaceae | |
| Stinging nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Widespread |
| Loranthaceae | |
| Mistletoe <i>Viscum album</i> | Widespread, most on poplar |
| Aristolochiaceae | |
| Asarabacca <i>Asarum europaeum</i> | B |
| Polygonaceae | |
| Bistort <i>Polygonum bistorta</i> | Widespread |
| Japanese Knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i> | Bb |
| Giant knotweed <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> | B |
| Common sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Widespread |
| Sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Local |
| Curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Bb |
| Water dock <i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> | Widespread, in leaf |
| Broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Widespread |
| Chenopodiaceae | |
| Fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> | Bb (hotel) |
| Caryophyllaceae | |
| Field mouse-ear <i>Cerastium arvense</i> | B, Bb |
| Common mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> | Widespread |
| Sticky mouse-ear <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | B, Bb |
| Ragged robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> | Common in wet meadows |
| Annual knawel <i>Scleranthus annuus</i> | Siem |

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|---|-----------------------------|
| White campion <i>Silene alba</i> | B, Bb |
| Greater stitchwort <i>Stellaria holostea</i> | Local at B |
| Common chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i> | Widespread |
| Wood stitchwort <i>Stellaria nemorum</i> | B, common in woods |
| Nymphaeaceae | |
| Yellow water-lily <i>Nuphar lutea</i> | In flower at Bb |
| Ranunculaceae | |
| Wood anemone <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> | Many in seed in woods |
| Marsh marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i> | Widespread in leaf |
| Hepatica <i>Hepatica nobilis</i> | |
| Small Pasqueflower <i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i> | Bb |
| Meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Scattered records |
| Common water crowfoot <i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> | |
| Fan-leaved water crowfoot <i>Ranunculus circinatus</i> | B, Bb |
| Lesser celandine <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> | B, Bb |
| Lesser spearwort <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> | Bb |
| Greater spearwort <i>Ranunculus lingua</i> | Bb |
| Multi-flowered buttercup <i>Ranunculus polyanthemus</i> | Common in meadows |
| Creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Widespread |
| Goldilocks <i>Ranunculus auricomus</i> | Wood fringes, Bb |
| Celery-leaved buttercup <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> | B and Bialystok |
| Thread-leaved water crowfoot <i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> | B, Bb |
| Mousetail <i>Myosurus minimus</i> | B |
| Greater meadow-rue <i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i> | Bb, NiF |
| Papaveraceae | |
| Great celandine <i>Chelidonium majus</i> | Widespread/very common |
| Bird-in-a bush <i>Corydalis solida</i> | Bb |
| Cruciferae | |
| Garlic mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | Scattered |
| Horse radish <i>Armoracia rusticana</i> | Widespread |
| Shepherd's purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | Widespread/common |
| Coralroot bittercress <i>Cardamine bulbifera</i> | B, in seed and flower |
| Large Bitter-cress <i>Cardamine amara</i> | B |
| Lady's smock <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> | B |
| Tall Rock-cress <i>Cardaminopsis arenosa</i> | |
| Common Whitlowgrass <i>Erophila verna</i> | |
| Hedge mustard <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> | B |
| Field pennycress <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> | Scattered |
| Marsh Yellowcress <i>Rorippa palustris</i> | Bb |
| Resedaceae | |
| Wild mignonette <i>Reseda lutea</i> | Bb |
| Droseraceae | |
| Common sundew <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> | Bb raised bog |
| Crassulaceae | |
| Wall-pepper <i>Sedum acre</i> | Widespread |
| Orpine <i>Sedum telephium</i> | Strekowa Gora |
| Saxifragaceae | |
| Alternate-leaved golden saxifrage <i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> | B |
| Grossulariaceae | |
| Redcurrant <i>Ribes rubrum</i> | Bialowieza |
| Currant <i>Ribes spicatum?</i> | Bb |
| Rosaceae | |
| Lady's mantle <i>Alchemilla mollis</i> + another | |
| Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | B |
| Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> | Widespread in leaf |
| Wild strawberry <i>Fragaria vesca</i> | Widespread |
| Water avens <i>Geum rivale</i> | Widespread/common |
| Herb bennet <i>Geum urbanum</i> | Widespread/common |
| Hoary cinquefoil <i>Potentilla argentea</i> | Bb |
| Silverweed <i>Potentilla anserina</i> | Widespread |
| Tormentil <i>Potentilla erecta</i> | Widespread/locally abundant |
| Marsh cinquefoil <i>Potentilla palustris</i> | Bogs at Bb and Siem |
| Creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> | Widespread |
| Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> | Scattered |
| Bird cherry <i>Prunus padus</i> | B, Bb |
| Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Scattered |
| Dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i> | Bb |
| Japanese rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i> | Naturalised near Hajnowka |
| Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Locally common in forests |
| Stone bramble <i>Rubus saxatilis</i> | Bb |
| Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Scattered |

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| Leguminosae | |
| A hairy broom <i>Chamaecytisus ratisbonensis</i> | B and roadsides |
| A hairy broom <i>Chamaecytisus ruthenicus</i> | B and roadsides |
| Garden lupin <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> | Naturalised on roadsides |
| Black medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i> | B |
| False acacia <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> | Planted in shelter belts |
| Spring pea <i>Lathyrus vernus</i> | B, Bb |
| Lesser trefoil <i>Trifolium dubium</i> | B, Siem |
| Zigzag clover <i>Trifolium medium</i> | Bialystok |
| Red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Widespread/common |
| White clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> | Widespread/common |
| Tufted vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Scattered |
| Common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Widespread |
| Bush vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i> | |
| Polygalaceae | |
| Common milkwort <i>Polygala vulgaris</i> | Woods near great snipe lek |
| Oxalidaceae | |
| Wood sorrel <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> | Common in leaf |
| Geraniaceae | |
| Common storksbill <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | B, Siem |
| Dusky cranesbill <i>Geranium phaeum</i> | Abundant on roadsides at B |
| Herb robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | Widespread |
| Bloody cranesbill <i>Geranium sanguineum</i> | Local but widespread |
| Wood cranesbill <i>Geranium sylvaticum</i> | Widespread |
| Euphorbiaceae | |
| Hungarian spurge <i>Euphorbia esula</i> | Locally common |
| Dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> | Forest at B |
| Aceraceae | |
| Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Widespread/common |
| Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Widespread |
| Hippocastanaceae | |
| Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | B |
| Tiliaceae | |
| Small-leaved lime <i>Tilia cordata</i> | Widespread |
| Guttiferae | |
| Common St. John's-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | In leaf at B |
| Balsaminaceae | |
| Touch-me-not <i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i> | B |
| Celastraceae | |
| Spindle tree <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> | B, Bb |
| Rhamnaceae | |
| Alder buckthorn <i>Frangula alnus</i> | B, Bb |
| Buckthorn <i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> | Bb |
| Violaceae | |
| Field pansy <i>Viola arvensis</i> | B |
| Heath dog violet <i>Viola canina</i> | B |
| Marsh violet <i>Viola palustris</i> | B |
| Wild pansy <i>Viola tricolor</i> | B |
| Thymelaeaceae | |
| Mezereon <i>Daphne mezereum</i> | |
| Onograceae | |
| Great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | In leaf at B |
| Evening primrose <i>Oenothera</i> sp. | Roadsides |
| Cornaceae | |
| Dogwood (red osier) <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> | B, Bb |
| Araliaceae | |
| Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> | Scattered |
| Umbelliferae | |
| Ground elder <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | Widespread/common |
| Wild angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | B, Bb |
| Cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Widespread/common |
| Caraway <i>Carum carvi</i> | Bb |
| Hairy Chervil <i>Chaerophyllum hirsutum</i> | Bb |
| Burnet saxifrage sp. <i>Pimpinella</i> sp. | In leaf |
| Sanicle <i>Sanicula europaea</i> | In flower in forests at B |
| Steppe parsley <i>Peucedanum oreoselinum</i> | Red Marsh |
| Water Parsnip <i>Sium latifolium</i> | NiF Bb |
| Ericaceae | |
| Bog rosemary <i>Andromeda polifolia</i> | Raised bog at Bb |
| Heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> | Widespread/local |
| Labrador tea <i>Ledum palustre</i> | Raised bog at Bb |
| Bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> | B, Bb |
| Bog bilberry <i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> | Raised bog at Bb |
| Cowberry <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> | Widespread/local |

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|---|----------------------------|
| Primulaceae | |
| Water-violet <i>Hottonia palustris</i> | B, Bb |
| Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> | B |
| Creeping jenny <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> | Scattered records |
| Chickweed wintergreen <i>Trientalis europaea</i> | Local in forest at B, Bb |
| Northern androsace <i>Androsace septentrionalis</i> | Bb, fortress walk |
| Plumbaginaceae | |
| Thrift <i>Armeria maritima</i> | Locally at B |
| Oleaceae | |
| Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | B, Bb |
| Menyanthaceae | |
| Bogbean <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> | Bogs at Bb |
| Rubiaceae | |
| Crosswort <i>Cruciata laevipes</i> | B |
| Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> | Scattered |
| Sweet woodruff <i>Galium odoratum</i> | Abundant in forest at B |
| Marsh bedstraw <i>Galium palustre</i> | B, Bb |
| Convolvulaceae | |
| Field bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | Bb |
| Polemoniaceae | |
| Jacob's ladder <i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> | B, Bb, very locally common |
| Boraginaceae | |
| True alkanet <i>Anchusa officinalis</i> | Widespread/locally common |
| Corn gromwell <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> | Arable weed, B |
| Viper's bugloss <i>Echium vulgare</i> | Widespread |
| Water forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i> | B |
| Common comfrey <i>Symphytum officinale</i> | Local at B and Bb |
| Field Forget-me-not <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> | |
| Changing forget-me-not <i>Myosotis discolor</i> | Red Marsh |
| Callitrichaceae | |
| Water-starwort sp. <i>Callitriche</i> sp. | Waterways at B |
| Labiatae | |
| Bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i> | B |
| Common hemp-nettle <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> | B, Bb |
| Ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | B |
| Yellow archangel <i>Lamiaeum galeobdolon</i> | Along roadsides, Bb |
| White dead-nettle <i>Lamium album</i> | Bialystok |
| Red dead-nettle <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | B |
| Water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> | B, Bb |
| Hedge woundwort <i>Stachys sylvatica</i> | B, NiF |
| Selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Widespread |
| Solanaceae | |
| Bittersweet <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | Scattered records |
| Scrophulariaceae | |
| Toothwort <i>Lathraea squamaria</i> | Bb strict reserve |
| Common cow-wheat <i>Melampyrum pratense</i> | Bw |
| Marsh lousewort <i>Pedicularis palustris</i> | B, Bb |
| Yellow rattle <i>Rhianthus minor</i> | |
| Common figwort <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> | B, Bb, NiF |
| Blue water speedwell <i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> | Bb in ditches |
| Brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> | Widespread in ditches |
| Germander speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> | Widespread/abundant |
| Thyme-leaved speedwell <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> | B |
| Plantaginaceae | |
| Ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Widespread |
| Greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> | Widespread |
| Hoary plantain <i>Plantago media</i> | Bb |
| Caprifoliaceae | |
| Common elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Widespread |
| Guelder-rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> | B, Bb |
| Valerianaceae | |
| Marsh valerian <i>Valeriana dioica</i> | Bb |
| Common valerian <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | B, Bb |
| Dipsacaceae | |
| Field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> | Scattered records |
| Campanulaceae | |
| Rampion sp. <i>Phyteuma</i> sp. | |
| Compositae | |
| Wormwood <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> | Scattered records |
| Field southernwood <i>Artemisia campestris</i> | B, Bb |
| Mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | Widespread |
| Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Widespread |
| Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Scattered |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Pineapple-weed <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> | Scattered |
| Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Scattered |
| Marsh thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | Locally common |
| Marsh hawksbeard <i>Crepis paludosa</i> | Alder swamp forest |
| Hemp agrimony <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> | Widespread in leaf |
| Marsh cudweed <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | B |
| Sand everlasting <i>Helichrysum arenarium</i> | Sandy soils at Bb |
| Mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> | Locally common |
| Cat's-ear <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> | Scattered |
| Nipplewort <i>Lapsana communis</i> | In leaf at B |
| Ox-eye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | Scattered |
| Heath groundsel <i>Senecio sylvaticus</i> | Scattered |
| Marsh fleawort <i>Senecio congestus</i> | Bb |
| Groundsel <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | |
| Tansy <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | Bialystok |
| Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Widespread, in seed |
| Goat's-beard <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> | B |
| Lentibulariaceae | |
| Bladderwort <i>Utricularia</i> sp. | Bb |
| MONOCOTYLEDONS Alismataceae | |
| Water plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> | Leaves noted |
| Hydrocharitaceae | |
| Frog-bit <i>Hydrocharis morus-ranea</i> | B, Bb |
| Water soldier <i>Stratoides aloides</i> | Many in flower locally at Bb |
| Iridaceae | |
| Yellow flag <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Widespread/common |
| Araceae | |
| Bog arum or white calla <i>Calla palustris</i> | |
| Sweet flag <i>Acorus calamus</i> | Leaves locally common at Bb |
| Liliaceae | |
| Ramsons <i>Allium ursinum</i> | B strict reserve |
| Lily of the valley <i>Convallaria majalis</i> | Locally numerous |
| May lily <i>Maianthemum bifolium</i> | Locally numerous |
| Herb Paris <i>Paris quadrifolia</i> | B and Bb |
| Solomon's seal <i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> | B |
| Angular Solomon's seal <i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> | B |
| Gramineae (incomplete) | |
| Meadow Foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> | |
| Grey hair-grass <i>Corynephorus canescens</i> | Red Marsh |
| Cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Widespread/common |
| Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> | Widespread/common |
| Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i> | Common, also fodder crop |
| Common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Locally dominant |
| Rye <i>Secale cereal</i> | Locally naturalised |
| Lemnaceae | |
| Common duckweed <i>Lemna minor</i> | B, Bb |
| Ivy-leaved Duckweed <i>Lemna trisulca</i> | Bb |
| Potamogetonaceae | |
| A pondweed <i>Potamogeton</i> sp. (<i>P. praelongus</i> ?) | Bb |
| Typhaceae | |
| Great reedmace ('bulrush') <i>Typha latifolia</i> | Widespread |
| Lesser reedmace <i>Typha angustifolia</i> | |
| Cyperaceae (many not identified) | |
| White Sedge <i>Carex canescens</i> | Bb |
| Large yellow sedge <i>Carex flava</i> | Bb |
| Tufted-sedge <i>Carex elata</i> | Often abundant in sedge-marsh, Bb |
| Common cotton-grass <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> | Bogs at B and Bb |
| Hare's-tail cotton-grass <i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> | Bogs at B and Bb |
| Wood club-rush <i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i> | Widespread |
| Juncaceae (incomplete) | |
| Hairy wood-rush <i>Luzula pilosa</i> | |
| Heath wood-rush <i>Luzula multifida</i> | |
| Orchidaceae | |
| Broad-leaved Marsh-orchid <i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> | Near lady's slipper site, Bb |
| Common twayblade <i>Listera ovata</i> | Bb |
| Bird's-nest orchid <i>Neottia nidus-avis</i> | B, Bb |
| Lady's slipper <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> | Bb |

Many fungi and lichens, especially at Białowieża, not identified.