

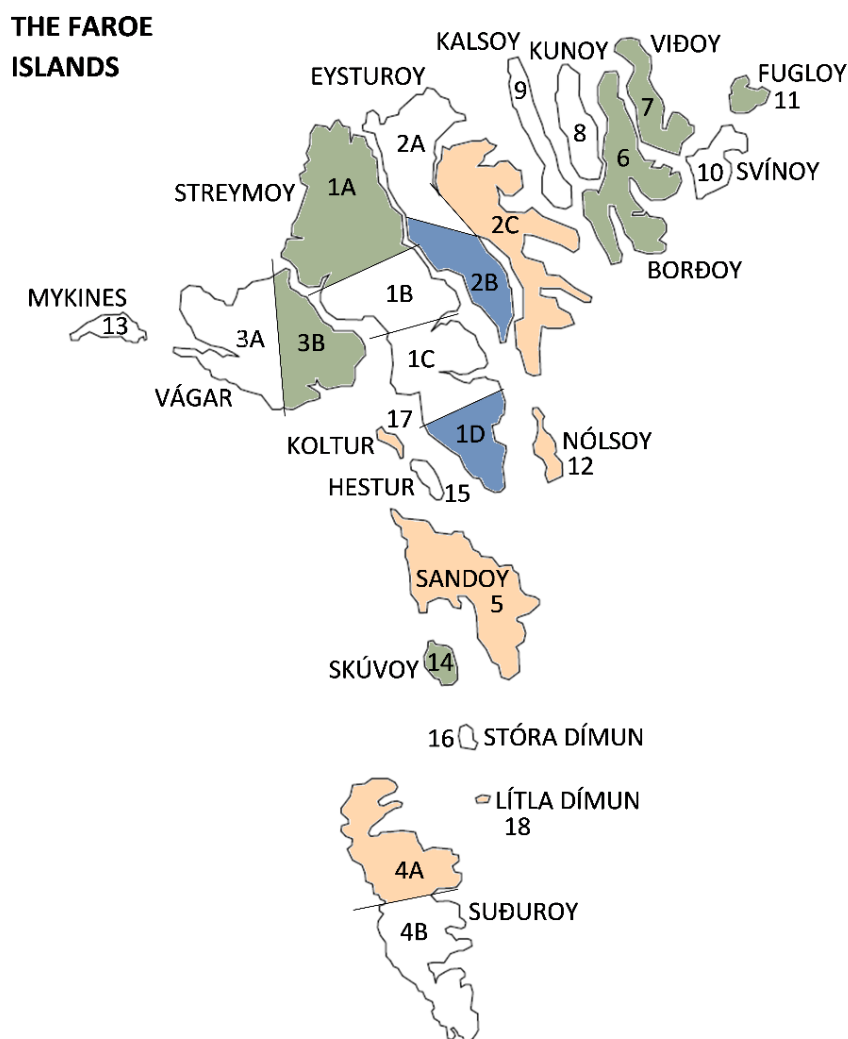
Citizen Science project - eBird

The eBird project ran for three consecutive years - commencing in late 2021, the first counts were registered in the summer of 2022, and the last in the summer of 2024. The project has been managed by the Faroese Ornithological Society (Føroya Fuglafrøðifelag). The primary aim of the project was to produce a low-resolution distribution map with the potential to detect important bird areas. The secondary aim was to test the applicability of eBird to engage citizens in recording and counting birds in the Faroe Islands.

The eBird project

Before the first birds counts in 2022, it was decided to divide the 18 islands of the Faroes into 25 big, but manageable areas (Fig. 1), and set out to get at least one registered observer for each area. Via posts and film on social media, the Faroese Ornithological Society's webpage and radio features, citizens were invited to take part in the project, and encouraged to sign up to count a specific area three to four times from 1. May until 31. August each year. However, even with heavy marketing we did not manage to cover all the islands in 2022, nor in 2023, but recruited a few citizens to count selected areas both years (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. The 25 designated areas of the eBird project. The areas covered by registered observers in 2022 are green, in 2023 are orange, and areas in blue were covered both years.



We considered number of registered observers, checklists, species, single specimen recordings, and total number of observers for the islands each summer (Table 1). The total number of observers are much higher than the number of registered observers, and included all eBird checklists registered in that period. Note however, that only complete checklists were included in the results, so some species may have been observed that are not accounted for below.

Table 1. Results from 2022 and 2023 in the period from 1. May until 31. August.

		2022	2023
Registered observers		8	9
	Checklists	14	5
	Species	24	17
	Specimens	871	368
Total observers		62	44
	Checklists	351	262
	Species	57	71
Total number of individual specimens		14.537	14.895

The results were less than ideal. In 2022, eight citizens registered to count eight designated areas. Only seven of them sent in any observations. In 2023, we only received observations from one area (Area 12). Furthermore, this data included only sea birds and therefore had to be excluded from the results, leaving us with none of the eight areas covered. Thus, the results in Table 1 stem from observations received from two areas (Areas 1C and 6) from observers that only signed up for the project in 2022, but still registered observations in 2023.

When looking into how many times the observers registered observations per year, the pattern is the same. In 2022, no more than two observers registered observations for the three consecutive months of May, June, and July - in 2023, one observer did. No observations were sent in for the month of August either year. This is likely explained by the fact that observations for August was not required in the project. The possibility was left open, leaving it to each observer to include or exclude counts from August.

As further shown in Table 1, choosing to include all observers and all checklists for the period makes a huge difference. In fact, only $\approx 6\%$ (2022) and $\approx 8\%$ (2023) respectively, of the total observations stem from the registered observers, and no species were specific only to these counts.

It was evident that getting citizens to sign up to join a project like this is quite challenging, and even then, one cannot count on the registrations coming through. In consequence, the results do not match the amount of effort put into recruiting citizens for the project. While any registered bird sighting is helpful for scientific purposes, focusing merely on the registered counters for the eBird project limits the possibilities. Therefore, we decided for the counts of 2024 to simply look at every bird registration on eBird on the Faroe Islands in the timeframe of the project.

Our focus was set on analyzing the total numbers for 2024, as well as trying to investigate the nationalities of the observers registering observations from the Faroe Islands on eBird. All our marketing efforts throughout have been national and in Faroese, so we have not tapped into the market of foreigners coming to the islands. Our theory was however, that the growing number of tourists every year bring bird enthusiasts

as well, increasing the number of registrations on eBird. These observers could be valuable, as it could show a need to focus on birdwatchers coming to the islands, and engaging them further.

Comparisons 2022-2024

Comparing the results from 2022 until 2024, we see an increase in observations and registrations (Table 2). Not surprisingly, the top five most numerous species observed throughout the three-year period are the common species *S. vulgaris*, *S. paradisaea*, *L. fuscus*, *R. tridactyla* and *H. ostralegus* (Fig. 2). Similarly, rarer species such as *S. pomarinus*, *A. albifrons*, *F. coelebs* and *P. pyrrhula* are encountered only once or not at all in each year, respectively.

Table 2. Results from 2022, 2023, and 2024 in the period from 1. May until 31. August.

		2022	2023	2024
Registered observers		7	9	-
	Checklists	14	5	-
	Species	24	17	-
	Specimens	871	368	-
Total observers		62	44	77
	Checklists	351	262	363
	Species	57	71	75
Total number of individual specimens		14.537	14.895	21.804

A detailed table of total species observations for 2022, 2023 and 2024 are listed in [Appendix 2](#).

Some of these rarer bird species were only registered during one of the included years (see Table 3). This is to be expected for most of said species, as their occurrence in the Faroe Islands is rather rare.

Table 3. Bird species and numbers only registered in 2022, 2023, or 2024, respectively (between 1. May until 31. August).

	2022	2023	2024
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	-	1	-
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	-	2	-
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	3	-	-
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	-	-	1
<i>Mareca americana</i>	-	5	-
<i>Anas acuta</i>	-	10	-
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	-	3	-
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	-	-	1
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	-	-	6
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	-	1	-
<i>Tringa glareola</i>			1
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	-	1	-
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	-	-	1
<i>Ardea alba</i>	-	1	-

<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	-	1	-
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	-	1	-
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	-	-	1
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	-	-	6
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	-	-	2
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	-	-	11
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	-	-	4
<i>Curruca curruca</i>	-	-	3
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	-	-	2
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	-	-	1
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	-	1	-
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	-	1	-
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	-	4	-

We wanted to investigate the occurrence of registrations from foreigners as well. Unfortunately, we quickly realized that in eBird is not possible to extract certain observers – thus their nationalities - or certain dates, when looking into where each observation stems from. The only information available was from all of 2024 and the top 100 observers in that time. Nevertheless, this data speaks for itself. Out of the top 100 observers in 2024, only 24% were Faroese residents. Astonishingly, foreigners account for 76% of the observations. It is evident then, that this is an untapped possibility for further use of eBird as provider of statistical and distributional bird data in the Faroe Islands.

Low-resolution distribution maps

Even with a relatively low number of registrations, distribution maps for the species registered between 2022 and 2024 were successfully done, and provide us with a decent overview of where in the Faroes the species are expected to be located. The distribution maps for each species are attached in Appendix 1.

Fig. 2. Observed bird species sorted by counts. For visibility, only species that were registered more than 5 times in 2024 are included in this figure.

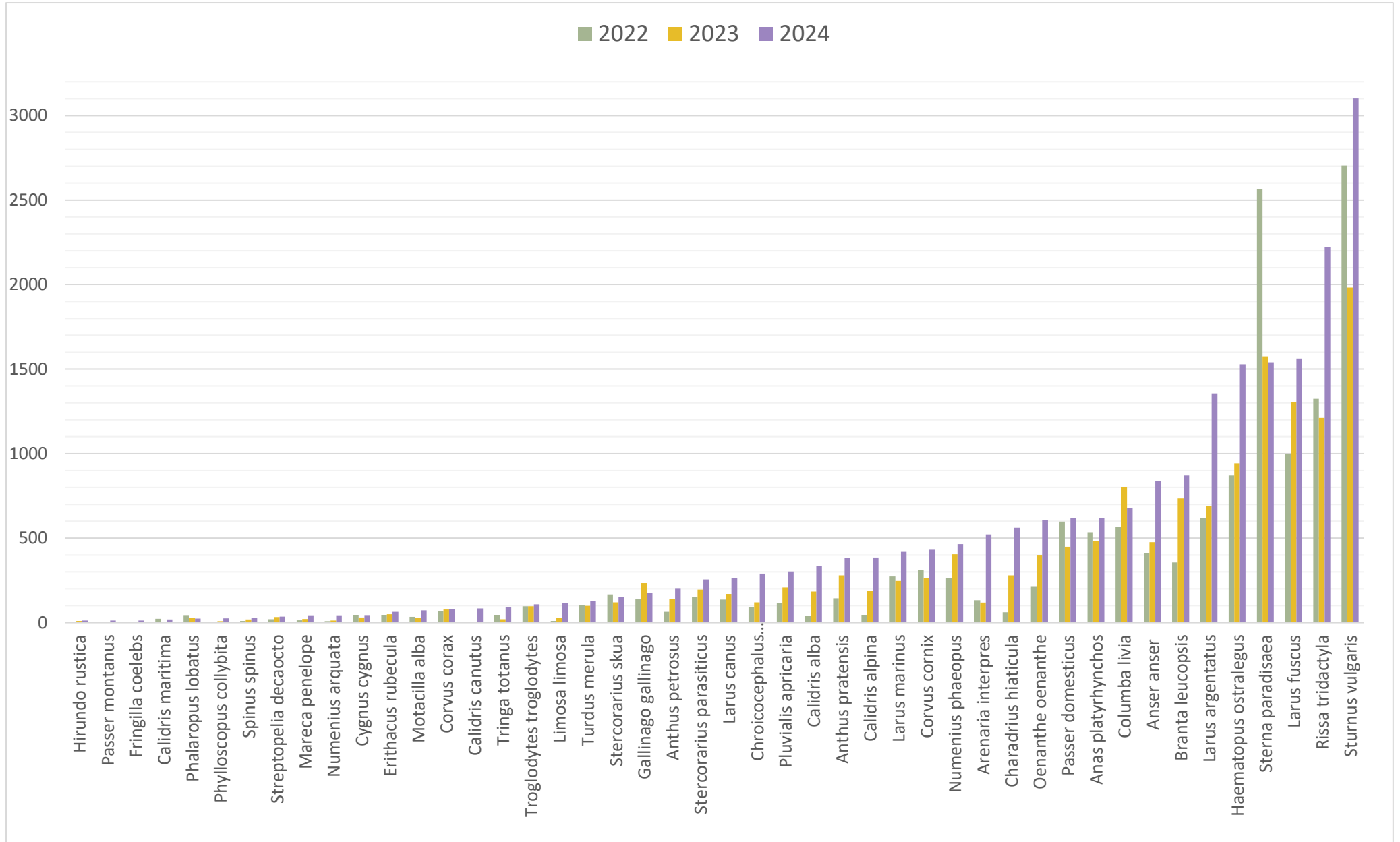
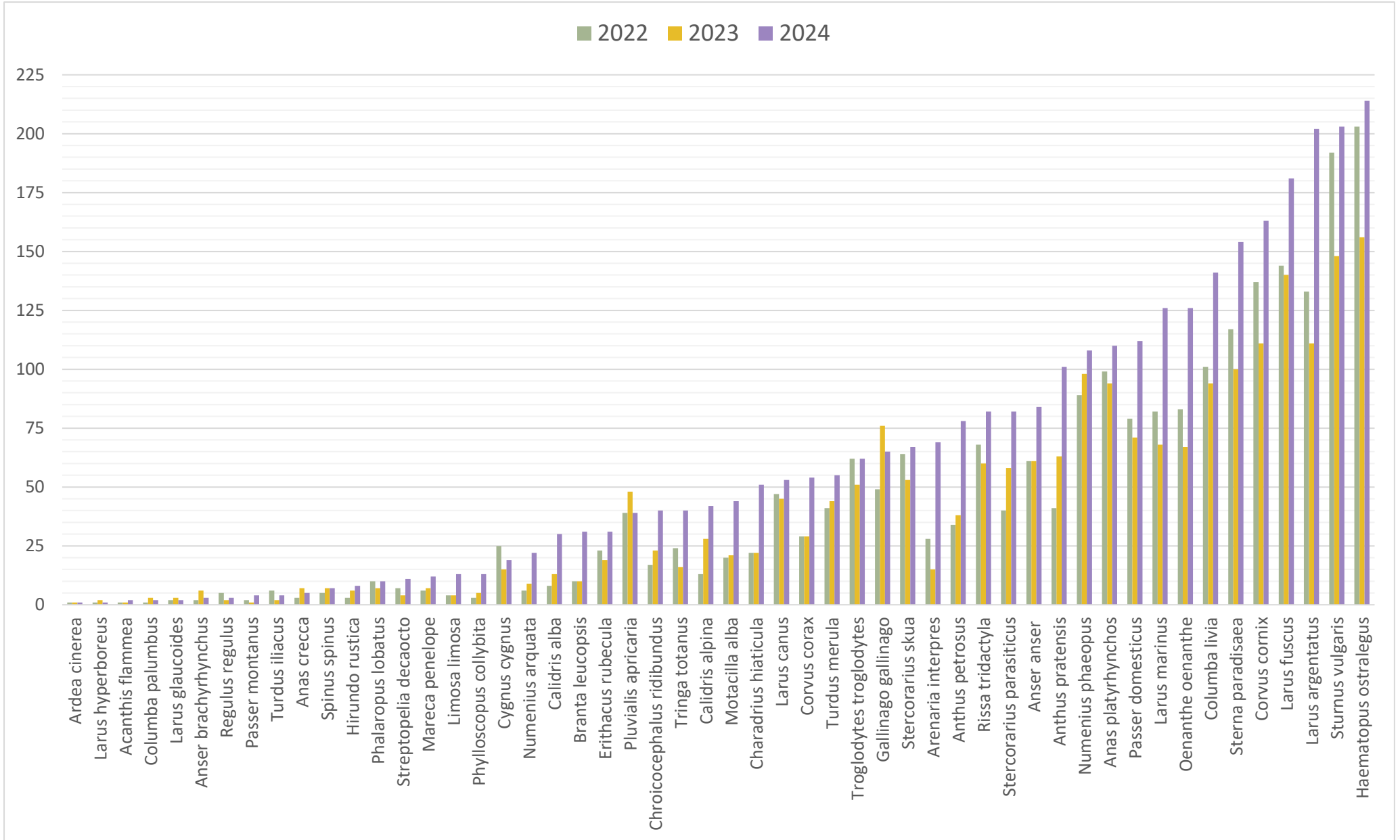


Fig. 3. Observed bird species sorted by checklists. For visibility, only bird species that were registered in all three years of the project are included in this figure.



When sorting the species by checklists as portrayed in Fig. 3, we can compare the total counts of the species with checklist appearances - this comparison is made in Table 4. Five of the species - *S. vulgaris*, *S. paradisaea*, *L. fuscus*, *L. argentatus* and *H. ostralegus* - are in the top six in both figures. This is not unexpected, as checklist registrations and counts would concur in many cases. Two species do however differ between Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 – the species *R. tridactyla* and *C. cornix*.

R. tridactyla is numerous in counts, but did not make it to the top six in checklist registrations. Although they are a common and abundant species, they live and nest in colonies along seacoasts, often resulting in the registered counts being higher than the checklist registrations.

The observations for *C. cornix* on the other hand, are higher on checklists than on counts. This again is coherent with our predictions, as *C. cornix* is found in varied habitats, but only in pairs or small groups.

Table 4. Comparing the six most numerous species with the six most registered species

Most numerous species		Most registered species	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Hooded Crow
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern

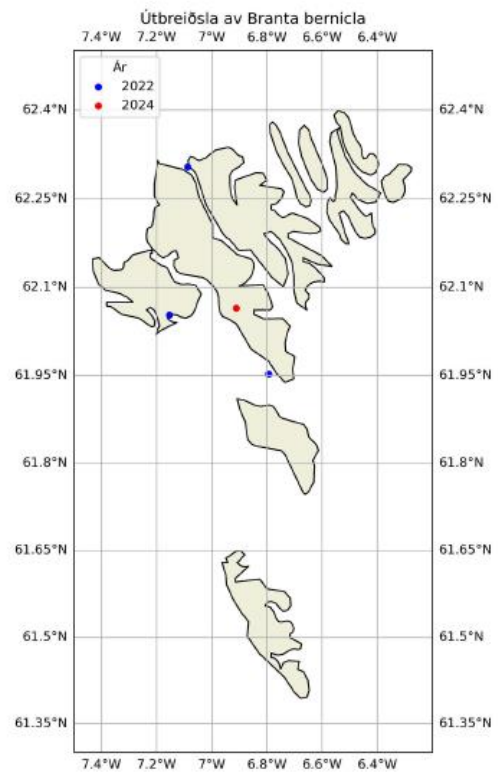
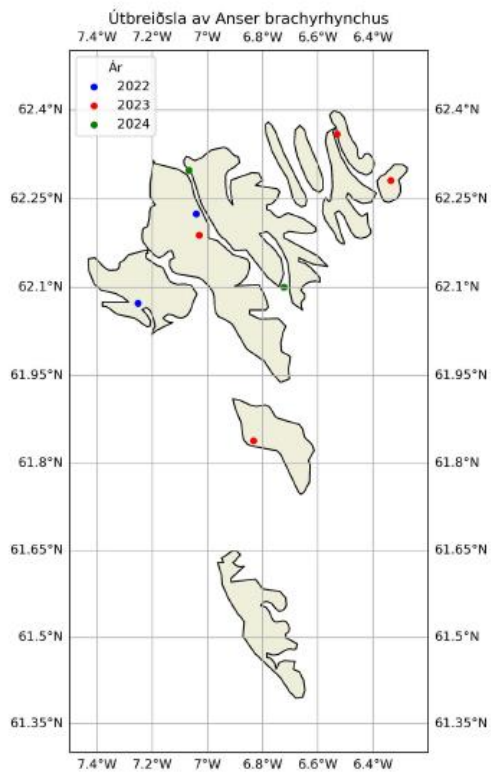
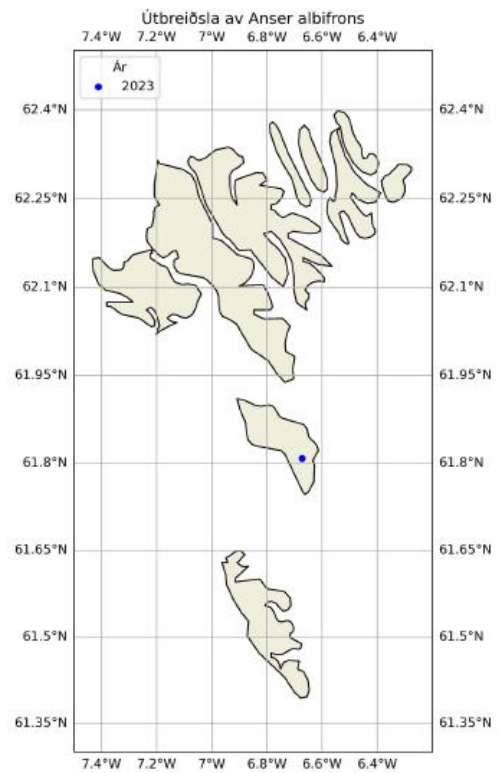
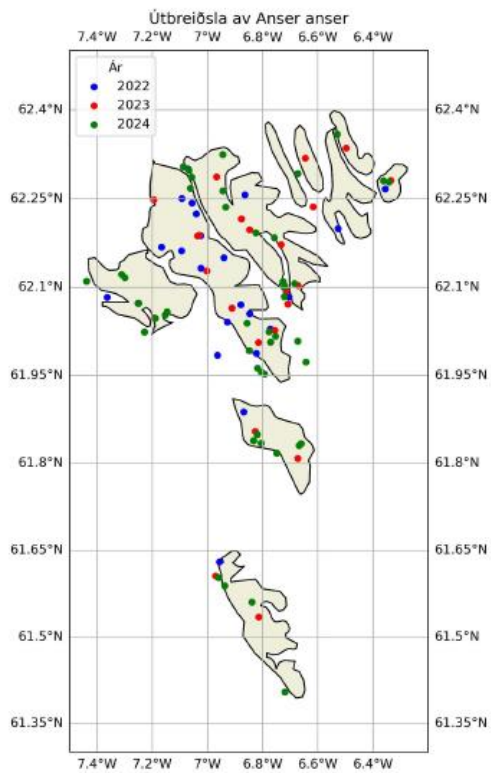
Similarly, when comparing the least numerous species with checklist registrations, the species line up well. There are of course variations between the years, but rarer species in the Faroes such as *A. cinerea*, *A. flammea*, *F. montifringilla* and *L. hyperboreus* are consistently seen in the lowest end of both figures. Of course, this is not surprising since observations of rarer species often entail encountering only one or two specimens of said species.

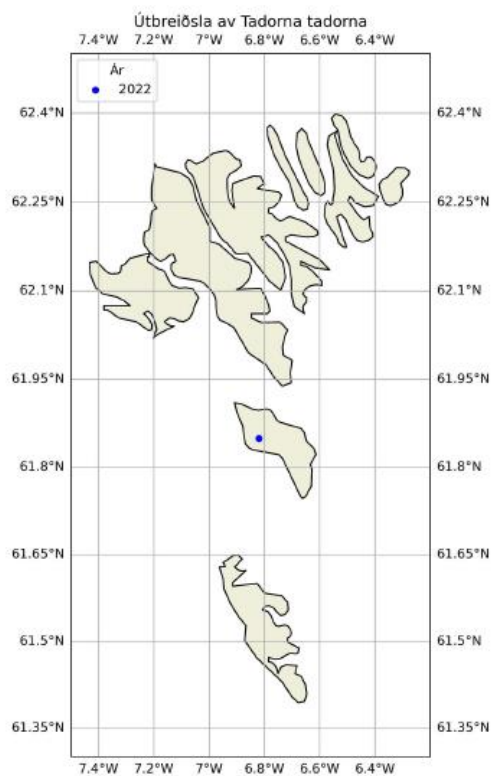
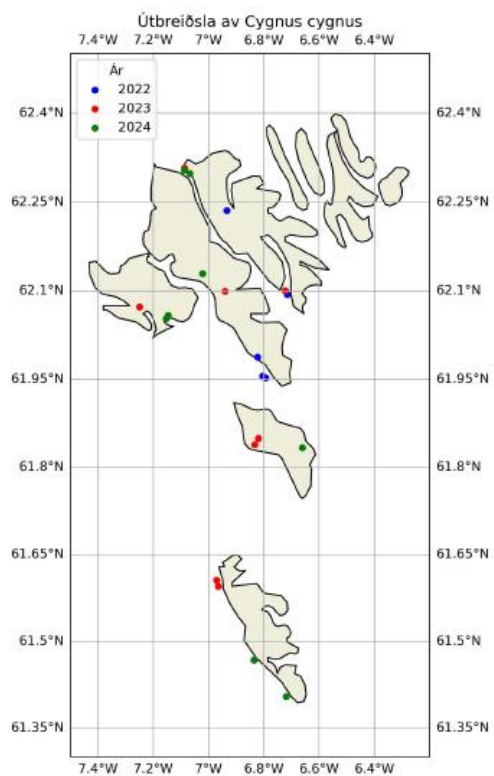
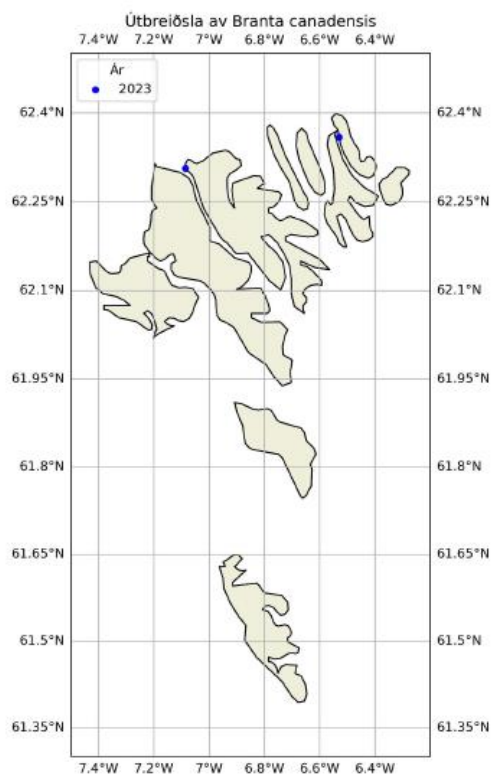
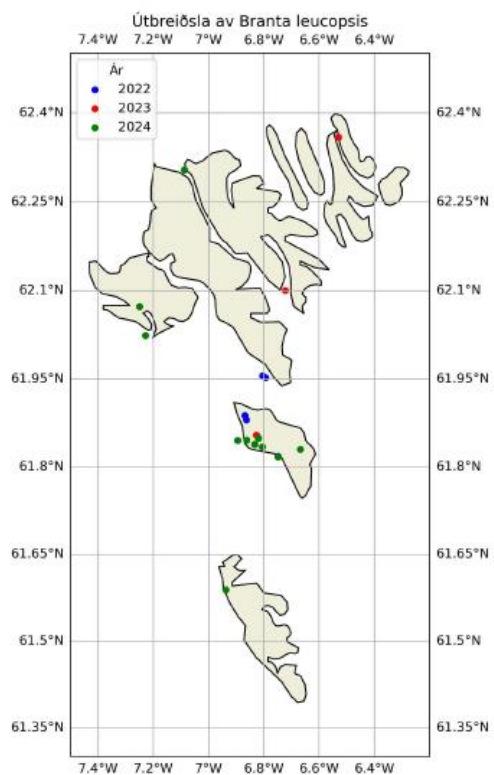
Conclusion

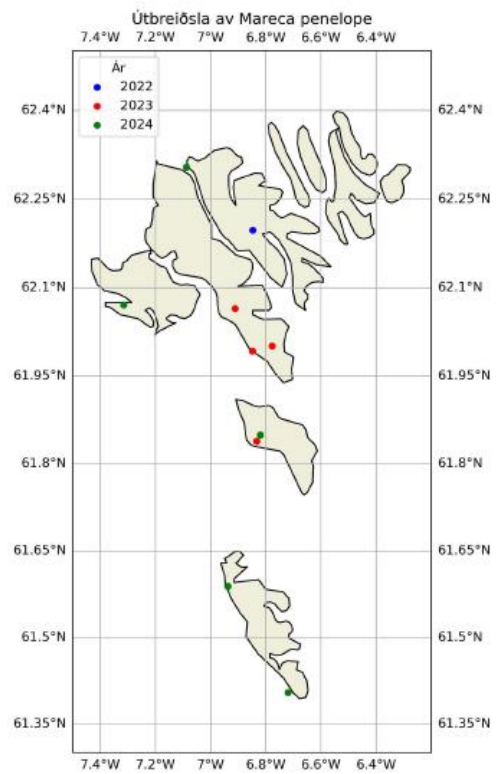
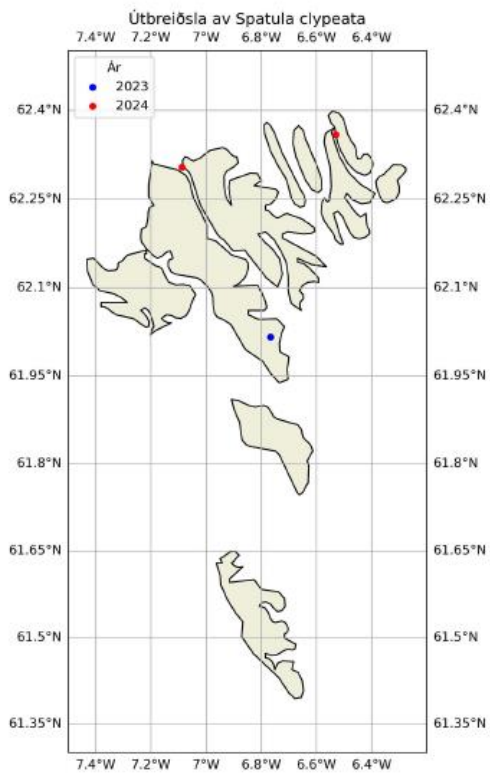
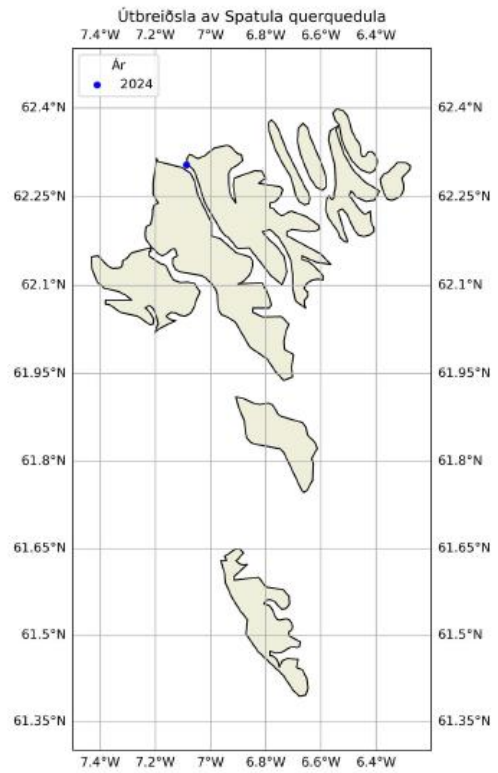
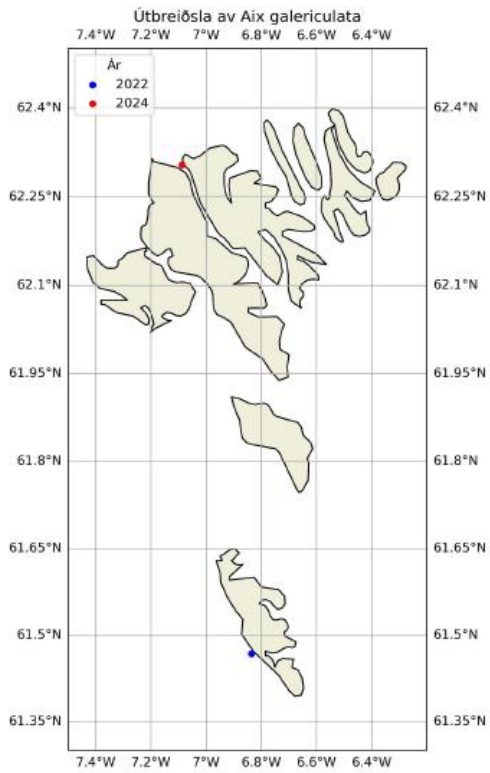
The primary aim of this project was to produce low-resolution distribution maps for the observed bird species. Even with the relatively low number of registrations, we did succeed with this, and the maps for the species registered between 2022 and 2024 can be found in Appendix 1. These give a good overview of where one can expect to locate the species during the months of May until August each year.

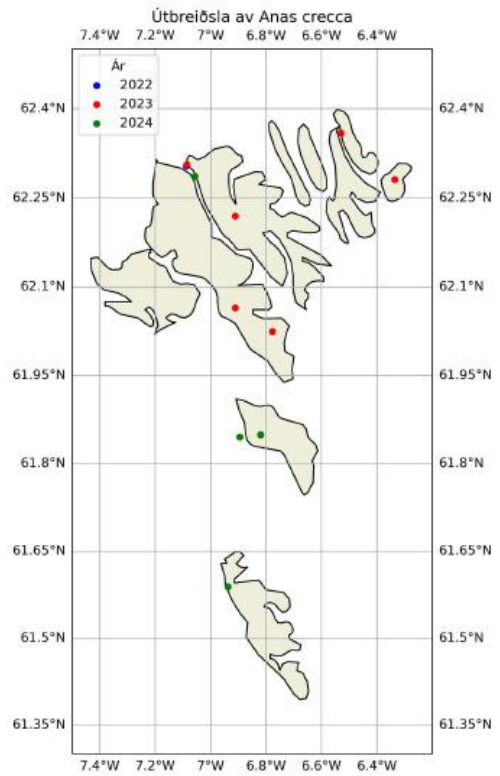
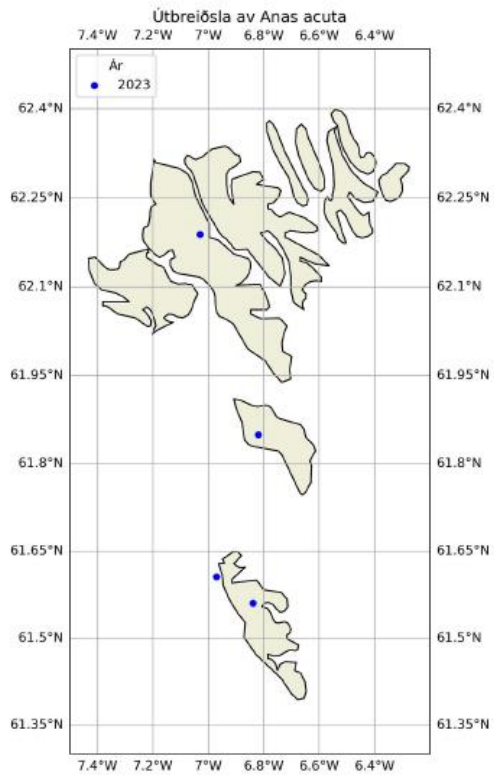
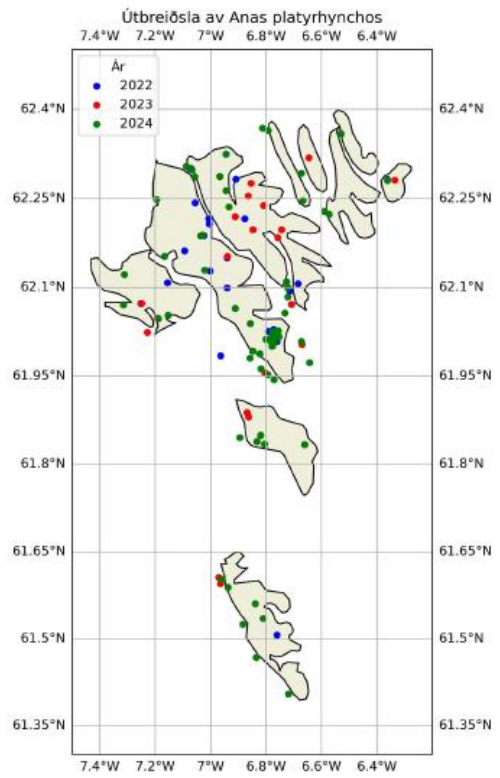
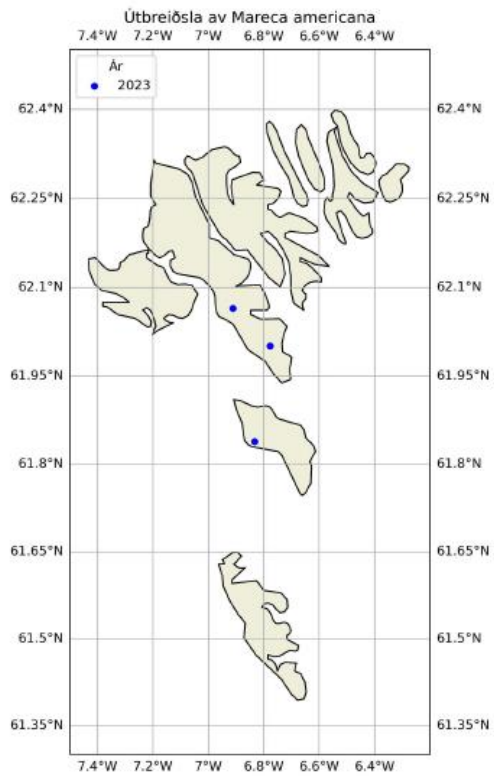
The secondary aim was to test the applicability of eBird to engage citizens in recording and counting birds in the Faroe Islands. Use of eBird between locals in the Faroe Islands is not substantial. It has proven very difficult to encourage people to sign up for a project like this, but nevertheless we have still seen an increase in registered birds from 2022 until 2024. This can for most parts be attributed to tourists, who account for 76% of the observations in 2024. As such, the increasing tourism can play a huge role in obtaining more data on bird occurrence and distributions in the Faroe Islands. It is evident then, that tourists are an untapped resource that should be investigated further in the future.

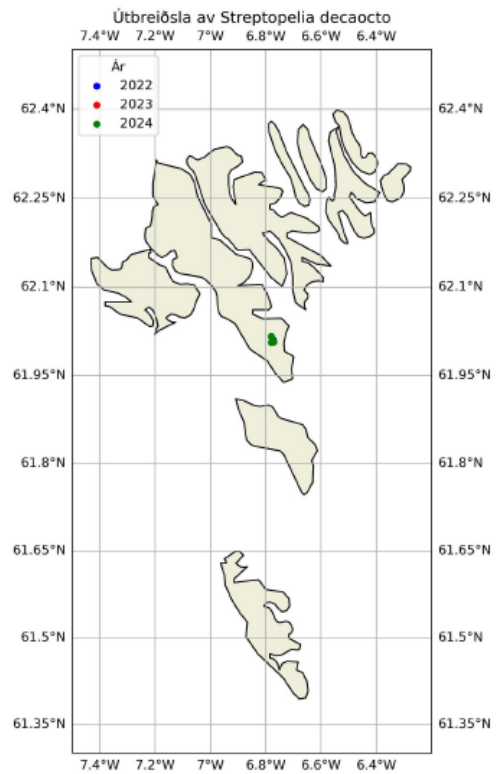
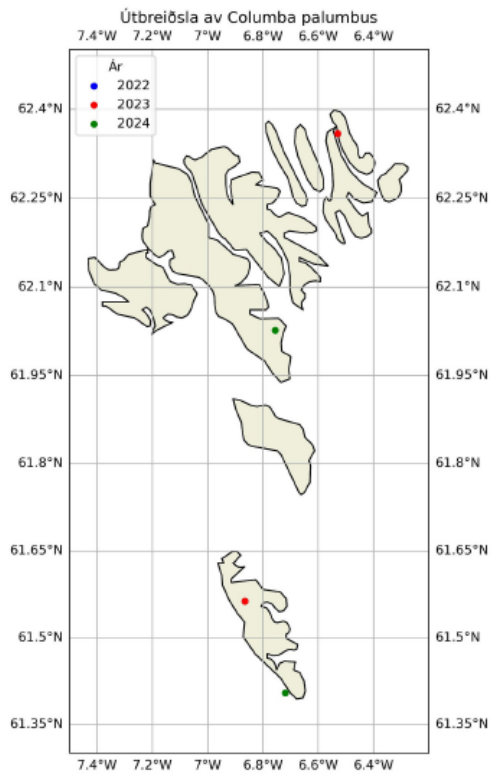
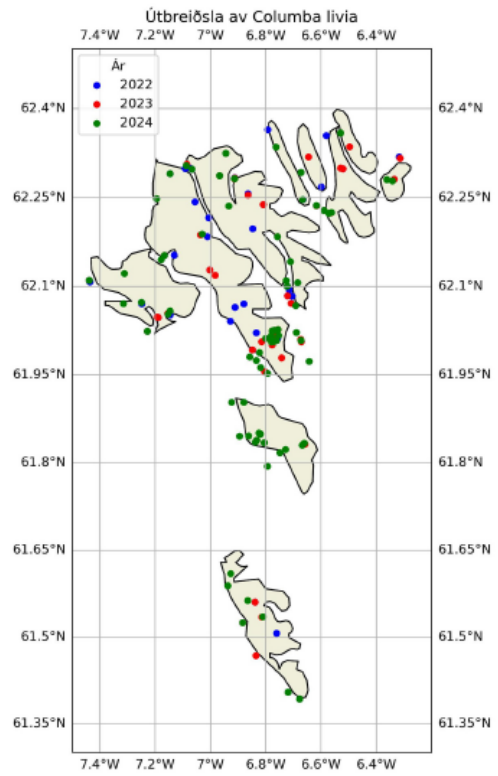
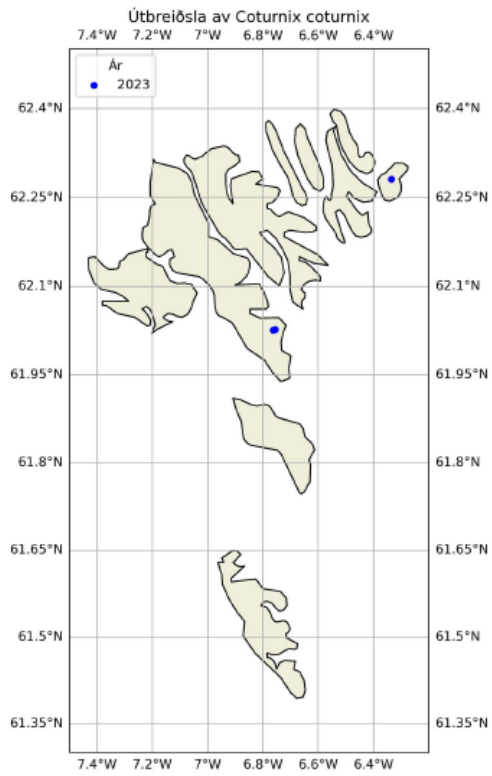
Appendix 1: Species distribution maps for 2022, 2023 and 2024

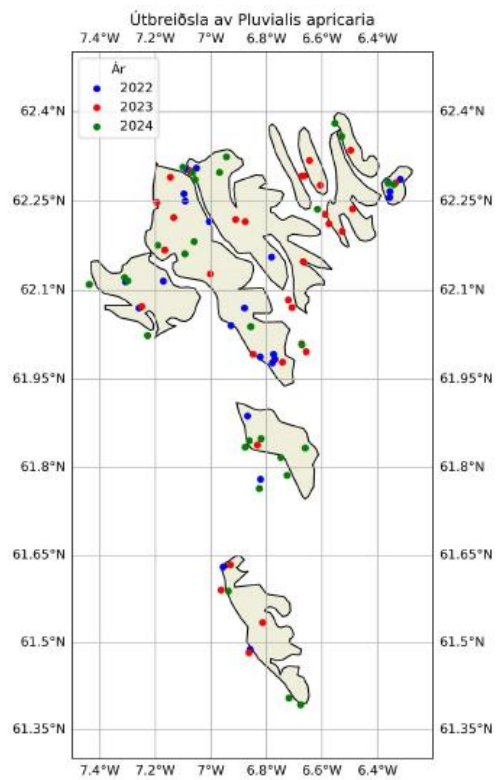
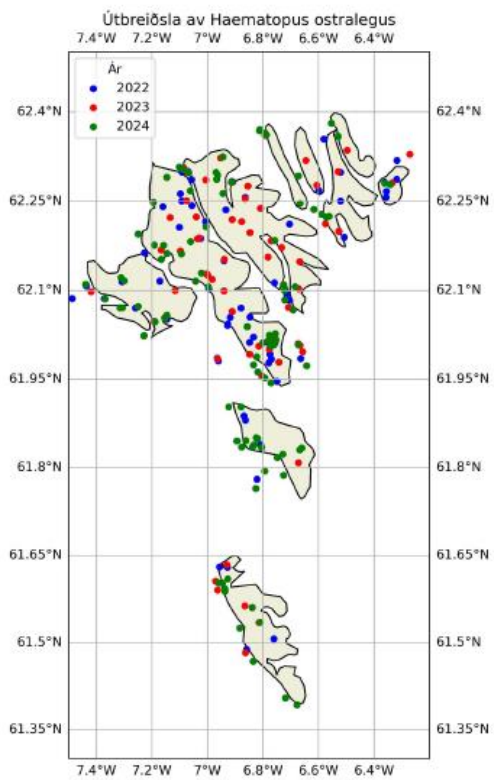
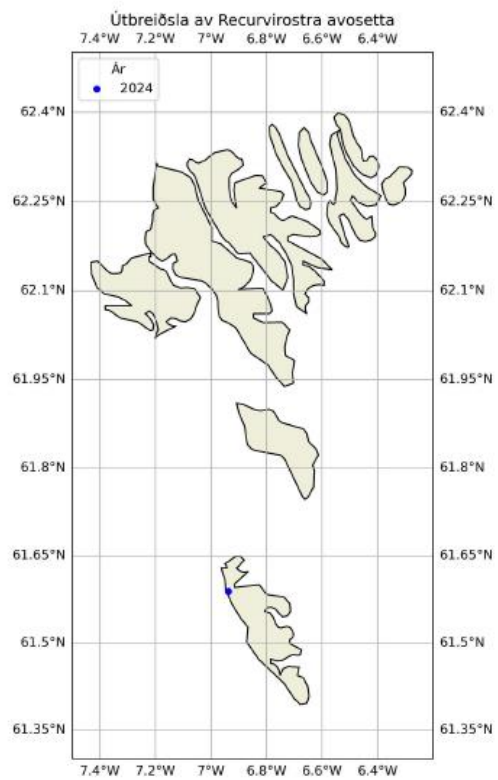
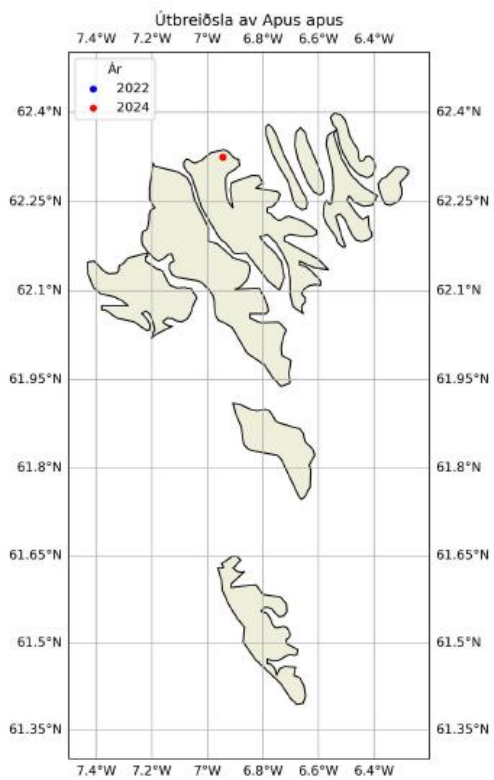


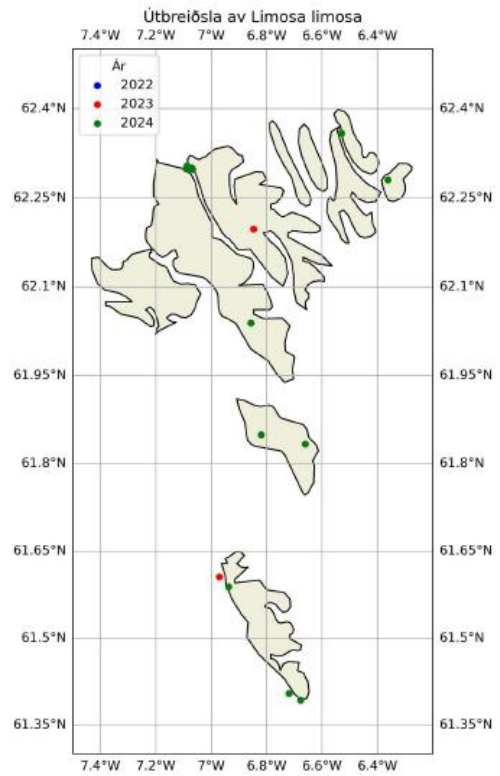
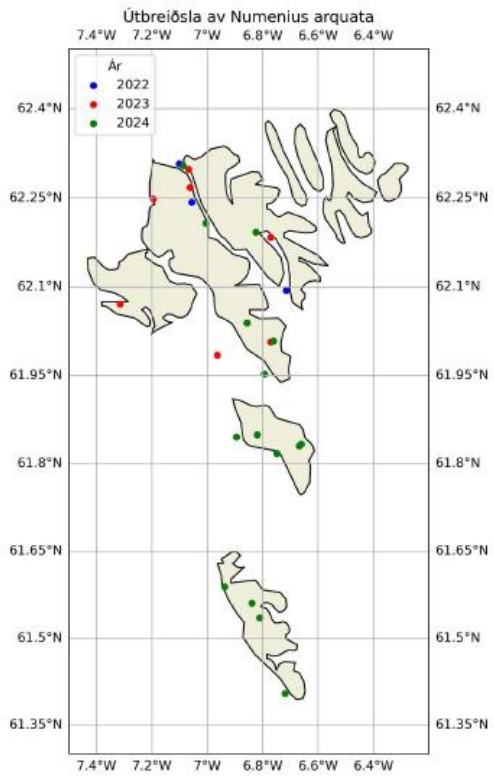
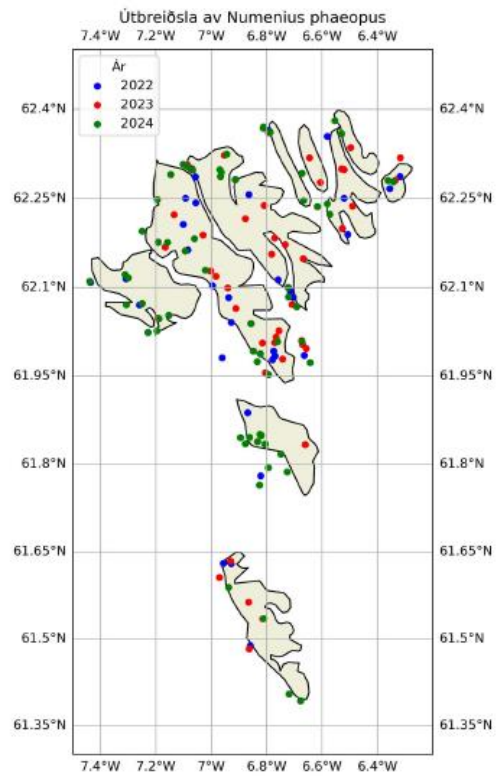
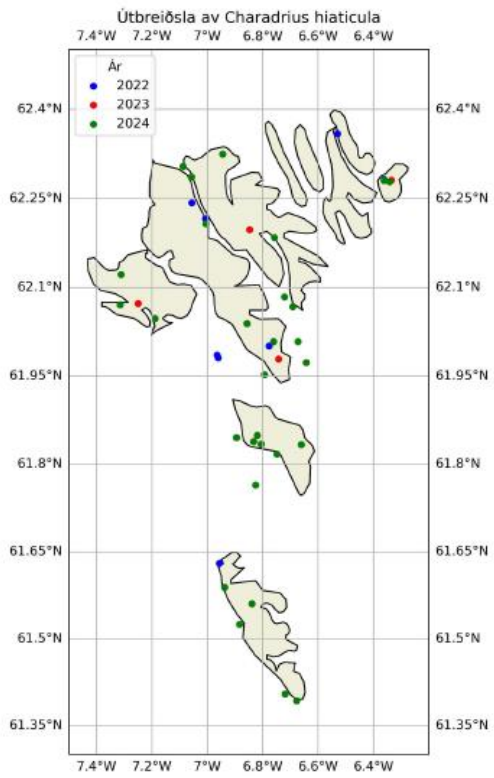


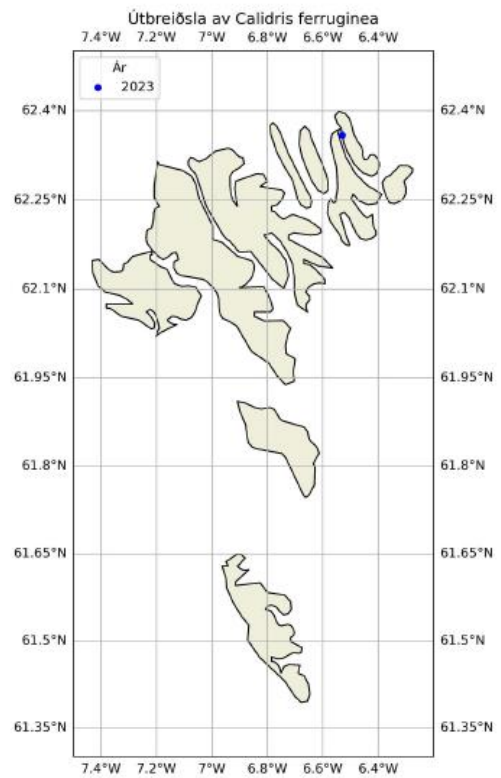
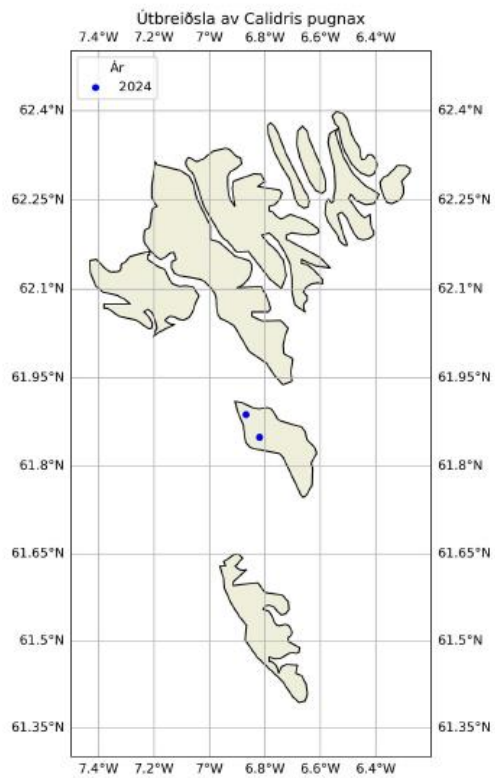
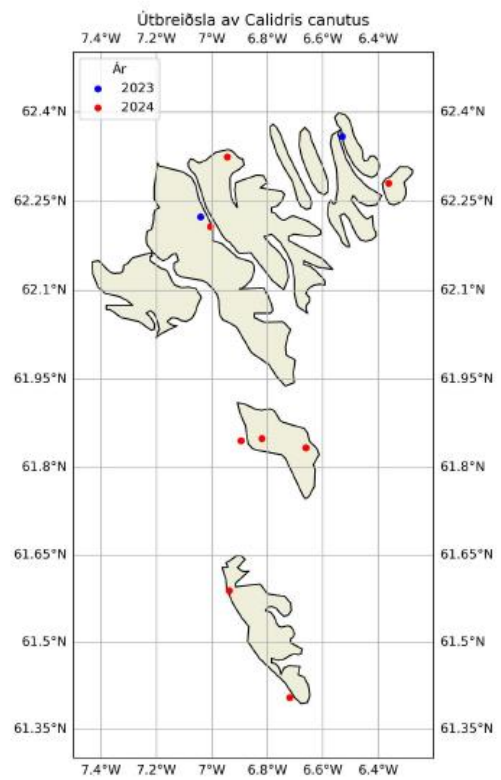
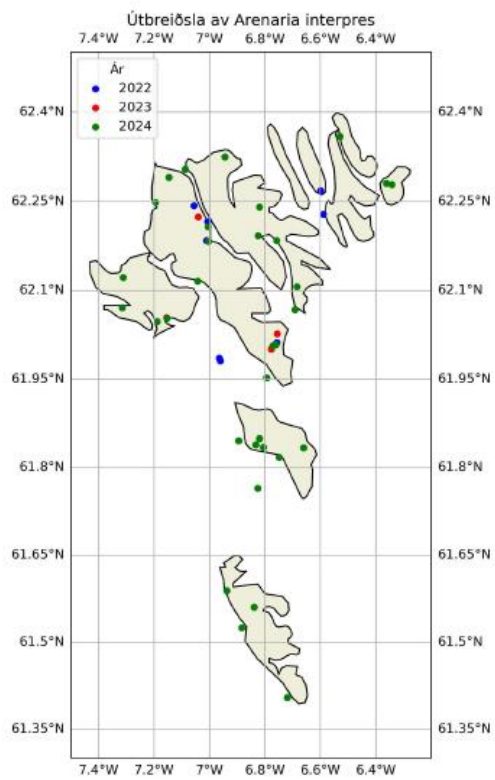


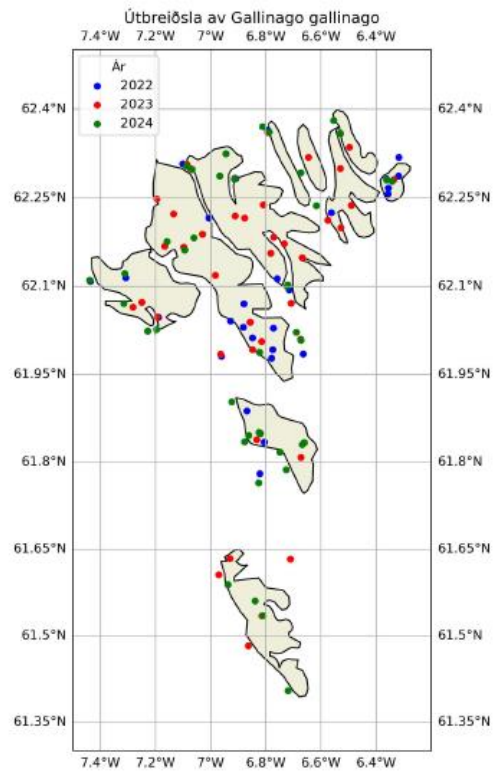
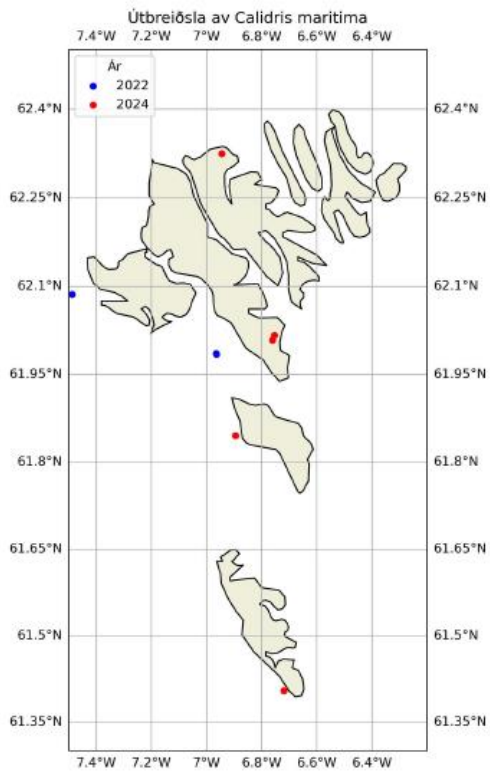
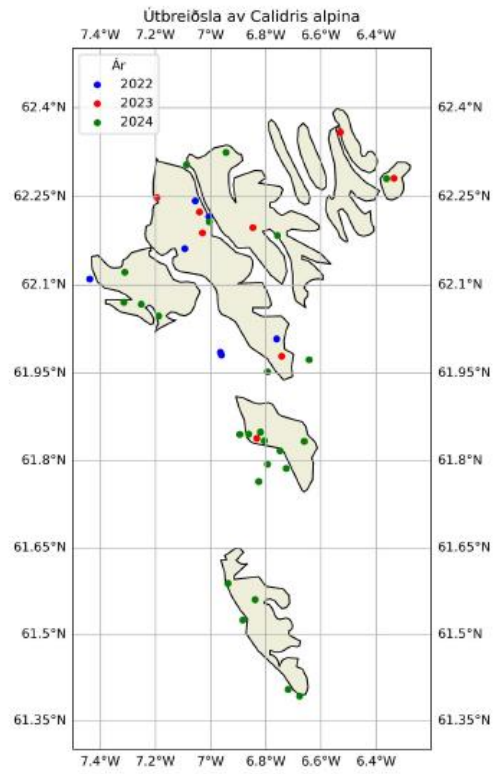
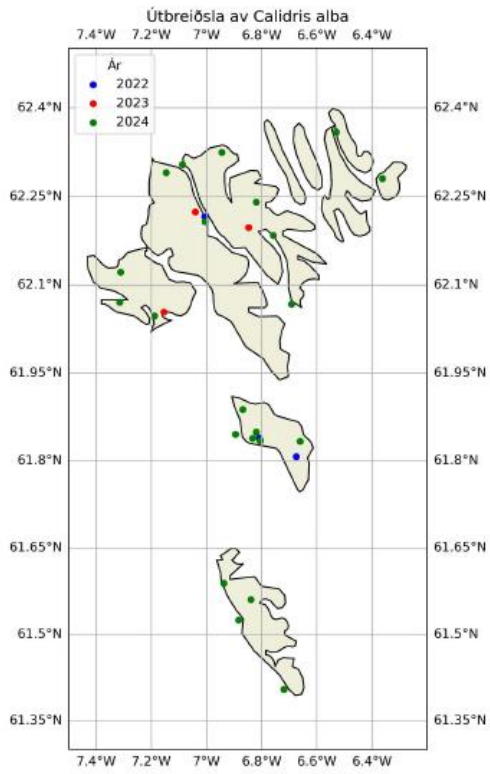


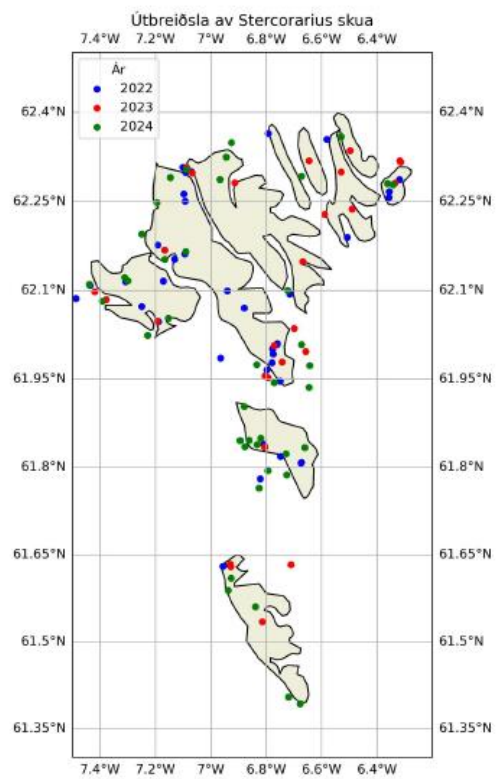
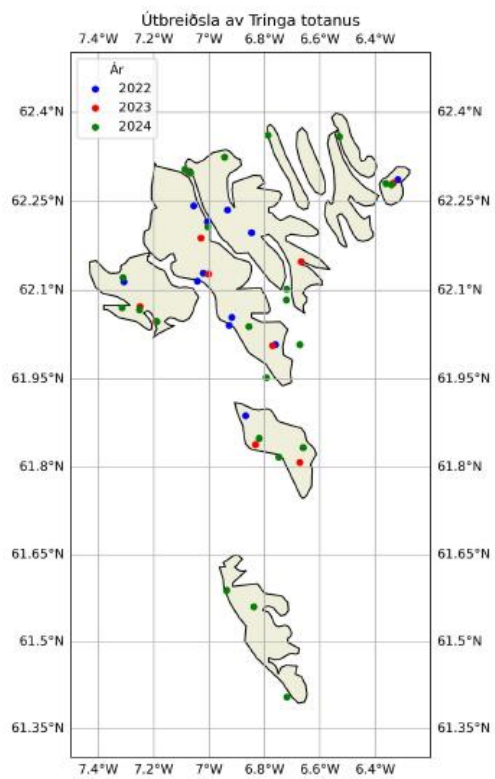
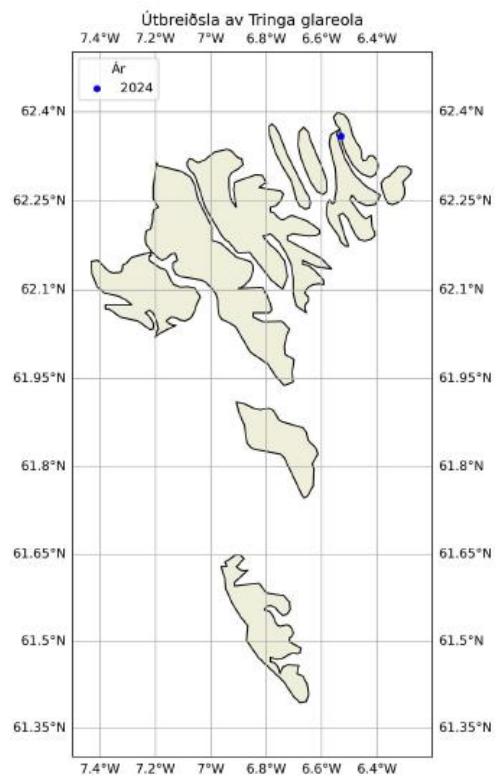
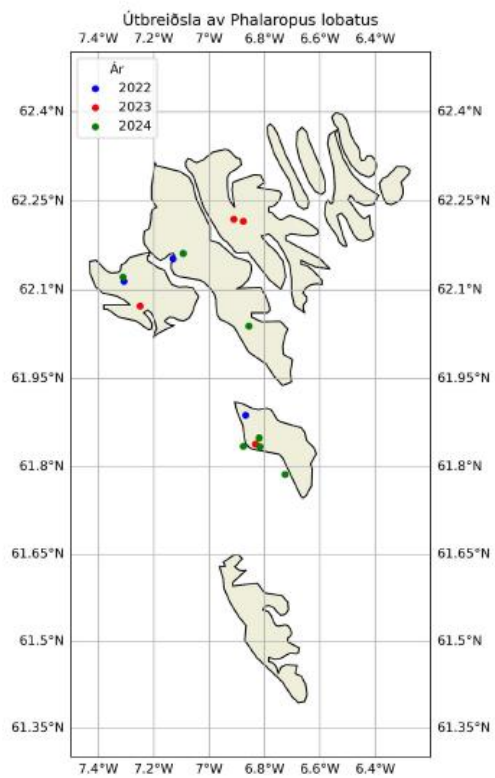


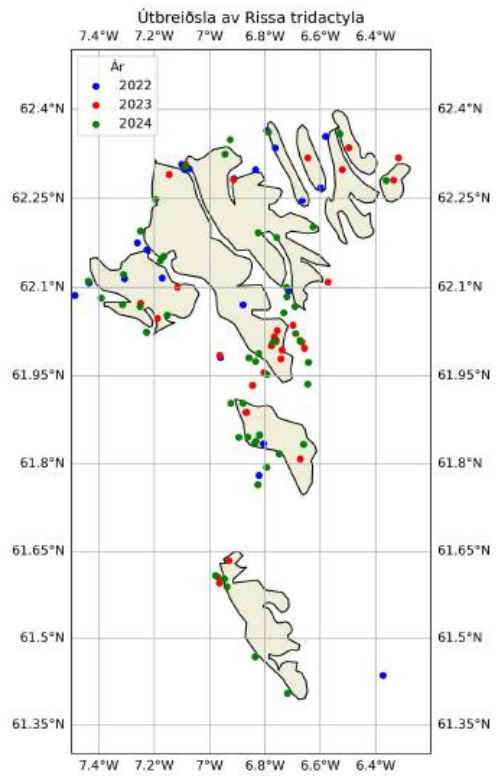
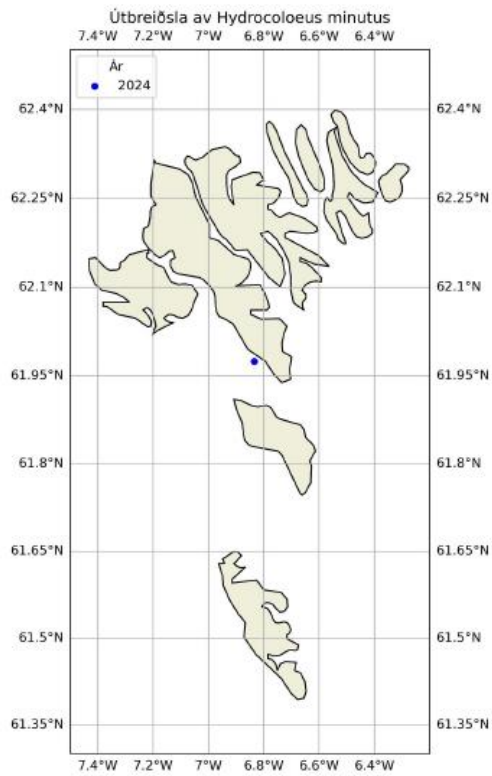
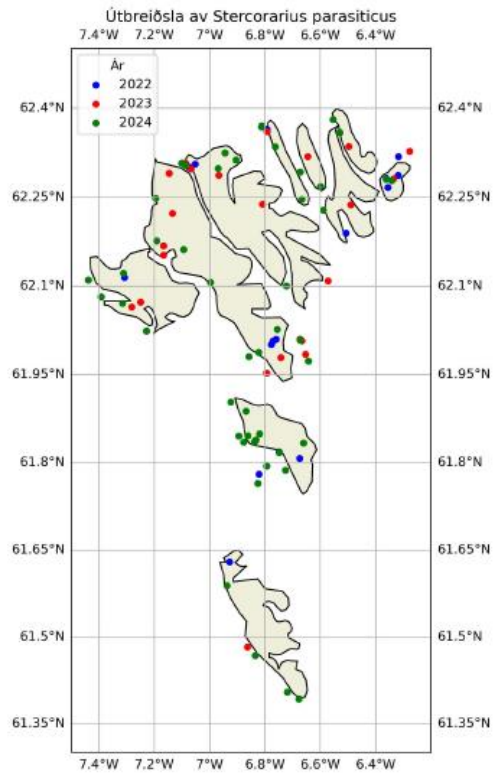
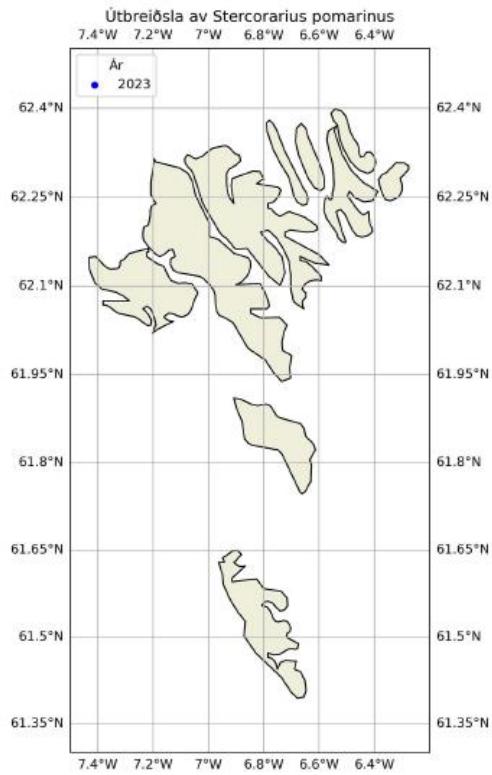


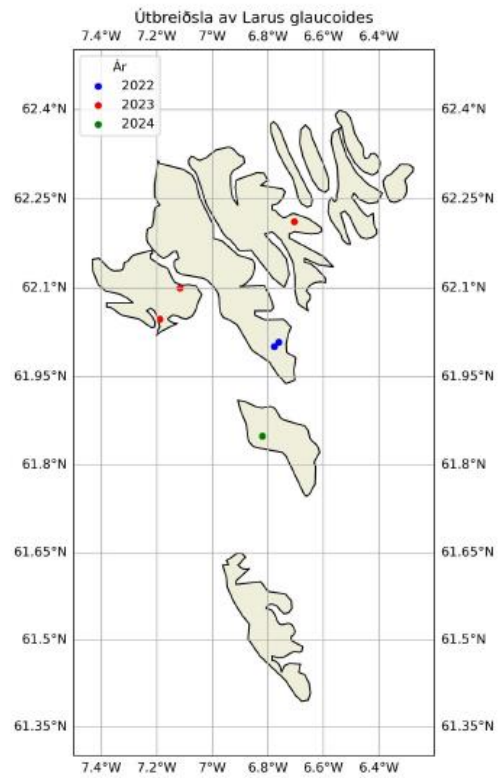
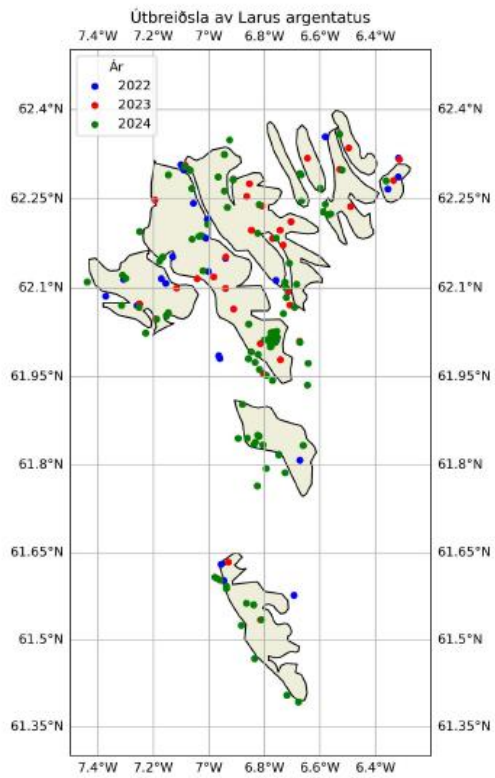
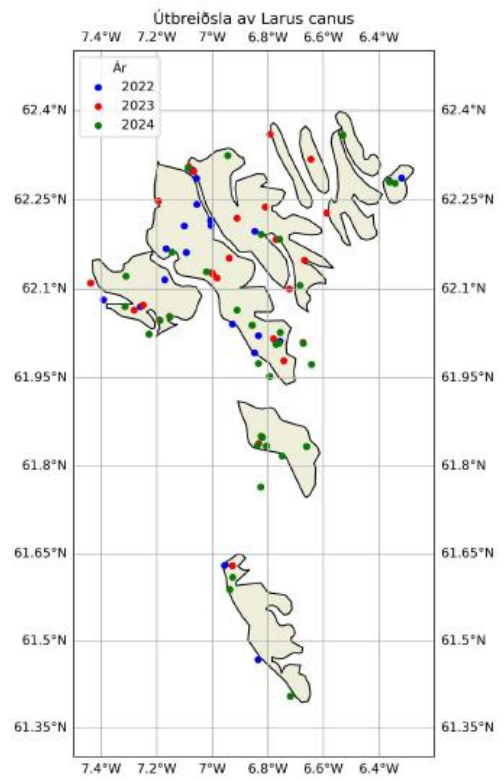
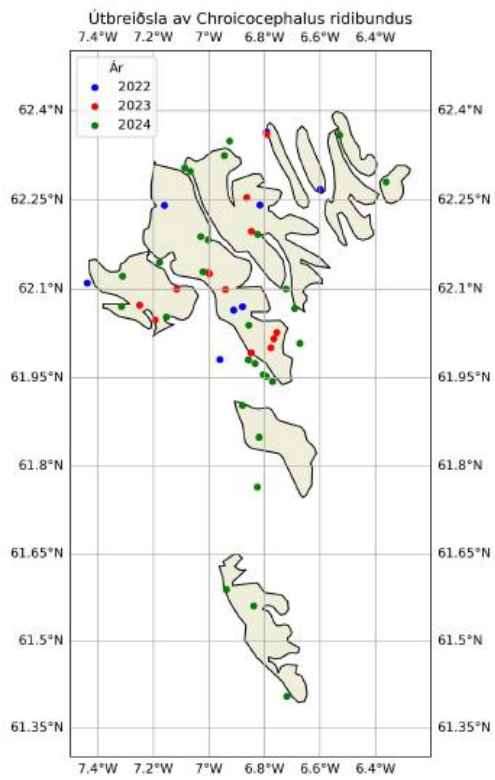


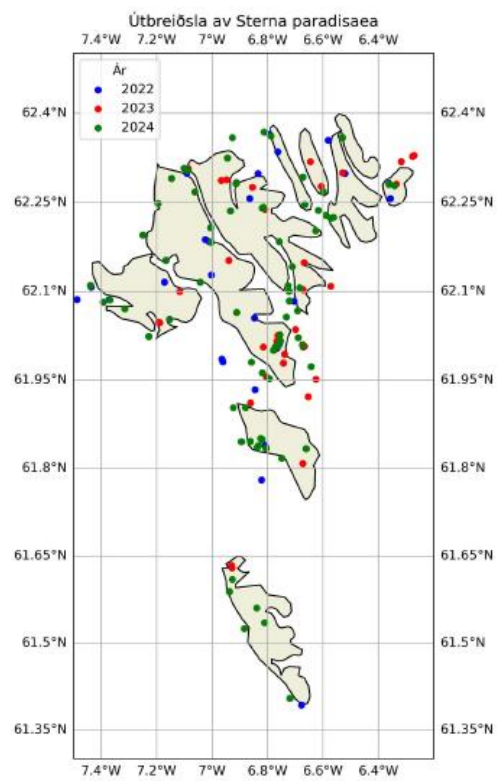
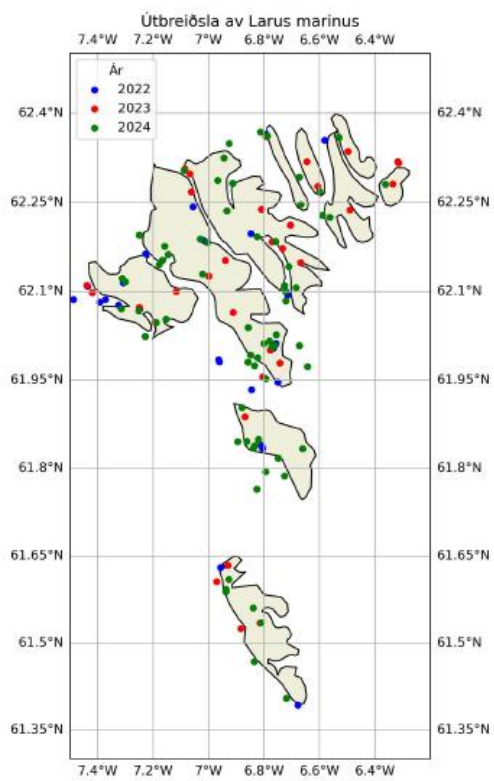
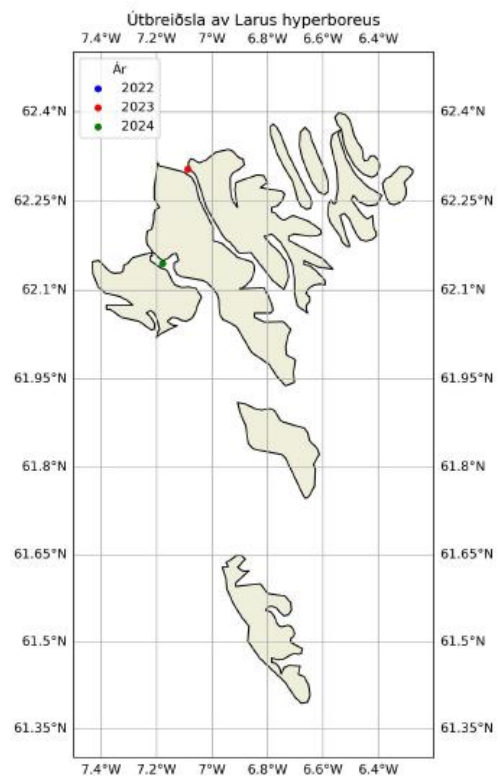
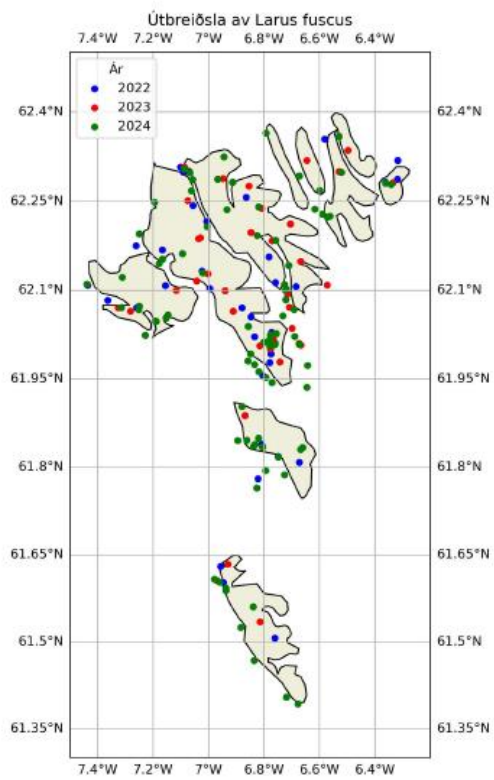


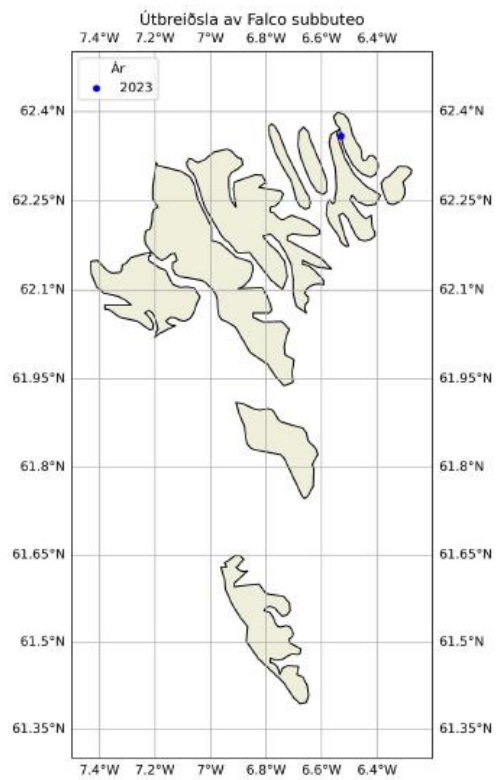
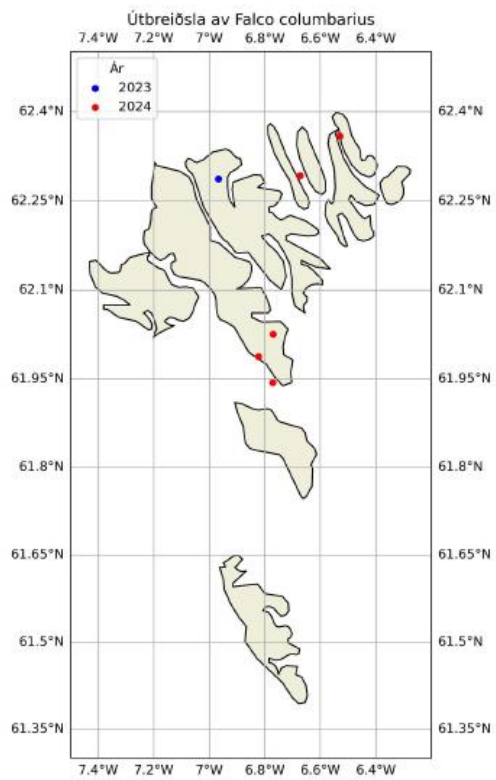
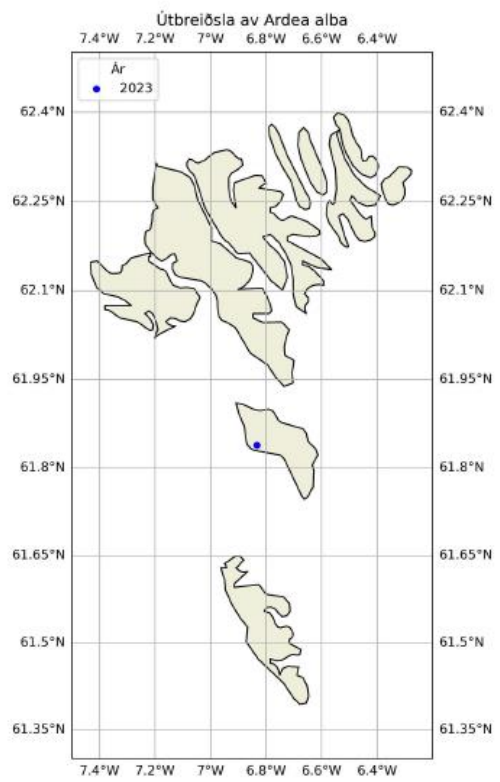
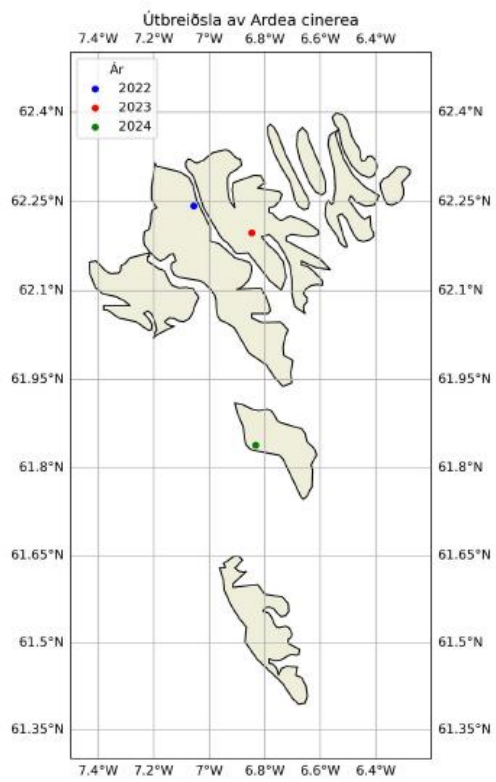


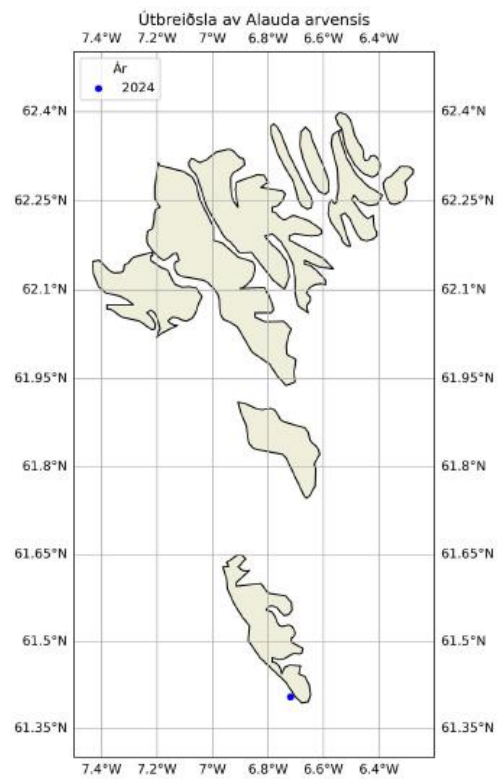
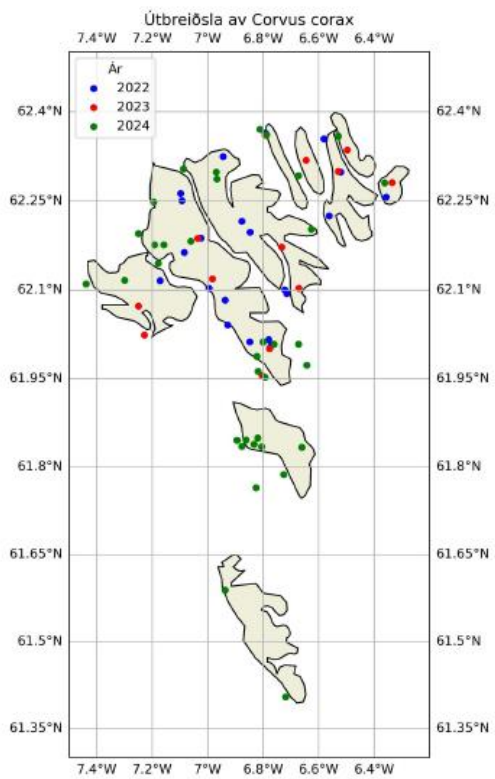
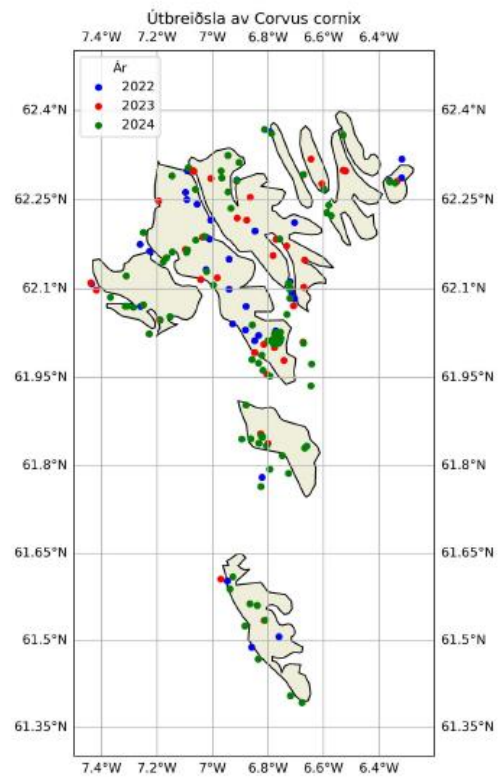
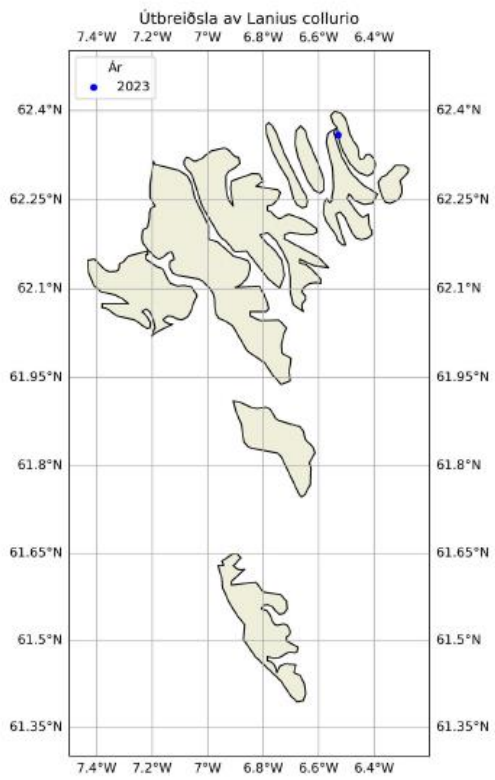


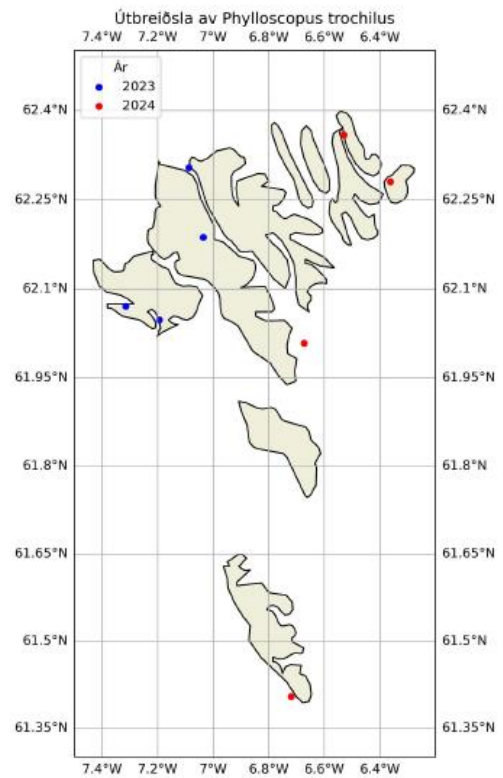
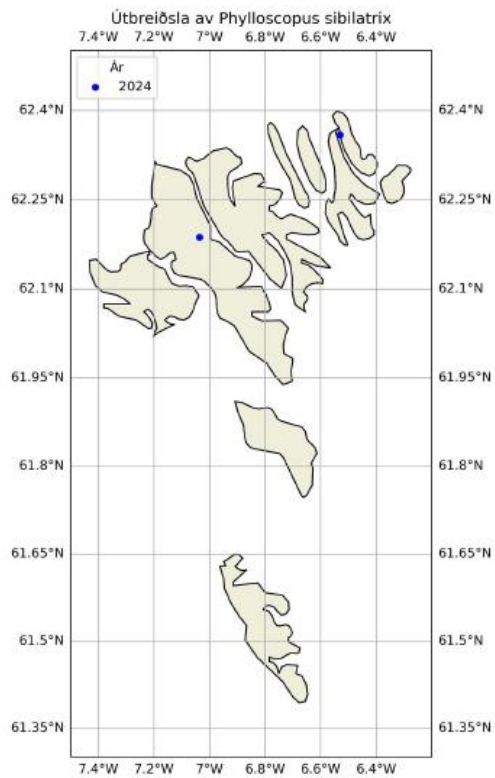
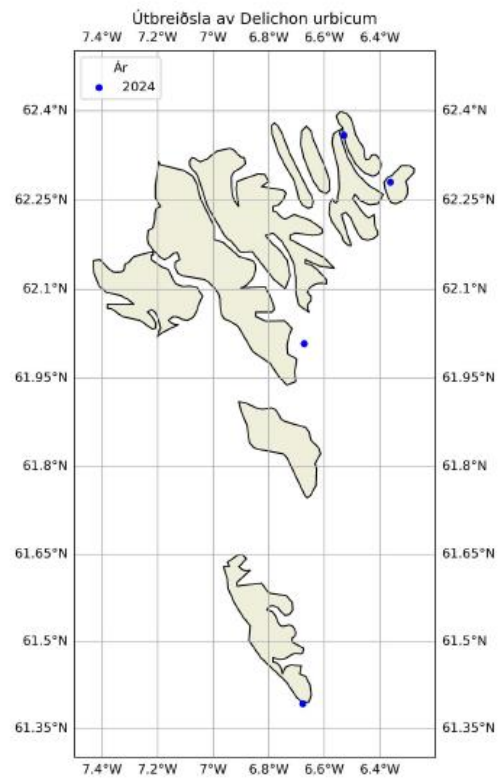
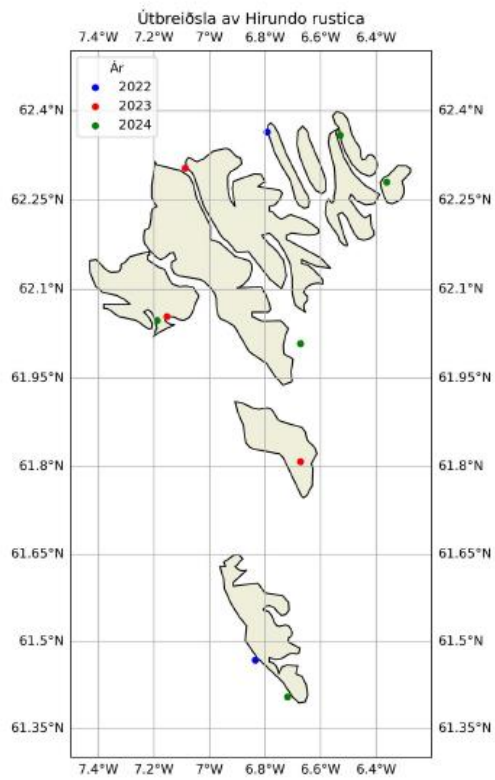


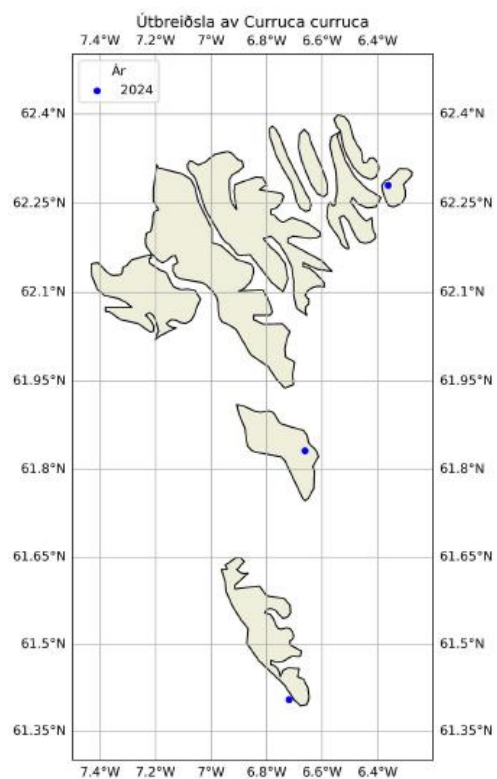
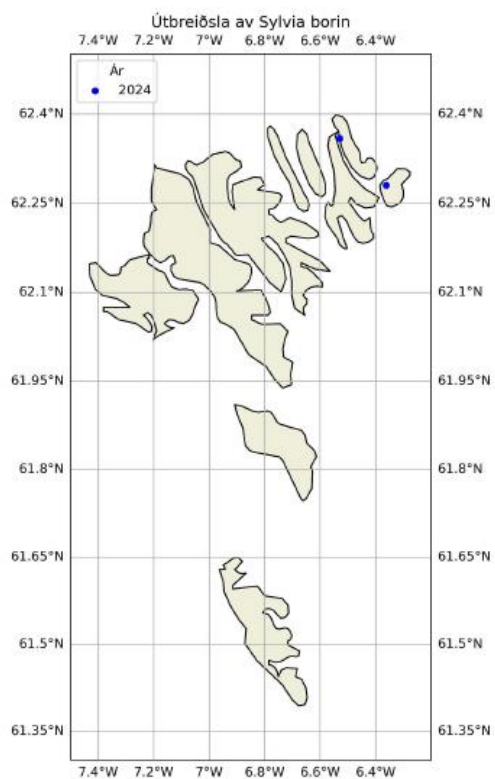
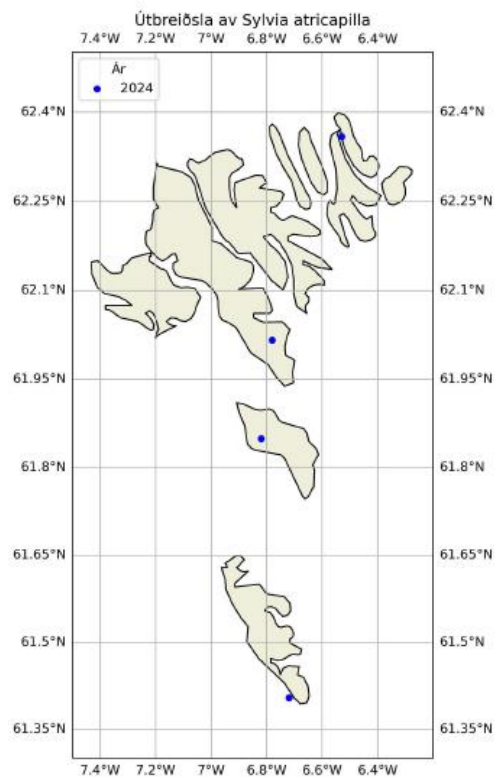
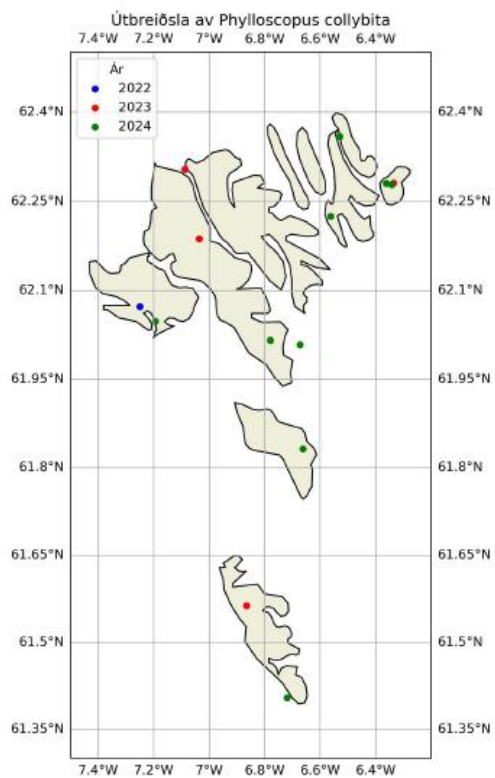


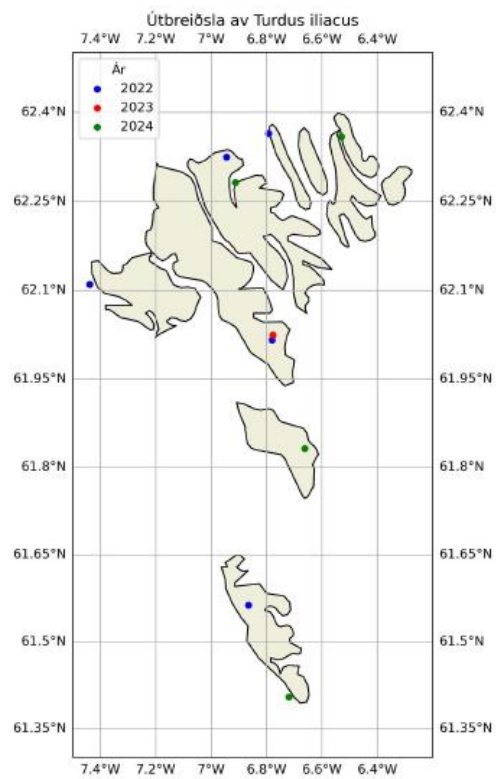
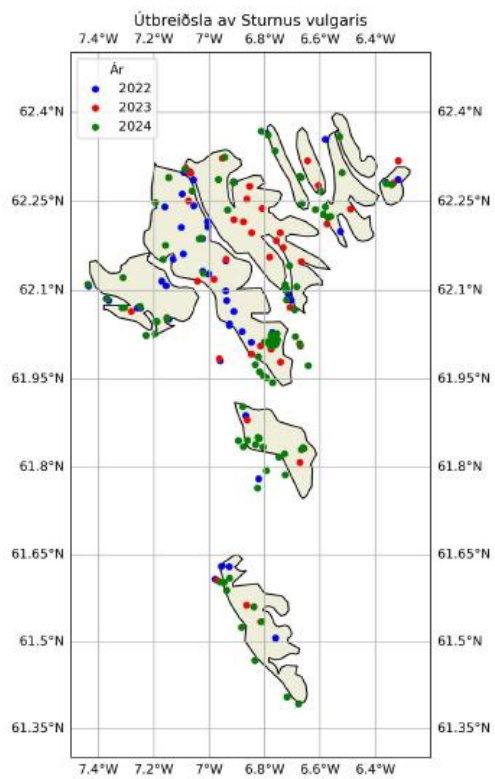
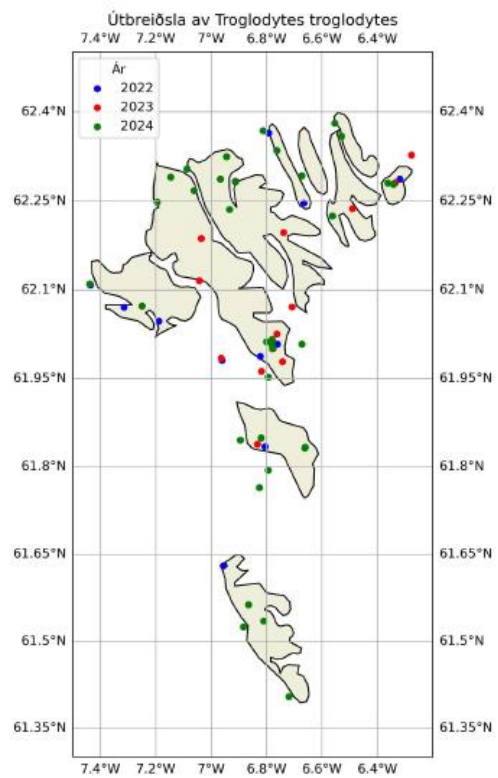
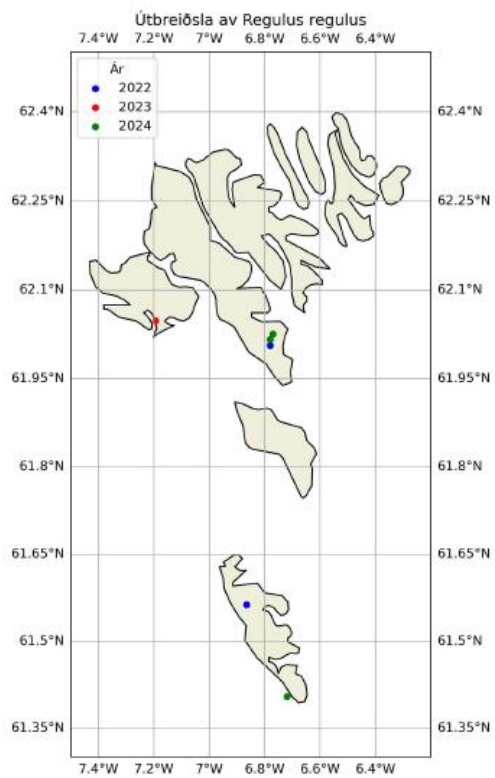


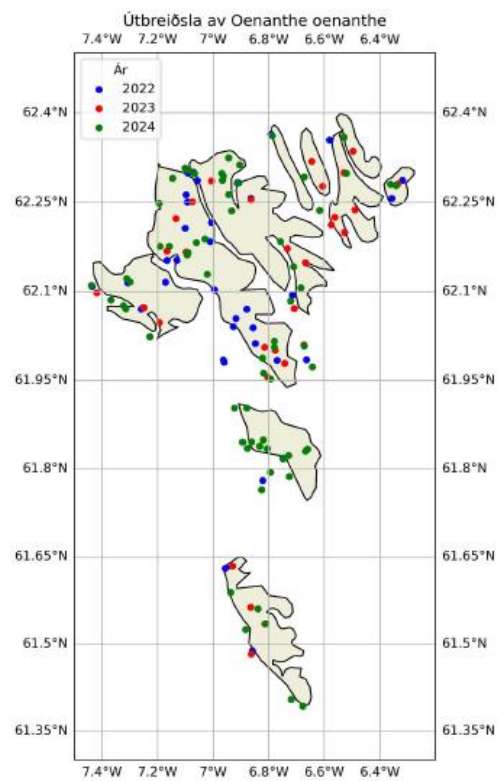
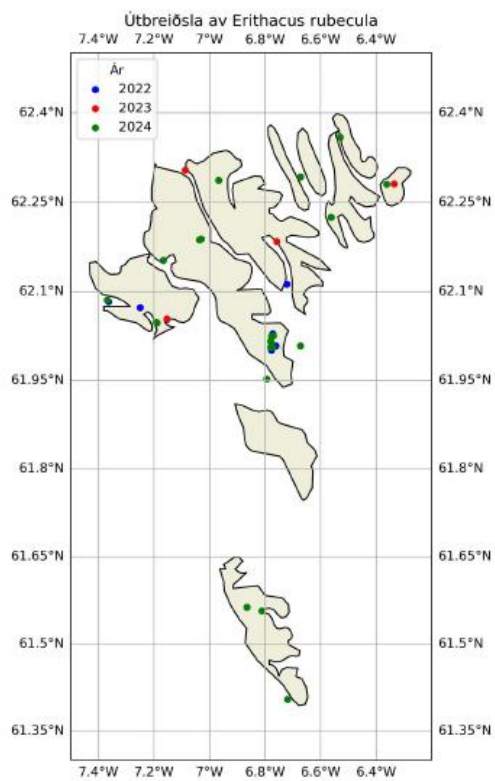
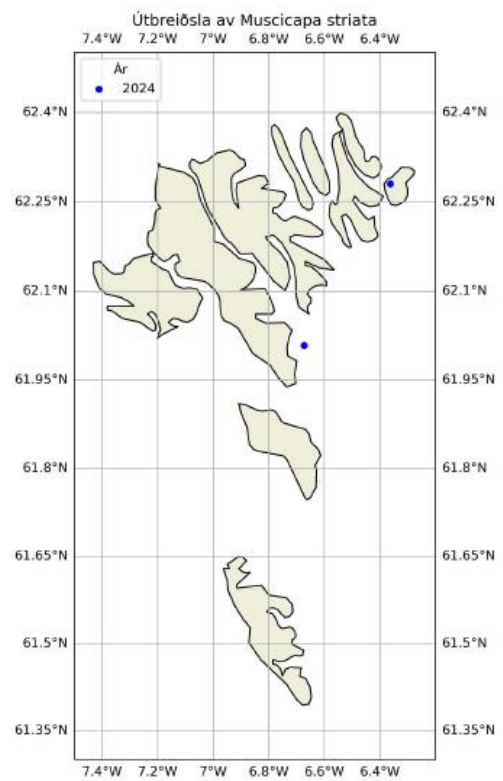
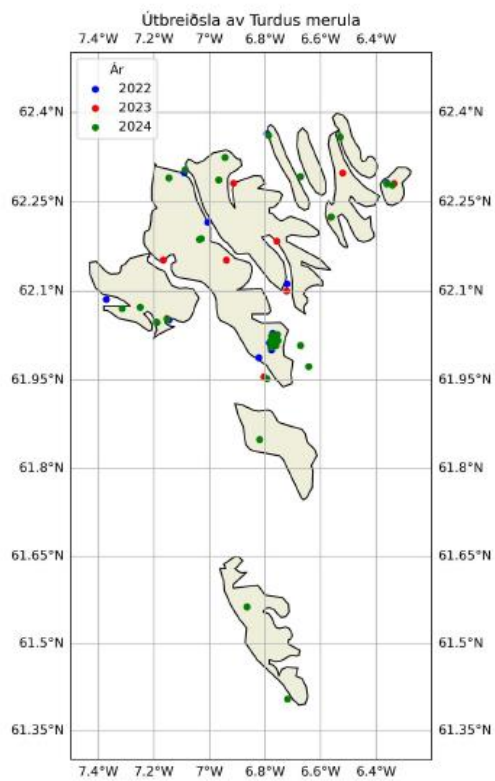


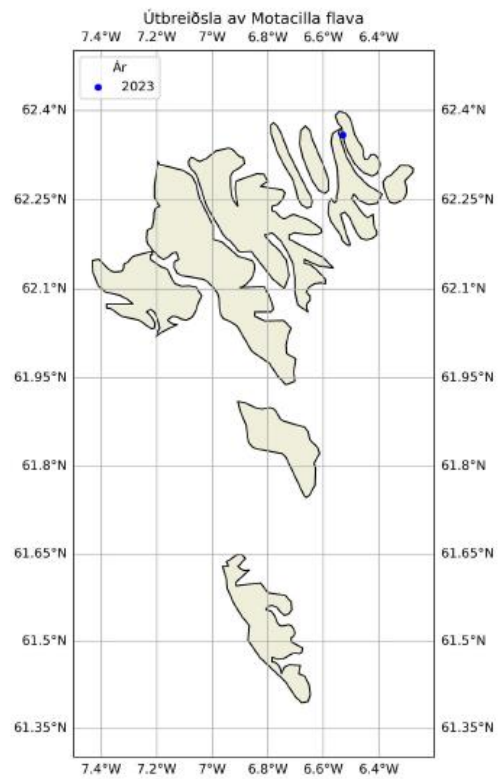
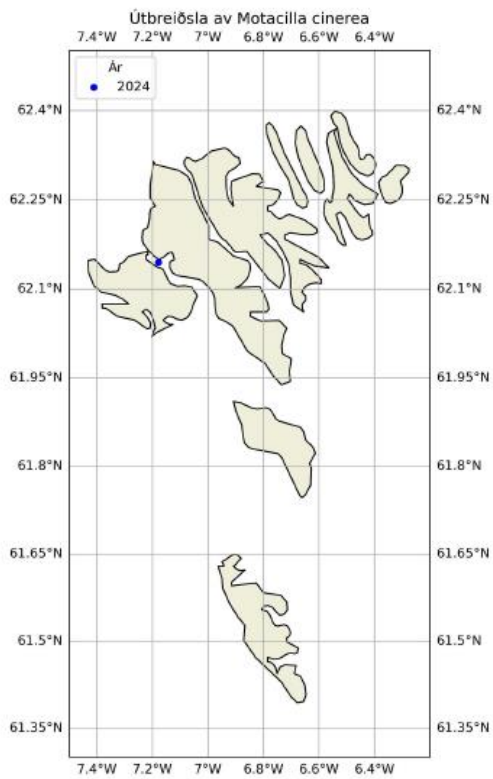
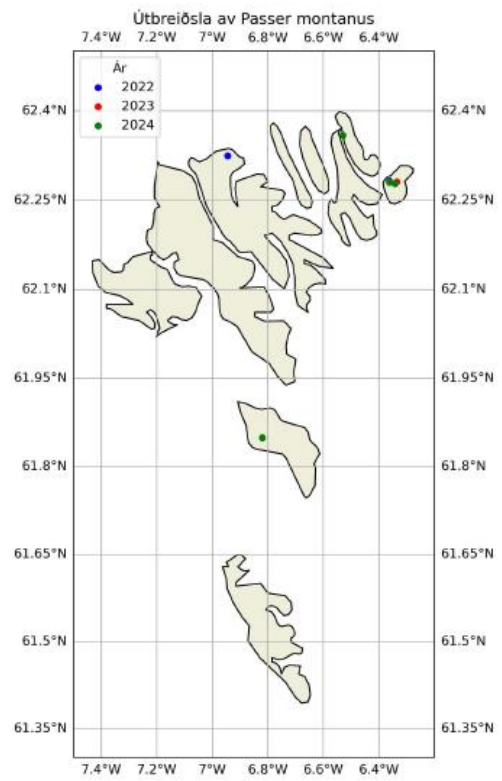
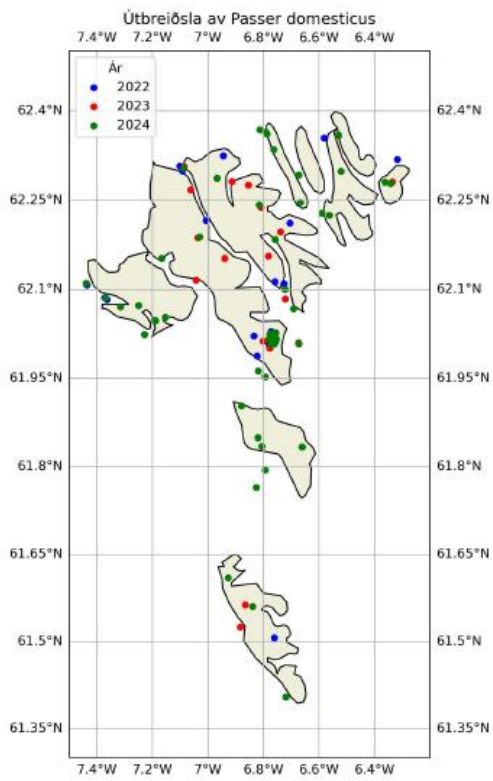


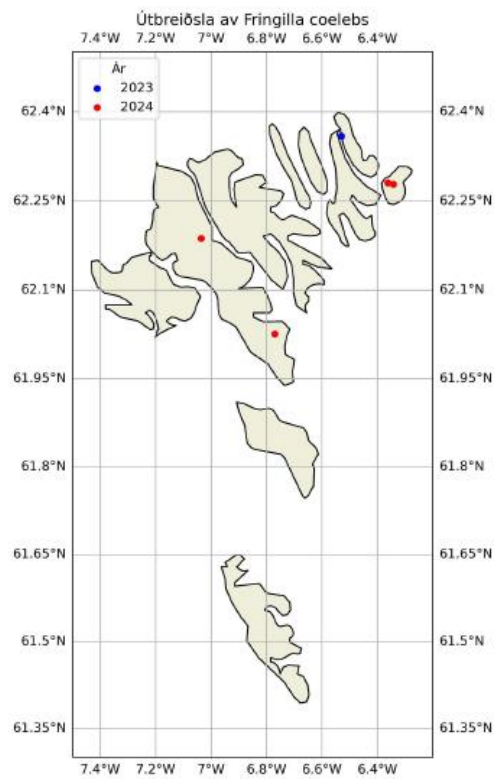
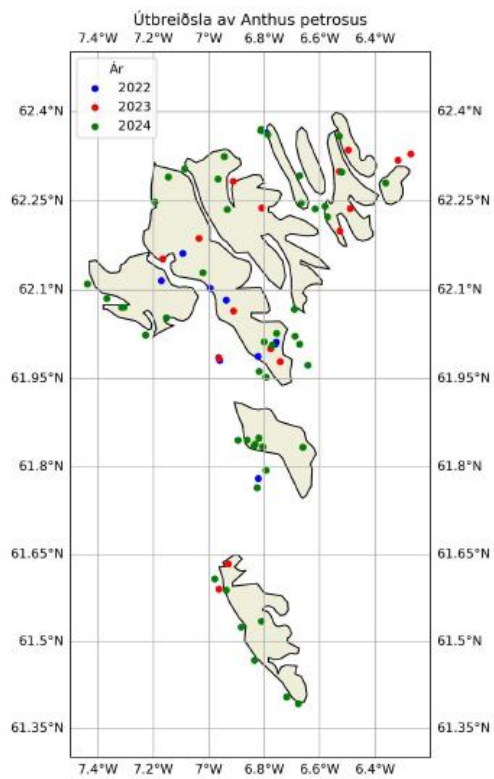
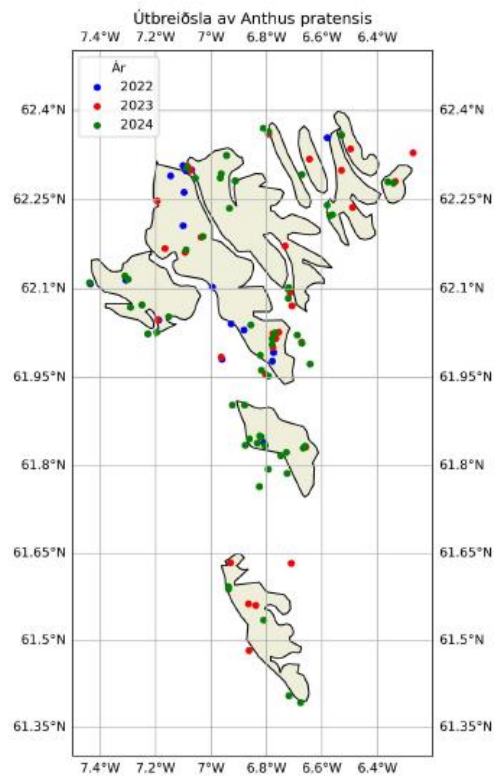
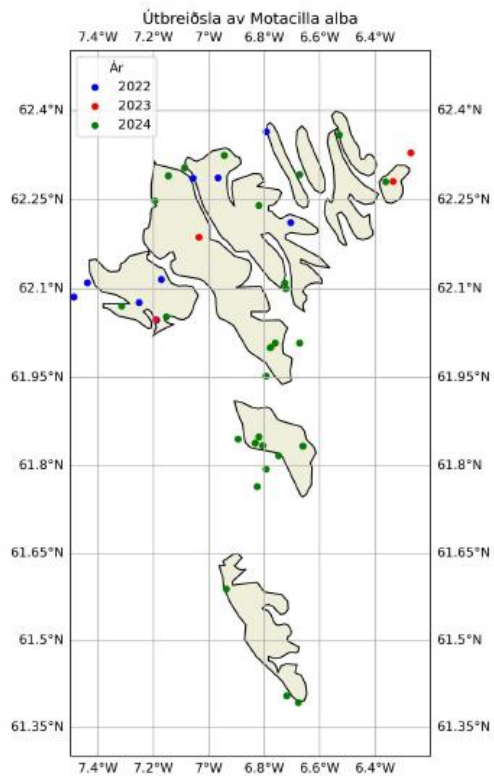


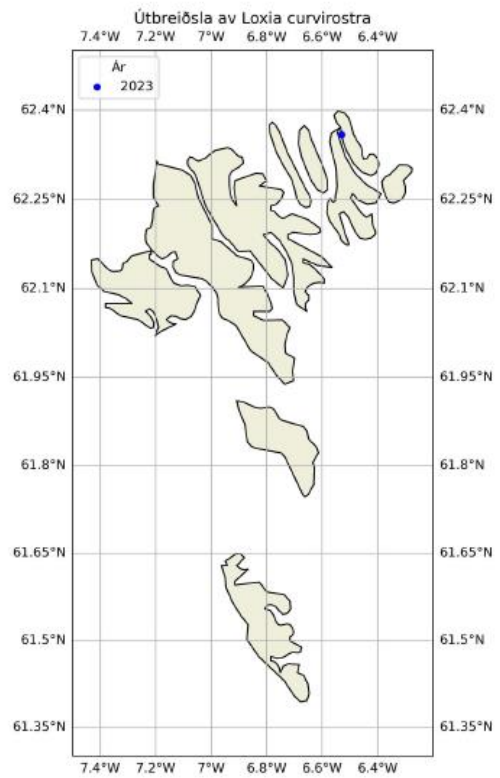
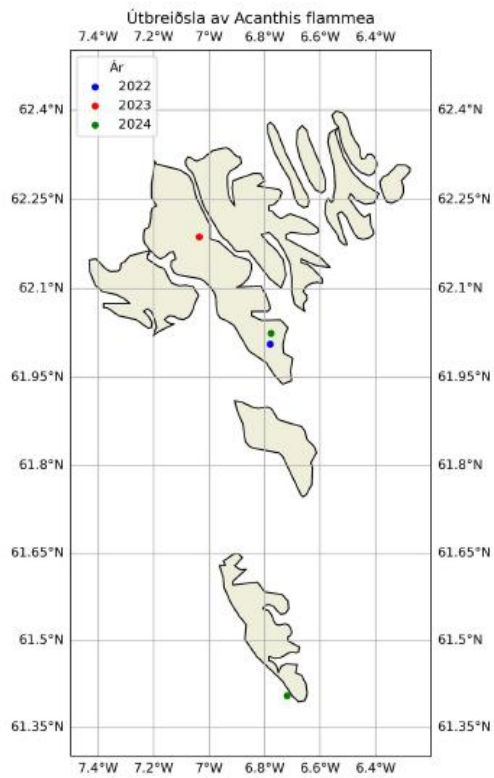
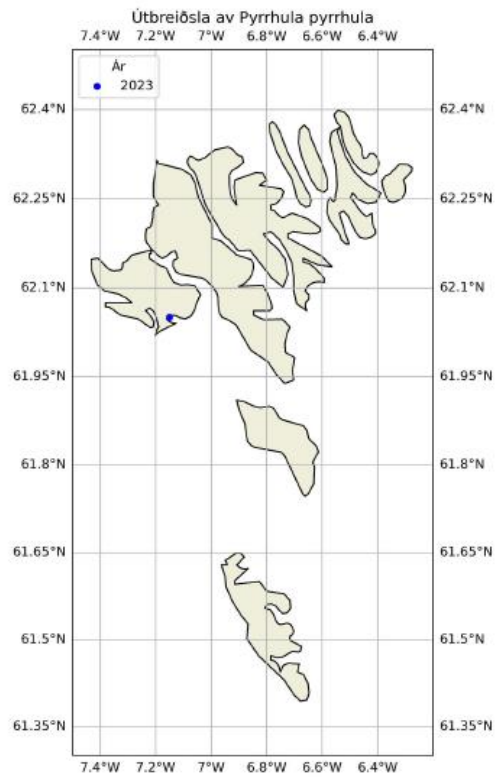
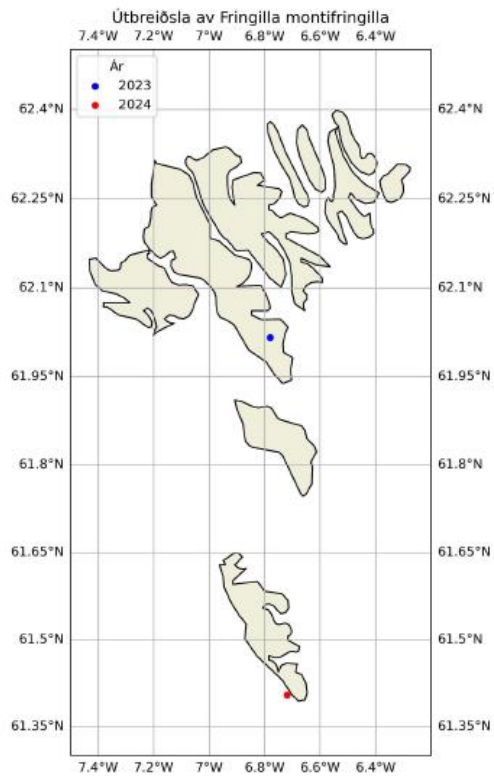


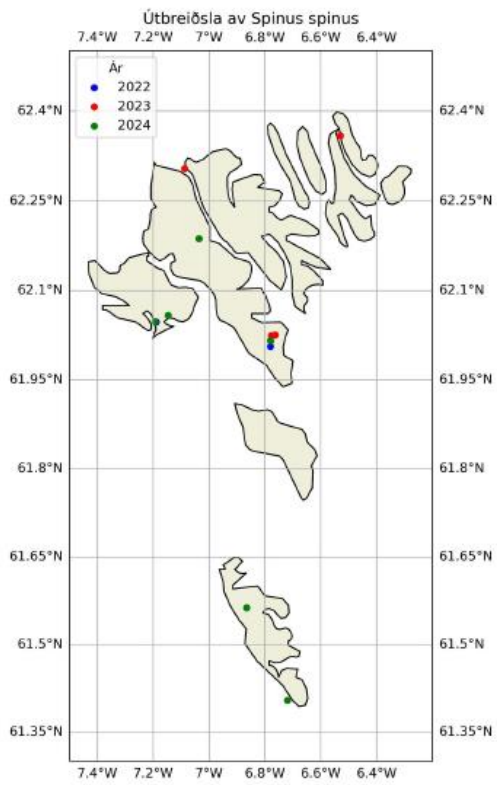












Appendix 2: Total species observed in 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively.

Table 5. Results, when including all checklists from the Faroe Islands in the period 1. May until 31. August 2022

Species	Common name	Count
<i>Anser anser</i>	Graylag Goose	409
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	2
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant Goose	12
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	356
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	45
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	3
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	3
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	14
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	535
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	7
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	568
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood-Pigeon	2
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove	20
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	2
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	871
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European Golden Plover	116
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	61
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	265
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	9
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	10
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy turnstone	132
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	38
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	46
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	23
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	138
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	40
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	44
<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua	167
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	153
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	1324
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	91
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	137
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	619
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull	3
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	999
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	1
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	273
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	2565

<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Gray Heron	1
<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Hooded Crow	312
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	69
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	4
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	4
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	17
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Eurasian Wren	97
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	2704
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	8
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	105
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	45
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	215
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	597
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	3
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	34
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	144
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit	64
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	1
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	10
Total sum:		14537

Table 6. Results, when including all checklists from the Faroe Islands in the period 1. May until 31. August 2023

Species	Common name	Count
<i>Anser anser</i>	Graylag Goose	476
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	1
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	44
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	735
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	2
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	30
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	4
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	22
<i>Mareca americana</i>	American Wigeon	5
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	484
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	10
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	12
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	3
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	802
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood-Pigeon	7
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove	33
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	942
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European Golden Plover	208

<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	279
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	405
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	13
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	26
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy turnstone	119
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	5
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	1
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	184
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	187
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	234
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	29
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	20
<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua	120
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	1
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	195
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	1211
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	120
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	170
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	692
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull	4
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1303
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	3
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	246
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	1575
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Gray Heron	1
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	1
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	2
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	1
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	1
<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Hooded Crow	264
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	78
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	10
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	5
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	9
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	7
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Eurasian Wren	97
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	1983
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	2
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	99
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	50
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	397
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	449
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	1

<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	1
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	28
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	280
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit	139
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Eurasian Chaffinch	1
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	1
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch	1
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	2
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	4
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	19
Total sum:		14895

Table 7. Results, when including all checklists from the Faroe Islands in the period 1. May until 31. August 2024

Species	Common name	Count
<i>Anser anser</i>	Graylag Goose	837
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	5
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant Goose	1
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	870
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	41
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	1
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	1
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	3
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	39
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	618
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	7
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	680
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood-Pigeon	3
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove	35
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	6
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	1
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	1528
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European Golden Plover	302
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	562
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	465
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	39
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	116
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy turnstone	522
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	84
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	6
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	334
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	385

<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	19
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	177
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	24
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	1
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	92
<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua	153
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	255
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	1
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	2223
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	290
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	261
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	1356
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull	2
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1562
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	1
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	418
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	1539
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Gray Heron	1
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	5
<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Hooded Crow	431
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	82
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	1
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	12
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Western House Martin	6
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	2
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	8
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	25
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Eurasian Blackcap	11
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	4
<i>Curruca curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	3
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	6
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Eurasian Wren	108
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	3101
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	6
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	126
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	2
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	63
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	608
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	616
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	12
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Gray Wagtail	1
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	73
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	381

<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit	204
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Eurasian Chaffinch	12
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	1
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	2
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	26
Total sum:		21804