

Gotland

Holiday Report 26 May - 2 June 2016

Led by Amanda Borrows & Dr Martin Perrow



Cypripedium calceolus © Amanda Borrows

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Itinerary

Day 1	Thursday 26th May	London – Arlanda – Visby
Day 2	Friday 27th May	Bro Church – Klintängarna – Hasslemyer Lake – Digerhuvud coastal road – Langhammar
Day 3	Saturday 28th May	Russvätar – Fjale crossroads – Liste Ångar – Dalhem turning – Dalhem Station
Day 4	Sunday 29th May	Ola Military Site – Öja windmills – Öja Church & Parish Meadows – Husrygg – Muskmyr
Day 5	Monday 30th May	Stora Karlsö – Gnisvärd skeppssättning
Day 6	Tuesday 31st May	Mallgårds Flush Fen – Djupvik – Visby - Lake Paviken
Day 7	Wednesday 1st June	Kallgatburg – Hejnum Kallgate
Day 8	Thursday 2nd June	Departure

Day 1 Thursday 26th May London – Arlanda – Visby

Due to flight times the group met up with Amanda & Martin at Visby, where the temperatures were high and the sun was shining. The Swedes are known for their efficiency but today efficiency was strictly lacking and due to some industrial dispute or work to rule, not all the baggage turned up. We found out there was no rhyme or reason for whose baggage was taken, thus, some of the group were joining the queue to fill out the paper-work. For those of the group whose bags turned up they went off with Martin to explore the small Bronze Age burial site next to the airport, where a few orchids were blooming and butterflies flitting. The site also had a good example of a traditional sheep hut.

Once forms were completed, we re-convened and made the short drive to Suderbys Herrgård to settle into our rooms before dinner. After which we all met on the sofas for a welcome discussion chat about the following week's activities. Due to the early starts most people went to bed, Amanda stayed up for the late arrivals of the baggage, a relief for those in the morning.

Day 2 Friday 27th May Bro Church – Klintängarna – Hasslemyer lake Digerhuvud coastal road – Langhammars

Well, I am not sure what happened to yesterday's blue skies, but this morning there was a brooding sky with overcast clouds waiting for us. After a hearty breakfast we all donned the wet weather gear and headed North towards Fårö. Travelling along, the road-side verges were adorned with the plumed heads of *Pulsatilla pratensis*, all drooping sadly due to the fine drizzle that started to

descend, but on a sunny day they would all be feathery and fluffy. The journey was broken up with a stop at Bro Church, one of the hundred medieval churches that are scattered around Gotland.

Walking through the entrance gate a wren had decided that there was enough room in the corner to build a nest. Bro Church is a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic architecture, with picture stones dating back from the 5th century, although most of the carvings and picture stones from here are housed in the museum at Visby. The church is unique in that it has several Romanesque friezes across the walls dating back to the 12th century and it still has its original 13th century Romanesque baptismal font, which is very colourful and impressive.



A brief walk was made into the wooded parish meadow behind the church to admire the splendid carpet of *Anemone nemorosa* that were on show. Odd sprigs of *Lathyrus vernus* and *Geranium sylvaticum* were also noted, as well as the abundance of *Anthriscus sylvestris* in the open meadow. Moving on we eventually joined the queue for the 15 minute ferry crossing to Fårö.



Driving through the countryside ancient agricultural field systems were most noticeable with numerous small fields, most with stone walls or traditional slatted wooden fences. Our first stop was along the road-side for superb displays of *Cephalanthera longifolia*. Further searching produced a startling white display of *Fragaria moschata*, punctuated with the blue from *Polygala vulgaris*, yellow strips of *Potentilla reptans*, combined with the eye-catching pink of *Geranium sanguineum*, all contributed to a patchwork palette of colour amongst the grey barren rocks, whose colour was heightened due to the damp sky. A patch of *Orchis militaris* was pointed out on the way back to the vehicles, which had been over-looked in our hurry to view the *Cephalanthera*.

From here it was a short distance to Klintängarna one of the highest points on this part of the island, with expansive views towards the south of the island and over the former lake Limmoträsk, which is now mainly a sedge fen. This is one of the best places to find Nutcracker, so with high hopes we took the short walk up to the clifftop meadows. However, some of us didn't get too far. The temptation of the large patches of plumed heads from both *Pulsatilla pratensis* and *Pulsatilla vulgaris* could not be ignored. There were even some in flower so it was nice to compare the two species. Along the grassy path *Alchemilla monticola*, *Hepatica nobilis*, *Lonicera xylosteum*, and *Geum rivale* were added to the flora collection.



However, it was the stunning spreading carpet of delicate pink heads from *Allium schoenoprasum* that wooed us as we walked to the top of the cliff. The pink enriched from the yellow of *Ranunculus polyanthemos* that rose along the damp area. Martin was alerting people to the call of an Icterine Warbler that was fluttering in the tree canopy below us. A Montagu's Harrier quartered over the fen below. Marion meanwhile was fascinated by the small bird that was nest building, it turned out to be a Willow Warbler.



Allium schoenoprasum © Amanda Borrows

Slowly walking back we found Graham lying flat taking shots of *Neotinea ustulata* and Herbert pointing out a Glanville Fritillary resting on top of a dewy *Orchis mascula*. A rain-drop was preciously posed on each antennae of the butterfly ready to roll should it move.

Lunch was rumbling so we headed back to the vehicles where we found that other people had the same idea, so we decided to move on to an area near a lake. However, we would have to wait just that bit longer when Amanda did an emergency stop for a pair of Cranes honking in the wooded meadow near the lake. Preparing lunch we could hear the Cranes honking and realised they had been joined by several more, as the noise was quite raucous for a single pair. The rain had eased so people could explore the area.

What was left of the afternoon was taken up driving along the wonderful scenic coastal route along Digerhuvud towards the infamous limestone sea stacks at Langhammars. The landscape is extremely barren with low-lying juniper scrub which had succumbed to the ravages of sheep and westerly winds, however the bushes provided a safe haven for the *Sorbus intermedia* that was growing up from the centre of them. The road towards Langhammars also crosses an area of Beach berm, a horizontal plateau with shingle ridges towards the back of the beach. Arctic Tern colonies favoured this area so driving was slow as some of the nests were so close to the road that the birds were attacking the vehicle, which we found out, particularly Pete when he attempted to get 'that' picture from the van. Unfortunately, none of us got that picture of the bird with Pete's head, we moved on quickly.

Langhammars is an impressive area of sea stacks standing around 8 – 10 metres tall, a result of the constant erosion by the sea over the centuries. The pillars are quite imposing and with the present foreboding weather the area had an eerie mystic feel. Vivid imagination could say that the huge face of



Langhammar Sea Stacks © Amanda Borrows

one of the pillars was waiting for the Flying Dutchman to taking him down to Davy Jones' Locker as the ominous enveloping sea mist was starting to come in. This created an interesting effect as the bobbing raft of Eiders and Common Scoter flying across the top of the water stood out quite

dramatically. A Grey Seal was spotted near the rocks along the shore-line.

One last stop was made for a picturesque view of old traditional windmills. An overhead Curlew was performing a display flight. A nice show of *Neotinea ustulata* caught our eyes, while various colour shades of *Orchis mascula* were also seen amongst the bushes. A lovely stem of *Barbarea vulgaris* was also worth a look and *Polygala amarella* formed a nice patch. From here it was a relatively short drive back to the ferry terminal, a Wheatear posed nicely on top of a wooden shelter before we joined the traffic. Unfortunately we arrived at the ferry terminal as the ferry departed so we had a 30 min wait for the next one, during which time we had the chance to bird and explore the traditional wooden buildings near the terminal.



The hotel was very busy when we arrived back and we had just missed the hotel's version of the Gotlandic games. Swifts wheeled low overhead and Fieldfares chattered nosily as we walked to dinner, which was another hearty affair, after which we retired to the living room of our building for the daily checklists.

Day 3 Saturday 28th May Russvätar – Fjale crossroads – Liste Ängar – Dalhem turning – Dalhem Station



We had an extra person joining us today - Ola Malm. Ola had been invited along to share his main interest, butterflies. He wrote the Butterflies of Gotland, but also has an interest in plants. It was also an opportunity for the group to ask him questions about Gotland, and because of too much talking we drove straight past the large parking area for our first stop at Russvätar. The parking area is near the old road next to an attractive stone bridge, and it was here that Bob spotted, fleetingly, our first reptile, the Gotlandic Grass Snake.

Russvätar is mainly bare limestone, alvar rocky outcrops with thin layer of soil, wet depressions, surrounded by pine forests. This is one of the best places to find the early flowering *Pulsatilla vulgaris* subsp. *gotlandica*. We found some nice patches but all in seed. It is also a good place for the late flying Apollo. Unfortunately, we were too early for the butterfly, but we did look for the caterpillars as they feed on the various *Sedum* species, and there were lots of large patches of *Sedum* covering the bare rock, but we didn't find any caterpillars either.



Following the track towards the open rocky area, we passed incredible swathes of *Convallaria majalis*, and *Trientalis europaea* underneath the *Pinus sylvestris* canopy. A small group of *Neottia nidus-avis* blended in particularly well with the Bracken along the track edge. It was while looking at these that Jude surprised a male Roe Deer, which appeared above the Bracken before bounding off into the woodland area. Flowering *Hepatica nobilis* was a delight to find along with an actually flowering *Maianthemum bifolium*, most were in bud. The alvar area provided a selection of interesting *Orchis mascula* in various forms including

several hybrids, which always creates good debates.

Ola had found Dingy and Grizzled Skipper. Northern Wall Brown was flying around along with Speckled Wood, Holly and Small Blue. The exciting Lepidoptera that had the cameras clicking was a beautiful black-and-white micro moth, *Pyrausta nygrata*.

Walking back Cheryl created quite a bit of excitement when she pointed out a wonderful male Black Woodpecker, she had been watching for a while, waiting for everyone to join her to show them what she had found. Unfortunately, a couple of the group were waylaid by a Parrot Crossbill and missed out on the splendid male.



Parrot Crossbill (male) © Pete Smith



Black Woodpecker (male) © Pete Smith

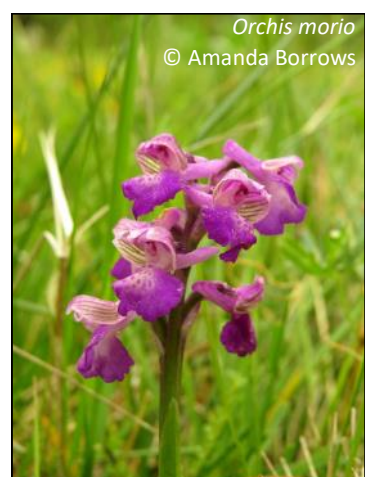
After a productive morning on the alvar, we headed to a road-side stop where we found around 20 spikes of the rare *Orchis spitzelii*. This was a nice little site with superb displays of *Cephalanthera longifolia*, *Scorzonera humilis* and several delightful heads of *Anemone sylvestris*. It was only a short distance for our next stop at Liste Ångar, which was by the beach. Everyone found an appropriate perch on which to eat lunch and watch the amazing changing colour kaleidoscope between the sky and the sea. Shelduck, Oystercatcher, Mute Swan and Arctic Tern wandered around the shore-line. This was the only place we had the delicate fern *Botrychium lunaria*.



Orchis spitzelii
© Amanda Borrows



Anemone sylvestris
© Amanda Borrows



Orchis morio
© Amanda Borrows

Liste Ångar is a lush and floriferous meadow and a good site for Collared Flycatcher, a very

attractive bird. So with the leaders divided to find the different species for the group, we all headed into different directions. The meadow was bountiful with plants, such as the wonderful *Lychnis viscaria*, *Galium verum*, *Saxifraga granulata*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Reseda lutea*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, a couple of good species for Gotland *Trifolium montanum* and *Hypochaeris maculata*. The meadow is a good site for *Dactylorhiza sambucina*; unfortunately most had gone over, along with *Orchis morio*. However, near the woodland edge was an astounding display of *Orchis mascula* and six *Paris quadrifolia* were in flower, a couple had five petals. There were also good shows of *Primula veris*.

A mating pair of Common Blue was an interesting distraction from the meadow. Amanda then had the call from Martin that he had found a gorgeous male Collared Flycatcher, so she rounded up everyone who wanted to see this bird. By the time we had reached the spot it had flown off, but it was still around as we could hear it calling. The brooding clouds that had been darkening the skies opened and conveniently the spot where we were standing had an under construction building. This proved very handy in a number of ways, shelter, and the windows provided a hide to watch the birds.

We decided not to visit the burial site because of heavy rain and started to make our way back, at which point Graham reminded the esteemed leader that she had promised to stop on the way back for the patch of *Orchis militaris* that we passed earlier on. Thus, duly choosing the right stopping position along the road, we disembarked from the vehicles. What a surprise this stop turned out to be, with nice shows of *Dactylorhiza sambucina* in both colour forms, as well as the rare white form that Graham found. The *Orchis militaris* were splendidly suited up, the only problem was how to get the best angle for a picture. People were pointing out stunning stands of *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, while Marion had found *Ophrys insectifera* while examining a newly emerging *Platanthera* species. This was all to the backdrop of roding Woodcock across the pine sky-line, a super end to a marvellous day.



One last stop was made for the only steam railway station in Gotland at Dalham. Unfortunately, no trains were running as the season didn't start until the following week. Everyone declined to get out, mainly due to the heavy rain.

Breakfast was bit of an unusual affair this morning as it was someone's notable birthday, and when she turned up after food shopping with Martin, was in for a bit of a surprise with cards and presents on the table. However, the big finale came just before everyone was leaving, when the staff at the hotel brought a birthday candle and got the big Swedish bus party to sing Happy Birthday in Swedish, and then Gotlandic. Well, it is a birthday I shall not forget in a hurry, thank you everybody. After all the excitement of breakfast, we all piled into the vehicles & headed towards Vibble to pick up Ola and visit Södra Hällarna a site he had suggested for a couple of rare plants in Gotland, before the drive South towards Hoburgen, a sea stack area, containing one of Gotland's most noted stacks, the Hoburgsgubben ("Old Man Hoburg").



Fumana procumbens
© Amanda Borrows

The site near Vibble is an old military area mainly Alvar bedrock with sparse vegetation. The key two species we were searching for was *Fumana procumbens* (Needle Sunrose) a low prostrate plant with needle-like leaves and the beautiful *Tragopogon crocifolius* which was soon found in full flower. The sunrose took a bit longer but eventually found in flower. Temperatures were up and Dingy Skippers and Common Blues were on the wing.



Tragopogon crocifolius
© Graham Giles

Continuing our journey Jude pointed out a low-flying raptor, being mobbed by Hooded Crows. We saw that it was a Honey Buzzard as it flew low over the mini-bus, further along the vehicles stopped at the bus-stop for a small crèche of Shelduck ducklings, which were also waiting at the bus-stop, probably waiting for their parents as we could not find them. Just under an hour later we were pulling into our next stop at Öja, a wonderful floristic meadow with a pair of photogenic windmills.

The meadow was astounding and people were soon engrossed in finding the various species or getting the best photography with the windmills. The assembly of species was predominantly *Rhinanthus minor*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Plantago lanceolata* mixed in with swathes of *Orchis militaris* and large patches of *Neotinea ustulata*, some with up to 10 spikes in a cluster, were scattered around. The charming *Antennaria dioica*, *Saxifraga granulata* and *Filipendula vulgaris* added a splash of colour to the scene. A large group of *Neottia ovata* was found nearer the shrubby area along with *Ophrys insectifera*. The mass of caterpillars piled on top of a dead *Eryngium campestre* was identified as those of an Eggar moth.



Neotinea ustulata
© Graham Giles

From here it was a short hop to Öja Church and parish meadows which nestles in an ancient cultural landscape dating back to the Bronze and Iron Age. The Church is famous for its large and elaborate carvings, dating back to the 13th century, and the strange and unusual frescos that cover the walls. Externally, the church is noteworthy for its unusually well-preserved tower, complete with original gargoyles and gable decorations.

After a visit to the church, people ventured into the parish meadow beyond. The welcoming sun was bursting through the clouds and the exceptionally rich meadow, that Linnaeus praised on his visit in July 1741, shone in its full glory. The delicate pink stands of *Gymnadenia conopsea* was hard to find in the swathe of yellow from *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Helianthemum nummularium* and *Rhinanthus minor*, on closer inspection of this species we also found *Rhinanthus angustifolius*. Moving along towards the coppiced hazel we found a white fragrant carpet of *Allium ursinum*, overhead Collared Flycatcher, and Nuthatch called, whilst a Wryneck could be heard in the distance. A female Black-tailed Skimmer eventually settled to allow identification. Orange-tip, Brimstone, Common and Small Blue were on the wing. Pete, Martin and Herbert studiously watched a female Small Copper ovipositing on the leaves of *Rumex acetosa*. The endemic *Bombus pascuorum* subsp. *gotlandica* was another stunning insect to watch.



In the grounds surrounding the church were some very large tombstones and it was near here that we enjoyed our picnic, spread over a very conveniently placed table. Swifts and House Martins screamed around the church tower, a Black Kite gently glided across the now complete blue sky and we were all trying to find shade to eat our hearty lunch.

The afternoon was slipping away very quickly so we headed to the furthest point of the island, Hoburgen via the scenic coastal road. A stop was made at Husrygg the name of the ridge-like cliff area that runs along this part of the island. The bedrock here is marly limestone, a softer stone than that of the resilient reef limestone found 3 miles further at the southern point of the island at Hoburgen. This area is a good place to find *Adonis vernalis* a relict species from the last ice age. We were quickly out of the vehicles as Martin had heard Scarlet Rosefinch and put his telescope up for this attractive bird. The birders went after the Rosefinch, while the botanists went in search of *Adonis*.

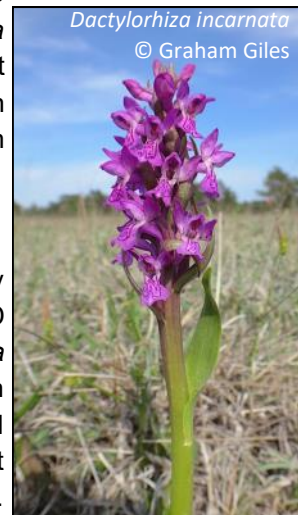
Wandering round we found the usual orchid suspects in various colour forms, as well as *Silene uniiflora*, *Argentina anserina* amongst the raft of sedges, along with strips of *Tetragonolobus maritimus* in the wetter parts. The delicate feathery leaves of *Adonis vernalis* were found and all had seed heads as its flowering period was over. Flowering patches of *Antennaria dioica*, and *Primula*

farinosa were also added to the assortment of flora. From the top of the ridge there was stunning views of the coast and across the island. Scattered patches of *Thymus serpyllum* flourished in the many cracks and bare rock. Dingy Skipper and Painted Lady basked in the open areas and Amanda found *Setina roscida*, a rare moth according to a very excited Ola, who was trying to catch it on digital. Cuckoo could be heard along with Great Spotted Woodpecker, Yellowhammer, Whitethroat and the birders had excellent views of the Scarlet Rosefinch.



Bird's-eye Primrose
© Amanda Borrowes

A brief stop was made to see the 'grumpy olde man'; someone had painted his nose green, before we stopped at our last site at Muskmyr, a sedge fen surrounded by open water. It is also part of Gotland's largest area of Alvar, although today we would only have a chance to explore the northern part where there was a board walk. There was little activity seen from the bird hide, female Shoveler and Mallard. Down below there was more interest with good shows of *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, *Dactylorhiza ochroleuca*, *Dactylorhiza cruenta*, *Vicia crecca*, and Bob found our first *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*. The sedge bed was mainly *Cladium mariscus*. The fen area is a good area for the near threatened *Liparis loeselii*, which Graham found as we started to depart.



Dactylorhiza incarnata
© Graham Giles

It might have been the time of day or the heat, but there was little activity along the boardwalk. A couple of dragonflies whizzed-by too fast for ID features. Plants were scarce with the odd *Ophrys insectifera*, *Primula farinosa*, and *Pinguicula vulgaris* was found in the wetter patches along with *Eriophorum latifolium*, but otherwise things were very quiet so we walked back to the vehicles, where a Hobby was spotted. Watching the bird hunt over the lake, a pair of Common Cranes peered over the top of the sedge. On the way back Martin's vehicle stopped to watch a Montagu's Harrier quartering near the car.

Dinner was another scrumptious affair, topped off with a birthday cake, a green princess tarte, which was consumed most heartily by most as it was mainly cream, very nice! After which we all retired for the daily check-lists.

Day 5 Monday 30th May Stora Karlsö – Gnisvärd skeppssättning

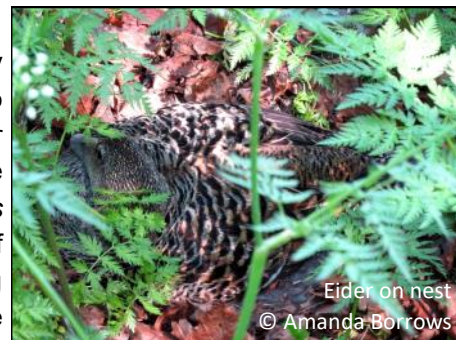
Dawn is around 4am at this time of year in Gotland and on such a bright and warm morning, the dawn chorus was quite rowdy. The Swifts were screaming across the sky, numerous Fieldfares chattered to each other on the lawn, Icterine Warbler and Common Redstart were singing away among the gorgeous Horse Chestnut trees that adorned the hotel grounds. The Oystercatchers whose nest was on top of one of the buildings were probing the soft ground for food.

It would be hats and sun-cream today as temperatures were to hit the high 20's. We duly set off to get to the ferry terminal at Klintehamn in time for check-in and join the other groups of people visiting

the island today. We all boarded the small ferry and found a suitable seat to see out of the window for the 45 minute crossing. Conditions were calm and we watched the Common Gulls, rafts of Eider, Arctic Terns and nearing the island of Stora Karlsö long lines of Cormorants and numerous Razorbills. Guillemots suddenly appeared and were looking very smart in their breeding attire.

Due to the number of people visiting we were split into two groups for the guided walk, Swedish and English, until we learnt that we could go off on our own, the birders then went off, while the rest of us waited for the guided walk. Barred Warblers and Thrush Nightingales could be heard singing from the surrounding bushes as we waited, while small crèches of Shelduck and Eider paddled along the shore-line. Roger and Joan decided to enjoy the day in the shade around the harbour rather than the long exposed walk across the island. After an introductory talk about the history of the island and explanation of the importance of the birdlife, we started our circular walk.

We stopped at various points such as a plaque of Willy Wohler's head, the man responsible for turning the island into a nature reserve, the second oldest in the world, after Yellowstone. He also planted the strange *Prunus*, which we were all puzzling over, which was later confirmed as *Prunus malaheb*. Continuing up the stone steps we stopped to see if we could see the very well camouflaged female Eider sitting on eggs. Brightly coloured *Primula veris* greeted us as we walked up towards the Lighthouse, and scattered patches of *Hieracium pilosella*, *Geranium lucidum*, *Sedum acre* and *Potentilla erecta* decorated the bare grey patches of alvar. House Martins were building their muddy nests in the eaves of the old building.



From here it was only a short walk to the auk colony, where thousands of Razorbill and Guillemots nest, not before a rasping call distracted Amanda and Marion. A Corncrake was calling right next to them, but with no amount of searching in the short grass could Amanda find it, then realised it probably was down in the fen below. The auk cliffs were astounding, the smell very fishy and the noise was cacophonous, Pete pointed out a pale phase Guillemot preciously perched at the edge of the ledge, mouth gaping in the high temperatures. Below the cliffs the water was crystal clear and



we could watch the assortment of birds feeding underwater.

Continuing our final stretch back to the restaurant area, it was noticeable how dry the area was as you walked over the crisp grass. Unfortunately most of the orchids were over, however with some perseverance Graham found some *Dactylorhiza sambucina* in flower and there were a few spikes of *Orchis mascula* in good bloom draped around by the glamorously bright *Primula veris*. Other plants that were on show include, *Filipendula vulgaris*, *Cynoglossum officinale*, fine displays of *Lychnis viscaria* were scattered around, as well as amazing blooms of *Geranium sanguineum*. Although it is a common plant we had been seeing everyday, it seem particularly stunning against the islands landscape. The beautiful *Adonis vernalis* was in seed, and the highly poisonous

Vincetoxicum hirundinaria was abundant, a species we were all familiar with now.

After a tasty lunch, there was an hour spare before the boat trip home. Temperatures were high and people were opting to find shade and ice-cream, apart from those trying to track down a reported Blythe's Reed Warbler in the scrub near the buildings. The journey back was a lot quicker than this morning's trip. We all thought the captain was suffering from heat-stroke or on a hot date!

The rest of the afternoon was spent in the shade of the pine woodlands at Gnisvärd skeppssättning (Stone Ship). There are three boat-shaped graves at Gnisvärd, the largest of which is the best preserved on Gotland, measuring 45 x 7 metres, which can be seen from the road. The other two are smaller and not so well kept. Ships have always been of great significance to the Gotlandic people and during the Late Bronze Age burial customs changed from cairns and were replaced by boat-shaped graves, outlined with standing stones forming the gunwale.



However, before we headed over to the stone ships, a quick look was made of the grave next to the vehicles, which is a Stone Age dolmen and is the only dolmen ever found in Gotland. Crossing over the road to the Stone ship, there was great discussion of why and how it was used. Were there several people buried or one person of high position? Some of the group had wandered off in search of the other graves, but to no avail, so made a slow wander back to the vehicles. Once back Cheryl was frantically calling and waving to us all, she had heard chicks calling from a dead stump and had seen a 'black' woodpecker fly off.

In due course we were all positioned on the opposite side of the road, in anticipation of what species it might be, when a female Great Spotted Woodpecker flew in and perched near the hole. For the next half-hour we waited and watched a male appear and feed the chicks and the female re-appear, promptly disappeared into the hole, before emerging again with faeces to dispose of them elsewhere. We had some fantastic views, and some of the group got the action on video.

From here it was only a short journey back to our hotel with time to freshen up before a hearty dinner. Not before a brief stop for Marion as she wanted some shots of the Gotlandic native sheep & Russ ponies with their foals.

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Day 6 Tuesday 31st May Mallgårds Flush Fen – Djupvik –Visby – Lake Paviken

The temperatures were starting to climb when we boarded the vehicles for the short journey to our first site at Mallgårds Flush Fen. The flush fen is renowned for its abundance of *Bartsia alpina* which

is an extremely rare plant in the south of Sweden. The flush fen is also a favourite haunt of Gotland's native horse The Russ pony. There were quite a few on the fen itself and in the nearby wooded area. The horses help maintain the fen by keeping down the vegetation that would swamp the fen.

Those who headed straight to the fen area were very lucky to see the endemic Grass Snake with orange dots around the neck rather than yellow as on the normal species. For some we headed back along the track to see the wonderful display of *Primula farinosa* and *Pinguicula vulgaris*. A Northern Wall Brown was also flying around the woodland edge.

Entering the flush a stream winds itself across the area. This is where we found Graham placing perching sticks for the various dragonflies, *Libellula quadrimaculata*, and *Libellula depressa* to land on. He also had *Lestes sponsa* further down on the reserve. The little stream was a mass of tadpoles creating black ribbons and masses of sticklebacks darting around. However, the star of the area was the wonderful small group of flowering *Menyanthes trifoliata*, with their brilliantly white frilly flower heads. There was even a plant flowering in the stream along with trails of *Potamogeton gramineus*.

There was a small herd of Russ ponies grazing on the fen, many had foals and some looked like they were due to foal. They just ignored us as we moved further on into the wooded area, where we found the rest of the group; their distraction had been taken up with the various butterflies flying around Black-veined White, Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Green Hairstreak, Heath Fritillary, Small Blue and Geranium Argus puddling in a small ditch. A fresh Keeled Skimmer was causing some commotion until it settled for ID purposes. Meanwhile, Cheryl had found a beautiful *Dactylorhiza ochroleuca*, and while admiring it we realised that the mares had become agitated.



Moving back into the woodland we found out the reason, it was the stallion, one of the mares had just foaled and the presence of the group had made her move into the open area of the fen, followed swiftly by a very amorous male, which was agitating the mares. All I can say next, was that Bob had a front-row seat and was transfixed of what was going on in front of him, we weren't sure if he was videoing the event, he said he wasn't. Marion had excitedly found Stone Bramble and Jude had found *Bartsia alpina* and *Tofieldia calyculata*. Graham had walked all the way round the fen and had found *Dactylorhiza cruenta* and *Dactylorhiza traunsteineri*, unfortunately only their leaves.

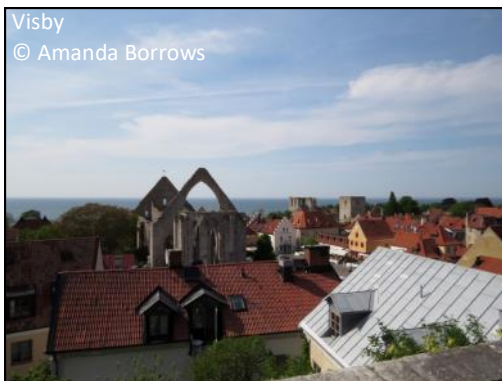
It was a beautiful day so where would a nice place be to have a picnic, the beach. The coastal route

to Djupvik was in complete contrast to the flush fen we had just visited. We slowly passed the late Bronze-Age ship-setting of Gannarve, which had been badly damaged, but careful excavation over the years allowed it to be accurately fitted back into the grooves and hollows found near the area. A brief stop was made for excellent spikes of *Neottia nidus-avis*. The birders wanted to get River Warbler which was supposed to be in the reed beds near the beach, so they headed off, meeting up again later for lunch.

A stop was made at the wooden fishing huts at Djupvik, before finding a suitable spot for lunch under the shading canopy of *Pinus sylvestris*, as temperatures were in the high 20's. It was very relaxing with the water lapping against the fossilised stone shore-line, Black-headed and Common Gulls called, along with the Arctic Terns as they patrolled over the water. In complete contrast again the rest of the afternoon was spent exploring the hustle and bustle of the UNESCO city of Visby.

A brief stop was made for Joan as she had wanted to see *Anemone sylvestris* and there was a nice clump on the way back towards Visby. Jude also found *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* on top of the bank.

We parked up opposite the main entrance to the walled town where we were to start our walk of the picturesque part of the city according to the historical route Amanda had been shown. For some this was too much and they disappeared for a beer or two, or shopping. For the rest of us we stuck to the route, exploring the medieval streets, a brief visit to the imposing St. Mary's Church, which is the only surviving medieval church in Visby, before a welcome ice-cream to refresh in the beating sun.



It

was such a lovely evening, that some of the group decided to head out to Lake Paviken, one of the best birding lakes in the area. The lake held a few goodies such as Great White Egret, a good bird for Gotland, Water Rail called, Avocet prodded around in the water, Ringed Plover, Green and Common Sandpiper, a pair of Common Cranes with chicks and a lovely Caspian Tern.

Day 7 Wednesday 1st June Kallgatburg – Hejnum Kallgate

It was another glorious hot sunny morning when we left for the highlight of the week. We were heading for Kallgatburg the *Cypripedium calceolus* site! The plan of action was to head straight for the Slippers, as it was a fair distance to walk and temperatures were rising. It is also a popular site with the locals and on a nice day as today, there would be many. The visit was definitely worth it as

the Slippers were in pristine condition, absolutely stupendous.

Everybody was over the moon, although it did take Roger a while to consider this, but was very impressed with them. In total there were around 600 blooms. For the next half-hour or hour people indulged and Graham could have stayed all day, but when the masses started to turn up he decided to move on to join the rest of the group, who hadn't got very far. Several spikes of budding *Pyrola rotundifolia* were found near the different bunches Lady's Slipper, along with a Treecreeper which was exploring the bark of the surrounding tall Yews.



Cypripedium calceolus
© Graham Giles

The walk back took longer as there was no rush so we could explore the area more, finding wonderful spikes of *Dactylorhiza cruenta*, *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, and *Dactylorhiza ochroleuca*, with some impressive spikes of *Orchis mascula* including a beautiful white spike. There were some splendid patches of *Pinguicula alpina*, with quite a scattering of *Pinguicula vulgaris* in the wetter areas, along with the delightful yellow pea *Tetragonolobus maritimus*. The mass of feathery fluff that was spread everywhere was the flowering heads of *Salix repens* and a new flowering orchid for the trip *Platanthera bifolia*.

Meanwhile, Martin, Pete and Herbert were on the hunt for Northern Chequered Skipper. They found an obliging female but no male unfortunately, and no Marsh Fritillary either. Other butterflies that were on the wing included Pearl Bordered Fritillary, Northern Wall Brown, Speckled Wood and some of the group had Wood White and Swallowtail. Bob otherwise had been watching a female Collared Flycatcher coming to a nest box.



Cypripedium calceolus
© Amanda Borrows

We headed out after lunch and parked up at BÄLSALURET and headed over the wooded stile into a wet sedge meadow, which at present was quite dry under foot. It didn't take long before the first Marsh Fritillary was found, superbly perched on a *Dactylorhiza incarnata*. At one point there were up to seven flying around together, several duelling in the sun. Green Hairstreaks were a delight as well as a Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary, while Dingy and Grizzled Skippers were basking in the sun. People were wandering around picking out various things, such as the gorgeous *Rosa mollis*, *Berberis vulgaris*, further on a wonderful pink carpet of *Primula farinosa* made Joan's day, and everyone was commenting on the showy spread of *Convallaria majalis*.

Finally we left in search of ice-cream, and all sat on a bench satisfied with today's event, although we were all a bit dubious of what Marion was eating, a black ice-cream! We headed back to a quieter hotel as the many Swedes had now checked-out. It was a beautiful evening and everyone was making the most of it before dinner, when Ola would be joining us for the final checklists.

Day 8 Thursday 2nd June Departure

It was an afternoon flight for everyone so the morning was rather relaxed. Some wanted to visit the old Manor House in the hotel grounds, or take a walk across the other side of the road, before we left for our respective flights home.



Group enjoying *Cypripedium calceolus*

Photo gallery overleaf, followed by species list



Glanville Fritillary
© Graham Giles



Pink Early Purple Orchids
© Graham Giles



Hepatica nobilis
© Graham Giles



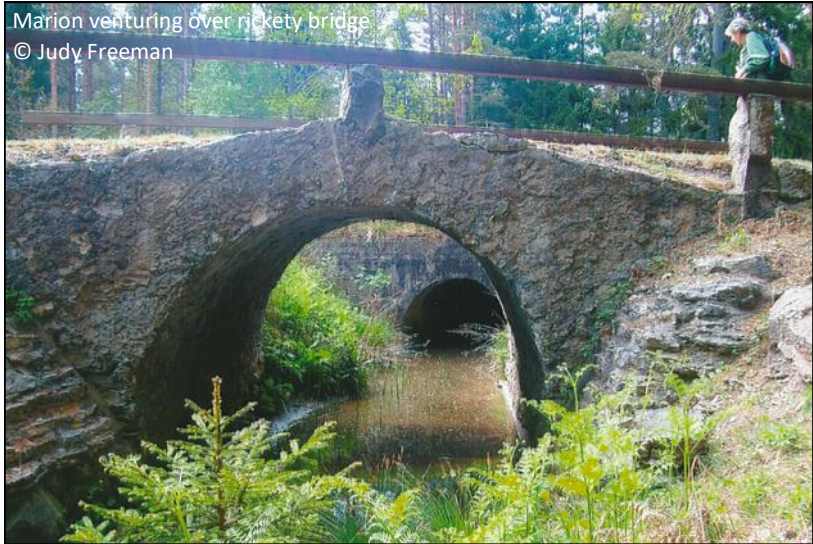
Old Shepherds hut
© Graham Giles



Sword-leaved helleborines at roadside
© Graham Giles

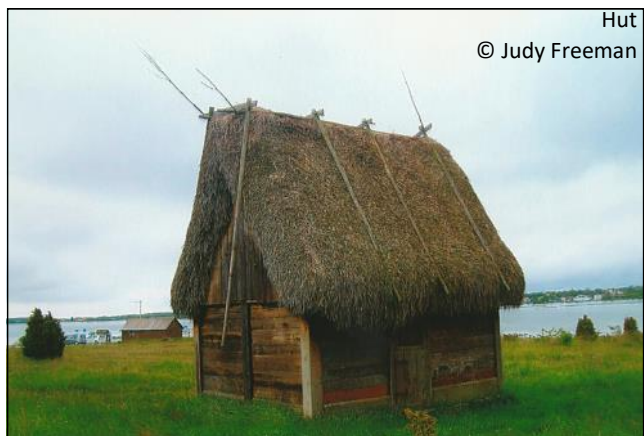


Roadside Military orchids
© Graham Giles





Building within the grounds of our hotel
© Judy Freeman



Hut
© Judy Freeman



Small ferry
© Judy Freeman



Exploring Visby
© Judy Freeman





© Marion Leeson



© Marion Leeson





Collared Flycatcher
© Dr Martin Perrow



Icterine Warbler
© Dr Martin Perrow



Northern Wall Brown
© Dr Martin Perrow



Marsh Fritillary
© Dr Martin Perrow

Marsh Fritillary
© Amanda Borrows



Species list

Systematic List – Flora

The following plant list follows that of Grey-Wilson & Blamey, 'The Illustrated Flora of Britain & Northern Europe'. The species are in alphabetical order for ease of finding them. The numbers represent the date when the species was seen.

Ferns & Allied Plants

Equisetaceae – Horsetail Family

Equisetum arvense – Field Horsetail [Sterile stems, 6 - 19 grooves and teeth] scattered in wet meadows

Pteridophyta – Ferns

Asplenium ruta-muraria – Wall Rue [small two pinnate fan-shaped leaves] rock crevices, Langhammar (27)

Asplenium scolopendrium – Hart's-tongue Fern [long leathery leaves] Stora Karlsö (30)

Asplenium trichomanes – Maidenhair Spleenwort [many narrow pinnate leaves] rocky crevices on Alvar

Athyrium filix-femina – Lady Fern [graceful, large 2-3 pinnate fern, sickle-shaped indusial] Öja Parish Meadow (29)

Botrychium lunaria – Moonwort [leaves erect, pinnate, with 4-8 pairs opposite, fan-shaped, bluntly toothed leaflets] lunch stop at Liste Ångar (28)

Dryopteris dilatata – Broad Buckler-fern [tufted fern] scattered across wooded areas

Pteridium aquilinum – Bracken, common in wooded areas

Dicotyledons – flowering Plants

Pinaceae – Pine Family

Pinus sylvestris – Scots Pine [2 needle pine leaves <7cm long, red trunk] common, widespread

Picea abies – Norway Spruce [needle-leaved borne on persistent peg projections] scattered, widespread

Cupressaceae – Cypress Family

Juniperus communis – Juniper [aromatic shrub, needle-leaves (whorls of 3)] very common, widespread, found in both upright and prostrate form

Taxaceae – Yew Family

Taxus baccata – Yew locally common at Kallgatburg (1)

Salicaceae – Willow Family

Populus nigra – Black Poplar [Tall tree, fluttering leaves shaped like ace of spades] (28)

Populus tremula – Aspen [From last by rounded, sinuate-toothed leaves] common

Salix caprea – Goat Willow [Big shrub, ovate leaves grey-hairy beneath] common widespread

Salix pentandra – Bay Willow [small tree or shrub, leaves glossy, pale beneath] Fårö (27)

Salix repens ssp. *repens* – Creeping Willow in flower at Kallgatburg (1)

Salix triandra – Almond Willow [tree or shrub, lance-shaped leaves] mainly along streams (31)

Betulaceae – Birch Family

Alnus glutinosa – Alder [blunt roundish leaves and fruits like small cones] fen and wet areas

Betula pendula – Silver Birch [leaves irregular toothed, leaf tip acute] widespread

Betula pubescens – Downy Birch [leaves ovate toothed & hairy] common in bog areas (31)

Corylaceae – Hazel Family

Carpinus betulus – Hornbeam, scattered across the sites visited

Corylus avellana – Hazel, widespread

Fagaceae – Oak Family

Quercus robur – Pedunculate Oak [leaves 4-5 deep, smooth edged lobes, with two smaller ones near the stalk; acorn stalked] widespread

Ulmaceae – Elm Family

Ulmus minor – Small-leaved Elm [leaves doubly serrate, rounder; tree freely suckering] scattered in the south (29)

Urticaceae – Nettle Family

Urtica urens – Annual Nettle, Marion found some specimens (31)

Urtica dioica – Common Nettle, scattered sightings around waste areas

Polygonaceae – Dock Family

Rumex acetosa Common Sorrel [leaves sagittate] scattered across meadows

Rumex crispus – Curled Dock, Visby (31)

Chenopodiaceae – Goosefoot Family

Atriplex littoralis – Grass-leaved Orache, specimens found along coast at Djupvik (31)

Chenopodium album – Fat Hen, specimens found along coast at Djupvik (31)

Caryophyllaceae – Pink Family

Honckenyia peploides – Sea Sandwort [creeping, fleshy leaves, white flowers] widespread around coastal areas

Lychnis viscaria – Sticky Catchfly [showy clusters of purple-pink fls] commonly found in meadows

Moehringia trinervia – Three-veined Sandwort [oval leaves, 3-5 veins, small white flowers] Öja meadows (29)

Silene latifolia – White Campion [white flowers, notched petals notched more than halfway] widespread

Silene nutans – Nottingham Catchfly [sticky, flowers white, drooping] widespread

Silene uniflora – Sea Campion [petals broader than *S. vulgaris*, larger inflated calyx], a lovely patch at Husrygg (29)

Stellaria graminea – Lesser Stitchwort [smaller flowers than above, petals notched more than halfway]

Stellaria holostea – Greater Stitchwort [showy white flowers, petals notched to less than halfway]

Stellaria media – Common Chickweed [semi-prostrate, oval leaved small white flowers]

Nymphaeaceae – Waterlily Family

Nymphaea alba – White Waterlily, water bodies (29 & 31)

Ranunculaceae – Buttercup Family

Adonis vernalis – Yellow Pheasant's-eye [fine pinnate leaves, lge. yellow flowers] fruiting in grassland Husrygg (29) & Stora Karlsö (30)

Anemone nemorosa – Wood Anemone [white petaloid sepals] wonderful displays in the woodlands

Anemone sylvestris – Snowdrop Windflower [5 large oval petaloid sepals] (28, 30 & 31)

Aquilegia vulgaris – Columbine [violet tepals with spurs, some pink] some fantastic displays along the roadverges

Caltha palustris – Marsh Marigold [kidney-shaped leaves, 5 yellow sepals] marsh areas (31 & 1)

Hepatica nobilis – Hepatica [3-lobed leaves] common across woodland areas

Pulsatilla pratensis – Small Pasque Flower [drooping dark purple flowers] very common

Pulsatilla vulgaris – Common Pasque Flower, Klintängarna (27)

Pulsatilla vulgaris subsp. *gotlandica* – Gotland Pasque Flower [larger fatter stems & leaves than of *P. vulgaris*] Russvätar (28)

Ranunculus acris – Meadow Buttercup [hairy perennial, yellow flowers] common in meadows

Ranunculus bulbosus – Bulbous Buttercup [hairy perennial, sepals reflexed, yellow fls] commonest of the meadow *Ranunculus* species

Ranunculus ficaria – Lesser Celandine [Heart-shaped leaves, narrow tepals] scattered in woodlands, leaves only

Ranunculus polyanthemos – Multi-flower Buttercup, Klintängarna (27)

Ranunculus repens – Creeping Buttercup [rooting runners] common

Ranunculus confervoides (trichophyllus) – Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot [white flowers, leaves all capillary] Jude pointed out this delicate plant, Husrygg (29)

Thalictrum minus – Lesser Meadow-rue- [yellow panicle, leaflets narrow 3 +] meadows

Berberidaceae – Berberis Family

Berberis vulgaris – Barberry [spiny shrub, yellow bell shaped drooping flowers] Bob pointed out a bush at the Military site (29); Jude found one at the Marsh Fritillary site (1)

Papaveraceae – Poppy Family

Chelidonium majus – Greater Celandine [small yellow flowers, lobed leaves] scattered sightings

Papaver argemone – Prickly Poppy [capsule long & bristly, small plant] agricultural margins

Papaver dubium – Long-Headed Poppy [capsule long] Fårö (27)

Papaver rhoeas – Common Poppy [capsule round] commonest of the species, found roadside & agricultural fields

Fumariaceae – Fumitory Family

Corydalis gotlandica – Gotland Corydalis, [pink flower, endemic] foliage only Stora Karlsö (30); Lake Paviken (31)

Corydalis lutea – Yellow Corydalis, walls at Visby (31)

Fumana procumbens – Needle Sunrose, Södra Hällarna (29)

Cruciferae – Cabbage Family

Alliaria petiolata – Garlic Mustard [flowers white, garlic smell] woodlands
Barbarea vulgaris – Common Winter-cress [tall, yellow flowered cress basal leaves with 2-5 lobes] a lovely specimen Fårö (27)
Capsella bursa-pastoris – Shepherd's Purse [white flowers, triangular fruit] waste areas
Cardamine pratensis – Cuckoo-flower [small perenn- white - lilac flowers] scattered groups, marsh areas
Erophila verna – Common Whitlow-grass, Marion found some dried specimens, Langhammar (27)
Sisymbrium officinale – Hedge Mustard [erect yellow cress, pinnately-lobed leaves, pods appressed to stem] scattered stands around waste & roadside areas

Resedaceae – Mignonette Family

Reseda lutea – Wild Mignonette [leaves pinnate, fls. yellow, 6 petals]
Reseda luteola – Weld [tall plant, lvs. oblong entire, fls yellow, 5 petals]

Droseraceae – Sundew Family

Drosera anglica – Great Sundew [long leaves] Jude found this interesting species (31)

Crassulaceae – Stonecrop Family

Sedum acre - Biting Stonecrop, common
Sedum telephium – Orpine [Large greyish leaves] Stora Karlsö walk (30)

Saxifragaceae – Saxifrage Family

Saxifraga granulata Meadow Saxifrage [white fls., cordate leaves] common in meadows

Rosaceae – Rose Family

Agrimonia eupatoria – Common Agrimony, parish meadows, mainly in leaf (29)
Alchemilla Monticola – (a lady's mantle) [hairy leaves, 9 - 11 lobes] woodland & shady edges (27 & 28)
Cotoneaster canescens – (a cotoneaster) common, regularly encountered
Cotoneaster integerrimus – (a cotoneaster) [shrub, fls. pink, fruit red] scattered
Crataegus monogyna – Hawthorn [leaves deeply lobed, more than halfway to midrib, 1 style]
Filipendula ulmaria – Meadowsweet [flowers dense clusters: fragrant] mainly in leaf, damp meadows
Filipendula vulgaris – Dropwort [inflorescence of many white flowers] scattered in meadows
Fragaria moschata – Hautbois Strawberry, common
Fragaria vesca – Wild Strawberry [common long runners], scattered
Geum rivale – Water Avens [pink flowers] common, damp places
Geum urbanum – Herb Bennet [yellow flowers] scattered
Potentilla anserina – Silverweed [prostrate silver pinnate leaves] frequent
Potentilla argentea – Hoary Cinquefoil [erect, silvery leaves] Fårö (27) & Stora Karlsö (30)
Potentilla erecta – Tormentil [creeping, flowers 4 petals] common
Potentilla reptans – Creeping Cinquefoil, scattered
Prunus avium – Wild Cherry, scattered
Prunus mahaleb – St. Lucies Cherry, Invasive alien on Stora Karlsö (30)
Prunus padus – Bird Cherry, Martin found this species (29)
Prunus spinosa – Blackthorn, common
Rosa canina – Dog-rose, mainly in leaf
Rosa mollis – Soft Downy Rose [tomentose shrub, fls. deep pink, prickles straight] Hejnum Kallgate

(1)

Rubus idaeus – Raspberry, Fårö (27)

Rubus saxatilis – Stone Bramble, Marion eventually found this species Mallgårds (31)

Sanguisorba minor – Salad Burnet, meadows & dry places

Sanguisorba officinalis – Great Burnet, scattered in damp places

Sorbus aucuparia – Mountain Ash [pinnate leaves] widespread

Sorbus intermedia – Swedish Whitebeam [leaf lobed similar to Hawthorn] widespread

Fabaceae – Pea Family

Anthyllis vulneraria – Kidney-vetch, common across dry areas

Lathyrus pratensis – Meadow Vetchling, parish meadows

Lathyrus vernus – Spring Pea/Vetch, woodlands (27)

Lotus corniculatus – Bird's Foot Trefoil, common & widespread

Lotus pedunculatus – Greater Bird's Foot Trefoil, wet & damp meadows

Medicago lupulina – Black Medick, scattered sightings

Tetragonolobus maritimus – Dragon's Teeth 2, 4, 6-8, Very common large solitary pale yellow flowers

Trifolium campestre – Hop Trefoil 7, scattered flowers yellow: 20/30 florets

Trifolium montanum – Mountain Clover 4, scattered pale yellow flowers, narrow trifoliate leaves.

Trifolium pratense – Red Clover 2, 3, 5, 7, cultivated, common globular red flowers

Trifolium repens – White Clover 6, 7, scattered, grasslands creeping, white flowers, trifoliate leaves with white crescent

Vicia cracca – Tufted Vetch, scattered

Vicia sativa subsp. *segetalis* – Common Vetch, Liste Ångar (28)

Geraniaceae – Geranium Family

Erodium cicutarium – Common Storks-bill [narrow pinnate lvs, pink fls] scattered

Geranium columbinum – Long-stalked Crane's-bill [leaf segments narrow, small pink flowers] scattered across meadows (29)

Geranium lucidum – Shining Crane's-bill [leaves round, glossy, small pink fls] Stora Karlsö (30)

Geranium molle – Dove's-foot Crane's-bill (29)

Geranium robertianum – Herb-Robert [strong-smelling, fern-like lvs. pink fls] scattered

Geranium sanguineum – Bloody Crane's-bill [flowers bright magenta] very common & widespread

Geranium sylvaticum – Wood Crane's-bill [flowers mauvish, white centre] common & widespread

Linaceae – Flax Family

Linum catharticum – Purging Flax [small annual, white flowers] occasionally on dry short grassy areas

Euphorbiaceae – Spurge Family

Mercurialis perennis – Dog's mercury, Liste Ångar (28)

Polygalaceae – Milkwort Family

Polygala amarella – Dwarf Milkwort scattered 7, 8, [lower leaves in rosette, bitter tasting flowers blue or pink] scattered

Polygala comosa – Tufted Milkwort [lower leaves blunt, fls. usually pink] scattered

Polygala vulgaris – Common Milkwort [lvs. lanceolate, pointed, fls. blue, pink or white] scattered

Aceraceae – Maple Family

Acer platanoides – Norway Maple [leaves sharply pointed lobes] common & widespread

Hippocastanaceae – Horse-chestnut Family

Aesculus hippocastanum – Horse-chestnut, these spectacular trees were in full flower around the hotel grounds

Rhamnaceae – Buckthorn Family

Frangula alnus Alder Buckthorn [lvs. broad, untoothed] Kallgatburg (1)

Rhamnus catharticus – Buckthorn [lvs. broad, finely toothed] scattered

Tiliaceae – Lime Family

Tilia cordata – Small-leaved Lime [heart-shaped leaves] scattered

Malvaceae – Mallow Family

Malva sylvestris – Common Mallow Stora Karlsö (30)

Guttiferae – St John's Wort Family

Hypericum perforatum – Perforate St John's Wort [yellow flowers, black dots, leaves with translucent dots] scattered across meadows

Violaceae – Violet Family

Viola riviniana – Common Dog Violet [blue-violet, stout creamy notched spur] common in woodlands

Cistaceae – Rock Rose Family

Helianthemum nummularia – Common Rock-rose [prostrate sub-shrub, yellow flowers] common on limestone areas

Cornaceae – Dogwood Family

Cornus sanguinea – Dogwood

Araliaceae – Ivy Family

Hedera helix – Ivy, common

Apiaceae – Carrot Family

Aegopodium podagraria – Ground Elder, scattered mainly around road verges

Anthriscus sylvestris – Cow Parsley [leaves 2-3 pinnate, rays many, white fls] woodlands

Apium graveolens – Celery, Marion found some at lunch (29)

Heracleum sphondylium – Hogweed [tall, coarse ovate leaves, large flowers] scattered

Levisticum officinale – Lovage, Stora Karlsö (30)

Pimpinella saxifraga – Burnet Saxifrage, parish meadows

Sanicula europaea – Wood Sanicle 2, 4, 6-8, woods, common flower clusters pale pink, greenish white

Smyrniolum olusatrum – Alexanders, Jude pointed out this species (29)

Pyrolaceae – Wintergreen Family

Pyrola rotundifolia – Round-leaved Wintergreen, in bud amongst the Lady's Slippers (1)

Ericaceae – Heath Family

Calluna vulgaris – Heather, scattered in the latter part of the trip

Vaccinium myrtillus – Bilberry [leaves bright green, flowers pink, mouth constricted] woodland flora

Vaccinium vitis-idaea – Cowberry, mainly in flower around damp wooded areas

Primulaceae – Primrose Family

Primula farinosa – Bird's Eye Primrose, damp grassy places

Primula veris – Cowslip scattered, mainly leaves

Trientalis europaea – Chickweed Wintergreen [flowers white, solitary] swathes on the woodland floor (28)

Oleaceae – Olive Family

Fraxinus excelsior – Ash, scattered

Menyanthaceae – Bogbean Family

Menyanthes trifoliata – Bogbean [leaves trefoil, fls. pink/white fringed] splendid specimens at Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)

Asclepiadaceae – Milkweed Family

Vincetoxicum hirundinaria – Swallow-wort [heart-shaped opposite, glossy green leaves, flowers greenish-yellowish] very common

Rubiaceae – Bedstraw Family

Galium aparine – Goose Grass [straggling & clinging with prickles] scattered

Galium boreale – Northern Bedstraw [lvs whorls of 4, fls, white] Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)

Galium mollugo – Hedge bedstraw (29)

Galium saxatile – Heath Bedstraw [leaves whorls of 6-8, edged with forwardly-directed prickles]

Galium verum – Lady's Bedstraw, common across meadows

Boraginaceae – Borage Family

Anchusa officinalis – Alkanet, scattered along roadsides

Cynoglossum officinale – Hounds-tongue [med/tall, softly hairy, flowers dull purple] Stora Karlsö (30)

Echium vulgare – Viper's-bugloss [roughly hairy, flowers pink-vivid blue] common

Lithospermum arvense – Field Gromwell, Stora Karlsö (30)

Lamiaceae – Mint Family

Mentha aquatica – Water Mint [aromatic pink fls. in terminal heads] wet areas (27 & 29)

Origanum vulgare – Wild Marjoram, Stora Karlsö (30)

Thymus serpyllum – Breckland Thyme [mat forming aromatic shrub, lvs. hairy all around] scattered mainly south Gotland

Scrophulariaceae – Figwort Family

Bartsia alpina – Alpine Bartsia, Jude found specimens of this species, Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)

Cymbalaria muralis Ivy-leaved Toadflax, Visby walls (31)
Melampyrum arvense – Field Cow-Wheat [flowers pink & yellow, bracts finely pinnate] roadsides
Melampyrum pratense – Common Cow-wheat [yellow flowers, mouth closed] scattered
Melampyrum sylvaticum – Small Cow-wheat [deep yellow flowers, open mouth] woodlands, shade
Rhinanthus minor – Hay-rattle [lower lip turned down, stigma more/less included] scattered
Rhinanthus serotinus – Greater Hay-rattle [erect to 60cm, yellow flowers stigma exerted] parish meadows (29)
Veronica anagallis-aquatica Blue Water Speedwell 2, Kallgatburg Similar, blue flowers, lanceolate leaves
Veronica beccabunga – Brooklime [creeping branched perenn, blue fls] Kallgatburg (1)
Veronica chamaedrys – Germander Speedwell [hairy perenn, bright blue flowers] common

Globulariaceae – Globularia Family

Globularia vulgaris – Common Globularia [blue flower heads] very common on rocky outcrops

Lentibulariaceae – Butterwort Family

Pinguicula alpina – Alpine Butterwort [white flowers] Mallgårds (31); Kallgatburg (1)
Pinguicula vulgaris – Common Butterwort [violet flowers, white throat] Common wet areas

Plantaginaceae – Plantain Family

Plantago lanceolata – Ribwort Plantain [lanceolate lvs. short brown spikes leaves fleshy, flowers greenish spikes] common
Plantago major – Greater Plantain [leaves broad, oval, fls. long spikes]
Plantago media – Hoary Plantain, Stora Karlsö (30)

Caprifoliaceae – Honeysuckle Family

Lonicera periclymenum – Common Honeysuckle, (29 & 31)
Lonicera xylosteum – Fly Honeysuckle [margins shrub, pairs of small yellow flowers] scattered
Sambucus racemosa – Red-berried Elder, Marion found this species (30)
Viburnum opulus – Guelder Rose [leaves lobed, flowers white in flat corymbs] scattered

Campanulaceae – Campanula Family

Knautia arvensis – Field Scabious 8, Stora Karlsö

Asteraceae – Daisy Family

Achillea millefolium – Yarrow [aromatic, white-pink flowers in flat umbels] leaves, mainly in meadows
Antennaria dioica – Mountain Everlasting [creeping, leaves white, woolly beneath, flowers white or pink] common across the meadows
Artemisia absinthium – Wormwood [aromatic. leaves white, downy] scattered
Artemisia vulgaris Mugwort [tall, leaves pinnate, silvery beneath] roadsides & waste areas
Bellis perennis – Daisy, common
Carlina vulgaris subsp. *stricta* – Carlina Thistle [spiny, flowers yellow bracts tall, leaves decurrent] dry limestone in the south (29)

Hypochoeris maculata – Spotted Cat's Ear [leaves spotted, flowers pale yellow] meadows Liste Ångar

(28)

Hypochaeris radicata – Cat's-ear [leaves hairy, pinnately lobed] scattered grassy areas & meadows

Leucanthemum vulgare – Ox-eye Daisy [leaves dark green, ray petals white, disc yellow] scattered

Pilosella officinarum – Mouse-ear-Hawkweed [long runners, lemon-yellow solitary flowers] dry open areas (27, 29, 30 & 31)

Scorzonera humilis – Viper's-grass [flowers pale yellow, phyllaries in several rows] common

Senecio vulgaris – Groundsel (31)

Taraxacum spp. – Dandelion, common

Tragopogon crocifolius – Crocus-leaved Goat's Beard, Marion found this beautiful rare flower of Gotland Södra Hällarna (29)

Tragopogon pratensis – Goat's-beard [yellow flowers, one row of phyllaries, grass-like leaves] common

Tussilago farfara – Coltsfoot [foliage yellow flowers, large round leaves] (28 & 31)

Monocotyledons

Potamogetonaceae – Pondweed Family

Potamogeton gramineus – Various-leaved Pondweed [submerged leaves lanceolate. Floating leaves oblong, long stalked] Mallgårds (31)

Liliaceae – Lily Family

Allium schoenoprasum – Chives [cylindrical lvs. fls. purple/pink & white] common

Allium ursinum – Ramsons [strong-smelling, infl. White, often carpeting woodlands] common

Convallaria majalis – Lily-of-the-Valley [patch-forming 2 ñ op. lvs. on each stem] very common

Maianthemum bifolium – May Lily [patch forming 2 lvs. on each stem not opposite] large swathes, mainly in bud common in woods

Paris quadrifolia – Herb-Paris [whorl of 4 leaves, fls. star like] Graham found a nice little group of this species, Liste Ångar (28)

Polygonatum multiflorum – Solomon's-seal [flowers constricted, in clusters] scattered

Polygonatum odoratum – Angled Solomon's-seal [stems angled, fls. cyl. often solitary] scattered

Tofieldia calyculata – German Asphodel [yellow-greenish flowers] marshy places, Jude found some specimens of this species (31)

Iridaceae – Iris Family

Iris pseudacorus - Yellow Flag, near water bodies (29 & 31)

Orchidaceae – Orchid Family

Anacamptis morio – Green-winged Orchid, mainly gone over Liste Ångar (28); Graham found individuals at Stora Karlsö (30)

Cephalanthera longifolia – Sword-leaved Helleborine, common & widespread

Cypripedium calceolus – Lady's-slipper, fantastic displays, circa 600 blooms Kallgatburg (1)

Dactylorhiza fuchsii – Common Spotted Orchid, ideal specimens for identification purposes by Bob Husrygg (29); Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)

Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *cruenta* – Flecked Marsh Orchid, one or two reliable specimens for this species Mallgårds Flush Fen (NIF 31); Kallgatburg (1)

Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *incarnata* – Early Marsh Orchid, commonest of the orchids in this genus, starting to appear in flower from 29th

Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *ochroleuca* – Early Marsh Orchid, some lovely specimens recorded (29 – 1)
Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *pulchella* – Early Marsh Orchid, the leaves were probably of this species, Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)
Dactylorhiza sambucina – Elder-flowered Orchid, several individual specimens but mainly gone over, (28, 29 & 30)
Gymnadenia conopsea – Fragrant orchid, Liste Ångar (28); Öja environs (29)
Liparis loeselii – Fen Orchid, Graham found a specimen, Muskmyr (29)
Neotinea ustulata – Burnt-tip Orchid widespread & common
Neottia nidus-avis – Birds-nest Orchid, common & widespread
Neottia ovata – Twayblade, common across meadows
Ophrys insectifera – Fly Orchid, occasion sightings (28, 29 & 1)
Orchis mascula – Early Purple Orchid, very common & widespread
Orchis militaris – Military Orchid, one of the commonest species in Gotland, smart shows of this species started to appear at the end of the week
Orchis spitzelii – Spitzel's Orchid, 20 spikes near Fjäle (28)
Platanthera bifolia – Lesser Butterfly Orchid, this species was only starting to appear Öja windmills (29) & Kallgatburg (1)

Typhaceae – Reed Mace Family

Typha latifolia – Reed-mace [patch-forming 2-3m tall] scattered near water courses

Cyperaceae – Sedge Family

Cladium mariscus – Great Fen-sedge common & widespread across the reed areas
Eriophorum angustifolium – Common Cottongrass [creeping stems to 75cm, 3-sided at top; Short ligule] scattered
Eriophorum latifolium – Broad-leaved Cottongrass [stems 70cm, 3-sided throughout, no ligule] Kallgatburg (1)

Poaceae – Grass Family

Ammophila arenaria – Marram, coastal areas
Arrhenatherum elatius – False Oat-grass, scattered areas on waste ground & roadsides
Briza media – Quaking-grass, common across meadows
Cynosurus cristatus – Crested Dogs-tail, common across meadows
Dactylis glomerata – Cocks-foot, rough areas & scattered clumps in meadows
Deschampsia flexuosa – Wavy Hair-grass, Kallgatburg area (1)
Festuca ovina – Sheeps Fescue, short dry areas at Stora Karlsö (30)
Festuca rubra – Red Fescue, common across meadows
Holcus lanatus – Yorkshire-fog, scattered across meadows Seen - scattered
Leymus arenarius – Lyme-grass, coastal areas
Melica ciliata – Ciliate Melick, widespread
Phragmites australis – Common Reed, fens, edges of lakes
Poa annua – Annual Meadow, common across meadows
Poa nemoralis – Wood Meadow-grass, woodland edges & rides
Poa pratensis – Smooth Meadow-grass, common across meadows
Poa trivialis – Rough Meadow-grass, common across meadows

Systematic List – Birds

The taxonomic nomenclature & systematic order follows both that of Collins: *Bird Guide 2nd edition*. The numbers indicate the dates on which a species was seen.

Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	common, seem most days around coastal areas
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	recorded most days
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	recorded on two days (28 & 31)
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	small groups (30 & 31)
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	individuals around Stora Karlsö (30)
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	common, recorded everyday
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	most days around water bodies
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	only recorded the once, Lake Paviken (31)
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	a female on the lake at Muskmyr (29); Lake Paviken (31)
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Muskmyr water body (29); Lake Paviken (31)
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	common, recorded around coastal areas
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	small group flying out at sea, Fårö, (27)
Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	fantastic views of this species off the cliffs at Stora Karlsö (30)
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	scattered sightings (27 & 30)
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	scattered sightings (27, 30 & 31)
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	individuals heard at Stora Karlsö (30)
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	different individuals recorded everyday
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Pete found these species on the lake at Hasslemyr (27)
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Stora Karlsö (30); Lake Paviken (31)
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	common, recorded everyday around coastal areas
Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	a very good species for Gotland, Lake Paviken (31)
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	common, recorded everyday
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	a common species in Gotland, but only seen on the one day duelling with a Buzzard over Vibble (29)

Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	an individual over Öja Church (29)
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	a female was seen quartering (29)
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	a male quartering over the sedge fen Klintängarna (27); Martin's vehicle got excellent views of this species as it flew near the car (29)
Buzzard	<i>Buteo Buteo</i>	occasional sightings (29 – 31)
Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	a bird flew low over the vehicles (29)
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	an individual seen (31)
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	the group recorded this familiar species, which apparently in Gotland, is rarer than a Red-footed Falcon (29)
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Martin had a bird (28); we watched probably a pair over the sedge fen Muskmyr (29)
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	an individual calling Lake Paviken (31)
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	open water bodies (30 & 31)
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	common across the week, with several individuals in agricultural fields, Fårö (27); Ola had an individual fly over the vehicle (28); individuals in the sedge fen, Muskmyr (29); family group with chicks at Lake Paviken (31)
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Lake Paviken (31)
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	frequent sightings around coastal areas
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	individuals near the ferry terminal (27)
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Martin recorded an individual (28)
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Lake Paviken (31)
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Lake Paviken (31)
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	regularly sightings across various wet habitats
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	casual sightings in the North (27) & the South (29)
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	one roding over the pines (28)
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	an individual drumming (28); several probing around the flush fen, Mallgårds & Lake Paviken (31)

Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	common, recorded most days
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	occasional sightings of this large gull around coastal areas
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	several around Stora Karlsö (30)
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	this species recorded around Stora Karlsö (30)
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	along the shore-line (27); Lake Paviken (31)
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	common, around coastal areas
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	was recorded at Lake Paviken (31)
Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	thousands at Stora Karlsö (30)
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	thousands at Stora Karlsö (30)
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	scattered sightings
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	common, recorded everyday
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	common, recorded everyday
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	heard everyday
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	mainly heard in wooded habitats, but Cheryl found a superb male near to the track (28)
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	an individual at the airport (26)
Greater Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	regularly sightings across the week
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Martin had this lovely species, Liste Ångar (28)
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	only heard (29 & 30)
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	common, recorded everyday
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	only heard on the one day, Fårö (27)
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	common, recorded everyday
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	common, recorded everyday

Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	heard on the one day (30)
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	common around open Alvar areas
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	common, recorded everyday
Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>	Martin spotted this gorgeous species around the small pond driving from Klintängarna (27)
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	only heard on the one day (28)
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	recorded in the first part of the trip (27 – 29)
Thrush		
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	heard rather than seen (30 & 31)
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	common, recorded most days
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	common, recorded everyday
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	scattered sightings across the week
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	common, recorded everyday
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	common, recorded everyday
Barred Warbler	<i>Curruca nisoria</i>	excellent sightings of this delightful species (30)
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	woodland, scrub areas (30)
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	occasional sightings
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	regularly encountered across the trip
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	common, mainly heard across the trip
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Lake Paviken (31)
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	recorded around reedbeds (30 & 31)
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	common, particularly around the hotel
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	scattered sightings across the week
Wood Warbler	<i>Rhadina sibilatrix</i>	mainly heard around deciduous woodland woodlands
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	only recorded on the two days (30 & 31)
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	recorded occasionally around pine woodland
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	occasionally recorded over the trip

Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	common, recorded most days
Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	this gorgeous species was regularly seen or heard most days across the trip
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	common, recorded everyday
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	occasionally recorded in tit flocks across the week
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	common, recorded most days
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	common, particular around the hotel
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	this lovely species spotted on the trees, Kallgatburg (1)
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Stora Karlsö (30)
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	common, recorded everyday
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	common, recorded everyday
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	common, recorded everyday
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	common, recorded everyday
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	frequent encountered across the trip
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common, recorded everyday
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	common, recorded everyday
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	common, recorded everyday
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	individuals recorded most days
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	occasionally across various habitats
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	frequent around the hotel
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	small groups, Mallgårds (31)
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula Pyrrhula</i>	a male as we were walking to Liste Ångar (28)
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	a pair around the hotel
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	woodlands (26 & 31)
Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	Martin & Pete had excellent views of this bird (28)
Scarlett Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	a male was calling as we emerged out of the vehicles at Husrygg, fantastic views (29)
Reed Bunting	<i>Schoeniclus schoeniclus</i>	recorded around reedbeds (29 & 31)

Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* common, recorded everyday

Systematic List - Butterflies

The taxonomic nomenclature & systematic order follows that of Ola Malm, *Gotlands Dagfjärilar, 2014*. The numbers indicate the dates on which a species was seen.

Hesperiidae – Skippers

Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	frequently recorded over the trip
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	frequently recorded over the trip
Northern Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus silvicola</i>	a lovely female posed for the photographers (31)

Papilionidae

Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	only recorded on the one day (1)
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Pieridae – Whites

Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Martin had this lovely species at Kallgatburg (1)
Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	one of the commonest butterflies over the trip
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>	recorded the latter part of the trip (31 & 1)
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	recorded the once (28)
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	recorded on a couple of days (29 & 30)
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	common, regularly seen most days

Lycaenidae – Blues

Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	frequent sightings (28, 29, 31 & 1)
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	scattered sightings (28, 31 & 1)
Geranium Argus	<i>Aricia eumedon</i>	several sightings across the trip (26, 28 & 31)
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	occasional sightings (28 – 30)
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	frequent across the trip
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	a very obliging individual at Mallgårds (31); several individuals (1)

Nymphalidae

Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euprosyne</i>	excellent views of this species basking (31); individuals recorded at Kallgatburg (1)
Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	occasional sightings (29 – 31)

Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	some lovely obliging individuals, Hejnum Kallgate (1)
Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	several individuals sightings (27-28)
Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>	Martin had this lovely species, Mallgårds (31)
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	frequently recorded around woodland rides
Northern Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata petropolitana</i>	frequently recorded across the week
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	only on the first and last day (26 & 1)

Systematic List – Dragonflies

Scarce Emerald

Damselfly	<i>Lestes dryas</i>	Graham had this species at Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)
Four-spot Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Muskmyr (29); Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Mallgårds Flush Fen (31); Kallgatburg (1)
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	female Öja Parish Meadows (29)
Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	freshly emerged specimen Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)

Systematic List – Other fauna

(a micro moth)	<i>Pyrausta nygrata</i>	Russvätar & Liste Ångar (28)
(a micro-moth)	<i>Setina roscida</i>	Husrygg cliffs (29)
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	regularly encountered across the week
Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i> subsp. <i>gotlandica</i>	Öja Parish Meadows (29)
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i> subsp. <i>gotlandica</i>	Bob saw one near the bridge, Russvätar (28); several members of the group saw the second one, Mallgårds Flush Fen (31)
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	this species seen around the shore-line, Fårö (27)
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	the national animal seen mainly dead on the road
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	occasionally across the week