

Birdwatching Trip Report Ural 12th – 24th July 2006

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Introduction

Birding is really easy in most of the Western Palaearctic. You can fly to Cairo, Ankara, Oulu, San Miguel or elsewhere, rent a car and do birding as you like. A Gosney and numerous trip reports will help you to find all the birding hotspots, which will reliably produce all the rare species you want to twitch.

All of these established logistics completely break down in the far Northeast of European Russia. No trip reports, no adequate maps, no car hire, no hotels... the last asphalt road ends in a town 200 km away from your target.

Bureaucratic obstacles

The visa application for the Russian Federation is a painful bureaucratic procedure for individual tourists. You must buy an “invitation” (~ 50 \$), you have to provide evidence of an insurance, you must go to the Russian embassy and present a visa application with passport pictures. Arriving in Moscow you need an immigration document and you will have to apply for “registration” at a government agency, when you arrive at your destination.

Indispensable contacts

In the Internet I found the **travel agency** of Mikhail **Krasnow** in Perm, (the capital of the district where we wanted to go to): www.uraltourism.com. This agency offers “Ural Mountain Tours” (Nature trekking, fishing and hunting, catamaran river tours etc.). That was, what I was looking for. So I contacted the agency in English and gathered information. They helped me with information about the formalities. Finally I booked a hotel and a three-days-stay in a wooden hut at the large river *Kama*. Krasnow himself managed our “registration” in Perm, he provided us the bus tickets and organized all the transfers.

Our second crucial contact was the chairman of the German Community in Solikamsk, a big town 250 km N of Perm. Hundreds of thousands (Russian) Germans had been deported by Stalin in the Second World War from the Black Sea to the Ural Region. Their imprisonment lasted for a very long time. They were not allowed to talk German until the nineties and most of them unlearnt their mother-tongue. Our man, **Edwin Grieb**, was still able to speak German, and I could mail to him, what kinds of activities we were longing for. Edwin Grieb found the man who could organize a trip to the slopes of the Ural: **Pawel Bacharew**, a technical director of a Nature Reserve (“*Sapawednik Visherskii*”) in the North East of the Perm district.

Embarking on a family adventure

Living in Northern Germany, my daughter Birgit booked a flight Hamburg- Moscow-Perm and return (560 €), whilst my sons Hannes and Moritz and I started from Budapest, as the flight from Hungary was much cheaper than from Austria (400 € each, instead of 620 €).

We met in Moscow-Sheremetjewo, Terminal II and had to transfer to Terminal I (domestic flights). We saved a lot of money by taking the bus (No. 518; back No. 551 or 563). The fare is 15 Rouble, 0,40 € (the taxi-drivers demanded for 20 €!). After a long-lasting stopover of nine hours we took off at 0:40 AM.

Itinerary

July 12th 2006 - July 14th Holiday village at the river *Kama*

Landing at 5:10 AM in Perm after a very short night (at least 4 hours time difference!), we were welcomed at the airport by Mikhail Krasnow and his son Mikhail Mikhailowitsch. The son collected our passports and the immigration forms for managing our “registration”. Delightedly we climbed into a car of original character: an *URAL* (Russian: *UAS*, likeable named “*UASIK*”), an off-road minibus, 4WD. Some say: “It’s not a car – it’s a tank!”. At top speed, impressive 90 km/h, Mikhail headed south-east to the village *Yugokamsk*. We supplied ourselves with food and beer in a 24 hour shop and arrived at sunrise in a holiday village at the banks of the large *Kama River* (official address “*Tour base of Sverdlova plant, Yugokamsky district, Permsky krai*” - 57°40’N; 55°25’40’’E – 110 m).

While we stepped out, we at once heard the warbling songs of several **Greenish Warblers**. We moved into a wooden hut, a “*Datscha*”, Mikhail's private property. Checking the site, we were delighted to find one of our target birds: **Blyth’s Reed Warbler** feeding fledglings in a bush near our hut!

It was getting increasingly hot, the sun flashed away the vast number of annoying mosquitoes, but monsters of horse flies and hornets still remained. The holiday colony is located in mixed forest, surrounded by unspoiled woodland. Ignoring flies and mosquitoes we explored the area. The small *asiatica* **Nuthatches** showed pale underparts and all the **Bullfinches** produced curious calls, similar to those of **Trumpeter** Finch. Now we are able to take part in the discussion about the so called “Trumpeter Bullfinches”, which appeared in the last two winters in Germany and Austria. **Grey-headed** and **White-Backed Woodpecker** were heard, **Golden Oriole** too, which species certainly live here at the border of their regular area. In the afternoon Mikhail invited us to a boat trip, Moritz and I accepted, hoping to find birds on the river or in the shrubbery by the waterside. Our best sightings were 3 **Little Gulls** and two **White-tailed Eagles**, when Mikhail landed on the bank at a promising site with bushes and reed beds. We couldn’t see any bird in the riparian jungle, so we had to listen for them. Suddenly we heard a... Hoopoe??? Soon we got it: That was the distinctive call of an **Oriental Cuckoo**, sitting anywhere in the treetops of the nearby forest. Mikhail told us that this bird is calling every time when he goes on a mushroom foray in August.

As we had caught a big pike, Mikhail cooked a superb fish soup. After enjoying the delicious meal, including an inescapable vodka ceremony (“*That’s Russian tradition!*”), a happy, boozy evening faded away with songs and guitar music presented by Hannes.

Next morning we started a field trip with the *Uasik*. At first we tried to bird in a boggy forest. Although equipped with gloves, mosquito nets and mosquito repellent, we couldn’t resist the legions of biting midges. Nevertheless, whilst retreating, we heard a **Red-breasted Flycatcher** among the ubiquitous Greenish Warblers. We escaped into the *Uasik*, which had to pass through knee-deep quagmires. Several times Mikhail had to engage the 4WD-bottom gear, until we reached heathland. Checking the birds we thought to be in the *Lüneburger Heide* in North Germany. We noted Honey Buzzard, Skylarks, Woodlarks, Tree Pipits, Whinchats, Wheatears, Red-backed Shrikes and Yellowhammers. Only the clamant **Blyth’s Warblers** reminded us of being 4 time zones farther in the east. Besides the numerous birds, we were captivated by a picturesque hamlet „in the middle of nowhere“, lost in the loneliness. With creep speed and differential lock, Mikhail proved that even logs obstructing the track are no serious obstacle for a real *Uasik*. After overcoming a steep riverside slope the track vanished in reed beds and wilderness at the banks of the *Kama*. That seemed to be an ideal habitat for the **Siberian Rubythroat!** Actually we heard a suspicious warbler singing invisibly in the coppice, but it might have been a Garden Warbler as well.

Back at our base Mikhail entertained us to a hearty *Schaschlik* meal (barbecue) just at the waterside. Later on we made a boating trip to a wooded island and the mouth of a confluent. We could add some birds to our list, such as **Yellow Wagtail**, **Sedge** and **Marsh Warbler**. 30 **Lapwings** were roosting near a breeding colony of **Common Terns**. We watched out for Terek Sandpiper, Oriental Cuckoo and Yellow-breasted Bunting, but in vain. When we returned to our base Mikhail's son was waiting for us with our passports and the registration documents. He had also brought along his wake boarding equipment, so Hannes had much fun giving a new sport a trial.

The last morning of our stay we took a long walk through the forest. Except for the buzzing of the mosquitoes the wood was astonishing calm, and we sighted only a couple of birds. Birding here might be better in May. On the sandy road we spotted distinctive track imprints. Obviously, a wolf (?) had successfully attacked a deer and then dragged off the prey. In the end, taking a small path into the wood, we flushed two female **Capercaillies**.

At noon it became hot again, more than 30° C. The birds, the mosquitoes and we ourselves ceased from any activities and the afternoon was lazed away. In the meantime it had got around in the holiday colony that the odd fishes from Germany had searched out an incredible number of bird species. Everyone liked to get to know us closer. Thus a German-Russian meeting took place at the barbecue area. Each brought something along: goodies, salads, dried cod, nuts...and, needless to say, Vodka. The background music was our contribution to this merry evening. The bilateral party was finished after midnight, when the mosquitoes reappeared.

July 15th Yugokamsk – Perm – Solikamsk (by bus)

Early in the morning Mikhail took us to Perm. He cared about every detail. In his office he handed us out a suitable map of the region and then brought us to the bus terminal. The passably comfortable bus was fully occupied. The fare is 8 € per head for a distance of 250 km. We drove and drove and there was nothing but dense forest. A short stopover at a roadhouse was used to add **Grey Wagtail** to our birding list.

In Solikamsk we were welcomed by Edwin Grieb, our German speaking contact person, chairman of the German Russian community. With two cars we were transferred to the comfortable hotel *Dubrova*. In the afternoon we had a meeting with about 30 members of the German community. Most of them had been settling at the Black Sea until the Second World War, when Stalin displaced ethnic Germans. 200.000 were imprisoned in the Ural region, far off their homeland. Till Gorbatschow's *Perestroika* they were not allowed to use their origin language and most of them lost it.

July 16th : Transfer *Solikamsk – Krasnovishersk; Vetlan–Rocks; Banja*

At 9 a.m. Edwin Grieb and his driver Sascha picked us up. Hannes and Moritz stepped in a second vehicle, needless to say, a *Uasik* again. The speedy drive through endless woods was interrupted by a short birdwatching halt at a clearing. Firstly **Greenish Warblers** - as usual – piped up. A savaged meadow crawled with **Whinchats**. Seeking to make some steps into the forest we were soon spotted by the mosquitoes and had to make off. Later on a short detour to a wetland near the village *Beresowaja Starytza* produced **Goldeneye** with chicks and **Spotted Crane** calling in a sedge swamp.

At noon we reached *Krasnovishersk*, a town of 20.000 inhabitants, 315 km North of Perm. We now had crossed the 60th latitude. After meeting with Pawel Bacharew, who was designated for organizing our trip to the Ural Taiga, we were ferried across the river *Vishera*

to a guest house in the hamlet **Bakhari**. Lunch was initiated by Pawel Bacharew with a round of vodka. Benignly smiling, he added: „Russian Tradition!“. The procedure was repeated after the soup and finished the meal. Thus brought into the mood, we began to talk about our trip to the Ural. Pawel has organized a trekking tour in detail. It's sink or swim: We had to go along with this adventure, although we were not adequately equipped. The stresses and strains of four days trekking in the wilderness are at least for our „Seni-Orni“ a hardly acceptable risk. At the end, Pawel's plans had to be accepted and the younglings were hooked.

After saying goodbye to Edwin Grieb, Pawel's son Anton ferried us to the picturesque *Vetlan Rocks* by the riverside. 703 steps had to be climbed up. Back at the banks of the *Vishera* we were surprised by the song of our first **Arctic Warbler**.

Back in *Bakhari* there is enough time to minimise our baggage to a portable weight. Whilst the **Banja** was prepared by Pawel himself, a **Corn Crane** was calling next in the garden. The *Russian Banja* is a superb event. Sorry, my insufficient English inhibits a detailed description of the entire ceremony.

July 17th Transfer *Krasnovishersk – 71st Quarter (Visherskij Nature Reserve)*

We take with us nothing more than what is absolutely necessary; no scope, no telephoto, no torch, no camping stove, even no additional protective clothing (hazardous!). In the tour base of „Sapawednik Visherskii“ (Visherskij Nature Reserve) we were equipped with a tent, camping mats and victuals. Fully laden our car – an Uasik of course - left the town once the asphalt road ended. Now we had to drive east for 170 km on a rough track. En route we saw only a couple of birds, the highlight were two **Hazel Grouses**, slowly following a female **Capercaillie**, which stepped across the track, some meters in front of the car. Furthermore we noted **Greenish, Blyth's** and **Arctic Warblers**. The last 50 km were tricky, even for the Uasik. Creep speed and great skill were demanded, when our driver *Vitja* had to traverse a deep ditch, caused by a creek, which had washed away the road. After exhausting 8 hours we arrived at a wooden shelter just at the *Vishera*. The camp is a base for rafting and fishing tours. It is located at the south edge of the Visherskij Nature Reserve, an enormous national park (nearly 2.5 thousand square kilometres - the fourth largest in Europe!). The park stretches from the Krasnovishersk district in the south to deep into the Komi Republic (which borders the Barents Sea) in the north. Our trekking guide, the ornithologist Dr. Wassili Kolbin (“*Wasja*”), and his son Anton were already waiting for us with empty rucksacks. After a short break the backpacks needed to be strapped on and we definitively left the civilisation.

July 17th - July 21st **Walk on the Wild Side**

When ferried across the river we were marooned in the riparian jungle. Wasja found the narrow path through the dense Taiga forest and we followed him in single file. The trail was slippery and swampy, overgrown with waist-high fern and other plants and we had to climb over trunks. Really virgin spruce wood with dense herb layer and brushwood, the ground and the fallen trees covered with club moss, lichen and moss. In the dense Taiga you can hardly see a bird, but even a bird call was a rare event. Birds are shy and silent except the Leaf Warblers. We noted Song Thrush, Wren, Nuthatch (*asiatica*), Coal and Willow Tit (*borealis*). Finally Bramblings and Redwings prove that we are in the North, and the **Chiffchaff** singing something like „zip-pel-wee-wee-wee“ is a **Siberian Arctic Warbler** and **Green Sandpiper** could be heard, a **Hazel Grouse** with fledglings was flushed and a family of **Rustic Buntings** sounded warning calls. That would have been the entire haul of three hours, if Wasja hadn't twice kept an ear on a singing **Red-flanked Bluetail**.

Eventually we arrived at a wooden hut deep in the wood. The location is named *Vjержnaja Kuriksarka*. The tents were pitched; Wasja lighted the campfire, and prepared meal and tea. In

spite of all difficulties Anton had carried along his guitar, thus soon multilingual songs resounded in the Taiga. We found out that we could communicate in four languages: Russian, English, German and Latin.

Next morning we took it easy. We had a comfortable breakfast at the campfire and lazed around until Wasja surprisingly let us know that we had to strike the tents and to bag our packs. He intended to guide us to a new base camp in the region of Tschuval Mountain. He instructed us to refill our water bottles at a creek near the camp, as a strenuous hike with heavy rucksacks in the midday heat was upon us. I must not describe the stresses and strains in detail. Eventually we were rewarded for our stamina by a superb juvenile **Oriental Cuckoo**, well disguised in the branches of a birch tree. Finally we reached the tree line and thus escaped from the clouds of mosquitoes. On a ridge, at the bottom of a rock, Wasja allowed us a rest. We enjoyed the stunning Tundra scenery with the Ural mountain chain far away at the horizon. Now our path crossed a glade, abundantly covered with waist-high aconite, purple loosestrife and other flourishing flowers and some hundred meters farther we arrived at a clearing, which had been used not so long ago as a camping site. We pitched the tents among birches, aspens and spruce trees, which were well frequented by untiring singing Greenish and Arctic Warblers. Surprisingly there were also numerous **Yellow-browed Warblers**. Nearby two pairs of **Little Buntings** were feeding their chicks and from time to time **Blyth's Reed Warbler** could be heard from a small bog. The finches attended with Brambling, Crossbill, **Redpoll** and **Scarlet Rosefinch**. But the undoubted highlight was a pair of **Pine Grosbeaks**, perched on the died off top of a very old spruce. Two weeks ago Wasja had also found **Olive-backed Pipit** and **Black-throated Accentor** at this site, but now these species are pretty difficult to find, as they don't sing any longer.

In the afternoon we walked out to the Tundra plain and headed for a ridge with picturesque rocks, visible for a long distance. They looked like weather-beaten human masks. Again we enjoyed a most impressive panoramic view of the Ural Ridges, the borderline of Europe. Only a couple of birds were living on the nearly bushless plateau: we noted few Meadow Pipits, one Golden Plover, a family of **Bluethroats**, and **Siberian Stonechat**. It took a long time to find a **Willow Grouse**. Back at the campfire we let the day fade away with songs and the sounds of the guitar. Before we hit the hay, we were confronted with the Sisyphean task to get our tent more or less mosquito-free, since they did not give a damn neither about the fumes of the campfire nor about insect repelling and obstinately beleaguered our tent.

Next day a cross-country march was upon us. Using his GPS, Wasja guided us through pathless Taiga to the Listvinitichij mountain ridge. Countless mosquitoes, but only a couple of birds: Brambling, some Fieldfares and Redwings, a single **Three-toed Woodpecker** and a female Capercaillie, that was all. Finally, at the bottom of the mountain we reached the tree line. A small fen covered with juniper scrub produced Northern Wheatears and Siberian Stonechats. On the plateau we found 4 Golden Plovers and a male **Dotterel**, obviously watching a clutch or fledglings. Whilst Birgit was taking photos of the nice plover, the sky got threateningly beclouded. We hurried to a cliff, trying to take shelter, once one hell of a thunderstorm broke loose with heavy downpour and a temperature drop. We were cold and soaked to the skin when we finally could leave our inadequate shelter and tramped back to our base camp through the dripping wet Taiga underwood. In the afternoon we should have hiked to a bog, 10 km away from the camp. Wasja told us that we could possibly hear **Lanceolated Warbler** at that site, but with the addition, waist-high boots would be an adequate equipment for this hike. Under these circumstances we preferred to stay near the camp, especially since another thunderstorm might appear (and it did – in the night!). We prowled around the camp, found again Capercaillie and Little Bunting and finally we could catch a glimpse of a female **Black-throated Thrush**.

Because of the nightly downpour, the tents were soaking wet in the morning and had to dry before being packed. Not until noon we reached the Kuriksarka Ridge. There would have been some time left for a Tundra walk but Wasja feels uncertain concerning the weather. So we use the time for searching (without success!) the **White's Thrush** in the scrub next the rocks. Wasja had sighted this so much longed-for bird 14 days ago at this spot.

The descent to the *Vjerchnaja Kuriksarka* base was a hard job for Birgit's and my old knees, but they bore up.

Our last evening at the campfire in the Taiga. Anton and Hannes alternated at the guitar, Wasja and Anton declaimed deeply moving Russian songs, Birgit sang out some Russian folk songs in German; otherwise we could only add our international program to the curious Taiga night session.

The way back turns out to be exhausting and hazardous. Once Birgit fell down, and I overstretched my knee and later slipped off from a trunk and slumped into the water of the creek which we had to cross. But the unique Taiga forest compensated us for all the stresses and strains, the more so as we could watch a male **Parrot Crossbill** and, in the end, a superb singing **Red-flanked Bluetail** showed on the top of a spruce. With soaked trousers and boots – in the end we had to wade through several creeks and boggy passages - we finally reached the banks of the Vishera. Shouting and screaming Wasja could attract a fisherman's attention to ourselves and he ferried us back to the camp.

Soon Vitja drove up with the Uasik. The well known track to Krasnovisherk was in bad condition. The potholes were waterlogged and mud-holes had to be passed through in creep speed.

Back in Bakhar,i successive Banja ceremonies were arranged – a real boon after 6 days without any washing facility. And, to boot, we had a real dinner! Russian cooking, lovingly prepared by Larisa.

July 22nd *Tscherdyn (Cherdyn)*, Birding Spot *Poktscha*

In the rainy morning we started a day trip to Tscherdyn, from the 15th to the 19th century the capital of the whole Komi region. The formerly magnificent buildings and cathedrals now are bedraggled and the inhabitants sink into poverty. We drove on to a nearby village north of the town and stopped on a hill where from we obtained the best view on the meanders of the impressive **Kolwa** river and its promising sandbanks and reed beds. Larisa supplied us with a picnic and when the rain let up, we started birding in the riparian wetlands. **Peregrine** and **Hobby** indicate that there must be some birds. At the slope of the hill we began with Siberian Stonechat, Whinchat and Yellow Wagtail (*flava*). The bunting in the bushes turned out to be a Reed Bunting and not the longed-for Yellow-breasted. Scanning the riparian mud flats proved to be more worth while, because there were running several different waders, strangely enough, only one individual of each species. We noted **Little** and **Temminck's Stint**, **Green** and **Wood Sandpiper**, **Common Snipe**, **Curlew**, **Redshank** and **Red-necked Phalarope**. In the end a small sandpiper landed among the motley crew: yellow legs, long curved-up bill, doubtless a **Terek Sandpiper!**

July 23th Romantic Boat Trip on the Vishera

In the morning Pawel Bacharew turned up at the riverside with a chartered launch. Provided with thoroughly sufficient food and vodka we preferred staying in the comfy cabin. Because of the dirty weather, it was lousy cold and wet on deck. Only when passing the impressing white rock faces of *Vetlan* and *Goworliwij*, we dared to step on deck for a short time and promptly we saw a resident Peregrine Falcon. After two hours the boat trip ends at a pontoon bridge near the village *Visheragorsk*. We managed to be dropped off by the riverside and tried

some birding in a small valley. But heavy rain poured down continuously and we went back without having seen any mentionable bird.

In the evening a good-bye party was celebrated in Bakhari. Souvenirs from Austria and Germany were handed over as farewell presents, but most pleasure to our hosts gave our self-texted “**Bakhari-Blues**“.

July 24th Krasnovishersk – Perm by Bus

Larisa and Anton accompanied us to the bus terminal. After a teary-eyed goodbye it took 6 and a half hours until we arrived at the Perm bus terminal. Surprisingly, Mikhail Krasnow waited for us with a shirt, which Moritz had forgotten in the Yugokamsk dacha. Mikhail led us to the station of the bus to the airport. There we stayed overnight in the Hotel Polut, which we had booked through Krasnow’s travel agency.

July 24th - Perm – Moscow - Budapest; Flight back to the West

The plane took off at 6:10 a.m. and landed in Moscow Sheremetjewe I at 6 o’clock (local time). The transfer to Sheremetjewe Terminal II by normal scheduled public bus (line 551) was not a problem. Taking off at 8 o’clock we landed at 8:30 in Budapest.

Birding Sites in the Ural Region (+ Shortcuts)

Bak. Bakhari Settlement N Krasnovishersk, gardens, copses, river.
Coordinates: 60° 27’N; 57°04’E – 150m

Ber. Beresowaja Staritza Meander, swampy sedge-beds, 40 km S Cherdyn
(60°14’N; 56°28’E -120m)

Kur. Vjerchnaja Kuriksarka Taiga-wood in Visherskij Nature Reserve, “71st
Quarter” (60°58’N; 58°53’E- ca.300m)

Lis. Listvinitchnij Region in thr Visherskij Nature Reserve, Taiga-forest and
Tundra plateaus (61°01’N; 58°56’E – 720m)

Pok. Poktscha Village 5km N Cherdyn, everglades, swamp, sandy
banks (60°26’30’’N; 56°28’E-118m)

Sol. Solikamsk Tenement blocks, park, ley (59°40’N; 56°56’E – 130m)

Yug. Yugokamsk Holiday huts at the Kama, woodland, large river with
islands (57°40’N; 55°25’40’’E – 110m)

Species list

1. Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Haubentaucher	Yug, 2ad. 3juv
2. Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Graureiher	Yug, ca. 12 Ind.
3. Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis (johanseni?)</i>	Saatgans	Yug., ca. 50 (Zug)
4. Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	Krickente	Yug. 1 Ex., Pok., 1
5. Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Stockente	Pok.,
6. Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Löffelente	Yug., z, 8 Ex.
7. Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Schellente	Ber. ad. W. + juv.
8. Honey-Buzzard <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Wespenbussard	Yug. 1 Ind.
9. Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	Schwarzmilan	Yug.
10. White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Seeadler	Yug. 2 Ind.
11. Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Rohrweihe	Yug. 1 W, Pok., 1 M
12. Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	Mäusebussard	Yug. , Mutikha?
13. Eurasian Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Turmfalke	Yug., Lis.
14. Eurasian Hobby <i>Falco subuteo</i>	Baumfalke	Yug., Pok., Bak
15. Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Wanderfalke	Pok., Bak.
16. Hazel Grouse <i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Haselhuhn	Taigapiste 2 Ind.
17. Willow Grouse <i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Moorschneehuhn	Lis., Tundra W + juv.
18. Capercaillie <i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Auerhuhn	Yug., Lis. + en route
19. Spotted Crake <i>Porzana porzana</i>	Tüpfelsumpfhuhn	Ber., calling
20. Corncrake <i>Crex crex</i>	Wachtelkönig	Bak., calling
21. Common Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	Blässhuhn	Yug., ad. M. 4 pulli
22. Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Flussregenpfeifer	3 Id., Vishera
23. Dotterel <i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Mornellregenpfeifer	Lis., breeding?
24. Golden Plover <i>Charadrius apricaria</i>	Goldregenpfeifer	Lis., Tundra, 2 sites
25. Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Kiebitz	Yug., 40 Ind. roosting
26. Little Stint <i>Calidris minuta</i>	Zwergstrandläufer	Pok., 1, roosting
27. Temminck's Stint <i>Calidris temmickii</i>	Temminckstrandläufer	Pok., 1, roosting
28. Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Bekassine	Pok., 1, roosting
29. Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Gr. Brachvogel	Pok., 1, roosting
30. Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	Rotschenkel	Pok., 1, roosting
31. Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Waldwasserläufer	Yug., Pok.
32. Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	Bruchwasserläufer	Pok., bog S Cherdyn
33. Terek Sandpiper <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	<u>Terekwasserläufer</u>	Pok., 1 roosting
34. Common Sandpiper <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Flussuferläufer	Yug., Ber.,
35. Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Odinshühnchen	Pok., 1 Ex.. roosting
36. Little Gull <i>Larus minutus</i>	Zwergmöwe	Yug. 3 Ind.
37. Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Lachmöwe	common
38. Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	Sturmmöwe	Vishera
39. Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Flussseeschwalbe	at rivers
40. Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Trauerseeschwalbe	Yug., Kama, 3 Ind.
41. Feral Dove <i>Columba livia</i>	Straßentaube	cities and towns
42. Wood-Pigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Ringeltaube	Yug.
43. Oriental Cuckoo <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Hopfkuckuck	Yug., 1 calling; Kur. 1
44. Common Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	Mauersegler	Yug., Pok.
45. Grey-headed Woodpecker <i>Picus canus</i>	Grauspecht	Yug. 1 call
46. Black Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Schwarzspecht	Yug
47. Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Buntspecht	common
48. White-backed Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	Weißbrückenspecht	Yug., calling
49. Three-toed Woodpecker <i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Dreizehenspecht	Lis., 1 Ind.

50. Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Heidelerche	Yug., heathland
51. Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Feldlerche	Yug., Lis.
52. Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Uferschwalbe	Yug., Bak.,
53. Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Rauchschwalbe	common
54. House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Mehlschwalbe	Pok
55. Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Baumpieper	Yug., heathland
56. Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Wiesenpieper	Lis., Tundra
57. Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Schafstelze	Yug., Pok.
58. Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Gebirgsstelze	Busstop S Solikamsk
59. White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Bachstelze	common
60. Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Wasseramsel	banks of the Vishera
61. Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Zaunkönig	Yug., Lis., Kur.
62. European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Rotkehlchen	Yug., Kur.
63. Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Blaukehlchen	Lis. ad.+ juv.
64. Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Blauschwanz	Kur. 3 singing M
65. Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Gartenrotschwanz	Bak., Mutikha
66. Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Braunkehlchen	Yug., en route + Pok.
67. Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maura</i>	Sibir. Schwarzkehlchen	Lis., Pok.
68. Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Steinschmätzer	Yug., Sol, Lis.
69. Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis atrogularis</i>	Schwarzkehlrossel	Lis. 1 W
70. Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Wacholderdrossel	abundant
71. Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Singdrossel	Yug.
72. Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Rotdrossel	Yug., abund. i. Taiga
73. Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Misteldrossel	pine forest S Cherdyn
74. Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Schilfrohrsänger	Yug.
75. Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Buschrohrsänger	widespread
76. Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Sumpfrohrsänger	1 Yug., Kama-Insel
77. Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Klappergrasmücke	Mutikha/Vishera
78. Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Dorngrasmücke	Yug., Bak.
79. Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Gartengrasmücke	Yug.
80. Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Mönchsgrasmücke	Yug.
81. Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Grünlaubsänger	abundant everywhere
82. Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Wanderlaubsänger	Bak. Kur. Lis.
83. Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Gelbbrauen-Laubsänger	Lis., breeding bird
84. Siberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus tristis</i>	Sibirischer Zilpzalp	Kur.
85. Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Fitis	Yug., Bak
86. Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Wintergoldhähnchen	Yug.
87. Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Grauschnäpper	Yug., Ber.
88. Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Zwergschnäpper	Yug., mixed wood
89. Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Trauerschnäpper	Yug., Ber.
90. Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Schwanzmeise	Yug., 9 Ind.
91. Willow Tit	<i>Parus montanus borealis</i>	Weidenmeise	Yug., Kur., Sol.
92. Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	Tannenmeise	Yug., Kur
93. Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Kohlmeise	Yug., Solikamsk
94. Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea asiatica</i>	Kleiber	Yug.
95. Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Waldbaumläufer	Yug.
96. Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Pirol	Yug.
97. Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Neuntöter	Yug.
98. Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eichelhäher	Yug.,
99. Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Elster	Yug., Pok.
100. Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Tannenhäher	Kur. + Lis.

101. Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	<u><i>soemmerringii</i></u> Dohle	Yug.
102. Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Saatkrähe	Perm, Brutkolonie
103. Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus [corone] cornix</i>	Nebelkrähe	common
104. Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Kolkrabe	Yug., Pok.
105. Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Star	Yug., Sol., 150, Pok.
106. House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Hausperling	common
107. Tree-Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Feldperling	Yug., Sol., Bak.
108. Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Buchfink	Yug., Sol.,
109. Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Bergfink	common in the North
110. Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Grünfink	Yug.
111. Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Stieglitz	Yug.
112. Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Erlenzeisig	Sol.
113. Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Birkenzeisig	Lis.
114. Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Fichtenkreuzschnabel	Yug., Sol., Kur.
115. Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	Kiefernkreuzschnabel	Kur., 1 singing M
116. Scarlet Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Karmingimpel	Lis., Mutikha
117. Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Hakengimpel	Lis., 1 pair
118. Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	(“Trumpeter”)Gimpel	Yug., Kur.
119. Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Goldammer	Yug., heatherland
120. Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Waldammer	Kur., 2 pairs + juv..
121. Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Zwergammer	Lis., 3 pairs + juv
122. Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Rohrammer	Yug., Pok.

Addition: TARGET BIRDS MISSED

This section details the species that have been seen or heard by our guide Dr. Wassilij A. Kolbin at the sites we visited during our trip. It should be noted that the species mentioned in the section are very secretive in the breeding period and during that time they don't attract attention to themselves by singing. We were two weeks too late!

Olive-backed Pipit <i>Anthus hogsoni</i>	Waldpieper	breeding in Lis.
Black-throated Accentor <i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Schwarzkehlbraunelle	breeding in Lis.
Siberian Rubythroat <i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Rubinkehlchen	breeding S Krasnov.
White's Thrush <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Erddrossel	singing in Lis.
Lanceolated Warbler <i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Strichelschwirl	singing in a bog (Lis.)
Yellow-breasted Bunting <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Weidenammer	common in the region