



Where to watch birds

IN THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WADDEN SEA NATIONAL PARK
AND BIOSPHERE RESERVE; GERMANY



**Nationalpark
Wattenmeer**

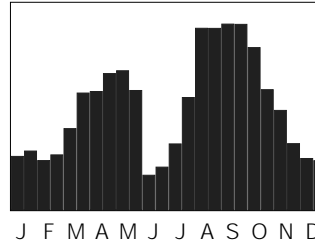


SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

A paradise for birds and birdwatchers

The Wadden Sea, which stretches from the Netherlands to Denmark, is one of the most important wetlands for migratory waterbirds on earth. It provides a rich food supply for 10-12 million birds (2 million geese and ducks, 7 million waders, 2 million gulls and terns), which use the Wadden Sea for moult, wintering and to build up fat reserves before migration to distant breeding and wintering grounds. The majority, approximately 10 million, are migratory birds, which refuel in the Wadden Sea during spring and autumn migration. In summer they migrate to their breeding areas in the arctic tundras, which cover an area from north-eastern Canada to northern Siberia. A large proportion of the birds that pass through the Wadden Sea spend the winter in western or southern African coastal wetlands. However, many birds also remain in Europe and winter in the Wadden Sea itself or in the coastal wetlands of Great Britain, France and the Mediterranean area. The Wadden Sea is the single largest staging area on the East Atlantic Flyway; the migration route connecting wetlands from the arctic to the tropics and even Antarctica. The Wadden Sea is also home to approximately one million breeding waders, gulls, terns and numerous other coastal species.

1,2 Mio.



Half monthly totals of birds in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea area.

... during the year

Although you can observe waterbirds throughout the year in the Wadden Sea, they are most numerous in spring and autumn. The period from March until the middle of May is the best time for watching Brent and Barnacle Geese. In May arctic waders are present in huge numbers before they

leave for their breeding grounds (e.g. Grey Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwit). Then they can be observed in full breeding-plumage. Local breeding birds are present from April through till August (Oystercatcher, Pied Avocet, Common Redshank, gulls and terns). They can be observed best on the small islands called „Halligen“, where gulls and terns form large colonies and several wader species (Oystercatcher, Common Redshank) breed in high densities.

After breeding 200 000 Shelducks gather on the tidal flats of the Elbe estuary in the southern part of the Wadden Sea to moult. This concentration of birds represents a large proportion of the northwestern European population of this species. During the moulting period from July to September the birds are flightless and very sensitive to human disturbance.

In late June the first waterbirds return to the Wadden Sea from their nordic breeding grounds. In August and September huge flocks of arctic waders can again be observed feeding and roosting on the tidal flats and saltmarshes of the region. From September onwards geese and ducks arrive and can be observed feeding on the saltmarshes. Numerous birds also stay in the Wadden Sea during the cold northern winter. The seasonal occurrence of several selected species in the Wadden Sea is presented in the figures on pages 19 and 20.

... during the day

The daily activity of birds in the Wadden Sea is ruled by the tides. During high tide, when the tidal flats are covered by water, birds gather in huge flocks to roost on saltmarshes and sandbars and in inland polders with wetlands. The best time for birdwatching is in

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Seals on a sandbank: It is always possible to see some of the 10 000 seals that breed in the region.



East Atlantic Flyway of coastal birds. ►

the early morning and late evening hours when this coincides with a high tide. Then you have the most favourable light conditions and the birds will be concentrated near to the coast. During low



Low dykes protect the small Hallig islands from flooding during the summer months. The houses are built on mounds to protect them from exceptionally high tides. All the Hallig islands are ideal for bird watching.

tide almost all birds are out searching for food on the extensive tidal flats and most of them are out of sight. However, even then it is exciting to watch the aerobatics of distant flocks of Red Knot and other waders on the horizon.

Please be aware of the local tides: most mud flats are flooded already two hours before high tide! You should arrive at your chosen observation point well in advance.



Telescopes will help you see more in the open Wadden Sea landscape.

Where to watch?

The different bird species are not distributed evenly throughout the Wadden Sea. For example most Brent Geese are found on the „Halligen“, while Barnacle Geese are concentrated along the mainland coast. Avocets prefer mud flats on the coast and Sanderlings choose sand flats on remote sandbars and sandbanks.

During the last decades, several polders with large wetlands have been established along the coast through the embankment of tidal flats and saltmarsh areas. Although this led to a loss of feeding areas for many typical Wadden Sea birds to some extent, they still use the polders during high tide for feeding and roosting. The freshwater habitats created in these polders have become essential feeding, breeding, moulting and wintering areas for a great variety of waterbird species.



A flock of shorebirds in front of the Westerbever lighthouse on the Eiderstedt peninsula.

The Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea offers numerous sites with excellent conditions for birdwatching. The top birding spots are described on pages 8-17.

In many cases the crown of the dyke is the best vantage point to watch birds from. It offers good views over the saltmarshes which lie in front of the dykes and where many birds roost during high tide; often quite near to the dyke. Observation towers and hides are provided at some inland wetlands.

Please respect nature

Please respect nature when observing birds in the field and do not disturb breeding or roosting birds, keep to the tracks on the dykes and only use marked paths through the protected saltmarshes to reach the tidal flats. Do not enter areas signposted as protection zones for breeding and roosting birds and keep sufficient distance to flocks of roosting birds and colonies of breeding birds to avoid unnecessary disturbance. Please retreat immediately when you recognise that you have disturbed birds or other animals in the National Park.

The National Park

Almost the entire European landscape was transformed by human activities already in the Middle Ages. Only two areas remained largely unaffected by these changes: the high regions of the Alps and the Wadden Sea on the North Sea coast. Although humans have built dykes and embankments on the coast for centuries, the extensive tidal flats remain one of Europe's primordial landscapes.

In addition to its largely pristine character the Wadden Sea is of primary importance as a nature conservation area because of the flora and fauna of its saltmarshes and its importance to birds on the East Atlantic Flyway. Two hundred and fifty animal species are endemic to the saltmarshes, which form a narrow border along the Wadden Sea coast. The Wadden Sea is broadest in Schleswig-Holstein between the river Elbe and the border to Denmark. Here tidal flats dotted with islands extend for 35 kilometres from the coast to the sea. This offers exceptionally favourable conditions for a huge variety of bird and other animal species and makes the Wadden Sea one of the most important bird areas in Europe. This was the main factor leading to the establishment of the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea as a

National Park in 1985. Two further German Wadden Sea National Parks exist west of the river Elbe in Lower Saxony (est. 1986) and Hamburg (est. 1990).

The Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park, which covers 4 400 square kilometres, is the largest National Park to be found between the North Cape and Sicily. All three German Wadden Sea National Parks are Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), Special Protection Areas according to the EU Birds Directive and have been proposed as Special Areas of Conservation according to the EU Habitats Directive.

The Biosphere Reserve

The Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea is, in combination with the Hallig islands, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. These reserves cultivate a balanced relationship between human use and natural cycles. By promoting sustainable regional economic development, they contribute to improved economic utilization of their territory.



„Where the sea floor meets the horizon“ is the slogan of the National Park.

Best birding sites

The best birding sites are listed with general information on the areas and their bird habitats. The list includes information on the species you can expect to see and when and where you are most likely to see them. If a site is important for a particular species or if a species occurs in especially large numbers this is indicated. Don't forget, however, that birds can be seen throughout the year at all sites! Locations are indicated in the map on the back cover. For more information please contact the local warden, ranger or NGO.



A total of 350 pairs of Little Tern breed on the islands.


Islands and Halligen

1 Sylt: Königshafen near List

A Wadden Sea bay with two sandbars (Uthörn and Lister Haken) which lies north of the town of List. Roosting birds can best be observed from the dyke situated near to the sandbars.

The sandbars are protection areas and access is forbidden! Wildfowl and other freshwater species can be viewed in the polder „Lister Koog“.

March-May: Bar-tailed Godwit and Red Knot; **June-August:** Whimbrel and terns.

 NABU, Dr. Asmus (+49 (0)4651 956127),
www.nabu-sh.de

2 Sylt: Rantumbecken

A former Wadden Sea bay which was embanked in 1938. It includes a large shallow lake with brakish water and reedbeds. You can walk around the area on a path on the dyke, which is also an ideal vantage point for watching birds on the tidal flats, especially during rising and falling tides. The adjacent marshes at Nössekoog hold breeding Lapwings and Black-tailed Godwits in summer.

March-May: Great Bittern, Greylag Goose, Red-breasted Merganser, Bar-tailed Godwit, Red Knot and Bearded Tit.

i Verein Jordsand, Eidum Vogelkoje (+49 (0)4651 5812), info@jordsand.de

3 Sylt: Westerland-Beach / North Sea

Many seabirds can be seen on migration on the sea west of Sylt, especially in winter or during stormy periods. Search for sheltered vantage points for sea-watching along the Westerland seafront.

August-November: Divers, Northern Gannet, Northern Fulmar, Shearwaters, Common Scoter, Black-legged Kittiwake, terns.

4 Sylt: Hörnumer Nehrung

A sandbar northeast of Hörnum, which lies adjacent to natural dunes.

March-May: Common Eider, Bar-tailed Godwit and Red Knot;

July-September: Sandwich Tern.

i Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Hörnum (+49 (0)4651 881093), hoernum@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

5 Amrum: East coast between Norddorf und Amrum Odde

The narrow strip of salt-marshes in front of the dyke northeast of Norddorf is the main feature of this site. The dyke is a good vantage point for birdwatching, especially if you want to observe birds close in at high tide. The light conditions are best in the afternoon at this site. It is also worth searching for meadow birds on the inland marshes.



The Black-headed Gull is the most common breeding bird in the Wadden Sea. 35 000 pairs breed in the area.

April-May and July-September: Huge flocks of waders, especially Eurasian Curlews, inhabit the area in spring and autumn.

- i** Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Wittdün (+49 (0)4682 2718), amrum@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de
- Öömrang Ferian, Norddorf (+49 (0)4682 1635), naturzentrumnorddorf@gmx.de
- Verein Jordsand, Amrum Odde (+49 (0)4682 2332), info@jordsand.de

6 Amrum: Kniepbucht south of Wittdün

A bay at the southern end of a huge sandbar, the „Kniepsand“, which is situated in front of the Wittdün seafront. The seafront provides good vantage points, especially during early morning high tides. Please do not enter the protected area, which is marked by signposts. You can



Dunes: High sand dunes dominate the landscape on the islands of Sylt and Amrum.



Wigeon feed on salt marshes and pastures for up to 18 hours a day.

walk on the sandbar outside the protected area, though, to get closer to the birds.

February-May and July-September: Waders and

gulls. **April-September:** Terns; **May-June:** Common Eider (females with chicks from the Amrum breeding population are numerous; they can also be seen on the eastern shoreline of Amrum during the same period).

- i** Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Wittdün (+49 (0)4682 2718), amrum@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

7 Föhr: Saltmarshes on the northern coast and the Bruk and Godel lowlands

Extensive areas of saltmarsh are situated in front of the dyke on the northern coast. This area offers large flocks of birds roosting on the narrow edges of the saltmarsh, mainly in the west and east. Numerous waders and geese are regular visitors to the coast and marshes of the Bruk- and Godel lowlands in the southwest of the island.


March-May: Brent Goose and Red Knot; **July-October:** Eurasian Curlew and Bar-tailed Godwit.

- i** Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Wyk (+49 (0)4681 1313), foehr@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

8 Pellworm

Several sites on the island offer excellent birdwatching: The salt-marshes of Bupheverkoog in the northeast and Junkernhallig in the southeast (on both sides of the road to the ferry port), as well as many small inland ponds in the west and Waldhusentief in the center of the island support an abundance of birdlife throughout the year.

March-May: Brent Goose and waders; **July:** Spotted Redshank, Common Redshank, Common Greenshank; **July-October:** Red Knot and Eurasian Curlew; **September-March:** Eurasian Wigeon.

 Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Pellworm (+49 (0)4844 760), pellworm@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

9 Hallig Langeneß

The Hallig islands are famous for their huge numbers of Brent Geese in spring - more than 15 000 have been counted on Langeneß during a single count. The geese are easy to observe at close range. Vast flocks of waders can be seen on the northern mud flats, especially during rising or falling tides.

March-May: Brent Goose, Red Knot and Bar-tailed Godwit;

May-July: many breeding birds (Eurasian Oystercatcher, Common Redshank, gulls and terns); **July-September:** many waders; **September-November:** Brent Goose and Eurasian Wigeon.



Salt marshes are not only important as breeding sites for birds, more than 1 000 species of invertebrates are dependent on them as well.



The Arctic Tern has the longest migration route of all Wadden Sea birds flying as far as the Antarctic: 4 000 pairs breed in the region.

- i** Schutzstation Wattenmeer/WWF, Langeneß
(+49 (0)4684 216), langeness@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de



4 000 pairs of Pied Avocet breed in the area.

10 Hallig Hooge

Hooge is also a hot spot for Brent Geese in spring. A high-tide roost of waders and other waterbirds is located on a small sandbank on the northeastern side of the Hallig. During very high tides the entire island is used as a roost.

March-May: Brent Goose and Golden Plover; **May-July:** many breeding birds (Eurasian Oystercatcher, Common Redshank, gulls and terns,

including Little Tern on the small sandbar);

July-September: many waders; **September-November:** Brent Goose and Eurasian Wigeon.

- i** Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Hooge (+49 (0)4849 229),
hooge@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

The North-Frisian mainland between the Danish border and Husum

11 Rickelsbüller Koog

Former saltmarshes which were embanked in 1981. The best vantage points are on the sea dyke and the road on the German-Danish border. It is possible to walk around the polder, however, you will need several hours as it is approximately 12 km.

January-March: Pink-footed Goose, Barnacle Goose, White-tailed Eagle; **April-July:** Pied Avocet, Kentish Plover, Black-tailed Godwit and Black Tern.

- i** Wiedingharder Naturschutzverein/Infozentrum Klanxbüll
(+49 (0)4668 313), info.wied@t-online.de

12 Hauke-Haien-Koog/Fahretofter Koog/Ockholmer Koog

Embanked areas with freshwater lakes and reedbeds. A variety of species can be observed from the dyke. The saltmarshes in front of Fahretofter and Ockholmer Koog regularly hold large numbers of waders.

May: Ruff, Black Tern and families of Greylag Geese, ; **May-July:** up to 7 000 moulting Greylag Geese (southern basin of Hauke-Haien-Koog), Mute Swan; **July-September:** Dabbling Ducks and up to 100 Spoonbills; **October-November:** Bewick's Swan, geese and ducks.

i Verein Jordsand, Schlüttsiel
(+49 (0)4674 848),
info@jordsand.de



Spoonbills have colonised the area in recent years.

13 Hamburger Hallig

Extensive saltmarshes situated on both sides of a 4 kilometer long road to the Hallig (restaurant and information centres). It is ideal for a long walk or a bike ride (bikes can be rented at the car park near the dyke).

March-May and October-November: Barnacle and Brent Goose; **May-July:** Common Redshank, colonies of gulls and terns, Montagu's Harrier.

i NABU, Schafberg Hamburger Hallig (+49 (0)4671 6268),
Nationalpark Park Ranger (+49 (0)4671 3665)

14 Beltringharder Koog

A very large area embanked in 1987, now a state nature reserve. It includes several large lakes of different salinity, which support a variety of waterbird communities. The best observation points are on the sea dyke in the west, the road to Lüttmoorsiel (car park & cafe) and along the old dyke in the east. There are two hides for observing birds, one situated on the road to Lüttmoorsiel and one near the Arlauer Schleuse (sluice).

Throughout the year: Great Cormorant, grebes, geese, ducks, waders, gulls, Bearded Tit; **February-April:** Bewick's and Whooper Swan; **March-May:** Barnacle Goose; **April-August:** Northern Lapwing, Black-tailed Godwit, Black-necked Grebe.

i AGN-Beltringharder Koog, Arlauschleuse (+49 (0)4846 530),
arlau.schleuse@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de;
Naturschutzstation Holmer Siel (+49 (0)4842 9001-50)

15 Nordstrand: Süderhafen/Pohnshalligkoog and Fuhlehörn

Saltmarshes are situated along the southern coast of Nordstrand. A small bay on the west coast at Fuhlehörn supports a high tide roost just in front of the dyke.

March-May: Brent Goose and waders; **July-October:** Dunlin, Eurasian Curlew.

i Schutzstation
Wattenmeer, Nordstrand (+49 (0)4842 519),
nordstrand@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de



Bicycles can be rented at many sites. The North Sea Cycle Route runs along the coast. (www.northsea-cycle.com)

16 Husumer Bucht

The Husum bight is a delightful place for birdwatching and all typical Wadden Sea species may be seen there. It is possible to walk or ride a bike along the dykes to the north (Dockkoog to Schobüll) and south of Husum. Two inland reservoir basins are situated 5 km southwest of Husum at Lundenbergsand (camping and cafe). They attract large numbers of a variety of birds, when water levels in the basins are low.

March-May: Oystercatcher, Common Redshank; **November-March:** Common Shelduck, Shore Lark.

i Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Husum (+49 (0)4841 65475 or 668530), husum@schutzstation.wattenmeer.de

Eiderstedt

17 Westerspättinge/Adolfskoog (near Simonsberg)

Westerspättinge is a small inland wetland fringed by reedbeds and with adjacent marshes (Adolfskoog), which are slowly being transformed into arable land. The best views over the pools, the inland marshes and the saltmarshes can be had from the dyke.

April-May: Brent Goose, Great Bittern, Bluethroat and Bearded Tit; **October-April:** Barnacle, Greylag and White-fronted Geese.

i NABU, Westerspättinge (+49 (0)4841 4099; +49 (0)172 7501777)



The best vantage point for observing birds is on the top of the 6 m high.

18 Tetenbüllspeiker at Everschopsiel harbour

An inland reservoir basin situated near to the sea dyke. When water levels in the basin are low, it provides a feeding and high-tide roosting site for a variety of Wadden Sea species. The site also attracts numerous freshwater species.

At most times it is one of the top birdwatching sites, because a variety of species can be viewed at close range often in large numbers. It is possible to walk around the area and therefore, optimal vantage points can be chosen at any time of the day.

End of April-early May and July-October: Spotted Redshank, Common Redshank and Common Greenshank; **May:** Red Knot, Broad-billed Sandpiper.

i National Park Ranger (+49 (0)172 7501777); Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Husum (+49 (0)4841 668530), husum@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

19 Westerhever Sand/Tümlauer Bucht

The sandbank of Westerhever and the extensive saltmarshes of the Tümlauer Bay provide a unique mixture of Wadden Sea habitats for huge numbers of a large variety of bird species.

March-May: Barnacle and Brent Geese; **May:** the sandbank supports Sanderlings and other arctic waders; **May-July:** the site is home to breeding Arctic and Little Terns;

July-August: one of the last strongholds of Kentish Plovers in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea, large flocks of Red Knot and Dunlin; **October-March:** Barnacle Goose, Shore Lark, Twite and Snow Bunting.

i Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Westerhever (+49 (0)4865 298), westerhever@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

20 Sandbank of St. Peter-Ording

The northern and southern tips of the sandbank and the adjacent tidal flats are most rich in birds; the small lakes with reedbeds adjoining the dunes of St. Peter-Ording are also attractive.

March-April: Red Knot and Bar-tailed Godwit; **May:** Sanderling; **May-August:** Kentish Plover and terns; **April-July:** the ponds accommodate Great Bittern, Red-necked Grebe and Bearded Tit.

i Schutzstation Wattenmeer, St. Peter (+49 (0)4863 5303), st-peter-ording@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de



At high tide Red Knot, Bar-tailed Godwit, Grey Plover and numerous other species concentrate to roost in front of the dykes.

21 Katinger Watt, Eider estuary

A large area of embanked wetlands and marshes. The tidal flats in the Eider estuary between Tönning and the tidal barrage at the sea dyke are exceptional for bird species attracted to brackish water habitats. An observation tower and several hides in the north of

the area, near the sea-dyke, offer excellent views of the birds there. The paved dyke along the northern side of the Eider River, which stretches from the sea dyke for 3 km to the east, offers splendid views of the tidal flats and of some small inland wetlands. It is an ideal spot to experience the fascinating departure of arctic geese and waders in spring.


October-May: Barnacle Goose; **end of April-early May:** Spotted Redshank, Common Redshank, Common Greenshank; **Mid-May:** Grey Plover, Red Knot, Sanderling, Curlew Sandpiper, male Bar-tailed Godwit; **10th-25th of May:** Broad-billed Sandpiper, Terek Sandpiper; **March-July:** Greylag Goose,



The Dunlin is one of the most numerous migratory birds in the Wadden Sea.

Pied Avocet, Lapwing, Black-tailed Godwit, White-tailed Eagle;
June-July: Shelduck, moulting Mallards.

Departure: 15.-25.4.: Eurasian Curlew; 1.-10.5.: Spotted Redshank, Common Greenshank; 10.-15.5.: Barnacle Goose; 15.-30.5.: Brent Goose, Grey Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Bar-tailed Godwit.

 NABU, Katinger Watt (+49 (0)4862 8004),
nabu-zentrum-katinger-watt@t-online.de

Dithmarschen

22 Meldorfer Speicherkoog

A very large embanked area with several large lakes of different salinity, offering habitats for a variety of waterbird communities. The best vantage points for birdwatching are the road to Meldorfer Hafen (there is an observation tower just off the road), the sea dyke and the observation-hides in the nature sanctuaries of „Kronenloch“ in the north and „Wöhrdener Loch“ in the south. **Throughout the year:** Great Cormorant, grebes, geese, ducks, waders, gulls, Bearded Tit; **November-March:** Whooper Swan, Greylag and White-fronted Goose; **March-May:** Barnacle Goose; **May:** Curlew Sandpiper, Ruff and Ruddy Turnstone; **April-August:** Northern Lapwing, Black-tailed Godwit. **June-October:** Eurasian Curlew and Spotted Redshank.

i NABU, Meldorfer Koog, Information Center at Meldorf harbour (+49 (0)4832 6264), wattung@NABU-SH.de

23 Friedrichskoog

Large saltmarsh areas around the peninsula of Friedrichskoog, where large numbers of geese can be seen from October to May. The adjacent tidal flats are famous for their large numbers of waders. The best vantage points are on the Trischendamm in front of „Friedrichskoog-Spitze“ and on the harbour wall on the northern side of Friedrichskoog harbour. Beware of the tides! Spectacular numbers of waders use the saltmarshes south of Friedrichskoog as a roost during stormy periods with very high tides, when large parts of the saltmarshes are flooded.

October-November and March-May: Barnacle Goose; **May:** Red Knot, Dunlin, Ringed Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Sanderling, Broad-billed Sandpiper; **July-August:** tens of thousands of moulting Common Shelducks off the coast, Curlew Sandpiper.

i Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Friedrichskoog (+49 (0)4854 9298), friedrichskoog@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de

24 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Koog

A narrow strip of saltmarsh with adjacent tidal flats.

May: Ringed Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit and Spotted Redshank; **July-August:** tens of thousands of moulting Common Shelducks off the coast, Dunlin and Curlew Sandpiper.

i Schutzstation Wattenmeer, Friedrichskoog (+49 (0)4854 9298), friedrichskoog@schutzstation-wattenmeer.de; Nationalpark Ranger (+49 (0)172 7502220).



Thousands of Shelducks gather in summer to moult.



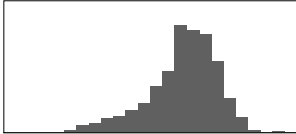
Barnacle Geese feed on salt marshes and pastures in winter.

Birds through the year

Counts of breeding and roosting birds have been a part of the Wadden Sea monitoring programme for many years. Birds are counted using standardised methods. All nature conservation societies and the National Park Administration - altogether about 50 people - are involved in the counts. Roosting birds have been counted on a fortnightly basis since 1987. Counts are made during spring tides at over 30 sites. The monitoring of roosting birds is coordinated for the National Park Administration by the Schutzstation Wattenmeer (+49 (0)4841 6685-41).

Half monthly totals for roosting birds counted on monitoring sites are presented in the figures. The monitoring sites cover about two thirds of the total area of the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park. Total numbers for the National Park are therefore larger. Please note that the scale of the graph is dependent on the species. ►

3.000 Great Cormorant



J F M A M J J A S O N D

60.000 Barnacle Goose



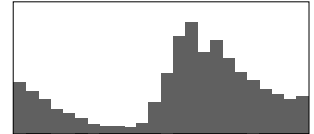
J F M A M J J A S O N D

60.000 Brent Goose



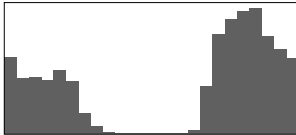
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100.000 Common Shelduck



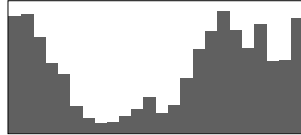
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100.000 Eurasian Wigeon



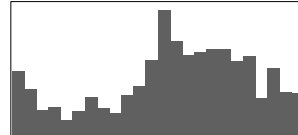
J F M A M J J A S O N D

25.000 Mallard



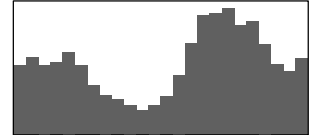
J F M A M J J A S O N D

40.000 Common Eider



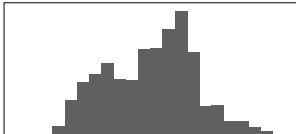
J F M A M J J A S O N D

Eurasian Oystercatcher



J F M A M J J A S O N D

8.000 Pied Avocet



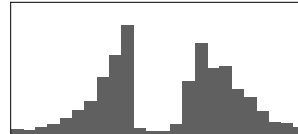
J F M A M J J A S O N D

16.000 Ringed Plover



J F M A M J J A S O N D

50.000 Grey Plover



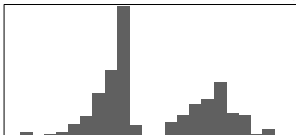
J F M A M J J A S O N D

200.000 Red Knot



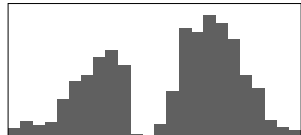
J F M A M J J A S O N D

18.000 Sanderling



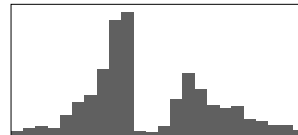
J F M A M J J A S O N D

400.000 Dunlin



J F M A M J J A S O N D

100.000 Bar-tailed Godwit



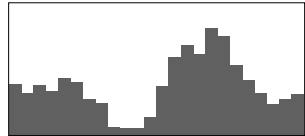
J F M A M J J A S O N D

2.100 Whimbrel



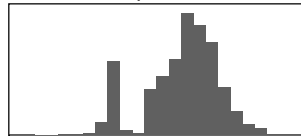
J F M A M J J A S O N D

70.000 Eurasian Curlew



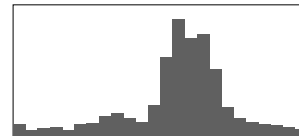
J F M A M J J A S O N D

10.000 Spotted Redshank



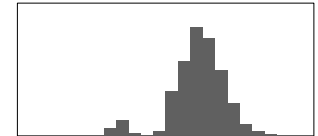
J F M A M J J A S O N D

20.000 Common Redshank



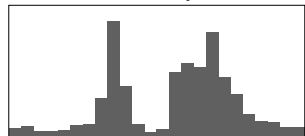
J F M A M J J A S O N D

6.000 Common Greenshank



J F M A M J J A S O N D

2.500 Ruddy Turnstone



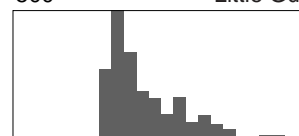
J F M A M J J A S O N D

6.300 Common/ Arctic Tern



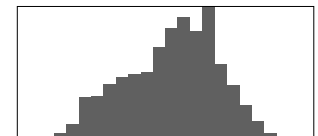
J F M A M J J A S O N D

500 Little Gull



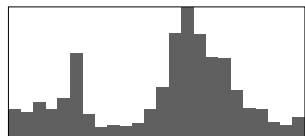
J F M A M J J A S O N D

80.000 Black-headed Gull



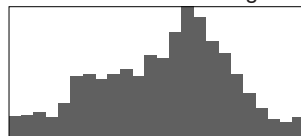
J F M A M J J A S O N D

30.000 Common Gull



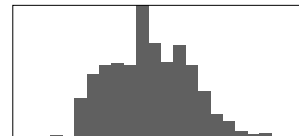
J F M A M J J A S O N D

60.000 Herring Gull



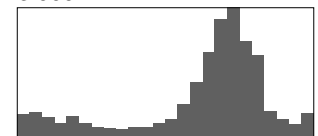
J F M A M J J A S O N D

5.000 Lesser Black-backed Gull



J F M A M J J A S O N D

3.000 Great Black-backed Gull



J F M A M J J A S O N D

Bird checklist

The checklist presents the bird species that may be seen during your visit to the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park, their main times of stay, whether they are passage migrants or breeding birds, how common they are and their protection status according to European legislation. Almost all species that have been recorded in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea, adjoining bird areas on the coast and adjacent offshore areas are included in the list as well as the common species of the island of Helgoland.

Bold: Typical species for the German North Sea coast

*: Special protected species, Annex I EU Bird Directive

Status

- B = Breeding bird
- R = Regular visitor
- M = Birds on migration
- E = Exceptional
- N = North Sea offshore
- I = Introduced species / escaped from captivity

Frequency of occurrence

- o = exceptional (> 1 record since 1987)
- = rare (11 - 100 Ind./ year)
- = normal, regular (101 - 1.000 Ind./ year)
- = common (1.001 - 10.000 Ind./ year)
- = abundant (> 10.000 Ind./ year)

Monthly occurrence

I - XII = January - December

English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-throated Diver *	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Sterntaucher	R	●●	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-throated Diver *	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Prachtaucher	R	●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Northern Diver *	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Eistaucher	E	o	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed Diver	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Gelbschnabeltaucher	E	o	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Zwergtaucher	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Haubentaucher	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Rothalstaucher	B/R	o/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Slavonian Grebe *	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Ohrentaucher	R	o	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Schwarzhalstaucher	B/R	o/●	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Eissturmvogel	N	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Gelbschnabel-Sturmtaucher	N	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Großer Sturmtaucher	N	o	IV-XI



English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	N	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Schwarzschnabel-Sturmtaucher	N	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Balearic Shearwater *	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearensturmtaucher	N	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Shearwater *	<i>Puffinus baroli</i>	Kleiner Sturmtaucher	N	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> European Storm-petrel *	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Sturmschwalbe	N	o	VIII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Leach's Storm-petrel *	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Wellenläufer	N	o	VIII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Gannet	<i>Sula bassana</i>	Basstölpel	N	●●	III-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Kormoran	B/R	●/●●●	III-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Krähenscharbe	N	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Bittern *	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Rohrdommel	B/R	o/o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Egret *	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Seidenreiher	R	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret *	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Silberreiher	R	●	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Graureiher	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Heron *	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purpureiher	E	o	V-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Stork *	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Schwarzstorch	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> White Stork *	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Weißstorch	E	●	III-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Glossy Ibis *	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Sichler	E/I	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Spoonbill *	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Löffler	B/R	o/●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Flamingo, Greater */ Chilean/ Lesser	<i>Phoenicopterus spec.</i>	Flamingo, Rosa-/ Chile-/ Zwerg-	E/I	o	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Höckerschwan	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Bewick's Swan *	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	Zwergschwan	R	●●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Whooper Swan *	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Singschwan	R	●●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Schwarzschwan	I	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Taiga Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>	Waldsaatgans	R	●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>	Tundrasaatgans	R	●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Kurzschnabelgans	R	●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Blässgans	R	●●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser White-fronted Goose *	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Zwerggans	R	●	X-V



English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/> Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Graugans	B/R	●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	Streifengans	I	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Schneegans	E/I	o/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Ross's Goose	<i>Anser rossii</i>	Zwergschneegans	E/I	o/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Kanadagans	R	●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Canada Goose	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Zwergkanadagans	E/I	o/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Barnacle Goose *	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Weißwangengans	B/R	●/●●●●	I-XII / IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Dark-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	Dunkelbäuchige Ringelgans	R	●●●●	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Light-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Hellbäuchige Ringelgans	R	●	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla nigricans</i>	Schwarzbäuchige Ringelgans	R	●	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Goose *	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Rothalsgans	R	o	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Nilgans	B/R	●/●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Shelduck *	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Rostgans	E/I	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Brandgans	B/R	●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Pfeifente	B/R	o/●●●●	VIII-V
<input type="checkbox"/> American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Kanadapfeifente	E	o	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Schnatterente	B/R	●●/●●	II-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Krickente	B/R	●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	Carolinakrickente	E	o	VIII-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Stockente	B/R	●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Spießente	B/R	o/●●●	VII-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Knäkente	B/R	●/●	III-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Löffelente	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Kolbenente	E	o	III-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Tafelente	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferruginous Duck *	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Moorente	E	o	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Reiherente	B/R	●●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Bergente	R	●	IX-V



English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Eider	<i>Somateria molissima</i>	Eiderente	B/R	●●/●●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	Prachteiderente	E	o	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Steller's Eider *	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Scheckente	E	o	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Eisente	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Trauerente	R	●●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Brillenente	E	o	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Samtente	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Schellente	R	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Smew *	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Zwergsäger	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Mittelsäger	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Gänsesäger	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Schwarzkopf-Ruderente	E/I	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> European Honey Buzzard *	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Wespenbussard	M	●	V-VI / VIII-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Kite *	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Schwarzmilan	M	o	V-VI / VIII-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Red Kite *	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Rotmilan	M	o	III-V / IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Eagle *	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Seeadler	R	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh Harrier *	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Rohrweihe	B/R	●/●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Hen Harrier *	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Kornweihe	B/R	o/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Pallid Harrier *	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Steppenweihe	E	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Montagu's Harrier *	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Wiesenweihe	B	●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Habicht	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Sparrow Hawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sperber	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Mäusebussard	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Raufußbussard	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Golden Eagle *	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Steinadler	E	o	X-III
<input type="checkbox"/> Osprey *	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Fischadler	M	●	IV-V / VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Turmfalke	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-footed Falcon *	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Rotfußfalke	E	o	IV-X



	English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Merlin *	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	R	●	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Baumfalke	M	●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gyr Falcon *	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gerfalke	E	o	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/>	Peregrine Falcon *	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Wanderfalke	B/R	o/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Rebhuhn	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Wachtel	B	o	V-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Jagdfasan	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Wasserralle	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted Crake *	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Tüpfelsumpfhuhn	B	●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Crake *	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Kleines Sumpfhuhn	E	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Baillon's Crake *	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Zwergsumpfhuhn	E	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Corncrake *	<i>Crex crex</i>	Wachtelkönig	B	●	V-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Teichhuhn	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Bläŕhuhn	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Crane *	<i>Grus grus</i>	Kranich	M	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Austernfischer	B/R	●●●/●●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-winged Stilt *	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Stelzenläufer	E	o	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pied Avocet *	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Säbelschnäbler	B/R	●●/●●●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stone Curlew *	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Triel	E	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Collared Pratincole *	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Rotflügel-Brachschwalbe	E	o	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Schwarzflügel-Brachschwalbe	E	o	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Flußregenpfeifer	B/R	o/●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Sandregenpfeifer	B/R	●/●●●	III-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kentish Plover *	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Seeregenpfeifer	B/R	●/●	III-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolenregenpfeifer	E	o	VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Wüŕtenregenpfeifer	E	o	VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Dotterel *	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Mornellregenpfeifer	R	●	IV-V / VIII-X



English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/> American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Amerikanischer Goldregenpfeifer	E	o	V-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pazifischer Goldregenpfeifer	E	o	V-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> European Golden Plover *	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Goldregenpfeifer	R	●●●	II-V / VII-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Kiebitzregenpfeifer	R	●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Sociable Plover	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Steppenkiebitz	E	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Plover	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	Weißschwanzkiebitz	E	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Kiebitz	B/R	●/●●●	II-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Knutt	R	●●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	R	●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Zwergstrandläufer	R	●●	V-VI / VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminckstrandläufer	R	●	V / VII-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	Weißbürzelstrandläufer	E	o	V / VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird-Strandläufer	E	o	V
<input type="checkbox"/> Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Graubruststrandläufer	R	o	V / VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Sichelstrandläufer	R	●●	V / VII-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Meerstrandläufer	R	●	X-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Alpenstrandläufer	B/R	o/●●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Sumpfläufer	R	●	V / VII-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Grasläufer	E	o	VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruff *	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Kampfläufer	B/R	●/●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Zwergschnepe	R	o	IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Bekassine	B/R	●/●●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Snipe *	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Doppelschnepe	E	o	V / VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Kleiner Schlammläufer	E	o	VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Großer Schlammläufer	E	o	VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Waldschnepe	R	●	IV-V / IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Uferschnepe	B/R	●/●●	III-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Icelandic Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	Isländische Uferschnepe	R	●	III-V / VII-XII



	English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bar-tailed Godwit *	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Pfuhlschnepfe	R	●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Regenbrachvogel	R	●	IV-V / VI-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Großer Brachvogel	B/R	o/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Dunkler Wasserläufer	R	●●	IV-V / VI-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Rotschenkel	B/R	●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Teichwasserläufer	R	o	IV-V / VII-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Grünschenkel	R	●●	IV-V / VI-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Kleiner Gelbschenkel	E	o	VII-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Waldwasserläufer	R	●	IV-V / VI-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood Sandpiper *	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Bruchwasserläufer	R	●	IV-V / VI-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Terek Sandpiper *	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terekwasserläufer	R	o	V / VII-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Flussuferläufer	R	●	IV-V / VI-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Steinwälzer	R	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilsonwassertreter	E	o	V-VI / VII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-necked Phalarope *	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Odinshühnchen	R	●	V-VI / VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Thorshühnchen	R	o	V-VI / VII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Spatelraubmöwe	N	●	VIII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	N	●	V / VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-tailed Skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Falkenraubmöwe	N	●	V / VIII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Skua	N	●	V / VIII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mediterranean Gull *	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Schwarzkopfmöwe	B/R	●/●●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Gull *	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Zwergmöwe	R	●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sabine's Gull	<i>Larus sabini</i>	Schwalbenmöwe	N	o	IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Lachmöwe	B/R	●●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ringschnabelmöwe	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Sturmmöwe	B/R	●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Heringsmöwe	B/R	●●/●●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Silbermöwe	B/R	●●●/●●●	I-XII



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<input type="checkbox"/> Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Steppenmöwe	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Mittelmeermöwe	R	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Polarmöwe	R	o	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Eismöwe	R	o	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Mantelmöwe	B/R	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Ross's Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus roseus</i>	Rosenmöwe	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Dreizehenmöwe	N	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Elfenbeinmöwe	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Gull-billed Tern *	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Lachseeschwalbe	B	●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Caspian Tern *	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Raubseeschwalbe	R	o	V / VII-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandwich Tern *	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Brandseeschwalbe	B	●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Roseate Tern *	<i>Sterna dougalli</i>	Rosenseeschwalbe	E	o	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Tern *	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Flußseeschwalbe	B	●●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Arctic Tern *	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Küstenseeschwalbe	B	●●	IV-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Tern *	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Zwergseeschwalbe	B	●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Whiskered Tern *	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Weißbartseeschwalbe	E	o	V
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Tern *	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Trauerseeschwalbe	B/R	o/●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Weißflügelseeschwalbe	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Trottellumme	N	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	Tordalk	N	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Gryllteiste	N	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i>	Krabbentaucher	N	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Papageitaucher	N	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Hohltaube	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Ringeltaube	B	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Türkentaube	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turteltaube	B	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Kuckuck	B	●	IV-IX



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<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Schleiereule	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Eagle Owl *	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Uhu	B	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Owl *	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Schnee-Eule	E	o	XI-III
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Steinkauz	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Waldkauz	B	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Waldohreule	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared Owl *	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Sumpfohreule	B/R	o/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> European Nightjar *	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Ziegenmelker	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Mauersegler	B	●●	V-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Fahlsegler	E	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpensegler	E	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Kingfisher *	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Eisvogel	R	●	VIII-V
<input type="checkbox"/> European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bienenfresser	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Wiedehopf	E	o	V-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wendehals	R	●	V-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Grünspecht	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Woodpecker *	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Schwarzspecht	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Buntspecht	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Spotted Woodpecker *	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	Mittelspecht	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Kleinspecht	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Haubenlerche	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Lark *	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Heidelerche	M	●	III-V / IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Feldlerche	B/R	●●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Shore Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Ohrenlerche	R	●●	X-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Uferschwalbe	B/R	●/●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Rauchschwalbe	B/R	●●/●●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Rötelschwalbe	E	o	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Mehlschwalbe	B/R	●●/●●●	IV-X



English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/> Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Spornpieper	E	o	III-V / IX-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Tawny Pipit *	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Brachpieper	M	●	IV-V / VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Waldpieper	E	o	IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Baumpieper	M	●●	IV-V / VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Wiesenpieper	B/R	●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Rotkehlpieper	M	o	IV-V / VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Bergpieper	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Strandpieper	R	●●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Schafstelze	B/R	●/●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Grey-headed Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>	Nordische Schafstelze	R	●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Zitronenstelze	E	o	IV-V / VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Gebirgsstelze	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Bachstelze	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	Trauerbachstelze	M	●	III-V / VIII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Seidenschwanz	E	o	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Wasseramsel	E	o	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Zaunkönig	B/R	●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Heckenbraunelle	B/R	●●/●●●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Rotkehlchen	B/R	●●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Sprosser	M	●	V-VI
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nachtigall	M	●	V-VI
<input type="checkbox"/> Bluethroat *	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Blauehlchen	B/R	●●/●●●	III-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochrurus</i>	Hausrotschwanz	B	●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Gartenrotschwanz	B/R	●/●●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Braunkehlchen	B/R	●/●●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Schwarzkehlchen	R	●	II-XI
<input type="checkbox"/> Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata maura</i>	Pallassschwarzkehlchen	E	o	VIII-XII / III-V



	English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Steinschmätzer	B/R	●/●●	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Nonnensteinschmätzer	E	o	VIII-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ringdrossel	R	●	IX-XI / III-V
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Amsel	B/R	●●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Wacholderdrossel	B/R	●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Singdrossel	B/R	●/●●●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Rotdrossel	R	●●	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Misteldrossel	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fan-tailed Warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zistensänger	E	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Feldschwirl	B	●	IV-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/>	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	Schlagschwirl	E	o	V-VII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	Rohrschwirl	B	●	V-VII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aquatic Warbler *	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Seggenrohrsänger	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Schilfrohrsänger	B	●●	IV-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Sumpfrohrsänger	B	●	V-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Teichrohrsänger	B	●	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Drosselrohrsänger	E	o	V-VII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Gelbspötter	B	●●	V-VIII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Barred Warbler *	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Sperbergrasmücke	E	o	VII-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Klappergrasmücke	B	●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Dorngrasmücke	B	●●	V-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Gartengrasmücke	B	●	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Mönchsgrasmücke	B	●	III-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Grünlaubsänger	E	o	V-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Wanderlaubsänger	E	o	V-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Goldhähnchen-Laubsänger	E	o	IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Gelbbrauen-Laubsänger	E	o	IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Bartlaubsänger	E	o	IX-XI



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<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Waldlaubsänger	M	●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Zilpzalp	B	●●	III-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Fitis	B	●●	IV-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Wintergoldhähnchen	B/R	●/●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Sommergoldhähnchen	B/R	●/●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Grauschnäpper	B/R	●/●●	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Flycatcher *	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Zwergschnäpper	M	●	VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Trauerschnäpper	R	●●	IV-V / VIII-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bartmeise	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Schwanzmeise	M	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>	Sumpfmeise	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Willow Tit	<i>Parus montanus</i>	Weidenmeise	M	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Crested Tit	<i>Parus cristatus</i>	Haubenmeise	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	Tannenmeise	M	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blaumeise	B	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Kohlmeise	B	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Kleiber	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Waldbaumläufer	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Gartenbaumläufer	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Beutelmeise	B/R	●/●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Pirol	M	●	V-VII
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-backed Shrike *	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Neuntöter	B/R	●/●	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	Schwarzstirnwürger	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Raubwürger	R	●/●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	Rotkopfwürger	E	o	V-VII



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<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eichelhäher	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Elster	B	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Tannenhäher	M	o	IX-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Dohle	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Saatkrähe	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Carriion Crow	<i>Corvus c. corone</i>	Rabenkrähe	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus c. cornix</i>	Nebelkrähe	B/R	●/●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Kolkrabe	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Star	B/R	●●/●●●	II-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rose-coloured Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Rosenstar	E	o	IV-XI
<input type="checkbox"/>	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Haus Sperling	B	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Feldsperling	B	●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Buchfink	B/R	●●/●●●●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Bergfink	M	●●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/>	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Girlitz	E	o	III-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Grünfink	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Stieglitz	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Erlenzeisig	M	●●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	Bluthänfling	B/R	●●/●●	IV-X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Twite	<i>Acanthis flavirostris</i>	Berghänfling	R	●●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammula</i>	Birkenzeisig	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arctic Redpoll	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	Polarbirkenzeisig	E	o	X-III
<input type="checkbox"/>	Two-barred Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Bindenkreuzschnabel	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Fichtenkreuzschnabel	M	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pyropsittacus</i>	Kiefernkreuzschnabel	E	o	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Karmingimpel	B	●	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Gimpel	M	●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Kernbeißer	M	●	I-XII



English name	Scientific name	German name	Status	Frequency of occurrence	Months of occurrence
<input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Bunting	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Spornammer	R	●	IX-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Schneeammer	R	●●	X-IV
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Goldammer	B/R	●/●	I-XII
<input type="checkbox"/> Ortolan Bunting *	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan	M	●	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Waldammer	E	o	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Zwergammer	E	o	IX-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Weidenammer	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Rohrammer	B/R	●●/●●	III-X
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Kappenammer	E	o	V-IX
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Graumammer	B	●	III-X
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					



Annual events

Brent Goose Days in the Biosphere Reserve „Halligen“

Every year in May the Hallig community invites holidaymakers and day trippers to the Hallig islands (sites 9 and 10) to experience nature's spectacle of arctic bird migration. In April and May thousands of Brent Geese inundate the Hallig islands feeding on the saltmarshes and building up reserves for the flight to their breeding grounds in northern Siberia. The Brent Gose Days offer numerous events for bird lovers of all age groups: bird watching, theatre, games, and guided walks on the mudflats and around the islands, saltmarsh experience and much more.

i National Park Administration (+49 (0)4861 96200),
www.ringelganstage.de

Guided walks on the mudflats are offered from many starting points on the mainland coast and islands - look out for local announcements.



Hunting more or less stopped on the Hallig islands in the 1980s. The Brent Geese have since become more trustful of humans and are easy to observe.



Nature Experience in the Katinger Watt

On one weekend in May nature lovers can experience nature and visit the optical instruments exhibition in the Katinger Watt area (site 21).

Leading optical instrument manufacturers present cameras, binoculars and telescopes. You have the opportunity to try out

your favourite binoculars or telescope, obtain tips for nature watching and nature photography and receive information on the work of the nature conservation organisations involved.

i NABU Naturzentrum Katinger Watt, (+49 (0)4862 8004), www.nabu-katinger-watt.de.



Camera, telescope and binocular fair in Katinger Watt.

Bird Watch

Autumn is the ideal time for birdwatching in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park. During the first weekend in October many birdwatchers take part in the West Coast Bird Watch. Experienced guides help visitors to observe the rich array of birdlife and show them the best birdwatching sites.

i NABU Naturzentrum Katinger Watt,
(+49 (0)4862 8004), www.nabu-katinger-watt.de.

The Brent Goose Days and the Nature Experience in the Katinger Watt are both suitable for children.



▲
◀ *Multimar Wattforum is the National Park's main information centre. It is situated in the harbour town of Tönning and has aquaria, multimedia presentations and a whale exhibition with a skeleton and life size model of a Sperm Whale. The centre is open all year round with the exception of the 24th December.*

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Where can I get local information?

In the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park there are more than 20 information centres with exhibitions on the Wadden Sea run by local nature protection organisations and by the National Park Administration. Beside the exhibitions, wardens and rangers offer ornithological excursions, slide shows and information about the area.

More information

National Park and Biosphere Reserve

National Park Administration

Schlossgarten 1 • D-25832-Toenning

Phone +49 (0)4861 616-0

info@wattenmeer-nationalpark.de

www.wattenmeer-nationalpark.de

Biosphere Reserve

www.halligen.de

Tourism and travel



Nordsee Tourismus Service GmbH

Postfach 1611 • D-25806 Husum

info@nordseetourismus.de

www.nordseetourismus.de

Ornithological Study Group for Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg

www.ornithologie-schleswig-holstein.de

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August 2006

**Nationalpark
Wattenmeer**

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN





DENMARK



- National Park border
- Tidal flats
- Beaches
- National Park information
- 1 - 24 Birdwatching sites



Nationalpark
Wattenmeer

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN