



ICELAND: VIKING BIRDING – SET DEPARTURE TRIP REPORT

18 - 25 JUNE 2025

By Joshua Olszewski



The most famous bird in Iceland, the Atlantic Puffin, was seen all throughout this tour!

Overview

While it is not rich in species, Iceland is an important region for breeding seabirds and shorebirds. Over this short 8-day tour we got to experience the sheer magnitude of birds that breed in Iceland during the summer, with the spectacular seabird cliffs being a focal point of the itinerary. Experiencing thousands of **Black-legged Kittiwakes**, **Northern Fulmars**, **Common Murres**, **Thick-billed Murres**, **Razorbills**, **Black Guillemots** and the iconic **Atlantic Puffins** were highlights of the tour!

Shorebirds were also a major feature of this tour, with species like **Eurasian Oystercatcher**, **Black-tailed Godwit**, **Eurasian Whimbrel**, **European Golden Plover**, **Common Ringed Plover**, **Common Redshank**, **Common Snipe**, **Red-necked Phalarope** and **Dunlin** breeding in abundance across the entire island, and small numbers of **Purple Sandpiper** also being present along the rocky sections of coastline. Waterfowl formed about 30% of the species seen on this tour, with **Common Eider** being the most abundant bird on the island. The cast of waterfowl seen also included the striking **Harlequin Duck**, **Long-tailed Duck**, **Common Merganser**, **Red-breasted Merganser**, **King Eider**, **Common Scoter**, **Barrow's Goldeneye**, **Eurasian Teal**, **Eurasian Wigeon**, **Northern Pintail**, **Gadwall**, **Mallard**, **Common Shelduck**, **Greater Scaup**, **Tufted Duck**, **Whooper Swan**, **Greylag Goose**, the uncommon **Pink-footed Goose**, and a few American vagrants like **Snow Goose**, **Ring-necked Duck**, **Lesser Scaup**, **Surf Scoter** and **American Wigeon**.

Passerines didn't feature much, but **Northern Raven**, **Red Crossbill**, **Redpoll**, **Goldcrest**, **Snow Bunting**, **Meadow Pipit**, **White Wagtail**, **Northern Wheatear**, **Eurasian Wren**, **Common Blackbird** and **Redwing** all showed well. **White-tailed Eagle**, **Merlin** and **Short-eared Owl** made up the birds of prey seen, while notable mammals seen include **Long-finned Pilot Whale**, **White-beaked Dolphin**, **Grey Seal** and **Harbor Seal**.



Arctic Terns were as widespread in Iceland as they were aggressive!

Detailed Report

Day 1, 18th June 2025. Birding near Reykjavik, transfer to Snæfellness Peninsula

The first day of the tour was tricky due to the persistent showers that fell over the whole Reykjanes Peninsula. Despite this, we spent the morning visiting a variety of coastal lakes and wetlands, acquainting ourselves with the expected suite of waterbirds that we would see throughout the tour. The ponds north of Garður gave us our first views of a number of gull species, namely **Great Black-backed**, **Lesser Black-backed**, **European Herring** and **Black-headed Gulls**. Alongside the gulls were handsome **Arctic Terns**, with **Red-necked Phalaropes** swirling around on the water surface. These were sporting some impressive breeding plumage!

Leaving Garður and heading east to Reykjavik, we stopped at the lakes on the Seltjarnarnes Peninsula, where we spotted our first ducks including **Tufted Duck**, **Mallard**, **Red-breasted Merganser**, **Common Eider**, some vivid **Eurasian Wigeons** and a single **Eurasian Teal**. **Greylag Goose** and the majestic **Whooper Swan** were among the larger waterfowl that were common across the island. The lawns around the ponds hosted the iconic entourage of shorebirds that breed all over Iceland: **Eurasian Whimbrel**, **Eurasian Oystercatcher**, **Common Redshank**, **Common Snipe** and the beautiful **Black-tailed Godwit**. Like the phalaropes, the godwits were showcasing their shocking, rusty-red breeding plumage, while the redshanks and oystercatchers were looking equally dapper. The sound of the snipes drumming overhead was a near-permanent presence wherever we went in Iceland!



*The drumming of **Common Snipes** displaying overhead is a typical sound of summer in Iceland.*

A brief scan out to sea delivered some distant **Atlantic Puffins**, a few **Northern Fulmars** and a single **Black Guillemot** before we called it and headed to Lake Vífilsstaðavatn on the south side of town. Here, the rain relented ever so slightly, and we were able to enjoy great views of

the resident **Tufted Ducks**. Among these were a **Greater Scaup** and a **Ring-necked Duck**. The latter, being an American species, is a rarity in Iceland, but this individual had been present at the site for a little while. There were also several nesting **Horned Grebes** close to the lake shore, while a stunning **Common Loon** was seen diving repeatedly in the deeper parts of the lake.

We made one last stop in the coniferous forests to the east of Reykjavik, where we found a few **Redpolls** and **Redwings**, before heading north and then west towards our next base at Hellnar on the Snæfellsnes Peninsula. Among the previously mentioned species, we picked up a few **Common Blackbirds** on the roadside in Mosfellsbær. These are not common birds in Iceland and were a breath of fresh air from the ubiquitous **Redwings**, which seem to pour out of every thicket on the island!

We also had our first looks at the exquisite **Harlequin Duck**, with a trio performing well on a small river crossing near the Snæfellsnes Visitor Centre. Upon arriving at our hotel in the tiny village of Hellnar we settled down for a lovely dinner, while **Northern Fulmars**, **Black-legged Kittiwakes**, **Black Guillemots**, **Common Murres** and **Atlantic Puffins** flew over the bay for their evening commute back to their nests. The resident pair of **White Wagtails** at the hotel were a breath of fresh air from the ubiquitous **Meadow Pipits** we'd seen displaying all along the road to the hotel.



*Iceland is the only place in the Western Palearctic where the exquisite **Harlequin Duck** occurs.*

Day 2, 19th June 2025. Birding the Snæfellsnes Peninsula, circling the Snæfellsjökull Volcano

We enjoyed a lovely sit-down breakfast at our hotel while watching the lively seabird activity outside. **Northern Fulmars** and **Black-legged Kittiwakes** were swirling around the low cliffs, while **Atlantic Puffins**, **Black Guillemots** and **Common Murres** went streaming past towards their feeding grounds. We then popped in at the neighboring town of Arnarstapi to enjoy the large kittiwake and fulmar colonies below the town. The town also hosts a

large **Arctic Tern** colony, many of which were roosting on the road surface. A pair of **Eurasian Oystercatchers** with two fledglings were also seen at the roadside.

After departing from Arnarstapi we headed east, passing Hellnar and arriving at the Londranger seabird cliff colony. Here we were treated to the spectacle of a full-sized Arctic seabird colony containing all the aforementioned species, as well as a few **Thick-billed Murres**. After taking in this awesome sight, we continued northwards, skirting the western side of the massive Snaefellsjökull Volcano, now partly covered in cloud. A quick stop at Saxhóll Crater yielded our first brief views of a flying **Rock Ptarmigan**, with a much more cooperative one perched on a roadside outcrop further up the road. The crater also delivered our first **Northern Wheatear**, and we saw more at our next stop: the Öndverðarnesviti lighthouse at the northwestern tip of the Snaefellsnes Peninsula. These wheatears were of the subspecies *leucorhoa*, endemic to Iceland and Greenland and distinguished from the nominate mainland subspecies by the brighter tawny underparts and larger size.



*Unlike the other cliff-nesting species in Iceland, **Northern Fulmars** prefer to nest on grassy ledges rather than bare ones.*

From the lighthouse we did a bit of seawatching, this delivered no fewer than ten **Northern Gannets** among the usual gulls and alcids. A few **Parasitic Jaegers** were seen flying over the sea here, as well as the surrounding moorland. All over the region, this habitat played host to large numbers of **Common Redshank**, **Common Snipe**, **Eurasian Whimbrel**, **Eurasian Oystercatcher**, **Black-tailed Godwit**, **European Golden Plover** and **Meadow Pipit**, all very vocal and performing their various noisy display flights.

Moving east into the towns of Hellsindur and Rif, the rain started, so we visited a hide overlooking the large lake near Rif. This hosted hundreds of **Red-necked Phalaropes** and roosting **Arctic Terns** from the nearby colony, along with a few **Red-throated Loons** and **Mallards** with ducklings. We then stopped for lunch in Olafsvik, where the harbor area and neighboring beach hosted large numbers of gulls. Most of these were **Glaucous** and **Lesser Black-backed Gulls**, with smaller numbers of **Great Black-**

backed Gulls and **Black-legged Kittiwakes**. We then managed to pick out an adult **Iceland Gull** from the mix, roosting in the harbor.

We then headed south and backtracked a little bit of yesterday's journey to get to the beach at Ytri Tunga. The rocks here hosted numbers of lounging **Harbor Seals** and a few **Grey Seals**, attracting throngs of tourists. The mats of rotting Kelp on the beach attracted waders like **Black-tailed Godwit**, **Dunlin**, **Eurasian Oystercatcher** and a single **Purple Sandpiper**, while large groups of **Common Eider** and **Red-breasted Merganser** were seen in the rockpools or feeding behind the breakers.



*A rather graceful gull, **Black-legged Kittiwake** was numerous at every seabird cliff we visited.*

Completing the loop around the volcano, we left the beach and headed back towards Hellnar, picking up **Horned Grebe**, **Whooper Swan**, **Tufted Duck**, **Black-headed Gull**, **Greater Scaup**, **Common Loon**, and large numbers of **Eurasian Wigeon** on the various roadside lakes en route. A final stop at the wooded garden on the east side of Hellnar delivered a confiding **Redpoll** and a few **Redwings** as the final touches to a great day of birding in western Iceland!

Day 3, 20th June 2025. Ferry to Flatey Island, onwards to Flokalundur

The main event of today was taking the ferry Baldur across the Breiðafjörður to Flatey Island. The ferry ride itself didn't yield much new, though the definite highlight was a pod of **White-beaked Dolphins** that came careening past our boat in the opposite direction! Once on the island, we were treated to a bonanza of breeding species. **Red-necked Phalaropes** potted along the road and around our feet, seemingly unbothered by humans. **Common Redshanks** incessantly chirped away from the rooftops of the small settlement established on the island. We were also treated to good numbers of **Snow Buntings** here, many of which were collecting nesting material and, like the redshanks, singing from the rooftops! Our best views of **Black Guillemot** were had here, with multiple individuals resting on rocky outcrops mere meters below us! **Atlantic Puffins** were also a major feature of the island, with hundreds of them

floating around the island, some just meters from the shore! There was also a breeding colony of **European Shags** on one of the neighbouring islets amidst the usual kittiwakes, fulmars and murres.

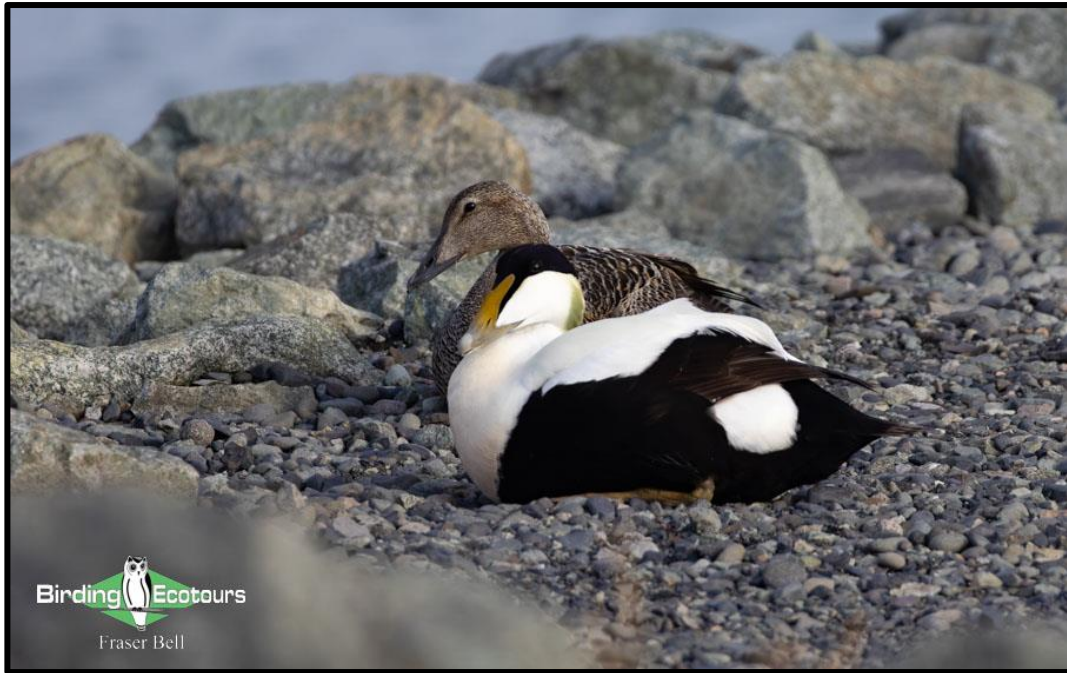
Once we had our fill, we returned to the town for lunch, taking some time to enjoy the scenery. The quaint, multi-coloured houses on the island set against the distant mountains of the Westfjords made for quite the picture! By mid-afternoon we were on the ferry again heading north across the bay to our next base: Hotel Flokalundur. After checking in we went for a short drive before dinner to one of the nearby promontories. Here, we added **Northern Raven** to the trip list, as well as a **White-tailed Eagle** being mobbed by a **Merlin**.



*Dazzling **Red-necked Phalaropes** were quite tame on Flatey Island.*

Day 4, 21st June 2025. Birding to Látrabjarg, transfer to Gauksmýri

We decided to have a later start this morning and enjoyed a relaxed sit-down breakfast at the hotel before heading west towards Látrabjarg: the westernmost point in Iceland. Along the way, we were treated to many of the aforementioned species, with highlights including numbers of **Parasitic Jaegers**, **Glaucous Gulls** and **Northern Wheatears**, as well as **Eurasian Oystercatchers** nesting on the road verge! We made a stop at the innermost part of the immense Patreksfjörður where hundreds of **Common Eiders** were loafing. These are undoubtedly the most common bird in Iceland, a near-permanent presence along any given stretch of coastline. This particular flock rewarded us with a single female **King Eider**, not as dazzling as the male but still a new species for the trip. However the best find from this spot was a striking male **Surf Scoter**, parading his massive, painted bill in the midst of the eiders!



*They may be ubiquitous in Iceland, but the **Common Eider** is a handsome bird nonetheless.*

The scenery across the Westfjords was awe-inspiring as we ascended and descended the various mountains between the fjords. Just before reaching Látrabjarg, we enjoyed one of many **Northern Fulmar** colonies located alongside a stunning waterfall coming down the mountainside. Once we reached Látrabjarg, we took our time strolling along the foot path above the cliffs that are coated in millions of nesting seabirds! The colony stretches along 14 kilometers of sea cliffs that rise 500 meters above sea level, with the surrounding ocean peppered with seabirds for miles around: truly a spectacle of nature and a sight to behold! All the usual cliff-breeding suspects nest here: **Black-legged Kittiwake**, **Northern Fulmar**, **Common Murre**, **Thick-billed Murre**, **Razorbill** and the iconic **Atlantic Puffin**. The latter prefer to breed on the grassy cusp of the cliffs, and we were treated to immaculate views of these adorable birds at point-blank range.

Once we'd had our fill of the cliffs, we embarked on the long drive east to our accommodation at Gauksmyri. We didn't do much more targeted birding for the rest of the day, but we were treated to all the regular shorebirds, gulls and ducks as we journeyed across the Westfjords. Some notable mentions seen during this lengthy drive included large flocks of roosting **Whooper Swans**, two groups of **Harlequin Ducks**, several flocks of **Purple Sandpipers** and a trio of male **Common Mergansers**.



Thick-billed Murres and Razorbills: typical denizens of the Arctic seabird cliffs.

Day 5, 22nd June 2025. Birding near Akureyri, transfer to Lake Myvatn

Leaving Gauksmyri early this morning, we first paid a visit to the mouth of Miðfjörður near Hvammstangi. The main prize here was a beautiful male **American Wigeon** hanging around a couple of **Eurasian Wigeons**: another American vagrant! We then headed east towards Akureyri, with **Common Gull** becoming more and more common as we went. The many roadside lakes in northern Iceland are the best places to encounter both local loon species, with the larger **Common Loon** preferring larger lakes to the more common **Red-throated Loon**. One of these lakes also gave us more views of **Horned Grebe**, a species we had not seen much of since leaving Reykjavik. After passing Varmahlíð, the road headed south along a beautiful, braided river bordered by fertile farmlands. It was here where we found families of **Pink-footed Geese** feeding on roadside pasture and escorting their goslings down to the stony riverbanks. This valley is a major breeding site for this uncommon waterfowl, and **Common Gulls** were also breeding on the river's sandbars in good numbers.

Further on, the valley narrowed and tightened as the mountains on either side rose up to impressive heights, many of which were adorned with waterfalls and fast-flowing streams. **Whooper Swans** were very common all along the final stretch before Akureyri. Nestled between snow-capped peaks and the immense Eyjafjörður, the beautiful city of Akureyri is the main center of northern Iceland. On its south side, the Leirutjörn ponds and adjacent fjord shoreline gave us great views of **Horned Grebe**, **Eurasian Wigeon**, **Common Gull** and our first **Long-tailed Ducks**. We also took a short walk around the nearby forests at Kjarnaskogur where we found parties of adorable **Goldcrests**, a few **Redpolls**, a single **Eurasian Wren** (endemic subspecies) and yet another **Common Blackbird** among the usual suspects.

After Akureyri, we completed the rest of the drive to Hotel Laugar, where we would be based for the next two nights. After checking in and having dinner, we decided to make the most of the constant daylight and paid a short visit to Lake Myvatn. This huge waterbody is 37 square kilometers in area and heated by surrounding geothermal springs. This makes it a hotspot for waterfowl, and is the best place in Iceland to see the dapper **Barrow's Goldeneye**. We saw

good numbers of these diving ducks around the lake fringes, alongside masses of other ducks including **Gadwall**, **Tufted Duck**, **Greater Scaup** and **Eurasian Wigeon**. Smaller numbers of **Northern Pintail**, **Long-tailed Duck**, **Red-breasted Merganser**, **Common Loon**, **Red-throated Loon**, **Horned Grebe** and **Whooper Swan** were also evident. Just west of Myvatn, the smaller lake Masvatn also delivered a new species in the form of three **Common Scoters**. Returning to the hotel, we were blessed with a **Short-eared Owl** wind-hovering above our car as our final sighting of the day!



*We were lucky to have three different **Short-eared Owl** sightings during our time near Myvatn.*

Day 6, 23rd June 2025. Birding near Akureyri, transfer to Lake Myvatn

We awoke this morning to **Eurasian Wren** singing from the nearby forest and **Black-tailed Godwits** probing the lawns next to the hotel. We then headed north to the small town of Dalvík, encountering yet another **Short-eared Owl** along the way (this one was being harassed by the ever-aggressive **Arctic Terns**). We had yet another ferry ride today, this time up to the island of Grimsey, the northernmost point in Iceland. The northern tip of this small isle just makes it into the Arctic Circle, hence it is much colder here than on the main island. It is also home to thousands of breeding **Atlantic Puffins**, and it was here where we got to see them in their highest densities of the whole trip! Like Flatey, Grimsey is also a great place for breeding **Snow Bunting**, **European Golden Plover** and **Red-necked Phalarope**. The latter were, once again, very confiding and unafraid of people, and we even got to witness a male guarding three tiny chicks, keeping them warm within his belly feathers! The strangest sighting during our time on Grimsey had to be a pair of **Common Swifts** flying around the sea cliffs near the harbor. Swifts are rare and irregular in Iceland so this was quite a surprising find, to say the least. The ferry rides to and from Grimsey weren't too productive due to the miserable weather, but we did enjoy a large pod of **Long-finned Pilot Whales** milling about at the mouth of the fjord on our way to the isle.

Day 7, 24th June 2025. Birding en route to Kopasker, hot springs at Myvatn

After having breakfast and checking out of our hotel, we headed north towards Husavik, stopping briefly at Lake Vestmannsvatn to enjoy the vagrant **Black-throated Loon** that had been frequenting the spot for a few weeks already. Our next stop was at a pair of smaller lakes near the coast. Here we picked up a vagrant **Eurasian Coot** that was also lingering in the area, as well as a huge breeding colony of **Black-headed Gulls**. Regulars like **Horned Grebe**, **Eurasian Oystercatcher**, **Eurasian Wigeon** and **European Golden Plover** were also present.



*The elegant **European Golden Plovers** were sporting some dapper plumage.*

After passing through the small, whalewatching town of Husavik, we continued north along the coastline, enjoying the endless **Common Snipes** displaying overhead. A female **Rock Ptarmigan** “dustbathing” on a muddy track was a strange sight indeed! We saw two more of these “snow chickens” before reaching the bridge over the Lón Estuary. Here we connected with a number of less common species, including **Dunlin**, **Common Shelduck** and more **Long-tailed Ducks**. Large numbers of **Red-throated Loons** were also seen here, while a nearby pool, cut off from the main channel, hosted lots of roosting *Aythya* ducks. These were mostly **Tufted Ducks** with a few **Greater Scaups**, but we also managed to pick out a male **Common Pochard** and a male **Lesser Scaup**: our third American rarity for the trip! The last lake in this estuarine system that we birded delivered a male **Long-tailed Duck** that, for some reason, was wearing his stunning winter plumage. This was yet another unusual find, given that it was the height of summer in Iceland.



*The only gamebird in Iceland, the **Rock Ptarmigan**, was pleasantly common.*

We picked up another **Iceland Gull** among the myriad of **Northern Fulmars** and other gull species at the water treatment plant on the east side of the estuary. Soon after, we reached the quiet seaside village of Kopasker. The small bay on the east side of town had been hosting an Ancient Murrelet over the days leading up to the tour but sadly we could not relocate it. There was plenty to keep us entertained however, and after we'd had our fill, we headed back south towards Myvatn. For the remainder of the afternoon, we drove around the lake enjoying more views of **Barrow's Goldeneye**, as well as visiting the spectacular Hverir Hot Spring and the associated "Blue Lake" to the east. After having some final looks at the **Common Scoters** on Masvatn, we turned east and started on the long return journey to Gauksmyri. We enjoyed the roadside birding along the way, passing fields of **Black-tailed Godwits** and displaying **Eurasian Whimbrels** singing from the telegraph poles. Before arriving at Gauksmyri, we had more views of the **Pink-footed Goose** families as we passed through the valley south of Varmahlíð again.

Day 8, 25th June 2025. Transfer to Reykjavik, local birding

On our last full day in Iceland, we left Gauksmyri early to try and target a few species we hadn't seen yet. Our first port of call was to bird a few forest patches alongside the town of Varmaland and the massive lake Hredhvatn respectively. The former only delivered large groups of **Redpoll**, but the latter yielded our main quarry: a small flock of **Red Crossbills**, as well as a few **Goldcrests** and **Common Blackbirds**. Target acquired, we continued south and reached Reykjavik by lunchtime. Birding a few fjords and lakes around town delivered **Gadwall** and **Eurasian Teal** among the usual suspects, while **Common Starling** and **Rock Dove** were amusing trip additions in the city itself. Bessastaðatjörn, a large lake next to the town of Alftanes, gave us distant views of the lingering **Snow Goose** that had been in the area for weeks already, as well as another pair of **Common Shelduck**.

Heading south to Grindavik on the south side of the Reykjanes Peninsula, we picked up another female **King Eider** sheltering in a small bay with hundreds of **Common Eiders**. Sadly, we

would not pick up a male on this trip, but we were content nonetheless. Our final species for the trip was yet another long-staying rarity from across the Atlantic: a **Bonaparte's Gull** that had taken up residence at Garður for about a week. We had missed this bird on our initial visit to the site at the start of the trip, so we were stoked to finally connect with it! This was our last birding stop of the tour, after which we returned to the Konvin Hotel in Keflavik, where the tour ended.



*The incessant piping of **Common Redshanks** is another staple of the Icelandic soundscape.*

Bird List - Following IOC Version 15.1 (February 2025)

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International. VU = Vulnerable.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)	
Snow Goose (Rarity)	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Common Shelduck (Rarity)	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>
American Wigeon (Rarity)	<i>Mareca americana</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Common Pochard - VU	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Ring-necked Duck (Rarity)	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Lesser Scaup (Rarity)	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Surf Scoter (Rarity)	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Long-tailed Duck - VU	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Pheasants & Allies (Phasianidae)	
Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>
Swifts (Apodidae)	
Common Swift (Rarity)	<i>Apus apus</i>
Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)	
Rock Dove (Introduced)	<i>Columba livia</i>
Rails, Crakes & Coots (Rallidae)	
Eurasian Coot (Rarity)	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Grebes (Podicipedidae)	
Horned Grebe (Rarity) - VU	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Plovers (Charadriidae)	
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)	
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
Black-legged Kittiwake - VU	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
Bonaparte's Gull (Rarity)	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>
Skuas (Stercorariidae)	
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
Auks (Alcidae)	
Atlantic Puffin - VU	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>
Thick-billed Murre	<i>Uria lomvia</i>
Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>
Loons (Gaviidae)	
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
Black-throated Loon (Rarity)	<i>Gavia arctica</i>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Petrels, Shearwaters, Diving Petrels (Procellariidae)	
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Gannets, Boobies (Sulidae)	
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
Cormorants, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>
Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)	
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
Owls (Strigidae)	
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)	
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Crows, Jays (Corvidae)	
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Goldcrests, Kinglets (Regulidae)	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Wrens (Troglodytidae)	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Starlings, Rhabdornises (Sturnidae)	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Thrushes (Turdidae)	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Chats, Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)	
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Longspurs, Snow Buntings (Calcariidae)	
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>
Species Seen	79

Mammal List – Following Mammalwatching.com (November 2024)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Earless Seals (Phocidae)	
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
Harbor Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
Oceanic Dolphins (Delphinidae)	
Long-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>
White-beaked Dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>
Species seen:	4