

# Austria's Steppes & Wetlands

Naturetrek Tour Report

8 – 15 May 2019

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European Souslik



Red-footed Falcon



European Bee-eater



Common Tree Frog

Report and images by Martin Pitt

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Tour Participants: Martin Pitt (leader) and six Naturetrek clients

## Summary

This single-base tour of the lowland areas of Austria and adjacent parts of Hungary yielded a total of 144 bird species and a wide range of other interesting animals (such as Soudlik, Tree Frog and Fire-bellied Toad) and plants. The local winter and spring had been very dry and late, leaving some of the iconic lakes totally empty but enough areas were still enough attractive to give a good introduction to this part of Europe, where East meets West and North meets South. The group succeeded in finding most of the key birds of the area, including Great Egret, Pygmy Cormorant, Ferruginous Duck, White-tailed and Eastern Imperial Eagles, Saker, Red-footed Falcon, Great Bustard, passage and breeding waders, Black, Whiskered and Caspian Terns, Short-eared and Long-eared Owl, Black Woodpecker, Bee-eater, Icterine Warblers, and Collared Flycatcher. The meadows were in flower and orchids – Military, Early Spider, Green-winged and Lax-flowered drew the eye. Furthermore, we witnessed the attempts to preserve and improve the local habitats using local rare breeds, including Hungarian Grey Cattle, Mangalitsa Pigs and Zackel Sheep.

## Day 1

Wednesday 8th May

The flight arrived at Vienna airport on time. After collecting the baggage, the group soon found Martin, who had travelled out beforehand. All transferred to the minibus and then drove to our base for the week in the village of Illmitz, situated close to the National Park HQ, and centrally placed for the local sites.

After settling into our rooms, we headed out for an introduction to the area. Even before getting to the wetlands we had already seen Marsh Harriers, White Storks and Great Egrets, species that were soon familiar as they are common across the area. We had a brief pause at Zicklacke soda lake, which was fully dry and bird less apart from the ubiquitous Greylag Geese. We moved on to a hide and viewing screen overlooking Neusiedlersee itself. As with the whole of the area, the lake edge is inboard of a band of reeds. The pools between the reeds and the shore are an important habitat in dry years and here we found waders such as Avocet, Black-winged Stilt, Wood Sandpiper and Redshank. These waders were prominent during the coming week, being seen widely at wetland sites. A good number of Red-crested Pochard were on the water, together with a couple of migrant Garganey and Spoonbills were seen on the reed edges. We also had an introduction to the confusing larger gulls with both Caspian and Yellow-legged being present. We then drove briefly to the marina via a causeway leading through the extensive reedbeds on the edge of Neusiedlersee.

## Day 2

Thursday 9th May

After breakfast, we headed out for a morning walk on the eastern side of Lange Lacke, the largest of the Seewinkel lakes. Again, the lake was dried out and despite the wet weather, we were met by a blaze of colour from the plants of the surrounding grasslands. Key amongst these were numbers of Early Spider and Green-winged Orchids. More careful inspection showed a wide range of flowers that would become familiar during our stay, with swathes of salvias, flaxs and mulleins. Few birds were present beyond the breeding Redshank and Black-tailed Godwits, so we soon moved on to Zicksee, which was known to hold water.

Here was a mix of wildfowl and waders, the best of these being migrant Ruff and the sole Curlew Sandpiper of the trip. In the lakeside trees we found our first Syrian Woodpecker, and migrants including Spotted Flycatcher and Lesser Whitethroat. As the rain continued, we headed to a local café for something to eat and a warming coffee.

Fortunately, as we finished our leisurely lunch the rain stopped and the cloud started to lift. We immediately headed to the local camping area, where a colony of Sausliks performed admirably. Afterwards, we set off for the fenlands that stretch from Austria and over the border into Hungary. This area of Hansag holds a distinctive fauna and the observation platform, our first stop, gave wonderful views over the whole area. As we watched we soon found the area was full of interest. Roe Deer and Brown Hares were everywhere, but it was the iconic bird species that we had come to see, and none is more iconic than the Great Bustard. Two or three big males were displaying and proceeded to blow themselves up and turn their feathers inside out to become massive white powder puffs. Around the fens, both Short-eared Owls and Montagu's Harriers were quartering the grasslands and Quail were calling. A distant eagle soon showed itself to be a White-tailed Eagle and just as we were planning to move on a second year Eastern Imperial Eagle drifted over.

Then we moved on a short distance to the Einserkanal, where we walked onto the wooden Andau Bridge that was used in the mid-1950s by 70,000 Hungarians fleeing the Russians, as the Hungarian Revolution against communist rule collapsed. We stood on the bridge listening to more Quail, Nightingales and the purring Turtle Doves. A Sand Lizard was a surprise find on the north side, before we wandered further onto the south side. Great Reed Warblers were common, and their raucous songs mixed with the more melodious Nightingales. A River Warbler also sang, but refused to show itself. Pygmy Cormorants flew up stream and Bee-eaters and Golden Orioles showed the potential of the habitat to the south. We returned to the minibus and drove back on the eastern side of the fen, having more views of the bustards and owls before heading back to the hotel.

## Day 3

Friday 10th May

This morning we took a picnic breakfast out to the reed fringes of Neusiedlersee by horse and carriage. We left Illmitz through meadows and past open water to our drop-off point at Sandeck, fortunately with the sun coming out as we arrived. The drop off point is marked by a Cold War Hungarian border watchtower – moved here in a cheap solution to providing viewpoints across the reserve. It is also home to a group of blue-eyed White Donkey's, a breed favoured by Austro-Hungarian aristocracy, but now sadly endangered. In the sunshine the reedbeds were alive with song, key amongst these being the Savi's Warblers. A few obvious migrants were also present including a Wood Warbler which was found near the stables and a female Common Restart popped up briefly. Brian managed to find a female Black-tailed Skimmer dragonfly.

Key for the area at Sandeck is the rookery and in addition to the nesting corvids, a couple of pairs of Red-footed Falcons breed there. One pair of these charming little falcons were very obvious and kept us entertained. We then walked back into Illmitz and lunch. On the way we found Red-backed Shrike and Hoopoe, and a mix of waders. Unfortunately, the Little Stint that Martin found was terrorised by a stooping Peregrine and lost to view, but a party of Ringed Plover, Ruff and a summer-plumaged Spotted Redshank was some compensation.

With the comparative warmth we started to see a few butterflies, although activity was still hampered by a stiff breeze. Clouded Yellow shot through, but a Glanville Fritillary posed for photos and added to the mix of Whites and Common Blues. A Grizzled Skipper was the final addition as we entered town.

After lunch at the hotel, we headed to the National Park headquarters and were joined by Alois Lang from the National Park, who gave us a talk about the history of the trans-border park, the nature of wetlands and steppes and their management for wildlife. This showed the critical importance of water levels and the use of traditional livestock to preserve the special habitats

We then drove a short way to Hölle and Oberer Stinkersee, the lake being totally dry again and no doubt we missed part of the smelly experience of this soda lake. Again, few birds were present, but we concentrated on the ditches and pools and soon found both Common Tree Frogs and Fire-bellied Toads.

A short walk along the ribbon of woodland did not give us the hoped-for migrants, but a singing Icterine Warbler showed the potential and we found us standing equidistant between three territorial Nightingales blasting their songs out at full volume – another sensory experience so common here, but sadly now so rare at home.

## Day 4

Saturday 11th May

The bright morning confirmed our choice of heading to the Northern meadows at Zitzmannsdorfer, near Gols. We walked down to the tower overlooking the lake and found that the area, as expected, was again suffering from drought. Still, a few waders were found including Godwits, Curlews, Lapwings and our only Snipe of the trip briefly showing as it flew off to the North. The drier conditions had no doubt attracted a different mix of birds and Quail were heard calling, and we saw both Northern Wheatear and Whinchat. However, it was with the temperature reaching a relatively balmy 20°C, that we started to see some insect activity. Most obvious were the butterflies, with Common Blues and Small Heath being the most numerous but with other species mixed in – more Glanville Fritillaries, Painted Lady and three species of Skipper.

We lunched in Gols and then, suitably refreshed, drove a short distance to a Bee-eater breeding colony in a small sand quarry. There must have been about 80 Bee-eaters in total, across the two nest cliffs affording us excellent views of their pre-breeding activities, which included excavating nest holes and males bringing bees to feed to females. Jackdaws, Starlings and Tree Sparrows were also much in evidence, and the surrounding woodland held a Wood Warbler. It soon clouded over and started to rain, so we took our leave and headed slowly along the lake shore back to Illmitz. We stopped at a number of locations and saw a few waders, but at the last stop we managed to find a couple of Black-crowned Night Herons and Brian photographed a strange blue butterfly, that with care we later conformed as an Idas Blue.

## Day 5

Sunday 12th May

After a night of heavy rainfall and thunderstorms, the day dawned cold, grey and windy. We headed north, stopping first at a few lakes and noted that that water level had risen, but not many changes in bird life, although a quick stop at Darscho gave good views of three immature Little Gulls. The Parndorfer Platte is about 50m

higher than the Illmitz area and this area is a recognised raptor hotspot. It is also the location of an enormous and growing wind farm and turbines stretch as far as the eye can see.

Our first target was a run of pylons and fortunately we found not one, but two Saker Falcons perched up. One relatively close to us and the other by an artificial nest box that has been placed on the pylons as a positive attempt to assist these endangered birds. We watched as both birds flew around, but soon the male was lost from view. We were hearing Quail calling all around us, but despite the crops only being a few inches high, finding one was not really an option. As we returned to the minibus, we had two further surprises. The first was a sole Honey Buzzard, heading north and obviously a newly arrived migrant, and then a low-level fly-over by an adult Eastern Imperial Eagle.

We headed a short way south to a railway bridge than can be used as a vantage point to scan the area but it was the small wood that was of more interest. Nightingales were again the most vocal, but a couple of Icterine Warblers were showing well, a Grey Partridge flushed and a small party of Bee-eaters were busy raiding the bee hives carefully placed by the farmer!

Continuing northwards, we crossed the Danube and visited Stopfenreuther Au, a small national park area on the north bank. The rain returned and this spoiled the intended picnic overlooking the Danube. However, after we had eaten the rain stopped and we explored the area around an oxbow lake. It was certainly too cold for butterflies and dragonflies, but a few birds were moving around and soon we had seen a new mix of species even if most of them were familiar such as Robin, Song Thrush, Great Spotted Woodpecker and Marsh Tit. However, some were far from mundane with Collared Flycatchers being plentiful and Vic finding a dramatic Black Woodpecker.

Our final destination was the WWF Marchegg Reserve, which lies further north, alongside the Slovakian border, in the floodplain of the River March (Morava). We did a circular walk taking in oxbow lakes and surrounding woodland and grassland. One of our first sightings was a single Black Stork, which despite considerable efforts could not be found again. More Collared Flycatchers were seen and Woodpeckers were plentiful including our first Middle Spotted. We also added Red Kite to the trip list before the cold got to us all and we decided to head for the hotel.

## Day 6

Monday 13th May

The plan for the day was a tour of sites just over the Hungarian border. The day dawned cold and very windy, but thankfully the rain held off. The first stop was the southern end of Neusiedlersee and the wetlands at Fertoujlak (Mekszikopuszta).

We parked at the sluice gate and walked down the canal edge to the viewing platform. Both Hungarian Grey Cattle and Water Buffalo showed that grazing management was active in this area. The wind was keeping birds low, but the distinctive calls showed that a large population of Great Reed Warblers are present here. The search was on for herons, and we quickly found a Little Egret – this species is remarkably scarce here. Then John found a couple of Squacco Herons and whilst searching for these we also found two Black-crowned Night Herons.

We went back to the minibus and headed further up the lake shore. The water level was higher here, and Shelduck numbers were similarly high. We found a flock of about 200 Avocets and good numbers of Spotted Redshank, but more importantly for us we found our first Ferruginous Ducks, Tufted Ducks and also a single male Pintail. The deteriorating weather meant we didn't linger and after a short visit to the Hungarian Park HQ, we stopped to look for more Sousliks. No doubt they were happier below ground but a flock of the Zackel sheep were some compensation.

We then headed East to Osli and the forest of Osli-Hany. This area is just a few kilometres to the South of the Andau Bridge crossing where we were earlier in the week. As we arrived Bee-eaters were flying along the rides and as we headed west to the first tower, we found a pair of Hobbys perched on a dead snag. This tower gave views over water but it was almost devoid of life, despite seeing Purple Heron and Pygmy Cormorants as we approached. The scrub was also home to some Grasshopper Warblers and it was interesting to compare this relatively high-pitched reel to both the River Warbler and Savi's Warbler which we had heard earlier in the week. We continued through the wet forest but the birds were subdued in the weather and we found little to encourage us except a couple of Marsh Warblers and a perched but distant White-tailed Eagle.

Our final stop of the day was at Nyirkai Hany, again a wetland further east again, but along the same canal system that we had been following. The wind had picked up and it was cold, but fortunately the rain still held off. Birds were scarce except for a flush of Spoonbill and our first Great Cormorants. As we cut our losses and headed back to the minibus, a single Whiskered Tern flew past.

## Day 7

Tuesday 14th May

The weather forecast had warned us of more rain, but we were pleased that the day started dry, even if the high winds continued. We had planned to visit a series of local sites to pick up the species that had eluded us to date. The first stop was a viewing tower near Apetlon, where most birds were distant but single Caspian Tern and Lesser Black-backed Gull were both new. We then tried the sites around Illmitz, noticing how much more water was around, adding Little Grebe and finding a good mix of the typical species. Our main target though was to return to the National Park Information Centre, and walk north-west across Geiseistellar. Here the meadows were now wet and we saw them as they should have been, with many Wood Sandpipers, Ruffs, Godwits, Avocets and Stilts. Military and Lax-flowered Orchids were found amongst other interesting plants on the trackside. Our ultimate destination though was a small farm, where our host Alois Kroiss was waiting by a wood fire to show us his woolly Mangalitza pigs, and his vineyard. We were then treated to a tasty lunch that showed the best of our host's locally produced meats, cheeses, wine and grape juice.

With the wind behind us we strolled back to the Park HQ and headed out to another key location. We headed to a bathing lake by a local café. Unfortunately the café was closed, but we soon found our target bird, a wonderful Long-eared Owl roosting in one of the willow trees around the lake. We tried one more stop, returning to Oberer Stinkersee, but a combination of wind and cold meant that nothing more of interest was seen and we returned to the hotel.

## Day 8

Wednesday 15th May

After breakfast, we headed north and made a brief stop at Geiseistellar to see if we could turn yesterday's heard only Barred Warblers into sightings – but again the winds meant everything was keeping low. We decided to try a different area altogether and headed for Jois and some woodland.

Although on the edge of an army training area, this is a good location for species that are scarce in the Seewinkel area. We soon found many Woodpeckers, but all seemed to be either Great Spotted or Green. The other noteworthy sighting was a pair of Hawfinches. After a quick picnic, we loaded up the minibus for the last time and headed to Vienna airport and the mid-afternoon flight back to Heathrow.

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## Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	4		2			6		
5	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	2		7			6	2	
6	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			2			6		
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>						1		
9	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			1			5		
10	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
11	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	1						1	
12	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>							6	
13	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>							3	
14	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		H		H	H			
15	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>			1		1			
17	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							1	
18	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	10						1	
19	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>						1		
20	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>					1			
21	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	3	1	2			9	2	
23	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	
24	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			1			2		
25	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1	2				1		
27	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>						2		
28	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				2		2		
29	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>		5				10	1	
30	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>						4		
31	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>					1			
32	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>		2			1			
33	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		3		2				
35	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>						1		
36	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		2				1		
37	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		3	1	2	2	1		
38	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		6						
39	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1						
40	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	2					H	2	
41	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	2	1	5	1		40	8	
42	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	1	20	5	2	2	200	4	
43	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1	2	4	4	1	2	7	
44	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			14					
45	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1	2	2					



	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
46	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1				
47	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		1		4		1	8	
48	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		2	4	3	1		2	
49	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			1			16		
50	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	1	3	6	1	2	1	3	
51	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	2	3	4	1	1	2	4	
52	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	2		1	1		1	
53	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		1						
54	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			4	2			✓	
55	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		4	2	1		2	3	
56	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>					3			
58	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>					1			
59	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	4				✓			
60	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	10	✓		13				
61	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>							1	
62	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>							1	
63	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	11		1				4	
64	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>						1		
65	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	5					5		
66	Rock Dove (Feral)	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓	✓			✓	
67	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		2	2	1	2	1	1	2
68	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		2	3	3	H	2	2	H
69	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		3	2	2	H	H	H	H
71	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>							1	
72	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>		2						
73	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		7		6	2	12	2	
74	European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		3		80	12		3	1
75	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					H			
76	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			3	1	1		3	
77	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>					1			
78	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>		1	1				1	
79	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					1			4
80	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>					H			1
81	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>					1			
82	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2	1	2	4	4	2	1	1
83	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>			4					
84	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		1				2		1
85	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>					2			
86	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			1					
87	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	1	3	2		1			
88	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		H		1	H	H	H	H
89	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1	1		2	2	1		
90	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			4	2				
91	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	1					1		
93	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	May						
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
94	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>					4		
95	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					1		
96	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1	2	1	2		1 2
97	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>					1		
98	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		2			2		2
100	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
101	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
103	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				2			
104	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		H			H	1	
105	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		2			4	2	
106	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			1	1	H		
107	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		6	3	1		6	2
108	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		3	H	1		2	H
109	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>			1			2	
110	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		1				2	
111	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>			H		2		
112	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>						H	
113	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>		H					
114	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>			6				
115	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		3	H	2	2	H	H H
116	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>							H
117	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		1		1	1		
118	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		1	1	2	1	1	
119	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
121	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		2			1	H	1
122	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		1	1	2		2	1 1
123	Eurasian Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					1		
124	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		H	H	H	1	H	2 H
125	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			1				
126	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>					3		
127	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			1				
128	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
129	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				1			
130	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2		1		1	1
131	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				1	1		1
132	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
133	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
134	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	1	5	5	5	1	2	4 1
135	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
136	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2	2	2		7	1	2 6
137	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>							2
138	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			6			2	2
139	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		3	1	2			2
140	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
141	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			2				2 2

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
142	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1		2		2		
143	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		1			2			2
144	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1	1				2	1	

### Mammals

1	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	European Souselik	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>		✓						
3	European (Brown) Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	

### Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Fire-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina bombina</i>			✓					
2	Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>			3					
3	Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>				H	H			
4	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>				1				
5	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>		1						
6	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>				1				

### Butterflies

1	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>			1					
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassica</i>			✓	✓				
3	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>			✓					
4	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			✓					
5	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			✓	✓		✓		
6	Idas Blue	<i>Plebejus idas</i>				✓				
7	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓				
8	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>			✓	✓				
9	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		1	✓	✓				
10	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>			✓	✓				
11	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>			✓	✓				
12	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>				✓				

### Moths

1	Black-veined Moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>		✓		✓				
2	Burnet Companion	<i>Euclida glyphica</i>			✓					
3	Mother Shipton	<i>Callistegi mi</i>			✓					
4	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>				✓				
5	Plume moth sp	<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>		✓						
6	Yellow-tailed Moth	<i>Euproctis similis</i>						✓		

### Dragonflies

1	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>						1		
2	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		1	1					
3	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			1					
4	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>			1					

	Common name	Scientific name	May						
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14

## Other Invertebrates

1	Roman Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>								
2	Black & Red Frog hopper	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>								
3	Scarab beetle sp	<i>Tropinota squalida</i>								

## Notable Plants

1	Angular Solomon's-seal	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>								✓
2	Austrian Sage	<i>Salvia austriaca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>					✓			
4	Burdock sp.	<i>Arctium sp.</i>		✓			✓	✓		
5	Carthusian Pink	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Comfrey sp.	<i>Symphytum sp.</i>		✓		✓	✓			
7	Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipe</i>					✓			
8	Dragon's Teeth	<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	Early Spider Orchid	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>		✓					✓	
10	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Field Eryngo	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>		✓						
12	Field Pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>					✓			
13	Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>			✓	✓			✓	
14	Flax sp.	<i>Linum sp.</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>		✓						
16	Greater Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>				✓				
17	Green-winged Orchid	<i>Anacamptis morio</i>		✓		✓				
18	Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>				✓				
19	Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>			✓	✓				
20	Honeywort	<i>Cerinthe minor</i>		✓		✓				
21	Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>		✓						
22	Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>			✓	✓			✓	
23	Illyrian Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus illyricus</i>				✓				
24	Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>		✓					✓	
25	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>		✓						
26	Lax-flowered Orchid	<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>							✓	
27	Marsh Spurge	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>		✓						
28	Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>				✓				
29	Military Orchid	<i>Orchis militaris</i>				✓			✓	
30	Milkwort	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>				✓			✓	
31	Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>							✓	
32	Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>			✓	✓			✓	
33	Purple Deadnettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>						✓		
34	Purple Mullein	<i>Verbascum phoeniceum</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓
35	Quaking Grass	<i>Briza media</i>				✓				
36	Ragged-Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>						✓		
37	Rose sp.	<i>Rosa sp.</i>			✓				✓	✓
38	Sea Aster	<i>Tripolium pannonicum</i>			✓				✓	
39	Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>				✓				
40	Star-of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>		✓		✓				
41	Strawberry sp.	<i>Fragaria sp.</i>		✓			✓			✓

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	Summer Snowflake	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>					✓			
43	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>						✓		
44	Wild Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	✓			✓			✓	
45	Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>		✓						
46	Wild Thyme	<i>Thymus praecox</i>				✓	✓			
47	Yellow Flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
48	Yellow Rattle sp.	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓