

Autumn in Hungary

Naturetrek Tour Report

12 - 19 October 2008



Nutcracker



Common Cranes



Naturetrek Group

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Day 1

Sunday 12th October

Budapest – Tiszafured

Weather: bright and sunny, little wind

We considered ourselves lucky to escape a fog-bound Heathrow with only half-an-hours' delay, while so many other flights were cancelled! After an uneventful flight our descent into Budapest gave us our first insight of a flat landscape of rectangular fields, which is so characteristic of central Hungary. Despite the delay, our arrival was only 4 minutes later than scheduled. At the airport Laszlo and Attila (plus other members of the group) were waiting to greet us. Luggage loaded, we hadn't left the airport before the first stop to look at a group of Souseliks (ground squirrels) foraging on a grassy area; these provide a very important source of food for many raptor species. Before moving on we also recorded our first Crested Lark.

We were able to relax and enjoyed the warm autumnal sunshine as we headed east along the new M3 motorway. After one and a half hours' we stopped at a motorway service station and while Attila prepared a picnic lunch, we had some wonderful views of Imperial Eagles, Saker Falcons and for some Merlin. One of the eagles was having a tough-time, first being mobbed by a large flock of Lapwing and as if that was not enough a Saker decided to join in with the harassment! Meanwhile in the car park Crested Larks, Black Redstarts and a White Wagtail scavenged the grassy areas in search of morsels of food. The picnic lunch was splendid and we were soon back on the bus continuing our journey.

On arrival at the Hortobagy we made two quick stops, one for Syrian Woodpecker and the other for Little Owl; neither was successful! Eventually we arrived at the hotel by 5:00pm and had plenty of time to settle-in before dinner at a local restaurant across the road. This was followed by the first of our evening bird-logs before everyone retired for an early night.

Day 2

Monday 13th October

Hortobagy Fishponds & Northern Hortobagy – Misty start burning off late morning, sunny

Early morning mist hampered pre-breakfast birding with nothing notable worthy seen. Most of today's birding was at the Hortobagy Fishponds, a huge wetland complex of redundant and working fish farms. No sooner had we started our walk when we heard our first, and only, Great Reed Warbler.

The early morning mist persisted and was proving to be a real problem by the time we had reached our first stop. The poor visibility made scanning the area almost impossible; however we did manage to see the first of many Pygmy Cormorants and a Ferruginous Duck.

The mist had lifted sufficiently by the second stop to allow use of telescopes. The Pygmy Cormorants were now easily viewable amongst the more familiar species of wildfowl. The highlights being very close views of an immature White-tailed Eagle flying low over the reed-bed and watching Marsh Harriers hunting over the area. Laszlo managed to find a late Whiskered Tern resting on a distant post; partly obscured by nodding reeds made it rather difficult to get any good views of the bird. A Hobby put in a brief appearance for some before disappearing over the reed-beds.

Our final stop of the morning and perhaps the most rewarding, before returning back to the centre for lunch, was the Water Rail. A small flock of Bearded Tits flitted along the reed fringe giving some excellent views. Another immature White-tailed Eagle swept low over the area and caused absolute chaos everywhere, skeins of geese and flocks of duck flying in confused masses before we headed back for a late lunch. Just as we started back a flock of Penduline Tits were seen feeding in a nearby tree and provided some excellent views. More Marsh Harriers and at least two Great-grey Shrikes were also seen during the walk back to the centre.

After lunch we headed to Hortobagy village for coffee and the promise of seeing a Long-eared Owl roost. When the bus stopped in the centre of the village no one expected to look up in to the trees that overhung the bus and see Long-eared Owls! This was quite a surprise and to see as many as 14 individuals roosting in the centre of the village was simply amazing!

Leaving the Long-eared Owls to their siestas, we continued on to the grand finale of the day – the spectacle of thousands of Common Crane flying in to roost. The scene was set, a perfect sunset and a grand total of 70,000 individuals counted the previous week. As we waited we could see in the distance many Cranes starting to gather at a pre-roost site until the field was full and couldn't take another bird. Suddenly, in the dimming light, the birds exploded in flight and we watched as wave after wave of these elegant birds flew overhead to their final roost for the night. This was a truly memorable experience.

To end a remarkable day we dined out this evening at a local restaurant where we sampled traditional Goulash and Pancakes before the evening concluded in the hotel bar with the bird-log.

Day 3

Tuesday 14th October

Nagyivan and South Hortobagy

Weather: misty start burning off late morning, sunny, no wind

Early morning mist again limited pre-breakfast birding to the hotel gardens and village. After breakfast we headed to the village of Nagyivan to collect Dr Gabor Kovacs (National Park Warden). He guided us out across the Puszta and within minutes of leaving the road a bittern flew across the track giving some of the group brief views. Out on the Puszta the mist added an eerie sense of wilderness to the 510 sq km of salt marsh, wetlands and alkali steppe grasslands. This National Park is not only one of the best birding places in Europe, but it also offers lots of surprises to the general naturalist. During the past 15 years around 320 species of bird have been seen here, almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of all the birds in Europe. The seemingly endless flat steppe preserves some of the remnants of the original vegetation with rare and unique plants like the Tuberous Jerusalem Sage *Phlomis tuberosa*. This is a true wilderness area like no other; a pastoral system still grazed in the traditional way by cattle and sheep and has the distinction of holding one of the largest populations of Great Bustard in Central Europe.

Progress along the pot-holed tracks that transverse this huge landscape was at times slow, our journey interrupted by frequent stops as we scanned the fields in search of Great Bustards. The ghostly apparitions of male Hen Harriers, suddenly appearing out of the mist only to vanish just as quickly, made this morning an enchanting experience. Ring-tailed harriers were plentiful and were joined by a Marsh Harrier hunting the area. Although we saw many Meadow Pipits, the Red-throated variety managed to elude us. Throughout the morning small parties of Cranes drifted overhead to and from their feeding areas.

Undoubtedly, without the knowledge of Dr Kovacs, it is highly unlikely that we would have ever found the 4 Great Bustards. Not brilliant views admittedly, hindered by distance and the heat haze, but even so to see this huge bird in its environment was pleasure enough.

In our search for Dotterel we travelled even further out on to the Puszta and visited areas of short turf around the isolated farms that are known to be preferred feeding areas for this species. Although the first location didn't reveal any birds, after a short walk to the next farm we were lucky and managed to find a very approachable group of 15 individuals and a single Golden Plover.

As we left the Puszta, seeking shade for lunch, Dr Kovacs spotted a Long-legged Buzzard soaring high amongst a gathering of Common Buzzards. As the buzzards enjoyed the midday thermals a Rough-legged Buzzard drifted over to join the party. We had some spectacular views and an ideal opportunity to see the plumage differences between the three species.

By late afternoon we returned to Nagyivan to drop off Dr Kovacs, but first he showed us an area on the outskirts of the village where we had good views of 6 Stone Curlews.

On our return journey to the hotel we saw many hundreds of Corn Buntings perched on the overhead wires; hanging like pearls on a string! Once more this evening's meal was at the local restaurant and followed by the customary bird-log.

Day 4**Wednesday 15th October**

Egyek – Nagymajor – Northern Hortobagy

Weather: sunny, little wind, drizzle at dusk

A brief walk before breakfast this morning added Jay to our increasing list of species and we also heard a distant Black Woodpecker calling.

As we set off from the hotel this morning we managed to travel all of 50m before our first stop; a Syrian Woodpecker sat in the road! We spent some time viewing and photographing the woodpecker before continuing with the days' schedule. The first planned stop was just outside Tiszafured, where we had a pleasant stroll across pastureland while Attila refueled the bus and bought provisions for the picnic lunch. Hen harriers were busy chasing the local Magpies, providing some spectacular aerial maneuvers. Just before reaching the bus we found our first flock of Red-throated Pipits which provided some excellent views.

From the tower-hide, that overlooked a distant water-body, we scanned through a familiar assemblage of wildfowl, Shoveler, Wigeon and Teal and found our first Pochard of the trip. Waders were much in evidence this morning with Lapwing, Greenshank, 2 Dunlin and 4 Ruff present. Both Marsh and Hen Harriers were gracefully hunting over the reed-beds when suddenly everything was spooked as a Peregrine swooped low over the water. It perched briefly in a tree before the crows, also using the same tree, felt too uncomfortable with its presence and chased it off!

In Hortobagy village we visited the National Park Tourist Centre to purchase maps, tee-shirts etc, had coffee and couldn't resist going for another look at the Long-eared Owls before a spot of culture. Almost everyone knows of it, yet so few actually know it. The Alfold has given us such everyday terms such as puszta, paprika, csarda and csikos, but only those who visit this special place understand their real meaning. The Alfold is a place of legends, and legendary sights. The bird reserves this country contains, the Hortobagy and the Tisza Lake, have made it onto the UNESCO world heritage list and the area near the famous Nine-arch Bridge, Hungary's longest (167m) public access stone-bridge is another, being one of the Greek Catholic faith's oldest sights.

We returned to the Fishponds had lunch and then cruised the back roads of northern Hortobagy making several stops in the hope of seeing yet more raptors. The day ended back at the Crane roost watch-tower and despite having been here only two days earlier this evening was completely different, many more Cranes were present than previously and the bird's behaviour allowed closer observations as they flew directly overhead. Every wildlife holiday needs a WOW factor and this was certainly ours!

Day 5**Thursday 16th October**

Hortobagy Fishponds

Weather: misty start, burning off mid-morning, then sunny with slight breeze

A Little Owl sat on a chimney was engaging during our pre-breakfast walk in the village, but little else was noted. The wealth of birdlife at Hortobagy, a vast complex of managed fish farming, justified the whole day birding at this amazing site today.

To reach the heart of the huge wetlands would have taken some time to walk, so we used a novel mode of transport this morning and boarded the narrow-gauge railway, which the National Park operate, to access the furthest point.

From here we walked the last leg, stopping to climb the observation towers along the way, before reaching the extensive shallow lake at the northern tip. Marsh Harriers were busy quartering the reed-beds and were joined by a couple of Hen Harriers. Many wildfowl were loafing on the water, amongst which we managed to find our first Pintail. Waders were more evident today, with flocks of Dunlin and our first Black-tailed Godwit and Grey Plover. Along the reed fringe Bearded Tits were very showy this morning with odd small groups flying from one side of the path to the other over our heads, giving excellent views. By the second tower the elusive Water Rail gave some of the group good, albeit brief, views before disappearing just as quickly back into the secret world of the reed-bed.

We arrived at the final hide over-looking a vast area of shallow water and settled down to work through the thousands of assembled wildfowl and waders when two (adult and immature) White-tailed Eagles attracted our attention. They were at rest out on the mud, but a rather agitated group of crows had other ideas and one individual crow harassed the immature eagle until it decided to leave, the adult having already left. Scanning through the flocks of Greylags we managed to find 33 Lesser White-fronted Geese and 7 Bean Geese, both new species for the trip and also added Sanderling to the list before leaving.

Retracing our steps, and revisiting the tower-hides on our way back to catch the train, we found our second Ferruginous Duck of the trip and a distant Spotted Redshank asleep, hiding amongst a flock of Teal, another new bird! By now the train was waiting to take us back, so we reluctantly left this amazing place of gently nodding reeds and silver-waters teeming with wildlife and headed back to the centre, but not before a final surprise – brief views of a Bittern out for a stroll down one of many paths seen from the train by some of the group!

While a coffee stop at Hortobagy village provided a brief diversion from birding for most, some couldn't resist the temptation to see the Long-eared Owl's for one last time before returning to the hotel for our final night.

Day 6

Friday 17th October

Hortobagy – Bukk Hills

Weather: rain early morning, overcast & cold, sunny and warm late pm

This morning we left the flat Puszta landscape of short grass and tall reeds in rain and travelled through a changing landscape of arable land with its corduroy stripes and unharvested maze fields, eventually arriving at the Bukk Hills in sunshine.

The first of our stops this morning was by the River Tisza. In an attempt to locate a Kingfisher Laszlo walked out on to a punt (landing use to access boats at any stage of the tide) and found the bird perched out of view from the group. Enthusiasm got the better of common sense at this point and the rest of the group decided to follow! Which begs the question; how many people can you get on a punt before it sinks?

Answer, not as many as you think! Fortunately no harm done and we had a good laugh before returning to the bus. Our second stop by Lake Tisza produced two Red-necked Grebes to add to our very respectable list of birds seen during the tour. Distant views of two Imperial Eagles followed, seen from a roadside tower-hide, together with two Saker Falcons.

After a 'cold' lunch by a reservoir we headed off towards the Bukk Hills. The first stop this afternoon was a stone-quarry where we scanned the rock-face looking for Rock Bunting, although we failed to see any. By the next stop our luck had changed when we did manage to see Black Woodpecker and also had great views of a party of Crossbills feeding on pine cones. Some of the group also found Nuthatch in the same area.

The Bukk Hills are the highest of all the dolomite-limestone hills in Hungary. The central part, the Bukk Plateau, averages 800m above sea level. Steep slopes, magnificent cliffs, ravines and narrow canyons make this National Park unique in Hungary and an unforgettable experience. Most of the hills are covered with deciduous forests, particularly Oaks, Hornbeam and Beech. On the southern slopes there are extensive meadows, scrub and some of the country's finest vineyards are found here. The deep forests, with low disturbance, provide home for a diverse range of birds including many raptor species.

Eventually we arrived at the Nomad Hotel around 5:00pm in plenty of time to relax and absorb the tranquil atmosphere of this charming establishment. Dinner was a gastronomic delight, the house-wine exquisite and the conversation over dinner amusing. The daily log followed, after which we retired to our rooms in anticipation of the days ahead and to dream about seeing perhaps the most elusive, therefore the most difficult of all woodpeckers, the White-backed!

Day 7

Saturday 18th October

Nosvzaj – Hor Valley

Weather: cold, but bright am, warming pm, with clear sky and sunshine

A pre-breakfast walk this morning proved to be very productive with excellent views of Crossbills, Grey-headed and Middle-spotted Woodpeckers and Hawfinches, the latter two species new to the trip list.

After a huge breakfast, which included chocolate and various puddings, there was time enough for a moments' indulgence; trying to find a Nutcracker! Apparently a minor invasion of this more northerly species had taken place and three birds had been seen near the hotel a few days earlier. Needless to say we didn't manage to see any, so headed off to the quarry in search of the Rock Bunting and only found Black Redstarts for the second time in consecutive days!

Most of today was spent bird-watching in the Hor valley, a picturesque area of mixed deciduous woodland, where the autumn colours, sunshine and blue skies were a wonderful experience. Although autumn in woodland is normally a quiet time of the year for bird-watching, this morning was one of those rare exceptions. There appeared to be plenty of activity with foraging flocks of mixed Tits, Treecreepers, Goldcrests and Nuthatches noisily passing through.

We walked slowly along the track scrutinising every movement in the canopy in our quest for woodpeckers. Eventually our patience was rewarded with some excellent, albeit brief, views of a White-backed Woodpecker, clinging to a nearby trunk and showing-off in the autumn sunshine! The only disappointment was not all the group managed to see this, the most elusive of all woodpeckers.

Attila collected us in the mini bus and carefully negotiated the pot-holed track until we reached an open area where we enjoyed lunch. Buzzards circled high above the woodland glade, their plaintive calls drifting down the valley and we found Autumn Crocus still in flower. The afternoon walk took us deeper in to the forest, turning off the main track along a narrow path strewn with fallen trees. We walked to a site where Ural Owls had roosted the previous spring in the hope they may have returned to the same spot this autumn. Eventually we reached the site and scanned the trees, but couldn't find any owls. We tried a second site and again we failed, so returned to the mini-bus. The ride down the valley was slow and bumpy until we reached the quarry, and again we tried to find Rock Bunting and failed for the third time! On the way back to the hotel we paused briefly in the village, in a vain attempt to conjure up a Nutcracker in the dimming light and failed!

Dinner was another gastronomic pleasure, many thanks to Barbara and her mothers' cooking. Following which, we gathered for our final bird-log and to thank Laszlo and Attila for their superb efforts in making our stay so much more enjoyable and informative. And despite not seeing Purple Heron, Red-footed Falcon, Ural Owl and many more potential species, our final tally of 124 species was a very respectful total!

Day 8

Sunday 19th October

Hotel Nomad Gardens

Weather: bright with hard overnight frost

Most of us gathered in the hotel grounds for a last 15 minutes of birding before an early breakfast prior to our departure for Budapest airport. Hawfinches and Crossbills were present, even a Grey-headed Woodpecker, but alas, no Nutcracker.

During breakfast, however, Laszlo had a telephone call to say a Nutcracker had been located by the hotel entrance. The breakfast room emptied and was left looking more like the 'Marie Celeste' as everyone joined the group of German birders, who were also staying at the hotel, to enjoy the moment of seeing our first Nuthatch, and so close! I couldn't have scripted a better ending to our tour if I had tried. This was a truly magical moment and one that will be etched in our memory for a long time.

On the journey to the airport we had good views of an immature Imperial Eagle flying low over the road and a Goshawk bringing our total list to 126 species!

Leaving some members behind in Budapest we bade farewell and enjoyed an uneventful flight back to Heathrow where we disappeared into the crowd and made our individual ways home.

Last and by no means least, can I thank you all for your company, humour and for making my job so enjoyable during the few days we spent together in Hungary 2008, until the next Naturetrek adventure take care!

Species List

Birds H = heard only n = too numerous to count

No	Common name	Scientific name	October								
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybatus ruficollis</i>		2				5			
2	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		6				1	2		
3	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Poiceps grisegena</i>							2		
4	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	6	n		6	4	n			
5	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>		150				30	3		
6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		15	1	3	20	1			
7	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		30	5	6	65	1			
8	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>			1						
9	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		n			n	2			
10	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>					7				
11	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>						33			
12	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		3							
13	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				n	n	n			
14	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>									
15	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>				20	n	n			
16	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		15			n				
17	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		n		35	n	n			
18	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	5			n	n	n			
19	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>					4				
20	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		n		60	n	n			
21	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				1					
22	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		1			1				
23	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			1						
24	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		2			3				
25	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	10	1	4	7	3			
26	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		1	20	8	2				
27	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	2	1	1	1	2			
28	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>								1	
29	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	n	n	n	n	n	n			
30	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			1						
31	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	2	1	1	2					
32	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	2					2		1	
33	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	2	n	n	n	n			
34	Saker Falcon	<i>Falca cherrug</i>	2					2	1		
35	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1					
36	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	2								
37	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		1							
38	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	5	6	n	n	20	n	n		
39	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	16	n	n	n	n	30			
40	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H			2				
41	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					2	2			
42	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		3		9					
43	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>			4						
44	Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>			6						
45	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	120	100		28	300				
46	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			1						
47	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>					6				
48	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>			15						
49	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		1			7	1			
50	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					1				
51	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		10	5	32	6				
52	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>					1				
53	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				1					
54	Sanderling	<i>Calidris aba</i>					2				
55	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				2	60	3			
56	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				4	2				

No	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
57	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus canus</i>					10			
58	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	6	n			n			
59	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	10	n	6		20	n		
60	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>		1						
61	Feral Pigeon/Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		n	n	n	n	n		
62	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	n		n	n	20			
63	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	n	n	n	n	n	n		
64	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		1	1		1			
65	Little Owl	<i>Anthene noctua</i>	2		3		1			
66	Northern Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>		14		15	12			
67	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			10					
68	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1				1		
69	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>							2	
70	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>							1	
71	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	2				1	1	6	
72	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>				1				
73	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>				H		1		
74	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus picus</i>	1				1	1	1	
75	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>							3	
76	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	4	1	6	8				
77	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		n	10	n				
78	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	n					n		
79	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	n							
80	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			n	n	n			
81	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>				15				
82	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>		1						
83	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1		2	1				
84	Northern Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			1			1	n	
85	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>							H	
86	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>							7	
87	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	2				2	n	
88	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	n	n	n	6	n	n	
89	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	6	3	1	1	1	2	2	
90	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		2						
91	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	2		1	2	3			
92	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		H						
93	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	1	1			1	1	n	
94	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		3			10	n		
95	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		1					1	
96	Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biamicus</i>		10		5	12	10		
97	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		5				5	15	
98	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>						1	2	
99	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>							1	
100	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	n	n	1		n	n	n	
102	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		n	2	n	n	n	n	
103	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						1	20	
104	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>							2	
105	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		9						
106	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		3	3	3	5	3		
107	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				1		2	50	
108	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	n	n	n	n	n	n	2	
109	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		3		n	n			
110	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		n	n	n	n	n		
111	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	1	n	n	n	n	n		
112	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2					3	5	
113	Common Starling	<i>Sturna vulgaris</i>	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
114	House Sparrow	<i>Passer Domesticus</i>	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
115	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		n	n	n	n	n	n	
116	Chaffinch	<i>Fringa coelebs</i>	n	n		n	n	n	n	
117	Eurasian Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	1	5	7	50	n	n	n	
118	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					5			
119	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		30	24	40		1	20	
120	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		9	6	16	n	n	45	

No	Common name	Scientific name	October								
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
121	Common Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	1						6	4	
122	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>				1				5	
123	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>							15	24	18
124	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>				2				5	
125	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoenicus</i>		H	2	1	2				
126	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		100	n	n	150				

Mammals

Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
European Souslik	<i>Citellus suslik</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpus vulpus</i>
Stoat	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreol</i>

Reptiles/Amphibians

Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>
Marsh Frog	<i>Rana Ridibunda</i>
Lizard spp	
Western Whip Snake	<i>Coluber viridiflavus</i>

Butterflies

<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Colias australis</i>	Berger's Clouded Yellow
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper
<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>	Marazine Blue
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall Brown

Dragonflies

<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Common Hawker
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Darter

Spiders

<i>Lycosidae</i>	Wolf Spider (perhaps of the genera <i>Pardosa</i> species)
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