

Autumn in Hungary

Naturetrek Tour Report

11 - 18 October 2017



River Tisza at Fisherman's Inn



Common Cranes



Common Cranes



Hun Valley, Bukk Hills

Report and images by Kevin Elsby



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Kevin Elsby (leader) and Peter Wolff (local guide) with 16 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Wednesday 11th October

Most of the group met at Heathrow airport for our morning flight to Budapest. On arrival at Budapest, we were joined by four members of the group who had arrived on previous flights. Once through customs and passport control, we met with Peter, our local guide for the week and our driver, Istvan.

We had left cloudy conditions behind in the UK, and were delighted to find that it was a lovely day in Hungary. There was very little cloud, very little wind and it was very warm. We headed west out of the city area, into the flat plains which are such a feature of this part of central Hungary. After a short drive, we stopped at an area of deciduous woodland, to enjoy a picnic lunch. The woodland was rather quiet in terms of birdlife, but a Green Woodpecker was seen. We soon pressed on after lunch and made our way through to our first overnight stop at Kunsagi Major Hotel, Kerekegyhaza, making several stops for birdwatching along the way.

We visited a flooded gravel pit as well as some more woodland and farmland, all the time adding new birds to the day's totals. We found Great Crested Grebes (mainly first-year birds), and heard a Kingfisher, in addition to an overflying Serin, before we moved on again. We soon encountered several Common Kestrels hovering over the plains area in search of food. In the same vicinity there were a good number of Common Buzzards, with a total count of at least 10 individuals. Then, suddenly, we spotted a Rough-legged Buzzard, which was characteristically hovering over the arable fields. In the same area, a Great Grey Shrike was spotted on some electricity cables.

On the other side of the road, we found a Merlin perched on the ground which was enjoyed by everyone by using the telescope. In the same area, we soon spotted three female "ringtail" Hen Harriers. The first two of these were fairly distant, but the third one appeared no more than 200 metres away in perfect light, and it treated us to some wonderful aerial displaying, as it was quartering the ground in search of prey. It gave a number of Wood Pigeons and Stock Doves a surprise, as it approached them as they were perched on electricity wires. All of the group were able to see the obvious white rump on the Harrier.

Pride of place today though, must go to the Great Bustards. A local farmer kindly stopped his car as we were birdwatching at the roadside and gave us the hot news that a flock of these huge birds was in a field about a kilometre further on. We quickly re-boarded the bus and drove the short distance to the appointed field, and were able to enjoy a large flock of males and females feeding on the ground together. A count of 61 individuals was made. This is a very shy bird, and we did not approach too closely for fear of disturbing them. They are a species which is declining rapidly across Europe and we were delighted to have seen them so early on our trip, as they are by no means a guaranteed species to see.

In the same general area, we were able to witness no less than eight Noctule Bats flying around in broad daylight just over the treetops. The particular weather conditions of today, with still air and warm temperatures, had caused a large number of flying insects to be active. The bats were clearly feeding on these, building up their fat reserves to see them through the worst of the winter weather in this part of the continent. In addition to them, a large flock of Common Starlings was also taking advantage of this food bonanza and were flying around amongst the bats. It was a very unusual thing to witness.

There was a supporting cast of several other species of birds including Hooded Crow, Meadow Pipit, Goldfinch, and two Great Tits. The weather was so warm, that several species of butterfly were recorded including Peacock, Small Heath, Large White, and two Red Admirals.

This had been a very exciting afternoon and after enjoying the spectacle, we made our way to our accommodation at the hotel for the night, and settled in for our two-night stay here.

Day 2

Thursday 12th October

Today we drove to the fish farms at Apaj, approximately 50 kilometres from our hotel. About half of the group began the day with a pre-breakfast walk around the extensive grounds of the hotel. The day dawned with very thick mist. This made finding birds difficult, but nonetheless, in the short time we were birdwatching, we managed to find a group of Tree Sparrows, and also a couple of Black Redstarts. In the mist, we also managed to find a single Grey Heron standing sentinel, erect, at the edge of a pond. Little did we know that later we would see over a hundred of these large birds at the fish farm.

After a welcome warming breakfast, due to the chilly start, we made our way to the fish farm. En route, we were birdwatching all the time, and made a few stops to look over fields and scan the wide-open vistas for birds. We were able to pick out a Great Grey Shrike, and several Common Buzzards, together with some distant White-tailed Eagles. This boded well, and today was going to prove exceptional for the numbers of birds of prey to be seen.

Next on the list we managed to find two Saker Falcons. These are not easy birds to find anywhere, and the first bird gave excellent views as it came towards us from over the plains. We were able to see the large size of this species – larger even than Peregrine – and its pale head and broad but blunt wings.

As we made our way to the fish farm, which consists of an extensive system of large ponds worked in succession, we were impressed at the number of carp being captured by fishermen for market. One of the ponds had been drained, revealing exposed areas of mud which provided an ideal feeding habitat for a variety of waders and geese. We soon managed to find a flock of Greater White-fronted Geese flying over, together with good numbers of Lapwing, a species now very much in decline in the UK. A variety of ducks was present, and among them, we managed to pick out a drake Ferruginous Duck. Nearby, we were able to enjoy the spectacle of Grey Herons which reached three figures in number. Accompanying them were at least 50 Great Egrets. There was a very good supporting cast of wading birds, including Ruff, Dunlin, Common Snipe, and Golden Plover. In addition, we found a party of 15 Grey Plover. Then, perhaps the best wader of the day was spotted, a sleeping Temminck's Stint. We were all able to enjoy prolonged views in the telescope of this difficult-to-find shorebird.

All the time we were birdwatching, we were treated to very good numbers of birds of prey in the air. There were many Common Kestrels, four Sparrowhawks, a single Hen Harrier, several Marsh Harriers, about a dozen Common Buzzards, one Rough-legged Buzzard, and the ubiquitous White-tailed Eagles, which gave fantastically close views at times. This was a really full-on bird-of-prey experience, which had everyone enthralled.

We enjoyed our picnic lunch at the fish farm, and whilst there, we managed to pick out the calls of a Penduline Tit, and with a little bit of effort, we managed to locate where they were calling from. Shortly afterwards, no less than six individuals including an adult male flew up from the reeds. In the same general area, our local guide heard a Black Woodpecker calling, and we tried to find it. Although unsuccessful in this pursuit, while we were doing so, a Hawfinch flew in and perched on a dead snag for a while, giving everyone the opportunity to see this, Europe's largest finch. We then visited an elevated bird hide, which afforded views over the ponds, where we were able to enjoy good views of Greater White-fronted Geese, as well as new waterfowl in the form of Northern Shoveler and Eurasian Teal. A Red-throated Pipit was heard calling but not located, but we managed to get brief views of three Water Pipits.

In addition to the birds, there was other wildlife of note, including a variety of butterflies, amongst which were no less than four Red Admirals, and eight Clouded Yellows. There was a profusion of Small White butterflies as well, and at one point we encountered a single Humming-bird Hawk-Moth. On the reptile front, a member of the party found a Grass Snake swimming in the shallow water of the drained pond. For the botanists, new additions to the list included Thorn Apple, Lucerne, White Poplar, Foxtail Millet, and Yellow Scabious – something for everyone. Like yesterday, we were able to enjoy unseasonably warm and sunny weather, with temperatures in the mid-20s Celsius.

Eventually we made our return journey to our hotel, where we were unsuccessful in finding a Little Owl that our driver had seen before breakfast earlier in the day!

Day 3

Friday 13th October

Today was the transfer day to Hortobágy National Park. This was a long drive of approximately 140 miles, and inevitably the bird count was going to be less than the busy day of yesterday. Needless to say, though, we made several stops along the way, in search of birds to add to our totals list. We left the hotel at 9 am, and after a long day in the field we arrived at our new hotel at 7:30 pm.

The day had started with calm and sunny conditions, without the fog of yesterday, and it was noticeably milder. As the day progressed, the wind got up and eventually got to about force six. Later, the wind dropped, and it became warmer again with a relatively clear sky for sunset.

Before we left the hotel in the morning, we all had good views of a Green Woodpecker perched on a tree outside the dining room. In the same general area, before breakfast, a number of the group were able to see a small flock of Long-tailed Tits, these being the northern race, *caudatus*, with pure white heads, looking very different from the race usually encountered in the UK.

We followed the route of the Tisza River for much of the day, and although birds were generally thin on the ground, we did manage to see a reasonable variety. Highlights before we reached the national park included two Sparrowhawks, at least 10 Common Buzzards, a flock or two of Wood Pigeons migrating south, and at a lunch stop, the group eventually got to grips with a single Syrian Woodpecker and compared it with two nearby Great Spotted Woodpeckers. All of them were a little difficult to spot well, as they generally kept behind the branches of willows alongside the floodplain. In the same general area, we also found a single Siskin, and a couple of Black Redstarts. Someone heard a Hawfinch calling in the trees next to the river.

After lunch, we carried on and eventually came to a town known to have a roost of Long-eared Owls. It didn't take us long to find a tree containing no less than six individuals. Immediately behind this tree, there was another tree with a further five birds in it. They allowed excellent close approach, and all members of the party were delighted to see them, with comments raining forth about their teddy bear-like eyes and the tufts on the top of their heads.

By now it was getting late in the afternoon and we knew we needed to move on to keep our appointment with the roost flight of geese and Common Cranes. By the time we arrived at the site, the sun was already setting. Nonetheless we were treated to a fine fly-by of at least 4,000 White-fronted Geese, and smaller numbers of Common Cranes. Our guide told us that the route to the roost taken by the birds is variable, and it may be on this occasion we did not select the best vantage point. However, all was not lost because we did have another two days to experience this spectacle again, which we fully intended to do.

After a long day in the field, it was a pleasure to arrive at our hotel, where those who wanted were able to sample excellent catfish soup followed by catfish and chips.

Day 4

Saturday 14th October

Today we made our way to the south of the Hortobágy National Park, and stopped at several points along the way checking out the numerous fields as we did so, for birds. Again, we were lucky with the weather, it continuing to be fine, calm and sunny. Temperatures were in the 20s Celsius again.

Before we left the hotel, a Nuthatch was heard calling in one of the adjacent trees, and most of the group were able to see a juvenile Syrian Woodpecker in the same area.

Our first port of call after leaving the hotel was a wetland area where we found two Little Grebes, together with some Mallards and Mute Swans. A Lesser Spotted Woodpecker was heard but, alas, we could not locate it. We then moved on to explore the plains. As we left the wetland, a Great Grey Shrike was spotted perched on top of a thin branch. The bus came to a stop, and we all piled out to get excellent views of this individual in perfect light in the telescope. At the same time, the first of numerous Common Buzzards was seen.

The next aim was to find some fields with feeding Common Cranes. They feed here mainly on maize. Although up to 50,000 of these magnificent birds can be found in this area at any one time at this time of the year, they are more easily seen when they are flying to their roost. It is much more of a challenge to find the scattered parties when they spread out beyond their roost site to feed in the fields during the daytime. Nonetheless, we saw increasing numbers as we drove around the area, culminating with at least 3,000 birds at one point, which is where we enjoyed a wonderful picnic, accompanied by the sight and sound of these birds as they flew around above us. It was a wonderful experience and very evocative. There surely can be few better ways to enjoy an outdoor picnic!

Having finished our lunch in this way, we continued our travels, all the time keeping our eyes peeled for new birds. A Common Snipe was spotted, then a Sparrowhawk. A Crested Lark was heard, and many Rooks and Hooded Crows were visible.

As we were leaving the area where we had seen so many cranes, a large raptor was seen flying close to the bus and the call "Stop!" was made. We all piled out of the bus to get what can truly be regarded as unprecedented close-up views of an almost-adult Eastern Imperial Eagle, flying up and down the field parallel to the road, with hundreds of Common Cranes on the ground below it. It was known that a pair of Eastern Imperial Eagles had bred in the area this year, and it is possible that the bird we saw was from that pair. Either way, there can be few more dramatic encounters with a raptor than the one we had. It was a sight to set the pulse racing, and it was hard to tear ourselves away and we only did so once the eagle flew further away.

From here, we made our way back to where we hoped we would be able to witness the spectacle of the cranes and the geese flying to their roost. The previous night we were foiled by our positioning and late arrival. This time we were determined to make amends. We arrived at our chosen site in very good time, about an hour before sunset. As we got out of the bus, it was apparent that there were many geese and cranes in the vicinity, due to the loud calling that we heard. Sure enough, it wasn't long before parties of birds, initially half a dozen or so at a time, started flying over us in the direction of their roost. However, better was to come when at a conservative estimate more than 5,000 Common Cranes flew over us en route to their roost site, accompanied by 3-4,000 geese, mainly Greater White-fronted Geese. However, a single Red-breasted Goose was seen flying in a skein of the White-fronts, and many of the party managed to get onto this bird before it disappeared.

Many photographs of the cranes and the geese were taken, and the setting sun made a wonderful backdrop to these images. The air seemed to be full of geese and cranes, and the spectacle was one that will live long in the memory, all enjoyed in wonderful weather.

We were not concentrating solely on the geese and cranes, and during our time watching this natural phenomenon, we also managed to find another Great Grey Shrike, a Corn Bunting sitting on a telegraph wire, a Green Woodpecker bizarrely perched on a concrete electricity pylon, and two Badgers.

Eventually, the numbers passing overhead diminished and we decided to make our way back to the hotel where there were many smiling faces around the table at dinner. It had been another exceptionally good day, much enjoyed by everyone.

Day 5

Sunday 15th October

Today we explored areas to the north of the park. We were doing so well on the bird list that finding new birds was increasingly difficult. During a pre-breakfast walk near the hotel we managed to find a couple of Kingfishers which flew past. There were two Nuthatches tapping wood and also calling in the same vicinity. Tree Sparrows were also present, and it was nice to see good numbers of this species, which is another which is in serious decline in the UK.

After breakfast we drove north into the park and we spent our time looking at wetter areas, including along the riverbank and also on some oxbow lakes of the Tisza River. We decided to walk along the bank of the river, on a flood-defence embankment. Once again, the weather was remarkably calm, clear and sunny: perfect birdwatching conditions. Almost immediately, we heard the call of a Black Woodpecker, and shortly afterwards the bird was spotted flying low over the nearby reedbeds. Most of the group managed to see the bird before it was lost in a

tangle of branches where it landed. This is Europe's largest woodpecker, and those members of the group who had never seen it before were impressed at how large it was.

Carrying on along the river embankment, we found a single Fieldfare perched in the open for us all to enjoy in the telescope. A Water Rail gave one single call, whilst overhead, several Siskins passed by, and migrating flocks of Wood Pigeons continued on their journey south. A group of White-fronted Geese flew over, accompanied by some Greylag Geese. Jays were very much in evidence, flying back and forth; some were noticed to be carrying acorns, which presumably they would be burying for storage in the ground for when the harsh winter weather returned.

Best of all, a pair of Lesser-spotted Woodpeckers was found, which then flew from a tree to perch less than 10 yards away in another tree, right in front of the majority of the group. This is a very difficult woodpecker to find in the UK now, and although it is easily overlooked, numbers certainly seem to be declining there. All the group managed to get to grips with this charming species. Then, a Kingfisher was seen perched in a dead bush over the other side of the pond from where we were looking, and all managed to get good views through the telescope. The all-black bill revealed it to be a male.

From here, we returned to the start of the walk, being collected in the bus, and enjoyed a welcome cup of coffee in a nearby hotel, before carrying on to our lunch stop. This was at a lake, which we had visited two days before but at that time there was a strong wind blowing and very little was seen on the lake itself. This time however it was flat mirror-calm. As a result, we are able to find three Black-necked Grebes, four Tufted Ducks, a single Yellow-legged Gull, and had a brief view of a Sparrowhawk. As we were leaving the bus for the picnic, two Ravens flew high overhead calling, adding to the bird list.

After an enjoyable lunch, we carried on by bus around the large lake to view from another aspect, and this proved to be very fruitful. Almost immediately, we found some Pygmy Cormorants. Then a drake Pochard was found, together with a drake Gadwall. We then enjoyed a very close fly-by by a female Hen Harrier, closely followed by an equally confiding Common Buzzard. There were hundreds of Coots on the lake, and another Kingfisher was found. Most bizarrely, a Vietnamese Pot-bellied Pig was on the loose, which proved entertaining to watch.

All too soon, however we had to leave to ensure that we were able to cross the river by the strange chain-linked car ferry, in order to get to the crane roost in good time to watch the birds fly over. Some of the party decided to sit this one out, and remained in the vicinity of the hotel, but 10 of the group went on to enjoy another spectacle of thousands of Common Cranes going to roost, with much smaller numbers of geese than on the previous two nights. Another glorious sunset was the fitting climax to what had been three evenings of wonderful sights and sounds.

Day 6

Monday 16th October

Today was transfer day to the Bukk Hills in the north of the country. We left the Hortobágy National Park at 9.30am, and about 20 minutes later, pulled over at the side of the road to get close views of a family of four Common Cranes, two adults and two offspring, which were feeding and preening in an adjacent field. All the party managed to get excellent views of these birds through the telescope, and while we were watching them,

there were many comings and goings of other cranes as well as geese in the air above them. This was to be our last view of this magnificent bird on this trip. We were now headed for the hills, to look for a different suite of birds.

We arrived at the entrance to the Hun valley at 11.30, and enjoyed a refreshing cup of coffee in a cafe, at the entrance to the valley. The weather, which had been excellent already this week, surpassed itself today, with a completely cloudless sky all day. Temperatures were well into the mid-20s Celsius, and there wasn't a breath of wind.

After the coffee was consumed, we began a walk along the valley looking for birds along the way. Our target birds on this occasion were White-backed Woodpecker and Ural Owl. Unfortunately, we were unlucky with both of these, but the walk along the valley was absolutely stunning, with the colours of the fading leaves of autumn on the Birch and Maple really stealing the show. There were birds to see, nonetheless, and we got reasonable views of Marsh Tit here, and also our first Robin and Song Thrush of the trip. Jays were coming and going, and we heard Green, Black, Grey-headed and Great Spotted Woodpeckers. Seeing them well was a different matter, however. We also found our first (Eurasian) Treecreepers of the trip here.

At one point, we entered a disused quarry where some of our party managed to get good views of two Rock Buntings. These are altitudinal migrants, and we were not expecting them to be here at this time of the year. They normally spend the winter months lower down in altitude, even around the city of Budapest itself. A pair of noisy Ravens were in evidence much of the time, together with a passing Common Buzzard overhead.

We enjoyed a good walk along this valley, and broke the day up by returning to the cafe area to enjoy the traditional Naturetrek picnic, in glorious weather. Eventually, we returned to the bus after a second walk and drove the short distance to our final hotel of this trip for a two-night stay in the hills.

Day 7

Tuesday 17th October

Today, in continuing glorious sunshine, we explored another valley in the Bukk Hills. This was a valley which was more popular with tourists and, indeed, had a small railway running through it for tourists. There were therefore more people around than in the almost deserted Hun Valley of yesterday.

We walked along the path, which culminated in a waterfall, albeit in the current conditions almost dry, and bird-watched along the way. There were many Nuthatches and Treecreepers present, and at one point we all managed good views of a flock of Goldcrests. A single Grey Heron was resting in a shallow pool, and we got our best views of the trip so far of Blackbird, here much less numerous than back home in the UK.

The woods were in their glorious autumnal colours, and we were able to pick out the regular calls of Great Spotted Woodpecker. The walk uphill to the head of the valley was not too strenuous, but guests were offered the chance of returning to the entrance of the valley by train. Most of the clients decided to walk down the way we had gone up.

When we got to the bottom again, we had our picnic lunch, and shortly thereafter returned to our hotel. Here, a number of guests went for an afternoon walk into a wonderful wooded valley close to the hotel itself. Another

effort was made to try and track down a White-backed Woodpecker, but again, sadly, unsuccessfully. There was much evidence of acorns all round, and the Jays in the area were busy collecting them for storage for the winter times. Nuthatches were also doing the same. We saw more Marsh Tits today than we saw yesterday, and also more Treecreepers which were very much in evidence with their calls.

We returned to the hotel after the walk in good time for packing for our return to Budapest the following day and the flight home.

Day 8

Wednesday 18th October

We left the hotel at 8am for the drive to Budapest airport, arriving at 11am. It was yet another sunny warm day. We made a couple of stops on the way, at motorway service stations, which gave us the best views on the trip of Crested Lark. We saw up to eight birds, which were on the road of the service station and calling repeatedly. The crest was immediately apparent on the birds.

We looked for an Eastern Imperial Eagle, which is regularly seen on pylons near one of the service stations, but without success. However, a selection of birds was seen, including several Common Buzzards and a few Common Starlings and Magpies. In addition, we saw at least 40 Roe Deer in fields alongside the motorway. At our last stop before the airport we got our best views of a Syrian Woodpecker, perched in small tree in the service station.

We then carried on to the airport and bade farewell to those members of the group staying on in Budapest before checking in for our flight.

The grand total of 111 species of birds recorded by the group was excellent. In addition, a supporting cast of mammals, plants, reptiles and insects added to the success of this trip.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit www.naturetrek.co.uk to sign up.

Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photos, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at www.facebook.com is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>				1				
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		1500		300	100	100		
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		70	4,000	1000	400	200		
4	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		10	10	4	15			
5	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>					1			
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	6	20	5	6	30		5	
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		3						
8	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		20						
9	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>					1			
10	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		1						
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>					4			
12	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	3	5	4	1	5	2		
13	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				2	4			
14	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	8				6			
15	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>					3			
16	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		100	1		1		1	
17	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		50			7			
18	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>					4			
19	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	3	30	6		100			
20	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>				1				
21	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		4	2	1	2	2		
22	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		4		2				
23	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	3	1			2			
24	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	8	10						
25	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	1	1		1				
26	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	10	20	10	12	15	4	1	3
27	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	61							
28	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>					H			
29	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					2			
30	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					300			
31	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	2		500	5000	6000	500		
32	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		500			20			
33	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		1						
34	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		15						
35	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		2		1				
36	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		4						
37	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	H	2						
38	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		2						
39	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>		1						
40	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		30						
41	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		50						
42	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1						
43	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		50	6					
44	Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>					1			
45	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		1						
46	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>					1			
47	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	20	20			6			

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
48	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	30	10	15	100	30			
49	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	50	50	50	15	20	6		
50	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				H				
51	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		1			H			
52	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>			11					
53	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					4			
54	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	H				2	H		
55	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>			1	2				1
56	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			2		3	H	6	1
57	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		H		1	2	H	1	H
58	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	1	1	1	2	3	2	H	
59	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>						H		
60	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	6	15	1	2	1			
61	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1							
62	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>		2						
63	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	1	1		2	2	1		
64	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1	2	7	4	8	1
65	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	6	12	6	4	6	2		
66	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		12			100			
67	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		30	300	500	500	4		
68	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	10	70	50	100	35	4		
69	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>					2	2	1	
70	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		2					1	
71	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	H					4	6	
72	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	2	2	2	4	6	5	7	
73	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2	2	2	2	6	8	6	1
74	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		6						
75	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		1						
76	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		3		H				
77	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	H	3	H	H				8
78	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		H	6		10	H	H	
79	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	H						
80	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		1						
81	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H	H	H	2		4	
82	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H		H			H	H	
83	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	2			H	2	6	10	
84	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>						1	4	
85	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	150	150	100	1500	1500	4	1	
86	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2		1		1	8	
87	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>					1			
88	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>						1	H	
89	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>						1	H	
90	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		2	5	2	6		3	1
91	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2						
92	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2	30	15	10	100	3	4	
93	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		15		8	40	10	1	
94	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>				H				
95	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>							H	
96	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1	2		2			
97	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	H	H	H	10	H			
98	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>		H		H				

	Common name	Scientific name	October								
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
99	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>		3				H			
100	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1	6	4	6	6	2	2		
101	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			1						
102	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		1				H	H	1	
103	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1	2	2	2				
104	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		H		H	H				
105	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	4	6	5	4	2				
106	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	1								
107	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		H	1	2	4			10	
108	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				1					
109	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>				H					
110	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>							2		
111	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		H							

Mammals

1	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			1	2					
2	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	10	5	15	20			1	40+	
3	Common Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	10	2							
4	European Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>				2					

Butterflies

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	1								
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				1	2		1		
3	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		30							
4	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>		8		1	3				
5	Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>	1			1					
6	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	2	4	3	4	1		2		
7	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	1	1							

Others

1	Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>		H							
2	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis muralis</i>					1				
3	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		1							
4	Silver-Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	1								
5	Humming-bird Hawk Moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		1							
6	Water Beetle sp.			✓							
7	Swan Mussel	<i>Anodonta cygnea</i>		✓							

Plants (a selection)

1	Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	✓								
2	Mullein sp	<i>Verbascum</i> sp.	✓								
3	"Michaelmas Daisy"	<i>Aster sedifolius</i>	✓								
4	Broom-leaved Toadflax	<i>Linaria gentisifolia</i>	✓								
5	Spindle Bush	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.	✓								
6	Thorn Apple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>		✓							
7	Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i>		✓							
8	Yellow Scabious	<i>Scabiosa ochroleuca</i>		✓							
9	Common Scabious	<i>Knautia</i> sp.				✓					
10	Common Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>		✓							

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11	White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>		✓						
12	Celery-leaved Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>		✓						
13	Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>		✓						
14	Foxtail Millet	<i>Seteria italica</i>		✓						

Fungi

1	Shaggy Inkcap	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	✓							
2	Fly Agaric	<i>Amanita muscaria</i>				✓				
3	Beech Polyphore	<i>Meripilus giganteus</i>				✓				



Long-eared Owl