

Autumn in Hungary

Naturetrek Tour Report

10 - 17 October 2018



Long-eared Owl



Hotel Sikfökút Bükk



Hungarian Grey Cattle



Common Cranes

Report and images by Rob Murray



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Summary

The first point to note was the unbelievably beautiful weather: clear, blue skies, a pleasant, comfortable temperature and no wind. These delightful high-pressure conditions persisted for the duration of the tour. There has been virtually no rain for the past six months in Hungary and this has caused drying out of the marshes, pools and some rivers, making water birds difficult to find. Many northern migrants had simply not arrived. However, this did not affect the spectacular movements of Common Cranes from the maize fields, where they fed during the day, to a remote night-time roosting site. We witnessed tens of thousands flying by. This was undoubtedly the highlight of the tour. Our sojourn at a Long-eared Owl roost was another memorable event which we were able to share with local children. Finding three Saker Falcons was exciting too. Our persistence and patience during our quest for woodpeckers paid dividends as we encountered all eight species that reside in Hungary during October.

The wonderful array of autumnal colours splashed across the low, undulating Bükk Hills was a constant delight.

Day 1

Wednesday 10th October

Most of the group met at London Heathrow Terminal 3 for our morning flight to Budapest. Some had already travelled out prior to the tour for an exploration of the city. Peter, our local guide, and Arpad, our driver were waiting for us. It was beautiful weather; sunny, bright and windless; a warm 25°C. There was little traffic to hinder us and we were soon heading south-east of Budapest towards the Kiskunsági National Park area to commence birding without delay.

After a 30-minute drive we had reached the bog forest habitat of mixed deciduous woodland, mainly Ash and Oak trees. This lies close to the village of Ócsa. A surprise picnic lunch materialised, then we made a short incursion into the woods. It was very quiet. Only Green and Great Spotted Woodpeckers were calling. A blizzard of dried, shrivelled leaves tumbled down in cascades at the slightest provocation. There has been no rain here for about six months and the landscape is parched. A scattering of flowering Autumn Crocuses caught the eye, but as there was so little bird activity, we moved on. Just beyond the entrance to an active gravel pit some large shapes out in a field resolved into 14 splendid Great Bustards tramping through the crop, unconcerned by our excited chatter. It was very pleasing to have found these so readily. What a great start to the trip!

Nearby, a Great Grey Shrike was in a typical pose on an isolated bush, surveying patiently for movement of potential prey. Two emerald-tinted Tree Frogs sat motionless in full view, clinging to a Tamarisk shrub. It is a wonder that they hadn't been transformed into desiccated, crunchy frogs in this arid environment. Visits to two other gravel pits didn't unearth anything special apart from a couple of Penduline Tits. Several people commented on how pleasing it was to see so many Tree Sparrows, as in many areas of the UK they have disappeared. Flocks of this chirpy bird were to be a daily feature of the trip. They thrive here as they have discovered that pylons make safe and secure nesting foundations. Roe Deer were spotted here and there, and a Little Owl on a chimney pot was the final sighting of the day. At 6.30pm as the light was fading fast we arrived at Kunsági Major Hotel near the village of Kerekegyháza. After a filling meal and a quick briefing, the group retired to bed after a very long day of travelling and some exciting birding too.

Day 2

Thursday 11th October

Today high pressure persisted, giving clear blue skies, warmth and no wind. It was a pleasure to be out birding. After picking up lunch supplies from the village of Kerekegyháza, we drove to the fish ponds in the vicinity of Apaj. A bridge crossing a weedy dyke proved to be a very convenient place to scan the flat, parched landscape for raptors. Soon an eagle was spotted perched in a dead tree at some distance. It showed all the hallmarks of being an Eastern Imperial Eagle. Tracing the flight path of a White-tailed Eagle, as it swooped up to perch on an elevated iron staging, led us to three others on the same structure. Other raptors seen here included a Sparrowhawk being harassed by Hooded Crows, and a persistently hovering Kestrel. Red-throated Pipits flew over calling but didn't land. A dirt road leading to the fish ponds passes the spot where two more White-tailed Eagles were loafing. We had splendid views as they flew around the tree. Another one soared over our heads as we stood by a drained pond scrutinising the waders and desperately trying to see calling Penduline Tits. They couldn't be located but five Bearded Tits were much more obliging.

A tower hide overlooks another drained pool and from it we enjoyed a range of waders probing the exposed mud. These included a Marsh Sandpiper, Spotted Redshanks, Ruff, Greenshank and Grey Plovers. An inquisitive Weasel bounded across the track and dived beneath an upturned boat. True to form it peeked back out, then scampered about before finally retreating. It posed well for photographs. The exceptionally mild and benign weather has favoured the late survival of many butterflies and dragonflies. Clouded Yellows and Red Admirals were especially noticeable as were Migrant Hawkers and Common Darters.

After lunch at the tower, we embarked on an afternoon of "urban" birding in two villages. Taking a combined comfort and coffee stop whilst looking for Syrian Woodpeckers was an enjoyable fusion of activities. The Woodpeckers didn't show so we moved on to the village of Harta. This is an attractive, well-kept, litter-free and picturesque village with an interesting history and two churches whose grounds feature conifers holding a roost of Long-eared Owls. An accumulation of pellets and droppings beneath a line of closely packed trees was the give away we sought. Squinting up into the dense tangle of interwoven branches revealed at least six Long-eared Owls peering down at us through glaring, orange eyes. We were ecstatic! The views we secured were breathtaking as the owls' indifference to our presence ensured a prolonged encounter from a safe distance. A further source of immense pleasure was being able to share this spectacular experience with two local Hungarian children. It was a magical moment witnessing the delight on their faces as they used a telescope for the first time and peered eye to eye at these enigmatic owls. As we strolled animatedly back to the bus a Black Redstart issued a pebble-gangling song from a rooftop. Needless to say, no Syrian Woodpeckers put in an appearance but that seemed irrelevant after such a wonderful time spent in the company of owls. All agreed that it had been an excellent day in the field.

Day 3

Friday 12th October

After picking up lunch supplies from the village of Kerekegyháza, we began the long drive towards Hortobágy National Park via the Tisza valley. Our first roadside stop was between the villages of Tiszakurt and Tiszainoka. A large flock of Tree Sparrows remains a pleasing sight even though they are very common here; more so than House Sparrows, in fact. Small numbers of Bramblings have started to arrive alongside the Chaffinches. Two Roe Deer bounded away across the fields. The second stop, by the river, produced an adult White-tailed Eagle and two Crested Larks. A busy party of Long-tailed Tits sporting their white heads flittered past. This is a most

attractive northern, continental race. A comfort and coffee stop beckoned and a garage in Tiszafoldvár fitted the bill.

It was about an hour's drive from here to the large Lake Tisza where we enjoyed another legendary Naturetrek picnic. A walk up the embankment seemed to lack promise but then a Syrian Woodpecker began calling. The group had begun to lose faith and doubted that there was such a species as we had already searched many sites for an encounter without success. Just as it was suggested that we had more chance of seeing a Roc or a Phoenix, one was located and good, decisive views were enjoyed by all. A nominal fee for a permit to drive along the top of the levee was handed over in the local fishing tackle shop and we set off. Two birds of quality were discovered here. A lonely Pygmy Cormorant was standing on a reedy base preening. Then the unmistakable cries of a Black Woodpecker rang out from the line of poplars. As luck would have it, the bird flew out and perched for a long time, stuck like a limpet to a partially dead tree. It even began drumming and showed itself really well. An unexpected barrier barred our progress and we had to retrace our route before making for the roosting site of the Common Cranes.

We arrived at the flat plain on the northern edges of Hortobágy well before sun set. Common Cranes were streaming past to the north and south of us but always at a considerable distance away. Tens of thousands were commuting to their roost site amid a clamour of trumpeting and bugling, but none came overhead. 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, but parking the bus was an important consideration as the main road is dangerous. A ring-tailed Hen Harrier and two Little Owls were a bonus. We stayed well into dusk in the vain hope of an impressive fly-over, but we resolved to try again tomorrow.

Day 4

Saturday 13th October

This morning we spent some time wandering around the oxbow lake and woods in the hotel grounds. It forms an oasis of cover in an otherwise featureless, arable landscape. A lone Ferruginous Duck dropped in and Common Cranes were calling all around us but otherwise there wasn't much to see. Following a brief stop in the local village of Nadudvar for supplies, we made our way to the eastern, alkaline steppes of the Hortobágy National Park, and stopped here and there along the way looking for sizeable flocks of Common Cranes. Although we saw very many small flocks, the really large accumulations eluded us. Any Cranes loitering near to the road were readily spooked if we stopped the bus. A Lesser Spotted Woodpecker flew over the vast expanse of flat, open steppe and dived into the only remnant of woodland for miles around. Red-throated Pipits also flew over without pitching down. A single Brown Hare and a handful of Roe Deer were the only mammals seen today. We devoured lunch in a copse just off the road. Someone said how kind it was of the farmer to have set out a row of seats for us. Had she sat on one before being restrained, it doesn't bear thinking about how the bees might have reacted! A Hen Harrier sailed over, and the passage of Cranes was regular. We covered a fair few miles of back roads searching for a concentration of Cranes, but it is such a vast area that success was unlikely.

At one farm stop we spent some time admiring the herd of Hungarian Grey Cattle with their splendid horns. Turning our attention to some fish ponds seemed a good idea. Here we found Penduline Tits which were cooperative, and heard Bearded Tits which were not! A juvenile Peregrine and 39 Ferruginous Ducks were the best birds seen. A quick return to the hotel enabled those who wished to call it a day to stay behind and unwind. The rest of us went back out to the Crane roosting area. Our arrival was timed perfectly as Cranes were just

beginning to assemble and take flight. However, they were too distant, so we opted to change our viewing point to a few kilometres further down the road. As there are no predictable flight lines, we were unbelievably fortunate to have selected a place right beside their chosen route to the roost. A brilliant red sunset bled into the aqua-blue sky as flock after flock of Cranes traversed the road and followed the rich-red horizon line, forming prehistoric shapes with out-stretched necks and lanky legs. Countless thousands of Cranes passed overhead during the hour and a half that we stood mesmerised at this phenomenal sight. Even when the light had faded to obscure their outlines, they were still passing over calling excitedly as they moved inexorably to the sanctity of the roost. Reluctantly, we departed as it was a 45-minute drive back to the hotel. It was all worth the effort!

Day 5

Sunday 14th October

This morning we explored areas of immense fields of harvested maize close to the hotel. There were throngs of Common Cranes carpeting the stubble, but they were very wary and couldn't be approached. A small copse was home to a flock of the exquisite northern race of Long-tailed Tit sporting gleaming white heads. Red-throated Pipits flew over calling but again none landed. Next, we walked along the edge of a chain of well-vegetated oxbow lakes. Bearded Tits and Penduline Tits were evident, but the best bird was an immature Osprey perched at a comfortable viewing distance. It took off, circled the pool then plunged to seize a hapless carp. It was shaping up to be a good day for raptors as a Hen Harrier and then an Eastern Imperial Eagle came into view.

At the outskirts of Hajdúszoboszió lies a civil airfield with very short, cropped turf. Despite the disturbance by runners, there were three Souselks out of their burrows, enjoying the mid-October sunshine. In any normal year they would long since have gone into hibernation, but the weather has been so hot and dry for so long that their behaviour has been affected. It was affecting our tour too because all the fish ponds we visited next were bone dry, with only a small group of Curlews probing the parched grassland where a marsh should have been. Another good lunch fortified us ready for a further hunt for any body of water that might hold some birds. A well-managed fish farm had a few Penduline Tits but little else, so we drove into the village of Puspokladany for some refreshments - ice creams, coffees, teas and beers!

Not far from the village stands a line of pylons with a nest box for Sakers on one of the stanchions. How lucky we were that three of these superb falcons were resting on a pylon. Through our telescopes very good views were obtained. A Hummingbird Hawk-moth whizzed by and Clouded Yellows danced above the knapweeds. To close the day, we went out onto the steppes to witness a pre-roost gathering of Common Cranes. As expected, there were thousands passing in front and behind us but not so many directly above. The atmosphere was filled with their trumpeting and grunting vocalisations as they passed another glowing blood-red sunset. An immense gathering of Rooks added to the spectacle followed by a murmuration of Starlings. Then, on the way back a Little Owl was spotted. What an end to a fascinating and varied day!

Day 6

Monday 15th October

Early risers enjoyed the guttural trumpeting of Common Cranes, sounding like a flautist vamping, as they dispersed to the maize fields. Black, Green and Great Spotted Woodpeckers announced their presence within the hotel grounds; a good start to transfer day. We set off for the Bükk Hills to the north after stocking up on supplies and visiting the bank in Návudvar. Although bottles of beer were very cheap at the hotel, the wine was

extortionate by comparison. Common Cranes were already at their feeding stations and we passed several thousand before we left the lowlands. A combined comfort and coffee stop in Tiszafüred, just before the river crossing, set us up for the rest of the drive to our next base in Noszvaj. The scenery changed to dense, autumnal forests interspersed with withered vineyards adding to the rich colours.

Following a quick check-in at the hotel, we wandered around the vicinity of the lake. Hearing more than we see seems to be a feature of woodpecker hunting. There are six species resident here, but we only saw Great Spotted. Nuthatches, Serin and Grey Wagtails were new for the trip. After lunch, taken by the lake and with the luxury of seats, we headed up hill to explore the Hór Valley. This heavily wooded gap in the hills has a trail winding upwards past quarry faces where we searched in hope rather than expectation for Eagle-Owl and Rock Bunting. We found neither. In fact, the whole of our seven-kilometre walk was disappointing as birds remained very elusive, but it was a very picturesque and pleasant amble. This is partly due to the drying out of the habitat. The river that babbles through the valley was bone dry along its whole course. All we saw was a Wren and a Marsh Tit. A couple of Ravens plied back and forth overhead “kronking” “deeply. The sound reverberated from one flank to the opposite like a 1960’s stereo pop-recording. It was markedly cooler in the valley and dusk materialised sooner. By 5.30pm we were ready to return to base and prepare for our evening meal.

Day 7

Tuesday 16th October

At 3.15am a Tawny Owl began hooting and ‘kee-wick’ calling right outside the hotel. After a hearty breakfast buffet, we set off for another day of exploring the Bükk National Park. A roadside stop by a limestone rock face flanked by dense woodland was very productive. Black Redstarts bobbed on the rocks and a Hawfinch flew past. Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers, Nuthatches, Marsh Tits and northern-race Long-tailed Tits were unearthed. A pair of Short-toed Treecreepers were calling and eventually revealed themselves. The road wound its way inexorably upwards through woodlands resplendent in their autumn colours. It was a water colourist’s palate of burnt sienna, yellow ochre, raw umber and vermilion against a Payne’s grey road and cerulean blue sky. One of the forest trails, descending through mature Beech, Hornbeam, Ash and Maple, looked ideal habitat for White-backed Woodpeckers. We stood beneath towering Beech trees as showers of deeply palmated Maple leaves tumbled down like twirling starfish amongst the golden sovereigns of Beech leaves. The policy of leaving dead trees standing and fallen branches rotting enriches the habitat. Sure enough, we located one or two White-backed Woodpeckers which everyone was able to see. A Middle Spotted Woodpecker was waiting for us by the bus upon our return. A random roadside stop to admire the view of distant autumn hues didn’t produce the hoped-for raptors, so we moved on to a picnic site for lunch. Hornets were a little troublesome here, but hunger pangs overcame fear and most of us ignored them.

The post-lunch walk was along a trail descending from the far end of the Hór Valley. It appeared to be good habitat for Ural Owl but, despite group vigilance, we didn’t find one. Sculptured, rotting tree stumps can look amazingly like roosting owls when you are desperate to find one! The most surprising discovery was of a Woodcock which sprang up from the dried-up stream bed and flew away into the woods. A protesting Mistle Thrush was another new bird for the trip. As we were only missing one of the eight species of Woodpecker found in Hungary, and we know it resides near the hotel, we decided to return to base early to look for it. Sure enough, a Grey-headed Woodpecker began calling then flew quite close to us, giving everyone excellent views. A Middle Spotted Woodpecker also revealed itself, followed by a Great Spotted and a yaffling Green Woodpecker. Hawfinches and Nuthatch completed this pre-dusk session.

Day 8

Wednesday 17th October

As we were unable to persuade the hotel to provide breakfast any earlier than 7.30am, we had to load the luggage into the trailer beforehand. We left on time at 8am for the drive to Budapest airport terminal 2b. Taking a 30-minute break on the way at a motorway service station afforded us the best views yet of Crested Larks and a Black Redstart. It was 10.45am when we wished Peter and Arpad an emotional farewell. They had been terrific as leader and driver. Our special thanks to them both!

Despite the aridity we still experienced 115 species of birds. This is an excellent total for October.

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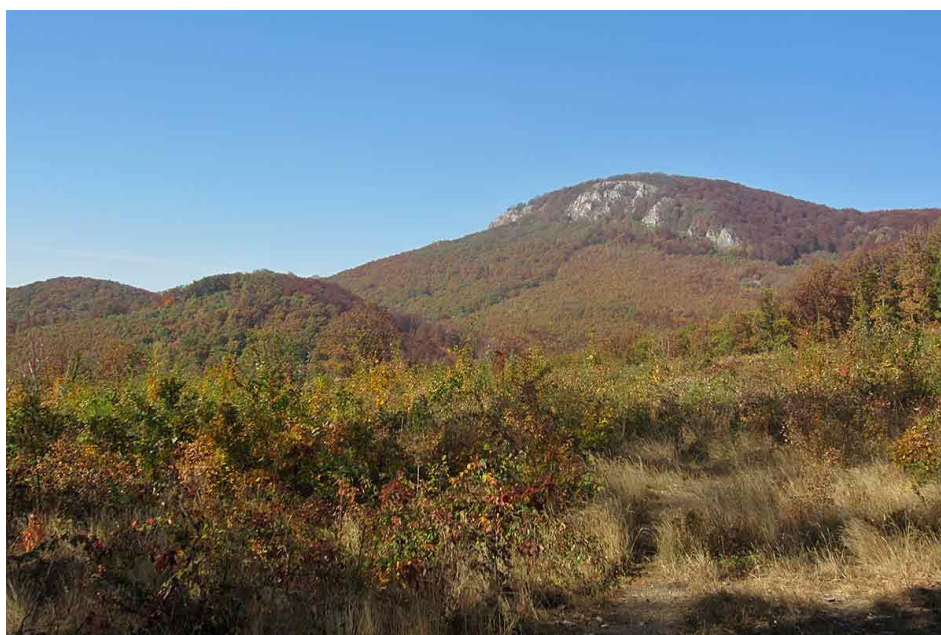
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The Bükk Hills

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October							16	17
			10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	H	59	100s	100s	80	60			
2	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>			10						
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	5	1	20	10	2				
4	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	1			1					
5	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		5	1						
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	25	10	15	20	8	10	4		
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		3							
8	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	1	2							
9	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		35			15				
10	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	10		12	12					
11	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				40					
12	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				5					
13	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		1							
14	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	3	1	6	8	20	6	4		
15	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1				2				
16	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	8		2	2					
17	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	45	2						
18	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		4					6		
19	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1	1							
20	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>			1						
21	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		20	10	2	132				
22	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					1				
23	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>		1			1				
24	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		2	2	2	3	1			
25	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		3			1				
26	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			1	1	2				
27	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		5	2						
28	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	12	4	11	9	12	10	2	7	
29	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	14								
30	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H	H	H	H				
31	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2		H						
32	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	20		40	20					
33	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>			100s	100s	100s	100s			
34	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	50	50	100+	10	30	6			
35	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				50					
36	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		3							
37	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		12							
38	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>							1		
39	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	30			1				
40	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		10			5				
41	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		1							
42	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		2							
43	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1							
44	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		30							
45	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		5							
46	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		10	30	40					
47	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	15	4	1						

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
48	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		2						
49	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>							1	
50	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	100	75						
51	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		35	15	25	40	10		
52	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	5	7	60	50	60	6		5
53	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>							H	H
54	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	1		2		1			
55	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>		6						
56	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1						
57	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>						H	2	H
58	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>			H	1			2	
59	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>							2	
60	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>			1					
61	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	H	2	2	2		6	2	
62	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			1			1	H	
63	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	H		H	2		1	H	
64	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>							1	
65	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	6	4	3	12	7	1		
66	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>					3			
67	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1				
68	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	2	1		1				
69	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
70	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	8	4	6	5	6	3		4
71	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		20	20	100s	30	5		
72	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	30	29	100s	100s	100s	10		
73	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	15	25	30	10	12	2		
74	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>						4	2	
75	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>							1	
76	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>						2	6	
77	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		2	2	4	8	7	8	
78	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	H	2	4	6	6	7	12	
79	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	2	H		3	H			
80	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		5		H	10			
81	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	H	H	H	1	1			
82	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	H		3	2	H			4
83	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			12	H	6	4	10	
84	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	1	H	1			
85	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		1		1				
86	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				1			1	
87	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				5			H	
88	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					1	2	3	
89	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						4	6	
90	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>							2	
91	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>							2	
92	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	150	12	50	100s	100+	6	10	100
93	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	H	4			2	2	4	1
94	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		1		2	1			
95	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>							1	
96	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	H	1		2		1	3	
97	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	2	3	1	2	3	1

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
98	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	2	4		2	1			
99	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	50	20	10	20	10	6	6	10
100	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	35	40	50	50+	30	20	10	12
101	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						2	1	
102	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	2	2	1	1	1			
103	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		6						
104	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	3				1			
105	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>		H	H	H	9			
106	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		25	8	10	12	4	15	
107	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>						3	4	
108	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		6		4	1	2		
109	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			2				6	
110	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		30						
111	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	H	30	5	10	2	6		8
112	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>						1		
113	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	H	H		H	H	2	3	
114	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1	1					
115	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		3		1	1			

Mammals

1	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>								1
2	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>				1	1			
3	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>						1		
4	European Souslik	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>					3			
5	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	6	4	2	14	33	7		
6	Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>		1						
7	Southern White-breasted Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceous concolor</i>					1			
8	European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>					1		1	

Butterflies

1	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>				1	1			
2	Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>	1				1			
3	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>								
4	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	1							
5	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>			1					
6	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		1	1				1	
7	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	1						1	
8	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	3	12	10	12	10	5	2	1
9	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	12	12	15	20	15	4		
10	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>	10			2				
11	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	1	1	4	1		1		
12	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		1	1					
13	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			1		1			

Moths

1	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	1				1	1		
2	Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>					1			
3	Large Wainscot	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>			1					

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Amphibians and Reptiles

1	Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>	2	H	H	H	H			
2	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>		6						
3	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	2		1					
4	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		1						

Other insects

1	European Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	3						5	
2	Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>					1			
3	Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>						30		
4	Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>							1	