

# Butterflies of Hungary

Naturetrek Tour Report

21 - 28 June 2011

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Spotted Fritillary



Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell



Common Glider



Eastern Short-tailed Blue

Report compiled by Vic Tucker

Images courtesy of David Ferguson



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## Day 1

Tuesday 21st June

Weather: Clear 23 deg C, but an overnight thunderstorm

The group were met at Budapest's Ferihgy Airport by Gerard Gorman, our very experienced local guide, and myself, Vic Tucker. The plane arrived early and as everyone was present, we soon had everyone aboard the minibus. Once we were assembled, our driver, Norbert soon had our luggage stowed on the vehicle. In addition to driving was also responsible for handing out copious cold drinks and setting up the picnic lunches each day. Nothing was too much trouble for him. Our only other stop was for refreshments etc. overlooking the Matra Hills. We continued our journey to the far north-eastern corner of Hungary. Our early arrival at our hotel in Aggtelek allowed time to freshen up and relax following our early morning flight and onward travel, prior to our most welcome evening meal.

Hungary boasts some 170 species of butterfly as its national total. At the time of year and region we are visiting, over 100 species could conceivably be recorded, though a more realistic figure to aim at considering our length of stay (amongst other considerations) would hopefully be into higher double figures.

The winter in Hungary was not especially hard – by their standards – but continued throughout March. April was rather cold and wet. However, May into early June was hot and exceptionally dry, which certainly influenced butterfly emergence timings for a number of species. Several flying earlier were therefore either absent or present in lower than expected numbers by the time we arrived, thus bearing some implications as far as our endeavours were concerned, producing unusual occurrences for certain species: never recording so few Chestnut Heaths for example, whilst other more commonly occurring kinds were much fewer in number than expected. Alternatively, recording the most Meleager's Blues than on any other visit; an excellent haul of majestic Lesser Purple and Purple Emperors, together with finding every species of copper and the short-tailed blues on the Hungarian list.

Amazingly we also added three new butterfly species to the combined Hungarian trip lists, ie not recording them on any previous Naturetrek butterfly tour – a truly rare event! We also added a new dragonfly to our combined lists collected over the years.

## Day 2

Wednesday 22nd June

Weather: Hot and sunny – ideal! 28 deg C

We spent the morning within 1km of our hotel, partly to compensate for yesterday's travelling, close to the hotel (only some 500m from the Slovak border) in a flower-filled meadow. Immediately outside of our well-placed hotel, which lies within Agtelek National Park, are excellent butterfly habitats: flowery meadows and a tree-fringed dry limestone (karst) bank, full of wild flowers and butterflies of such habitats like Wood White also skippers, including challenging Safflower were identified, also Adonis and Little Blues as well as more familiar Common Blues but of the brighter sky blue subspecies *P.i. icarinus*, unlike the familiar violet blue of the UK.

Our first picnic lunch was taken at another nearby site, a sunny wooded glade also very productive, again another host of butterfly families intermingling and jostling for our attention. Of fritillaries, there were: High Brown, Dark Green, Silver-washed, Marbled and Lesser Marbled, Scarce Coppers provided splashes of vivid orange among a sea of colours. Several Hungarian Gliders were well seen by everyone also Pearly and Chestnut Heaths.

Other butterflies crowding for our attention were Meleager's, Common and Silver-studded Blues along with our only Reverdin's and Eastern Baton Blues, large, impressive Woodland and Great Banded Graylings and graceful Swallowtails. Among a midden of dead and dying butterflies were Marbled Whites, Maps, blues, heaths and fritillaries, which we witnessed being killed by small ants, biting them as they landed at a favoured 'puddling' spot! Two Large Grizzled Skippers were in starring roles; though not the most vivid of butterflies, they are the first ever records for these Naturetrek butterfly tours. Maybe another result of altered flying times this year? Our first full day in the field had accounted for an excellent tally of 49 species, which had included several of our most wanted target species.

## Day 3

Thursday 23rd June

Weather: Morning mainly clear and hot. By mid-day, a sudden violent thunderstorm, but an hour later it became sunny and warm

The keen dawn patrol watched many interesting birds: Black Redstarts replace Robins as a common confiding garden bird, and were typically easily seen. Robins are instead very furtive woodland birds. A large pool adjacent to the hotel produced families of Little Grebe and Moorhen and singing Great Reed Warbler. The open water attracted birds to drink, like the Turtle Doves and Hawfinches we saw. Golden Orioles sang covertly from surrounding trees, though ubiquitous Red-backed Shrikes allowed close approach, but a pair of Barred Warblers were their usual elusive selves.

Our first destination was a morning visit to the picturesque stream valley at Josfavo, in general a brilliant butterfly area set amid a wide range of habitats: woodland, sunny glades and open meadows. Among butterflies imbibing vital salts and other nutrients from the banks of a muddy stream and horse dung littering the turf, were various families separated into their associated groupings. Fritillary clumps contained Dark Greens and High Browns; also small numbers of Silver-washed. Lesser numbers of other kinds were also involved especially Small Skippers. This 'puddling' behaviour is an obviously important and commonly occurring phenomenon, found over much of Europe, is basically unknown in the UK, apparently – so too in Scandinavia and Finland for example – an intriguing scientific conundrum.

Both sought-after and stunning was our finding of at least 10 intensely purple flashing Lesser Purple and two splendid Purple Emperors, allowing superb prolonged views. Rare, and here specially conserved, were Alcon Blues – present in good numbers. Beautifully marked Woodland Browns are another Europe-wide species in serious decline. In Hungary, it is restricted to this far north-eastern corner, again present in good numbers, yet another vital target species accounted for. In contrast, Swallowtails and Scarce Swallowtails imparted a tropical-looking aspect as they glided by. However, only retrospectively identified was a very rare, truly enigmatic Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell, luckily photographed by Dave – our second species new to the combined Naturetrek butterfly lists.

As we neared the minibus a violent storm suddenly broke. Several of us made it to the bus unscathed – others were unlucky and were soaked to the skin. No option – we returned to the hotel to change. Following lunch, despite now clear skies we would stay local. Close to the hotel lies a small, narrow site, dubbed Hairstreak Valley, amazingly here seeing our only Black-veined White of the trip, normally common. Among a host of interesting butterflies were several Sloe and Ilex Hairstreaks, but only a single Blue-spot. Amid a group of blues, including Short-tailed and Eastern Short-tailed, was our first ever record for these bespoke trips of Provencal Short-tailed Blue. Extraordinary! Yet another unexpected sighting was of two singing Willow Warblers – a very rare breeding bird in Hungary. So ended another day filled with a wealth of butterflies vying for our interest, set amid impressive scenery, all of which we had travelled to see and form lasting memories.

## Day 4

Friday 24th June

**Weather:** Heavy overnight rain, clearing by morning. Mainly cloudy all day, but remaining warm

Weather conditions ensured reduced insect activity, but we still managed a very productive day. We began our foray by visiting the delightful Menes Valley, a mixture of flower meadows, wooded streams, open glades and a large lake. Among many previously occurring species were others such as our first Small Copper, Red Admiral, Painted Lady and Speckled Wood, all more familiar UK acquaintances. Not so familiar were gorgeous Queen of Spain Fritillary, Large Tortoiseshell and Berger's Pale Clouded Yellow for instance. At the lake we discovered breeding evidence of Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell in the shape of (unfortunately parasitized) chrysalis, crucially importantly attached to plants hanging low over the water's edge. A range of dragonflies included Beautiful and Banded Demoiselles, Blue-tailed, Azure and White-legged Damselflies, Emperor, Black-tailed Skimmer, Broad-bodied chaser and a first ever record of Downy Emerald. Also seen were Green, Fire- and Yellow-bellied Toads and Agile Frog, Europe's rarest frog.

We finished the day near Szinpetri, a hilly high spot. Panoramic views stretch to the Ukraine in the far, far distance. Among these National Parks, extensive and carefully managed flower meadows, ablaze with colour, were now more familiar butterflies again admired. Bright orange Spotted Fritillaries mingled with others of their genera, which included a single Niobe, of the form *eris*, in which the shining silver spots of the under hind wing of the nominate form are replaced by matt coloured yellow.

Our full and satisfying day at an end, we returned to our welcoming hotel and dinner, after which, during log call we determined to key out the very similar, small dark fritillary troublesome threesome: Heath, Nickerl's and Assman's. For certain confirmation, forensic-like under-hindwing detail has to be checked. This is only possible at closest quarters – best in the hand – and even then, some individuals may not be identified for certain.

It has been suggested that there could even be some hybridization, but this has been insufficiently studied to confirm the theory. However, of several checked via close-up photographs of underwings precise detail showed most were Nickerl's and a few Heath and Assman's.

## Day 5

Saturday 25th June

**Weather:** Sunny periods and heavy thundery showers in the morning and warm afternoon

Changeover day... Our route toward our next hotel set in another vast national park – the Bükk Hills detoured to take in further butterflying opportunities in the Izra Valley. Today, one of our destinations was, in general, the low Upponyi Hills, a little visited Landscape Protection Area. We followed a minor single-track road throughout its length, halting whenever likely spots appeared. Here, small numbers of butterflies began braving the improving elements including Bergers Clouded Yellow, Large Copper and Large Blues, also Short-tailed and Eastern Short-tailed Blues, Green Underside and several Anomalous Blues, many Meleager's and our first Dingy Skippers.

Finally, chinks in the cloud hinted at improving conditions. We decided to try a visit to the high plateau, among the highest hills in Hungary, hoping for several very localized and rare in Hungary species, located only at these elevations (some 975m). Miraculously the clouds parted and it remained sunny and dry. Soon the first of those desired finds fell to our combined efforts: translucent-winged Clouded Apollo, then brilliant orange Purple-edged Copper, a single Mountain Argus and a few Woodland Ringlets. Because of the later, cooler conditions at these heights, several Orange Tips remained on the wing, which was another unexpected species? Of course, other previously-watched species were seen, including White Admiral. All too soon it was time to travel to our next hotel, the ever welcoming Nomad - family-run, specialising in local produce, home cooking – and lots of it – and headed up by super-dynamic Barbara.

## Day 6

Sunday 26th June

**Weather:** Mainly sunny, cooler, ideal conditions, 22 deg C

The early risers were keen to birdwatch. Several species of woodpecker are easily seen here, including within the hotel grounds and surrounding woods. Gerard is an authority on woodpeckers, so who better to be with? Soon he had enticed a crow-like Black Woodpecker to fly low overhead by mimicking its call. We also obtained good views of Lesser, Middle, Great Spotted and Syrian, together with Nuthatch and a family of Short-toed Treecreepers. Continuing our bird theme, our first visit was to an easily viewed Bee-eater colony at Tard, their trilling calls filling the air. Here, these spectacular aerial jewels are adopted by the local schoolchildren. Part of their curriculum is to study many aspects of the birds' lives – not purely ornithological, but tied into where other nations are found on the world maps as these brilliant birds' migrations are followed. What a learning resource!

Over a large patch of arable ground not currently in use, overgrown with arable 'weeds', we discovered every kind of copper possible to see (other than Purple-edged). Purple-shot has been unusually hard to find this year (maybe another species affected by earlier flying dates), but one was seen, along with probably similarly affected and sole Sooty, Lesser Fiery, but several Scarce, Large and Small. Later, on finding a likely-looking Lucerne field, we searched among it, sure enough encountering Eastern Bath Whites, Clouded, Pale Clouded and Eastern Clouded Yellows; they often breed on this crop.

We transferred to further agricultural areas, but varying the habitat by stopping beside a wide drainage ditch which held a range of other interesting creatures, including dragonflies: Scarlet and Vagrant Darters, White-tailed and Southern Skimmers. More notable birds logged were: many White Storks – including nesting on specially adapted village telegraph poles, their well-grown youngsters overflowing even these vast nests, Marsh Harriers and several Red-footed Falcons. Among ubiquitous Red-backed Shrikes were Lesser Greys, unlike the former restricted to the lowlands.

Several more opportunistic stop-offs were made as we exploited differing habitats, seeing a wide range of butterflies, including a pair of mating Scarce Swallowtails, prior to our welcome return to the Nomad and another sumptuous dinner.

## Day 7

Monday 27th June

Weather: Much as yesterday 25C

We began our exploits in the lower part of the extensive Hor Valley, a narrow, wooded steep-sided gorge interspersed with small meadows and rocky outcrops, providing varied habitats for a wide range of flora and fauna. Differing habitats mean differing species utilizing them. Sparsely vegetated rocky outcrops and old quarries are home to 'hot rock' species: a new one, Chequered Skipper, fell to our attentions; also new were many Lesser Spotted Fritillaries, while Common Glider finally allowed photos. Among many 'old friends' such as both emperors, was an aberrant Large Blue whose black forewing spots were widely circled in white, further enhancing its attractiveness.

A burnet moth, identified as a Variable Burnet, was watched mating with what was originally thought to be a separate species, the very similar and easily confused but larger, Nine-spotted Moth. However, Mary retrospectively discovered that, rather than Nine-spotted, its true identity was Variable Burnet *Zygaena ephialtes* subspecies *coronillae*, which is known to freely interbreed with another of its ssp *pencedanoides* to produce intermediate forms *Z.e. ictérica* or *Z.e. ephialtes*. Soaring overhead, a female Goshawk and huge Black Stork basically completed our relatively brief visit here.

During the afternoon we transferred to a huge specially protected flower meadow near Cseretfalu, and enjoyed witnessing masses of 'puddling' butterflies which included among a magical melee of blues, fritillaries, whites and a clump of eye-catching Scarce Swallowtails, all of which were puddling at our feet. Nonetheless, one scintillating species stood out, a Camberwell Beauty was a truly exciting surprise, always such a desired find. A lot of photos resulted!

Elsewhere over the meadows roamed a large herd of ancient breed Grey Cattle. Another Bee-eater colony provided further splashes of brilliant hues, and a magnificent Eastern Imperial Eagle which allowed prolonged views, mobbed by two "tiny" Buzzards, rounded off our final full day in the field, leaving everyone well satisfied with all aspects of this wildlife tour, but wishing for a few more days to try and further fulfil more of what Hungary has to offer.

We returned satisfied to our hotel and another 'banquet' of local produce for another exceptional dinner.

## Day 8

Tuesday 28th June

Weather: Clear and hot

Following our final truly spoilt-for-choice breakfast, it was time to pack our worldly goods into the minibus and take our leave of Barbara and family, our exceptional hosts at the 'Nomad'. We began our unrushed journey via the M3 motorway and the 30km long ring road which links directly to the airport. Our return flight left on time and at baggage retrieval we bade our final goodbyes.

## Summary

The year 2011 marked the sixth year of these bespoke butterfly tours to Hungary run by Naturetrek, all with myself as leader. The first trip on 10th June 2006 amassed a total of 84 species. Over the years, the timing has gradually favoured late June. Inevitably some species during those earlier visits were less or unlikely to be seen on these later in the month visits, but on balance, to a greater extent, rarer and the more sought-after species are normally flying at about this time. Areas visited also evolve and change. The previous highest total of species logged for one such visit tallied an impressive 92, back in 2007. So this year's final total of 95 is the record breaker. Congratulations all round!

The largely good weather we experienced certainly helped us achieve so much. Our full itinerary also attempted to pack in as many and varied habitats as time allowed, whilst at the same time acknowledging we could easily have spent a whole day and more at any one of a number of venues partially visited. Other excellent areas could not even be fitted in this time.

We also attempted a snapshot of eastern Hungary in general, from its wooded hills, stream valleys, extensive specially managed sub-alpine flower meadows, to the plains and vast tracts of crops (sunflower fields included) and the multifarious fauna and flora contained among such widely diverse environs.

Our final trip list tallied 95 species, a remarkable total which included three species never before recorded on a Naturetrek butterfly trip, namely: Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell, Provencal Short-tailed Blue and Large Grizzled Skipper. Our species list included many Europe-wide scarce, rare and/or declining butterflies which are happily all found in Hungary. The vast majority were either seen or photographed by the group.

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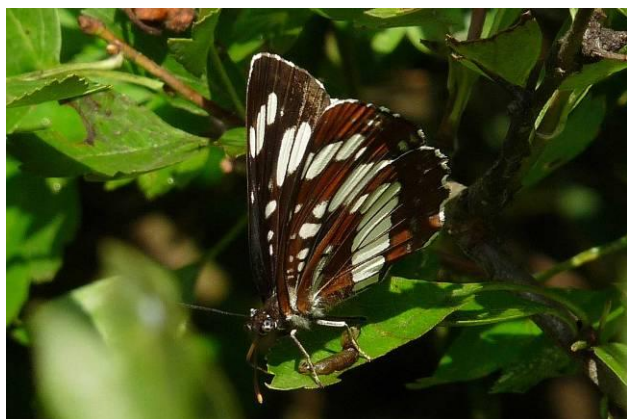
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Hungarian Glider



Large Blue



Scarce Swallowtails



Chequered Blue

Images courtesy of David Ferguson

## Species Lists

### Butterflies

Numbers fewer than 10 are enumerated. Numbers over 10 are represented by a '✓', unless otherwise shown

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	3	✓	2	1	✓	
2	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>		✓	✓	1	7	✓
3	Clouded Apollo	<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>				3		
4	Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>		1				
5	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	6	8	4	✓	✓	✓
6	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>	2	✓	✓		4	✓
8	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>					✓	
9	Orange Tip	<i>Anthrocharis cardamines</i>				8		
10	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>					✓	
11	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	3		5		4	
12	Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis</i>	6	✓	8	7		
13	Eastern Pale Cl. Yellow	<i>Colias erate</i>					✓	
14	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	5	6		3		✓
15	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	✓	✓	✓	4	✓	✓
16	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>						3



	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
17	Sloe Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium acasiae</i>	3	✓	1			
18	Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium ilicis</i>		3	1			
19	Blue-spot Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium spini</i>	2	1				1
20	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	2					
21	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			1		1	1
22	Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	2		3	4	6	1
23	Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena vigaureae</i>	✓	✓	7	3	1	4
24	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>					1	
25	Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>					1	1
26	Lesser Fiery Copper	<i>Lycaena thersamon</i>					1	
27	Purple-edged Copper	<i>Lycaena hippothoe</i>				3		
28	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		3	5		1	4
29	Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>	10+	✓	6	✓	✓	✓
30	Eastern Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes decoloratus</i>		6	1	1		1
31	Provençal Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes alcetas</i>		1				
32	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	3	✓	4	✓	✓	
33	Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>		6		4	2	
34	Alcon Blue	<i>Maculinea alcon</i>		10	3			
35	Large Blue	<i>Maculinea arion</i>			1	1		1
36	Eastern Baton Blue	<i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i>	1					
37	Chequered Blue	<i>Scolitantides orion</i>						✓
38	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	✓		1		✓	✓
39	Reverdin's Blue	<i>Plebejus argyrognomon</i>	2	2				
40	Anomalous Blue	<i>Agrodiaetus admetus</i>				8		
41	Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>	3	4		1		
42	Meleager's Blue	<i>Meleageria daphnis</i>	6	✓	8	10	1	6
43	Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>	2					
44	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Brown Argus	<i>Atricia agestis</i>	3	1	2	1		1
46	Mountain Argus	<i>Atricia artaxerxes</i>				1		
47	Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	1	6	6	2		3
48	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>		✓	9			4
49	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>		1	1	1		2
50	Common Glider	<i>Neptis sappho</i>			3			6
51	Hungarian Glider	<i>Neptis rivularis</i>	✓	5		1	3	
52	Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>						1
53	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloras</i>		1	1			1
54	Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis xanthomelas</i>		1				
55	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			2	1		2
57	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			3		3	
58	Comma	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>	6	✓	✓	4		✓
59	Map	<i>Araschina levana</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓
61	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	✓	✓	✓	2		✓
62	Niobe Fritillary	<i>Fabriciana niobe</i>			1			
63	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Mesoacidalia aglaja</i>	1	5		1	1	2
64	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>			1		3	2
65	Twin-spot Fritillary	<i>Brenthis hecate</i>	1		1	3		
66	Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>	✓	6		✓		✓
67	Lesser Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis ino</i>	1	4				

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
68	Weaver's (Violet) Fritillary	<i>Clossiana dia</i>	5		6		3	
69	Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>	3		5	1		
70	Lesser Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea fascelis</i>						✓
71	Heath Fritillary	<i>Melicta athalia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
72	Nickerl's Fritillary	<i>Melicta aurelia</i>	3	1	1			
73	Assmann's Fritillary	<i>Melicta britomartis</i>			1			
74	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>	8	4	1			
76	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Kanetisa circe</i>		3	7	2	2	✓
77	Woodland Ringlet	<i>Erebia medusa</i>				3		
78	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	1					
79	Woodland Brown	<i>Lopinga achine</i>		6	1			
80	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>		1	2	✓	2	✓
82	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
83	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		1
84	Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>		3				
85	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeri</i>			4			4
86	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	2	1				1
87	Large Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus alveus</i>		1				
88	Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>						1
89	Safflower Skipper	<i>Pyrgus carthami</i>	✓	✓	2	3		
90	Hungarian Skipper	<i>Spilalia orbifer</i>		1				
91	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>		2			1	
92	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>				3	8	✓
93	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	1	3	1			9
94	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus flavus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
95	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>	✓	✓	2	✓	4	✓

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

1	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	H	H	H	H	H	
2	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓		H	H	✓	
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		5	5		3	3
4	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	H	4	4	4		
5	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>					3	1
6	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	5	5	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			1		4	
8	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>					3	
9	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					1	
10	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>					6	
11	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					1	
12	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>						1
13	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	✓
14	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>						1
15	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>						1
16	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓				✓	
17	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>					4	
18	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		6	6			
19	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	2					
20	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓			2		

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
21	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	H	8	5	✓	✓
22	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
23	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	H	1	4	2	✓	
24	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					1	
25	European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					✓	✓
26	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>						1
27	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	H					1
28	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	1				1	
29	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	H				3	2
30	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>					1	2
31	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1			1	2
32	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			1		1	
33	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>						2
34	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>						H
35	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	✓	2	4	✓	✓	✓
36	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>					3	
37	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	4	10		3	3	
38	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1	1		
39	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓			2	1	
40	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓		✓	✓		
41	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	1	1				
42	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			6			
43	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			2		5	
44	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
46	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	2					
47	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			4	2	✓	
48	Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	H	H				
49	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
51	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					✓	✓
52	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		2				
53	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	✓		✓		✓
54	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	1	1			1	
55	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					1	
56	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>					3	
57	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>			1	2		
58	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	H	H	H		✓
59	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>						
60	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	2			1	1	
61	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	1	2			2	
62	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					1	
63	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			1		3	H
64	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			1		3	H
65	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>					4	
66	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	2	✓	✓	✓
67	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			1	1	3	2
70	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	H	H	H	2	✓	
71	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
72	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>				✓	1	
73	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>					6	
76	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2				
77	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	2	2	3	2	1	✓
78	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				1		
79	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					1	
81	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	H	H		5	2	✓
82	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	H	✓	✓		✓	✓
83	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	1		✓			
84	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
85	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			1		2	
86	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1	2	3	✓		

## Dragonflies

Beautiful Demoiselle *Calopteryx virgo*

Blue-tailed Damselfly *Ischnura elegans*

Downy Emerald *Cordulia aenea*

Broad-bodied Chaser *Libellula depressa*

White-tailed Skimmer *Orthetrum albistylum*

Vagrant Darter *Sympetrum vulgatum*

Banded Demoisells *Calopteryx splendens*

Azure Damselfly *Coenagrion puella*

Emperor *Anax imperator*

Southern Skimmer *Orthetrum brunneum*

Black-tailed Skimmer *Orthetrum cancellatum*

Scarlet Darter *Crocothemis erythraea*

## Reptiles & Amphibians

Green Toad *Bufo viridis*

Fire-bellied Toad *Bombina bombina*

Eastern Green Lizard *Lacerta viridis*

Yellow-bellied Toad *Bombina variegata*

Agile Frog *Rana dalmatina*

Common Wall Lizard *Podarcis muralis*