

Butterflies of Hungary

Naturetrek Tour Report

13 - 26 June 2017



Common Glider



Goat Moth



Lesser Purple Emperor



Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell

Report and images by Andy Harding



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With six Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Tuesday 13th June

Group members departed the UK from two different airports, and fortunately both flights arrived slightly early to meet their UK and Hungarian guides, Andy and Norbert. Our driver, Istvan, was then summoned and we were soon in a very comfortable bus, with water, fruit and biscuits being handed out, speeding north on the motorway out of Budapest. For those who had not visited Hungary previously, it quickly became clear how flat a country it is, and for many kilometres the landscape spoke of fairly intensive agriculture. As some less cultivated patches appeared, so more signs of an eastern European avifauna appeared, in addition to the regular Common Buzzards on posts besides the road. A few Red-backed Shrikes were on the wires and White Storks and Marsh Harriers were hunting over newly mown fields in their different styles.

We stopped after about 100 kilometres at a service area which offered many more opportunities for wildlife watching than those in the UK. Crested Lark gave excellent views, as did Queen of Spain Fritillary and Essex Skipper butterflies.

We then continued as rapidly as possible to Josvafo and our base, Hotel Tengerszem, in the Aggtelek National Park. Having checked in, some went on a wildlife walk below the hotel where Fire Salamander was the main attraction. Some effort went into providing an improvised moth attracting area/trap, with the help of the hotel staff who provided a convenient power source. We'll see what happens in the morning.

Dinner was excellent: al fresco with a splendid choice for every course - but it was rather too big!

Day 2

Wednesday 14th June

The moths certainly justified the improvised 'trap' on early inspection at 5.15am, when some were put into pots. The more general inspection at 7am saw an excellent range of 25+ species including Great Oak Beauty, Lime Hawk-moth, Box Moth and Ground Lackey in the genuinely large category. Equally admired were the smaller Rosy Footman, Four-spotted Footman, Mocha, and Campion. Both the Footman species could also be seen around the small lights around the hotel's balustrade. After a photographic session we wandered down to a very welcome buffet breakfast.

Today was 25°C, fine and sunny. The sun was shining when we arrived at the Aggtelek camping trail, and moths as well as butterfly species were to the fore. Before we had left the play area, two Hungarian Gliders paraded themselves on low bushes. An amazing tiny wasp's nest on the back of a drainpipe captured almost as much attention. It is only a short distance to florally rich grass meadows with Twin-spot, Assmann's, Nickerl's and Pearl-bordered Fritillaries and Mazarine Blue seen in quick succession. Just a short way up the track and beautiful Scarce Coppers, a Provencal Short-tailed Blue, a few more Hungarian Gliders and the strange Fan-foot type moth *Polypon tentacularia* were evident. Also on the moth front, Five-spot and Transparent Burnets were accompanied by their amazing relative, the Nine-Spotted. The Black-veined Moth did its usual trick of appearing to be an all white butterfly in flight, before revealing its true identity upon alighting. Another short climb up the track saw yet more new species: Safflower Skipper, Purple-shot Copper, Chequered Blue, Sloe and Green

Hairstreaks and Pale Clouded Yellow. There were even new species on the way back with High Brown Fritillaries and an Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow watched at close range.

This area provides a number of food and drink stalls and picnic tables and in lovely weather we took our lunchtime picnic with beer or ice cream, or both.

Near Szin we walked up a shady track through mature woodland. Initially butterflies were less numerous but included both High Brown and Silver-washed Fritillaries in pristine condition. A Marbled Fritillary resting quite high in an Oak seemed a little out of place. It eventually flew into a more open grassy area, but still surrounded by trees, and there was an immediate increase in both the number of butterflies and species. Chestnut and Pearly Heaths were abundant. Queen of Spain Fritillary and Reverdin's Blue sat quietly while we photographed them. Regular day-flying moths such as Burnet Companion and Speckled Yellow also caught the eye. Another larger glade beckoned. This had fewer butterflies but one of them was a gorgeous Chequered Skipper, first seen in a muddy wheel rut. It was a reminder of the importance of any damp patches for getting good views of butterflies. Even walking back down the track we 'picked up' yet another new species – Green-veined White.

Our stop for the final hour of the day was at a higher altitude with low vegetation, but still many flowers. Among a decent range of butterflies, the prize here was the rare Alcon Blue, of which at least three were seen and photographed. This was a really stupendous first day, with 45 species of butterfly seen.

Satisfied does not cover the degree of pleasure, and matters improved even more back at the hotel. We again had the a la carte meal and eight out of nine chose the cold fruit soup to start. Before the trip none of the UK clients had heard of this wondrous concoction. Not a drop was left despite the vast size of the bowls! We all need to know how to make it.

Day 3

Thursday 15th June

A clear, cool night meant the mothting area was not so well populated and there were many repeats. However Small Elephant Hawk-moth, L-album Wainscot, Portland Ribbon Wave and Treble Brown Spot were just some which added to our trip tally. The early cool temperature rose during the day to a maximum of 26°C.

After breakfast, it was only a short drive to the village of Josvafo, from which we walked up Horsehead Valley. There was a rather slow start and the first butterfly of considerable interest was rather tricky because of its poor condition: a battered Black Hairstreak. A couple of fly-by large Fritillaries were forerunners of the later flood. Silver-studded Blues were 'the' Blue and very numerous. Half-way along our journey up the valley a pristine Large Tortoiseshell was on the fence by the ford, just long enough for a few photographs.

The stream, and easy places to access it, is a big draw for a herd of horses which live in the valley. It was just as well the leader had a bell as they stampeded past us to get a drink! Two Map Butterflies and a Scarce Copper were seen on the way up the valley, but not by the entire group. Just as we were about to turn around we were surprised by the number of large Fritillaries and Commas enjoying the cold ashes of a barbecue – more minerals we supposed. However our species haul at this point was modest.

Things improved on the way back. With rising temperatures there were many more butterflies. We encountered the first of three Woodland Browns and had brilliant views of this totally iconic butterfly. Not long after, the second of the ‘highly-prized’ species, Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell, gave itself up.... eventually. It was seen through binoculars on the ground at a distance, but moved out of sight behind a lump of dung. However it did move into full view allowing us to see the small white mark near its forewing tip to confirm its identity. We soon realised that dung was a key ingredient to successful butterfly watching. A group of large Fritillaries with some Silver-washed and many High Brown Fritillaries, some of the form *deodoxa*, were joined by the similarly coloured Commas. This pattern was repeated by other species generally keeping company with the same species, as in the case of Holly Blues or Silver-studded Blues, but occasionally Essex Skippers joined Meadow Browns at a favoured piece of dung. These gatherings were a real spectacle, but also a place to search for the more unusual. So Nickerl’s Fritillary was picked out. The sheer volume of butterflies had become wonderful.

We decided to take lunch back at our hotel in a picnic area because it gave us access to the hotel and all of its facilities, including the bar! However the staff insisted we could eat inside.

A slightly longer drive of about 20 minutes was the order of the afternoon, to a more wooded valley near Szogliget. The first couple of hundred metres yielded little, but as it opened out into flower-rich fields many more butterflies were seen and the overall insect-life intensified. This included the spectacular Owl-fly. However it was not until we came across a large puddle in the track that we encountered a new species. Amid the large fritillaries probing the mud was a Lesser Purple Emperor; a really magnificent creature. After long looks and many photographs, we had to disturb it to proceed down the track, but despite there being many puddles, the depth of shade meant no butterflies. Beautiful Demoiselles took over and proliferated along the stream by the track. It was also our first encounter with the rather strange Testicle Tree. Both forms of Lesser Purple Emperor were present when we returned to the favoured puddle, with another Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell giving incredibly close views for company.

Back at the hotel, the pre-dinner preparations were interrupted by a dire rendition of ‘Happy Birthday’ down the phone to a grandchild. No-one admits responsibility. This did not spoil another excellent dinner, where we discovered that each of the five soups on offer was as good as the others.

Day 4

Friday 16th June

Despite a relatively chilly night, more moths were added to the list and it was again almost a full attendance at the morning moth session which was, by popular demand, taking precedence over any other pre-breakfast activity. Blotched Emerald, Orange Moth and Small Phoenix were the most striking of the additions.

Our first stop at a Karst area close to Josvafo village was most notable for birds. A young, possibly third year Eastern Imperial Eagle gave great views while being mobbed by a Common Buzzard. Then a Black Stork cruised in even lower. Several showy male Yellowhammers and a nice male Stonechat helped out. The latter are very bright here and show some features of Siberian Stonechat. The many butterflies produce no new species, but there were several sightings of the spectacular Crepuscular Burnet.

The next stop was a small knoll at the edge of a field. Hawfinch and Tree Sparrow were obvious in the nearby trees. A very odd Twin-spot Fritillary had its left hindwing a much paler coloration than the other three wings. A female Large Copper photographed here was not identified until that evening.

Driving back about a kilometre towards Josvafo proved a good move with some very productive fields. A Knapweed Fritillary conformed totally to the description of the recently defined Eastern Knapweed Fritillary. More standard Knapweed Fritillaries were also identified. Blues abounded.

We were lucky with lunch since impending rain didn't happen until we had almost finished. We went back to the hotel with a time set for recommencement of business if the rain had moved on: and it did. We were rapidly back to the Josvafo 'Red Trail'. Immediately after the cessation of the rain, White Admiral and a Map Butterfly appeared. Indeed everything burst into life with Golden Oriole and Hawfinch more evident than normal.

Following a nice Short-tailed Blue, an all dark female 'small' Blue was found. It showed very well, revealing a straight line of spots on the underside of the forewing consistent with Osiris Blue. Sadly, subsequent examination showed that the underside of the hindwing did not fit and photograph enlargements showed very small tails on the hindwing, not noticed in the field. So the outcome was an Eastern Short-tailed Blue.

We climbed up to a grassy plateau with fewer butterflies but plenty of Corn Buntings and Skylarks. Under increasing cloud cover and definitely less insect activity, we retraced our steps and returned to the hotel. A very poor weather forecast meant no moth trap: a good move as the rain fell heavily while we enjoyed another excellent dinner.

Day 5

Saturday 17th June

We had enjoyed a great time in the Tengerszem Hotel, so it was a reluctant departure. We made an early start on our transfer day to maximise our time in the hill meadows in the Bankut area. On arrival, we gave it a go in dull and sometimes drizzly conditions. The group gallantly waded through wet, deep vegetation up two ski runs in an effort to disturb target species. Only if one walked right into them did anything fly. Very few butterflies were disturbed but Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, a tatty Woodland Brown and a Painted Lady were new for the trip. We then adjourned to the local hotel for a hot drink courtesy of Naturetrek, and subsequently had our picnic lunch in a nearby shelter.

Things looked a little more promising when we had come down from the hills, moved south and arrived at the railway tracks in the village of Szarvasko...and thus it proved. The cloud came and went but there was constant interest. Several Marbled Fritillaries, Silver-washed Fritillary, Map Butterfly, Hungarian Glider and a pristine female Reverdin's Blue were excellent. Very frustrating was a large dark butterfly glimpsed diving into the track-side ballast as the sky clouded over once more. It remained invisible until heavy raindrops fell, when it shot out and straight into a bush: our only Camberwell Beauty of the trip. It was not seen again. As things dried out again three Jays were very entertaining, not being too shy to take advantage of a very active anthill under an Apple Tree in order to try to rid themselves of parasites.

We stopped at a supermarket in Eger to do some shopping for the next two days' picnics and also buy a few Hungarian products to take home...at sensible prices. Then it was on to the Nomad, near Nosvaj. The whole

hotel was as complex and interesting as always, and with a new dining room this year. The dinner did not disappoint the new surroundings with pork, chicken and a risotto as main courses for all. Superb! The weather looked good for a moth trap, so a little relief there.

Day 6

Sunday 18th June

By dawn it was blowing nearly a gale. The moth trap was disrupted but some individuals were caught on bits of furniture, the door structure and elsewhere in the ramshackle stable. Burnished Brass, Pebble Prominent and Lesser Cream Wave found their way onto our list. There was also two of the brown form of Box Moth which none of us had seen before.

Any thought of gloomy weather was banished by the sensational breakfast. You cook your own bacon, if you wish; ten cold meats; ten different cheeses; how many different breads; how many dishes you don't recognise - but the lovely staff will tell you about them if you ask.

As cloud joined the wind, it did not augur well. We started on a sheltered trail near Cenages where we encountered more success than anticipated. Plenty of fritillaries, peacocks and skippers (were they all Essex Skippers?) were feeding on a muddy stream, with a single Grayling and a couple of Holly Blues. As we spread out in a more grassy area, all the regular blues and heaths appeared. Diane found a Lesser Purple Emperor and our first Small Copper was in a sheltered spot...on dung of course. The Lesser Purple Emperor gave sensational view. As the weather improved and we drifted back towards the coach, Brenda called us all up to see a Common Glider (definitely the less common of the two Gliders). We took lunch where the bus had originally parked.

The Hor Valley was next on the agenda. We didn't understand why there were so few people visiting, but thank goodness that was the case. Perhaps it was because traffic was not permitted. Our first success was a *Clytie* form of Lesser Purple Emperor and White-letter Hairstreak on adjacent leaves for amazing photographic opportunities.

Regular small gatherings of large Fritillaries on damp patches punctuated an otherwise disappointing, if very attractive, walk up to the house at which we normally stop. Its sun-drenched walls were covered with large Fritillaries. A Grass Snake and another Common Glider were noted on the way back. We turned into the usual small quarry which was rather windswept and contained only 'regulars'.

Back at the best puddle, there were more butterflies than ever. All were regular species but a sight incomparable to anything in the UK. When we arrived back at the hotel, there was time for a drink, some sunbathing or a swim before dinner, which was quite super.

Day 7

Monday 19th June

The drop in the wind made the trapping area more attractive to moths and we added about a dozen species to the list, of which Goat Moth, Blackneck and Sharp-angled Peacock were arguably the highlights.

We changed the planned itinerary in an attempt to make up for the poor morning at Bankut. So an early breakfast saw us heading rapidly to Nagy-Meso and the open grassland at circa 1000 metres. Before we even

broke out of the trees, the hoped for Clouded Apollo was safely under the belt, with a surprising Grey Arches moth found at rest nearby. A second small sunny spot saw an even better specimen: Chequered Skipper. Once in the open, Woodland Ringlets abounded, often perching on people, their clothing or equipment. All the Speckled Yellow moths here had an extremely pallid, almost white appearance, while all three heath butterflies were extremely numerous. Two singing Meadow Pipits belied their status of not nesting in Hungary! Gradually the species total for the day rose with individuals of now-familiar Blue species, regular Pearl-bordered Fritillaries and then a newcomer – Lesser Marbled Fritillary. More Clouded Apollos floated between the grass land and the forest edge. Then, just before lunch, a male Purple-edged Copper was found but seen by only a few. Valiant efforts were made to gather the widely-spread clans, but it disappeared before everyone got there. After a futile search, we took lunch in the shade and then started searching anew, and bingo! - two superb males were seen and photographed by all. A fitting end (so we thought) to our butterfly list; but not to walking and looking. .

There were two more reminders of how different butterflying is here compared to the UK. On the walk back down, a different small well-vegetated glade produced several Fritillaries, Common Glider, Skippers, Commas, Meadow Browns and Clouded Apollo...all in a tiny area. For a final hurrah, we walked along the edge of a recently cut hay field. It was packed with butterflies of ten species. Then back to the hotel for a final relax.

Day 8

Tuesday 20th June

The last check of the moth trap produced some excellent species. Three or four of the very unusual Argentine Moths were perhaps the highlight for the aficionados, but a Beautiful Hook-tip hardly got a look in because an Oak Hawk-moth stole the show. It was too big to fit into any of the catching receptacles so was paraded through the kitchen and dining room on Andy's finger for the staff to also enjoy. And then to breakfast, which was the usual tremendous feast.

We left just before our scheduled departure time, so were able to fit in a coffee stop and another addition to our butterfly list in the shape of a Common Swallowtail. As always at Budapest airport, the farewells must be brief and the UK contingent was sorry to leave Norbert and Istvan, who had worked so hard to make our trip so special.

The flight back was more or less on time, but the normal fond farewells at the baggage reclaim were totally disrupted by very truncated passport clearance, so that hardly anyone met anyone! This was sad because this was a friendly group who got on so well together and was characterised by mutual help and assistance. The group worked hard for their butterflies in some of the sessions which were quite difficult and tiring, but there were no moans. Everyone really enjoyed the countryside and the proliferation of flower-packed fields with so many butterflies and other insects. The great sense of humour made this an easy tour to lead.

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Species Lists

Butterflies (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Safflower Skipper	<i>Pyrgus carthami</i>		✓		✓				
2	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	
3	Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>		✓		✓				
4	Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>		✓					✓	
5	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		✓		✓	✓			
7	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		✓			✓		✓	
8	Clouded Apollo	<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>							✓	
9	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>								✓
10	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis complex</i>		✓		✓		✓		
11	Fenton's Wood White	<i>Leptidea morsei</i>			✓					
12	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>							✓	
13	Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>		✓	✓					
14	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			✓	✓			✓	
16	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
17	Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias erate</i>		✓						
18	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>		✓						
19	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>							✓	✓
20	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>							✓	
21	Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>			✓	✓				
22	Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>		✓	✓	✓				
23	Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>		✓						
24	Purple-edged Copper	<i>Lycaena hippothoe</i>								✓
25	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>		✓	✓	✓				
26	White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium w-album</i>							✓	
27	Black Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium pruni</i>			✓	✓				
28	Sloe Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium acaciae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
29	Short-tailed Blue	<i>Cupido argiades</i>						✓		
30	Eastern Short-tailed Blue	<i>Cupido decoloratus</i>						✓		
31	Provençal Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes alctetas</i>		✓	✓					
32	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>							✓	
33	Eastern Baton Blue	<i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i>		✓						
34	Chequered Blue	<i>Scolitantides orion</i>		✓						
35	Green Underside Blue	<i>Glaucoopsyche alexis</i>		✓						
36	Alcon Blue	<i>Phengaris alcon</i>		✓						
37	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
38	Reverdin's Blue	<i>Plebejus argyrognomon</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
39	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		✓		✓				
40	Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
43	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
44a	High Brown Fritillary	<i>A.a form Cleodoxa</i>				✓			✓	
45	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	
46	Lesser Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis ino</i>								✓

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
47	Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>		✓			✓			
48	Twin-spot Fritillary	<i>Brenthis hecate</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
49	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>		✓					✓	
50	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>					✓			
51	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓				✓	
52	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					✓			✓
53	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
54	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		✓	✓				✓	
55	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
56	Map Butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>					✓			
58	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>		✓						
59	Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis xanthomelas</i>		✓						
60	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	✓						✓	
61	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>				✓				
62	Eastern Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea telona</i>				✓				
63	False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>	✓	✓						
64	Nickerl's Fritillary	<i>Melitaea aurelia</i>	✓							
65	Assmann's Fritillary	<i>Melitaea britomartis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
66	Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>	✓	✓						
67	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>		✓	✓			✓		
68	Common Glider	<i>Neptis sappho</i>						✓	✓	
69	Hungarian Glider	<i>Neptis rivularis</i>	✓				✓			
70	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>		✓				✓		
70a	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>A.i form Clytie</i>		✓				✓	✓	
71	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓					✓	
72	Woodland Brown	<i>Lopinga achine</i>		✓						
73	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
74	Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
75	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
76	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
77	Woodland Ringlet	<i>Erebia medusa</i>					✓		✓	
78	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		
79	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>						✓		
80	Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>						✓		

Birds (h = heard only)

1	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>						✓		
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	h	h						
3	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			✓				✓	
4	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				✓				
5	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
6	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓							✓
7	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			✓		✓			✓
8	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>					✓			
9	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓							
10	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓						✓
11	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>							h	
13	Rock (Feral) Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓		✓			✓		
14	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>					✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>				✓	✓			
16	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		h		✓		✓		
17	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓		✓				✓	
18	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			h	h				
19	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		h						
20	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓				✓	
21	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>							✓	
22	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		h						
23	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		h		h				
24	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		h	✓				h	h
25	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓
26	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>					h			
27	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				✓		✓		
28	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓							
29	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		h	h	✓			✓	
31	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
32	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓							
33	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓						✓	
34	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	h	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>				h				
36	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
37	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
38	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		✓		h			✓	
39	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓		✓				
40	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓							
41	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓		✓	✓				
42	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			✓	✓			✓	
44	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		h	h	h	h	h	h	h
45	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	h	h						
46	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>			h					
47	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		h	h	h	h	h	h	h
48	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			h					
49	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		h	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>							✓	
51	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
52	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				✓				
55	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓			✓	✓	
56	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				h		h		
57	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	h	h	h	h		h		
58	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>				✓				
60	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
61	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓		✓				
62	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	✓	✓			
63	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>							✓	
65	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					h			

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
66	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		h	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
68	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓		✓		✓		✓
69	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓				✓		
70	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		h	✓	h	h		✓	
71	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					h	h	h	
73	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		h		✓				
74	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		h	✓	✓			✓	

Macro Moths

Goat Moth, <i>Cossus cossus</i>	Forester, <i>Adscita statices</i>
Six-spot Burnet, <i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Five-spot Burnet, <i>Zygaena trifolii</i>
Transparent Burnet, <i>Zygaena carniolica</i>	Variable (or Crepuscular) Burnet, <i>Zygaena fausta</i>
Ground Lackey, <i>Malacosoma castrensis</i>	Common Emerald, <i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>
Blotched Emerald, <i>Comibaena bajularia</i>	Maiden's Blush, <i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>
Mocha, <i>Cyclophora linearia</i>	Clay Triple-lines, <i>Idaea ochrata</i>
Lewes Wave, <i>Scopula immorata</i>	Lesser Cream Wave, <i>Scopula immutata</i>
Ochraceous Wave, <i>Idaea serpentata</i>	Least carpet, <i>Idaea rusticata</i>
Small Fan-footed Wave, <i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave, <i>Idaea trigeminata</i>
Treble Brown Spot, <i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave, <i>Idaea filicata</i>
Portland Ribbon Wave, <i>Idaea degeneraria</i>	Rose-banded Wave, <i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>
Silver-ground Carpet, <i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	Royal Mantle, <i>Catarhoe cuculata</i>
Small Argent and Sable, <i>Epirrhoe tristata</i>	Yellow Shell, <i>Cosmorrhoe ocellata</i>
Purple Bar, <i>Cosmorrhoe ocellata</i>	Small Phoenix, <i>Eccliptoptera Silaceata</i>
Cloaked Carpet, <i>Euphyia biangulata</i>	Yellow Dryad, <i>Cleta filacea</i>
Barred Straw, <i>Eulithis pyraliata</i>	Magpie, <i>Abraxas grossularia</i>
Clouded Border, <i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Sharp-angled Peacock, <i>Macaria alternata</i>
Latticed Heath, <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Speckled Yellow, <i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>
August Thorn, <i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	Orange Moth, <i>Angerona prunaria</i>
, <i>Ascotis selenaria</i>	Willow Beauty, <i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>
Great Oak Beauty, <i>Hypomecis roboraria</i>	Pale Oak Beauty, <i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>
Engrailed, <i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	Common Heath, <i>Ematurga atomaria</i>
Light Emerald, <i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Black-veined Moth, <i>Siona lineata</i>
Oak Hawk-moth, <i>Marumba quercus</i>	Lime Hawk-moth, <i>Mimas tiliae</i>
Humming-bird Hawk-moth, <i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Small Elephant Hawk-moth, <i>Deilephila porcellus</i>
Argentine Moth, <i>Spatialia argentina</i>	Pebble Prominent, <i>Notodonta ziczac</i>
Buff-tip, <i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Yellow-tail, <i>Euproctis similis</i>
Rosy Footman, <i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	Orange Footman, <i>Eilema sororcula</i>
Dingy Footman, <i>Eilema griseola</i>	Four-spotted Footman, <i>Lithosia quadra</i>
Cream-spot Tiger, <i>Arctia villica</i>	Clouded Buff, <i>Diacrisia sannio</i>
Muslin Moth, <i>Diaphora mendica</i>	Nine-spotted, <i>Syntomis phegea</i>
Arches sp, <i>Nola sp</i>	Heart and Dart, <i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>
The Flame, <i>Axylia putris</i>	Flame Shoulder, <i>Ochropleura plecta</i>
Grey Arches, <i>Polis nebulosa</i>	Campion, <i>Hadena rivularis</i>
L-album Wainscot, <i>Mythimna l-album</i>	Shark, <i>Cucullia umbratica</i>

Grey/Dark Dagger, *Acrinicta psi/tridens*
 Marbled Minor agg, *Oligia agg*
 Mottled Rustic, *Caradrina morpheus*
Deltote deceptoria
 Burnished Brass, *Diachrysia Chrysitis*
 Dark Spectacle, *Abrostola triplasia*
 Blackneck, *Lygephila pastinum*
 Straw Dot, *Rivula sericealis*
 Clay Fan-foot, *Paracolax tristalis*

Small Angle Shades, *Euplexia lucipara*
 Treble Lines, *Charanyca trigrammica*
 Marbled white-spot, *Protodeltote pygarga*
 Spotted Sulphur, *Emmelia trabealis*
 Silver Y, *Autographa gamma*
 Burnet Companion, *Euclidia glyphica*
 Beautiful Hook-tip, *Laspeyria flexula*
 Snout, *Hypena proboscidalis*
 Fan-foot sp. , *Polypogon tentacularia*

Micro Moths

Rose Plume, *Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla*
 Small Magpie, *Anania hortulana*
 Box Moth , *Cydalima perspectalis*

Large Fruit-tree Tortrix, *Archips podana*
 Mother of Pearl, *Pleuroptya ruralis*

Dragonflies & Damselflies

Beautiful Demoiselle, *Calopteryx virgo*
 Common Clubtail, *Gomphus vulgatissimus*
 Banded Demoiselle, *Calopteryx splendens*
 Norfolk Hawker, *Aeshna isoceles*

Copper Demoiselle, *Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis*
 Black-tailed Skimmer, *Orthetrum cancellatum*
 Emperor, *Anax imperator*
 Common Darter, *Sympetrum striolatum*

Reptiles & Amphibians

Sand Lizard, *Lacerta agilis*
 Grass Snake, *Natrix natrix*
 Marsh Frog, *Pelophylax ridibundus*

Eastern Green Lizard, *Lacerta viridis*
 Yellow-bellied Toad, *bombina variegata*
 Fire Salamander, *Salamandra salamandra*

Mammals

European Red Fox, *Vulpes vulpes*
 Yellow-necked Mouse, *Apodemus flavicollis*

Red Squirrel, *Sciurus vulgaris*

Invertebrates

Hornet, *Vespa crabro*
 Stag Beetle, *Lucanus cervus*
 Rose Chafer, *Cetonia aurata*
 Wolf Spider sp,

Lesser Stag Beetle, *Dorcuc parallelopedus*
 Dor Beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*
 Bee Fly sp,

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