

Hungary in Spring

Naturetrek Tour Report

3 - 10 May 2014



Bearded Tit by Linda Miller



Roller by Brian Miller



Kunsagi Major Hotel by Rob Murray



Penduline Tit by Linda Miller

Report written and compiled by Rob Murray
Images courtesy of Linda & Brian Miller and Rob Murray



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Summary

The weather was pleasant for most of the week with the notable exception of day 2 when gale force winds made birding almost impossible. This prevented us from visiting the exposed reed beds and pools of the Hortobagy Reserve. During the week we encountered many birds of prey which included such enigmatic species such as Saker, White-tailed Eagle, Short-toed Eagle, Long-legged Buzzard and Montagu's Harrier. There are 9 species of woodpecker in Hungary and we encountered all of them with the unexpected exception of Wryneck. The White-backed, Black and Syrian were especially enjoyable not least because they came close to us which pleased photographers who had been struggling to find subjects within range. The 4 'exotic' species, namely Hoopoe, Golden Oriole, Bee-eater and Roller were seen daily and singing Nightingales were ever present enriching the phenomenal dawn chorus. The species log for our day in Kiskunsagi National Park revealed that we had found over 100 species during our visit! As usual, we did not ignore other taxonomic groups. Moor, Pond, Marsh, Agile and Tree frogs, with a range of butterflies, dragonflies, reptiles and flowering plants kept us alert. Visiting varied habitats from wooded hillsides, vast plains and wetlands added to the immense enjoyment of the trip.

Day 1

Saturday 3rd May

Our flight from Heathrow arrived on time and Zsolt was waiting for us in the arrivals area. The bus was loaded and we sent off along the M3 to a service station and picnic area where we had lunch and used the facilities. Crested Larks enliven any scene with their constant singing and restless activity. A family party of the larks entertained us as we scoffed lunch. Garage forecourts and supermarket car parks seem to be their preferred habitat in Hungary. We watched an extremely distant pair of Eastern Imperial Eagles and contemplated tracking them down, but we had to press on... There is a Saker nesting box on a pylon here, but it faces away from the viewpoint. As we drove along Buzzards and Marsh Harriers crossed our path and Roe Deer were spotted in the fields. A Red Fox raced across the road.

We stopped at the roadside at a spot which looked particularly suitable habitat for Rollers. Sure enough our deduction was correct and we saw five altogether. One was scanning the ground for Field Crickets. It plunged down and returned to its lofty perch clutching a hapless cricket in its bill.

The next stop beside a pylon line was an inspired choice as a nesting box for Sakers was not too far away and actually faced us this time. A pair of these wonderful falcons was perched side by side on the box. One of them flew towards us and landed on a closer pylon giving us great views, but, alas, not close enough for our frustrated photographers. A Long-legged Buzzard landed on the same structure. This is a very scarce bird in Hungary. Blue-headed wagtails flitted about on the rough grassland where White Storks were feeding on grasshoppers and crickets. A Tawny Pipit was calling tantalizingly close to us but wouldn't reveal itself. As we crossed the River Tiza by ferry a Night Heron flew over. As it was 6.30pm when we arrived at our hotel we decided to cease birding for the day and re-align our focus on food...

Day 2

Sunday 4th May

Our pre-breakfast walk in the vicinity of the hotel was really enjoyable despite the cold, strong to gale force northerly wind and the mud created by overnight rain. Golden Orioles were singing unseen within the canopy of Poplar trees. We had splendid views of Middle Spotted Woodpeckers at close range and a Nuthatch was seen entering its mud-caked nest hole. It was surprising to see a Tree Pipit in this arboreal habitat as, despite its name, this bird is associated with bushy heathland in the UK. Wood Warblers were singing but the constant swaying of trees and rustling of leaves made them impossible to locate.

After breakfast we set off, aiming for a long day circumventing the Hortobagy Reserve. Our itinerary was completely disrupted by the unseasonably persistent and cold northerly wind which made attempts to find passerines in reed beds futile. We were forced to abandon our intended programme and to seek out sheltered lakes. The open plains and steppes were windswept with dust storms from time to time making bird-watching exceedingly difficult. We stopped at some reed fringed and woodland enshrouded lakes but even here there was no respite from the wind. Penduline Tits were calling very close to us but the wind made them impossible to locate. A Pygmy Cormorant and four Ferruginous Ducks were out in the open on view but little else emerged from cover so we moved on.

Unfortunately, the ferry we were hoping to use was moored idly on the opposite bank out of commission due to the ferocity of the wind. So we had to retrace our steps and cross the river by the hotel where the ferry had a chain to direct it and consequently it was able to cope with the gusts. At some larger lakes there were Swallows and Sand Martins feeding low across the water and on the leeward side of the fringing willows. There were also all three species of marsh terns mingling with the hirundines. Black, White-winged Black and Whiskered Terns cavorted in the wind attempting to snatch insects from the choppy water. A Penduline Tit's nest suspended from a willow was being buffeted about like a ball on a string. Any young inside would undoubtedly have felt airsick and any eggs would have been scrambled!

It was quite a challenge to find a suitable location for lunch and we ended up on a farm track with nowhere to sit and the wind blowing cartons and wrappers off the picnic table. Consequently we spent much more of the day than we intended driving around in the bus!

We stopped at a small wood where a few pairs of Red-footed Falcons were nesting amongst Jackdaws and Rooks. A Hoopoe was a bonus here and then some very obliging Rollers were discovered. One kept returning to a dead bush in the lee of a more substantial tree where it found relief from the wind. A brief attempt to find Susliks passed unrewarded as only burrows and fresh diggings were evident. A herd of Grey Hungarian cattle were of interest. This rare breed is supported by government aid and managed to provide organic beef. They have long horns and an unusual countenance. During the drive we encountered singles of Little Egret, Spoonbill and Squacco Heron. It was 7pm when we returned to base after a long but profitable day on the road during which we covered over 300km.

Day 3

Monday 5th May

The pre-breakfast walk yielded many of the same superb birds as yesterday with the addition of Spotted Flycatchers and outstanding views of an adult Tawny Owl. A Roe Deer trotted through the poplar plantation unconcerned by our presence.

We packed up and began the long drive to the Zemplen Hills. It was cold and still breezy but the sky was clear. Our break was at a supermarket where we had coffees and bought provisions for the next couple of days. Crested Larks and White Wagtails were in the car park. An early check-in at our second hotel in the village of Pere gave us all afternoon to visit a quarry in the hope of seeing Eagle Owls. The approach to this concealed quarry winds along barely discernible tracks cutting through dense undergrowth. It was made into a more hazardous obstacle course by lines of colourful bee hives humming with angry bees issuing a challenge to pass. We respectfully declined their invitation to combat and sought a less threatening, alternative route. All this time, of course, our feelings of excitement at closing in on a family of Eagle Owls were rising. As we eagerly scanned the cliff face and ledges there were no signs of the owls. No splashes of white-wash; no plaintive calls; no orange eyes glaring down upon us. The group was exceedingly patient and stood for several hours willing the owlets to peep above the ledge. Hawfinches flew over, a Grey-headed Woodpecker called and Buzzards and Marsh Harriers sailed across the blue void but no owls peeped out. By way of compensation two Black Storks circled above. Butterflies, plants and conversation kept us amused during the long vigil. We finally conceded defeat at 6pm after a remarkable stint of stoicism and determination by everyone.

Day 4

Tuesday 6th May

Those who had taken a pre-breakfast stroll around the village and ventured as far as the bridge over the river enjoyed some notable birds including Night Heron, Red-backed Shrike, Golden Orioles and Kingfishers. The pretty village of Hejca was our destination this morning. From here trails meander up into woodland. Boar and Red Deer wallows were scattered about. A male Barred Warbler was singing and performing its aerial display flight and a Grasshopper Warbler began reeling. A demonstration of the huge amount of pungent formic acid squirted by irate Wood Ants was given using a paper handkerchief as the assailant. Many ants exacted revenge for the intrusion and I was itching, scratching and wincing in pain for hours afterwards!

When we reached the mud-filled, Wild Boar wallow, White-backed Woodpeckers were heard drumming but all at some distance from us. We were unable to see them initially. However, they came closer and closer until we all had outstanding views. Almost unbelievably a Black Woodpecker appeared from nowhere in full view of an appreciative group.

The dense, beech woodland made it really difficult to locate singing birds. Despite hearing several, a glimpse of a Wood Warbler was the best we could manage. The best butterfly here was undoubtedly a Common Glider. Its flight is so graceful and balletic. We had lunch in the small village park of Hejca which was a most attractive setting by a stream and with benches, tables and shade for those who wanted it. Golden Orioles and Black Redstarts were much in evidence in the surrounding trees. In the afternoon the group enjoyed the delights of a 40 strong colony of Bee eaters and excellent views of a Short-toed Eagle. More migrants are now in evidence with Whinchats, Red-backed Shrikes and warblers turning up.

Day 5

Wednesday 7th May

The dawn chorus at 4.30am was quite splendid. So many birds were singing including Nightingales, Blackbirds, Golden Orioles, Cuckoos, Black Redstarts, Collared Doves and sparrows. What a cacophony of sound!

Today we explored forest trails in the central Zemplen Hills. Parking in the holiday-home village of Uihuta was very convenient for picking up the start of the walking trails. Following the green route, we entered mature beech woodland. White Helleborine orchids were scattered amongst flowering Coral Root. A singing male Collared Flycatcher was heard but couldn't be located so we continued up the stream bed past a sun-lit clearing where a number of butterflies descended to drink or bask. Soon we stumbled upon a new Ural Owl box but sadly it was unoccupied. However, loitering in the area paid off as a male Collared Flycatcher began singing and was eventually located on a dead tree stump giving nearly everyone fine views. Carefully raising a couple of flattish stones in the streambed unearthed some Yellow-bellied Toads. Two Agile Frogs were also found and certainly lived up to their name as the photographers discovered.

Our next stop was in the village of Tolcsva where we purchased supplies for lunch and made use of the facilities. During our roadside lunch stop a magnificent White-tailed Eagle flew over. After lunch we drove up into the hills again to a beautiful valley above Erdobenyé village. This is an area of very open woodland giving good views of the surrounding, wooded hills. Red-backed Shrikes favour this habitat as do Barred Warblers which we heard singing. Possibly too much time was spent attempting to see a Nightingale but a juvenile Green Lizard was motionless for long enough to be photographed.

We returned to the hotel for an early meal before venturing out again to search for River Warblers and Corncrakes. We encountered some fine looking habitat but the target birds had not arrived yet and we were greeted with silence. A group of about 12 Noctule bats emerged some 30 minutes before sunset. These large, high flying bats can be enticed to dive, with unbelievable speed and control, by tossing small clods of earth in their path. After bowling several wides and the odd no-ball I finally fine-tuned my aim and two Noctules did perform as anticipated giving a thrilling display. As we were driving back in the dark a male Stag Beetle appeared on the wiper-blades of the bus. It was a formidable insect which I brought into the bus for all to appreciate.

Day 6

Thursday 8th May

During the pre-breakfast walk this morning we encountered constant twittering from beneath the bridge. A colony of bats had taken up residence in the crevasses and left high piles of droppings on the ledges showing that they had lived here for a long time. A Night Heron flew over and all of the usual birds were seen yet again.

Most of today was taken up with travelling from the Zemplen Hills to the plains of Kiskungsagi. We stopped at the garage on the M3 to take a break and do a bit of birding. Crested Larks had fledged young, 3 Whinchats were on the fence. The hypermarket at Keszketem was where we bought supplies and sustenance. There were Crested Larks here too. Lunch was taken on the hoof at the edge of a field of Lucerne near to Fulophaza. It was an inspired choice as Quail were calling; a male Montagu's Harrier flew past and a range of butterflies were seen including Brown Argus and Clouded Yellow.

By checking in to our hotel early we had enough time to visit a huge reed bed at Kiskungsagi. A colony of European Susliks was discovered right by the hotel. We watched them for a while from the bus. Another Montagu's Harrier quartered a field giving us very pleasing views. We walked along the edge of a massive reed bed with tall poplars lining the edge where Golden Orioles sang but, as usual, refused to show themselves. Yellow Rattle grew in profusion here and a number of other interesting plants were discovered. Most of the target species remained stubbornly concealed within the dense reed growth. Moustached Warblers were singing as were Savi's, Reed and Sedge but they were so difficult to locate. It was a wonder that we could hear them at all against the background humming of a multitude of Fire-bellied Toads. The most dashing and dynamic species seen today was undoubtedly a pair of Hobbies that chased dragonflies across the reed beds and called to each other from the tree tops. A number of beautifully marked Pool Frogs were leaping in and out of water-filled rivulets left by cart tracks. As dusk descended at the hotel some of the group discovered a Little Owl on a barn roof. So despite having travelled 380 km today we still notched up an impressive bird list.

Day 7

Friday 9th May

Our pre-breakfast walk led us to a wonderful diversity of birds including all four of the exotics – Bee-eaters, Rollers, Golden Orioles and Hoopoes. Added to this colourful spectacle were raptors such as Montagu's and Marsh Harriers and the less obviously rapacious Lesser Grey Shrike. It was a stimulating start to a day destined to be the best of the trip for species diversity.

The Bugyi area was the focal point of our search for Great Bustards. This is a vast plain with a patchwork of fields capable of swallowing up birds as large as the Great Bustard with ease. The only other birders we encountered on the entire trip were gathered on top of a hillock to our right. They beckoned us to join them to share their discovery of a Long-legged Buzzard but it was a considerable distance away. We climbed the outlier to our left which afforded views across what seemed like the rest of Europe. Three Great Bustards were picked out but they were distant! One seen in flight was more convincing than the amorphous, shimmering lumps on the fields. Photography was certainly out of the question.

A bridge over a reed-edged drainage channel seemed a likely habitat for warblers. Sure enough the loud frog-like croaking song of Great Reed Warblers assaulted our ears as we drew up to park. Marsh Frogs added to the general din. On our approach to the fish ponds we discovered the oval, dangling nest of a pair of Penduline Tits. The male, dressed like a masked bandit and sporting the colours of a Red-backed Shrike, showed itself at close proximity. Well it was about time that something did! We clambered up a wooden tower hide for excellent views across several reedy fish ponds which are well stocked with carp. Soon there was to be one less. An Osprey plunged to grab the hapless fish and after juggling to re-position it like a torpedo, the piscivore carted it off to a perch in a dead tree to de-scale and fillet it.

Red-crested Pochard, Garganey, Gadwall, Common Pochard, Tufted Duck, Ferruginous duck and Pygmy Cormorant were just some of the water birds enjoyed in this splendid setting. A Bittern flew over and Bearded Tits entertained us as a family party whirred back and forth during our lunch break.

Pulling into the entrance to a system of quarries enabled us to scan the ploughed fields opposite. A dense heat haze restricted the clarity of the view at ground level but overhead it was crisp enough to enable us to discern the unmistakable giant swallow-like form of a Collared Pratincole. We saw another sitting on the gravel by the pit. A few Mediterranean Gulls and 3 Little Gulls were picked out from the throng of Black-headed and Yellow-legged gulls. In the clear water of the shallow edges small shoals of beautiful Pumpkinseed fish were gathered and larger shoals of Rudd were the targets for plunging Common Terns. Suddenly a Little Bittern flew out from the reeds below us and everyone secured a decent view of it. This concluded a remarkable day's birding with a tally of over 100 species.

Day 8

Saturday 10th May

Dawn brought forth another sunny and warm day. The pre-breakfast walk was again very productive yielding fine views of a pair of Montagu's Harriers. Such was the buoyancy and delicacy of its flight that an additional male appeared to float across the freshly cut hay of the field in front of us. Golden Orioles continued to tease. Every day they have been calling from each locality we have visited this week. It is clearly a ubiquitous and very common species but securing satisfying views of even just one proved to be exceedingly difficult. This morning we actually managed to scope one! Probably the surprise of the morning was the sudden appearance of a glistening white heron-sized bird plodding through the shallow water swishing its partially gaping bill from side to side. It was not the resident Great White Egret but a splendid adult Spoonbill in full summer plumage. A couple of fields away stand a line of telegraph poles one of which supports a nest box designed for Rollers. Two of these were squabbling whilst perched on the box. The third looked on from a short distance away. Then the action began. They spiralled high above the church spire then tumbled earthwards with much twisting and flashing of blue wings. It was a spectacular demonstration of how this striking bird became known as the Roller.

We stopped on the way to the airport at a randomly selected patch of woodland in the hope of finding two species which had eluded us all week. We failed on both counts. Wrynecks are common and vocal from mid April to early May but they become silent and elusive once their eggs have been laid. The absence of Icterine Warblers is less easily explained.

Dropping Zsolt off at the railway station in Kecskemet was indeed fortuitous. He had mentioned that the public park opposite the station was ideal habitat for Syrian Woodpeckers and at his suggestion we invested a few minutes here. Sure enough a male Syrian Woodpecker appeared and it came very close to us giving the best views possible.

There was a feeling rippling through the group that this was the final act of the trip with no further excitement remaining...how premature that sentiment proved to be! Our faces beamed with delight as the bus came to a halt in the car park of Lidl's and we were offered 20 minutes of shopping time. What a finale!

During the week we became increasingly aware of what a careful and competent driver Peter turned out to be. His thoughtful and skilful handling of the bus enabled us to enjoy the trip without concern. Peter understood the

proclivities of bird watchers to perfection, being willing to stop as suddenly as safety would allow and to shunt back and forth to position the bus in the most advantageous spot for optimum viewing. He also provided us with our picnics too. Zsolt, our local guide, is an outstanding ornithologist who not only knows the birds but also where to find them. He willingly and patiently gave full answers to our many questions and was exceedingly good company. Zsolt and Peter made huge contributions to the success of the holiday. Many thanks are due to both for their hard work, effort and determination to provide us with the best possible holiday in their native Hungary.

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Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	May								
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>								2	
2	Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>						H	H	H	
3	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	H	10	7	5	5	7	11	4	
4	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		60	10					100	
5	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>								5	
6	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>								2	
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	6	20	2		4	12	20	2	
8	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>								2	
9	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>								80	
10	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		5						6	
11	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>								8	
12	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>								1	
13	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>								3	
14	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		2						7	
15	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			2		1				
16	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	20	40	30	22	15	25	15	6	
17	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		2							1
18	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>								1	
19	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>								1	
20	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1	2		1	3	3	1		
21	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		1							
22	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		4	3		1	4	30	1	
23	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>								6	
24	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		30	9	10	2	14	13		
25	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1		1				1	
26	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>		2						1	
27	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		3						1	
28	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>								1	
29	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>					1			1	
30	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>				1					
31	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	5	13	9	10	2	6	30	2	
32	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		1				2	5	3	
33	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			1		1				
34	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>					1				
35	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	25	1	9	15	6	19	12	4	
36	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	1							1	
37	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	2								
38	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	8	15	2	5		3	8	3	
39	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		11							
40	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1					2			
41	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	2								
42	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>								3	
43	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>								2	
44	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>								25	
45	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>								3	
46	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2	4	2	1		7	15	8	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							9	10
			3	4	5	6	7	8			
47	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius</i>								1	
48	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								3	
49	Curllew	<i>Numenius torquata</i>								1	
50	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>								5	
51	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>								2	
52	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1		1		1			
53	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>								3	
54	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		6	50			30	40	25	
55	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>								6	
56	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>								3	
57	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		1							
58	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>								50	10
59	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		2						7	
60	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		10						9	2
61	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>		12						3	
62	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		8							
63	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	50	100	100	100	25	20	40	20	
64	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>						2			
65	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	12	30	12	6	8	12	40	20	
66	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	2		5	17	20	5	6	4	
67	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	30	35	35	10	40	45	46	10	
68	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2	1	1	3	2	4	4		
69	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		H	1						
70	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>						1	1		
71	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	5	6				3	3	4	
72	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			2	2	2	1	1		
73	European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				40		H	43	H	
74	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		2	H				3		
75	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		H							
76	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>				2					
77	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		1	1						
78	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>									1
79	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2	10	2	2	H			
80	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>				1		1			
81	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1		H	H	1			
82	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>			H		H				
83	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>				5	4	2	5	1	
84	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>							2		
85	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	H	H	1	3	8	4	4	2	
86	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1		4	3	6	4	2	1	
87	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	10	9	7	1	1	11	15	5	
88	Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		20				1	1	6	
89	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		50	70	20		2	8		
90	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	6	15	20	4	1	5	30	5	
91	Raven	<i>Corvuscorax</i>	3	1		4			1		
92	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>				5	2				
93	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>				3					
94	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1	3	3	2	1	H	4	
95	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		1	1	1	2	1			
96	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		H						1	
97	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>								5	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
98	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	6	2	2	1	1	7	6	2
99	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	6	12		2	1	2	6	
100	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		50					10	
101	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	20	100s	100s	100s	40	30	30	20
102	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	40	50	100+	100+	100+	50	50	50
103	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		H	H	H	1			
104	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	H	H	1		H	
105	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		H	2	1	H			
106	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>								9
107	Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>						H	H	
108	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		2				H	3	
109	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				H		1	5	
110	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>							H	
111	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>				H				
112	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>						H	1	
113	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		H	1	1	2	H		1
114	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>				1	H			
115	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				H				
116	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				1		1	1	
117	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					H			
118	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		1	2	3	1			
119	Tree Creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				1				
120	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	100+	100+	100+	100+	50	100+	100+	50
121	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	3	3	7	10	5	4	5	2
122	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1	2	2	1	3	H		
123	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			H	1	1			
124	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	H	H	H	H	1	H	H	H
125	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	1	6	2	1	2	2
126	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	1			2	1	3	1	
127	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		1		2	1	5	5	2
128	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		2	1					
129	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			2		H			
130	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>					2			
131	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	60	40	50	50	50	50	20	20
132	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	6	3	6	8	4	12	8	4
133	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	7	8	5	3		2	12	3
134	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					6			
135	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	4	4	5	2	6	5	10	2
136	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	H						1	
137	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		1						H
138	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1	4	5	H	1	1	2	1
139	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2		H	2	6			
140	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	12	2	2	4	6	6	4	
141	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	12	2	4	20	10	6	12	8
142	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	8		3	2		2	4	
143	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			2	1	H	H		
144	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	H	5		1	H	H	6	2
145	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		1	5	3	6	2	1	
146	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1					H	3	

	Common name	Scientific name	May						
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Reptiles/Amphibians

1	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>				1				
2	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>			1				1	
3	Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta viridis</i>				1	1			
4	Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>								
5	Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>					2			
6	Fire-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina bombina</i>						6	H	
7	Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>					2			
8	Edible Frog	<i>Rana esculenta</i>								
9	Marsh Frog	<i>Rana ridibunda</i>							H	100
10	Pool Frog	<i>Rana lessonae</i>								
11	Green Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>							H	1
12	Moor Frog	<i>Rana arvalis</i>		1						
13	Pool Frog	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>							100s	

Mammals

1	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>								
2	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	3	11	10	2	2	2	3	4
3	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>								
4	European Suslik	<i>Spermophilus citillus</i>						5	11	3
5	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	1	8	1		1	1	14	2
6	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1							
7	Noctule bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>					12			

Dragonflies

✓

1	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>			✓					
2	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>								
3	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>							✓	
4	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>							✓	

Butterflies

1	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>								✓
2	Chequered Blue	<i>Scolitantides orion</i>					✓			
3	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>								✓
4	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					✓	✓	✓	
5	Common Glider	<i>Neptis sappha</i>					✓			
6	Eastern Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>			✓					
7	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>					✓	✓		
8	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>					✓	✓		
9	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>						✓		
10	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>					✓			
11	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venata</i>			✓					✓
12	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>								
13	European Map	<i>Araschnia levana</i>								
14	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>								
15	Violet (Weaver's) Fritillary	<i>Clossiana dia</i>								
16	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>								
17	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>								✓

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			✓		✓	✓		
19	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			✓				✓	
20	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>								
21	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>							✓	
22	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>			✓		✓			
23	Holly Blue	<i>Celestrina argioeus</i>								
24	Iolas Blue	<i>Masculina alcon</i>								
25	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclidides podalirius</i>			✓		✓	✓		
26	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>						✓		
27	Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>								
28	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>						✓		
29	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilio</i>		✓					✓	✓
30	Small Pearl-bordered	<i>Boloria selene</i>								
31	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			✓					
32	Southern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia polyxena</i>			✓		✓			
33	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>					✓	✓		
34	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>							✓	
35	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>							✓	✓
36	Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Clossiana dia</i>				✓	✓	✓		
37	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapsis</i>				✓		✓		
38	Woodland Ringlet	<i>Erebia medusa</i>				✓	✓		✓	

Other Insects

1	Lime Hawk-moth	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>						✓		
2	Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>						✓		
3	Black and Red Frog hopper	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>					✓	✓	✓	
4	Italian Striped Shield bug	<i>Graphosoma lineatum italica</i>				✓	✓			
5	Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Fish

1	Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>							✓	
2	Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>							✓	
3	Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>							✓	