

Hungary in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

4 - 11 August 2007

Report compiled by Vic Tucker



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour Leaders: Vic Tucker (Naturetrek leader & naturalist)
 Gerard Gorman (Local guide & ornithologist)

Participants: Christine & Max Maughan
 Ruth & Peter Waterton
 Jeannine and Alf King
 Jean and Bryn Green
 Miles Langthorne
 Roelof Boersma
 Julie Grant
 Brian Yates
 Tom Dawes
 David Nicholas

Day 1

Saturday 4th August

Weather: 25 degrees C. Sunny periods, occasional showers.

We departed from Heathrow without hitch, landing at Budapest Ferihegy Airport on time. We were met by Gerard Gorman, our excellent Hungarian guide and Naturetrek Ground Agent. Our driver, Attila, soon had our luggage stowed on the vehicle. In addition to driving he was also responsible for handing out copious cold drinks and setting up the picnic lunches each day. Nothing was too much trouble for him.

Seated in the spacious minibus, our first stop occurred on the airport exit road to watch some particularly easy to see Susliks on a patch of waste ground. These charming little ground squirrels are typical of lowland plains in Hungary but this was a good opportunity to observe them using the vehicle as a hide; they can be difficult to locate elsewhere.

Our next stop was for brief refreshments etc. overlooking the Matra Hills. Providing interest here were several singing Crested Larks, Kestrels, Common Buzzards and other more common species including White Storks and Hooded Crows.

However, just as we began our brief picnic, we were deluged by an intense thunder shower, making it even briefer! No matter, this played well for us, as shortly a magnificent Imperial Eagle was spotted – very bedraggled, drying itself Cormorant-style on a pylon, which allowed us far closer approach than it would normally. Prolonged excellent views ensued. Later, a female Montague's Harrier was seen.

Then it was onward towards the Bukk Hills and our hotel, situated near woods and farmland near the large village of Noszvaj, where we were to stay for three nights. After finding our rooms and a refreshing shower, we ate a sumptuous dinner.

Hungary experienced an exceptionally mild winter this year, barely any snow, a warm early spring and hot early summer, in direct contrast to last year's long cold, wet winter, cool, wet spring and much of the summer.

Therefore, several expected earlier-flying butterfly species were not seen as they were now over, but other later-flying or unexpected species were to be encountered.

Day 2

Sunday 5th August

Weather: 28 degrees C. Mainly sunny with a stiff but cooling breeze.

Today was spent in good birding areas relatively close to our hotel. A series of short drives allowed a full recovery from yesterday's unavoidably long, rather tiring travelling day.....but, not before the keen pre-breakfast risers had feasted their eyes upon Collared Flycatcher, Nuthatch and Middle and Great Spotted, Green and Grey-headed Woodpeckers in particular.

Firstly visiting areas surrounding the southern edges of the Bukk Hills, which, incidentally, aptly translates as Beech, we either searched for shelter from the wind or visited high open vistas, for smaller birds and butterflies or soaring raptors, respectively.

At Cserepfalu (pronounced Cherryphaloo), a large well-managed area of protected flower meadows within the wooded National Park provided more common woodland birds, as well as several Turtle Doves and Red-backed Shrikes, along with good views of a Black Woodpecker.

The butterfly 'lobby' were also doing well: amid a plethora of interesting species, we were taxed by various 'confusion' species: Grayling and False Grayling, white speckled Grizzled and Olive Skipper, Short-tailed and Eastern Short-tailed Blues, with diminutive Chestnut and Small Heaths. Large fritillaries mostly comprised abundant Silver-washed, with a single (rare) Niobe posing more identification problems, but all inviting invaluable ready comparisons. Smaller fritillaries included several Knapweed and gorgeous Queen of Spain. Plentiful large, blackish Dryads were easily identified. In fact, the day closed on a nicely rounded 40 species.

At Tard, a wine growing area, excellent views at a Bee-eater colony included not only stunning adults, but a dull recent fledgling. Other interests were a fascinating flora and diverse fauna, metallic Rose Chafers and a praying mantis were arresting insects, while a basking baby Adder allowed further photographic variety.

Many other birds of the areas visited and their various flora and fauna were appreciated together with various aspects of rural Hungary also absorbed. So ended our first full event-filled day.

Day 3

Monday 6th August

Weather: 30 degrees C Mainly clear – a light breeze.

Early birders saw, amid previously watched species, common ones which are very scarce in the UK, such as Black Redstart, which replaces 'our' Robin as a common bird of human habitation, likewise Tree Sparrow.

Today we set off to explore the 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.

Alternating between welcome cooling shade, hot rocky areas and hay meadows produced the hoped-for special species this wonderful scenic valley is known for. The birders certainly scored. A lucky few saw a White-backed Woodpecker, a very scarce, hard to locate bird, whereas everyone gained good views of a Grey-headed Woodpecker – another less easy to see species. A soaring Honey Buzzard evaded some, but not so several Spotted Flycatchers.

Butterflies didn't let us down either. Among scarcer woodland species were several late brood zebra striped Common Gliders, while a Lesser Purple Emperor put on an impressive show for everyone. Huge dramatic White-banded Graylings also impressed, while more special blues were Meleager's and Chequered. In fact twelve new species were added today. 'Flocks' of hunting Migrant Hawker dragonflies proved interesting, many hundreds patrolling woodland glades – especially keen to consume emerging flying ants. For handy comparison, several male Southern Migrant Hawkers were also present.

An extremely rare woodland plant, the tall, attractive Telekia Sunflower *Telekia speciosa* was especially admired by our botanists.

We rounded off the day visiting an award-winning wine cellar, a most informative tour: tasting was followed by enthusiastic purchases!

Day 4

Tuesday 7th August

Weather: 32 degrees C. Much as above.

The dawn patrol saw, among other very interesting species, several groups of Hawfinches coming to drink at the village pond, several Spotted and Collared Flycatchers and exotic Hoopoe.

Today was changeover day. Following another very filling, spoilt-for-choice breakfast at the excellent Nomad Hotel, we bade farewell to Barbara and family – our more than genial hosts, and drove a meandering route designed to take most of the day in an effort to see as much of the changing countryside and its wildlife as possible. So, leaving the hills, we headed towards the Great Hungarian Plain, and the flat “meadowlands” seeing our first areas of puszta, basically rather poor quality steppe grassland, also large areas of richer agricultural land, largely given over to growing cereals and sunflowers. In this changed landscape, species also change within the habitat. Thus, birds like the ubiquitous Red-backed Shrike are now accompanied by Lesser Greys. A lucky sighting of a couple of close Imperial Eagles on their recent kill offered good views. Even our presence made them reluctant to leave – until one flew off carrying its ex-Wood Pigeon!

Next, a family of vivid Rollers, the recently fledged juveniles and brighter parents gave up good 'scope views, a very typical bird of arid open areas. Another species typical of such habitat is Red-footed Falcon; these lovely little raptors were the first we were to see of many more to come. Likewise, ever-increasing sightings of Marsh Harrier.

Of the now far fewer species of butterfly, a brilliant orange Large Copper and many Eastern Bath Whites were notable, as were Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow – but Pale Clouded Yellows were (unusually) very scarce.

Eventually we arrived at our comfortable hotel, conveniently found beside the R.Tisza, Hungary's second largest river.

After finding our rooms and freshening up, several of our group walked along the embanked river, and in an adjacent marsh a real treat was in prospect – an adult Little Crake – which gave us prolonged good views.

So ended another very varied and eventful day. We were all well pleased with our large haul of species.

Day 5

Wednesday 8th August

Weather: As above.

The early morning brigade began their day obtaining good views of several sought-after species – just a short stroll from our well-placed hotel. A pair of Ferruginous Ducks, complete with ducklings, an obliging Wryneck, another Little Crake, this time a juvenile, and a perched Kingfisher. An astonishing 30 or more Golden Orioles, massing into Poplars, were possibly gorging on fat Poplar Hawk-moth caterpillars prior to their imminent migration. Upon telegraph wires beside the hotel were hundreds each of Sand and House Martins and Swallows, also massing prior to their migration. Suddenly they took flight as a (harmless) Honey Buzzard passed low overhead.

We were to concentrate our efforts around the internal farmland and grasslands of the National Park today - vast flat areas bearing few trees. Due to the prolonged hot, dry summer, the grasslands were now parched and brown. Few of the marshes now held any water (where this spring, they hosted breeding waders and herons, for example).

In fact, only because it was so dry, was our minibus able to traverse the earth farm tracks. Then we saw them. Three huge Great Bustards rose, imparting prolonged flight views. Possibly the most emblematic bird of this habitat, their sighting is never guaranteed.

We continued our hinterland dusty travel, wending our way over seemingly endless tracks, but were rewarded with sightings of typical plains birds like the single feeding flock containing 66 Red-footed Falcons! Also more Lesser Grey Shrikes.

Located near the village of Nagyivan we found a wide water-filled ditch in which grew many water plants - a sign of purity. Adjacent was marshy ground holding the first waders we had encountered: up to 50 Wood Sandpipers, several Green Sandpipers, Ruff, Snipe, Lapwing and comparable Curlew and Whimbrel.

The ditch held only low numbers of Odonata (dragon and damselflies) but they were of some quality, such as Red-veined Darters, White-tailed Skimmer, Emperor and Lesser Emperor, Common Darters and a few Red-eyed Damselflies among many more Blue-tailed Damselflies. Then a conundrum, a bulky green and yellow dragonfly with distinct white appendages proved to be a Green Clubtail (snaketail), here only just within its known Hungarian range.

Among further plains birds like Wheatears, was a classically marked Short-toed Eagle, imparting excellent perched and flight views. Another prized speciality followed: two Saker Falcon. With a breeding population of some 160 pairs, Hungary has the highest concentration of this rare falcon anywhere in Europe. They are proudly and strictly protected.

A welcome ice cream stop in the heat of the day was followed by further field forays prior to returning to our hotel. However, two of our group rounded off their day by later seeing a male Montague's Harrier and a Black Kite – an exceptionally lucky sighting from the small Hungarian breeding population located within this general region.

All the above species and many more kept everyone interestedly busy throughout another lengthy day in the field.

Day 6

Thursday 9th August

Weather: 33 degrees C. Much as above, but an evening thunderstorm.

Part of the day once again dwelt upon the extensive puzsta grasslands and arable areas of the plains, each endowed with specialist species. We began our quest.

Raptors were again high on our target list and we were not to be disappointed. Two Short-toed Eagles included an exceptionally pale (white) morph. We next visited a Red-footed Falcon colony. These delightful little falcons, whose prey very often includes insects, were busy feeding newly-fledged young, preying mainly on dragonflies skillfully caught in flight. They were nesting in bespoke nest-boxes erected for them in trees, enabling close views. A similar Hobby among them required an identification challenge.

Suitably-named Tawny Pipits matched well their dried up grassy surrounds, while a flock of distant summering cranes evaded attempted closer viewing, as did four Black Storks.

Arriving at a marshy area holding hundreds of Eastern Greylag Geese, we saw they were being harried by three massive White-tailed Eagles – on the lookout for a less fit goose among their throng.

The first of several fish ponds were visited: here a different avifauna drew our attention. Whiskered and Black Terns hawked over them. A Bittern broke from concealing cover; all the while Marsh Harriers sallied to and fro over the swaying reeds.

Multifarious interests were once again satisfied as we endeavoured to experience as much of what this area has to offer as is possible in the time we have, and when considering this more difficult drought-affected season – such a far cry from the summer being experienced in the UK!

Day 7

Friday 9th August

Weather: 26 degrees C. Following an overnight thunderstorm which lingered into morning, producing heavy cloud and sharp showers, luckily clearing by late am.

Our excursion today centred on the Hortobagy Halasto fish pond complex, a huge area of man-made lakes and smaller ponds, lying in naturally-occurring marshy reed beds.

Though in part commercially farmed it is only environmentally approved methods that are employed. Even so, several large lakes (fish ponds) are given over entirely for conservation. Owned and managed by the National Park Authority, they are strictly wardened and open to the public. Hides and stilted viewing platforms are conveniently sited throughout.

A narrow-gauge rail track originally laid to transport carp to market is now tourist converted. The little diesel train serves to transport people to the furthest reaches of this huge site which encompasses large areas of natural marsh, reed beds, scattered trees and bushes, all of which encourages a very diverse flora and fauna to thrive.

Boarding tiny open carriages, we trundled off into the depths of the reserve. Reaching the end of the line, we began exploring the area – but not before sighting various herons and other water birds en route, including a couple of Little Bitterns.

Our careful scanning of the lakes produced various longer-legged waders: elegant Avocets, Black-tailed Godwits and Black-winged Stilts; also smaller Spotted Redshanks. Rafts of waterfowl sported many Gadwall, Teal and Shoveler amid huge flocks of Greylag Geese overflowed by marsh terns and harriers. Spoonbills, Squacco, Night, Purple and Grey Herons were all well seen, as were Little and Great White Egrets. Pygmy Cormorant is a globally threatened species. However, it now breeds in Hungary and an estimated 100+ pairs nest. This species is fully protected. We gained excellent flight and close perched views of a good number.

As the weather cleared, it allowed various passerines to break sheltering cover, notably a ‘fall’ of warblers containing many Wood Warblers, several Chiffchaffs and Lesser Whitethroats and singles each of Icterine and Barred Warblers. Several reed-dwelling Sedge, Reed and Great Reed Warblers were seen as well as Penduline Tits, all adding to this starry array.

The warming sun also encouraged insects out, including most notably, brilliant male Scarlet Darters, also their egg-laying females and Mallow Skipper butterfly.

Another ice-cream stop later and other venues visited produced even more species to appreciate, identify and photograph. Such extensive variety kept everyone interestedly busy throughout our final full day in the field.

Incidentally, our group consisted of a mixed bunch of naturalists, some multi-interested, others more singularly focused. Among our more mature number was master Tom, a very keen and knowledgeable teenage lepidopterist. Tom displayed commendable enthusiasm, as evinced by his (passing) desire to tick off one butterfly he had actually just missed seeing, but was shown its photo by another group member. Nice try!

Final bird tallies achieved 145, a good number considering the more difficult conditions existing this year and including some much less than guaranteed or expected species.

Butterflies numbered 59 species, our second highest total on these August trips, due in larger part to the number of enthusiasts keenly involved in searching them out. Likewise, Odonata reached 21, adding 7 new species to the combined Naturetrek trip lists. Certainly contributing toward this successful outcome was the way in which the group quickly gelled into a friendly cooperative team effort. Well done everyone.

Day 8

Saturday 10th August

Weather: 24 degrees C. Cloudy but dry following overnight rain.

Only time for an early breakfast prior to our uneventful run back to Budapest over the M3 to catch our return flight. All went to schedule.

Bidding our final goodbyes at baggage retrieval, we concluded what had undoubtedly been a successful and very enjoyable Hungarian experience.

Receive our e-newsletter

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

Species Lists

Birds (Key: p = commonly present, u = ubiquitous, m/f = male / female)

	Common name	Scientific name	August						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					3	2	p
2	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				3	2	p	1
3	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					3	p	p
4	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>					20	4	p
5	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>					1	2	
6	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>							5
7	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				1	5	5	p
8	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					11	6	7
9	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>				4	p	p	p
10	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					1		p
11	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				1	p	5	p
12	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>					5	4	p
13	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>						p	p
14	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	4	3	3	p	p	p	p
15	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>						4	
16	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>							6
17	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				p	p	u	u
18	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				3	p	p	u
19	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>							p
20	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>							p
21	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>					1		
22	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>							p
23	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>					10	1	2
24	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>					1	8	
25	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>						4	
26	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>					1	2	1
27	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				p	p	p	p
28	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	1f			1m	1		
29	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	1				
30	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	p	p	2	p	p	p	p
31	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			1	1	2		
32	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>				1			
33	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	1	1		2			
34	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>					2		
35	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>				3	1		
36	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	p			p	p	p	p
37	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco verspertinus</i>				5	p	p	p
38	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		2				1	2
39	Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>				1ad	1juv		1
40	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				1h	2	6	3h
41	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				2	6	p	p
42	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					p	p	p
43	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>						150	200
44	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>					3		
45	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>							6
46	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>							1h
47	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>							30

	Common name	Scientific name	August						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
48	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>							8
49	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	p			p	p	p	p
50	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>					8		10
51	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					6		6
52	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>							p
53	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				4			
54	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>					20	4	
55	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>							3
56	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>							1
57	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					1		3
58	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					50		3
59	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>					10		1
60	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>							3
61	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>				p	p	p	p
62	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>				p	p	p	p
63	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>						1	6
64	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>						2	2
65	White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>						1	
66	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>				6	2	p	p
67	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	p	p	3	p	p	p	6
68	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
69	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	p	p		p	p	3	1
70	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>						1	
71	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>						2	
72	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				2	2	4	3
73	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				1	4	1	
74	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		20	h	p	p	p	6
75	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>				p		1	
76	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		1					
77	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		1	2	1			
78	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	1	1h	1	1h		1h	
79	Great-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	2	3	6	p	6	4	3
80	Middle-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		1	3	2h			
81	Lesser-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		1	1	2h	1		1
82	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>			1				
83	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>					1		
84	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	1				p	p	
85	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	p			2	2	3	
86	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				p	u	u	u
87	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	p	p	u	p	u	u	u
88	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	p	p	p	p	u	u	u
89	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>						4	
90	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
91	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				1			
92	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>				2	p	p	p
93	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		1	p	p			
94	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	2	p			p	6	
95	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					1	1	
96	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
97	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					7	8	

	Common name	Scientific name	August						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
98	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		1	p	3		1	2
99	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		2	p	p			1
100	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>							1
101	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					3	5	p
102	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>					6		6
103	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>				1			
104	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					1	1	p
105	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>							1
106	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				1	1		
107	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	1	1					7
108	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>							1
109	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		1	4		p	p	1
110	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			2				p
111	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		3	3	p	p	4	
112	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>							
113	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		2	14	p	5	4	p
114	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>			1	8		1	1
115	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>						1	
116	Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>					20		p
117	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		5	h				
118	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>							8
119	Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>			p				
120	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			1				
121	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		p	p	p	p	p	p
122	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>		p	p	p	p	p	p
123	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		4	p	4			
124	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			6	2			
125	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			1				
126	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>				4	p	p	2
127	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		p	p	p	p	p	3
128	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1		5	2	3		
129	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	p			p	p	p	p
130	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				p	u	p	p
131	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	p	2		p	p	p	
132	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>					p		
133	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	5	2		2		
134	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		1	1	20+	p	10	6
135	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	p			p	p	p	p
136	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	p		p	p	p	p	p
137	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	p		p	p	p	p	p
138	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	p		p	p	7	1	
139	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		1				1	
140	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>		p		3			
141	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		p	p		p	p	p
142	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
143	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		7	p	p			
144	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		3	10			1	
145	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>					1		3

			August						
	Common name	Scientific name	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Dragonflies

1	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>				6			
2	Common Winter Damselfly	<i>Sympecma fusca</i>			1	3			
3	Southern Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes barbarus</i>				2	2		
4	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>				p	1	1	3
5	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			p	u	u	p	p
6	Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>					1		
7	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>					10		1
8	Small Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>			1				
9	Green Clubtail	<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>					3		
10	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>			3				
11	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			u	p			
12	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>					3		1
13	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>					1	1	1
14	White-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>					1		
15	Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>						2f	12
16	Yellow-winged Darter	<i>Sympetrum flaveolum</i>					1		
17	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombei</i>					10	1	
18	Southern Darter	<i>Sympetrum meridionale</i>							1
19	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>			1	1	3	1	
20	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			p	p	p	3	2
21	Vagrant Darter	<i>Sympetrum vulgarum</i>						2	1

Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		1	1				
2	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>		1					
3	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		p	p	p		3	1
4	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>		p	p	p	p	p	p
5	Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>			1				
6	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>				p	u	u	p
7	Eastern Pale Cl. Yellow	<i>Colias erate</i>		2		3	p		
8	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>					1		
9	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>			3				
10	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		p	p				
11	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>			1				
12	Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>				2			
13	Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena vigeureae</i>		1	3				
14	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>			1	1	2		
15	Lesser Fiery Copper	<i>Lycaena thersamon</i>		p		1	2	2	
16	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	1	1					
17	Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>		p	1	1		1	1
18	Eastern Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes decoloratus</i>		1	2				
19	Chequered Blue	<i>Scolitantides orion</i>			p				
20	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>		3		p	p	1	
21	Reverdin's Blue	<i>Lycaeides argyrognomon</i>		1					
22	Meleager's Blue	<i>Meleageria daphnis</i>			1				
23	Chalk-hill Blue	<i>Lysandra corridon</i>		1	p				
24	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		p	p	p	p	p	2
25	Brown Argus	<i>Atricia agestis</i>			1				
26	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>		1	1		1		1
27	Common Glider	<i>Neptis sappho</i>			8				

	Common name	Scientific name	August						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>							1
29	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		8	4	2	1	1	p
30	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					2		
31	Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>		3	6				
32	Map Butterfly	<i>Araschina levana</i>		1	p				
33	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		p	u				
34	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>		1	4				
35	Niobe Fritillary	<i>Fabriciana niobe</i>		1					
36	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Mesoacidalia aglaja</i>		1					
37	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>		5	2				
38	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>		1	4				
39	Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Clossiana dia</i>		3	8				
40	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>		2					
41	Lesser Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea fascelis</i>		3					
42	Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>		3					
43	Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>		4					
44	Dryad	<i>Minois dryas</i>		p	p				
45	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Kanetisa circe</i>			8				
46	False Grayling	<i>Arethusana arethusa</i>		3	p				
47	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		1	1				
48	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		p	u	p	4	2	1
49	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	p	p	p	p	p	p	
50	Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>		p	u	4	4		
51	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeri</i>			2				
52	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>		2	5				
53	Large Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus alveus</i>		1		1			
54	Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>						1	
55	Olive Skipper	<i>Pyrgus serratulae</i>		1					
56	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>							1
57	Tufted Marbled Skipper	<i>Carcharodus flocciferus</i>						1	1
58	Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>		p	p				
59	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>		5	6				