

Hungary in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

4 - 11 August 2009



Duke of Burgundy



Large Copper



Lesser Grey Shrike



Marsh Frog

Report compiled by Vic Tucker

Images by kind courtesy Bob Saxton



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Day 1

Tuesday 4th August

Weather: 28C Sunny periods, dry

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 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 minibus, our first stop occurred on the airport exit road to watch some particularly easy to see Souseliks 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 Hooded Crows. A rather distant Imperial Eagle was special.

A further stop-off was for a colony of Bee-eaters. We gained excellent views of these exotic birds as well as vibrant Golden Orioles. Then our first Honey Buzzard passed overhead. Here, too, our first butterflies: Wood White, Small (Little) and Common Blues and Painted Lady.

Then it was onward towards the Bukk Hills and our hotel, the Nomad, situated near woods and farmland in the large, picturesque village of Noszvaj, where we were to stay for three nights. After finding our rooms and refreshing, we ate a sumptuous home-cooked dinner, sourced almost entirely from local produce.

Day 2

Wednesday 5th August

Weather: Intermittent heavy showers, low cloud and windy, though clearing later pm. Not ideal!

Despite the disappointing weather, we intrepid Naturetrekers were not to be deterred from our wildlife questing. We spent the day in good birding areas relatively close to our hotel. A series of short drives allowed a full recovery from yesterday's unavoidably long travelling day.

Firstly we visited areas surrounding the heavily-wooded southern edges of the Bukk Hills (which incidentally aptly translates as Beech). 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. We identified many types of familiar woodland birds; much less so was Grey-headed Woodpecker, or the puddle-bathing Nightingale and Hawfinch sharing their bath with Blackcap and Chaffinches! A few butterflies ventured out, including Silver-washed Fritillaries and Chalkhill Blue, also a dramatic Praying Mantis. 'Flocks' of hunting Migrant Hawker Dragonflies proved interesting, many hundreds patrolling woodland glades – especially keen to consume emerging flying ants.

Moving on to a nearby reservoir at Bogacs, where by now the weather had improved, we searched its muddy margins discovering migrant waders like Wood Sandpiper, Dunlin, Ruff, Greenshank and singletons of breeding-dressed Grey Plover and Turnstone, neither regularly seen in this land-locked country, the latter especially a very scarce visitor. Several Black Terns dipped over the water's surface.

At Tard, a wine growing area, excellent views at a Bee-eater colony included not only stunning adults, but duller recent fledglings. Other interests were a fascinating flora and diverse fauna, metallic Rose Chafers and another Praying Mantis were arresting insects allowing 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, which included a herd of ancient breed Hungarian Grey Cattle. Our widely diverse range of natural history interests spread among the group resulted in much swapping of attention as various notable finds occurred – all adding to our wildlife experiences. So ended our first full day in the field! We retreated to the homely comforts of our accommodation with its ever-welcoming hoteliers and delicious cuisine.

Day 3

Thursday 6th August

Weather: Occasional warm, sunny periods, a light cooling breeze. Dry.

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. They also gained close views of a Middle Spotted Woodpecker in a garden; as well as a Red Squirrel. Two overhead Honey Buzzards allowed ready comparisons and 'jizz' differences from a nearby Common Buzzard.

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. Another Bee-eater colony provided further multi-coloured views of these spectacular birds. Other notable species included a displaying (wing-clapping) Honey Buzzard, Grey-headed, Middle and Great Spotted Woodpeckers.

The butterfly group were also doing well: amid a plethora of interesting species, we were taxed by various 'confusion' species, such as False Grayling, white speckled Grizzled and Silver-spotted Skipper, Short-tailed and Eastern Short-tailed Blues, with diminutive Chestnut and Small Heaths. Large fritillaries mostly comprised abundant Silver-washed, with a few High Browns posing more identification problems, but all inviting invaluable ready comparisons, as did the large Great-banded and Woodland Graylings. Smaller fritillaries included several Knapweed and gorgeous Queen of Spain. Plentiful large, blackish Dryads were easily identified.

Finally, during later afternoon, we paid a return visit to the lower stretches of the productive Hor Valley in an attempt to see some more of its butterfly specialities in particular. We succeeded in identifying graceful Scarce Swallowtail, Berger's Clouded Yellow, Queen of Spain and Violet (Weaver's) Fritillaries and a Large Copper, amid plenty of other previously admired species, which allowed photographic opportunities. Another busy day ended, keeping everyone interestedly deployed observing those special species we had travelled to see.

Day 4

Friday 7th August

Weather: Mainly clear, very warm in shelter, otherwise a strong, but cooling breeze

Today was changeover day. Following another very filling, spoilt-for-choice breakfast at the excellent local hotel, the Nomad, 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.

Next, vivid Rollers, which 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 more to come. Likewise, we had ever-increasing sightings of Marsh Harrier. However, a distant, heat-hazed harrier, fighting ever closer, eventually resolved into the slimmer form of a female Montague's Harrier, a far rarer species here, its white rump patch a further distinction from Marsh. In fact today we were to tally nine species of raptor, as another prized speciality followed: two Saker Falcons! 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. The majority in Hungary now breed in nest boxes affixed to high-voltage electricity pylons – a safe home! Another desirable species was a fly-over Black Stork. Meanwhile White Storks became abundant, their village telegraph pole nests atop almost every pole, their precarious position made possible by the cartwheel-like metal attachment fixed in place solely for their benefit. Two unexpected birds, both owls, were the red continental form of Barn Owl in a barn and a roadside tree-roosting Long-eared. Of the now far fewer butterflies were those kinds found mainly on the plains, namely Eastern Bath White and Pale Clouded Yellow.

Eventually we arrived at our comfortable hotel, conveniently found beside the R.Tisza, Hungary's largest river. All the above species and many more kept everyone busy throughout another lengthy day in the field. We were all well pleased with our large haul of species.

Day 5

Saturday 8th August

Weather: Much as above, but only a gentle breeze

An essential early start, as our major target species, Great Bustard, an iconic bird of these plains, was to be sought. Critical to their detection, as they are shy, often super-elusive, was the involvement of no less a figure than Dr Gabor Kovacks, Senior Warden for this National Park, who most kindly agreed to help track them down to an area he knew they had been recently frequenting. Not long after we were joined by him, he pointed out a flock of 15 (all females) of these huge Turkey look-alikes! Whilst watching them at some couple of hundred metres range – the usual distance they permit – a farmer's truck was driven into the field. Immediately they rose and dispersed almost certainly over a very wide area. To try and relocate them amid the vast expanse of cereal and sunflower fields could take the remainder of the day. Over the return journey to our breakfast, we contemplated how lucky we were not to have to consider that option (all thanks to Dr Kovacks)!

In tracts of more sandy, now parched grazing land were plentiful Souseliks giving good views, a young fox seen was probably hunting them. Several Roe Deer were well seen – they are commonly met. A specialist plains raptor, Long-legged Buzzard, hunting mainly mammals, especially those Souseliks and Hamsters, was found near its breeding area. Just three or four pairs breed in Hungary, so we were privileged to connect with it. Another raptor associated with these environs, Short-toed Eagle, was also seen. Competition between them is removed, their prey largely snakes and lizards. A passerine tied into these open ground habitats is the well-named Tawny Pipit, as well as Blue-headed Wagtails and Wheatears. Also occurring were Stonechats, Sky and Crested Larks and Corn Bunting. More Rollers, Red-footed Falcons and Lesser Grey Shrikes resembling mini Magpies are all very much linked in to these places. So too, the haunts of Hoopoe – we saw several as we constantly scanned the horizons for further treats in prospect. Yet another of our welcome ice-cream interludes in these dusty, heat-filled days was interspersed by further field forays, prior to our eventual return to the hotel.

Day 6

Sunday 9th August

Weather: Much as yesterday

The pre-breakfast birders watched a variety of common garden birds, which in Hungary includes Spotted Flycatchers, Golden Oriole and Serin as well as migrant Wood Warbler and Collared Flycatcher. A Lesser Spotted Woodpecker was well seen in the trees beside the hotel by the whole group.

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, only environmentally approved methods are employed, and 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. It was from a couple of these platforms an overview of the sheer extent of these wetlands could be realized. Overflying the massive beds of yellow-flowered water lilies floating in the contrasting blue of open water were Whiskered Terns, most still in distinct breeding hues, energetically fishing for their just-about-to-fledge chicks, their flimsy nests floating on the lily-pads. Assorted herons also overflowed the swaying reeds: Grey, darker Purple, Night, both grey and black adults and dark chocolate white spotted juveniles and smaller Squacco.

Little and Great White Egrets too, as well as Pygmy Cormorants, which are a globally threatened species. Some 150 pairs breed in Hungary and are strictly protected: we gained excellent views of many. Yet another speciality, Ferruginous Duck, was well watched. Small reed-fringed fish-breeding ponds were home to several species of dragonfly, including bright blue Southern Migrant Hawker and dazzlingly bright Scarlet Darters. Among small birds typical of this habitat are Penduline and Bearded Tits for instance, seeing several of each which all added to this starry array.

The latter 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. We 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 skilfully caught in flight. They were nesting in bespoke nest-boxes erected for them in trees, enabling close views. 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.

Day 7

Monday 10th August

Weather: Much as yesterday, but hotter 30C

It was the turn of the lowest sections of the Halasto National Park wetlands today to provide further appetite-whetting brilliant birds. This venue's coverage was attained via 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.

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 Eastern Greylag Geese overflowed by marsh terns and harriers. Groups of Spoonbills sifted the muddy margins of the lowest of these lakes. This lake was now being purposely drained to provide habitat and feeding places for all such species and in particular the myriad migrant waders which had now arrived to exploit the lakes' offerings. They will continue to do so in ever increasing numbers throughout autumn. Among a throng of graceful Spotted Redshank were a few still in their stunning jet-black and silver-spotted breeding dress, intermingling with subtly attractive Wood Sandpiper, dumpy Ruff, and larger Avocet, Lapwing, Black-tailed Godwit and Curlew to name a few. A large oversummering flock of Cranes added to our visual feast. We watched as huge flocks of Eastern Greylag Geese were harried by two massive White-tailed Eagles: an adult and its young one – being taught how to be on the lookout for a less fit goose among the panicky throng.

Among this area's bushes trees and reeds less noticeable, but nevertheless interesting birds contained various warblers: Wood, Lesser Whitethroat, two Icterine, Reed and Great Reed Warblers. Understandably we spent much of the day at this most impressive of venues, but decided to finish off with a final stab for certain grassland specialities.

We failed to connect with Stone Curlew, but watched a Black Stork stalk its vole prey and attained close views of a hunting male Montague's Harrier. This was combined with further sightings of various previously observed special steppe species. All in all a most pleasingly varied and productive final full day in the field...

Day 8

Tuesday 11th August

Weather: Overcast with intermittent light rain

Following breakfast, prior to our return to Budapest's airport via the M3 and new airport ring road, thereby avoiding the gridlock of the central city, we first attempted some short stops trying to add Syrian and Black Woodpeckers to our lists – unfortunately we failed! We did, however, gain good views of several Greater Spotted Woodpeckers.

Final bird tallies achieved 134, a good number considering the more difficult conditions existing this year and including some much less than guaranteed or expected species.

Butterflies numbered 42 species. Odonata (dragonflies) reached 13, including Southern Skimmer (initially confused with Keeled Skimmer), a new species for the combined Naturetrek trip list. Certainly contributing toward this successful outcome was the way in which the group quickly gelled into a friendly cooperative team effort. Well done everyone.

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

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Species Lists

Species lists are provisional only. They are not intended to indicate any degree of certainty of occurrence.

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

Birds (H = Heard only)

| | Common name | Scientific name | August | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----|---|----|----|---|----|-----|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1 | Great Crested Grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | | 1 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Black-necked Grebe | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 3 | Little Grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 4 | Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | | 1 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | Pygmy Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6 | Little Bittern | <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 7 | Squacco Heron | <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | Night Heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | 25 |
| 9 | Great White Egret | <i>Egretta alba</i> | | 1 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | | | | | | | 1 | 20 |
| 11 | Grey Heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | | 12 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12 | Purple Heron | <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | | | | 1 | | | ✓ | 8 |
| 13 | Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | | | | | | | | 40 |
| 14 | White Stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> | 3 | | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15 | Black Stork | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Mute Swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17 | Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 18 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | Gadwall | <i>Anas strepera</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 21 | Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 22 | Shoveler | <i>Anas clypeata</i> | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 23 | Tufted Duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 24 | Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | | | | | | | | 20 |
| 25 | Ferruginous Duck | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> | | | | | | | 2 | 7 |
| 26 | White-tailed Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 |
| 27 | Short-toed Eagle | <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 28 | Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | 3 | 6 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29 | Montagu's Harrier | <i>Circus pygargus</i> | | | | 1f | | | | 1m |
| 30 | Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | |
| 31 | Common Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 32 | Long-legged Buzzard | <i>Buteo rufinus</i> | | | | | 2 | | | |
| 33 | Honey Buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i> | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| 34 | Imperial Eagle | <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | 1 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 35 | Saker Falcon | <i>Falco cherrug</i> | | | | 3 | | | | |
| 36 | Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| 37 | Common Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 38 | Red-footed Falcon | <i>Falco verspertinus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 39 | Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | | | | 1 | ✓ | | | |
| 40 | Water Rail | <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> | | | | | | | | H |
| 41 | Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 42 | Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 43 | Common Crane | <i>Grus grus</i> | | | | | 30 | | | 250 |

| | Common name | Scientific name | August | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----|---|---|----|---|-----|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 44 | Great Bustard | <i>Otis tarda</i> | | | | | 15 | | |
| 45 | Black-winged Stilt | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | | | | | | | 30 |
| 46 | Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | | | | | | | 7 |
| 47 | Little Ringed Plover | <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| 48 | Grey Plover | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | | 1 | | | | | |
| 49 | Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | | | | 1 | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 50 | Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | | 5 | | | | | |
| 51 | Ruff | <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> | | 15 | | | | | 100 |
| 52 | Common Snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | | | | | | 2 | 10 |
| 53 | Black-tailed Godwit | <i>Limosa limosa</i> | | 1 | | | | | ✓ |
| 54 | Curlew | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | | | | | | 3 | ✓ |
| 55 | Spotted Redshank | <i>Tringa erythropus</i> | | | | | | | 50 |
| 56 | Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | | 5 | | | | | 2 |
| 57 | Wood Sandpiper | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | | 5 | | | | | 75 |
| 58 | Green Sandpiper | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | | | | | | | 2 |
| 59 | Common Sandpiper | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | | ✓ | | | | | 3 |
| 60 | Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | | 1 | | | | | |
| 61 | Black-headed Gull | <i>Larus ridibundus</i> | | 1 | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 62 | Yellow-legged Gull | <i>Larus cachinnans</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 63 | Black Tern | <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | | 6 | | | | | 2 |
| 64 | Whiskered Tern | <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> | | | | | 1 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 65 | Wood Pigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | 4 | ✓ |
| 66 | Collared Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 67 | Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | 3 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | 9 |
| 68 | Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | | | | | | | 1 |
| 69 | Barn Owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> | | | | 1 | | | |
| 70 | Little Owl | <i>Athene noctua</i> | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 71 | Long-eared Owl | <i>Asio otus</i> | | | | 1 | | | |
| 72 | Hoopoe | <i>Upupa epops</i> | | | | 2 | 6 | | |
| 73 | Bee-eater | <i>Merops apiaster</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 3 | ✓ | 7 | ✓ |
| 74 | Roller | <i>Coracias garrulus</i> | | | | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| 75 | Grey-headed Woodpecker | <i>Picus canus</i> | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 76 | Green Woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| 77 | Great-spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | | 1 | ✓ | 2 | | 2 | ✓ |
| 78 | Middle-spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos medius</i> | | | 3 | 1 | | | |
| 79 | Lesser-spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> | | | | | | | 1 |
| 80 | Skylark | <i>Alda arvensis</i> | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 81 | Crested Lark | <i>Galerida cristata</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | 3 | ✓ |
| 82 | Sand Martin | <i>Riparia riparia</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 83 | House Martin | <i>Delichon urbica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 84 | Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 85 | Tree Pipit | <i>Anthus trivialis</i> | | 1 | | | | | |
| 86 | Tawny Pipit | <i>Anthus campestris</i> | | | | | 13 | | |
| 87 | White Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 88 | Blue-headed Wagtail | <i>Motacilla flava flava</i> | | 1 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 89 | Nightingale | <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | | | 1 | | | | |
| 90 | Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | | 2 | | | | | |
| 91 | Stonechat | <i>Saxicola torquata</i> | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | |
| 92 | Black Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 93 | Northern Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | | | | 6 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 94 | Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | 1 |

| | Common name | Scientific name | August | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 95 | Song Thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | 1 | | | |
| 96 | Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 97 | Great Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | | | | | | | 2 |
| 98 | Sedge Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | | | | | | | 2 |
| 99 | Icterine Warbler | <i>Hippolais icterina</i> | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| 100 | Lesser Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia curruca</i> | | | | | | | 1 |
| 101 | Blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | 3 | | | |
| 102 | Wood Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> | | | | | | | 1 |
| 103 | Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| 104 | Spotted Flycatcher | <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | | | | | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 105 | Collared Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula albicollis</i> | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 106 | Bearded Tit | <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> | | | | | | 10 | ✓ |
| 107 | Long-tailed Tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| 108 | Penduline Tit | <i>Remiz pendulinus</i> | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| 109 | Coal Tit | <i>Periparus ater</i> | | | 3 | 4 | | | |
| 110 | Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 111 | Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 112 | Nuthatch | <i>Sitta europaea</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 113 | Common Treecreeper | <i>Certhia familiaris</i> | | | 1 | | | | |
| 114 | Lesser Grey Shrike | <i>Lanius minor</i> | | | | 5 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 115 | Red-backed Shrike | <i>Lanius collurio</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 5 | 2 | ✓ |
| 116 | Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 117 | Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 118 | Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 119 | Hooded Crow | <i>Corvus corone cornix</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 120 | Jackdaw | <i>Corvus monedula</i> | | | | | 4 | | |
| 121 | Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | 4 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| 122 | Golden Oriole | <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | | ✓ | | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 123 | Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 124 | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 125 | Tree Sparrow | <i>Passer montanus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 126 | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | 4 |
| 127 | Serin | <i>Serinus serinus</i> | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | |
| 128 | Linnet | <i>Acanthis cannabina</i> | | ✓ | | | 2 | | 2 |
| 129 | Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 130 | Greenfinch | <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 131 | Hawfinch | <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 132 | Corn Bunting | <i>Miliaria calandra</i> | | ✓ | 2 | | | | 10 |
| 133 | Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | | ✓ | 5 | | | | |
| 134 | Reed Bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | | | | | | | 1 |

Butterflies

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Swallowtail | <i>Papilio machaon</i> | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| 2 | Scarce Swallowtail | <i>Iphiclidides podalirius</i> | | | 6 | | | | |
| 3 | Large White | <i>Pieris brassicae</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 4 | Small White | <i>Artogeia rapae</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | Green-veined White | <i>Artogeia napi</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 6 | Eastern Bath White | <i>Pontia edusa</i> | | | | 4 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7 | Pale Clouded Yellow | <i>Colias hyale</i> | | | | 1 | | | |
| 8 | Clouded Yellow | <i>Colias crocea</i> | | | | 1 | 9 | ✓ | 3 |
| 9 | Berger's Clouded Yellow | <i>Colias alfacariensis</i> | | | 1 | | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | August | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|----|---|----|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 10 | Wood White | <i>Leptidea sinapis</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 11 | Purple Hairstreak | <i>Quercusia quercus</i> | | | | 3 | | | |
| 12 | Large Copper | <i>Lycaena dispar</i> | | ✓ | 1 | | | | |
| 13 | Lesser Fiery Copper | <i>Lycaena thersamon</i> | | | | 3 | 2 | | |
| 14 | Small Blue | <i>Cupido minimus</i> | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 15 | Short-tailed Blue | <i>Everes argiades</i> | | 1 | ✓ | | | | |
| 16 | Eastern Short-tailed Blue | <i>Everes decoloratus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 17 | Silver-studded Blue | <i>Plebejus argus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | 10 | | |
| 18 | Chalk-hill Blue | <i>Lysandra corridon</i> | | 3 | ✓ | | | | |
| 19 | Common Blue | <i>Polyommatus icarus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Brown Argus | <i>Atricia agestis</i> | | | 1 | | | | |
| 21 | Peacock | <i>Inachis io</i> | | | | | | 1 | |
| 22 | Red Admiral | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> | | | | 2 | 8 | 6 | ✓ |
| 23 | Painted Lady | <i>Vanessa cardui</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 24 | Comma Butterfly | <i>Polygonum c-album</i> | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 25 | Map Butterfly | <i>Araschiana levana</i> | | 1 | ✓ | | | | |
| 26 | Silver-washed Fritillary | <i>Argynnis paphia</i> | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 27 | High Brown Fritillary | <i>Argynnis adippe</i> | | | 3 | | | | |
| 28 | Dark Green Fritillary | <i>Mesoacidalia aglaja</i> | | | 1 | | | | |
| 29 | Queen of Spain Fritillary | <i>Issoria lathonia</i> | | | 4 | | | | |
| 30 | Weaver's Fritillary | <i>Clossiana dia</i> | | | 3 | 2 | | | |
| 31 | Duke of Burgundy | <i>Hamearis lucina</i> | | | 3 | | | | |
| 32 | Woodland Grayling | <i>Hipparchia fagi</i> | | | 4 | | | | |
| 33 | Dryad | <i>Minois dryas</i> | | 1 | ✓ | | | | |
| 34 | Great Banded Grayling | <i>Kanetisa circe</i> | | | 4 | 2 | | | |
| 35 | False Grayling | <i>Arethusana arethusa</i> | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 36 | Meadow Brown | <i>Maniola jurtina</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 37 | Chestnut Heath | <i>Coenonympha glycerion</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | 2 | | |
| 38 | Speckled Wood | <i>Pararge aegeri</i> | | | 1 | | | | |
| 39 | Grizzled Skipper | <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 40 | Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper | <i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i> | | | 1 | | | | |
| 41 | Silver-spotted Skipper | <i>Hesperia comma</i> | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 42 | Large Skipper | <i>Ochlodes venatus</i> | | 1 | ✓ | 4 | | 1 | |

Odonata

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Banded Demoiselle | <i>Calopteryx splendens</i> | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 2 | Beautiful Demoiselle | <i>Calopteryx virgo</i> | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 3 | Southern Emerald Damselfly | <i>Lestes barbarus</i> | | | | | 5 | ✓ | |
| 4 | Blue-tailed Damselfly | <i>Ischnura elegans</i> | | ✓ | | | 6 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | Common Blue Damselfly | <i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i> | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 6 | Small Red-eyed Damselfly | <i>Erythromma viridulum</i> | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 7 | Southern Migrant Hawker | <i>Aeshna affinis</i> | | | | | | 2 | |
| 8 | Migrant Hawker | <i>Aeshna mixta</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 1 | 5 | ✓ |
| 9 | Southern Skimmer | <i>Orthetrum brunneum</i> | | | | 3 | | | |
| 10 | Scarlet Darter | <i>Crocothemis erythraea</i> | | | | | | 5 | |
| 11 | Red-veined Darter | <i>Sympetrum fonscolombei</i> | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 12 | Ruddy Darter | <i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i> | | | 1 | | | | |
| 13 | Common Darter | <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | 6 | 4 | |