

Hungary's Bats, Mammals & other Wildlife

Naturetrek Tour Report

3 - 10 September 2012



Fire Salamander



Hungarian mole rat



Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat



Edible Dormouse

Report and images compiled by Jon Stokes



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Day 1

Monday 3rd September

We arrived at the airport for our 09:45 flight to Budapest. We arrived at Budapest airport into heat and humidity. Hungary has this year suffered extreme summer temperatures and even in early September it was over 30 degrees today! After joining up with Sandor our local guide, we boarded the mini bus and set off for our journey north. Our first stop wasn't far - the slightly run down airport museum at the end of the runway! Here European Souselik provided our first mammal of the trip, although marred photographically by being the wrong side of a chain link fence. We then turned our attention to lunch and worked our way through a plate of open sandwiches before boarding the bus and heading north. The heat of the summer has turned the ground to dust and as we travelled north, dust devils moved lazily in the heat, and the only other moving thing was the occasional buzzard or harrier soaring on the hot air. During a coffee and ice-cream stop we spied our first wall lizard and then continued on the cooler beech covered slopes of Aggtelek, where a few Roe Deer were spotted.

After a quick wash and brush up at the hotel we set off to the village for dinner, whilst Sandor set up the mist nets over the village stream. After a hearty local meal we made our way to the mist nets and Sandor had our first bat. This Common Noctule was not impressed at having been caught, and his angry cries were audible to us even without bat detectors. Sandor explained about his biology and behaviour and how to estimate his age, then after a few minutes let him fly away. However once freed, he decided to stay for a while, which allowed superb views of this magnificent hunter. Over the stream Daubentons Bats hunted and the air was filled with bat calls, but none wanted to be caught. Over the previous few nights a Wolf had been reported at the edge of the village and, more from wishful thinking than anything, we went to have a look. Imagine then our huge surprise when a pair of very bright eyes shone at us in our torch light, exactly where the Wolf had been reported. Our surprise then turned to amazement when we realised that we were indeed looking at a large Wolf, perhaps 100 feet across a clearing from us, who was giving us a very considered look!! After a few minutes it decided we weren't of interest and sloped off gently into the forest. A Wolf in the first day of the trip! Now that was a surprise to us...but not to Sandor, as eight Wolves in two family groups have now been recorded in the valley!

We decided then to try the plateau - just in case - and so took a walk through the dark woods with Agile Frogs and Green Toad hopping up the path and Edible Dormouse and Tawny Owls calling from the trees. As we approached the plateau some of the group could hear the distant howl of Wolf, but the only noise heard by most of the group was the bellowing of Red Deer stags. Therefore despite the beautiful moonlight and balmy evening temperatures we eventually decided enough was enough, and after a final Fox, made it to bed just a few minutes before midnight. The warmth of the night encouraged the wildlife to be active and at 12.05am Serotine Bats were flying around the front of the hotel. From the front of the hotel Tawny Owls hooted through the night and one Ural Owl's deep hoots echoed up the valley.

Day 2

Tuesday 4th September

At 8:30 we walked slowly down through the woods after our pre-breakfast walk. A Fire Salamander tried to hide in the leaves as we passed, whilst Sandor went fishing in the extremely clear mountain springs that emerge just below the hotel from deep limestone caves. Here in the spring water he located the extremely rare and endemic Hungarian Spring Snails. These tiny little red data book snails were clustered over the stream rocks and each one carried a 10,000 Forint fines for disturbing them.

After a fabulous breakfast we set off for our first church roof roost. Here 120 Greater Horseshoe Bats were clustered in the roof, and on the bat detectors their superb calls echoed around the roof space. Next we travelled to the top of a nearby hill. This view spot allows superb views over the tops of the hills where old abandoned orchards could be seen and in the short limestone grassland butterflies abounded with Eastern Clouded Yellow, Chestnut Heath and the globally rare Alcon Blue being highlights. The Alcon Blue is a highly specialised species which lays its eggs in the flowers of Gentians and the caterpillars then overwinter in the nests of a specialist ant species. Not surprisingly this combination of conditions is not common, resulting in a rarely seen butterfly species. The butterflies were very active today and avoided all the cameras.

Next to the Salamander Guest house, during our lunch, Hummingbird Hawk-moths whizzed from flower to flower and beautiful Hungarian Glider butterflies flitted between the apples trees. After lunch, in the roof of the building, 50 Lesser Horseshoe Bats were roosting and again allowed us to hear their delightful calls. Then onto another church tower which has an 'interestingly challenging' quality to entering the roof, but the climb was worthwhile, with 40 Greater Horseshoes mixed with 20 or so Mediterranean Horseshoe Bats and one lone Geoffroys Bat.

Our next stop was back at the hotel for a short siesta, before having an early dinner. This was outstandingly tasty with venison goulash and peach soup just being two of the choice for starter! Our early dinner was to ensure that we arrived at our next destination at the correct time. This old iron mine's tunnels have been colonised by bats. As dusk fell we settled ourselves at the mouth of a 20 foot wide tunnel entrance and waited. Sandor's timing was perfect and within two minutes of arriving the first bat appeared. This was a Mediterranean Horseshoe as indeed were all the bats in the tunnel, but what makes this place so exceptional is that there are at least 2,000 of them in one tunnel! Over the next 30 minutes they left in great swirling clouds, and beautiful calls echoed on the bat detector. We sat in awed silence as these extremely rare bats swirled so close that you could feel the downdraft from their wings, but yet they missed us with the ease of the supreme aerialist that these creatures are.

After a short coffee stop we then drove home spotting Red Deer, Common Toads and more Foxes. Finally we checked the small mammal traps to find two new species Common Vole and Yellow Necked Mouse, which pleased all. Half of the party then retired to bed whilst the others set the traps for the morning, before finally most went to bed at 11pm. The guide however sat in the warm still evening outside the hotel, which became less quiet as a herd of Wild Boar rampaged through the woods behind the hotel! Two of the clients joined him as they tried to see these noisy creatures that made as much noise as a herd of elephants, yet remained impossible to see. However their passage startled a Badger who ran down the hill away from the boar allowing another mammal to be added to the list in the final minutes of the day!

Day 3

Wednesday 5th September

Our morning walk through the woods yielded three Salamanders this morning. Two large adults and one small junior family member, however the mammal traps were empty today.

After breakfast we set off for an old hunting lodge in the forest. Here Pipistrelle Bats were hiding in bat boxes and couldn't be identified to species, but the Geoffroys Bat in the wooden hut was more easily spotted. Hummingbird Hawk-moths mixed with Dark Green Fritillaries on the flowers and around the building was a strong smell of bat. So we set off for the roof where 40 Greater Horseshoes were mixed with a dozen or so Lesser Horseshoe and one more Geoffroys. Also present were a pair of Edible Dormice, which were only visible to those agile enough to get into the corners of the roof.

Next up was an expedition to one of the finest caves in the region - the Kossuth Cave at Bodvárakó which was formed in warm water conditions resulting in amazing coral reef like structures throughout the cave. These truly have to be seen to be believed as they rival almost any cave system in Europe. As we passed through these cathedrals of stone the occasional Mediterranean Horseshoe flitted by, to prove life can survive in amazing places.

After the cave we became for a short time true tourists, heading a few kilometres north to the border with Slovakia. Only 20 years ago this was a place where border guards held sway, families were ripped apart by artificial political boundaries and workers in the fields used to sing news to their families over the border, as the only way to communicate without risking severe detention. Now the open border runs down the middle of a street, is completely invisible and not at all obvious. Amazing what 20 years can do for a country! ...and just to add spice we created a Slovakian bird list, containing three species - Buzzard, Marsh Harrier and Kestrel!

On our return to the hotel we stopped for ice-cream which is particularly good around here, and then a short siesta followed at the hotel before our last evening meal. The traditional food again was superb, with the poppy and melon desert being particularly noteworthy.

After dinner a 7km trip took us to a local swarming cave. Swarming caves are traditional places for bats to meet and mate - a sort of bat disco if you will. Bat tradition has resulted in these caves being used for hundreds if not thousands of years and September is 'disco' month in Hungary. This cave produced its first bats within minutes, both Greater and Lesser Horseshoe being caught in the mist net allowing great views. Next up was a long eared bat, which careful investigation showed to be a Grey Long Eared, an extremely rare bat in the UK.

This was immediately followed by a Mediterranean Horseshoe - the first we had seen close up, followed rapidly by a Geoffroy's Bat which really wanted to eat Sandor's fingers! Whilst one guide showed bats, the other went looking for other things and within minutes had located a couple of Edible Dormice, which allowed all present to observe closely these beautiful creatures. Our departure to look at the dormice, allowed more bats to fly into the net, the first of which was another Mediterranean, followed to everyone's delight by a stunning Alcaethes Whiskered Bat which was a new bat for all present followed immediately by a superb Beckstein's Bat. One of the guides had waited years to see a Beckstein's, as had most of the group, but then like buses, three came along in quick succession!! Finally we closed the nets, although not before a check of the mammal boxes yielded a Wood Mouse or two and a Yellow Necked Mouse.

Driving back to the hotel we saw our first Hare, and then we dropped some of the group off to check the last mammal boxes whilst others went to bed. The walking group found the boxes contained more Wood Mice and our first Striped Field Mouse of the trip. Finally at 11:30pm most of the group finally went to bed, but the guide and one guest stayed up to see if the Serotine Bats would return. With amazing timekeeping they arrived at 11:58!

Day 4

Thursday 6th September

At 3am sleep was broken for most of the group by a deafening clap of thunder. This was followed over the next hour by an amazing storm where the rain became a downpour interspersed with forked and sheet lightning. The hills were lit up with flashing and at one point a tree was struck and exploded. Amazing! The resultant 19mm of rain made the national news and in the morning the wet woods were swarming with the glorious Fire Salamanders, both large and small. Over breakfast we had more news on our Wolf which had been confirmed as a two year old Wolf looking for new territory. Let's hope it stays close to the village for next year!

After breakfast we set off for the largest book in the world in the village of Szinpetri, plus the beautiful Hucul Horses and Hungarian Grey Cattle. Then we went into the hills along the Slovakian border to check a set of dormouse boxes which are in an abandoned orchard. The weather has been so hot in Hungary over the last few months that on the August check they were all too hot for Dormice, so had all been empty. Rather as with the Wolf we had gone to check with little expectation, just a bit of hope, but after the first 48 of the 50 boxes were empty, hope was fading fast. However as Sandor touched the 49th box, movement could be heard inside and suddenly a head poked out. Expecting the fairly common Edible Dormouse, one glimpse of this beautiful creature and we realised it wasn't an Edible. Frozen in the box entrance two bright and beady eyes were visible and the large stripes around the eyes discounted hazel dormouse. Realisation instantly struck that we were looking at the rarest of European dormice, the Forest Dormouse! After about three minutes frozen by the daylight this stunning creature retreated back into the box. Quite stunned, the guides decided that no further attempt should be made to disturb this beautiful creature, so for the next couple of minutes the group carefully peeped into the box from a distance using a red torch beam which didn't disturb the dormouse. It settled from its initial disturbance and within a few minutes had curled up and gone back to sleep, so the group crept quietly away. To put this sighting into context, Sandor (the national park zoologist for 17 years) had only seen four previous Forest Dormice. The whole experience was summed up by the Hungarian phrase 'Felakad a szemed' (my eyeballs exploded!!)

Returning to the van we found Field Crickets and an endemic pink to the Carpathian Basin – *Dianthus pottederae* which was flowering in the grassland turf. A short walk over the Slovakian border yielded a Wartbiter Cricket and many blue butterflies.

Then after lunch we photographed an attractive Common Vole before we set off for the Bükk Hills. One of the group members had said at the beginning of the holiday that she worked for the Fire Service in the UK and had been challenged by her work colleagues to come back with a picture of a fire station...and could the guides help? So en route we stopped at the regional fire station where Debbie who was hoping for a quick picture of a fire station, was treated to a full VIP tour of the station by the Watch Commander for the whole group, allowing Debbie to be photographed in firemen's kits with axe in the jump seat of a Hungarian fire engine. We hope your colleagues like the pictures Debbie!!!

Re-commencing our journey and after a small trolley riot in a Hungarian Tesco's - don't ask - we arrived at our hotel in Noszvaj, where we were treated to an amazing dinner of soup, duck and beef. After this feast a nearby pond yielded a Daubenton's Bats in the hand, a Beckstein's, our first Greater Mouse Eared Bat and a Pipistrelle. Finally on the way back to the hotel we heard our first Marsh Frogs to finish off another amazing day.

Day 5

Friday 7th September

After breakfast we set off for the 'puszta' great plain. However before we set off we found a dark Red Squirrel in the hotel grounds which was a new species for the trip. As we went out onto the plain we found our first Roller and Bee-eaters, plus lots of Red Backed Shrikes. There was also a superb pair of Saker Falcons sitting on a nearby electric tower

As it was hot, our next stop was another ice-cream shop, with at least eight flavours, all of which had to be sampled. Then we carried on to one of the mammal highlights of the trip - the Hungarian Mole Rat. These strange completely blind creatures have a nose like a small shovel, and senses which allow this amazing animal to live it's entire life underground, ensuring that this has to be one of the most bizarre (and difficult to see) animals in Europe! To help us in our quest we were joined by one of the worlds leading experts on mole rats. He had already managed to catch one before we arrived and showed us their tunnels, explained their natural history and then showed us this beautiful but odd creature. Everyone was wowed by this special beast and realised how lucky there were to see one of the hardest mammals to find on earth.

Over lunch there was a Sand Lizard and many butterflies including Lesser Fiery Copper, Amanda's Blue and Silver Studded Blues. After leaving the site we drove towards the large wetland reserve passing through the Hortobágy Reserve. During the trip we found two Imperial Eagles, Cranes, Red Footed Falcons and many Bee-eaters and Rollers. At the lake we boarded two boats and set off to explore the water life. Overhead an Osprey circled lazily, Marsh Harriers circled around the reed beds, hundreds of Whiskered Terns hawked and many hundreds of Coots and Moorhens bobbed. A Water Rail crept along the reed edge and Night Herons and Great White Egrets could occasionally be found hunting and fishing. Towards the end of the trip Pygmy Cormorants and Purple Herons revealed themselves and beautiful Squacco Herons hunted on the pond weeds. A few dragonflies shot around but were too elusive to be named, whilst a Marsh Frog or two was spotted, before we arrived back at the start just as the sunset made for stunning landscape shots.

Most normal trips would then rest on their laurels and return home, but we decided to make two last stops before tea. One was to find a loo which conveniently was situated in an ice cream shop, allowing more flavours to be added to our now extensive list (the guide now reached his 10th flavour of the trip, matched by Jack the youngest member of the party and Hugh one of the more senior!). The other location was a small bridge on the steppes where we located Steppe Mouse - a very cute long-tailed house mouse like creature and to our surprise two bats in a small crack in the tunnel roof. These amazingly were two new species for the trip - Lesser Mouse Eared Bat and Pond Bat, side by side!! Tragically they moved deeper into the crack before all the members of the party saw them, but a lucky few added two new species to their list - now 15 bat species. Finally we returned to the hotel for a late-ish supper and either bed, the bar or the swimming pool.

Day 6

Saturday 8th September

Saturday dawned hot and sunny. Before breakfast we checked the mammal boxes in the hotel grounds discovering every box to be full, most with Wood Mice but one containing a Striped Mouse which allowed everyone to see one. We then set out for the hills and our first stop was a national park centre in the trees. Here we had hoped for a large Pipistrelle roost but the warm weather had moved them on, however we did see our first Queen of Spain Fritillary and many large Hornets.

After a picnic in a woodland glade we entered a large cave system where on the ceiling and above our heads was our next new bat - Schreiber's Bat. There were about 100 Schreiber's, plus a few Lesser Horseshoes in the cave and they all added to the mystery of this large cave system. Next stop was a trout farm, where after a lesson in trout farming, we sampled the fish in an early fish supper before seeking out loos which were conveniently located in...an ice cream shop!

Our early supper was to allow us to take up residence next to a swarming cave, and in a beautiful clearing in the woods we sat with a glass of wine, while we waited for the first bats. As we sat 3 Ural Owls could be seen hunting around the clearing, their calls echoing around the glade. These truly are remarkable hunters and for over an hour they kept us company, before it became too dark to see them any more (although they were still there revealed by their calls). Then the first bats came and along with the three Horseshoe species we also recorded our first Natterers bat and Brown Long Eared bat, another Alcaethoes and Beckstein, plus Daubenton's and Geoffroys. A great collection of bats! On the way home we stopped at mammal ones we had set earlier and found a beautiful Water Shrew, a much wanted species. We still then had our drive home which revealed our first Eastern Hedgehog, more Foxes and Roe Deer.

Day 7

Sunday 9th September

Sunday was a beautiful sunny start and first up was a Red Squirrel in the garden. Then on the road to the Little Hortobágy we had hundreds if not thousands of Tree Sparrows plus many butterfly species. Arriving on the plains we found two superb Imperial Eagles before lunching in the shade with Red Footed Falcons and Kestrels overhead. Next we returned to the bridge from Friday to try to connect everyone with the bats, and re-found the Lesser Mouse Eared Bat to everyone's delight.

We then visited the beautiful city of Eger where we wandered around the squares, churches, shops and ice cream stands for an hour before looking at the main modern flyover on the edge of town. This modern concrete monstrosity plays host to many hundreds of Noctule Bats that use cracks in the concrete to live, thus revealing one of Hungary's odder bat roosts.

After dinner we went out for one last foray, finding firstly thousands (and I do mean thousands) of migrating Noctule Bats who were leaving central Europe and heading to the Balkans for the winter, and then out on the Steppe to look for Steppe Polecat and Hamster. Although we found many, many sets of eyes in our travels, the only ones we could identify were Roe Deer and domestic cats. Next year we will take stronger torches!

Then back to the hotel for a final drink in the bar and our last mammal trapping lesson/session. Our final mammal of the day was caught and correctly identified by Jack as a Yellow-necked mouse, which although not new was a nice mammal to end the evening on.

Day 8

Monday 10th September

Our final morning was again hot and sunny and Black Woodpeckers could be heard as we left after breakfast for the airport. En route we had one last look at the bat bridge, again locating the Lesser Mouse Ear although the Pond Bat remained hidden.

Then after dropping Sandor at the station, we headed for the airport. Having checked in we returned to look at the Souslik, one of which showed well, whilst around us we added three new butterflies to the list. Finally and rather sadly we left Hungarian airspace on our return flight to London, having enjoyed a huge range of mammals, birds, butterflies and ice cream, in this beautiful country!

Note: All visits to bat roosts, mist netting and dormouse box inspections were undertaken under the strict supervision of Hungarian staff of the two national parks that held all the relevant licenses.

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Species List

Mammals (D = Dead; ✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Eastern European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus concolor</i>							1		
2	European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>				D			D		
3	Eurasian Water Shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>							1		
4	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>		70	20				10		
5	Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>		160	42						
6	Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>		2000	6				2		
7	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	✓			✓			2		
8	Pond Bat	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>						1			
9	Alcathoe Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis alcathoe</i>			1				1		
10	Geoffroy's Bat	<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>		1	2				1		
11	Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>							2		
12	Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>			3	1			1		
13	Greater Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis myotis</i>				1					
14	Lesser Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis blythi</i>						1		1	1
15	Common Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1							1000	
16	Serotine Bat	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	3	3	4						
17	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	H	H	H	1					
18	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	H	H	H	H					
19	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>				H			1		
20	Grey Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>			1						
21	Schreiber's Bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>							100		
22	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			1						
23	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>							2	2	1
24	European Sousek	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	10								1
25	Forest Dormouse	<i>Dryomys nitedula</i>				1					
26	Edible Dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>	H	H	3						
27	Field Vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>			1						
28	Common Vole	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>		1		1					
29	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	1								
30	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>		1	3						
31	Yellow-necked Mouse	<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>		1	2					1	
32	Striped Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>									
33	Steppe Mouse	<i>Mus hortulanus</i>						3			
34	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1	2					1		
35	Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>		D							
36	Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>		1							
37	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		H							
38	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	H	2							
39	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		1		2			2	1	
40	Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	1								
41	Hungarian mole rat	<i>Spalax leucodon</i>						1			

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

Birds

1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					3			
2	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					10			
3	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>					10			
4	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					4			
5	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>					2			
6	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					2			
7	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	10				3			
8	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>					2			
9	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>					20			
10	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>					100			
11	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>					30			
12	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>					30			
13	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					4			
14	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1			1			2	
16	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			2	1				
17	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>					2		2	
19	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					1			
20	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>					2			
21	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>					2			
22	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>					2	2	3	
23	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco verspertinus</i>					50+		10	
24	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				1			10	
25	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>					1			
26	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					✓			
27	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					✓			
28	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					4			
29	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>					✓			
30	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>					10			
31	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>					✓			
32	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>					✓			
33	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>					✓			
34	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	1	1	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			6					
36	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	1	1	✓			✓		
37	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1	10	10	10+	10+	10+		
38	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			2				1	
39	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>		1				3		
40	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			10					
42	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					✓		✓	
43	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>					✓		✓	
44	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		1	H	H	2	H	1	H
45	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		1		2				
46	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>		1					1	
47	Great-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1	✓			✓		
48	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>				H				
49	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	2						1	

	Common name	Scientific name	September							9	10
			3	4	5	6	7	8			
50	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	20	15	15					1	2
51	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		2			1				
55	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	5		2		1		3		
56	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						3			
57	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		1	2	1				1	
58	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>					1	2			
59	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					1	2			
60	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	2	2	3	1	2	H	
61	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					4		2		
62	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1			2		1	3		
63	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			2		2	1			
64	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			3						
65	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					1				
66	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>							2		
67	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>							1		
68	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>							1		
69	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			2				1		
70	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			2				1		
71	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		2					1		
72	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			4	30		2	40		
73	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		1				2			
74	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		1	3			2			
75	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
76	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
77	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H	2	H	H		H		
78	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		1							
79	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		1		2					
80	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		1	✓		✓	✓	✓		
81	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		1		4		3			
82	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		1		2		4			
83	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		1	✓		✓		✓		
84	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		5	5	3		5	2		
87	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			2						
88	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>					✓	✓			
89	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓								
90	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>					✓	✓	✓		
91	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		3	6						
92	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>						✓	✓		
93	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>						✓	✓		
94	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>							✓		
95	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		1	2	1					
96	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>						2			
97	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>						1			

Reptiles and Amphibians

Fire Salamander, *Salamandra salamandra*
 Green Toad, *Bufo viridis*
 Sand Lizard, *Lacerta agilis*

Marsh Frog, *Pelophylax ridibundus*
 Common Toad, *Bufo bufo*

Agile Frog, *Rana dalmatina*
 Wall Lizard, *Podarcis muralis*

Butterflies

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*
 Green-veined White, *Artogeia napi*
 Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow, *Colias erate*
 Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*
 Brimstone, *Gonepteryx rhamni*
 Purple Hairstreak, *Quercusia quercus*
 Sooty Copper, *Lycaena tityrus*
 Small Blue, *Cupido minimus*
 Short-tailed Blue, *Everes argiades*
 Reverdin's Blue, *Lycaeides argyrognomon*
 Eastern Short-tailed Blue, *Everes decoloratus*
 Ida's blue, *Meleageria daphnis*
 Chapman's Blue august, *Agrodiaetus thersites*
 Brown Argus, *Atricia agestis*
 Common Glider august, *Neptis sappho*
 Small Tortoiseshell, *Aglias urticae*
 Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*
 Comma Butterfly, *Polygonum c-album*
 Niobe Fritillary august, *Fabriciana niobe*
 Queen of Spain Fritillary, *Issoria lathonia*
 Knapweed Fritillary, *Melitaea phoebe*
 Meadow Brown, *Maniola jurtina*
 Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*
 Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeri*

Small White, *Artogeia rapae*
 Eastern Bath White, *Pontia edusa*
 Pale Clouded Yellow, *Colias hyale*
 Berger's Clouded Yellow, *Colias alfacariensis*
 Wood White, *Leptidea sinapis*
 Scarce Copper, *Lycaena vigeareae*
 Lesser Fiery Copper, *Lycaena thersamon*
 Holly Blue, *Celastrina argiolus*
 Silver-studded Blue a, *Plebejus argus*
 Alcon blue, *Lycaeides idas*
 Amanda's Blue, *Polyommatus amandus*
 Chalk-hill Blueaug, *Lysandra corridon*
 Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*
 Lesser Purple Emperor, *Apatura ilia*
 White Admiral august, *Limenitis camilla*
 Peacock, *Inachis io*
 Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*
 Silver-washed Fritillary, *Argynnis paphia*
 Dark Green Fritillary august, *Mesoacidalia aglaja*
 High Brown Fritillary august, *Argynnis adippe*
 Wall brown, *Lasiommata megera*
 Ringlet, *Aphantopus hyperantus*
 Chestnut Heath, *Coenonympha glycerion*