

Hungary's Bats, Mammals & other Wildlife

Naturetrek Tour Report

2 - 9 September 2013



Greater Horseshoe Bat



Edible Dormouse



Carpathian Blue Slug



Fire-bellied Salamander

Report & images compiled by Jon Stokes



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Day 1

Monday 2nd September

We arrived in Budapest airport to mixed weather with sunshine and clouds, and met our local guide and mammal expert, Sandor Boldogh. Sandor works for the Hungarian National Park service as a zoologist and he drove us to our first stop - the edge of the airport! Here we found our first mammal of the trip, the Souselic. These creatures live in the sandy soil of the airport and this is the easiest place to find them on the trip, so before we had even left the airport, mammal one on the list.

Our next stop was on the motorway heading towards Eger. Here in the car park with lunch we had Crested Larks, although the hoped for Imperial Eagles weren't present. Further along our journey we stopped to check out a bridge where last year we found Pond Bat. Unfortunately the water levels were too high and we couldn't get under the bridge to look for them, so we headed for the hotel in Noszvaj and our first Hungarian dinner. This was superb, and encouraged by the thought of an evening's batting, we tucked heartily into the food.

After dinner we set out for our first bat evening and little did we know how special it would be? After setting the mist nets by a small pond, we settled down to wait, with Noctules and a chorus of Daubenton Bats on the bat detector. After only a few minutes we caught our first bat - a beautiful black creature - and a species Jon (the other leader) had been hoping to see for many years - a Barbastelle. These extremely rare bats have been the hoped for species over the last few trips without success and here it was - first bat in the hand - quite outstanding.

Our next bat was a rarity at home in the UK – Beckstein's, whose distinctive notched ears make it an easy bat to identify in the hand, once you have seen your first one. Just a few seconds later we caught an Alcaethoe's Whiskered Bat. Only described in 2007, this species is little understood and even less often seen, so it was a real privilege to see.

Then with a squeal of delight, Sandor came running over with a bat in his hand. This one was a Savi's Pipistrelle, one of only a handful of records ever in Hungary and a bat that both leaders could only have dreamt of. The immediate significance of the importance of this bat was missed by most of the group for whom it was the fourth bat they had ever seen in the hand! However the excitement of the catch began to percolate through the group, especially when Sandor began to phone his colleagues to tell them of his find!!

Next up was another Beckstein's, then a new species - a Pond Bat. This species takes no prisoners and in the hand simply tried to tear Sandor's fingers off. Conversely the next bat, another new species, offers a complete contrast this Common Pipistrelle almost going to sleep in Sandor's hand. As we packed up the nets a noise from a neighbouring picnic area drew the guides' attention and we located an Edible Dormouse inside the roof. This beautiful creature showed little fear allowing fantastic views and some great photos.

Returning to the hotel we had one last treat in store, the small mammal traps, which had been set earlier in the evening, and which yielded two new mammals - a Striped Mouse and a Yellow-necked Mouse. So we finally retired to bed, quite tired, but with the most superb bat list!!!!

Day 2

Tuesday 3rd September

Tuesday dawned bright and sunny and before breakfast we checked the mammal boxes. They yielded more Yellow-necked Mice plus two new mammals - Lesser White Toothed Shrew and House Mouse

Our first outing of the day was to a 12th Century Abbey where in the roof we found out first Horseshoe Bats of the trip. These amazing creatures hang like plums in the roof spaces of old buildings and caves and in the Abbey roof have found a space that suits them. Here there were 20 Lesser Horseshoe bats and 10 Greater Horseshoe bats, whose warbling calls on the bat detector filled the roof with an ethereal soundscape. However we had to tread carefully, because at our feet was fresh Beech Martin poo.

Next was a coffee stop in a meadow overlooking the Bukk hills and our first look at Hungarian butterflies. These meadows are still very rich in butterfly species and in only a short time we had recorded Great Banded Grayling, Queen of Spain Fritillary, Dark Green Fritillary, Chestnut Heath and Swallowtails plus a colourful range of Preying Mantis.

An old church roof followed, where a huge mixed bat colony can be found, and today was no exception. As we climbed into the roof the distinctive (but not unpleasant) aroma of bat guano assaulted our noses, but it was the sight before our eyes that held us transfixed. Hanging from the roof beams was a huge ball of over 700 Lesser and Greater Mouse Eared bats, three Geoffroy's Bats, 100 Greater Horseshoe bats, 50 Lesser Horseshoe bat and 10 Mediterranean Horseshoe bats. The sheer sight, sound and smell of this spectacle are impossible to describe, so I won't try any harder...

Lunch was taken at a lakeshore with Southern Migrant Hawker dragonflies, Hornets and Ravens flying about and large fish leaping around in the lake. Next was another church roof where we expanded the bat list with 2 Grey Long-eared Bats and a couple of Serotines. Outside in the sunshine Swallowtails fluttered around with Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow and Map butterflies plus Hummingbird Hawk-moths

Hungary is a must for all ice cream aficionados so our next stop was an ice cream parlour, before we returned for our dinner at the hotel. Peter (another National Park employee) then set up nets at the same lake as last night primarily for the group (but with the slight edge that he was hoping to catch last night's Savi's again) and we soon had more Barbastelles, Common Pipistrelle and Beckstein's.

We then went out onto the Little Hortobagy to look for Hamster but found instead Red Deer, Roe Deer, Steppe Mouse, Yellow-necked Mouse plus Soprano Pipistrelles although we couldn't catch them and what might have been a Whiskered Bat. Another set of mammal boxes yielded a Common Vole, whilst back at the pond Peter hadn't caught the Savi's, but had caught a superb Becksteins. So ended the 2nd day of the trip with 17 bat species seen already...

Day 3

Wednesday 4th September

Another beautiful day dawned and some of the group got up early for a walk around the hotel grounds. Tits and Nuthatches abounded, as did woodpeckers with Syrian, Great Spotted, Black, Middle Spotted and Grey Headed all being easily observed. There were also hundreds of Spotted Flycatchers all around us and some attractive shieldbugs to add the interest.

A modern dual carriageway flyover was our first post-breakfast stop, where dozens of Noctules can be seen and heard calling from a small gap in the concrete! Bizarre, but if it works for the bats, then that's fine...

After a shopping stop in Tesco's (!), we saw Red Squirrel running across the road, before stopping to look unsuccessfully for Mouflon on the higher hills. However more Praying Mantis, Queen of Spain Fritillaries and a Dryad butterfly kept the party engrossed along with a range of shieldbugs and other beetles. Lunch was taken at a national park centre where in the wooden roof; there was a Geoffroy's Bat plus hundreds of Migrant Hawker dragonflies.

An award winning ice cream shop was our next stop, where much sampling of the flavours followed (nice one Nick), before netting off for a cave in the woods. Here hundreds of Schreiber's bats and Mediterranean Horseshoes swirled around our head, giving a fantastic display to all. Outside in the warm sunshine, speculation turned to the possibility of new species of mole lurking in Hungarian woods, as Jon had never seen moles at work in a wooded situation like this. That question has however already been asked and answered in the negative, by Hungarian mole workers.

Dinner was at the spectacular Castle hotel, before setting off to a swarming cave. These caves are the equivalent of bat discos, each year bats from many species returning to a traditional spot - in Hungary often a cave - for their annual meeting with members of the opposite sex. Mating then occurs and as we sat and waited for the bats, glass of wine in hand, there were the inevitable smutty jokes, not helped by the discovery of a stunning and rare Carpathian Blue Slug. This led to the production of a small video on the blue slug, to a range of 'Blue Movie' jokes - its strong stuff that Hungarian wine!

The mist net then yielded a new bat species for the trip - Natterers Bat, followed by a stream of Pond Bats, Lesser Horseshoes, Greater Mouse Eared (new in the hand) plus more Becksteins.

On our return journey to the hotel we found Millers Water Shrew in the mammal traps, plus lots of Foxes and Roe deer by the roadsides. So although it was late when we got to bed, it was worth it!!

Day 4

Thursday 5th September

Last night's late finish was compensated for by a late start this morning - 9:30am, as we set off for the Hortobagy National Park. As we drove, sharp eyed Hillary, spotted 3 magnificent Imperial Eagles, whilst at a lake there were lots of Tree Sparrows, Spoonbills, nine Black Storks, plus Pygmy Cormorants and many gulls. Around our feet there were lots of blues and copper butterflies including Lesser Fiery Copper, Sooty Copper and Turquoise Blue. Along the roadside we watched Marsh Harrier and Rollers, with a supporting cast of Penduline Tits, Red-backed Shrikes, Red-footed Falcons, Great White Egrets and Grey Herons.

After lunch we stopped at a traditional farming centre where we watched from a horse drawn carriage, Water buffalo, Grey cattle and remarkable horsemanship plus thousands of Rooks and Jackdaws

Dinner was at small traditional restaurant - and so much food appeared that we almost popped. Outside we could see huge spirals of Black Storks, Red-footed Falcons plus around the van two dragonfly species, the Southern Darter and the Moustached Darter

Our next stop was a vast reservoir where we took a leisurely boat trip through the reeds and floating plants, yielding thousands of Coots and Moorhen, swirls of Whiskered Terns, flights of Squacco Herons, Night Herons and Purple Herons. At the edges of the reeds - crakes - first up Baillon's, then Little, Spotted and Water Rail, some allowing fantastic views including one Little Crake that we went past at a range of less than three feet. Overhead skeins of Graylag, plus the odd Shoveler and Ferruginous Duck began to blend with Noctule bats, as the evening got darker. Before we docked, a flight of 20 Night Herons passed over, croaking oddly in the 3/4 darkness. On the return home we saw a few Foxes, then for the intrepid, the bar and checklists, plus a few more Noctules.

Day 5

Friday 6th September

Before breakfast - Black Woodpecker called in the trees, so some of the party went for a walk revealing a Red Squirrel and in the mammal boxes a Yellow-necked Mouse, Striped Mouse and two House Mice.

Then we set off for our next hotel at the Aggtelek National Park. En route we stopped at Egër where there was a Back Redstart and ice-cream! A small quarry contained Silver Studded Blues and Weaver's Fritillary. There were also fresh boar diggings, but no boar. Arriving in Aggtelek we had lunch which included a fantastic 'belted fank' (a Hungarian doughnut) plus Hungarian Spring Snails plus a Small Blue butterfly. On the river shore there were clouds of Clouded Yellows plus voracious Wasps who were attacking and killing the butterflies. There was also our first Purple Hairstreaks of the trip.

Then we ventured onto a hill with a fantastic view of the national park plus butterflies again with Silver Studded Blue, Swallowtails and Wood Whites mixing with Great Green Bush Crickets, Wartbiters and Preying Mantis. Overhead there were Buzzards and in the distance a Lesser Spotted Eagle. Down the hill we set off to a secret site which has only recently been discovered. Here an abandoned concrete building was filled with Lesser and Mediterranean Horseshoes. Estimates of 50 Lesser and about 25 Mediterranean were made. Then overhead were another two much closer Lesser Spotted Eagles, plus a fantastic shieldbug - the Minstrel Shieldbug.

Back for dinner and an extremely tasty meal, then bats by the river in the village. In the net were Common Pipistrelle, plus an Alcaethes Whiskered bat and a Noctule, a female just arrived from Russia. Around the net there were also Daubentons, but they all avoided being caught.

Then we went on a walk to look for Wolves. Sadly although howling for them was fun, there was no reply, but a final drive of the day did yield two Badgers (new for the trip) and 50 Red Deer plus 30 Roe Deer. Finally we went back to the hotel for a well-deserved rest, but on the walls of the hotel some moths distracted us from bed, including the absolutely superb Clifton Non-apparel, a large and very blue moth!

Day 6

Saturday 7th September

An early morning walk into woods behind hotel yielded a family of Black Woodpeckers, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Green Woodpecker and a Great Spotted Woodpecker. Walking down to breakfast we found a Fire-bellied Salamander, these beautiful creatures lurk in these woods in the wet areas.

After breakfast we checked our mammal boxes which yielded Lesser White Toothed Shrews and two Common Voles. In the meadow there were loads of butterflies including some beautiful High Brown Fritillaries, Eastern Short-tailed Blues and a couple of Oriental Meadow Browns.

Our next stop was an old hunting lodge, where outside we found a beautiful Green Toad and two Pipistrelles whilst in the roof of the building there were 20 Greater Horseshoe, 10 Lesser Horseshoes and 7 Geoffroy's bats. The next stop was a church where following an 'interesting accent' there was 175 Greater Horseshoe and five Geoffroy's bat.

Next up was an ice-cream stall, where we had many flavours of which special note should be made of apple and rosehip ice-cream - it was fantastic. A new stop for the trip then followed called the Red Lake, whose water is stained by the iron in the fossil soil surrounding the area. This was rich in butterflies and dragonflies including Eastern Clouded Yellow and Wood White.

We then had another look at the Hungarian Spring Snail before dinner and then headed off for a swarming cave. As we set up the nets we found a beautiful Ural Owl, sitting on top of a telegraph pole before it flew silently off over the meadow. Looking for it we also located a Red Belted Bracket fungus, which was a real treat for the guide. In the net we caught Beckstein's, Greater Horseshoe and Daubentons bats whilst on the return to the hotel the mammal boxes were empty but a young Edible Dormouse was caught in a bin, so we helped it to escape. Finally back at the hotel there were some good moths on the hotel walls including a Mocha.

Day 7

Sunday 8th September

An early start for a few of the group was productive, yielding a Short-toed Treecreeper and a group of Black Woodpeckers. Following a hearty breakfast we checked the mammal traps in a meadow which yielded a baby Striped Mouse and a beautiful Ida Blue butterfly.

Our next stop was a national park visitor centre, where in the roof there were 75 Lesser Horseshoe bats. They really are beautiful creatures but amongst the warbling of the horseshoes, there was an odd call on the bat

detector, which we couldn't find a source for... Next up a series of dormouse boxes tragically didn't yield a Dormouse but there was a few Winter Damselflies lurking in the undergrowth. A walk into Slovakia yielded some good butterflies including a Heath Fritillary, a Dryad and more Ida's blues. We then returned down to the visitors centre and while some of the party ate their lunch, others went back into the roof, hunting for the source of the odd bat call. After some searching we then discovered a beautiful Grey Long-eared Bat. Absolutely fantastic and a new record for the site!!

Then we went to a series of magnificent caves, which run for 25 km under the limestone hills. Inside we found Mediterranean Horseshoes and a Cave Spider. After an early dinner some of the group set off on foot for a swarming cave. As they walked a large bat flew in circles above our head calling at a very low frequency. Later analysis of the recording unfortunately is inconclusive, but the peak frequency was 16.75 MHz, on the cusp of Greater Noctule and Noctule bat, although which one will probably remain uncertain.

The group reunited at a swarming cave, which was heaving in bat activity. Over the next few hours we caught 87 bats, in an amazing evening, with a bat every few minutes in the hand. Sandor then decided to collect bat poo to look for viruses and what followed was the bizarre spectacle of the group all standing around holding paper bags containing bats, waiting for them to poo! Eventually we decided to head for home where bed called and everyone retired happy.

Day 8

Monday 9th September

Last day of the trip today...and another new butterfly - this one was a Large Tortoiseshell which had taken up residence in the guide's bedroom. This took the butterfly list to an excellent 49 species. Breakfast was as usual superb, but unfortunately there was no Pine Martins in the trap. So finally we set off for the airport and as we drove the weather broke. Driving rain then made it impossible to see any birds, so our final bird list concluded at 119 species. However at the airport we managed another look at a Souselic with a final mammal tally of 38 (plus a possible Whiskered bat).

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Miller's Water Shrew	<i>Neomys anomalus</i>			1					
2	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>		1				1	1	
3	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>		120	10		50	10	83	
4	Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>		60				175	175	
5	Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>		10	50+		25	20	26	
6	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	H				H	2	1	
7	Pond Bat	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	1		2				2	
8	Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>								
9	Alcathoe Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis alcathoe</i>	1				1		1	
10	Geoffroy's Bat	<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>		3	1			12	36	
11	Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>			3					
12	Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	2	3	2			2	28	
13	Greater Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis myotis</i>		500	2					
14	Lesser Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis blythi</i>		200						
15	Common Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	H		30	5	1			
16	Serotine Bat	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>		2						
17	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1	2			1	2		
18	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>		H						
19	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>							12	
20	Grey Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>		2						
21	Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	1	2					2	
22	Schreiber's Bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>			100+					
23	Savis Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus savii</i>	1							
24	Greater Noctule	<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>							?	
25	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			2		2			
26	European Souslik	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	2							2
27	Edible Dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>	1							
28	Common Vole	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>		2						
29	Yellow-necked Mouse	<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>	1	4			2			
30	Striped Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>	1				2		2	
31	House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>		1			2			
32	Steppe Mouse	<i>Mus hortulanus</i>		2						
33	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			3	2				
34	Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>					2			
35	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>								
36	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		20			50			
37	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		10	10		30			

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted)

1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				3				
2	Black necked grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				2				
3	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				10				
4	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓				
5	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>				✓				
6	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				✓				
7	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓				
8	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓				
10	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				✓		1	2	
11	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				6				
12	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				12				
13	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				2				
14	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				✓				
15	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				✓				
16	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				✓				
17	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓				
18	Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				10				
19	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				3				
20	Shovel or	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				10				
21	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				50				
22	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				✓				
23	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				2				
24	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>				4				
26	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>						2		
27	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
28	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco verspertinus</i>				✓				
29	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				2				
30	Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>				2				
31	Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>				6				
32	Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>				3				
33	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				✓				
34	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓				
35	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓				
36	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				2				
37	Green shank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				5				
38	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>				50+				
39	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				10				
40	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				2				
41	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				✓				
42	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>				✓				
43	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				✓				
44	Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				2				
45	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>				✓				
46	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
47	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>				✓				
48	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
49	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓		10	✓	✓		
50	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>				2		20		
51	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	H		H	H		H		
52	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>						1		
53	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>						✓		
54	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				2				
55	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				✓				
56	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>				6				
57	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			H		H	5	2	
58	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>			2					
59	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			1			2		

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
60	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>			2					2	
61	Great-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			3					1	
62	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla.</i>							1	1	
63	Middle-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>			2						
64	Lesser-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>							1	2	
65	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓		
66	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	4		4						
67	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					✓	✓			
68	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>					✓		✓		
69	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓			✓				
70	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>								3	
71	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		2						2	
72	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		4			✓			5	
73	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2			✓		2		
74	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>							2		
75	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		3			H		3		1
76	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>					5				
77	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					3				
78	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	2	3	H				H		
79	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		3					3		
80	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			1		2			4	
82	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			2				1		
83	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					✓				
84	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		1					1		
85	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			3				3		
86	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		3	1					2	
87	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		2			3		4		
88	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		1	2						
89	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓						
90	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			✓						
91	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓	✓		✓				
92	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	
93	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>					4				
94	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			✓						
95	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		✓	✓				✓		
96	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			✓				✓		
100	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>								1	
101	Bearded tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>					3				
102	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓				✓		
103	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>							2	1	3
104	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			✓				✓	✓	
105	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			4				3		
110	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
111	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
112	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			✓	✓				
113	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓		✓				
114	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
115	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
116	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
117	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>						10		
118	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				✓				
119	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			✓					

Butterflies

Swallowtail, *Papilio machaon*

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 vigaureae*

Lesser Fiery Copper, *Lycaena thersamon*

Short-tailed Blue, *Everes argiades*

Chalk-hill Blue, *Lysandra corridon*

Brown Argus, *Atricia agestis*

Peacock, *Inachis io*

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*

Silver-washed Fritillary, *Argynnis paphia*

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, *Clossiana selene*

Dryad, *Minois dryas*

Wall Brown, *Lasiommata megera*

Ringlet, *Aphantopus hyperantus*

Chestnut Heath, *Coenonympha glycerion*

Silver-spotted Skipper, *Hesperia comma*

Turquoise blue, *Plebicula dorylas*

Heath Fritillary, *Melitaea athalia*

Niobe Fritillary, *Argynnis niobe*

Silver-studded Blue, *Plebejus argus*

Ida's blie, *Plebejus idas*

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*

Eastern Short-tailed Blue, *Everes decoloratus*

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Small Tortoiseshell, *Aglia urticae*

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*

Comma Butterfly, *Polygonum c-album*

Queen of Spain Fritillary, *Issoria lathonia*

Weaver's Fritillary, *Clossiana dia*

Great Banded Grayling, *Kanetisa circe*

Meadow Brown, *Maniola jurtina*

Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeri*

Dark green fritillary, *Argynnis aglaja*

Brown hairstreak, *Thecla betulae*

High Brown Fritillary, *Argynnis adippe*

Map Butterfly, *Araschnia levana*

Reverdin's Blue, *Plebejus argyrognomon*

Dragonflies

Southern Migrant Hawker, *Aeshna affinis*

Southern Darter, *Sympetrum meridionale*

Moustached Darter, *Sympetrum vulgatum*

Winter Damselflies; *Sympecma fusca*