

Hungary's Winter Birding Bonanza

Naturetrek Tour Report

28th February – 5th March 2026



Black Woodpecker



Hawfinch



Greater White-fronted Geese



Ural Owl

Tour report by Mike Crewe



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Tour participants: Mike Crewe and Attila Steiner (leaders) with 13 Naturetrek clients

Summary

As last year, it seems that this tour could not have been better timed. Wintering birds were still around (though some took a little more work to find this year) and the weathering as changing for the better, beginning with hard frosts on the Hortobágy, but ending with spring sunshine and butterflies on the wing in the Bükk Hills. Wintering Greater White-fronted Geese were present in their tens of thousands, and it took diligent work to scan through them for any treats. But persistence paid off, especially on our departure day from the Hortobágy, when we enjoyed a wonderful Red-breasted Goose in full sunshine.

Raptors did us proud, with fabulous views of quite a number of Eastern Imperial Eagles, some beautiful Hen Harriers and Rough-legged Buzzards, and great views of Greater Spotted Eagle and Saker Falcon. Fishponds bustled with a wide array of ducks, herons and waders, and gave us Pygmy Cormorants, Smews and plenty of other treats, including a hunting Otter.

In the hills, we swapped vast vistas for wooded slopes of Beech and Hornbeam, where all of our desired woodpeckers fell into place, including a fine White-backed Woodpecker feeding openly on the ground. Hawfinches aplenty escorted our pre-breakfast walks and, as the early spring sunshine began to warm the ground, Large Tortoiseshells emerged from hibernation to patrol the woodland tracks. The likes of Rock Bunting and Short-toed Treecreeper added to the variety, while a late afternoon to the high plateau provided us with a spectacular Ural Owl right beside the road.

Day 1

Saturday 28th February

In contrast to last year's start to this tour, we left Heathrow nicely on time, and then actually arrived ahead of schedule. With a swift passage through the airport, we were soon out, met up with those who had arrived earlier, and we were soon heading east along the motorway. Common Buzzards lined our route in good number, and Roe Deer and Brown Hares were in the fields, before we stopped for lunch at a roadside picnic area. As we approached the plains of the Hortobágy region, we made a couple of roadside stops, both of which were wonderfully productive. At the first, a pair of Saker Falcons was in residence and, though distant, we appreciated their power and size. Skylarks were singing in the sunshine, and parties of Lapwings and Golden Plovers circled around. At the second spot, a smart juvenile Eastern Imperial Eagle put in an appearance, and was swiftly followed by two fine adults, their golden manes glistening in the sunlight. Two Black Redstarts and a Raven were on nearby farm buildings, and a third Saker (this time a juvenile) gave us a nice fly-by.

Passing through a larger village, we stopped off to enjoy some twenty or so Long-eared Owls, five of which were sitting out in full view in a leafless Horse Chestnut tree and allowed for great photographic opportunities. Entering the core of the Hortobágy, we started to see flocks of Greater White-fronted Geese out in the open grasslands, and we made a stop to scan through some of the closer birds. We quickly picked out a group of three Barnacle Geese, while a male Hen Harrier hunted in the background. With a golden sunset as a backdrop, we completed our drive to the hotel, checked in and were soon tucking in to a magnificent feast of local food.

Day 2

Sunday 1st March

Before breakfast, we took a walk around the block and turned up a nice selection of early morning birds. Greenfinches wheezed in the poplars, while small parties of Greater White-fronted Geese (hereafter, Whitefronts) drifted overhead. A White Wagtail and some obliging Tree Sparrows were nice to see, and two Great Spotted Woodpeckers posed nicely, although a Syrian Woodpecker was far less obliging.

After a good breakfast, we headed into the nearby Hortobágy National Park. We made a few roadside stops to check out the large numbers of Whitefronts which seemed to be pretty much everywhere. Pink-billed Greylag Geese of the eastern form *rubrirostris* were plentiful, and a few parties of Fieldfares drifted by. Several Hen Harriers were hunting the open grasslands, and a Little Owl showed nicely as it perched in a small Siberian Elm. The geese were proving a little unapproachable out on the *puszta* (steppe), so we headed for the nearby fishponds for a change of scenery. Many Whitefronts were bathing and loafing here, and were accompanied by groups of Teals and Pintails, as well as a scattering of Great Egrets around the margins. A juvenile Eastern Imperial Eagle put in an appearance, and a party of eight Ruffs joined the Lapwings.

Along a reed-fringed track we noted Linnets, Reed Buntings and elusive Bearded Reedlings, though the latter mostly stayed hidden in cover, but for a glimpse of a party of six birds which headed in the general direction of away. We were very pleased to find a Great Grey Shrike perched on a wooden viewing platform, and we headed up to the same platform for panoramic views of the area. Whitefronts were everywhere, with over two thousand in the immediate area, and more drifting in as we watched. A huge surprise here came with the discovery of a singing Moustached Warbler, a very early returning bird from its more southerly wintering grounds.



White-backed Woodpecker



Long-eared Owl

While taking our picnic lunches in the garden of the fishpond's information centre, we noted an adult White-tailed Eagle soaring up high, and a Common Treefrog had been awakened by the warming weather. After eating, we began a walk to another section of the fishponds. An old Penduline Tit nest and the egg-case of a praying mantis were spotted in the trees as we passed by, before we eventually came out beside a vast lake which was strewn with waterfowl. Coots, Pygmy Cormorants and Great Crested Grebes were nearby as we approached, and we soon began working through the mass of Tufted Ducks, Pochards and Gadwalls to see what else was there. Eventually, we came across a few small parties of Smews, with a couple of closer males showing particularly well. Marsh Harriers hunted the reedy margins, and Coltsfoot was appreciated in flower.

As we headed out from the ponds, perfect light fell upon some nearby Whitefronts, and we enjoyed them in all of their glory during the 'golden hour' of late afternoon light. A Little Owl called from a nearby rooftop, and we

finished with yet another mass of Whitefronts on the *puszta*. A hunting cat out in the grasslands never really showed well enough to be sure if it was a Wildcat or a feral tabby, but perhaps the tail was a little unconvincing: it's your call!

Day 3

Monday 2nd March

Another short pre-breakfast walk in frosty conditions started our day, and we soon found some obliging Yellowhammers feeding in a horse paddock. A nice mix of the now expected songbirds put in an appearance, and a female Great Spotted Woodpecker showed well in the scopes. After breakfast, a short drive to Hortobágyi village turned up a small roost of Long-eared Owls and nearby, a Short-eared Owl was roosting in a line of ash trees. Here, we also took time to enjoy the local eastern form of Jackdaws, with their smart, white neck collars. We headed towards Elep Fishponds, stopping on the way to scan some wet fields, where Wigeons, Teals and Pintails predominated. Great flocks of Greater White-fronted Geese filled the fields, and three White-tailed Eagles were perched in the distance.

Continuing to the large fishponds at Elep, we took a track out to the edge of the area, passing a sizeable gathering of Great Egrets and Grey Herons on the way. On arrival, we immediately picked out a Greater Spotted Eagle in flight, which disappeared into a line of poplars. A short walk had us in a better position and we picked out the eagle again, showing nicely as it perched in the trees. Here, too, was a fine adult White-tailed Eagle, perched in the same trees, while Stonechats were singing nearby. All too briefly, a party of Ferruginous Ducks whizzed by, showing off their bright wing patterns.

Back to the main fishponds, we found one of the ponds to be alive with activity. Spoonbills were drawing their bills through the water, gatherings of Great Cormorants and Great Egrets were loafing on islets, and Ruffs and Common Redshanks busied themselves on the mud. Large groups of Curlews and Black-tailed Godwits were present, and we found a single Avocet, and a Yellow-legged Gull among busy Caspian Gulls. The icing on the cake came with a couple of small skeins of Common Cranes passing overhead.

Shortly after lunch, a lovely party of fully white-headed Long-tailed Tits passed through the willows and, by the reaction of the group, seemed destined to be heralded as 'bird of the trip'. We moved further south, driving out onto a lovely area of steppe grassland near Nadudvar. As we scanned the area, we found good numbers of buzzards present, including a single Long-legged Buzzard, and a number of smart Rough-legged Buzzards in a variety of plumages. It's not often that you get three species of buzzard in view at once!

We had primarily come here for Great Bustards and, after further searching, we found five magnificent males, while a further, larger gathering of buzzards could be seen in the distance. A Red Fox broke from its hiding place, and Roe Deer and Brown Hares seemed always to be on view. We finished with a Great Grey Shrike on the drive out, then headed back north, pausing to enjoy three superb Eastern Imperial Eagles in roadside trees: a pair of adults and a smart youngster. Our day was rounded off overlooking wetlands near Balmazujvaros, where several Shelducks were noted and a juvenile Herring Gull was found. The latter might sound singularly uninteresting, but it's a rare bird in these parts! It's perhaps worth mentioning that it had been an interesting day for local farm animals, too, with Hungarian Grey Cattle and Mangalitsa pigs seen, as well as some cow x Water Buffalo hybrids.

Day 4

Tuesday 3rd March

A final pre-breakfast walk at Hortobágy village gave us the chance for another appreciation of owls, with five Long-eared Owls in a small ash tree near the school entrance and, shortly afterwards, a gathering of four Short-eared Owls in some Siberian Elms. Taking time to pack, we drove out across the Hortobágy for the last time, stopping (for old time's sake!) at a number of Greater White-fronted Goose gatherings, some of which numbered up to five thousand birds. Near the Hortobágy fishponds, many geese were grazing on the *puszta* and several Stonechats were in song: early spring birds were arriving and setting up territories. At the Tisza River flood relief reservoir, a huge flock of geese just couldn't be ignored; we pulled over and began scanning through the flocks. Attila pulled the 'big one' out of the hat: a very smart Red-breasted Goose. Further scanning also turned up some Goosanders out on the open water.

Heading northward, we stopped at a reservoir in the Hor Valley to eat our picnic lunches, before continuing to our wonderful hotel at Noszvaj. We had a meeting arranged with National Park staff, so we made a quick turnaround and headed for the Bükk National Park. Passing up through extensive woodlands of Beech and Hornbeam, we found our guide and then headed to an area with open grazing meadows and large limestone sinkholes, called dolines. On the way, we came to a swift halt as a superb Ural Owl was spotted, perched close to the road: this was a real beast of a bird and a highlight of the day for sure.

Among beautiful upland landscapes, we walked through stands of Juniper, and spotted Snowdrops and the first Oxlips poking through. Both Marsh and Willow Tits were in song, the former showing nicely, and a Black Woodpecker appeared briefly but was a little too elusive for some. A second Ural Owl called loudly, but only showed briefly to a few of us. We headed back down the hill from the limestone karst area, and were soon back at the hotel and enjoying a fabulous Nomad dinner.

Day 5

Wednesday 4th March

We had a lovely walk around the hotel before breakfast, getting great views of both Great Spotted and Middle Spotted Woodpecker, which at one point were having a little *contretemps* with each other. A wonderful conveyor belt of Hawfinches came our way, culminating in two males squabbling over a female in the garden. The song of Blackbirds, Song Thrushes, Robins and Wrens filled the air, and a Green Woodpecker showed nicely.

After a superb Nomad hotel breakfast, we headed to BÉlapátfalva, famous for its Cistercian abbey and a huge limestone quarry, a favourite wintering site for Wallcreeper. We began the steep walk up to the quarry, which took us a while as we took short breaks to enjoy the interesting flora on the way up, especially the many species of tree and shrub that were breaking their buds. Once at the quarry area, we began to see birds again, and enjoyed a pair of Peregrines as they called noisily and swooped along the high tops of the quarry wall. We were also entertained by up to thirty Ravens as they gossiped and tumbled with each other. Unfortunately, the little crimson one that we so desired decided not to put in an appearance today, so we switched back to other things on the return, enjoying ferns, saxifrages, spurge, houseleeks and Oxlips as they broke from their winter slumber. Also of interest were the tussocks of Hungarian Blue Grass and, a little further down, Brimstone and Large Tortoiseshell butterflies.

We ate our picnic lunches at a small lake nearby, where Short-toed Treecreeper, Nuthatch and other delights were awaiting us. We headed back early to prepare for our final dinner together, but detoured to the cemetery area in

town and took a short walk along a dirt track. We couldn't find the hoped-for Syrian Woodpecker, but we did turn up a nice party of Yellowhammers, and some Tree Sparrows. Our grand finale came in the shape of a special evening meal, served at a local vineyard, and accompanied by a guided tour of the cellars and a rather fine set of sampling wines!

Day 6

Thursday 5th March

Final days of tours can sometimes feel like a wind down in preparation for heading home, but we had plenty of exciting finds today. Our pre-breakfast walk took us up to a small reservoir, where a Grey Wagtail was briefly glimpsed by a few, while the surrounding trees were full of bird song, and Hawfinches were ever-present throughout the walk. Back near the hotel, a Great Spotted and a Middle Spotted Woodpecker continued to harass each other and gave great views, and the local Green Woodpecker gave us a fly-by.

As we were packing the vehicles after a final, wonderful breakfast, a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker called and showed well in nearby trees. Then it was time to head out: we drove to the Hor valley for a wonderful walk in slightly cloudy but still warm weather. Large Tortoiseshell butterflies were regular companions throughout our walk, and both Red Admiral and Brimstone were also seen. Emerging spring flowers included Common Snowdrop, Alpine Squill, Purplish Hellebore and Hollowroot, and a stop at an old, abandoned quarry gave us close views of a fine male Rock Bunting. We spent a couple of hours walking the main trail and enjoying this lovely valley. Eventually, we came to a larger stand of Beech trees, and were treated to excellent views of a pair of White-backed Woodpeckers: one bird even fed on the ground and on fallen trunks and branches.

We ate our lunches at some intriguingly dilapidated picnic tables, then packed up and headed back along the wooded valley. As we were leaving, a pair of Black Woodpeckers did something similar to the White-backs, and we had some great views of these dark beasts of the forest. What a day it had been, but the airport was calling and we made our way west to the capital. Thank you to everyone for helping to make this a wonderful trip, with special friends for company and some fond memories of great birding, great food and the very best of poor humour!

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2026					
			28	1	2	3	4	5
	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		1				
	Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>				1		
	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	3	4				
	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>		5				
	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	1	10	6	✓		
	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			6	✓		
	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓	✓	✓		
	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		✓	✓	✓		
	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓	✓			
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		✓	✓	✓		
	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		✓	✓	✓		
	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			7			
	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓	✓			
	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		2	2			
	Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>		30	1			
	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>				4		
	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>			24			
	Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>						H
	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	1				✓	✓
	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓	✓		
	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		20	30			
	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			1			
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		6	✓	✓		
	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			1			
	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	✓		✓			
	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓			
	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			✓			
	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1		
	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			6+			
	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		35	✓			
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>		✓	✓			
	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		✓	✓	✓		
	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>			1			
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			1			
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	2	2		2		
	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>		20				

I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2026					
			28	1	2	3	4	5
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			4			
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	3	✓	✓		
	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>			1			
	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	4	1	4	3		1
	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1				1	
	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1	6	5	4		
	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	2	✓	1		
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>				1		
	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		2	10	2		
	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>			7			
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			1			
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	1	2				
	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	20+		10	5		
	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>			1	4		
	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>					H	
	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>				2		
	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>					1	3
	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>						2
	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>		1				
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2	1		1	2
	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>						3
	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>				1	H	2
	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	H	1	H		1	1
	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>					H	
	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	3					
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					2	
	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		1	1			
	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>					✓	✓
	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓		✓	30	✓
	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>				✓		
	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>				2	✓	✓
	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>				H		
	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		6				
	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	3	✓	H	2		✓
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		H	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>		H				
	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					H	2

I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2026					
			28	1	2	3	4	5
	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				H	✓	✓
	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				H		
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>					1	2
	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		1	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			1	H		
	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		✓		20		
	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					✓	✓
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	3	2	1	1		
	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		1	✓	✓		
	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		30+	✓	✓	✓	
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>						1
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						1
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	H	2	3	✓	1	✓
	Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>					✓	✓
	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		H	5		H	✓
	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>				H	H	
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			3	✓		
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			4	✓	10	
	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>						1
	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1	6	✓	H		

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2026					
		28	1	2	3	4	5
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>						✓
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			✓			
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		✓				

Amphibians

Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2026					
		28	1	2	3	4	5
European Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>		✓				
a Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax</i> sp.		✓				

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2026					
		28	1	2	3	4	5
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>						✓
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>						✓
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>						✓

Other insects

Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2026					
		28	1	2	3	4	5
an orange underwing moth	<i>Boudinotiana puella</i>		✓	✓			
an oil beetle	<i>Meloe</i> sp.					✓	✓

Plants

Common name	Scientific name
Maidenhair Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>
Wall-rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>
Common Hart's-tongue	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
European Asarabacca	<i>Asarum europaeum</i>
Alpine Squill	<i>Scilla bifolia</i>
Lesser Bulrush	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Common Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
a grass	<i>Calamagrostis varia</i>
Hungarian (Balkan) Blue Grass	<i>Sesleria heuffleriana</i> subsp. <i>hungarica</i>
Hollowroot	<i>Corydalis cava</i>
Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
Purple Hellebore	<i>Helleborus purpurascens</i>
Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>
Livelong Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>
Common Houseleek	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>
White Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
European Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
European Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanooides</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Common Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Perennial Honesty	<i>Lunaria rediviva L.</i>
Early Dog Violet	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>
European Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Wood Spurge	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>
Common Mistletoe	<i>Viscum album</i>
Gmelin's Sea-lavender	<i>Limonium gmelini</i>
Many-flowered Catchfly	<i>Silene multiflora</i>
European Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Oxlip	<i>Primula elatior</i>
Common Carline Thistle	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>
Cut-leaved Teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>
Small Teasel	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>
Unspotted Lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria obscura</i>
Cross Gentian	<i>Gentiana cruciata</i>
European Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Manna Ash	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
European Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Common Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>
Common Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Spotted Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>