

Poland's Mammals: In Search of the Eurasian Lynx!

Naturetrek Tour Report

9 - 16 April 2017



Fire Salamander



White-backed Woodpecker



European Bison



Wild Cat

Report and images by Neil McMahon



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Introduction

An international group of seven participants with two guides explored the south-eastern area of Poland in search of some of Europe's most exciting mammals. In Europe, looking for any four-legged mammal before it sees you is a challenge, but here we set our sights high in the hope of finding elusive carnivores, browsing big herbivores hiding in the forests, and anything else that we could find that calls the Bieszczady area of Poland home. Not surprisingly, our quarry rarely gave themselves up easily, but we enjoyed the challenge and the opportunity of watching the plentiful bird life and other creatures, and admiring the fabulous habitat along the way.

Day 1

Sunday 9th April

Our intrepid band descended on Stansted Airport and we were whisked off by Ryanair on our way to Krakow. Being Easter, the airport was particularly busy and we were relieved to be in the air pretty much on schedule.

Our flight of less than two hours arrived at the modern airport just outside the city and our pre-booked minibus was waiting for us. Being a Sunday and Easter, we decided to purchase some 'food to go' at the airport and began the long road journey towards Bieszczadzki National Park. A road-kill mammal looked to be a Stone Marten but we were not in a position to stop. Our comfort stop provided us an opportunity to appreciate a few birds of the region as we saw the first Black Redstart, Serin, Common Buzzard and a couple of Green Woodpeckers. Roadside birds spotted included three Ring Ouzels and a couple of Goosanders on a river.

At a roadside wooden church near Cisna we met and picked up the indomitable and hawk-eyed Jan Kelchtermans, a Belgian naturalist, ecologist and tour guide who has studied the wildlife in this region for the last eight years. We very quickly learnt to appreciate and marvel at his local knowledge, 'never give up' attitude and sixth sense to get us in the right place at the right time!

Another hour and we were within the National Park boundaries and at our hotel. Our accommodation offered comfortable en suite facilities, and we were served a succession of hearty and enjoyable three course meals during our three night stay. Also we were placed very much in the heart of the best mammal-watching area, nestled close to the Ukrainian border and being close to Slovakia too means that the border hinterlands often provide a premium and safe habitat for roaming animals.

We started as we meant to carry on and after our evening meal, we went out on a spotlight excursion using the minibus as our mobile hide and carriage. The roads in this area are well maintained but beautifully quiet of traffic, allowing us to drive slowly and search for animals active during the hours of darkness. Jan very quickly provided us with views of Red Fox, Eurasian Hare, Roe Deer and Red Deer - creatures we were to see aplenty during the forthcoming week. The highlight of the first evening's excursion though, was the ability to watch four roadside Eurasian Beavers in a roadside pool going about their business and ignoring the spotlight and our presence. Both industrious and cute, we later saw many examples of their skilled engineering feats as we roamed the countryside. Jan sensed we were tired from our journeying, so on the first evening we turned in relatively early.

Day 2

Monday 10th April

A 6am start saw us driving towards the Ukrainian border, overlooking mixed forests and large tracts of meadows. This is an area frequented by an active Wolf pack and the extensive vista provided us with an opportunity to find them if they were mobile. Sadly it didn't seem to be the case, but the cool air sharpened our senses and we picked up on other wildlife which included incredible numbers of both Willow and Marsh Tits. Coal Tits were also common and, of course, were of the continental variety which sport broad and extensive bibs and generally exhibit greener and glossier upperparts than the resident birds in Britain. Another delight was the Long-tailed Tits; the birds here showing the startling white heads and already they were very much paired up for breeding. We found some more deer and then headed off back for breakfast to the hotel.

After our morning refreshments it was a bit of a drive to a forest location for a riverside trek. However en route we were treated to a raptor-fest with views of Golden Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Common Buzzard and Goshawk.

This was our second day enjoying plenty of sunshine and there were butterflies on the wing and plenty of spring flowers visible in the woodland. Jan pointed out evidence of a Bear with some huge footprints, and it was clear that a couple of Wolves had passed along the same track as us sometime during the previous couple of days, with footprints and scat both visible. A quick check of a camera trap set up by Jan days earlier indicated that the Bear had been active here about five days before; the camera catching some excellent images at dusk.

Our walk ended at a viewpoint but the only mammals on show were a distant Red Fox and a few Deer, but the walk had provided some good views of Hawfinch, Goosander, a pair of displaying Lesser Spotted Eagles, a fleeting glimpse of a White-backed Woodpecker, Common Sandpiper and a couple of species of amphibians: Yellow-bellied Toad and Carpathian Newt.

Nearby we enjoyed a sunny picnic and notched up further views of Hawfinch, Goshawk and some flighty Siskins. In the afternoon we rested back at the hotel or took a stroll around the edge of the nearby settlement, and later in the afternoon we again tried our luck at scanning for Wolves but with no success.

After our evening meal at the hotel we again ventured out in the darkness, spotlighting for mammals. The Deer were no problem to find and we notched up another five or six Foxes and plenty of Hares before finally returning for some well-deserved sleep.

Day 3

Tuesday 11th April

An early morning start again to the same area as before, but despite our best efforts, the elusive Wolves stayed out of view. Most of the birds were similar and we heard both Grey-headed and Black Woodpeckers and noted a fly-over Water Pipit.

We went back to the hotel for breakfast before returning again to the Ukrainian border, this time to enjoy a circular wildlife walk encompassing forest plantations, meadows and tracks. The weather forecast indicated it was to be dry but we caught the brunt of some heavy sustained rain which caused us all to become rather wet! It was a shame as this was a bird-rich area and before the rain cascaded down, we enjoyed good views of Firecrest, Ring

Ouzel, Nutcracker, Black Woodpecker and, when the rain started, a Hoopoe sheltering under a bush! A cracking Fire Salamander found on the road and placed safely on the verge was the only live one seen all week. So we returned back to the hotel, changed and ate our pack-up as the rain dwindled and then ceased.

For our afternoon excursion we visited a hillside meadow overlooking part of a small village, tree-covered slopes and a small meadow on the opposite side of the valley, with views of Dipper and a Grey-headed Woodpecker en route. Ravens were particularly evident, as were several Common Buzzards and a pair of Lesser Spotted Eagles. However the main prize stepped into view in the meadow on the opposite side of the valley when one, two, three, four, five, six and finally seven Wolves trotted into view! Although distant, these long-legged canines were on view on and off for quite some time, chasing each other around, playing and generally acting like any animal at ease in their own surroundings. With dusk approaching these carnivores slipped away, no doubt communally on the hunt for their next meal. In this area Jan explained, Wolves spend much of their time hunting Red Deer. With minimal livestock in the area, conflict with man is limited.

After this experience we ventured back to our hotel for a celebratory evening meal, but there was no let up as again we ventured out, spotlighting wildlife at night. The result was plenty of Red Foxes, both species of Deer, Hares and the same four European Beavers again. A Eurasian Eagle-Owl was expertly spotlighted by Jan as it sat on top of a small tree, a bird rarely observed in this region.

Day 4

Wednesday 12th April

On an early morning excursion back to the meadow from the evening before, we succeeded in seeing distant and rather brief views of two Wolves. A Hoopoe was feeding by our parked vehicle and then it was back to the hotel for a late breakfast.

We then said goodbye to our hotel as our planned itinerary took us for an hour's drive, back and out of the park. Despite the buffer zone and intensive logging for timber, this area is definitely as good as the park itself, especially when provided with forest permits to drive on otherwise forbidden forest roads.

At our new accommodation for the remaining four nights, some of us stayed in a wooden domki (the Polish, national version of a wooden cottage) on a hillside with panoramic views across a small valley, grass meadows and mature blocks of woodland, whilst others had the same view from room-related balconies.

Birds on arrival included Black Stork, a resident pair of Lesser Spotted Eagles and even an immature White-tailed Eagle soaring high up overhead. A wander around the area provided views of common woodland birds although it seemed that the best ones were right alongside our accommodation, including a vocal Wryneck! We enjoyed a sumptuous midday meal prepared by the family owning this mini eco-resort.

In the afternoon we explored the forests of the area, using the well-maintained forestry tracks and roads to track down the likes of Red Squirrel, Sparrowhawk, Nutcracker, Hawfinch and the first of good numbers of Common Crossbill. Woodpeckers called but were difficult to see and everywhere there was evidence of some of the mammals that inhabit this region, with prints in the mud relating to Deer and Wolf, scratch marks on trees from Bears and, of course, harvested timber as a result of Beaver activity.

In the evening we migrated to a watchpoint area overlooking a valley, small meadows and young woodland. After a short wait, four Eurasian Bison came into view below us, grazing casually as they very slowly meandered around the meadow on the opposite side of the small river. These were our first views of these ponderous-looking beasts which still only number a couple of hundred in this region. Distantly, a small group of Wild Boar grubbed around on the edge of some scrub; surprisingly not such a common animal here.

We then took our evening meal at a restaurant in the small town of Cisna and after some relaxation at the dinner table, it was a torch light vigil again as we undertook a further night drive looking for any mammals roaming about. Additions to what was already an impressive day list for mammals included a Badger and some Beavers, as well as the usual Hares and two species of Deer, and a showy roadside Long-eared Owl was certainly a bonus! We arrived back at our accommodation somewhat tired but happy and a good night's sleep was assured!

Day 5

Thursday 13th April

A grey, cool morning awaited us at 6am as a few brave souls wandered up the slopes above the domkis and then proceeded to methodically scan the hump-backed grass meadows and woodland edges. We found a few Deer but nothing more exciting in the mammal world showed itself, apart from a distant Red Fox hunting voles. A Grey-headed Woodpecker called repeatedly from further down in the valley, the Wryneck was still present, a pair of Ring Ouzel foraged around our accommodation and a Waxwing trilled, flew around and came down in some trees not too far away. So after watching yet another flock of Common Crossbills, it was time for our 8am breakfast!

Walking and driving gladed forest tracks took up the rest of the morning with some migrant birds in the shape of Osprey, Marsh Harrier and even a pair of Garganey on a woodland pool adding variety. Migrant Chaffinch flocks included Bramblings, but our efforts at locating Hazelhen were only partly successful with one bird persistently calling but not showing. Up to three different Black Woodpeckers showed themselves and Nutcracker, Tree Pipit and Siskin were present in varying numbers.

Jan showed us the impressive engineering feats of the local Beavers with six foot dams and large lodges, and even where they had gnawed away at stately beech trees rather than the anticipated saplings and smaller trees. At one stage we came across the very beginning of a dam with mud foundations at either end with a single substantial horizontal wood cross-member between the two. And all this probably completed by two adults and maybe their young from the previous year. It was all pretty exhausting, so back to our accommodation for a well-earned home-cooked midday meal – yummy!

The weather in the afternoon was still cool and we were blighted by some showers too, so we didn't stray a great distance from the vehicle. The undoubted highlight was the finding of not just one but two substantial herds of Eurasian Bison (totaling some sixty animals). Two other people showed what happens when you approach too closely and the animals turned tail and quickly ran out of sight! The tour is much about the larger animals of show, but by this time we were seeing small rodents and were pretty confident with our identification of Bank Vole and Wood Mouse!

Afternoon birds were mostly repeats and then it was time for our evening meal, again at Cisna. The beauty of the area supports plenty of tourists in the summer but it was very much out of season during April, so it was nice to

dine on good food without being crowded out. And yes, it was time for our night drive again, particularly in our quest to find nocturnal carnivores. For those able to see, a Polecat showed very briefly before slipping away down the side of a small river, but the undoubted animal of the evening was a fine tom Wildcat hunting along a railway track paralleling the road we were on, and remaining completely unphased by the spotlight! Not quite a lynx but a very special animal indeed.

Day 6

Friday 14th April

It was a dull but mostly dry day with a penetrating hard morning frost, and our 6am mammal scan from atop the hill behind the domkis did not provide anything exciting. After breakfast we stayed local and tried our hand at finding wildlife in the forest. Red Squirrel, Goshawk, a couple of Wrynecks, more Black Woodpeckers and Nutcrackers, Ring Ouzel, up to sixty Common Crossbills, Dipper and some showy Firecrests were the highlights of a day in and out of forests and adjacent areas.

In the afternoon we drove out to another area of the forest and climbed up a steep meadow to scan the wooded edge. Jan's experience is that the last hour of daylight in this region is the best time to look for interesting mammals, and so it was that we stood around and scanned the opposite hillside, and the several layers of clothing were required as the air temperature reduced appreciably!

With the light beginning to fail and just a Hare and some furtive Deer in the distance, it looked like our luck was out. That was until Jan picked up on a huge Brown Bear on the opposite slope. Initially distant, the Bear commenced proceedings by rubbing up against the wooden timbers on an observation hide; clearly he had some irritating itches that just needed to be scratched! Then after a bit of a sniff around, he slowly ambled down a little track heading in our direction. This animal was very big and seemed particularly dark as it finally disappeared from view in the vale between us. Although present in good numbers, the chance of seeing a Brown Bear during daylight is a rare event. We considered ourselves extremely lucky!

So a celebratory meal after thawing out but the day wasn't over yet! Instead of a night drive we took a late night wander in to some forestry and scrub in search of Tengmaln's Owl, flushing some Woodcock as we went. Jan's excellent local knowledge was proven once more with an audible owl calling persistently, but despite our best efforts we just couldn't see it! Strictly nocturnal, it is difficult to see this species and few people ever see them away from nest-boxes.

We finally finished the day about Midnight. Another very full day in this exciting area of south-east Poland, and yet again it was the latter part of the day that yielded the best observations.

Day 7

Saturday 15th April

It was our last full day in search of Poland's animals – and the animals came to us with five Bison just above the Domkis at the very early time of 5.15am – too early for most of us!

After our 8am breakfast it was out in the minibus and driving some of the forestry roads in dry, breezy conditions with periods of nice sunshine. Gareth's observation skills counted when he saw a woodpecker disappear into a hole in a tree. After a long wait a White-backed Woodpecker emerged, which was then joined by

its mate and we were afforded exceptional views whilst still keeping a respectable distance. Up until then there had been a few brief, frustrating views and birds heard calling, but these birds were the real deal! A drumming Three-toed Woodpecker kept out of view and we bumped into a couple of the very dark Red Squirrels of this region, the pelt colour seemingly more reminiscent of Pine Marten. Firecrests showed exceptionally well.

After our enjoyable explorations of the forest it was back to our lodgings for the excellent homemade lunch, and some time out in the early afternoon for people to catch up on sleep or wander around looking for more wildlife (or in Neil's case to clean the vehicle!)

Late afternoon saw us exploring woodland edges and meadows and looking at owl boxes specifically erected for Ural Owl (unfortunately none were occupied this year). A herd of Bison emerged onto the meadows and we spent quite some time watching these beasts and taking plenty of photographs! The noisy Fieldfares on territory welcomed us back, and a small party of Redwings were present too.

We finished daylight hours scanning over another vista hoping for views of big carnivores, but all we saw was Red Fox, and Red and Roe Deer. Roding Woodcock and late-singing Firecrests kept us entertained and Jan retrieved a trail camera from nearby which depicted a pack of seven Wolves filing past the lens only a couple of days before! He certainly knows where to place these cameras!

After our last evening meal at Cisna we opted for an extended night drive in a final effort to locate a European Lynx. Despite not returning back to our accommodation until 1am, sadly we couldn't find this phantom of the forest. Again we saw Foxes, Hares, Deer, a brief flying view of a Ural Owl and what must have been the same Wildcat from previously, which again afforded excellent views. So no Lynx, but lots of quality wildlife nonetheless.

Day 8

Sunday 16th April

We woke to falling snow and then, after breakfast, the day was spent journeying back to Krakow, sorting out the hire minibus and with most of us flying back to the UK. We saw good numbers of White Storks from the roadside plus good numbers of Common Buzzards, several Lesser Spotted Eagles, and even some trip additions in the shape of Northern Wheatear, Mute Swan, Black-headed and Common Gulls, and only our second Hooded Crow! A couple of road-kills again looked like Stone Marten.

After landing back in the UK, another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.



Common Firecrest

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	X	7	5	4	2		3	2
2	Wolf	<i>Canis Lupus</i>			7	2				
3	European Bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>				4	60		17	
4	Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>						1		
5	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			1	1		1	2	
8	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scopa</i>				4				
9	European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>	4		4	4		H		
10	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	X	X	X	X		1	3	2
11	Marten sp.	<i>Martes sp</i>	D							3D
12	Bank Vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>		1			1	4	2	
13	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>				1				
14	Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>				D	1			
15	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>					7	4	4	
16	Wildcat	<i>Felis sylvestris</i>					1		1	

Birds

1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>								2
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X
3	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>					2			
4	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	4/5	10		2				
5	Hazel Grouse	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>						H		
6	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	X							X
7	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		1	1	2				
8	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	8			1	1		2	15
9	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	2		1		1		
10	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					1			
11	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>		5	2	2	3		2	4
12	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		2		2			2	
13	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		2				1		
14	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>					1			
15	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		1♂						
16	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		1						
17	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>				1				
18	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	8	15	15	20	15	15	15	6
19	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	X	2	1	1				
20	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		3		3				
21	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					H			
22	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					1			
23	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			3		1	4-5		
24	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>								15
25	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>								2
26	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>								6
27	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	X	X	X	X				X
28	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			4	1			2	
29	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
30	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	X							X

	Common name	Scientific name	April								
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
31	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>									H
32	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>								1	
33	Tengmalm's Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>							H		
34	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>				1					
35	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>			1						
36	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			1	1					2
37	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			2	1			4		
38	Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>					1				
39	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>				1	1	2			
40	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>		H					1		
41	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>		1		H				2	
42	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1	1	2	X	X	X	X	H
43	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		H	1	H	3	3	H		
44	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	3								
45	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		H	1		H	H			
46	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				1					1
47	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
48	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
49	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>			4	1	2	3			
50	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	X								X
51	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	X								X
52	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		H							1
53	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		X	15	6	6	4			1
54	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				2	2				
55	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
56	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
57	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
58	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
59	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
60	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		X	X	X	X	X			
61	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		X	X	X				X	
62	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
63	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		H	H		H	1	H		
64	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X	X	X	X			X
65	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			5		4	3	4		
66	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			1						
67	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		X	X	X		X			
68	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H	H	H	1	X	X		
69	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		H	X			1	H		
70	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
71	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	3		7		2	4			
72	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
73	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
74	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		1		2+		1	5		
75	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
76	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
77	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
78	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1							
79	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
80	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	X	X				1			
81	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									2

	Common name	Scientific name	April								
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
82	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuco</i>			1						
83	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	X					X		X	
84	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	X								
85	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
86	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>						2			
87	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
88	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
89	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	X	X		X					
90	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		X	X	X	X				
91	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>			1						
92	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
93	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		1			6+				
94	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		9	8	10	1				
95	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>					6				
96	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
97	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	X	X						X	
98	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		H		15	30	60	25	6	
99	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
100	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	X	H	H	H	H	X	X	X	
101	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		X		X	X	X	X	X	
102	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	

Butterflies

1	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	X							
2	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		X						
3	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		X						
4	Blue sp.			X						
5	White sp.			X						

Others

1	Carpathian Water Salamander	<i>Lissotriton montandoni</i>		3			X			
2	Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>		X				H		
3	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		X	X	X		X	X	
4	Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>			1					
5	lizard sp.			4		X				

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