

Romania – Wildlife of Transylvania

Naturetrek Tour Report

2 – 9 June 2012



Barsa valley horse and cart



Brown Bear



Globe Flowers



Location of Mosorel Guest House

Report and images compiled by Rob Murray



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Day 1

Saturday 2nd June

As we approached Bucharest we flew over text book examples of incised meanders and incipient oxbow lakes in very muddy rivers showing how inclement the weather has been recently. All flights were on time and connected well so that the whole group assembled in Bucharest airport with Simona already waiting for us. Our bus was a very comfortable, fully airconditioned, modern machine. It was a pleasant drive along the E60 through flat agricultural land up to our comfort stop at a service station. Here we were able to start the butterfly list with Common Blue and a very obliging Large Copper. Loudly chirping Field Crickets squatted at their burrow entrances on a grassy incline. After this the landscape changed as we snaked along the line of a classic esker. We meandered through the foothills of the Carpathian ridge and suddenly the topography rose starkly as we ascended the mountain up a very rough road to the village of Magura and the Mosorel Guesthouse. It stands opposite a ridge overlooking magnificent scenery. Our host George loaded our cases in his car to ascend the last 75 metres. Our first meal included a delicious soup made with whole, fresh vegetables grown in the garden of the hotel. Replete and full of anticipation were opted for an early night.

Day 2

Sunday 3rd June

A beautiful day dawned after a clear, cool night. Four intrepid and eager birders met at 6am for a pre-breakfast ramble. Crossbills flew over calling and three raucous male Red-backed Shrikes chatted vociferously at us from the loftiest perches of surrounding pine trees. Cuckoos called from every direction as Ravens squabbled and ‘cronked’ from the opposite hillside. We admired the broad, panoramic vistas from our hilltop position. A male Black Redstart sang its bag of pebbles-like song with urgency. An array of flowers was in bloom in the steep-sided meadows and Field Crickets began stridulating but were not easy to see.

Breakfast was ready at 7.30 promptly. This was a prodigious feast of cereals, fruits, meats and salads. Then we began our descent to the Zarnesti Gorge in the Piatra Craiului National Park via a series of narrow pathways and over a milky limestone stream well populated with Grey Wagtails. This spectacular gorge with its misfit stream has sheer walls of folded and convoluted layers of limestone. People flock to its confines for multifarious activities. They were everywhere! Several species of Lepidoptera were watched. These included Duke of Burgundy, Camberwell Beauty, Mountain Green-veined White, Woodland Ringlet, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries and Speckled Yellow Moth.

The spot Simona selected for lunch was a delightful glade supporting many very active butterflies. As the elusive Wallcreeper had eluded us we decided to adopt a never say die attitude and to retrace our steps to embark on further bouts of neck-wrenching scanning of the vertical rock faces. Even such stoicism went unrewarded as no Wallcreepers were discovered. Some of the group opted to walk most of the way back before being picked up by the bus for the final ascent back to the hotel.

Day 3

Monday 4th June

Today’s pre-breakfast session was in glorious sunshine once the grey mantle of blurred indistinction had dissolved to unveil a crisp, sharp starkness to the moody cliff face behind the hotel. As the sun broke free of the horizon it struck the metallic cross of a holy hillside church causing it to shine like a beacon across the fertile green swards.

Each day brings forth fresh blooms spattered across the olive canvas of the meadows like a pointillist image by George Seurat. Blobs of yellow Globe flowers had now joined the pinks, purples and blues in the flower-rich meadows. This tranquil scene was enlivened by Crossbills, Hawfinches and Black Redstarts.

After breakfast we jolted and jerked our way down to the valley of Coltii Chilieii. The pathway initially traverses an area of cultivation which appeared to be prime habitat for Corncrakes. Three were calling insistently but refusing to reveal themselves. As the path meandered upwards the habitat changed to one of scattered bushes, trees and sloping flower-rich meadows. Many Tree Pipits were engaged in their flamboyant display flights, parachuting down to a favoured tree-top and synchronising alighting with the termination of their song with unerring precision.

Our picnic lunch was again provided by Simona's family and included Moldavian red wine and home-made Elderberry cordial. There were garishly adorned Lizards in a seepage channel which rewarded patient onlookers by emerging from cover to bask in the sunshine. It was an idyllic location that Simona had selected to serve lunch. All-round mountane views, flowers in abundance, and butterflies in profusion left us bewildered as to which interest to pursue. After lunch there was so much to see that our onward progress had slowed down to the extent that we had to abandon any notion we shared of reaching the monastery. A large, long established nest of the Wood Ant (*Formica rufa*) was one such a source of interest. I incited the soldiers to attack a handkerchief which I then passed round the group. The pungent, acidic vapour assaulted the nostrils with the efficacy of smelling salts. It is possible that a nearby Green Woodpecker had indulged in a spot of anting to rid itself of feather lice and assorted other troublesome parasites.

We opted for a rapid descent in order to ensure that we arrived on schedule at the bear hide at Sinca Noua after an early evening meal in Zarnesti. Most of us were excitedly fantasising about our imminent contact with Europe's heftiest carnivore and suppressing fears of failure when a shout of spontaneous ecstasy jolted us back to the present. Two well-grown bear cubs were feeding in a meadow in full view and well outside of the boundary of the sanctuary. These wild bears, behaving naturally and free from enticement proved to be the most satisfying of our encounters. We were escorted for the final six kilometres to the bear hide by a park ranger. A five minute trek in single file and in silence was all that remained before we scrambled up the steps to enter the hide. Chocolate and meat had been laid in feeders to attract the bears closer to the appreciative audience. A mature, robust female entered the area with a confident, superior air. Her cubs were now two and a half years old and she had by now discharged her parental duties in preparation for her next excursion into motherhood. The female cub was wary and less comfortable than her male sibling but both kept a respectful distance from their estranged mother.

Day 4

Tuesday 5th June

Support for the pre-breakfast foray has dwindled to just two stalwarts. It was awe-inspiring to witness the rapid columnar ascent of towering cumulonimbus clouds boiling moodily above the sombre peaks. A storm of ferocious intensity was incubating. We enjoyed superb views of a Hawfinch and at last succeeded in locating an indolent Chamois squatting with a fixed stare at the maturing tempest. We retreated just in time to avoid a drenching. The programme for the day was re-jigged to avoid the worst affected areas.

The large lake at Dumbrovita proved to be an inspired choice as it catered for the bird, butterfly and plant specialists and the storms passed to either side of it leaving the lake bathed in sunshine. Black Terns were dipping gracefully to snatch up hapless insects enmeshed in the surface film. A trio of Marsh Warblers with an extensive repertoire of mimicry occasionally selected exposed perches from which to sing. A dense concentration of rowdy, belligerent Marsh Frogs drowned out all competing sounds with a cocophany of discordant croaks. The arresting hues of Corn Cockle and Cornflower beamed out from the adjacent corn fields. Small Pearl-bordered and Marsh Fritillaries danced over carpets of wildflowers.

After our satisfying picnic of local produce we moved on to the Narcissus fields and oakwoods. The woodland flora was rich and diverse. Many white Narcissus flowers, *Narcissus poeticus*, were still in bloom and some tall Siberian Irises, *Iris sibirica*, added a splash of colour. Lesser Butterfly Orchids were easily found. A heavy shower started and brought our visit to an abrupt end. After dinner we had a butterfly identification session and watched a film about the wolves and bears of Transylvania.

Day 5

Wednesday 6th June

The dullness of a damp dawn greeted the pre-breakfast party as grey clouds enveloped the peaks and descended on the valley. Rain held off for about an hour during which time we saw Hawfinches, Black Redstarts and a Red-backed Shrike. A Little Owl called briefly but remained stubbornly concealed. Again, only a single male Chamois could be discerned through the gloom as it browsed on stunted bushes rather than graze the sparse grass.

A park ranger accompanied us on a leisurely stroll up the Barsa Valley. The weather was cloudy and dull with the rain that had been threatening since early morning finally falling steadily. We made very slow progress because there was so much to search for. Turning logs and stones (but carefully replacing them) unearthed Slow Worms, Lizards, Yellow-bellied Toads and an array of invertebrates. Two spectacular Fire Salamanders crossed the track with their primeval side to side gait. Alpine Newts were found in a small, clear boggy pool. A portable gazebo-styled shelter was erected with some hilarity to protect us from the inclement weather as we ravenously devoured yet another of Simona's and her mother's haute cuisine picnic lunches. Bear tracks, Red Deer trails and Wild Boar excavations indicated that we were not alone. Although we saw none of those it was chilling to contemplate just how many had seen us!

Dinner was taken early at George's Zarnesti Pension so that four pioneering volunteers could visit a Beaver colony to evaluate its worthiness of inclusion in future tours. It was truly an adventure! Access proved to be difficult due to mud and standing water. A four wheel drive vehicle enabled us to penetrate only so far into the soggy forest and saturated grassland before it was abandoned and we relied upon our own steam. The rich, fluty tropical sounding calls of Golden Orioles greeted us and five Bee-eaters flew determinedly overhead. Tall grasses were pushed aside as we ducked and weaved our way through dense riverine thickets to the edge of a swiftly flowing, murky river where we discovered many nibbled branches and a huge, felled willow with gnawing teeth marks etched into the splintered stump. After an hour a rustle then a thudding splash broke the silence. A large, swimming beast was heard and indeed seen by two observers who then saw a second individual. The other two hapless watchers were tormented and tantalised by scraping and gnawing sounds, further splashes and snapping of twigs but no Beavers emerged from the gloom for them. It was 11pm by the time we scrambled up the incline back to the hotel after a really fascinating evening!

Day 6

Thursday 7th June

Today we made a more thorough exploration of the Dumbrovita Fish Ponds. As we approached the lake a White-tailed Eagle flew menacingly across the fields. We were greeted by a park guide who explained that this is a RAMSAR site. We identified a range of birds including Great White and Little Egrets, Marsh Harriers and Purple Herons. Two pairs of Pygmy Cormorants had nests within the mixed heronry. We hadn't seen many ducks on this trip, so Ferruginous Duck and Pochard were welcome additions. A Great Reed Warbler was singing loudly but from a concealed perch. Eventually it was located and the group was surprised by its size. A very smart Red-necked Grebe in full breeding plumage and two Short-toed Eagles were other highlights. Although the habitat was ideal for dragonflies only Norfolk Hawkers were in notable numbers. Whiskered Terns and Black Terns flew gracefully across the lake dipping to the water surface to seize hapless insects trapped on the surface film. Two Savi Warblers were churring loudly and persistently from the sanctity of a dense reed bed.

After another delectable lunch we trundled off to the historical town of Brasov for a tour of its medieval streets. Clambering up a flight of steep steps was energy well expended as a superb view of the town and its historic buildings awaited us. Pastel shades adorned the walls of houses and set off contrasting red wooden shutters. A narrow enclosed street may not have been the narrowest in the world, but it was barely wide enough to walk down. An exploration of the church appealed to some, but soon it was time to depart for an early meal at the pension in Zarnesti. Nine of the group opted to stay behind and go to Magura for a quiet evening. Six of us were eager to make a return visit to the Sinca bear hide.

We piled into Simona's vehicle and sped off on a pot-hole dodging excursion all the way to the forest lodge where we waited for the rangers to escort us up to the hide. The atmosphere was equally tense as during the first time we clambered up the wooden slats into the confined space of the hide. Bait was laid and then we had to wait, cameras at the ready, for the first bears to arrive. There was some disagreement as to whether we saw six or seven different bears. There was a large female with two young cubs clambering over her and shinning up the trees with ease. One had a distinctive white collar. Two adolescent siblings joined the fray and these had the strength and know-how to heave huge poles from a hollow log so that they could reach the tantalising chocolates concealed deeply within the rotting log. It is difficult to judge when it is safe to leave the hide once the bears have sauntered off from the clearing. We quipped that it was not a question of can you run faster than a bear, but can you run faster than your slowest companion?!

Day 7

Friday 8th June

Breakfast was taken at 5.30 am by those eager souls who wanted to reach the oakwood before the dawn chorus had ceased. The remainder of the group opted for a very leisurely, later breakfast with time to meander around the village trails and inspect the farms. They enjoyed the profusion of wild flowers and the spectacular scenery. Those of us at the oakwood immersed ourselves in the sweet, fluty songs of Golden Orioles and an accompaniment of warblers. Hoopoes flew around like giant butterflies and called their onomatopaeic notes. An immaculate Purple Emperor butterfly drifted down from the canopy to land on the side of the vehicle. Meanwhile, in the clear, blue sky aloft a Honey Buzzard sailed into view. Time fled by as we chased butterflies, crept up stealthily on basking lizards, pondered over orchid identification and watched displaying Tree Pipits. All too soon it was time to leave this fascinating wood and meadow to meet up with the rest of the group in the Stramba Valley.

They had wandered around the scattered village of Magura enjoying the rural sights, flower-filled meadows and wonderful vistas. Over another tasty lunch we shared tales of our morning exploits then passed a hot, sunny afternoon just ambling along the stream and across meadows in search of insects and pretty flowers. The dancing display of metallic green and blue Beautiful Demoiselles was a delight to behold. A Booted Eagle made a slow sortie overhead and Golden Orioles tormented us by calling close by but steadfastly refusing to reveal themselves.

The location of the last supper of the tour was a house and farm combined in the village of Sinca Noua. A long table was set out in a courtyard shaded by healthy green vines and enclosed by hand carved wooden fascades to the buildings. A tour of the kitchen to see how the meal was prepared and an exploration of the barn and cowshed added to our enjoyment. Two different brandys and local wine were imbibed. “It’s not very strong”, proclaimed our group’s wine expert. Mutinous, ill-disciplined behaviour on the bus back suggested otherwise, but it was all good-natured!

Day 8

Saturday 9th June

Stalwarts of the pre-breakfast sortie met at 6am as usual and opted for a longer walk up the track to a plateau offering a marvellous view and some interesting birds. Nutcrackers called from within the pine wood but could not be enticed out. A family party of Black Redstarts and the expected Red-backed Shrikes, Alpine Swifts and Buzzards were our final sightings of the tour.

After breakfast we loaded the bus and trailer to make our way to Bucharest. There was one more stop to come; a sojourn at the infamous Bran Castle. Here atrocities were committed by the mythical Count Dracula and the all too real Vlad the Impaler. Simona’s many talents included acting as a guide to the castle and she told us stories and facts about this labyrinthine building. It was full of historical artefacts of interest. The final leg of our odyssey was travelled during a very hot day. However, we were soon in the cooler environment of the airport and on our way home after a truly diverse and varied wildlife experience.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit www.naturetrek.co.uk to sign up.

Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photos, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at www.facebook.com is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!

Species Lists

Birds (H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				30		25		
2	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>						1		
3	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>				1		2		
4	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>						4		
5	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>						5		
6	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				4		4		
7	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>						5		
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				6		15		
9	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				1		3		
10	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			1	8	3	4	2	39
11	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				5		10		
12	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				6	2	12		
13	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>						2		
14	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>						20		
15	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>						8		
16	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>						2		
17	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>							1	
18	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>						12		
19	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			3	7	10	2	2	2
20	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>							1	
21	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							1	
22	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>					1		1	
23	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	2	1	4	2	1		2
24	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1						
25	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>			3H					
26	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				1		6		
27	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				12		20		
28	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					1			
29	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>								4
30	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>				5		10		
31	Yellow-legged/Caspian Gull	<i>Larus michahellis/cacchinans</i>				2				
32	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				2				
33	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>				2		7		
34	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>						1		
35	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	40		20	15	25	20		60
36	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			6	2	4	2	1	
37	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	12		2	7	4	4	2	
38	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>				2		7		
39	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	H	1	H	1	1	H	H	
40	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>						1		

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
41	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>			1						
42	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					H				
43	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	10	20	10	6		8		20	
44	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	30					20	20		
45	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				1				4	
46	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					5			1	
47	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			1			1			
48	Greater Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		H	H	1	2			1	
49	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>									
50	Skylark	<i>Alaluda arvensis</i>				2				3	
51	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						20			
52	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	2	10	10	10	20	20		8	
53	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2	2	6	8	10	15		4	
54	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			12	6				6	1
55	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	2	4	5	4	5	6		2	8
56	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1	10	4	1	6	2			
57	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>						3			
58	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	4		1	1	1	6		2	2
59	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			H		1				
60	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									2
61	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		2	1	1	2	2		2	6
62	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				1				4	
63	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	3	1	3	4	8		2	4
64	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	H	2	2	4	2	4		1	2
65	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		1		H	H	1		H	
66	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			1		H	H			6
67	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		1	H			H			
68	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	H	H	1	1	H		H	H
69	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			H	1		1			
70	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>						2			
71	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>						H			
72	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>				5	H				
73	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>						4			
74	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>						H			
75	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		1		H					
76	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	1	H	H	1	H		2	1
77	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				1				1	
78	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	H	H	H	H	2	2		1	2
79	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					H			4	
80	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		3	4	2	2	2			
81	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>								2	
82	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montana</i>			2					1	
83	Sombre Tit	<i>Poecile lugubris</i>			2						

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
84	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aeghitalos caudatus</i>			H		4			
85	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H				H	1	H
86	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>							1	
87	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		5	6	5	3	2	6	4
88	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	8	1	4	10	6	6	2	2
89	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		1	1	1	1	1	2	2
90	Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>								H
91	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	5		8	7	6	6	2	2
92	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	4				2			
93	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		6	2	6	2	5	2	
94	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2	2	2	9	15	4	6	2
95	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				H	H		2	
96	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	45	2	4	15	10	16	7	
97	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>				3		2		
98	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		3	8	2	2	1	1	2
99	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			2					
100	Serlin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			1					2
101	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			1					
102	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				5			2	4
103	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		4	4	1	1	H	2	1
104	Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		20	2					
105	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		1	3	1	3	1	1	1
106	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>						1		

Mammals

1	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>						1		
2	Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>			5			7		
3	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	1	1	4		1	1	1	
4	Chamois	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>				1	1	8		
5	Musk rat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>				1	1			
6	Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>					2			

Reptiles

1	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>			4	10	2	2	4	
2	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>				8			6	
3	Slow Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>					2			
4	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>			1					
5	Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta viridis</i>			6	4		2		

Amphibians

1	Alpine Newt	<i>Triturus alpinus</i>					5			
2	Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>					2			
3	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	1							

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>			6	4	12		1	
5	Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>		1						
6	Marsh Frog	<i>Rana ridibunda</i>				50+				
7	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>					1		1	

Butterflies

Swallowtail, <i>Papilio machaon</i>	Green-veined White, <i>Artogeia napi</i>
Mountain Green-veined White, <i>Pieris bryoniae</i>	Small White, <i>Artogeia rapae</i>
Orange Tip, <i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Clouded Yellow, <i>Colias crocea</i>
Brimstone, <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Wood White sp., <i>Leptidea sp.</i>
Small Copper, <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Large Copper, <i>Lycaena dispar rutilus</i>
Little Blue, <i>Cupido minimus</i>	Common Blue, <i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Silver-studded Blue, <i>Plebejus argus</i>	Purple emperor, <i>Apatura iris</i>
Duke of Burgundy, <i>Hamearis lucina</i>	Red Admiral, <i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Painted Lady, <i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Small Tortoiseshell, <i>Aglais urticae</i>
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, <i>Boloria selene</i>	Heath Fritillary, <i>Mellicta athalia</i>
Marsh Fritillary, <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	Camberwell Beauty, <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
Speckled Wood, <i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Wall Brown, <i>Lasiommata megera</i>
Woodland Ringlet, <i>Erebia medusa</i>	Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Eastern Large Heath, <i>Coenonympha rhodopensis</i>	Chequered Skipper, <i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>
Large Skipper, <i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Grizzled Skipper, <i>Pyrgus malvae</i>
Dingy Skipper, <i>Erynnis tages</i>	Common Glider, <i>Neptis sappho</i>

Moths

Speckled Yellow, <i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>	Brimstone Thorn, <i>Opisthoptis luteolata</i>
Latticed Heath, <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Black-veined moth, <i>Siona lineata</i>
Mother Shipton, <i>Callistege mi</i>	Burnet Companion, <i>Euclidia glyphica</i>
Tau Emperor, <i>Aglia tau</i>	