

# Romania - The Wildlife of Transylvania

Naturetrek Tour Report

5 - 12 June 2018



Alpine Aquilegia



European Brown Bear



Fire Salamander



Marsh Frog

Report and images compiled by Rob Murray



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Tour participants: Rob Murray (leader), Adi & Ionuts (local guides) and Costica (driver)  
With 13 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

Exploring this fascinating region of limestone gorges, pine and beech forests and eutrophic lakes introduced us to a very diverse range of wildlife and culture. Meadows of Yellow Rattle, orchids and Campanulas gave the botanists plenty to study. A bewildering range of butterflies were photographed and some smart dragonflies too. However, the highlights of the tour were provided by the mammals. Up to eight Chamois on the rugged cliff face by the hotel were a daily delight, especially as one had a youngster in tow. The visit to a bear hide gave us close encounters with nine Brown Bears!

Traditional farming methods including hand-scything of hay, horse-drawn ploughing of strips, shepherding with the help of a pack of dogs to ward off wolves and bears, and the widespread use of horse-drawn wooden carts made us appreciate how tough the farm workers have to be.

Short cultural visits to the medieval town of Brasov and to the celebrated Bran Castle of Dracula fame were also enjoyed.

## Day 1

**Tuesday 5th June**

The flight from Heathrow Terminal 5 landed on time. Being mid-week there was not much traffic on the roads, so we got to Magura at a respectable time after an uneventful journey. We didn't see many birds on the way, but the highlight for most was a White Stork. We meandered through the foothills of the Carpathian range in pouring rain. Whilst driving through Zarnesti we were amused by the roof drainage system of pipes which showered rain from the roof down onto pedestrians walking along the pavement. Bright yellow gas pipes ran along these hazardous walkways. No one spotted any Dippers on the way up to Magura, but at least the Grey Wagtails were dependable.

The topography rose starkly as we ascended the mountain up a very rough road festooned with potholes to the village of Magura and the Mosorel Guesthouse. The guest house stands opposite a ridge overlooking magnificent scenery, but as it was dusk and very overcast, little was seen of this splendid location until rising early next morning. Rooms were quickly allocated and our first meal was soon on the table and included a delicious soup made with fresh vegetables, and pork steaks. Replete and full of anticipation for tomorrow, most of the group opted for an early night as the long day had taken its toll.

## Day 2

**Wednesday 6th June**

As dawn broke, a few eager people began scanning the cliff face from the comfort of their rooms or admiring the sunrise over the mountains if their room faced that beautiful vista. The dawn chorus was dominated by Blackbirds whose sweet melodic phrases seeped out across the gorge. No bears showed up but Chamois and Roe Deer put in an appearance. The weather was fine and cloud gave way to bright sunshine which persisted throughout the day.

As we needed to be at Dombravita fish ponds by 9am, it was necessary to take an early 7am breakfast. This was a prodigious feast of cereals, toast, home-made jam, fruits, meats and salads. We picked up Adi, our local guide for the day, in Zarnesti and then an ornithology student for our tour of the wetlands.

Firstly, we stopped at a large lake just after the village where a channel of slow-moving water feeds the lake. Marsh Warblers were singing and a Great Reed Warbler attempted to drown them out with its loud croaking song. Marsh Frogs joined in the cacophony and a lucky few people watched a Grass Snake sidle across the little inlet. The wheat fields were enriched with a profusion of Cornflowers, and bright pink Dianthus blooms lit up the field margins. Our second stop was beside a smaller lake at the end of the complex. Here we watched a pair of Bee-eaters loitering by what looked like an ideal bank for nesting. Pygmy Cormorants flew past intermittently. The third stop yielded both Caspian and Yellow-legged Gulls and a few splendid Yellow Wagtails of indeterminate race. The fourth stop led to a stroll down an inter lake causeway where a slight deviation led us to the wonderful nest of a pair of Penduline Tits. This exquisite structure swung gently in the breeze, and as the parents were calling from nearby we didn't overstay our welcome. Amongst the highlights at this stop were some interesting dragonflies such as the Emperor, Lesser Emperor, Norfolk Hawker and Banded Demoiselle. A Grass Snake was swimming out across the lake with its head raised above the water level. Another slight departure from the path led us to a magnificent Beaver lodge comprised of sticks and plastered with mud. Unexpectedly, a Quail began calling, and more typically a Savi's Warbler began reeling. The fifth stop was by a rusty caravan and an equally oxidised iron tower with a miserable looking dog tethered beneath it. This was the landmark for our sojourn with Simona and her mother, who arrived by car with a prepared feast of home-made fare, wine, cherries and elderflower juice. That was certainly most welcome!

After indulging ourselves it was time to visit a eutrophic lake at Rotbav, which supports a sizeable population of Great Crested Grebes with their stripy-headed offspring. In the shallow margins we witnessed the courtship and mating behaviour of a pair of Pumpkin Seed fish as they cleared a bare space of weeds and gyrated around each other in a fertilisation frenzy. This was an excellent spot for odonates and breath-takingly bright Scarlet Darters, Red-veined Darters and high numbers of Small Red-eyed Damselflies, White-tailed Skimmers, Emperor and Lesser Emperor Dragonflies were all seen well. A Little Bittern put in a few flight appearances, as did a pair of dazzlingly blue Kingfishers.

Next we dipped a toe into the culture pool by having a tour of the celebrated Black Church of Brasov. Ancient wooden pews and Ottoman rugs were outstanding features of the interior, but easily trumped by a huge, dominating pipe organ. Our emergence from the church coincided with a downpour but luckily Costi brought the bus to us and we piled in with alacrity to avoid a soaking and a parking fine. We arrived back at Magura at 5.50pm after a varied and very interesting day in the field.

## Day 3

Thursday 7th June

Today's programme was very full, combining a lengthy walk down to and along Zarnesti Gorge plus a visit to a bear hide beyond Sinca Noua. During the descent to the gorge we ambled down a track leading through rich flower meadows festooned with bellflowers, daisies, Yellow Rattle and a host of other species including Fragrant Orchid, Spring Gentian and a splendid Martagon Lily. We paused to admire the summer plumage of Fieldfares which we don't get to appreciate in Britain. A Hawfinch and five Crossbills were pleasant surprises. As we approached the stream at the fording point we noticed a recently fledged Dipper which was tolerant of our

proximity. A number of Bird's Nest Orchids were clustered beneath the Beech trees and a couple of Wood Warblers sang and shook in the boughs above us. As we sauntered up the gorge we identified a number of iconic plants including Alpine Clematis, Aquilegia and Edelweiss; the latter growing at a lower altitude than elsewhere in Romania. We searched in vain for a Wallcreeper, but saw a magnificent Black Woodpecker calling and flying over us. Retracing our steps, we joined the bus for a short ride into Zarnesti to take an early evening meal at 4pm.

On the way to Sinca Noua we passed a few mobile bee lorries with multi-coloured panels each housing a hive of bees. These start out in the Danube Delta region and gradually work their way to the Carpathians. Several Red-backed Shrikes were spotted as we drove up the Strombei valley and two extremely lucky members of the group spotted what they were sure was a European Mink swimming across a stream. We arrived a little early to our rendezvous with the forest rangers who were transporting bags of assorted bear bait to the prepared clearing. Tonight the fare included a 300 kilogramme pig carcass. Gingerly shuffling across an insecure-looking footbridge and cautiously heaving ourselves up a muddy slope led us to the steep steps of the hide. A female bear was already in the clearing as we approached but it didn't flinch from gobbling mouthfuls of biscuits. Once we were safely ensconced within the tiered hide, silent anticipation filled the confined space. Last minute adjustments to cameras were made to ensure that no flashes or red autofocus beams would be emitted. A second bear quickly joined the feast but both seemed wary and a little hesitant to drop their guard. Later the cause of this became apparent as a huge male had been growling off-stage and preventing more bears from entering the arena. He eventually waddled down the slope and inspected the pig. It was amazing that he was able to move the carcass with his teeth. It was tethered to prevent it being dragged off into the forest. It was equally impressive to see this bear clamber up a thick set dead tree and hang on by its immensely strong claws. A Red Fox with a thick, silvery brush trotted around, feeding here and there but keeping an eye on the bears. A second fox appeared towards the end of our two hours of captivating observations of a total of nine European Brown Bears. We left the hide at 9pm and it was 10.45pm before we had returned to the guest house after a varied and fascinating day in the field.

## Day 4

## Friday 8th June

After breakfast we scanned the cliff face behind the hotel for Chamois and found two of these rock hopping gems. Disappointingly, by only seconds, we missed a mother bear with two cubs scrambling up the incline towards the woods at the top. George had yelled to us but they had melted into the dark wood before any of us caught a glimpse.

We drove out to a trail close to the National Park Centre known as Coltii Chiliei. It was warm and sunny so we sauntered along with many stops to enjoy the plethora of flowers and insects in the meadows. The spectacular view remained alongside us all day as we contoured the peaks of the limestone ridge called Piatra Craiului. These meadows were especially rich in flowers this year with masses of assorted blooms including Meadow Cary, Yellow Rattle, Viper's Grass and a range of orchids. Displaying Tree Pipits kept us entertained as they sang and parachuted down to their lofty perches. Red-backed Shrikes were scattered along the trails, but bird life was generally inconspicuous and difficult to find. There were odd patches of the exquisite Cow Wheat (*Melampyrum bibariense*) and also Common Cow Wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*). Some of the orchids were challenging to identify but easy to appreciate, especially the Heart-shaped Orchid. Seeing so many clustered in so many places was pure

joy, whatever they were called! Globeflowers rarely fail to impress and the patch in full bloom on the marsh by the monastery certainly attracted our attention.

We did the entire walk before taking lunch, which meant that we ate a little later than usual, but fresh cherries don't spoil! It was yet another delicious spread provided by Simona and her mother, after which we began a very slow and leisurely descent to the bus waiting by the road.

A short excursion into the Basra Valley for a brief walk by the river produced little of note except for the wonderful mountain scenery of the surrounding Piatra Craiului National Park. As thunder threatened we decided to return to base and either relax or scan that cliff face again in the hope of seeing the bears and more Chamois.

## Day 5

Saturday 9th June

After another of George and Oana's sustaining breakfasts, our careful driver, Costi, once again had to negotiate the winding, pot-holed descent from Magura to Zarnesti. As we drove alongside the babbling brook our dedicated daily Dipper watchers again failed to spot anything other than Grey Wagtails. Ionut was waiting for us in Zarnesti to join us for our excursion into the valley of the Barsa River. We drove past our usual turn off and continued further along an asphalt road to a quiet area of the National Park known as the Calinet Valley, which was a new venture not done previously by a Naturetrek group.

As we disembarked a Hawfinch flew up into a nearby tree but not everyone got onto it in time. A couple of Field Crickets were wandering about in the open. One was caught and examined in the hand. Red-backed Shrikes were again conspicuous. Turning over logs produced a Common Toad. The path was very steep and wound through pine woodland on scree brought down as a result of flash flooding. It was hard going and only half of the group made it to the top, where the view and some new flowers made it worth the effort. We saw the white dianthus *Dianthus spiculifolius* and the bellflower *Campanula carpatica*. Other plants of interest were Coral Root and Bird's Nest Orchids. There were plenty of butterflies to keep the lepidopterists happy. Silver-washed Fritillary was probably the pick of the bunch.

Lunch was brought to us up the hillside and this had become an established favourite part of each day. The quality, quantity and variety of home-made food was just astounding. A Buzzard carrying a snake skywards and circling over the wood was interesting. Two Honey Buzzards flew directly over our lunch spot giving everyone marvellous views. Then four Common Crossbills came over too.

In the late afternoon we visited the National Park Centre where there were high tech interactive displays covering all aspects of human and wildlife in the park. Everyone found something of interest in the varied displays. Then we wandered out behind the centre to look for signs of Beaver. There were many gnawed-off trees but no dam or other signs of recent Beaver activity.

We returned to Magura at 4pm and people either lounged on their balconies enjoying the splendid view with the aid of a cold beer or wandered along the village trails to the monastery, which has an interesting interior. Some opted to focus on the cliff face for more mammal activity.

## Day 6

Sunday 10th June

The early morning scrutiny of the cliff face yielded four Chamois which were very low down at the forest interface. By 8.15am we were underway for a day exploring the Narcissus Forest near Vad. We stopped to watch, admire and photograph an active White Stork's nest just at the outer limit of Sinca Noua. There were three or four nestlings and an attendant female who fed a couple of them as we watched. Then a male Stork flew in towards the nest but the female launched an assault and drove him away. None of this deterred the House and Tree Sparrows nesting in the base of the Stork's mound of sticks from their chatter. They must make noisy neighbours for the acquiescent Storks. A little further on up the road we halted abruptly to admire a Lesser Spotted Eagle perched in a tree. It took flight revealing its immense wing span in comparison to the Buzzards we had regularly been seeing. A short distance away we encountered another eagle which we were able to 'scope.

Soon we arrived at the car park for the forest and began our morning walk to the accompaniment of Golden Oriole calls. A glimpse was had of one, however they remained vocal but elusive all day. The forest was exceptionally dry this year. Three rainless weeks just prior to our arrival exacerbated the problem. The parched, hard ground showed no tracks of animal activity and many of the flowering plants had bloomed early and were over. All of the Narcissus plants bore seed heads and no flowers. Similarly, the Bistort and Spiked Rampion were well past their best. A good range and number of butterflies graced the path margins including beautiful Silver-washed Fritillaries and numerous Pearly Heaths.

We returned to the barrier for lunch, which arrived precisely on time. It was a delightful setting with Golden Orioles providing the background sounds to another delicious feast. A Stag Beetle flew past and landed on the trunk of an Oak tree, giving everyone a good view. What a spectacular insect! That is also an apt description of the Giant Ichneumon or Sabre Wasp that was menacingly searching for rotting logs and a suitable beetle larva host. Another Lesser Spotted Eagle cruised past directly overhead.

We began our afternoon circuit of the wood with apprehension as thunder and lightning from very dark, dense clouds threatened a deluge. It didn't deter us and we had only a short, light shower in the end as the heavy rain loitered over the mountains. This section of the wood was also dry but there were a few Wild Boar tracks in the only little bit of mud we could find. A Middle Spotted Woodpecker gave its location away by calling briefly and we all enjoyed great views of it. The cat call of a female Golden Oriole close by raised our hopes of a sighting but the canopy was too thick.

## Day 7

Monday 11th June

It was a sunny day and as the dawn rays struck the mountain behind the guest house, so Chamois ventured out onto the slopes from the forest where they had spent the night. There were six this morning. Two Roe Deer does browsed the meadow shrubs and flowers just metres from the building. The dawn chorus was again dominated by Blackbirds but punctuated with the penetrating drumming of a Black Woodpecker. Suddenly a squadron of Alpine Swifts materialised from nowhere and gave a spectacular fly past just off the rear balconies. It was reminiscent of a salute from the Red Arrows. Then four Crossbills passed over calling excitedly. The Red-backed Shrikes were soon up and actively hunting for prey to take back to their nest, which is in a bush just below the back entrance. Now it was time for breakfast and once again there was no sign of a bear. Watching out for one is highly addictive. You can't stop looking!

The first chapter of today's excursion was a nod to tourism as we travelled by horse and cart from the village of Sinca Noua to the Valea Strambei. It was an enjoyable plod for some 45 minutes taking us past nesting White Storks and three Lesser Spotted Eagles. One of these stood firm aloft a telegraph pole and allowed a close approach. It was quite hot as we disembarked and began our exploratory walks up the valley. We followed the stream for a while to enable us to stay in the shade. Although the odd Golden Oriole was singing, none deigned to reveal itself. Red-backed Shrikes appeared to be so common that few took much notice of them. The meadows were unusually dry and not as rich in species of flowers as they can be. Nevertheless, the whites, blues, purples and yellows gave a colourful spectacle and attracted numerous butterflies. These included Swallowtails, Lesser Purple Emperors, Poplar Admirals, Brimstones, Wood Whites and many others. The iridescent metallic blue and green of both Banded and Beautiful Demoiselles showed to advantage in the bright sunshine as they danced above the trickling stream.

After lunch, which was the expected and much anticipated array of fresh and home-made fare, we strolled into the woods in search of mammal tracks. Soon we were peering into muddy patches, deciphering the marks left by Wild Boar, Red Deer and Brown Bear which clearly use this track as a thoroughfare. It was quite exciting realising that we were in the domain of these beasts. Penetrating deeper within the forest we paused to listen in silence for a while hoping that a rustling sound on the dried leaves would betray the presence of perhaps a bear. Instead it was a beautiful black and yellow Fire Salamander that ventured out. It made several inexplicable and half-hearted attempts to scale a tree. It kept falling backwards but eventually secreted itself beneath a loose section of bark. A Hungarian Glider entertained us on our way back by sailing effortlessly around the tree tops and revealing just why it has been so named. Opposite the bridge was a marshy meadow which was much drier than expected, but held a few orchids including Lesser Butterfly, Twayblade, Spotted Orchid, Marsh Helleborine and Fragrant Orchids. A Grey-headed Woodpecker called in the distance. A very low volume recording was played just to let the group hear how it differed from a Green Woodpecker, but suddenly the Grey-headed appeared at the top of a tree close to us.

It is surprising how quickly time passes and it was necessary to leave the valley, not least because a storm was brewing. Indeed it was raining when we reached Magura.

## Day 8

Tuesday 12th June

Today we enjoyed a leisurely departure at 9am which gave us time for packing and more importantly time to scan the hillside for one last effort to see a bear. Eight Chamois, including a mother with a newly born offspring, were scattered from top to bottom of the slope. A pair of Red-backed Shrikes were feeding recently fledged young directly below the balcony of the rear rooms. A large swarm of tall, erect Fragrant Orchids had just come into flower in the area where Roe Deer frequently browse.

After breakfast we loaded the bus to make our way to Bucharest. The bus meandered down the mountain road and followed the stream, giving us a final attempt at locating the Dippers which had eluded us all week. All that showed was a Grey Wagtail!

There was one more stop to come; a visit to the celebrated 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. There are very few historical

artefacts remaining. Most from the period of medieval conquest to the time when one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters lived here with the King of Romania, have been removed. The plethora of deplorable souvenirs on sale from a multitude of kiosks was a source of amusement. The gardens are wooded and attract a variety of birds. Swifts screamed and raced at speed around the tower. Serins sang from the tallest Larch tree as Buzzards wheeled overhead. The artificial pool was alive with tadpoles of Yellow-bellied Toads which were close to completing their metamorphosis. A long, thick Grass Snake was coiled on the stonework and peering intently into the green water as an Emperor Dragonfly patrolled its territory above.

Before midday we resumed our journey towards Bucharest. A lunch break taken at the monument celebrating the heroes of the First World War was most welcome. There were a few species of butterflies around and an orchid or two. After a final comfort break at a garage we continued to the airport and arrived in plenty of time for the return flight to Heathrow. Some of the group had organised an extension for a couple of days to explore Bucharest. They left to sort out a bus to take them there while the rest reluctantly said goodbye to the support team that had given us such a memorable Romanian experience.

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## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓							
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓							
3	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		✓							
4	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		✓							
5	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		✓							
6	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		H							
7	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓							
8	White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>		✓							
9	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	
10	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>		✓							
11	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		✓							
12	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		✓							
13	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		✓							
14	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓							
15	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓							
16	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓							
17	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓							
18	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>		✓							
19	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓							
20	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>						✓			
21	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>							✓	✓	
22	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							✓		
23	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓							
24	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓							
26	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓							
27	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓							
28	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		✓							
29	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓							
30	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		✓							
31	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>		✓							
32	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		✓							
33	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		✓							
35	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	H	H	H	✓	H		
38	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymartus melba</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓							
41	European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		✓							
42	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>									✓
43	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>							✓		
44	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			✓		H		H		
46	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				H			✓		
47	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>			H		H		✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
48	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco Subbuteo</i>							✓		
50	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			H						
51	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>							✓		
53	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>							✓	H	
54	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>						✓			
57	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓					✓		✓
58	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓							✓
59	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			✓	✓	✓				
62	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>						H			
63	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>							✓	✓	✓
64	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	H		
65	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
66	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		H							
68	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓					✓	H	
69	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓							
70	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H							
73	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>						✓		H	
74	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
75	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			✓			H	✓		
76	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		✓							
77	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓							
78	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H							
79	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>		✓							
80	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>		✓							
81	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		H							
82	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			H	H	H	H	H	H	
83	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		✓		H	H			H	
84	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		✓		H					
85	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		✓							
86	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			H	H	✓				
87	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓	H	✓			H	
88	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			✓	H	✓	✓	✓		✓
89	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				✓	✓	✓			
90	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
94	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
95	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓		✓			✓	
96	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochrurus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
97	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		H							
98	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			✓					✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
99	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
101	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		✓							
102	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
103	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
104	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓			✓		
105	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			✓			✓			
107	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>						✓			
108	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
109	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>						✓			
110	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			✓			✓		✓	
111	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓						✓
112	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>									✓
113	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓		✓		H	✓	✓	
114	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓							

## Mammals

1	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			1		1				
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			3						
3	Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>			9						
4	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		1	1	1	2	5	4		
5	Chamois	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>		2	2	6	4	7	6	8	
6	European Mink	<i>Mustela lutreola</i>			1						

## Reptiles

1	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>			1	1					
2	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>				5	2	4			
3	Slow Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>						D			
4	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		3							1
5	Balkan Wall Lizard										

## Amphibians

1	Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>							1		
2	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>					1				
3	Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>			1	3+			20+	90+	
4	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>		50+							
5	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			1		1	2			

## Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>						✓	✓		
2	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			✓			✓			
3	Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>			✓			✓		✓	
4	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>								✓	
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			✓	✓					✓
6	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>						✓	✓	✓	
7	Wood White sp.	<i>Leptidea sp.</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓		
8	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Mountain Green-veined White	<i>Pieris bryoniae</i>						✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
10	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>		✓							
11	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>				✓					
12	Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓	
13	Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar rutilus</i>		✓							
14	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓							
15	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>				✓					
16	Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>			✓						
17	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>				✓	✓				
18	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>								✓	
19	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>						✓	✓	✓	
20	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>			✓	✓					✓
22	Poplar Admiral	<i>Limenitis populi</i>								✓	
23	Hungarian Glider	<i>Neptis rivularis</i>								✓	
24	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
25	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓				✓		✓	✓
27	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>							✓		
28	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓					✓	✓	
29	Woodland Ringlet	<i>Erebia medusa</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			
30	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓			✓			✓	
31	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>								✓	
32	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			
33	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		✓	✓					✓	✓
34	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>			✓						
35	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>					✓	✓	✓		

## Dragonflies

1	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>		✓							✓
2	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>		✓					✓	✓	
3	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>					✓			✓	
5	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>		✓							✓
6	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>		✓							
7	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>		✓							
8	Small Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>		✓							
9	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		✓							
11	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>							✓	✓	
14	White-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>		✓							
15	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>		✓							
16	White-legged damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>							✓		
17	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>									✓
20	Scarlet Darter	<i>Coccythemia erythraea</i>		✓							
21	Red veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>		✓							
22	Small Pincertail	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>								✓	