

# Romania - The Wildlife of Transylvania

Naturetrek Tour Report

4 – 11 June 2019



Large Copper



European Brown Bear



Fire Salamander



Carpathian Leopardsbane

Report and images compiled by Martin Pitt



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With 13 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

Exploring this fascinating region of the Carpathians in and around the Piatra Craiuli National Park introduced us to a diverse range of habitats, wildlife and culture. The area is dominated by the limestone massif of over 2,200m and below this is a range of forests, meadows, rivers and lakes with their attendant mix of mammals, birds, flowering plants and invertebrates many of which are special to this area. Added to this is a backdrop of history, some of it real concerning Transylvania's history of protecting Europe's eastern flanks from both Mongols and Ottomans, and some of it wholly fictional in terms of the web of intrigue woven by Bram Stoker in the story of Count Dracula.

Memories will be dominated by the Brown Bears, eight of which entranced us at the bear hide, but also the local Chamois that were visible from our guest house. Over 100 species of birds included some red-letter day species such as Wallcreeper, Nutcracker and Lesser Spotted Eagle. The sheer number of flowering plants was notable, but within these were Carpathian endemics and fourteen species of Orchid. Added to this were butterflies, odonata and the sense of a historic landscape.

More than this, this trip was an introduction to this area of Romania with its fascinating and troubled history, where traditional farming methods are still being used and have been central in shaping the landscape and the biodiversity – and yet perhaps are on the cusp of changing to who knows what effect.

## Day 1

**Tuesday 4th June**

The flight from Heathrow Terminal 5 landed on time. After the inevitable delay for baggage we met up with our driver, Toader, and headed northwards. We soon broke free of the capitals traffic and got to Magura at a respectable time after an uneventful journey.

After the flat plains north of Bucharest, the climb into the Carpathians was a welcome change in scenery, but the final few kilometres on a windy pothole strewn road was a bit of a surprise and we all arrived to a welcoming Mosorel Guesthouse in need of food and rest.

## Day 2

**Wednesday 5th June**

It was only with dawn that we could appreciate the setting of the guest house. To the east were the cliffs of the upper reaches of the Zarnesti gorge and to the west a view across to the high ridge of the Piatra Craiuli National Park, with the still snow-dusted peaks of up to 2,238m.

Before and after breakfast a party of Carpathian Chamois were seen on the rock faces opposite and, little did we know, this was to be a daily occurrence. This is a speciality of the park and the species has been given new impetus after the splitting of Alpine Chamois into a number of species in the latest mammal taxonomy treatment.

After this the day settled into what would become a familiar routine. We loaded into the bus and headed down the winding, pot-holed road to the bottom of the mountain and picked up Ionut at the roundabout in Zarnesti. Today we headed north to the Dombravita fish ponds. Although originally created for food production, these have been managed for wildlife for a number of years and provide a range of lakes and wetlands that add many species to the district lists and provided an excellent introduction to Romania.

Firstly, we stopped at a large lake just after the village. The lake held a number of interesting species such as Red-necked Grebe, but it was the surrounding wet grassland that held our immediate interest. The brilliant orange of Large Copper was immediately visible and we also found some Marsh Fritillaries and both Blue-tailed and Scarce blue-tailed damselflies. We soon found our first Marsh Harriers, but a distant Lesser Spotted Eagle grabbed our attention.

We moved to a series of fishponds and here Pygmy Cormorants, Night Herons and egrets were common. A party of four Black Storks were seen soaring over a nearby copse and we had fly-bys by Purple Herons. Unfortunately the rain then started and we headed back to the bus to shelter and move to another pond. It was during this period of showers that flocks of all three species of marsh terns were seen over the ponds.

We stopped for lunch, and met up with Simona and her mother for a sumptuous mix of locally sourced traditional dishes followed by cherries and cake – a routine that was to follow for the remainder of the week. After lunch we continued onwards to visit a eutrophic lake at Rotbav. This was dominated by a colony of noisy Black-headed Gulls. However, we found other points of interest. Bee-eaters were hunting the fields close to the lake, and we had both Marsh Warblers and Grasshopper Warbler in the weedy margins. The lake itself held both Lesser Emperor and White-tailed Skimmers patrolling the water's edge.

Having learnt about the Saxon influence on this part of Romania, the role of the Teutonic Knights and the invasions from both the Mongols and Ottomans, it was time to visit the old town of Brasov and experience the historic centre of Transylvania. We headed first to the Black Church, which shows the scars of the centuries from the burning of Brasov to the bullet holes from the revolution that ended Ceausescu's communist rule. Not much is left of the historic interior but a few carpets, some ancient pews and a number of organs, but whether this was due to the Lutheran tradition or the more recent events was a little unclear. We then enjoyed the sights of the old town and the many cafes before heading back to Magura.

## Day 3

## Thursday 6th June

Today we focused on the specialities of the mountains. The news that a pair of Wallcreeper were visible in the mornings in the gorge, meant that we drove down to the mouth of Zarnesti Gorge and walked up to the area where the nest was known to be. Setting up the telescope we soon had view of the male as he brought food for the female, the female leaving the nest to pick up the food and presumably feed the newly hatched young. The male was certainly kept busy and he not only traversed the cliff face by the nest but repeatedly flew overhead, like an oversized butterfly, visiting the rock faces all around us.

We walked further up, reaching a glade with a memorial to those killed in a flash flood, but also having a few trees and flowering plants. This brought a few butterflies initially mainly Speckled Wood and Orange tip, but soon we found some Mountain Green-veined Whites. Within the gorge, the flowers were of interest. The

edelweiss was only leaves, but Carpathian Snowbells, Carpathian Leopardsbane, Alpine Clematis and Corydalis were soon found.

We headed back to the parked bus and in the crystal-clear stream, Ionut's sharp eyes found a male Fire Salamander, its brilliant yellow markings glowing in the shadows. At the bus we met up with Simona's mother and another delicious picnic lunch. Afterwards and suitably refreshed we headed uphill and after a brief comfort stop at a guest house, we started our walk down through the hay meadows. Unfortunately, it started to rain and added to the slippery conditions it made the top section a bit of a disappointment. However, soon the sun came out and with it the whole view of the area changed. The meadows had a number of orchids, and we found both Green-winged and Military. Butterflies also started to fly and we found our first Woodland Ringlets, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and both Grizzled and Dingy Skipper.

We entered the woods and although late in the season managed to find singing Wood Warblers and Firecrest and some of the group were dive-bombed by a Black Woodpecker. We soon arrived back at the gorge road and were picked up by the bus for the tortuous (but short) climb back to Magura. Although the day was finished for some their short period of relaxation was interrupted by a sighting of a bear on the cliffs opposite.

## Day 4

## Friday 7th June

By 8.15am we were underway for the one hour drive to Poiana Narciselor (Narcissus Forest) near Vad. This is an area of wet oak woodland, but at this time of year the wild Narcissus are well and truly over. We were welcomed by singing Tree Pipits and Yellowhammers. There were a number of butterflies with more Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries and Cleopatras seen. Flowers included Bistort, Fox and Cubs, False White Helleborine and a few orchids, Lesser Butterfly and Heath Spotted being notable.

As we entered the forest a noisy Middle-spotted Woodpecker was found and with careful manoeuvring most of the group managed to get reasonable views. The rest of the forest was quiet, with peeps and squeaks of breeding birds that didn't want to show. A Wood Warbler fortunately was in full song, but the calling Golden Oriole always kept its distance.

We had our packed snack before heading back to the bus. On the way we found a pair of mating stag beetles on an Oak, and found some Red-backed Shrikes on the woodland edge. We were greeted back by the sight of Black Stork soaring over the parking area. Loaded, we soon left for the journey back to Sinca Noua, where we had a traditional meal at the house of a local couple and then enjoyed touring their small holding which still was set out to provide most of their subsistence needs.

We left Sinca Noua and headed up Stramba valley for our planned meeting with the rangers. From here we headed deep into the forest and our programmed evening with the Brown Bears. It was only a short walk from the bus to the hide and even before we were all safely seated the bears had started to arrive. Over the next ninety minutes we had a continuous sighting of up to seven females and a solitary male, as they tucked into the maize and biscuits left for them in the sunlight glade. Even a Red Fox joined in scavenging the food and was generally ignored by the bears themselves.

All too soon our time was up and we had many memories and full memory cards to reflect on for the journey back to Magura.

## Day 5

Saturday 8th June

We drove the short distance out of Zarnesti out to a trail, close to the National Park Centre, that climbed into the hay meadows, followed the contours and then rose up to the monastery and shrine at Coltul Chiliilor. It was warm and sunny so we sauntered along, with a backdrop of calling field crickets, with many stops to enjoy the plethora of flowers and insects in the meadows.

It was soon clear that a major movement of Painted Ladies was going on. Their numbers both today and thereafter were enormous and 95% of all the butterflies we saw were of this species. It reflects only a small part of the many millions seen across eastern Europe this spring. Other butterflies were typical of grassland with skippers and a number of Blues, Little, Mazarine and Common all being present.

We soon realised that the nature of these meadows needed close attention. Although nominally on limestone, it was clear from the Milkwort that this was a rich matrix of alkaline and acid soils and therefore the species changed in short distances. Underpinning the health of the meadows was the expanse of Yellow Rattle, whose parasitism of grass keeps the sward open for the other flowers. We kept an eye out for orchids and soon had built up an impressive list including White and Sword Leaved Helleborine, Heart-flowered Marsh, Lax-flowered and Common Spotted Orchids. We also found some brilliant blue Spring Gentians and in the wetter area bright yellow Globeflowers stood out.

A rustle in the grass drew our attention to a male Sand Lizard. Although more familiar as a heathland species this is also regular on alpine and sub-alpine meadows and so it proved in the Carpathians.

Lunch was brought to us on the hillside about half way up. We all enjoyed the respite and prepared for the final climb which took us through some woods and here we noted the change in the birds. Lower down we had seen open area species such as Corn Bunting and Whinchat. Now we found Goldcrest, Coal Tit and Wren. A harsh call soon told us our target was close and we managed scope views of a Nutcracker in a Norway Spruce.

We continued to the monastery and some of the group walked on to the shrine. This was also used as a shelter at the time of invaders, of which there had been many, and it was typical of the Romanian tradition of heading for the hills in times of trouble. We were able to compare this to the local Saxon tradition of their fortified churches in the towns.

It was easier descending in the early afternoon heat and when we got back to the bus, we headed off to Zarnesti for a much-needed ice-cream before heading back to Magura.

## Day 6

Sunday 9th June

We had recognised that with the warmer weather, we needed to be out earlier as activity was starting to drop by late morning. We therefore headed out at 8am and targeted the Birsa valley, in an area within the Piatra Craiuli National Park that was beyond the park headquarters and we went a little higher than we had gone before.

We walked up through the sub-alpine meadows to spruce forest. The bird life had a particularly British feel to it with sightings of Mistle Thrush, Willow Tit and Lesser Whitethroat. However, the plant life, including Green Hellebore, and butterflies, including Mountain Green-veined White reminded us of where we were. In a patch of coniferous woodland, we tried for Pygmy Owl, as they were known to be in the area from survey work done earlier in the spring. We had no response, but a number of birds responded to the calls and we watch a pair of Crested Tits for a while.

It was already becoming quiet so we headed back to the bus and decided to try a small pond for newts and dragonflies. We quickly found Yellow-bellied Toads, Downy Emerald and a mix of Damselflies but the newt remained elusive. So, we moved a few kilometres for our rendezvous with Simona et al and lunch.

After lunch we tried another close location for newts but the water had dried out and we came away with close views of Bug Orchid and a flyby Glider butterfly. With the threatened rain turning into reality, we drove to National Park headquarters and Ionut guided us through the interpretive displays. These showed not only the wildlife of the region but the socio-economic value of the Carpathians and that with a change away from traditional land use that the whole eco-system was under threat.

As it had stopped raining, we headed back to Magura and the hotel early for an afternoon of optional walks.

## Day 7

## Monday 10th June

Another short journey beyond Zarnesti saw us return to Sinca Noua. Here two horses and carts were waiting for us and we enjoyed a stately journey down the river valley to the entrance of Stramba. The road passes through lowland hay meadows and they were just being cut. We paused by the White Stork nest on the outskirts of the village where the adults were feeding their five chicks. In the warmth of the morning, butterflies had started flying, and a Large Copper paused to show itself to the first cart. Further on we caught up with a Lesser Spotted Eagle that was nesting close by. The pair of birds were to show themselves on a number of occasions during the day.

When we arrived at Stramba we turned off onto the dirt track. Here, we left the carts and walked up the side valley, therefore enabling the horses to graze on the herb-rich grass. In the hay fields we found a mobile Bee-keeping trucks and the flowers were attracting a number of butterflies. Again, Painted Ladies dominated, but a good mix of species were found and Green Hairstreak was a good addition to our list. Another surprise came with the finding of some Devil's Fingers *Clathrus archeri*, a distinctive and smelly fungus.

We had lunch by one of the streams, another local feast provided by Simona and her mother, and then walked up to an area of raised wet meadows. The whole area was full of orchids of three species, Heath Spotted, Lesser Butterfly and Marsh Fragrant, while butterflies were not be ignored with both Marsh Fritillaries and Pearly Heaths suddenly common. We could clearly see the vegetation succession happening in this area, with willow and birch seedlings popping up across the fields amply showing the fragility of this habitat. The wet ground had preserved some mammal prints and with Ionut's expert guidance we found Fox, Bear and Boar trails. As we circled back to the road, we found a Great Grey Shrike on territory, actively pursuing all-comers and still singing.

It had been a hot day and we decided to stop off for an ice-cream before returning to Magura for our last evening meal together.

## Day 8

Tuesday 11th 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. We loaded the bus to make our way firstly to Bran and ultimately to Bucharest and home. We had a last pause at the bridge at the bottom of the hill, and this time we finally found the Dipper, amazingly not alone but feeding its recently fledged young.

Simona met the group at the entrance to the castle and took us in through the back route via the gardens. She explained the reasoning for its position – simply to guard the border between Transylvania and Wallachia and collect the duties – an overwhelming customs post. It was also ironic to learn that when Romania was unified it was no longer needed and the burghers of Brasov had given it away as a country retreat for the Romanian royal family. Following the return of the property to the royal family, it was this phase that the interior was dressed to represent, with lots of memorabilia of Queen Marie from the inter-war years. The origin of the Bram Stoker stories of Count Dracula and the real Vlad the Impaler were explained, although the link of the latter was shown to be tenuous to say the least. Whatever the reality, the tour was well received and an interesting way to spend the morning. The gardens also had a few surprises with a patch of flowering *Dianthus spiculifolius*, a Carpathian speciality near the castle entrance, and Serin, Spotted Flycatcher and Fieldfares found to be breeding in the park.

It was 12.30 when we resumed our journey towards Bucharest and we grabbed a coffee and snacks at a garage on the way down from the mountains. We arrived in ample time for the return flight to Heathrow and said our good-byes after a memorable introduction to Romania.

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## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓						
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓					✓	
3	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		✓						
4	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓						
5	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		✓						
6	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓						
7	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		✓		✓				
8	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
9	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		✓						
10	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		✓						
11	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		✓						
12	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓		✓			✓	
13	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓						
14	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓						
15	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓						
16	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>		✓						
17	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓						
18	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>		✓					✓	
19	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓						
20	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓						
22	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓						
23	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓						
24	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓						
25	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		✓						
26	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		✓						
27	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		✓						
28	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>		✓						
29	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		✓						
30	Feral/Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓						
31	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>				✓		✓		
32	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓		✓	✓			
33	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	H	H	H			
34	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymartitis melba</i>		✓	✓	✓				
35	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓						
37	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		✓						
38	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							H	
39	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>				✓				
40	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>						H		
41	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			✓					
42	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				✓				
43	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>							✓	
46	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				H			✓	
47	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			H	✓	✓	✓	✓	



	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
48	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>					✓			
50	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓						
51	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓		✓				
52	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
53	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
54	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			✓		✓	✓		
55	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>						✓		
56	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>				✓		✓		
57	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>			✓			✓		
58	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
59	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>								H
60	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓						
61	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓	✓	✓	H	H	
64	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			✓	✓		✓		
65	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		✓						
66	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H						
67	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>		✓						
68	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>								H
69	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					H			
70	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>						✓		H
71	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>								H
72	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>						✓		
73	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>			✓					
74	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓			H		H
75	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				✓		✓		H
76	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>			2					
77	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				✓		✓		
78	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			H		✓	✓		
82	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>						✓	✓	
83	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>								✓
84	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓					
85	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				✓	✓	H	✓	
86	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		✓		✓			✓	
87	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					1			
88	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>								2
89	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓						
91	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>						1		
92	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		✓						
93	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
94	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
95	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
96	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
97	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			✓			✓		
98	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>								✓

	Common name	Scientific name	June							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
99	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>								✓
100	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>								✓
101	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>					✓			
102	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>				✓	✓		✓	

### Mammals

1	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>						✓		
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				✓		✓		
3	Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>			✓	✓				
4	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		✓						
5	Carpathian Chamois	<i>Rupicapra carpatica</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

### Reptiles

1	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>				✓	✓	✓		
2	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>					✓			
3	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		✓						

### Amphibians

1	Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>			✓					
2	Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Marsh Frog	<i>Rana ridibunda</i>		✓						
4	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			✓			✓		
5	Edible Frog	<i>Rana esculenta</i>		✓						

### Butterflies

1	European Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>					✓			
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓						
3	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
4	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			✓	✓			✓	
5	Mountain Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia bryoniae</i>			✓		✓	✓		
6	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
7	Mountain Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias phicomone</i>					✓		✓	
8	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>						✓		
9	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>								
10	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>								
11	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>								
12	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>								✓
13	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓		✓		✓	
14	Large Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓					✓	
15	Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>		✓						
16	Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>			✓		✓		✓	
17	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	
18	Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyraniris semiargus</i>				✓	✓			
19	Amanda's Blue	<i>Agrodiaetus amanda</i>								✓
20	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	
21	Common Glider	<i>Neptis Sappho</i>					✓			
22	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>								✓
23	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓					✓	
24	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	June								
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
25	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana euphrosyne</i>								✓	
26	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>			✓	✓	✓				
27	Lesser Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea trivia</i>		✓							
28	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>		✓						✓	
29	Woodland Ringlet	<i>Erebia medusa</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
30	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
31	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>								✓	
32	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓	✓	✓				
33	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata magera</i>					✓				
34	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>			✓				✓		
35	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>			✓				✓	✓	
36	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>				✓					
37	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>				✓	✓				

### Moths

1	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawkmoth	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>			✓						
2	Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			✓						

### Dragonflies

1	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>				✓				✓	
2	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		✓							
3	Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>		✓							
4	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>						✓	✓		
5	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>		✓							
6	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>						✓			
7	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		✓							
8	Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>						✓			
9	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>				✓		✓	✓		
10	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>		✓							
11	White-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>		✓							

### Other Invertebrates

1	Wood Ant	<i>Formica rufa</i>					✓				
2	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>						✓	✓		
3	Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>								✓	
4	European Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>				✓					
5	Green Bush Cricket sp	<i>Tettigoniidae sp</i>								✓	
6	Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>					✓				
7	Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>				✓					
8	Soldier Beetle sp	<i>Cantharidae sp</i>				✓					
9	Stag beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>				✓					
10	Crab Spider	<i>Misumena sp</i>								✓	

