

ORNITHOLIDAYS' TOUR TO HUNGARY
Spring Tour

27 April - 04 May 2013



Leader: Gábor Simay

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A Personal Diary

Saturday, 27 April

We met at the Liszt Ferenc International Airport in Budapest almost two hours later was planned, due to a technical issue in London. The weather was exactly the opposite from what it was in Britain: it was warm and sunny – and we hoped it would stay like this all week long...

We drove from the airport on the motorway so it was relatively fast to reach the Zemplén-hills. We had only one short break to eat our lunch and we were almost back on the road when an immature **Eastern Imperial Eagle** turned up just above our head. It spent a couple of minutes in the area so we had wonderful views of it even through our scopes. Quite soon a **European Roller** flew across the road.

We didn't have too much time to spend birdwatching but a few short stops along the River Bodrog provided us some beautiful landscape with the extensive floodplains as the background and some more common but interesting species such as **Garganey** and **Red-backed Shrike**.

It was already dark when we arrived at Komlóska, a nice, quiet little village amongst the hills with our small hotel. After dinner we heard a **Eurasian Nightjar** calling from the distance.

Sunday, 28 April

Early in the morning we met Zoli - a local guide for the Zemplén - in front of the hotel. It was sunny again – and it was to last all day long. We had a short walk along the only street in the village. Beside some commoner species we had two **Grey-headed Woodpeckers** - one of them perched for us for several minutes on a Walnut Tree, and also great views of the flighty but otherwise common **Hawfinches**. We had a nice breakfast on the terrace of our hotel, and then we saw an adult Eastern Imperial Eagle in front of it. A good start to the day!

We drove to a nearby forest to pick up some of the woodland birds. Here we had great views of a **Lesser Spotted** and a **Middle Spotted Woodpeckers**. **Collared Flycatchers** and **Wood Warblers** were singing away. The first was seen in front of its nest hole and perched on broken branches around it. It is a really beautiful bird with its black-and-white plumage. In the open terrain we had a **Short-toed Eagle** and some cliff nesting **Black Storks** - which normally breed in the woods. We had lunch in a typical 'csárda' – a Hungarian style roadside restaurant.

In the afternoon we tried to track down one of the main and more secretive (and probably the most spectacular?) target bird of the hills – **Ural Owl**. Their number in the area depends a lot on the food supply, namely the number of its rodent prey. 2013 – after a really good year in 2012 – has proved to be a rather poor year with low densities of mouse and vole populations. Nevertheless, in a year like this the best woods still hold some owls and we did not have to walk too far to have our first views of a female through our scopes. On the way back we heard the male calling and soon we found it as well – again superb views and it even had a mouse its talons, then in its beak.

In a nearby quarry we tried to find a **Eurasian Eagle Owl**. At the first site the bird was not visible but at the second site we saw a female sitting on a ledge, and a Short-toed Eagle hunting on the fields around. Our last stop of the day in a wide valley with grasslands and vineyards produced **Syrian Woodpecker**, **Eurasian Wryneck**, **Woodlark**, **Eurasian Hobby** and another Eastern Imperial Eagle. The calling Corncrakes however remained invisible among the high scrubby grass, as the very first males had just arrived from their African wintering haunt.

Monday, 29 April

This day was planned to be spent in the woods. On the way we could pick up some raptors from the car, thus we had good views of **Lesser Spotted Eagle**, **Northern Goshawk**, Eurasian Hobby, Black Storks and distant view of a **Montagu's Harrier**.

The morning was spent in an old oak forest which was especially good for butterflies. This morning we had several different species, like Camberwell Beauty, Large Tortoiseshell, Southern Festoon and many Scarce Swallowtails. In the woods we had once more great views of Grey-headed Woodpeckers and commoner forest species.

Our next stop was in the mid-Zemplén hills, where we walked along a beech forest covered hillside. We had wonderful views here of a pair of Middle Spotted Woodpecker and Collared Flycatchers, however **White-backed Woodpecker** eluded us, till one appeared high on the tree above us. Unfortunately it left too soon, so people had only a glimpse of it as it was flying away...

At another site we saw two **Black Woodpeckers** as they were chasing each other from tree to tree and we also heard the drumming of a **White-backed** from a nearby tree. At the edge of the forest, on the top of a bush a male **Barred Warbler** was singing away. We had scope views of this giant warbler, which could have just arrived on its breeding ground. This kind of bushy country is great habitat for some of the more widespread but noteworthy species such as **European Turtle Dove**, **Common Cuckoo** and **Golden Oriole**.

The dinner was combined this evening with a wine tasting experience in one of the numerous cellars of the Tokaj wine region, which is situated along the southern foothills of the Zemplén. This area is famous for its dessert and dry white wines.

Tuesday, 30 April

This day we had to leave the hilly area for the lowlands. The Hortobágy area is south of the Zemplén and it is about a 90-minute drive from one habitat to the other. The morning however was spent in the hills near Erdőbénye. It is a lovely area with moist grasslands and bushy habitats with large numbers of blooming orchids (Green-wing Orchid is the common one) at this time of the year. We had Eastern Imperial and Lesser Spotted Eagle here, and good views of a female Montagu's Harrier. On the nearby trees two Eurasian Wrynecks were showing well.

Away from the hills we had a stop among seemingly sterile farmlands. However after a while, beside the singing Crested and Skylarks, the song of a **Greater Short-toed Lark** was heard. Quite soon its display flight was observed through our scopes. Some authors treat the rare Carpathian-basin population as a distinct subspecies.

We had lunch in the Hortobágy region and right after it we visited some nearby wetlands, where we saw a nice flock of **Common Cranes**, a couple of **Pied Avocets**, **Black-winged Stilts**, many **Wood Sandpipers**, **Ruffs**, and **Spotted Redshanks** in their beautiful breeding plumage. At another spot we saw many **Red-footed Falcons** which were hunting with their hovering technique above the pastures and landing on the nearby trees, where both the very distinct males and females were perched nicely for us. These small, colonially breeding raptors are evocative of the Hortobágy's landscape. In the small wood we found a nice **Long-eared Owl** as well, though 2013 was a poor year for these otherwise relatively common birds. Probably the long winter and the shortage of food affected them badly as well.

As the last action for the day we checked the huge pylons along the way to our next hotel. A little detour ensured us great views of two magnificent **Saker Falcons**, one of Europe's rarest raptor species. It was already nearly dark when we arrived at our hotel, so we had to wait till the next morning to discover the well-wooded hotel garden.

Wednesday, 01 May

Early in the morning we walked around the small pond and mixed woods beside our hotel. **Great Reed Warblers** were common in the reeds, and **Long-tailed Tits** (White-headed race) were frequenting the old willow trees. It is quite exceptional to find a **Common Nightingale** fully exposed, so it was a nice surprise, after we had heard already dozens singing before, to find one on the top of a small, bare tree. The real treat

for the morning, however, was to see the **Little Bitterns** - these otherwise retreating birds - flying over the pond and perching at the edge of the reed bed multiple times. Beautiful light made this show even more memorable.

The rest of the day was spent around various wetland sites in the southern areas. At the first spot we picked up a **Marsh Warbler** among the vegetation, and **Bearded Reedlings** and a **Savi's Warbler** in the reed. At the pond about 10 **Mediterranean** and some **Caspian Gulls** were seen. **Ferruginous Duck** was also added to the list. A nearby flooded area held a good variety of wetland birds as well. Marsh terns, all **Whiskered, White-winged** and **Black Terns** were common. The muddy areas were good for waders, while a **Great Bittern** was feeding in the open.

A well gazed, short grassed alkaline "puszta" (the Hungarian name for this kind of habitat) provided a **Long-legged Buzzard** and the first **Lesser Grey Shrike** (the first one for the week, as they arrive quite late). Another wetland, which is a reserve for the special Hungarian breed of water buffalo held another good set of birds. **Black-necked Grebe** were common, **Squacco** and **Purple Herons** and **Eurasian Spoonbill** were also seen. A bit distant, but a nice breeding-plumaged **Curlew Sandpiper** was also discovered among the **Dunlin**. Among the bulrush vegetation we heard two Little Crakes calling. It was a pity that the water was too high and the vegetation too dense, to have a real chance to have glimpse of them. The sun was already quite low when we found our first **Little Owl** of the week, and thus it was time to return to our hotel after this exciting day.

Thursday, 02 May

Another sunny and warm day, though it was a little bit windy in the morning. After breakfast we visited the vast grasslands in the south-east part of the park. The grassland here shows the peculiar microhabitats so typical of the alkaline soil. The composition of the flora changes here metre by metre according to the thickness of the upper level of the soil. The result is a beautiful and very odd type of landscape. On a farm building we found another Little Owl, European Rollers were seen well and **Tawny Pipits** (after we had heard them several times) were added to the list as they were chasing each other for at least ten minutes over a field.

The central grasslands are equally nice and the marshes here hold a real habitat specialist, the **Moustached Warbler**. This sculker can be very difficult to detect once males have finished singing. This time we were lucky as we had very good views of a singing bird and its mate from only a few dozen metres. The area was also good for **Bluethroats** (a spotless bird was seen here as well, which otherwise evidently belonged to the locally common white spotted race) and other reed bed birds. We had no less than eleven **White-tailed Eagles** and three Montagu's Harriers, some Common Cranes and a Lesser Grey Shrike.

The nearby fishponds held good numbers of **Pygmy Cormorants** and a small drained pond with mudflats looked worth a thorough scan. The fishponds, when the fish are harvested, are drained and usually the sediment is full of food for the birds so they act like magnet for the migrating waders and for the local birds too. On this pond hundreds of small waders were feeding. The most commons were Wood Sandpiper and Ruff, but a couple of new for the trip species were seen as well. Curlew Sandpipers were the most common *Calidris* species (many of them in full breeding plumage), while a **Broad-billed Sandpiper** was found also among them – a scarce, but regular migrant here. Among the **Common Ringed Plovers**, two **Kentish Plovers** were also found.

We had visited some further wetlands with lots of herons and marsh terns, before we headed for the **Great Bustards**. Bustards are shy inhabitants of certain parts of the Hortobágy. In spring they have a leking period when males are displaying and from a good spot they are easily observed. This time we had very good views of seven displaying males. The evening light was good, but it was late enough to make our way back to the hotel as we were still an hour's drive away.

Friday, 03 May

Our last day found us in the morning in an old oak forest near Debrecen – the second biggest town in the country. The forest is very good for woodpeckers with a lot of dead trees and many nest holes. We had extremely good views of Black Woodpecker here and some further sightings of Collared Flycatchers. From here we drove to the Hortobágy-fishponds, a huge fishpond system in the heart of the National Park. We

took a short walk here along the long line of willow trees which follow the bank of the ponds. Beside the herons and Pygmy Cormorants we had some reed bed birds in the reeds, but our target here was the **Penduline Tit**. This is a common species and usually readily seen, but while they are breeding they can be shy especially when it is windy as it was today. So it took a while until we first heard its characteristic high pitched call, but eventually we had good, close views of it.

From here we drove to a habitat reconstruction area, where conservationists bring back the mixed grazing system (with different livestock species) of the past centuries and create new, natural-like wetlands. Here we saw well several **Temminck's Stints** along a long stretch of water, beside other wader species.

From here we returned to a wetland which was close to our hotel and group members liked it the best (we had already visited this site on 01 May). We recorded here again a good range of wetland species, but still we could add a couple of new ones to our trip list, like **Little Stint** and **Pintail**.

From here we could drive back to our hotel early enough to have plenty of time to complete our checklist and sum up our experiences and sightings of the week and also to leave enough time for the packing as we had to leave early in the next day to reach the airport and our flight back to London in time.

Saturday, 04 May

After breakfast we transferred to Budapest Airport to catch the return flight to London. It had been an action packed week with 174 bird species recorded, most of them (and most of the specialities) seen well in the Zemplén Hills and the Hortobágy.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to you all for accompanying me in my native country. I hope you enjoyed your 'Spring Tour to Hungary'.

Gabor Simay
Ornitholidays
29 Straight Mile
Romsey
Hants
SO51 9BB
Tel: 01794 519445
Email: info@ornitholidays.co.uk

July 2013

Itinerary and Weather

Saturday, 27 April	London - Budapest – Zemplén-hills (via M3 motorway), short stop by the Motorway near Gyöngyös – bank of the Bodrog River – Komlóska (hotel) Nice, sunny and warm weather. No wind.
Sunday, 28 April	Zemplén-hills: Komlóska – Tokaj area – Erdőbénye Nice, sunny and warm weather but windy.
Monday, 29 April	Zemplén-hills: Komlóska – Erdőbénye – Mid-Zemplén-hills – Southern slopes Little bit cloudy but nice, sunny and warm weather. No wind.
Tuesday, 30 April	Bényei-medence – Újfehértó – Northern Hortobágy Rather hot (over 30C°) and sunny.
Wednesday, 01 May	Hortobágy and Bihar: southern wetlands and grasslands (“puszta”) Rather hot (over 30C°) and sunny.
Thursday, 02 May	Hortobágy: Southern grasslands (“puszta”) like Angyalháza – central smaller fishponds - Nagyiván A little bit windy and milder than the previous days.
Friday, 03 May	Hortobágy: Debrecen Great-woods – Hortobágy-fishponds – Balmazújváros - Tetétlen A windy, but sunny day.
Saturday, 04 May	Nádudvar (Trófea) – Budapest (Liszt Ferenc) Airport

CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN DURING THE TOUR

No of days recorded	Abundance scale
1 2h means seen on 1 day and heard on 2 other days	(max for any one day)
	1 = < 4
	2 = 5 - 9
	3 = 10 - 100
	4 = 100 – 999
	5 = 1,000+

SPECIES	No. of days recorded	Abundance	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mute Swan	5	2	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Greylag Goose	5	3	<i>Anser anser</i>
Common Shelduck	2	2	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	1	2	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Gadwall	2	3	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Common Teal	1	1	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Mallard	7	3	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern Pintail	1	1	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Garganey	5	3	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
Northern Shoveler	3	3	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Common Pochard	3	3	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Ferruginous Duck	3	3	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>
Common Quail	- 1h	1	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
Common Pheasant	7	3	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Little Grebe	3	2	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great Crested Grebe	3	3	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Black-necked Grebe	3	3	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Great Cormorant	5	3	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Pygmy Cormorant	2	3	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>
Great Bittern	3	1	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Little Bittern	2	1	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	2	1	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Squacco Heron	3	2	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Little Egret	2	1	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Great Egret	7	3	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Grey Heron	3	3	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Purple Heron	3	2	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Black Stork	3	1	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>
White Stork	7	3	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
Eurasian Spoonbill	2	1	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
White-tailed Eagle	1	3	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
Eastern Imperial Eagle	3	1	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>
Lesser Spotted Eagle	2	1	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>
Short-toed Eagle	1	1	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>
Black Kite	2	1	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	7	3	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Montagu's Harrier	3	1	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Long-legged Buzzard	1	1	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>
Common Buzzard	7	3	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	3	1	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Northern Goshawk	1	1	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Common Kestrel	6	3	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Red-footed Falcon	4	3	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>
Eurasian Hobby	2	1	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Saker Falcon	1	1	<i>Falco cherrug</i>
Corncrake	- 2h	1	<i>Crex crex</i>
Little Crake	- 1h	1	<i>Porzana parva</i>
Common Moorhen	3	1	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Common Coot	4	4	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Common Crane	2	3	<i>Grus grus</i>

Great Bustard	1	2	<i>Otis tarda</i>
Pied Avocet	3	3	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Black-winged Stilt	4	3	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Little Ringed Plover	2	1	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Common Ringed Plover	1	3	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Kentish Plover	1	1	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Northern Lapwing	5	4	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Dunlin	2	4	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Curlew Sandpiper	2	3	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Temminck's Stint	1	2	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
Little Stint	1	1	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
Brad-billed Sandpiper	1	1	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>
Common Sandpiper	3	1	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Wood Sandpiper	4	4	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Common Redshank	5	3	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Spotted Redshank	4	3	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
Common Greenshank	1	1	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Black-tailed Godwit	2	3	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Eurasian Curlew	1	1	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Common Snipe	3	1	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Ruff	4	3	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Black-headed Gull	5	4	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
Mediterranean Gull	1	2	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>
Yellow-legged Gull	1	1	<i>Larus michahellis</i>
Caspian Gull	3	2	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>
Common Tern	2	3	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Black Tern	2	2	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
White-winged Black Tern	4	3	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
Whiskered Tern	4	4	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>
Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)	7	4	<i>Columba livia</i>
Stock Dove	2	3	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Wood Pigeon	6	3	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	7	3	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
European Turtle Dove	7	3	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Common Cuckoo	7	3	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Eurasian Eagle Owl	1	1	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
Ural Owl	1	1	<i>Strix uralensis</i>
Tawny Owl	2	1	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Little Owl	2	1	<i>Athene noctua</i>
Long-eared Owl	1	1	<i>Asio otus</i>
European Nightjar	- 2h	1	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>
Eurasian Hoopoe	4	1	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Common Kingfisher	1	1	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
European Bee-eater	- 1h	1	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
European Roller	2	2	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>
Black Woodpecker	2	1	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>
European Green Woodpecker	- 2h	1	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Grey-headed Woodpecker	1	1	<i>Picus canus</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	3	1	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Syrian Woodpecker	1	1	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	3	2	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	2	1	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>
White-backed Woodpecker	- 1h	1	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>
Eurasian Wryneck	3	1	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
Crested Lark	5	1	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
Common Skylark	5	3	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Woodlark	2	1	<i>Lullula arborea</i>
Greater Short-toed Lark	1	1	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>
Common Sand Martin	4	4	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn Swallow	7	4	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Common House Martin	7	3	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
Tawny Pipit	3	1	<i>Anthus campestris</i>
Tree Pipit	- 1h	1	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>

Red-throated Pipit	- 1h	1	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>
Yellow Wagtail	6	3	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Grey Wagtail	1	1	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
White Wagtail	7	2	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
European Robin	3	1	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Common Nightingale	6	2	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>
Bluethroat	1	1	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>
Black Redstart	7	2	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Northern Wheatear	3	1	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Whinchat	6	2	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
Common Stonechat	5	3	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
Song Thrush	4	2	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Mistle Thrush	- 1h	1	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Common Blackbird	7	3	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Barred Warbler	2	1	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>
Garden Warbler	1	1	<i>Sylvia borin</i>
Blackcap	7	2	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Common Whitethroat	2	1	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
Lesser Whitethroat	5	2	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>
Savi's Warbler	3	1	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>
Sedge Warbler	3	3	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Moustached Warbler	1	1	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>
Marsh Warbler	1	1	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>
European Reed Warbler	3	2	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
Great Reed Warbler	3	2	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>
Wood Warbler	5	2	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>
Common Chiffchaff	3	1	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Goldcrest	- 1h	1	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Winter Wren	1	1	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	3	1	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
Collared Flycatcher	3	2	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>
Great Tit	7	2	<i>Parus major</i>
Coal Tit	1	1	<i>Parus ater</i>
European Blue Tit	5	2	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Marsh Tit	3	1	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
Long-tailed Tit	4	1	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Bearded Reedling	2	2	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>
Eurasian Penduline-Tit	1	1	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>
Eurasian Nuthatch	3	2	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Common Treecreeper	1	1	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Lesser Grey Shrike	2	1	<i>Lanius minor</i>
Red-backed Shrike	7	3	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Common Magpie	5	3	<i>Pica pica</i>
Eurasian Jay	4	2	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Western Jackdaw	3	3	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Rook	5	4	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Hooded Crow	7	3	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Common Raven	3	2	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Common Starling	7	4	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Eurasian Golden Oriole	7	2	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
House Sparrow	7	4	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Tree Sparrow	7	4	<i>Passer montanus</i>
Common Chaffinch	7	3	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Eurasian Linnnet	3	2	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
European Goldfinch	6	3	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
European Greenfinch	7	2	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
Eurasian Bullfinch	4	2	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Hawfinch	3	3	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>
Reed Bunting	3	2	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
Yellowhammer	- 3h	1	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
Corn Bunting	5	3	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>

MAMMALS

Roe Deer
Red Squirrel
Brown Hare

Capreolus capreolus
Sciurus vulgaris
Lepus capensis

REPTILES

Grass Snake
European Green Lizard
European Pond Turtle

Natrix natrix
Lacerta viridis
Emys orbicularis

AMPHIBIANS

European Fire-bellied Toad
Yellow-bellied Toad
European Green Toad
Common Toad
Fire Salamander

Bombina bombina
Bombina variegata
Bufo viridis
Bufo bufo
Salamandra salamandra

BUTTERFLIES

Peacock
Red Admiral
Scarce Swallowtail
Camberwell Beauty
Large Tortoiseshell
Brimstone
Comma
Orange Tip
Southern Festoon

Aglais io
Vanessa atalanta
Iphiclides podalirius
Nymphalis antiopa
Nymphalis polychloros
Gonepteryx rhamni
Polygonia c-album
Anthocharis cardamines
Zerynthia polyxena

This list represents those birds and other animals seen or heard by party members of this tour.