

Tour Report

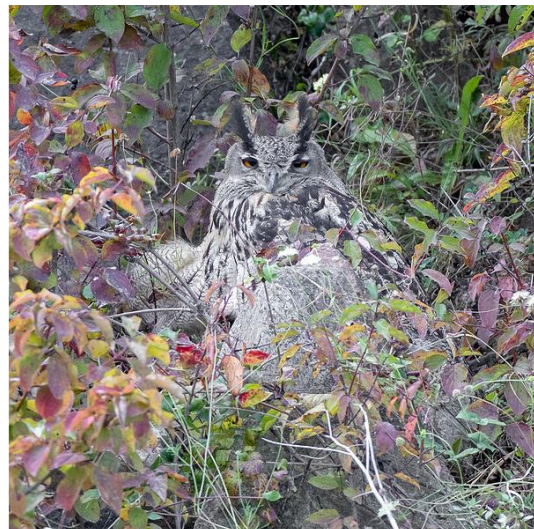
Hungary - Steppe & Forest in Autumn

5 - 12 October 2019

Common cranes



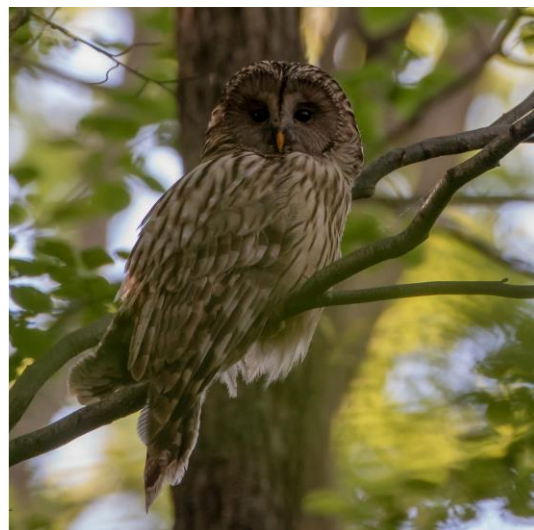
Eurasian eagle-owl



Eurasian dotterels



Ural owl



Compiled by: Gábor Simay

Tour Leader: Gábor Simay with 8 participants

Our Hungary Steppe & Forest in Autumn tour was a real success once again. We saw all the special species which one would expect to find at this time of the year. What is even more important is that we had very good views of most, if not all of them. The number of recorded species was 131, which is a good result in mid-autumn. The weather before the trip was not really favourable as cold weather had swept out many of the migrants and unusual drought had resulted in a shortage of wetlands. During the trip we were rather lucky with the weather, as apart from a little rain in the beginning, it was dry and sunny, though sometimes a bit windy.

We visited several different habitats during the eight days we spent in Hungary. Most of our time was spent in and around two protected areas, the Hortobágy National Park and the Zemplén Hills, respectively. The former is a vast, steppe-like, very flat grassland with some wet areas; this year wet habitats were largely confined to fishponds, which can be very attractive for waterbirds. The national park nowadays is probably most famous for the huge number of common cranes which arrive here in autumn, and we were there at the perfect time to admire the fantastic spectacle of tens of thousands of cranes. The wooded hills of the Zemplén, located in the north-east of the country, are one of the best places to find woodpeckers in Hungary, or probably even in Europe. The area is also home to an exciting range of owls and raptors. The landscape is also dotted with historic castles and old cellars with high quality wine – both of which add further interest to a visit. We had time at the beginning of the trip to visit the northern part of the Kis-Kunság National Park too, which is great for some of the grassland species.

We stayed in two different accommodations. In the Hortobágy, we spent four nights in the 'Bíbic' (the Hungarian word for lapwing) Lodge near Balmazújváros, located at the northern part of the national park. This new nature lodge is designed especially for birdwatchers and thus its location is especially good. In the Zemplén Hills we stayed for three nights in a lovely, tiny village in a small hotel. The hotel is surrounded by good birding habitats and so is ideally placed for early morning birdwatching walks.

To name a few of the tour highlights we have to start with the woodpeckers as we managed to find and have good views of all the possible eight species. We saw five species of owls; amongst them we had extremely good views of no less than three Ural owls. Raptors were well represented with eastern imperial eagles, long-legged buzzard, saker and a late red-footed falcon. We had very good views of a big flock of great bustards; we saw large numbers of ferruginous ducks, plus pygmy cormorants and had very close encounters of Eurasian dotterels. The sheer number of common cranes means that also has to be one of the tour highlights.

Day 1: Arrive Budapest; Kis-Kunság

Saturday 5 October 2019

Weather: Some rain & cloudy; 15°C

Our tour started at the Budapest Liszt Ferenc airport, where all the tour participants met. It was only early afternoon and as the Hortobágy is located quite far from here, we were looking for a closer destination to start our birding. The northern part of the Kis-Kunság National Park is an ideal place, as it is found only about 45 minutes' drive from the airport and its vast grasslands and extensive arable land are home to a range of special species. The weather was a little wet but as we reached the birding site, the rain stopped. Besides the common species including northern lapwings and flocks of stock doves, we soon spotted two big raptors sitting on a huge poplar tree. They turned out to be white-tailed eagles, a species which has undergone a considerable increase in recent decades both as a breeding and a wintering bird. Quite soon the two eagles had a companion in the shape of an immature eastern imperial eagle, which was then joined by another one. Later on, they were flying around before they disappeared in a nearby forest. Numbers of this species have increased in recent years, but it is always a treat to watch them. From the very same spot we saw a distant great bustard, the most famous inhabitants of this area. We were lucky as we could drive closer on a tarmac road and eventually had fantastic views of 28 great bustard as they were feeding on

more-or-less bare ground beside a green field. They were not far from the road so we could enjoy long scope views. We added our first great grey shrike (regularly seen later during the trip) and a few red-throated pipits to the list, though, of the latter we had only distant flight views and only their calls gave them away.

As evening approached, we decided to drive toward our lodge, which was located at the very edge of the Hortobágy National Park. A short stop produced a small flock of corn buntings sitting on a wire, while some of the tour participants saw a long-legged buzzard from the van. The Bíbic (Lapwing) Nature lodge is in Balmazújváros, a small town in eastern Hungary. The lodge itself offers a good view of the grasslands and wetlands (not so much in a dry year like this) of the national park, good food, a good choice of local wines and friendly staff.

Day 2: Hortobágy

Sunday 6 October 2019

Weather: Windy, but sunny; 14°C

On our first morning we did a little pre-breakfast birding around the lodge, but the views from the porch provided our first sighting of common cranes. A few dozen were resting on the wet part of the grassland, while many greylags were also around and a small flock Caspian gulls drew our attention too. A nice adult peregrine was also seen, but undoubtedly the Syrian woodpecker which was calling from a nearby tree stole the show. We had good scope views of it before it flew towards the town.

Because there had been a considerable amount of rain during the night, we had to change our original plan in order to avoid the risk of getting stuck in the mud. So instead of trying to find the Eurasian dotterels on the vast grasslands, we decided to visit some wetlands. The very first stop after breakfast was an area where we hoped to find saker falcon. In autumn, one often has to spend more time searching for this species as it is more mobile this time of the year. Our first attempt to see it was fruitless. Next, we stopped by a big fishpond system. As it had been so dry, this kind of habitat provided the best chance of finding wetland species. We took a short walk, but it was so windy that we could hardly find any small birds in the reeds; however, the bushes held good numbers of black redstarts and common chiffchaffs. A spotted flycatcher was also found, which is rather unusual in October. Great egrets were common, and gadwall was the most numerous species of waterfowl. A close ferruginous duck was nice and we saw at least 150 pygmy cormorants on a pond as they were fishing or drying their wings on logs. Another pond with a lot of mudflats held plenty of waders. Among the flocks of Eurasian curlews and dunlins other, locally scarce, species were seen including knot and bar-tailed godwit. Among the many common ringed plover we found one little ringed too; however, the most interesting species here was a juvenile red-necked phalarope. A peregrine hunted without any result, but it took up the waders several times. A female bearded reedling was seen well on the nearby reedbed.

We had local food in a nearby restaurant, and then we tried to find red-footed falcon on a nice area of grassland. Usually the last birds disappear in the first week of October but we still had a chance to see them near their favourite hunting field. We had no luck, as besides the many common kestrels and a few crested larks, we couldn't find anything else, so we moved to another area which is good for raptors. On the fields here, hundreds of common cranes were feeding, and more than a dozen common buzzards were around. Eventually a juvenile red-footed falcon was found sitting on a ploughed field. We had scope views and after a while it joined the several kestrels and started to hover over the field.

In the evening we wanted to admire the spectacle of common crane migration. In recent years the number of staging cranes in the Hortobágy area has steadily increased. They usually use several smaller and bigger night roosts, while during the day they feed dispersed in smaller groups in and around the national park. We chose the vicinity of the biggest roost and hoped to see them in big numbers as they flew towards their chosen roost site. Cranes avoid flying above people and when they notice them they change direction. Therefore we walked behind a small forest, and hoped that the cranes wouldn't see us. When we arrived at



the site, cranes were already around and they were gathering in the surrounding grasslands. In the beginning most were not flying especially close to us, except a few smaller groups. The sun was going down, painting the sky yellow and deep orange. On the opposite side was the moon, and more and more flocks flew in front of it. A bit later a few flocks appeared just above us, then more and more came and eventually flying cranes surrounded us. Huge flocks were everywhere and, thanks to our position, many of them were very close indeed. We estimated that the number we saw was over 40,000 and the atmosphere of the evening was just unforgettable.

Day 3: Hortobágy

Monday 7 October 2019

Weather: Sunny, windy & cool; 12°C

After a short time birding around the lodge, which provided Syrian woodpecker again, we took a small road leading to the heart of the alkaline, steppe-like grassland of the Hortobágy. In autumn the well grazed areas, where insect prey is plentiful, are the home of migrating flocks of Eurasian dotterels. The area is huge, so it is not always straightforward to find a flock, especially as we had some rain two days before, so we had to avoid the muddiest part of the road. Still, we had excellent good fortune – at the very first suitable site we found them feeding in a loose flock, mixed with a few European golden plovers. Once they are found, usually it is not difficult to have a good view, for they can be relatively tame. We had extremely good scope views and some of the adult birds still had some traces of their breeding plumage. We counted 68 of them. After a while a first-year peregrine appeared and disturbed the flock. Most of them decided to find another location, while a dozen birds returned to the same spot. We had another look at them and then drove to a nearby place which we thought would be good for raptors. A couple of hen harriers were around, we had great views of white-tailed eagles and eventually an eastern imperial eagle also appeared.

Our next stop was fishponds, but different ones to the previous day. We took a short walk and enjoyed great views of a few penduline tits; some common kingfishers were also around. The ponds held many diving ducks, mainly common pochards and a few tufted duck as well. Pygmy cormorants were also seen and on one of the ponds we counted 163 ferruginous ducks, plus a lone black-necked grebe.

At a nearby picnic place we had our lunch and we enjoyed scope views of one more Syrian woodpecker. Next, we stopped in a town famous for its roosting long-eared owls. Although there are usually more birds at the roost site later in winter, the earlier date is better as the birds are still on the deciduous trees, not on the conifers, so they are much more visible. We had stunning and very close views of at least 24 birds. A nearby wetland held many ducks, among them a few pintails and a lone Eurasian spoonbill, which is rather scarce in October, though relatively common earlier.

Towards the evening it was time to try, once more, to find the so far elusive Saker falcon. Fortunately, the dirt road was already dry enough, so we could get into the best habitat. Beside the road we found a turtle dove (again a very late observation) and plenty of stonechats. Eventually we spotted a large falcon on one of the pylons. We set our scopes and – just as we expected – it turned out to be a saker. We were able to drive closer, so we had good views through our scopes just before it flew off. We managed to follow it for a while as it was flying low above the ground (typical saker behaviour), and we could really admire its huge size. As it was already dusk, we called it a day and drove back to the lodge.

Day 4: Hortobágy

Tuesday 8 October 2019

Weather: Nice & sunny; 14°C

The weather was nice but cool again, with very good lights. It was our last full day in the Hortobágy and we had already seen most of our desired species – but not all. Long-legged buzzard was especially high on our wish list as most of us missed it on the first day. The little owl had eluded us too, and we had seen only female bearded tit so far. Our woodpecker list was also somewhat short.

So we made a plan, which was designed to give us the best chance of seeing all the above species. First we drove to a very small village with quite a few abandoned houses. On a collapsed roof we found a little owl. They are not rare but we had had windy days and in such conditions they usually hide during the day. Our next stop was another fishpond system, where we took a walk among the reedbeds. There were plenty of bearded reedling around, and this time we had great views of males too. Penduline tits were also calling from the reeds and a flock of charming long-tailed tits – including many of the white-headed subspecies – appeared too. One of the ponds held a lot of waterfowl. There were more than 300 ferruginous ducks (a very impressive number indeed!) and a few black-necked grebes too. Among the many greylags we found our very first great white-fronted geese. They arrive in huge numbers in late autumn, but the first small groups usually appear in early October. Best of all, however, a tundra bean goose was spotted among the other geese. All of us had good views of this nowadays really scarce bird.

We had lunch back in our lodge and after that we visited a site for – once more – long-legged buzzard. This time we were lucky as we readily found a nice individual on a mowed field together with a lot of common buzzards and kestrels. We saw the bird sitting and in flight. We also saw a flock of six red-throated pipits.

The last stop of the day was at a small forest with some old trees, which looked promising for woodpeckers. At first, the area was very quiet and we hardly saw any birds. Eventually a tit flock appeared with some Eurasian nuthatches and a common treecreeper. Suddenly we heard the typical call of a lesser-spotted woodpecker. We tracked it down quickly, and we had walkaway scope views of this beauty – a male with a red forehead. We walked a bit further and glimpsed a black woodpecker among the trees, but it disappeared too quickly to have proper views. We walked back to our van and headed to our accommodation after a great day's birding.

Day 5: Hortobágy, Debrecen & Zemplén

Wednesday 9 October 2019

Weather: Sunny; 20°C

It was our last morning in the Hortobágy, so after we had said goodbye to the staff at the lodge we started our drive to the wooded hills of the Zemplén. We stopped before long by a fishpond where we spent half an hour checking if there was anything new for the trip. Though there were plenty of gulls, and ducks on the pond, only a very late black-winged stilt was an addition to our list.

Our next stop was the old oak forest near the big university town of Debrecen. This is an ideal habitat for woodpeckers as well as other forest birds. First, we spent some time in a drinking hide which, we'd hoped, should have attracted hawfinches. Unfortunately it had not, but still, it was an exciting experience as birds were continuously visiting the hide's surrounds. Tits – among them many marsh tits – were everywhere, while great spotted woodpeckers, Eurasian siskins and other common forest birds came down regularly. Even a red squirrel visited twice, while the appearance of a Eurasian sparrowhawk caused panic among the smaller birds. A walk in the forest was also productive. We saw two short-toed treecreepers and had very good scope views of a middle-spotted woodpecker.

We had our lunch here and, in the meantime, a black woodpecker appeared and we saw our first hawfinches too. It was definitely a lucky lunch.

A roughly two-hour long drive with a coffee break followed and we still managed some birding time (i.e. we still had plenty of light) in the Zemplén hills. This more forested land holds a good range of sought-after woodland species. In autumn woodpeckers and owls are the main attractions, although, at this time of the year, they are not necessarily in their territories and it can be tricky to find them – Ural owl and white-backed woodpecker, in particular, can be tough to find.

First we took a short walk in an old quarry, where we hoped to find rock buntings. In general it was very silent and, apart from the many black redstarts and song thrushes, we didn't see much. So we decided to



drive to a forest and concentrate on looking for Ural owl instead. These huge owls often start hunting at dusk, but sometimes even earlier. Though it was late in the afternoon, it was still sunny while we were trying to spot an owl in the forest – without any luck. We moved on further in our van and tried around a nearby clearing. This time we were lucky – as we were walking slowly, a movement was spotted and then we saw an Ural owl flying. We followed it with our bins and saw it landing on a perch. We set our scopes on it and had fantastic views of this magnificent and powerful bird. As we were watching it, another owl started to call behind it. Two Ural owls from one spot is pretty cool! Some of us tried to find this bird and it didn't take long before we found it in the denser part of the forest, calling from a tree. We had scope views again and the rest of the group soon joined us. They also managed to see this bird... and arrived with the news that another bird had joined the first one. We ran back and, amazingly, had two Ural owls in our scope, while the third one was calling still from the same place. Three Ural owls from one spot in autumn is rather unbelievable. We stayed for another half an hour and, though we later saw only one of the owls, it was really nice to watch it hunting many times – sometimes successfully – above an open field. As it was getting dark and a black and a middle-spotted woodpecker started to call, we retreated to our small hotel in a nearby little village.

Day 6: Zemplén

Thursday 10 October 2019

Weather: Sunny morning & a cloudy afternoon; 15°C

A pre-breakfast walk in the village is usually quite productive here so we took a walk a few hundred metres away from the hotel. We soon got to the edge of the village where birdlife was pretty obvious. Many passerines were around and marsh tits, nuthatches and hawfinches were pretty common, though the latter was seen mainly in flight. Green woodpeckers were calling and ravens were flying above. A middle-spotted woodpecker was also seen but, best of all, we saw two grey-headed woodpeckers too! One of them perched on a smaller tree and we enjoyed scope views of it.

It was nice to have a good breakfast after this action-packed morning session. Before we got to the next birding spot, we picked up Zoli, another local bird guide who proved a great help to us during the following two days. Birding in another quarry provided close and clear views of a day-roosting female Eurasian eagle-owl. We searched for rock bunting again but despite trying really hard we managed to get only quick flight views of two birds.

Raptors were performing well and we had an adult white-tailed eagle and a female hen harrier. We moved to the nearby lowlands and after a little search we found a nice adult eastern imperial eagle. We had only seen immatures before, so it was good to see it in this plumage too, as it is very different.

We had lunch in a nearby restaurant and then prepared ourselves to find probably our most difficult target, the white-backed woodpecker. We drove our van to a stretch of forest amongst the hills, then leaving our vehicle behind we walked along a small forest track through old beech forest. We didn't know how far we would need to walk, as one never can tell in the case of this elusive species. The forest was silent, only a few calls giving away the presence of some of the commoner woodland species. We stopped and listened after every 100 or 200m. The road got to a fork and we decided to follow the one which was really steep. We only had to walk about 100m before we heard the typical call of a white-backed woodpecker. Luckily, it happened in a very open part of the forest so it was not very difficult to find it feeding high in the canopy. It was a female – very busy tapping and feeding on smaller side branches. We spent at least half an hour with the bird and, though it moved regularly from one tree to another, we were able to keep track of it all the time through our scopes and enjoyed absolutely stunning views. The walk back to the car was rather easy and we still had time to linger for a while around a clearing with some conifers. Although we didn't find anything special there, common birds including dunnock, goldcrest, coal tit and Eurasian treecreeper entertained us. After another fantastic day of birding, we drove back to our hotel.

Day 7: Zemplén**Friday 11 October 2019***Weather: Windy but sunny; 18°C*

On our second morning among the hills we took a similar walk to the day before, around the hotel. This time we had very nice views of perched hawfinches and we found a middle-spotted woodpecker feeding on a walnut tree within the village.

We had been lucky on the previous days so – just as on the last day in the Hortobágy – we tried to make a plan which would ensure that we saw as many interesting new species as possible. The first stop was a vineyard where we tried to find woodlarks. It was probably too late in the season or, more possibly, too windy to find the larks. However, the small flock of Eurasian serins beside the many linnets made good viewing. Driving further we reached a small forest road. Here we found a tawny owl on its day roost, and heard a lesser spotted woodpecker nearby. We walked along a stretch of conifers and eventually had good views of willow tit and firecrest.

A longer drive took us to a big open field where we hoped to find golden eagles. There were plenty of common buzzards in the air but no eagles at all. We did some birdwatching in the orchards which were full of mistle thrushes and yellowhammers, while a grey-headed woodpecker was calling nearby. We moved to the next village and had our lunch in a picnic area. As we were eating, two huge raptors crossed the sky escorted by a few ravens. They disappeared quickly behind the buildings, but soon, above the church, two magnificent golden eagles – an adult and an immature – appeared. They circled above us for a while before soaring higher and then disappearing behind a hill.

In the afternoon we stopped at some old castles to take photographs and then visited a quarry. We wanted to find passerines but as the weather was getting very windy it was more and more difficult to get any birds out of the bushes. Apart from birds, a few red deer were seen along a road. Everyone agreed to return a bit earlier than scheduled to our accommodation, as this evening we were due to have a wine-tasting dinner in one of the many wineries around Tokaj. This area is famous for its white desert wine, Tokaj aszú, but nowadays they produce a range of high quality dry wines too, mainly from local grape varieties. We arrived at a family-run wine restaurant and, after a short visit to the cellar, we had an excellent dinner made exclusively from local products. While having our meal we had the chance to taste a spectacular range of wines. Besides good birding, today was definitely a great gastronomic experience too.

Day 8: Zemplén; Budapest Airport**Saturday 12 October 2019***Weather: Sunny & a bit windy; 16°C*

The morning was spent packing our luggage as we had to get to the airport by early afternoon. The drive from the middle of the Zemplén Hills can take three hours to Budapest. It's a long drive, but we still had time to do some birdwatching and we decided to visit some of the gravel pits along the motorway. The lakes were rather empty – only a few great cormorants and great crested grebes were on the water and a few common gulls with the more numerous black-headed and Caspian. Later in the season these deep waters can attract visitors from the north. Although it was a bit early for such species, we eventually found two black-throated divers. The banks held some passerines and we came across a small flock of water pipits too.

It was then time to continue our journey and, after a lunch stop, we arrived at the airport in good time. We said goodbye after a very productive and enjoyable birding holiday which provided almost all of the expected specialty bird species.



Checklist



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8
	BIRDS									
1	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
2	Greater white-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>				✓				
3	Tundra bean goose	<i>Anser serrirostris</i>				✓				
4	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓		✓				
5	Northern shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				✓	✓			
6	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		✓		✓				
7	Eurasian wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
8	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
9	Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		✓	✓					
10	Eurasian teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓		✓	✓			
11	Common pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
12	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			✓	✓				
13	Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		✓	✓	✓				
14	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Black-throated diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>								✓



16	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
17	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
18	Black-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>			✓	✓	✓			
19	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				✓				
20	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
21	Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
22	Pygmy cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
23	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
24	Eastern imperial eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	✓		✓			✓		✓
25	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>							✓	
26	Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
28	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
29	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
30	Long-legged buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	✓			✓				
31	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Great bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	✓							
33	Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				H	H			
34	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓	✓				
35	Common crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			

36	Black-winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>					✓			
37	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
38	European golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			✓					
39	Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		✓			✓			
40	Common ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓						
41	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓						
42	Eurasian dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>			✓					
43	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓		✓	✓			
44	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		✓						
45	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		✓						
46	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓	✓		✓			
47	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		✓						
48	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓		✓				
49	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓						
50	Red-necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		✓						
51	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
52	Mew gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			✓					✓
53	Caspian gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
54	Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓		✓	✓			
55	Rock dove (feral pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

56	Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓	✓	✓					
57	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			✓					
59	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Eurasian eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>						✓		
61	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>						H	✓	
62	Ural owl	<i>Stix uralensis</i>					✓			
63	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				✓				
64	Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>			✓					
65	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓	✓					
66	Middle spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>					✓	✓	✓	
67	Lesser spotted woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>				✓			H	
68	Syrian woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
69	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	White-backed woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>						✓		
71	Black woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>					H	✓	H	
72	European green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓	✓				✓	H	✓
73	Grey-headed woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>						✓	H	
74	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Red-footed falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		✓						

76	Saker falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>		✓						
77	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
78	Great grey shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
79	Eurasian jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
82	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
83	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Northern raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>						✓	✓	✓
85	Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</i>							✓	
86	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>					✓	✓	✓	
87	Willow tit	<i>Poecile montana</i>							✓	
88	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Eurasian penduline tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>			✓	✓				
91	Bearded reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		✓	H	✓				
92	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			H	
93	Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓		H				
94	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓				
95	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓		H	✓	✓	✓	✓	

96	Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓						
98	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					H	✓	✓	
99	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>							✓	
100	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Eurasian nuthatch	<i>Sitta europea</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
102	Eurasian treecreeper	<i>Cerhia familiaris</i>				H		✓	✓	
103	Short-toed treecreeper	<i>Cerhia brachydactyla</i>					✓			
104	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
105	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>							✓	
108	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	
109	Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
111	Northern wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		✓		✓				
112	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
113	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>						✓		
115	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						H		

116	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
117	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓		H	✓				
118	Red-throated pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	H	H		✓				
119	Water pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>								✓
120	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
121	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>				H				
122	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>					H	✓	✓	
123	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		H	H	✓		✓	✓	✓
124	Common linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		H			✓		✓	✓
125	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓
126	European serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>							✓	
127	Eurasian siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>			H		✓	✓	✓	
128	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓							
129	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>			✓				✓	
130	Rock bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>						✓		
131	Common reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓		✓				
	MAMMALS									
1	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>						✓	✓	
2	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>					✓	✓	✓	
4	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
	REPTILES/AMPHIBIANS									
1	European tree frog	<i>Hyla arbore</i>				✓				
2	Marsh frog	<i>Rana ridibunda</i>		✓	✓					
3	Agile frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>						✓		
	BUTTERFLIES									
1	Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓					
2	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>			✓	✓		✓		
3	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				✓		✓		
4	Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					✓			
6	Wall brown	<i>Lasiommata megara</i>						✓		
7	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phleas</i>						✓		