

Hungary's Bats, Mammals & other Wildlife

Naturetrek Tour Report

1 - 8 September 2011



Roosting Greater Horseshoe Bats



Lesser Mole Rat caught by researchers



Western Barbastelle



Roosting Grey Long-eared Bats

Report and images compiled by Roy Taylor



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour Leader:	Roy Taylor
Local Guide:	Sandor Boldogh
Participants:	Andrea Thomas
	Vic Thomas
	Steve Davis
	Karen Baker
	Cat Rayner
	Kenny Ross
	Phil Telfer
	Tracy Grosvenor
	Tamsie Duffin
	Robert Shanks
	Tricia Shanks
	Pat Chorley
	Phil Higginson
	Sue Scowcroft

Day 1

Thursday 1st September

Our flight arrived on time at Budapest where we met Sander, our local guide for the trip and we emerged from the airport buildings into beautiful sunshine. Then it was straight into the mammals and six engaging *Sousliks* in an area of short grass adjacent to the airport ring road! Travelling northwest, our journey was punctuated with numerous Common Buzzards and Marsh Harriers and a picnic lunch at the local services was enlivened by a pair of Crested Larks. Fields of sunflowers gradually gave way to small fields and woodlands and the wildlife increased accordingly. A few White Storks were still hanging around their nests and groups of Great White Egrets were in the damp areas. A Roe Deer was our second mammal of the trip and Red-backed Shrike and a flock of 27 Bee-eaters were a real treat.

After a journey of around four hours we arrived in the low wooded hills of Aggtelek National Park and our “alpine” style hotel at Josavo. Feeling suitably energised after a three course meal we set off for a small clearing in the woods and a bat swarming cave. After setting up a mist net near the entrance we retired to a small cottage to wait. The back room here held an amazing wildlife treat. Incredibly an Edible Dormouse had built a nest in a large glass jar on the shelf and it was full of seven energetic youngsters, enabling privileged views and photographs as they boisterously clambered over each other.

Outside a Wild Boar piglet appeared as did the adult Dormice. The Bats then took centre stage with four species being caught; Greater and Lesser Horseshoe, Geoffroy’s and Bechstein’s. It was a fantastic experience to be talked through their identification and ecology by Sandor, whilst listening to their echolocation calls as numerous others swirled around the net.

We also had the added bonus of catching a Striped Field Mouse in one of the small mammal traps. Feeling well satisfied with our first evening “batting” we were back at the hotel by midnight, adding Red Fox, Tawny Owl and a Green Toad on the way.

Day 2

Friday 2nd September

A pre-breakfast walk through the misty Beech woods surrounding the hotel produced two engaging Red Squirrels and our first Salamander of the trip. Several Hawfinches flew over with one bird perching obligingly for photos and a Tawny Owl showed well sat in a chimney.

First stop today was an area of botanically rich grassland and scrub which offered panoramic views over the National Park. We quickly located nearly 20 species of butterfly in this small area alone. Gaudy Swallowtails and Great Banded Graylings competed with some “tricky” Blues and Skippers to test our identification skills. Plums from the abandoned orchard tasted much nicer than those in the shops! Next we made a short drive to an old church where, in small groups, we took it in turns to make the “interesting” ascent into the attic. Here we could witness at close range a colony of 40 Greater Horseshoe Bats in which we also located 4 Geoffroy's Bats. This was a truly “sensory” wildlife experience, as the close views of bats were heightened by the slightly sweet aromatic aroma of bat poo!

In bright sunshine we picnicked at the National Park's education centre and enjoyed fantastic views of Queen of Spain Fritillary. A short drive and a few Whinchats and Red-backed Shrikes later, we arrived at an abandoned orchard and proceeded to check a transect of 50 Dormice boxes. A surprise find in 3 of the boxes were Tree Frogs. These amphibians are stunning little creatures and come in variable shades of green, the brightest one becoming perhaps the most photographed frog in Hungary! More expected were nests and larders, of both Common and Edible Dormice. One of these contained a Common Dormouse, which managed to escape through a hole in the bag, run up Tracey's legs and back, before escaping into the tree! Closer examination revealed four naked, very small young in the nest – a very late breeding date. As an added bonus on the walk back to the vehicle we flushed a Hazel Hen, before taking a walk over the border into Slovakia and starting a (very small) Slovakian bird and butterfly list.

After dinner we drove to an abandoned quarry and erected a mist net outside one of the caves. We then settled down to wait. Just before dark the first Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat emerged and for the next 20 minutes we were treated to the spectacle of over 500 “Meds” swirling around the cave entrance, whilst we listened to their echolocation calls on the bat detector. We even managed to catch one in the mist net, allowing in hand views of what is an extremely rare bat in Europe. Leaving the bats we found an Edible Dormouse and unfortunately a young Smooth Snake in its last throes of life after being run over. Red Fox and Roe Deer were seen on the way home and although the small mammal traps were empty we found a really large Salamander and a couple of Green Toads to finish the day.

Day 3

Saturday 3rd September

Pre-breakfast, we were out in the Beech woods surrounding the hotel enjoying Red Squirrels, Hawfinches and Syrian Woodpecker. The undoubted highlight however was a Miller's Water Shrew caught in one of the traps set along the stream.

First stop this morning was an isolated outbuilding on the edge of the woods. Here Sandor climbed in to the lofters to check some bat boxes. One box contained two Pipistrelles, but without catching them we couldn't identify them to species. The other boxes however held a superb little Whiskered Bat.

Strolling along the edge of the woods and meadows we added two excellent butterflies to our growing list; a Brown Hairstreak and a Map. A Lesser Spotted Woodpecker showed well (but unfortunately whilst the most people were on a toilet stop!) and a Wryneck distantly. Red-backed Shrikes however were much more obliging.

After lunch we had an easy ascent, split into small groups, into the attic of a local church. Here we enjoyed close views of a colony of a Greater Horseshoe Bats and found a single Serotine Bat roosting on its own.

Next we managed to fit in a bit of sightseeing and visited the world's largest book, although we didn't ignore the local wildlife finding Blue-headed Wagtail, Whinchats, and Short-tailed Blue in the adjacent meadows.

A three course dinner set us up nicely for a superb evening of bat catching over the stream in the centre of the Josavo village. We erected two mist nets in the stream itself and settled ourselves to wait on some comfortable benches.

Daubenton's Bats were feeding low over the water and it was the "little and large" show in the nets, catching five big Noctule's and three tiny Common Pipistrelle's. In addition we were lucky enough to catch a Serotine, enabling close examination of a species we had seen earlier during the day in the church. Without doubt however, a single Grey Long-eared Bat was the most admired "catch" of the night!

Once bat activity slowed down we drove a short distance to a meadow where Sandor had set the mammal traps. A surprise catch was a Water Vole – a feisty individual intent on knowing his way out of the box! Our other capture was a Common Vole – which despite its name in the UK is restricted to the Orkneys. A great end to a superb day!

Day 4

Sunday 4th September

Today we were departing for the Bukk Hills, but still managed a pre-breakfast amble through the Beech woods, finding Wood Warbler, Red Squirrel and a noisy fly over Black Woodpecker. After breakfast, as we descended from the wooded hills, we parked on the arable plain and scanned the ridges of the National Park. Our luck was in and we soon located a pair of Imperial Eagles – one of only four pairs in the park.

Our next stop was the Kossuth Cave at Bodvarako, an amazingly spectacular cave system filled with huge stalactites and crystal blue pool systems, explored via an intricate network of walkways and ladders. Emerging into the hot sunshine, we climbed up through the woodlands, glimpsing a Wall Lizard, and into the quarry on the hill top. The geological deposits here are riddled with fossilised remains of two million year old mammal bones and we quickly identified the jaws and teeth of Shrews and other rodents. The sparse grassland was alive with Blue-winged Grasshoppers, we added Tree Grayling to the Butterfly list and "insect" Phil found a Lesser Mouse-eared Bat roosting in a small cave.

It was very hot again today so we picnicked in a village square conveniently located next to an ice cream kiosk. Needless to say copious amounts of various ice cream flavours were consumed by all!

We now started the drive to the Bukk Hills, but stopped to overlook a wetland area with numerous Marsh Harriers, Great White Egrets and the spectacle of a small flock of soaring Black Storks. In the next village we made a quick medical stop to allow Sandor to receive a rabies booster – an essential pre-requisite for all his bat handling. However wildlife watching continued throughout adding numerous butterflies including Sooty Copper.

Arriving at the Nomad Hotel early evening, we were treated to a huge dinner consisting of several courses including a large platter of delicious roast duck. Gigantic meals were the constant theme at the Nomad and we certainly didn't go hungry during our stay.

We then enjoyed a leisurely evening split between the hotel bar and the mist net that Sandor had set on the adjacent pool. This produced a Bechstein's Bat and another Grey Long-eared Bat, while several Daubenton's and a "mystery" bat hunted over the pool. The bats were all the more appreciated as we enjoyed several bottles of local red wine we had purchased en-route!

Day 5

Monday 5th September

The large gardens and woodlands around the hotel proved productive for the early morning walk with highlights such as Middle-spotted Woodpecker and a flock of "white-headed" Long-tailed Tits. The mammal traps also "scored" with a Common Shrew and a Wood Mouse.

We then spent the morning walking through a wildlife rich area of wood pasture, grazed by Hungarian Grey Cattle. A hugely impressive Rhinoceros Beetle was unearthed from a rotten log and the grassland was alive with butterflies. Fritillaries were particularly abundant with Silver-washed, High Brown and Small Pearl-bordered all noted. Amongst a long list of other butterflies, notable species included Chestnut Heath and Silver-spotted Skipper. A Hobby showed well as did five Sparrowhawks mobbing a Common Buzzard.

Leaving the Bukk Hills behind us we ventured out onto the edges of the "great plain" and an area of grassland where we immediately located four stunning Rollers perched on the overhead wires and a pair of distant Saker Falcons on the pylons. Green Woodpecker, Wheatear and numerous Marsh Harriers were additional avian diversity.

Using the hot weather as an excuse, we again chose a picnic stop conveniently located next an ice cream parlour which, needless to say, enjoyed a thriving trade. Feeling suitably refreshed, we then drove back into the hills and walked a short distance to a very impressive limestone cave. Here you can enter the first fifty metres and enjoy a colony of Schreiber's Bats, in which we also managed to pick out a few Lesser Horseshoe's.

Our prime objective of the day was to visit one of the Hungary's most productive "swarming caves", rather distant from Bukk. So we took an early dinner in a restaurant overlooking a large lake before travelling on to the swarming site.

The cave is hidden in a forest hollow and by 7 pm we had erected a mist net and were waiting for the first bats to emerge. We were certainly not to be disappointed because in little over two hours we caught 74 bats of a staggering ten species, the totals as follows:

Geoffroy's 23	Pond 8	Daubenton's 18
Lesser Mouse-eared 3	Lesser Horseshoe 4	Natterer's 7
Greater Mouse-eared 4	Brown Long-eared 1	Bechstein's 5
Western Barbastelle 1		

Five of these species were new for the trip, bringing the total to an excellent 19 species!

The journey back in the dark was in reality just another opportunity to look for mammals and after four Red Foxes, we saw an Eastern Hedgehog which after scuttling off the road was finally re-located and enjoyed by all.

Day 6

Tuesday 6th September

The morning bird walk got the day off to a successful start with both Black and Middle-spotted Woodpecker, Firecrest and Icterine Warbler.

Our first bat roost of the day was located in a less salubrious setting than previous roosts we had visited – this one being underneath a flyover in the centre of Egor! Nevertheless we enjoyed perhaps 50 Noctule's packed into a narrow, concrete crevice. Incredibly the bats high pitch chatter could be heard fifty metres away, but their presence remained undetected by the public walking under the bridge.

The attic of an orthodox church was a more traditional site for our next visit, to a mixed Greater and Lesser Mouse-eared Bat roost. Here perhaps 500 or more bats were clustered in large, tight balls along the wooden beams – a truly impressive sight. While lower down in the corners of the roof we located a more scattered roost of Greater and Lesser Horseshoe Bats.

Another church was the location of our next stop and this time in groups of 4 we gingerly made our way along the roof's wooden beams to view a tight ball of 24 Grey Long-eared Bats, whose incredibly long ears poked out from the group at a range of different angles.

On the way back to the hotel we couldn't resist making the now customary stop for delicious ice cream, even though we knew another "monster" dinner was fast approaching.

This evening we turned our attention from bats to rodents – specifically a search for European Hamster. We had chosen a recently cut maize field, full of grain, in an area where we knew hamsters to be present. Despite lots of spot lighting our furry friends decided to remain hidden. We did however see our first Brown Hare of the trip, along with Red Fox, Wood Mice and the field edges were full of Steppe Mice, unconcerned by our torch beams. An unidentified bat was located in a culvert along with a Fire-bellied Toad, while the small mammal traps yield both Common Shrew and Common Vole.

Day 7

Wednesday 7th September

A superb, action packed day, considered by many to be the best day of the trip. Woodpeckers got us off to a great start with very “showy” Grey-headed and Middle-spotted performing well in the hotel grounds before breakfast.

Then we were off to the “great plain” but first we stopped to re-set the mammal traps at last night’s location. As Sander was off doing this, a superb Beech Marten ran across the woodland path, allowing most of the group good but brief views. Next we made a quick stop at the hamster field to check the unidentified bat in the culvert. We quickly managed to catch and identify it as a Pond Bat, a new location for this species.

Birds then demanded our attention on the Little Hortobagy – an area of mixed arable, grassland and marshland. Amongst the numerous Common Buzzards and Marsh Harriers we had a fantastic view of an adult Imperial Eagle and although we did find a Saker Falcon, it remained distant. A short distance further down the road a juvenile Red-footed Falcon, two Bee-eaters and a Roller all competed for our attention as they perched on the same telegraph wire. Whinchats, Great White Egrets and more Rollers and Bee-eaters were then frequent avian highlights as we drove across the plain.

Late morning we reached an abandoned Russian airbase, which ironically now protects a host of wildlife. Its star resident is the bizarre and seldom observed Lesser Mole Rat – a critically endangered species, restricted to just a few sites. Mole Rats live their entire lives underground; however we were privileged to meet up with a researcher who is studying the species. We were in luck – a Mole Rat had been caught (the researchers pierce the mole hills and then catch the animal as it comes up to repair the damage).

We then spent 20 minutes examining this amazing creature at close range in a soil filled, plastic tank while learning about its ecology and conservation status. Mole Rats are ideally designed for life underground. Being blind, the absence of the eyes is the first strange feature you notice, followed by a shovel shaped head and nose and strong claws for digging. They are however incredibly cute, with silver grey fur, a white “moustache” and large orange incisors. Eventually though we had to tear ourselves away as the Hortobagy National Park was calling.

The strictly protected saline grasslands and marshes of the park formed the back drop for our lunch. Storks soared overhead, Purple and Squacco Herons were found in the ditches and numerous Marsh Frogs hopped around our feet. As we explored the park in the afternoon we continued to discover new avian delights. Black-necked Grebes, large flocks of Egrets and at one stop 2 Common Cranes shared the same field with 2,000 Greylag Geese. We spent the last hours of the day exploring the vast marshes and floating water lily beds of Lake Tisza on two small boats – a truly idyllic way to bird watch. Highlights were many: Night Heron, Bittern, numerous Pygmy Cormorants and Ferruginous Duck, while Whiskered Turns picked off small crustaceans from the water surface just metres from the boat. Bird watching at its best!

As it was our last full day, we didn’t want to break with tradition, so it was straight to the nearest ice-cream shop, before the drive home produced Roe Deer and Brown Hare, but sadly the Hamsters refused to put in an appearance.

Day 8

Thursday 8th September

After a late night at the hotel, few ventured out before breakfast and we sadly had to depart for our 2.5 hour drive to Budapest airport.

A couple of Roe Deer proved to be our last mammal sighting of the trip, otherwise the journey was uneventful. We did have time however to thank Sander and our driver Zoltan, whose energy and enthusiasm contributed massively to an incredibly successful trip.

In seven days we had seen 37 species of mammal (including 19 species of bat), over 120 species of bird and 44 species of butterfly – a fantastic wildlife haul!

Oh, and we still managed to find time to eat a lot of ice cream as well!

Receive our e-newsletter

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

Naturetrek Facebook

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

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

Species Lists

Mammals (H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Eastern Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus concolor</i>					1			
2	Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>					1	1		
3	Miller's Water Shrew	<i>Neomys anomalus</i>			1					
4	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	1	40			5	5		
5	Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	1	60	50			10		
6	Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>		500			10			
7	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>			2	3	18			
8	Pond Bat	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>					8	2	1	
9	Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>			1					
10	Geoffroy's Bat	<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	9	4			23			
11	Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>					7			
12	Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	4			1	5			
13	Greater Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis myotis</i>					4	200		
14	Lesser Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis blythi</i>				1	3	300		
15	Common Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>		5	5			50		
16	Serotine Bat	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>			2					
17	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>			3					
18	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>		2						
19	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>					1			
20	Grey Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>			1	1		25		
21	Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>					1			
22	Schreiber's Bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>					500			
23	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>						1	4	
24	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		2	3	4		2	1	
25	European Souslik	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	6							
26	Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>		5						
27	Edible Dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>	9	1	H					
28	Common Vole	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>			1			1		
29	European Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>			1					
30	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>					1	3	1	
31	Striped Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>	1					2	6	
32	Steppe Mouse	<i>Mus hortulanus</i>						10		
33	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1	1			4	2	2	
34	Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>							1	
35	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	1							
36	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	1	4			H	1	1	2
37	Lesser Mole Rat	<i>Nannosplax leucodon</i>							1	

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted)

1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>							40	
2	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>							2	
3	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			1				10	
4	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							3	
5	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>							50	
6	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>							6	
7	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardiola ralloides</i>							10	
8	Bitten	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>							1	

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	20			10	1		100	1
10	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				4			1	
11	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	5		2	10		1	40	
12	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>							6	
13	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	5			1			1	
14	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				5			21	
15	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>							50	
16	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>							2,000	
17	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	50	2	1	5		5	✓	
18	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>							5	
19	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	20	1		20			50	
20	Showeler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>							7	
21	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>							5	
22	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>							50	
23	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	15			10			30	10
24	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				1				
25	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	1			5		2	1
26	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	70	10	10	20	25	10	25	25
27	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>				2			1	
28	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>					2		1	
29	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>					1			1
30	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	4				4		10	4
31	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco verspertinus</i>							1	
32	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	10						1	
33	Hazel Hen	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>		1						
34	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>							2	
35	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					3		10	
36	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				3			1,000	
37	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>							2	
38	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1			4			30	
39	Red Shank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>							2	
40	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>							4	
41	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1			3	
42	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>							H	
43	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>							✓	
44	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>							200	
45	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>							70	
46	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		1		1				
48	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	2	9		7			10	5
51	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	1	1	1	H	H	H	1	
52	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>							1	
53	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>							2	
54	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	27						30	
55	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>					4		5	
56	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	2		H	1		1	1	
57	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>				H			1	
58	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H		H	1	H	H	
59	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>		1	3					

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
60	Great-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			3	3	1			5	
61	Middle-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>					1	1		1	
62	Lesser-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>			1	H	H			H	
63	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			1						
64	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>								4	
65	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	4								
66	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				2				10	
67	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		2	10	1	5			5	
70	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	2	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1	5	1	3	4		✓	
72	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>			15					70	
73	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
74	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	6	2	✓	2		2		✓	
75	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		3	4		2			4	
76	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1		4	10	10	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Rdstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		3	2	1				1	
78	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1				1			4	
79	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
80	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
81	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				1					
82	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				1				1	
83	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>								1	
84	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>						1			
85	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>			1	1					
86	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			5	2	1				
87	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	H								
88	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		6	2	6	2			2	
89	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		1	1	1	1			1	
90	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
91	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1	✓	✓	1x				
92	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		4	✓	6	6	4	4	4	
93	Reb-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>			1						
94	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>					1				
95	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					10	5		10	
96	Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>		4	5	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	
97	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		✓	5	✓	✓	✓			
98	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓						
99	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
100	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
101	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			2		H				
102	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓						
103	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					H				
104	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>						1			
105	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	3	1	10	5	5	2	5	1	
106	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>								20	
109	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	50							50	20
110	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	3	4	8	6	10	4	✓	6	

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
111	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
112	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
113	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		20	20		5	20	✓	
114	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
115	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		1				2		
116	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	5	1		20		10	✓	
117	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
118	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>				3		1	1	
119	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		4	20	15	15	10	20	
120	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>							10	
121	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		1	1			10	4	

Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	23	Peacock	<i>Inachias io</i>
2	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	24	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
3	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	25	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>
4	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	26	Comma	<i>Polygonum calbum</i>
5	Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>	27	Map	<i>Araschinia levana</i>
6	Eastern pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias erate</i>	28	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>
7	Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis</i>	29	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Fabriciana adippe</i>
8	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	30	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>
9	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	31	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>
10	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	32	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>
11	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeus</i>	33	Tree Grayling	<i>Neohipparchia statilinus</i>
12	Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	34	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>
13	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>	35	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Kanetisa cice</i>
14	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	36	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
15	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina agriolus</i>	37	Meadow Brown	<i>Lasiommata jurtina</i>
16	Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>	38	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
17	Chalk-hill Blue	<i>Lysandra corridon</i>	39	Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha gltcerion</i>
18	Common Blue	<i>Ployommatus icarus</i>	40	Speckled Wood	<i>Parage aegeri</i>
19	Turquoise Blue	<i>Plebicula dorylas</i>	41	Safflower Skipper	<i>Pyrgus cartammi</i>
20	Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>	42	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alcaea</i>
21	Brown Argus	<i>Atricia agestis</i>	43	Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>
22	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglia urticae</i>	44	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>

Odonata

1	Southern Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes barbatus</i>	5	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>
2	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	6	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
3	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>	7	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
4	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			

Herptiles

1	Common Toad	Common at Aggletek	6	Tree Frog	Three in the Dormice boxes, Aggletek
2	Green Toad	Daily at Aggletek	7	Salamander	Two, Aggletek
3	Fire-bellied Toad	One at Bukk	8	Wall Lizard	Two sightings, Aggletek
4	Common Frog	Common throughout	9	Sand Lizard	One, Aggletek
5	Marsh Frog	Common on Hortobagy	10	Smooth Snake	One, Aggletek