

Hungary's Bats, Mammals & other Wildlife

Naturetrek Tour Report

2 - 9 September 2010



Early Morning Beech Woods



Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat



Fire bellied Salamander



Pond Bat

Report and images compiled by Jon Stokes



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Day 1

Thursday 2nd September

We arrived at the airport for a breakfast flight to Budapest. The flight arrived on time and the sunshine was warm as we boarded the coach. We were introduced to Sandor our local guide who whisked us off to our first stop - the airport taxi park! This unprepossessing spot yielded the first mammal tick for many of us - Souslik. Here in the flat sandy areas around the airport there are many Souslik and within minutes the creatures were displaying beautifully. Around us flew various butterflies including Scarce Swallowtail whilst Crested Larks called in the air. A Green Toad hopped from under our feet and we ate our first food of the trip - delicious open sandwiches.

Leaving the airport we rapidly saw many buzzards and Marsh Harriers over the fields and then a huge bird of prey soared into view, our first Imperial Eagle of the trip. A coffee stop yielded more Crested Larks and our second mammal - Roe Deer. As we drove there were Buzzards on almost every fencepost, and Marsh Harriers were so abundant we gave up counting them. After a few hours drive we arrived at the hotel at Jósvaló, a beautiful Swiss looking chalet hotel in the beech woods of the Aggtelek National Park.

Time was of the essence if we were to see our first bats of the trip so we ate our dinner rapidly and set off to look for Mediterranean Horseshoe Bats. Arriving at an abandoned quarry we gathered around a mine shaft entry, where the bats were already beginning to emerge. These rare bats in both Hungary and Europe swirled around a small clearing and Sandor set up a mist net. However the bats entirely avoided the net and we couldn't catch one immediately. So we looked around a small lake where Greater Horseshoe, Noctules, Common Pipistrelle and Serotines could be heard.

Coffee and tea followed and although some were fading slightly with tiredness, we returned to the clearing to check the bat nets. No bats had been caught but now the clearing was heaving in bats, all calling with their amazing calls. Then joy - a bat flew into the net and allowed all to see it close up. On the return to the hotel, a White-breasted Hedgehog ran along the edge of the road and a Wild Boar or two were seen well. Finally bed called and we dropped into bed at midnight with nine mammals already on the list

Day 2

Friday 3rd September

The day dawned bright, clear and sunny. As we had been out late last night we had a leisurely breakfast before setting off for our first outing. This was a walk through a beautiful Beech and Hornbeam wood, over the limestone. Clearings along the path yielded Silver Wash Fritillary, Sand Lizard, Preying Mantis and a stunning Cow wheat (*Melampyrum nemorosum*). Arriving on a hilltop, we were surrounded by a derelict plum orchard, whose white plums were delicious. Overhead, a Raven croaked, and we walked through the orchard edge checking dormouse boxes. This was part of the annual dormouse survey in the National Park, and their chief researcher led the way. We checked 50 boxes but only one was occupied, by a beautiful Edible Dormouse, although many others showed signs of occupation. On the return walk a fantastic Wartbiter Cricket was located along with a few Map Butterflies.

Our next stop was the national park's 'Salamander education centre' near Szögliget, where the roof held 54 Lesser Horseshoe Bats, and the grounds, where we had lunch, were occupied by a greedy 'black' Red Squirrel collecting walnuts, Middle Spotted Woodpeckers and Moles, while in the hills around were Red Deer and a Short-toed Eagle.

Then we went on to a beautiful old church in the village of Perkupa where an 'interesting' accent led us to the large vaulted roof where 40 Greater Horseshoes, four Serotines and two Geoffroy's Bats were roosting.

After dinner we went to a secret location in the hills to search for howling Wolves. The Wolves have come over the Slovakian border over the last 20 years and have now set up territory in the park. We drove up the road to reach the appointed place, and as we drove, there were hundreds of frogs and toads leaping across the road. This is because earlier we had a torrential downpour, which soaked the ground causing the amphibians to move. We also found our first Fire-bellied Salamander, but it was only a baby one. As we drove, a Ural Owl flew out of the trees and then dived back into the vegetation. On arrival our guide wasn't present, so we practiced howling on our own. However all this did was to set off a very large dog in a neighbouring property which scared the living daylight out of the leader! Adam duly arrived and we walked out into a meadow in the hills. Adam then moved further into the forest...then came his howl from deep within the forest - an extremely eerie sound...but despite his best efforts the Wolves remained silent. However Red Deer rutting calls echoed around the hills and a boar could be heard snorting in the bushes.

Returning to Sandor, unfortunately the rain had stopped us catching more than one bat. However this was another new species for the trip, a Daubenton's Bat. Then home to the hotel which had large numbers of Four-spotted Footman moths on the building, plus a Blood-vein and a Dun-bar. Bed then beckoned and we all retired for the night, thinking of the seven bat species we have now seen (and the other one we had heard).

Day 3

Saturday 4th September

The early rise, for those who wanted to, yielded magnificent Fire-bellied Salamanders on the paths below the hotel. These amazing creatures, which are the logo of this national park, are really beautiful and easy to see as they moved across the paths. After breakfast we set off for our first stop of the day, close to the spot where we had listened for wolves last night. Here unfortunately the bats had moved on, but we discovered a range of amphibians including Green Tree Frog, Agile Frog, salamanders and Common Toads. In a bat box were three Common Pipistrelle and overhead a Short-toed Eagle soared over.

Then we carried on to the Kossuth Cave at Bodvarákó. Here in the car park Lesser Purple Emperors flew around, along with large numbers of Peacocks and Red Admirals. The cave system was spectacular, with amazing caverns filled with huge stalactites, which showed clearly why this area is globally recognised for the quality of its caves. As we exited a few bats flew around one of the caverns, but we couldn't get any identification features. The path back to the van yielded our first snake - a baby Dice Snake, while again the Emperor Butterflies whizzed around the roadsides.

Following our lunch, we set off for the quarry on the top of the hill. As we ascended we passed through woodland composed of Hornbeam, Small-leaved Lime and Aspen. This extremely unusual woodland type had helleborines growing amongst the trees, and the dried stalks of Birds Nest Orchid could be seen. As we ascended the hill we passed above the trees into an area of open limestone where Field Cow-wheat, champions, bellflowers and helleborines abounded. On the top of the hill, a large disused quarry was filled with Blue-winged Grasshoppers, Hen and Chicken Houseleeks, Short-tailed Blue butterflies and a Wall Lizard was sunning itself. We then walked to the edge of the quarry which contained a geological deposit stuffed with 3-1.5 million year old mammal bones. Within 20 minutes we had found the teeth, skulls and bones of a wide range of fossil mammals including voles and mice.

As we drove to our next stop, we passed along the open border with Slovakia, allowing a quick addition to the countries list for the trip, whilst watching a Red-backed Shrike. As we drove further we were stunned to see a tornado a few miles away, the weirdest bit being that there was no other wind! Arriving we entered another church roof in the village of Viszló, where Greater Mouse-eared Bats were roosting amongst Lesser and Mediterranean Horseshoe Bats.

Following dinner we set off to have another go for the wolves. We set out some small mammal traps by the river en-route, and then explored the wolf area again. However, unfortunately the wolves remained silent, but the traps yielded three mammals - Yellow-necked Mouse, Wood Mouse and Striped Field Mouse. Then back to the hotel where we finished with some moths including Four-spotted Footman and Lilac Beauty.

Day 4

Sunday 5th September

An early walk for some, gave us good views of the misty morning in these beech covered hills. Black Woodpeckers called from the trees and Roe Deer barked their unnerving calls from the wooded slopes, but otherwise the woods were quiet.

After breakfast we set off to another set of dormouse boxes which contained 1 male Common Dormouse. There were also giant puffballs and Rose Chafers to keep us entertained, whilst the boxes were being opened. Returning to the van we found field crickets and an endemic pink to the Carpathian Basin – *Dianthus pontederiae* which was flowering in the grassland turf.

A short walk over the Slovakian border yielded calling Hawfinch and a valley full of flowers. Then after lunch we set off for the Bükk Hills. En route we stopped to see the world's largest book in the village of Szinpetri, plus the beautiful Hucul Horses, Hungarian Grey Cattle, a Goshawk and a wetland near Múcsony. In the wetland there were many Black Storks, White Storks, Great White and Little Egrets, Grey Herons, and one Bittern which flew into the reeds to the delight of many of the group. Bee-eaters called overhead, and a Great Reed Warbler 'chunked' away in the reed beds. Lots of Buzzards flew around with large numbers of Marsh Harriers to match.

Commencing our journey we arrived at our hotel in Noszvaj, where we were treated to an amazing dinner of soup, duck, beef, peppers and magnificent potato dumplings!! After this feast a nearby pond yielded a pair of Daubentons Bats in the hand and flying Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle plus a couple of Noctules. The mammal traps yielded Wood and Yellow-necked Mouse and while they were being set, one of the party saw a probable Miller's Water Shrew swimming in the river.

Day 5

Monday 6th September

After breakfast we set off for the 'puszta' great plain. Our first stop was on the little Hortobágy where there was a large bird of prey which flew over, and quickly resolved itself as a Saker Falcon. This great bird was joined in the air by our second Imperial Eagle, 40 Marsh Harriers, 30 Red-footed Falcons, five Kestrels, two Hobbies, one Short-toed Eagle, countless Buzzards, and two other Sakers. There were also hundreds of Tree Sparrows, and a couple of fantastic Rollers.

Our next stop was to see Southern Birch Mouse. This enigmatic and very beautiful creature is unusual in mice in that it doesn't jump or bite. It also has the annoying habit of not being caught in any conventional mammal traps! So the researchers, who were studying this creature, couldn't find one for the first 10 years of their research except as bones in owl pellets. They also faced the difficulty of not knowing what they had found even if they caught one, as nobody had ever described it. So when they finally found one in a bucket, they weren't even sure that they had the right creature. However when they were sure that they had the right animal, they realised that it's 'no jumping' strategy could be useful to them. They then began to use pitfall traps, and started to get animals that they could study. Therefore it was a great treat that they had managed to catch one of these elusive creatures for us to see. While we explored the mouse's habitat we also found Large Copper butterflies, Fire-bellied Toads, Pool Frog, lots of Bee-eaters, Greylag Geese and Black Storks.

The same researchers were also experts in Lesser Mole Rats, so they then left us to go and catch a mole rat at a site further out onto the Hortobágy. The drive crossed over a river and lakes, and we saw Whiskered Terns, Pygmy Cormorants, Yellow-legged Gulls, Purple Heron and Night Herons. We arrived at the next location which was previously a Russian air base, when Russia controlled Hungary. This had resulted in a huge area of great plain, that has had little disturbance over the last decade.

Arriving, the researchers had done their work and managed to catch one of these strange completely blind creatures, with a nose like a small shovel, and senses which allow this amazing animal to live its entire life underground, this has to be one of the most bizarre animals in Europe! Solitary and antisocial with each other, they live their lives in special tunnel systems with complicated tunnel systems containing special chambers for eating, defecating, and sleeping, and they produce 'mole hills' very similar in appearance to... 'mole hills!' However the researchers have found that they can use these hills to catch the animals, for they hate air flowing in their systems, and immediately rush to the source of the air, to block up any holes. The researchers therefore locate a mole hill, and dig a small pit around it. The animals therefore rush to the place where the air is entering the system to fill the holes. The researchers then wait by the hole and the moment one appears, they block the exit tunnels allowing the animal to be caught and studied. This had happened as we drove to the airfield, and when we arrived they had caught one and put it into a plastic box. This allowed us to have unprecedented views of this bizarre, and actually quite cute, animal, although its root gnawing front teeth could deliver a vicious bite if needed.

After hearing all about the behaviour and biology of these creatures, we then began our return journey, stopping to look for birds en route. Unfortunately we couldn't find Great Bustard, but we did see lots of Bee-eaters, spoonbills, terns, herons and other wetland birds. As we drove, Sandor called for the bus to stop, leapt out and retrieved a newt from the side of the road. This was a Danube Crested Newt, one of Europe's rarest newts and a new amphibian for all on board. Many pictures of the animal followed, probably making this the best photographed newt in the whole of Europe! The lucky few at the front of the coach also saw a hamster as we drove, and Serotine bats were flying alongside one stretch of road. After dinner a series of mammal traps yielded another Striped Field Mouse, plus lots of Wood Mice.

Day 6

Tuesday 7th September

The early mammal boxes were unfortunately empty, so we set off to our first destination of the day. As we drove in the morning sunshine, one of the guides spotted a mammal in a field. As the coach stopped it resolved itself as a Wild Cat, hunting happily in the autumn sunshine. Its wide tipped tail swinging as it walked and particular gait gave this animal the feel of a small leopard, rather than a cat. The animal stayed in sight for 15 minutes before stalking off into the shrubs. Sandor said it was the best view of a Wild Cat he had ever had, so lucky us!!

In the Abbey, most of the bats had moved to the swarming roosts, so there were only a few Lesser and Greater Horseshoe Bats. However in the second church, the roost was astonishing. Here 800-900 Lesser and Greater Mouse-eared Bats were gathered with 100 or more Lesser, Greater and Mediterranean Horseshoe Bats. There were also about a dozen Geoffrey's Bats present as well, the amazing spectacle more than made up for standing in two foot high piles of bat poo!!!

Our return drive took us into Eger where, under a modern dual carriageway flyover, live a population of Noctules. They were difficult to see because they lived in an inch wide crack on the edge of the bridge, however their calls were so loud that we could hear them from the ground under the bridge, despite the noise of the traffic. The photographs showed 20 or more Noctules clustered head down in the crack, packed in like sardines.

We then had an early dinner and set off for a drive to one of Hungary's best swarming caves.

After a drive deep into the Bükk Hills forest, we arrived at a clearing. From here we walked to a natural swallow hole in the limestone landscape, at the bottom of which was a small cave entrance. This entrance is the beginning of a vast unexplored cave system, which acts as one of the best swarming caves in the country. Here in the autumn the bats gathered to breed, and as we set up the mist nets they were swirling around our heads. Within minutes of getting the net up we had caught our first bat, and then over the next two hours, we caught 30 more.

These comprised of;

- 1 Natterer's Bat
- 1 Bechstein's Bat
- 1 Greater Mouse-eared Bat
- 2 Lesser Mouse-eared Bat
- 9 Daubenton's Bat
- 9 Pond Bat
- 7 Geoffroy's Bat

Each one was recorded and the sex profile of the different species established, as this netting session was part of the national parks annual monitoring programme of this amazing site. This really was a stunning experience, despite the noise of the rain falling high in the beech canopy, which fortunately never reached us. There was other wildlife as well, with a young Edible Dormouse appearing and bioluminescent insects glowing every now and again from the darkness.

Day 7

Wednesday 8th September

After breakfast we set off for a field on the edge of the Little Hortobágy where European Hamster had been recorded. We found evidence of these creatures in the form of burrows and runs but couldn't find any, however we did find clouds of Tree Sparrows and finches feeding on the sunflower heads.

Next we visited an area of wood-pasture. Here the original landscape of much of Europe was on show, with large trees dotted around floristically rich grassland. In the system large grazing animals would have roamed (historically Aurochs and Tarpan) but now it is occupied by a large herd of free-range and semi wild Hungarian Grey Cattle. These beautiful creatures are left entirely free on the hillside, and have become feral, acting very nervously if we approached too closely, and large bulls with their huge horns caused us to feel nervous if they approached us too closely! There were also many impressive fungi growing in the area including the Robust Bracket (*Phellinus robusta*) but the poor weather kept the butterflies away.

As we left the area we saw another Wild Boar and her two piglets standing in the roadway, giving us an unexpectedly good view of these normally nocturnal creatures. Our next visit to another bat roost was tragically thwarted by the absence of the church key holder, so we set off for a quick sightseeing trip in the neighbouring town of Eger. This beautiful small town has many squares, attractive buildings, churches and shops, and we happily spent an hour looking at the magnificent buildings and eating the even more magnificent ice-cream.

After dinner we set out for our last bat netting session. In a small park on the edge of Eger we set up the nets and watched a Saker Falcon being mobbed by a Hobby. Daubenton's and Pond Bats swirled around the surface of the lake, but the strange damp evening weather we have experienced all week stopped flying by the other bat species, so despite this being the richest site in Hungary with 26 species having been recorded, we only caught three Daubenton's. In consequence we set off early and returned to the hamster area.

Here by torchlight we found a fox, deer, hare, and saw a very strange pair of bright blue reflecting eyes, which nobody recognised but we couldn't see for long enough to get any identification. Finally as we left, an Eastern Hedgehog caused huge excitement as it looked so like a hamster - but wasn't!!"

Day 8

Thursday 9th September

A huge thunderstorm overnight turned into a wet dawn as we set off for the airport. The first stop of the trip was a return to the hamster spot where the overnight storm had dropped thousands of White Wagtail, Wheatears, Whinchats and Tawny Pipits. There were also a couple of Red-backed Shrikes, huge flocks of Starlings and still no sign of a hamster!

The drive to the airport passed off uneventfully and having checked in we went back to the taxi rank where because the grass had been cut, we could see 50+ Souslik, and two new butterflies; Eastern Bath White and a Brown Argus. This ended our trip on a high note, making for a fantastic week in Hungary.

The final tally was: mammals 31 (with 14 species of bat); birds 101; reptiles and amphibian 10; butterflies 24; and dragonflies 7

Note: All visits to bat roosts, mist netting and dormouse box inspections were undertaken under the strict supervision of Hungarian staff of the two national parks that held all the relevant licenses.

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Species Lists

Mammals (h = heard)

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Eastern Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus concolor</i>	1							1	
2	Miller's Water Shrew	<i>Neomys anomalus</i>				1					
3	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	h	54	20				10		
4	Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	1		10				30		
5	Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	30	1	2				1	2	
6	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	h	1		3			12		
7	Pond Bat	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>							10		
8	Geoffroy's Bat	<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>		3				3	10		
9	Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	h						1	1	
10	Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>							1		
11	Greater Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	h	1	20				500		
12	Lesser Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis blythi</i>							500		
13	Common Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1			3			20		
14	Serotine Bat	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	1	h				10	h		
15	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	h	1		h	h	h	h	h	
16	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>				h	h	h	h	h	
17	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		1					1		
18	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		2							
19	European Souslik	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	10								50
20	Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>						1			
21	Edible Dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>		1					1		
22	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>		1							
23	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>		1	5	4			3		
24	Yellow-necked Mouse	<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>		1	2	5			2		
25	Striped Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>			1	1					
26	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Dead						1	1	
27	Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>		1							
28	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	2	3					3		
29	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		2							
30	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		2	3	2			2	3	
31	European Hamster	<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>						1			
32	Southern Mole Rat							1			
33	Birch Mouse	<i>Sicista armenica</i>						1			

Birds (✓ = abundant)

1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				2	30			
2	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				2	3			
3	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				10	10			
4	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>					20			
5	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					8			
6	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>				6	4			
7	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				6	6			
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				10	12			
9	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>					3			
10	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>					1			
11	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	2			6	4			
12	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				8				

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>				2				
14	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>					✓			
15	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				4	40			
16	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1	2		1			
17	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i> 1					2			
19	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> 8				1				
20	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	1				2			
22	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>					3			
23	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>					10			
24	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>					20			
25	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco verspertinus</i>					50+			
26	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			h			2	h	
27	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					✓			
28	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					✓			
29	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>					✓	✓		
30	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				1				
31	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				2				
32	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					1			
33	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	2				✓			
34	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>					✓			
35	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>					✓			
36	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>					30			
37	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		5		10	✓			
38	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			5		3			
41	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>		1						
42	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		2	2			3		
43	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				30	40			50
44	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	1				5			1
45	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		h	1	1	1		1	1
46	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1	1					
47	Great-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1	1		1			
48	Middle-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		1	1					
49	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>							✓	✓
50	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓				✓			✓
51	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓	✓	✓			
52	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			✓	✓	✓			
53	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓
54	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>								2
55	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			✓	✓	✓			
56	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>								✓
57	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>								✓
58	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>					✓			✓
59	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
60	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>					✓			✓
61	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					✓			✓
62	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			2			3		
63	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>								✓

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
64	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2				4		3	
65	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		2	2						
66	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>				✓	✓				
67	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		✓							
68	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		✓							
69	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				1					
70	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		1							
71	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		4							
72	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		3							
73	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		4							
74	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		10							
75	Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>		1							
76	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	
77	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	
78	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	
79	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	
80	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		1							
81	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	
82	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		2	3	2	5	3	4		
83	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			4						
84	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>		✓							✓
87	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
88	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓							
89	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		1							
90	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			
93	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
94	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		3							
95	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>			3		✓				
96	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			2						
99	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>		2	3						
100	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		2							
101	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				✓	✓				

Butterflies

1	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	1								
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	1	3	2	1	3	1	2		
3	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	1	2	1	1	3	1	2		
4	Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>	1		1			1			
5	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>	1							2	
6	Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias erate</i>				2	1				
7	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>				1					
8	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		2		1		3			
9	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		1							
10	Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena vigeanae</i>				1	2				
11	Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>		1			1	1			

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		1				1			
13	Amanda's Blue	<i>Agrodiaetus amanda</i>						1			
14	Brown Argus	<i>Atricia agestis</i>									
15	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>			3						
16	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglias urticae</i>		5	4			3	5		
17	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>		2				4	3		
18	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		1				5			
19	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		2	3						
20	Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>		2							
21	Map	<i>Araschnia levana</i>		2							
22	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		5						4	
23	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		1			3				
24	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>				2		2	4		
25	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeri</i>		1							
26	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>									
27	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>		1							

Reptiles & amphibians

Slow Worm	Two sightings
Sand Lizard	Two sightings
Salamander	Common at Agetelek
Common Frog	Common at Agetelek
Green Toad	Two sightings
Common Toad	Common at Agetelek
Tree Frog	Common at Agetelek
Agile Frog	Common at Agetelek
Dice Snake	One sighting at Agetelek
Common Spadefoot	One sighting at Agetelek
Wall Lizard	Two sightings
Danube Newt	One sighting on Hortobaggi
Fire-bellied Toad	Common on Hortobaggi
Pool Frog	Common on Hortobaggi

Dragonflies

Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Occasional
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	Occasional
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Abundant
Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>	One sighting
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	One sighting
Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	One sighting
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Occasional