

Hungary's Bats, Mammals & other Wildlife

Naturetrek Tour Report

3 -10 September 2019



Lesser Horseshoe Bat



Hazel Dormouse



Saker Falcon



Sand Lizard

Report and images by Barrie Cooper



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Summary

Hungary is a fine country for a range of wildlife including bats. We were privileged to have one of Hungary's top bat experts to guide us on this tour and it was a privilege to share his knowledge, experience and conservation work. It would have been impossible to experience what we did without Sandor's detailed knowledge and we were fortunate to have him with us. We recorded 17 species of bat during the week and most species were seen in the hand and at roost. There was other interesting wildlife including two species of dormouse, Fire Salamander and good views of a Saker Falcon. Everybody had a great time in this beautiful country.

Day 1

Tuesday 3rd September

Margaret, Paul, Neil, Rhona and Heather took the BA flight from Heathrow airport that arrived on schedule on Budapest. After clearing immigration, we met Sandor plus Tim and Cathy to make our group complete. The weather was cloudy when we left the airport but as the journey eastwards progressed, it began raining and became heavier. Fortunately, as we left the motorway and headed north, the weather improved, and we eventually managed to see some blue sky. The weather restricted the wildlife viewing at times, but it was clear that Buzzards and Kestrels were common, while one of the highlights was a male Montagu's Harrier close to the bus and a Marsh Harrier was seen in the same area. A migrating Wood Warbler was of interest as it fed in low vegetation next to a track that held a few White Wagtails. Four Turtle Doves on wires near the track were a fine sight to behold with it being such a rare bird back in the UK. A Black Redstart flew over the bus as we arrived in the car park of the hotel, which was set in a beautiful location.

We met up at 6pm for dinner but before we sat down to eat, Sandor took us to a nearby building to show us a roosting Geoffroy's Bat which was nestled into a joint of a window canopy. It was our first bat and a good one. Some of the group had already recorded White-backed and Great Spotted Woodpeckers and Nuthatch. After dinner we went for a night drive and did some spotlighting. We first stopped at Sandor's house while he collected his mammal traps. At least five Tawny Owls were calling around the valley as we waited. Deer seemed to be in almost every field with Roe, Red and Fallow all recorded, plus a Fox. At one location several rutting Red Deer were heard calling from the forest with their evocative sounds. Unfortunately, the small-mammal traps didn't hold any captives, so we made our way back to the hotel to catch up on some well-needed sleep. Some of the group with bat detectors recorded Noctule and Common Pipistrelle.

Day 2

Wednesday 4th September

It was blue skies and sun that greeted us on our first full day in the beautiful Aggletek National Park. The group gathered at 7.30am for a pre-breakfast stroll through the forest near the hotel. A Raven was calling as we began our walk and it wasn't long before we found one of the target species for the trip – Fire Salamander. This was a young one and was only about nine centimetres long, but it still sported its spectacular black-and-yellow patterning which earned it prolonged photographic time from most people. The salamander is the emblem of the park and it's certainly a very charismatic and distinctive creature to have as an ambassador. Sandor then retrieved a small rock from a nearby stream to show us the tiny endemic Carpathian Spring Snail. The snail was smaller than a grain of rice and is a food item of Dippers. At a small reservoir a Kingfisher gave brief views, but some

very vocal Nuthatches were much more obliging, as was a Marsh Tit. A female Roe Deer and her two young looked resplendent in the dappled sunlight of the forest. As we approached the hotel a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker was calling to bring an end to our first very pleasant pre-breakfast walk.

The warmer weather brought us our first butterflies and Red Admiral and Silver-washed Fritillary were seen before we boarded the bus and set off to our first bat-roost site. It was a short drive to a church where we climbed up stairs and a ladder to reach the attic. The smell was distinctive, but it was the sight of a few bats flying around that made the big impression. Most of the roosting bats were Greater Horseshoe but there were a few Mediterranean Horseshoe and Geoffroy's as well. It was an impressive sight and greatly appreciated by the group. A short drive to a higher elevation brought us to a viewpoint with wonderful views of the hilly landscape. The grassland was rich with wild flowers and butterflies. Great Banded Grayling, Mallow Skipper and Chalk-hill Blue were some of the notable species seen here. One of the highlights was a Praying Mantis that took a fancy to Sandor, moving from his shoulder to whisper some sweet nothings in his ear, before moving onto the top of his head – it made for interesting photos. A couple of Tree Pipits were also seen. Our drive to our lunch site brought us a few Red-backed Shrikes and a tiny, young Praying Mantis. The drive also took us along a road where one half is in Slovakia and the other half in Hungary. Although it is now a source of mild amusement, there is also tragedy associated with the villages here that were separated by a new border with a consequent loss of life and the break-up of families. Lunch was at a Russian Orthodox church and after we had eaten it was time to inspect the bat roost of the church. This roost held Greater and Lesser Mouse-eared Bats, Lesser Horseshoe and several dead Geoffroy's. On our return journey we stopped to sample the local ice cream before making our final stop at a church bat roost, but this one didn't hold any new species. It was then a short journey back to the hotel for a break before dinner.

A couple of Roe Deer were seen as we drove to a site where we were going to mist-net over a stream. Common and Soprano Pipistrelles were flying around before the net was up, but the honour of being the first species to be caught was a Greater Horseshoe. Everybody enjoyed views of this fine bat in the hand and it was soon followed by a male and female Noctule. Red Deer and Tawny Owls were calling from the forest before a Whiskered Bat was the next one in the hand. A Geoffroy's was the final species caught. The clear night sky gave the opportunity for a bit of astronomy between the bat catches. Highlights included Jupiter, Saturn, Andromeda Galaxy, the Lagoon Nebula, the Summer Triangle and several satellites including a Russian "intelligence" satellite and the remains of a Chinese rocket described as "space junk" by this author's app. Unfortunately, the mammal traps were all empty upon checking on our return journey although we did see a Fox and some Red Deer.

Day 3

Thursday 5th September

It was another beautiful morning as we gathered for our pre-breakfast walk. This time we had a walk in the beech forest behind the hotel. Although it was relatively quiet, apart from the vocal Nuthatches, the tapping and calling of woodpeckers gave their presence away. We had particularly good views of a White-backed Woodpecker and reasonable views of Lesser Spotted Woodpecker and Great Spotted Woodpecker. A few invertebrates and fungi also added interest.

After breakfast some of the group purchased t-shirts and other mementoes from the local souvenir shop, with bats or Fire Salamander being the popular theme. We then drove to a national park education centre and were impressed by its well-laid-out grounds, including a miniature castle. Two Hawfinches flew over and Cathy found

a sunbathing Sand Lizard in a flowerbed. After the relevant permissions were gained, we climbed up to the attic of the centre to marvel at the sight of 130 Lesser Horseshoe Bats. Great views were obtained of these plum-sized mammals. After that satisfying experience, we drove through the forest to a research site where 45 nestboxes had been placed for dormice. The group members checked every box, the majority of which were empty. Some had vacant Hazel Dormouse nests and a couple had Edible Dormouse nests. However, one held a female and three reasonably sized young that were great to see and created great excitement. Another nestbox was occupied but it was upside down so we couldn't inspect the occupants, nevertheless we were all pleased to have seen a family of Hazel Dormice. We returned to the bus and after a short drive, parked up near the Slovakian border. A female Red Deer ran across the adjacent field before we walked the 30 metres into Slovakia, returning to Hungary a few minutes later. Returning to the education centre we made use of the picnic facilities to eat our packed lunch. A Common Vole was also having lunch on fallen apples just a few metres away. The grounds had plenty of Black Redstarts, with Chiffchaff and Silver Y Moths being some of the species seen. A stop at the bat-trapping site from the previous evening was fortuitous with a party of white-headed Long-tailed Tits passing through the trees near the stream before a Syrian Woodpecker flew in to provide great views and revealing its diagnostic features. Our final stop was a church with a small roost of six Lesser Horseshoe Bats. The church used to be the main roost site for them, however building work forced the majority to move to the education centre attic that we had inspected in the morning. It was then time to return to the hotel for a break.

Tonight's evening session involved a drive into Slovakia where two mist-nets were placed across a small river. It was a very productive session with eight species of bat caught and seen in the hand. The totals were: Noctule (7), Common Pipistrelle (3), Daubenton's (1), Leisler's (1), Alcaho Whiskered (1), Schreiber's (1), Barbastelle (2) and Lesser Mouse-eared (1). It was a good mix of common and rare bats and marvellous to see them so close. During the quiet periods we had the compensation of enjoying scope views of Jupiter and four moons, Saturn and its largest moon Titan, Antares, Andromeda Galaxy plus a few meteors and satellites. On the drive back we had two Foxes and a Beech Marten, but the small mammal traps were empty.

Day 4

Friday 6th September

Sunny and warm was the weather that greeted us today. The pre-breakfast walk was through a part of the oak and hornbeam forest behind the hotel. Highlights from the walk were Red Squirrel, Hawfinch, calling Great Spotted, Green and Black Woodpeckers and a Scorpion Fly seen by some of the group. A relaxed breakfast bathed in sunshine on the restaurant's balcony was very welcome for the early risers. Our first destination was a complex in the national park with the aim of checking a couple of nestboxes that Sandor had placed on the side of an open barn. A few Common Pipistrelles were in one of the boxes and a single Geoffroy's Bat was at the top of the underside of the roof. There were plenty of good habitats close by and over 10 Ravens were seen to be flying over at times. Yellowhammer, Spotted Flycatcher, Hawfinch and Blackcap were around an overgrown area that had Elderberry, Guelder Rose and Blackberry bushes. However, the highlight here was a Red-breasted Flycatcher that was probably migrating through because this species has become increasingly rare as a breeding bird in this part of Hungary.

It was then a drive to the base of a hill that we were going to hike up to visit a bat roost in a cave. Some enlightened conservation work had been undertaken here to provide a secure door that prevented unauthorised access to the cave but allowed access by bats by having gaps in the door of the required size. The first part of the cave was a straight 40-metre walk where we found a solitary Greater Mouse-eared Bat and an Agile Frog. At the

end of the tunnel was a vertical “chimney” where ladders had been attached to the side to allow access. Some of the group volunteered to climb the ladders and were rewarded by the sight of approximately 1,000 Mediterranean Horseshoe Bats, many of which were huddled together in large groups, while some were flying around. It was an impressive sight and credit to Sandor for initiating this and much of the other bat-conservation work we experienced during the trip. Most of the group continued the hike to the top of the hill where there are mammal fossils waiting to be discovered. We found one or two fossils, a few succulent plants, False Grayling and a Kestrel. Lunch was taken at the picnic tables at the base of the hill where Chestnut Heath butterflies were common. It was then time to return to the hotel for a break.

It was a four-wheel drive in a Land Rover for tonight’s journey for mist-netting at a cave entrance. A few Common Pipistrelles were flying around before the net was erected but it didn’t take long for bats to be caught in the net. Tonight’s tally for bats caught were: Barbastelle (1), Lesser Horseshoe (6), Geoffroy’s (33), Daubenton’s (1), Bechstein’s (13) and Mediterranean Pipistrelle (1). We also had great views of an Edible Dormouse posing at the cave entrance and heard a few more in the trees and bushes. On return to the hotel, some of the group had close views of a Green Toad.

Day 5

Saturday 7th September

After the late night it was a relaxed start to the day and after breakfast we checked out and headed to the Baradla Cave. This huge cave complex had some very impressive caverns with stalactites, stalagmites, columns and other geological formations created by water seeping through the limestone. There is even a cavern where music concerts are performed. This is one of the region’s most important cave systems with tunnels running for over 20 kilometres below the hills. It is one of the reasons that bat numbers are so good in the area as the cave provides many places for large numbers of bats to overwinter. At the exit, the impressive Cave Spiders (*Meta menardi*) defended their egg cases hanging above our heads.

Our next tourist stop was close by at the printing museum where the World’s largest book is on display. The book is written and illustrated about the local area and has over three hundred pages, with each page being 16 square metres. It was an impressive sight but definitely not a book to read in bed! Before leaving the area, we had our sandwich lunch in the garden of the local ice-cream shop and, of course, had an ice cream to complete the meal.

The drive to the Bukk National Park was through heavy rain for part of the journey but fortunately had eased by the time we arrived at our new hotel with enough time for a short break before dinner. The damp conditions prevailed after dinner as we made a short drive into the forest and parked up near a pond. There were a few bats feeding over the pond, so we put a net up but failed to catch anything, before returning for an early night.

Day 6

Sunday 8th September

The weather got progressively better throughout the day and warm sunshine during the afternoon was very welcome. After breakfast we set off for Eger with a flyover road-bridge the first site to be inspected. Noctule Bats roost in cracks in the bridge and we eventually managed to find a few. We then had a pleasant walk around the old town of Eger with its fine architecture, minaret and city wall. Everybody resisted the temptation to buy a fridge magnet from one of the souvenir shops. There was a vintage car rally in the town square with some old

models of Audi, Skoda and others, but the pride of place must go to the Jimi Hendrix limo complete with vinyl albums of Beatles 1962-66 and the Hair soundtrack stuck to the back doors. The vehicle appeared to have been a hearse in its original manifestation.

A short drive took us to the Bolyki winery where some of us sampled five types of wine including two of the famous Bull's Blood. We had our sandwich lunch there before driving into the hills for a pleasant walk and an unsuccessful search for Suslik. A brief visit to a lake completed the afternoon before returning to the hotel. The mist-netting at a local pond caught an impressive male Greater Mouse-eared Bat and a Common Pipistrelle. A pair of vocal Tawny Owls proved to be elusive to the eye.

Day 7

Monday 9th September

The sound of thunder woke some of us up during the night and that was to be an omen for some of the weather to be encountered today. Fortunately, we managed to have dry weather most of the time we were out in the field. A couple of Red Squirrels in the hotel car park were a good start to the day before we set off with a lake being our first destination. A Turtle Dove on wires as we approached the lake was good, but an adult White-tailed Eagle soaring over the lake was even more spectacular. A Black Stork did the same just a few minutes later, providing great flight views. A few shorebirds were around the muddy edges of the lake and species noted were Common Snipe, Greenshank, Dunlin and Ruff. A short drive later, a Hobby flew over the road before we went down a track to inspect underneath a small bridge where two Pond Bats were roosting – you would never have found them without Sandor's detailed knowledge.

A stop near some pylons provided our target of a Saker Falcon that very obligingly flew over us to provide excellent views. Bee-eater, Roller and Rook were species that were added to the list before we parked up near a wetland complex on the Hortobagy. A boat trip followed with a good variety of birds that included Pygmy Cormorant, Whiskered and Black Terns, Reed Warbler, Black-crowned Night Heron, Yellow-legged and Caspian Gulls. Exploration of the grasslands of the Hortobagy enabled us to find several Red-footed Falcons and Common Cranes, with a crane family of four showing very well near the road. The rain was falling when Heather spotted our first European Hare of the trip, it was close to the road providing good views from the bus. However, a thunderstorm with heavy rain was the cue for us to abort our visit and head back to the hotel for a relaxing evening and to reflect on a fine trip.

Day 8

Tuesday 10th September

It was an early start as we made our way to Budapest Airport. We said our goodbyes to Sandor, Cathy and Tim and the remainder of the group embarked on their journey to Heathrow after a successful and enjoyable tour.

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, who held all the relevant licenses.

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Species Lists

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

	Common Name	Scientific Name	September						
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>		✓	✓	✓			
2	Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>		✓					
3	Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>		✓		1000			
4	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>			1	1			
5	Pond Bat	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>							2
6	Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>		1					
7	Alcathoe Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis alcathoe</i>			1				
8	Geoffroy's Bat	<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	1	✓		✓			
9	Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>				2			
10	Greater Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis myotis</i>		✓		1		1	
11	Lesser Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis blythi</i>		✓	1				
12	Common Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	✓	✓	7				✓
13	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>			1				
14	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>		✓					
16	Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>			2	1			
17	Schreiber's Bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>			1				
18	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>							1
19	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		✓		1			2
20	Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>			4				
21	Edible Dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>				1		H	
22	Common Vole	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>			1				
23	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>						✓	
24	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1	1	2				
25	Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>			1				
26	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
27	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓				2
28	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	✓			✓			

Birds

1	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>							✓
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>							✓
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>						✓	✓
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>						✓	✓
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>						✓	✓
7	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>							✓
8	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓					✓
9	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓						
10	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓					✓
11	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓						✓
12	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
13	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							✓
14	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>							✓
15	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>							✓
16	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>							✓
17	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>							✓

	Common Name	Scientific Name	September						
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>							✓
19	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>							✓
20	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>							✓
21	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>							✓
22	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>							✓
23	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>							✓
24	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>							✓
25	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>							✓
26	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>							1
27	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>							✓
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							✓
29	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>							✓
30	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓					✓	✓
31	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	✓						✓
32	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2	1				✓	✓
33	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			✓				
34	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1						✓
35	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	1						
36	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>							1
37	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	H	H	H	H		H	
39	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>							1
40	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1					✓
41	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>							✓
42	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		✓	1				H
43	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>		H	1				
44	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotus</i>	1		1				
46	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>				H			
47	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H	✓	H		H	✓
48	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>					1		
49	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓			✓	✓		✓
50	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco verspertinus</i>							✓
51	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>							✓
52	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>							✓
53	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		✓				✓	✓
54	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
56	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>				2			
57	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>							✓
58	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>							✓
59	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	✓					✓	✓
60	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
62	Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
63	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>						✓	
66	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>							✓
67	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common Name	Scientific Name	September						
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
69	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			✓	✓			
70	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	1						
71	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>						✓	✓
72	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓
73	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>							✓
74	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓				
75	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
76	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓					✓
77	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
78	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓	✓	✓		
79	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				✓	✓		✓
80	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
81	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>				1			
82	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
83	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓
84	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓					✓
86	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		2					
87	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
88	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			2	✓			
89	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓		✓			
90	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓
91	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

Dragonflies

1	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>						✓	✓
2	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			✓			✓	
3	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>						✓	
4	Vagrant Darter	<i>Sympetrum vulgare</i>					✓		

Butterflies

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>		✓		✓		✓	
4	Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>		✓	✓	✓			
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		✓			✓		
6	Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis</i>						✓	
7	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>			✓				
8	Chalk-hill Blue	<i>Polyommatus coridon</i>		✓					
9	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10	Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>		✓					
11	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓				
12	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓			
13	Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>			✓				
14	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		✓	✓	✓			
15	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>						✓	
16	Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Clossiana dia</i>			✓				
17	Lesser Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea trivia</i>						✓	
18	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>						✓	
19	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Kanetisa circe</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	September						
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	False Grayling	<i>Arethusana arethusa</i>				✓			
21	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>					✓	✓	
22	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
24	Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>				✓			
25	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>		✓					

Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Green Toad	<i>Bufo viridis</i>							
2	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>							
3	Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>							
4	Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>							
5	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>							

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Greater Mouse-eared Bat