

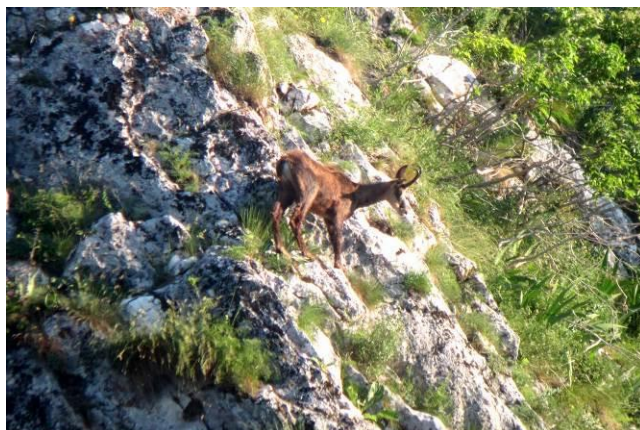
Romania – Wildlife of Transylvania

Naturetrek Tour Report

30 May – 6 June 2015



Bran Castle



Chamois on cliff



Marsh Orchid



Narcissus poeticus

Photographs and Report by Rob Murray



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Dorin Bus driver
With twelve Naturetrek clients

Tour Summary

This region of the Carpathian Mountains is a fascinating mix of limestone gorges, pine and Beech forests and eutrophic lakes. Our exploration introduced us to a very diverse range of wildlife and culture. Meadows of Yellow Rattle, orchids, Globe Flowers and Campanulas gave the botanists plenty to study. Butterflies challenged our identification skills and patience but birds were more obliging. Huge Lesser Spotted Eagles, comical Dippers and wily woodpeckers featured in a lengthy list of bird sightings. However, the highlights of the tour were provided by the mammals. Up to 15 Chamois on the rugged cliff face by the guest house were a daily delight. The daily routine of a Red Fox brought it trotting past at 7.55 every morning. Roe Deer appeared on the fields. Two visits to bear hides gave us close encounters with a total of 18 Brown Bears! We watched traditional farming methods including hand-scything of hay, horse-drawn ploughing of strips, shepherding with the help of a pack of dogs to ward off wolves and bears, and the widespread use of horse-drawn wooden carts to ferry hay to the villages. Cultural visits to the medieval town of Brasov, and to a very old Saxon church were enjoyed. A visit to the celebrated Bran Castle of Dracula fame showed us the other side to tourism in this spectacular region of Transylvania.

Day 1

Saturday 30th May

We arrived at Magura in the Carpathian Mountains on schedule at 8pm, after our flight from Heathrow, having appreciated the speedy immigration procedures and the lack of traffic on the roads. Our bus was very comfortable and air-conditioned, which was just as well as it was 26°C and sunny. The short break at the customary service station again produced plenty of Field Crickets, but no butterflies. Notable birds recorded en route included Buzzards and White Storks. We meandered through the foothills of the Carpathian ridge seeing a Dipper and Grey Wagtails at the point where the topography rose starkly, as we ascended the mountain to the village of Magura and the Mosorel Guesthouse. The guesthouse stands opposite a ridge, overlooking magnificent scenery. Our host, George, loaded our cases onto his truck, as the bus was unable to ascend the last 75 metres of steeply inclined, rutted track. Our first meal was soon on the table and included a delicious soup made with fresh vegetables and a delicious beef stew. The group were wisely cautious of the welcome drink, a potent plum brandy! Replete and full of anticipation for tomorrow, most of the group opted for an early night.

Day 2

Sunday 31st May

Dawn gave way to bright sunshine which persisted throughout the day. Five keen, early risers assembled at 6.30am for a birding walk. Alpine Swifts launched themselves off the cliff face, as thermals soon became established. Cuckoos were calling in the distance. A very smart, male Redstart sang enthusiastically from

a prominent vantage point. Up to seven Chamois were scrambling about on the cliff face opposite the hotel. By 7.30am we were all ready for a nourishing breakfast. This was a prodigious feast of cereals, toast, home-made jam, fruits, meats and salads. By 8.15 we were on the bus and heading for the Barsa area, where we

explored three different valleys during the course of the day. All were gentle, leisurely-paced strolls amid uplifting mountain scenery. Today was part of national long-weekend holiday and there were many other people out enjoying the fine weather. The extra activity and disturbance reduced our chances of seeing as much as on some occasions here. However, three Honey Buzzards circled above the valley in excellent light enabling us to see all of their diagnostic features.

Wheel ruts tend to fill with water and retain it for a lengthy period. They make superb breeding grounds for Yellow-bellied Toads. We found several of these superbly adapted amphibians and a multitude of their tadpoles. Our first picnic lunch arrived by jeep. Simona and her mother prepared a feast of home-made fare, wine, cherries and elderflower juice. The next valley was quite productive despite the presence of quad bikes, scrambling bikes and barbecue fires. (It is not normally like this.) We still managed to see Red Squirrel, Roe Deer and a Grey-headed Woodpecker. Wayside flowers included White Helleborines and a variety of more familiar blooms. We heard some Bee-eaters flying overhead but, frustratingly, they passed by unseen. Dan found a Wolf footprint in a patch of dried mud, and showed us how to distinguish it from that of a dog. Suddenly, a couple of Roe Deer bounded down a track towards us, seemingly in a flight of panic. They swerved back into the woods to avoid us and began barking out their alarm. Something had spooked them but we did not know what.

We returned to the hotel with adequate time for a clean up and a scan of the cliff face to enjoy the Chamois before taking our evening meal.

Day 3

Monday 1st June

Today's pre-breakfast walk attracted only two people. After an exhausting first day, most decided they needed a lie-in. We sampled the lower footpath where we encountered a splendid male Red-backed Shrike and a Spotted Flycatcher. Opting for a lie-in this morning did prove to be the best option, as two of those who did were rewarded with the excitement of seeing a bear scrambling up the face of the mountain which rises up from behind the guest house. Once we had returned and received this intelligence, all eyes were focussed on the slope. The bear didn't reappear but 12 Chamois materialised in its place. Also a Red Fox trotted along the field boundary past a lone Chamois which was grazing on the meadow.

The group was now well trained at Dipper-spotting and, as we descended in the bus past the stream in the gorge, we picked out four Dippers, including a recently fledged, scruffily plumaged individual. A short stop at the roadside by a colony of Bug Orchids also led us to a pair of Hawfinches. As we arrived in Sinca Noua village, two horse-drawn carts, resembling medieval coffins, rumbled down the road to greet us. Stately horses, adorned with gory-red tassels, waited patiently for us to scramble onto blanket-covered boards, ready to be transported to the Vala Strambei meadows. Although bird-watching was difficult due to constant jolting, we did see Red-backed Shrikes and lots of Fieldfares, plus the added bonus of a pair of Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers. After a jaunt of several kilometres, we alighted in the foothills of the Vala Strambei. Ambling unhurriedly up the track and across flower-rich meadows in search of plants, insects and birds was how we passed the rest of the morning. A Lesser Grey Shrike was posing on a low bush, giving everyone an excellent view of this rather scarce species. A Lesser Spotted Eagle flew along the stream-line in such close proximity that the entire group could appreciate its hefty bill and regal appearance. As it sailed effortlessly and lazily along the tree-line, the pale upper-wing patches and the white, 'u'-shaped upper tail coverts could be discerned. Another one, and possibly a third, was seen higher up the open valley. Two large birds circling in the distance on wide wings were initially thought to be eagles too.

However, it soon became apparent that their necks were too long to belong to eagles. They drifted a little closer and resolved into two beautiful Black Storks. Golden Orioles were calling from the wooded areas all the way up the valley and we managed to see one individual. A Grass Snake feigned death so convincingly that the finder assumed it was, and relocated it to the verge. Upon returning for a closer look, the snake had slithered off.

The choice of picnic site was calculated with shade in mind, but it was also within the foraging area of a family party of Sombre Tits, which have been very hard to find on previous trips. There were many tracks in the mud surrounding wheel ruts. We were shown Bear, Badger, Fox, Roe Deer, Wild Boar and dog tracks. The puddles therein were occupied by Yellow-bellied Toads whose sonar-like calls sounded surreal. Our final stop in the village of Sinca, before our early evening meal at 5pm, was for a cultural visit to a wooden church. This unusual place of worship is one of only four remaining in this part of Romania, although there are many elsewhere. It was built in 1762 and looked fit for a few hundred years more for providing a place of worship for the local people. Our meal was provided by the wife of the cart driver, and taken in their large village homestead beneath a canopy of vines, roofing a spacious courtyard. They were very generous with the plum and cherry brandies and then produced flagons of local wine. We wondered if our bear count might need some close scrutiny after the consumption of such liquor!

It was now time to head out for the bear hide. We followed the ranger who was transporting bags of assorted bear bait to the prepared clearing. After gingerly shuffling across a footbridge and cautiously heaving ourselves up a muddy slope, we approached the steps to the hide. We were safely ensconced within, as the ranger filled the hollow logs and feeding troughs with maize and what looked like tons of rich tea biscuits. Silent anticipation filled the confined space of the hide. Last minute adjustments to cameras were completed shortly before the first bears emerged warily from the forest. First to appear was a nervous-looking mother with three cubs. They stayed very close to her as she examined the troughs with her probing snout. She was very wary and soon departed for the cover of the woods. However, it was not long before two young males bears came to the feast. Another mother emerged from the woods accompanied by a boisterous cub. They stayed for some time. This cub leapt in the air and pawed at its gaping mouth as if in great discomfort. It could have been stung on its tongue but, far from showing sympathy, his mother admonished him with a sharp bite to his neck. It was much less reluctant to leave its mother's side than the previous visitors to the clearing, and entertained us with leaps and jumps and sudden rushes to the trees. It climbed up one to our right. Bear activity had not ceased, but we were advised to leave the hide at 8.30, whilst it was light enough to see our way out and also to avoid a potentially dangerous encounter with the mother bears. It was 10.30pm when we reached the guesthouse, reflecting upon our superb encounters with Europe's largest carnivore during a very long but interesting day in the field.

Day 4

Tuesday 2nd June

After breakfast, we began a very slow and leisurely descent into the Zarnesti Gorge in the Piatra Craiului National Park. Several species of Orchids were discovered by the vigilant botanists in the group, including Twayblades and Bird's-nest Orchids. Bladder Gentians were growing close to the track. It took us two hours to reach the stream-crossing point, from which we began the gentle ascent into the jaws of a very imposing and impressive gorge. Superb plants such as Alpine Clematis and Alpine Bells adorned the path edges. The remains of last year's flowers on Edelweiss plants were noted, high above on a vertical rock face. Here, they grow at their lowest altitude in Romania. A large number of species of flowering plants were identified. As today was designed with botanists in mind, it was not too surprising that fewer species of birds were recorded. Buzzards wheeled

high above the limestone crags and a Goshawk accompanied them briefly. Alpine Swifts were virtually at eye level as they swooped up to their nest sites. A Black Woodpecker called a few times but failed to fly into view.

Lunch arrived via Shanks's pony as Simona, her husband and her mother marched past us to set it up beneath the shade of some shrubs. Courgette fritters, delicious cherries and Moldovian wine were amongst the exceptionally creative fare being offered, which all had to be carried up the gorge from the access barrier. As we walked back to the barrier, thunder resounded through the gorge and a heavy shower of rain sent us scrabbling through our rucksacks for waterproofs and umbrellas. It didn't last for long and we were soon back onto our schedule which was to make use of the bus to take us further down-stream and then to follow the rushing water down to the start of the surfaced road to an old quarry. As we ambled along, we enjoyed very pleasing views of several Dippers, including two fledglings which even permitted the taking of photographs in a confident, unconcerned manner. Grey Wagtails were much in evidence along this stream and we even saw two or three Brown Trout.

Day 5

Wednesday 3rd June

After another of George's and Oana's sustaining breakfasts, our careful driver, Dorin, once again had to negotiate the winding, pot-holed descent from Magura to Zarnesti. As we drove alongside the babbling brook, our dedicated, daily Dipper watchers observed two adults and a Grey Wagtail.

Dan was waiting to join us for our excursion into the valley of Coltii Chilei. The pathway initially traverses an area of cultivation which is prime habitat for Corncrakes but none was calling this morning. As the path meandered upwards, the habitat changed to one of scattered bushes, trees and sloping, flower-rich meadows. Many Tree Pipits were engaged in their flamboyant display flights, parachuting down to a favoured tree-top. They synchronise alighting and the final note of the song with unerring precision. Our walk basically followed the contour line running parallel to the mountain chain, which gave us superb scenery, constantly in view. The diversity of life in these flower-rich grasslands was enthralling. We found a few Fragrant Orchids, Greater and Lesser Butterfly Orchids and White Helleborine. A large, long established nest of the Wood Ant (*Formica rufa*) was more than of passing interest. I incited the soldiers to attack a handkerchief which I then passed round the group. The pungent, acidic vapour assaulted the nostrils with the efficacy of smelling salts. I then demonstrated its acidity with a strip of litmus paper. We also saw a Wood Ant's nest at the foot of a rotten tree which had been ripped apart by a bear. Bears were also responsible for stripping bark away from just above a Hercules Ant's nest to provide a smooth platform for licking up the ants, without injuring its tongue.

Tracks seen in mud, included the exciting discovery of fresh Lynx paw marks and very fresh bear prints. A Lesser Spotted Eagle graced the sky and soared on drooping wings along the escarpment. Our picnic lunch was provided by Simona and her mother again. They had cooked freshly prepared local produce and provided Moldavian red wine and home-made Elderberry cordial. After lunch, we reached the monastery and then trudged up the steps to a sacred cave, adorned with religious paintings and oil lamps. After a long descent which led through a shepherd's encampment, we rejoined our bus and drove back to the start of the trail. We tried again at the Corncrake meadows but heard nothing. It had certainly been an enjoyable walk, even though many of the target birds were elusive and butterfly numbers were low, due to the delayed spring this year.

Day 6

Thursday 4th June

The day began well as a Red Fox ambled along the field edge, just below the guest house, and Chamois clambered over the rock face. The resident pack of about 30 Alpine Swifts wheeled around the gorge. At 8.15 on the dot, we were descending towards Zarnesti, eagerly anticipating the daily Dipper count as we rumbled along in the bus. Passing by remnants of the communist era was chilling, as one derelict expanse of uninspiring architecture was a munitions factory that used to employ 15 000 workers, under the guise of a bicycle factory. One day a bomb exploded, causing death and destruction. It was difficult for the authorities to explain how a bicycle could cause so much damage. The tower blocks of dilapidated flats are used to house only the destitute now, but once supported the munitions factory employees. Continuing through the settlement of Vulcan showed us Saxon and Germanic influences. The frontages of the residences had huge wooden doors of adequate height to permit the entry of a hay-laden horse and cart.

We soon began a thorough exploration of the Dumbrovita Fish Ponds complex both on foot and by bus. We were greeted by a park guide who explained that, although this is a RAMSAR site, it is far from safe as the owner of the fish farm would prefer there to be no birds here. We identified a spectacular range of birds including Great White and Little Egrets, Marsh Harriers and Purple Herons. A Great Reed Warbler was singing loudly from a prominent reed perch. Everyone in the group was able to see it and appreciate its size. Two Savi's Warblers were reeling loudly and persistently from the security of a dense reed bed. They were very difficult to locate and, when one did pop up in view, not everyone saw it. A Purple Heron gave us excellent flight views as did a good number of Night Herons, but only one Squacco Heron was seen. This is an excellent site for Pygmy Cormorants and five were appreciated, both perched and in flight. Exciting though these aquatic species were, it will surely be the diversity of warblers we engaged with that will linger in the memory; especially Savis and Great Reed Warblers with their distinctive songs. A Hobby flashed past twisting and turning over the reed bed to snatch dragonflies such as Norfolk Hawkers. The density of Marsh Harriers here is quite remarkable with at least 13 pairs making a home in these reed beds. However, the most impressive raptor of the day was a huge Lesser Spotted Eagle soaring over the fields with wings held flat and head protruding forwards. Twenty five graceful and elegant Black Terns dipped delicately to the water surface to pluck hapless insects from the vice-like grip of the meniscus. Weaving amongst them were, we noted, a number of Whiskered Terns, also hawking insects.

We sauntered up a low hill where open fields attracted Skylarks, and a Corn Bunting rattled its 'bunch-of-keys' song at us. A Whinchat was a pleasing discovery. As we drove along the gritty track to another lake, we saw a few Yellow Wagtails, including two dark-headed individuals of the endemic Romanian race of this complex group of birds. Simona and Elena had selected a shady patch of woodland bordering a lake to present us with the much-anticipated and appreciated lunch. What a treat it was! In close proximity, lies a channel fringed with reeds, Irises and pond weeds. Last year, at this same spot, two Grass Snakes plopped into the water and thrashed about, trying to seize one of the many, corpulent Marsh Frogs, inhabiting the dyke. Exactly the same sequence of events was played out this year, too. One of the snakes was pretty large and agile, but the frogs evaded capture.

There is very little wildlife that is staked out, ready and waiting for us to turn up and see it effortlessly. Fortunately, a pair of Penduline Tits had nested in the same tree for many years, and we were able to stroll up and enjoy the sight of these masked bandits bringing food to their swinging, pendulous nest. Last year's nest hung just two metres away from the new construction. We just had time to enjoy watching these active birds when thunder rumbled and heavy rain fell. From 2.30pm pretty much to the end of the day, the rain persisted,

but it didn't curtail our programme. The next stop was in Brasov, where we made a cultural excursion to the Black Church to see old carpets and a huge, multi-piped organ. At 4pm, it was time to take an early evening meal in a local restaurant, before visiting our second bear hide. As we entered the plush, high class, dining area looking like bedraggled vagabonds in our outdoor clothing, it only took seconds for a waiter to intercept us. He redirected us to a more rustic looking, outdoor eating area. Here we were allowed to select anything we liked from the menu. Having to read the small print of a menu was not something many of us came prepared for. Those with foresight and short sight very kindly passed their reading glasses down the line!

The bear hide lies some 15 minutes beyond the outskirts of Brasov, off the E60 highway. Dorin, our intrepid driver, finally met his match and, quite rightly, refused to drive the bus down a steep slope, across a turbulent river and on up a boulder-strewn track, so the ranger had to ferry us across in small groups. The first group discovered that a bear was already waiting for its jelly babies and stale, mouldy bread. It had to be shooed off so that we could get into the hide. The bears here were very nervous and wary of each other. They tended to grab a mouthful of buns, then hastily retreat to the woods to devour their plunder. Eight different bears turned up to thrill and entertain us but, sadly, no Woodmice. The rain had eased as we walked back to the road, thinking over our encounters with Europe's largest predator, as we negotiated the rough track.

Day 7

Friday 5th June

In the early morning sunshine, a Goshawk carrying prey flew alongside a Buzzard, enabling the two of us watching it to appreciate the size of a Goshawk. It is a large, powerful raptor. At 7.55am, right on cue, the Red Fox appeared at the edge of the field.

Today we visited a splendid old Oak forest, known as the Narcissus Forest, as this enigmatic plant grows within its boggy areas. We found 7 or 8 flowering stalks but most were over by now. Both Lesser and Greater Butterfly Orchids thrive in this beautiful woodland, as does Spiked Rampion and swards of pink Bistort. Although some of the most sought-after birds remained stubbornly elusive, we did see Middle-spotted Woodpecker, Honey Buzzard, Hawfinches and Golden Orioles. Woodland margins are always productive. We saw a Lesser Spotted Eagle, Lesser Grey Shrike and Hoopoes in the fields bordering the wood. It was exciting to imagine what might have been watching us from the deep cover of the tangled undergrowth. Tracks of Brown Bear, Fox and Wild Boar were impressed into the mud at our feet. Where were they now?

Day 8

Saturday 6th June

It was a gloriously sunny day as the Red Fox performed its usual pre-breakfast venture up the field margin. Two Roe Deer were also in this field just below the guest house. It was tempting to spend hours just watching over this productive area, but we had to pack and leave for the airport at Bucharest.

After breakfast, we loaded the bus to make our way to the infamous Bran Castle. Here, atrocities were committed by the mythical Count Dracula and the all-too-real Vlad the Impaler. Simona's many talents included acting as a guide to the castle, and she told us stories and facts about this labyrinthine building. It was very crowded and rather claustrophobic, especially clambering up the secret spiral stairway. There are very few historical artefacts remaining: most, from the period of medieval conquest to the time when one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters lived here with the King of Romania, have been removed. The plethora of souvenirs

on sale from a multitude of kiosks was a source of amusement. The gardens are wooded and attract a variety of birds. Swifts, Ravens and Black Redstarts were at home here. Those of us who quickly tired of the castle interior, spent a pleasant time just watching from one spot to see what birds would turn up. We saw a Grey-headed Woodpecker, Sombre Tit, Serins, Treecreeper, Black Redstart and Nuthatch.

Before midday we resumed our journey to Bucharest. Our lunch stop by the war memorial was uneventful this year. There were no birds of interest in the vicinity. We arrived at the airport on time at 3pm and there were no hitches to hinder our return to the UK. We could relax and re-run the highlights of the week which, for all of us, would certainly include the magical moments with bears.

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Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted: H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>						3		
2	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>						2		
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4	3				30		
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>						1		
5	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>						3		
6	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>						45		
7	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>						2		
8	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>						30		
9	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			2					
10	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	2	4	2			4	2	
11	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>						10		
12	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>						1		
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			3			25	1	
14	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>						2		
15	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>						7		
16	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>						4		
17	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>						5		
18	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>						6		
19	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		3				1	1	
20	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>						8		
21	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				1				
22	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		1		1			1	
23	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	4	7	12	5	7	2	10	3
24	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>			2		1	1	1	
25	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		5	1	3	4	2	2	1
26	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>						1		
27	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>						H		
28	Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>						H		
29	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>						15		
30	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>						1		
31	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>						100		
32	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>						4		
33	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>						10		
34	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>						25		
35	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	50	20	20	10	20	100	50	20
36	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		2	1		3	1	2	
37	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>							1	
38	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	2	2	3		1	4	2	
39	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H	H	H	H	2	2	H
40	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		30	30	40	12	8	6	15

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June								
			30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
41	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			25	10					40
42	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		H				H	2		
43	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		H	1	H			5		
44	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			1						
45	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>			2						
46	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>							1		
47	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2	3	1	1	H	4	1	
48	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>				H		H	H		
49	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				1	1				
50	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		1			H		1	1	
51	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		3	3	1	3	1	2	1	
52	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>			1				2		
53	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			1				7		
54	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2	3	7	2	6	2		
55	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	6	10	5	4	35	12	6	4	
56	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	5				35	4		10	
57	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>					20	50	20		
58	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	3	12	2	1	4	2	3	2	
59	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	H	7	H	6	5	45	6		
60	Sombre Tit	<i>Poecile lugubris</i>			3						1
61	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		2		H		1			
62	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		2	2	5	H		4	1	
63	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>						1			
64	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>						5	1		
65	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	12	20	14	8	2	6	1	4	
66	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	35	30	20	20	20	20	20	35	
67	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	1	H	1	H	1		
68	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>				H					
69	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>						3			
70	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>						2			
71	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>						1			
72	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>						2			
73	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>						2			
74	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	1	H	1	H	H	H	1	
75	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		2	H	1	H	H		H	
76	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>						4			
77	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H							
78	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		1		2					
79	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H		1			2	1	
80	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>							1	1	
81	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1	9	4	10	3	50	100	40	
82	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		13	8	4	2	H	1	H	
83	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		1	37	2			15	6	

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
84	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		5	4	2	2	H	2	1
85	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1	2	1	1	H		2	1
86	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		3		1	H	H	H	1
87	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	1	3	4	1	2	4
88	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1		1	1			1
89	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			1			1		
90	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			1			1	1	
91	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	1	1	4	6	3	2	3	3
92	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	10		15	6	6	10	3	4
93	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		2	17			4		
94	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>						6		
95	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	2	1	2	10	2	1	3	2
96	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	4	25	20	2	2	2	2	
97	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		H		1	5		4	
98	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			2	2	2	1	3	1
99	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		2						2
100	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			1	3	2			
101	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		2	1			4	1	2
102	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		1					1	
103	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			4				6	
104	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>					1	1		
105	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		H	4			1	1	
106	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>						7	1	

Mammals

1	Common Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>			✓					
2	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>		1						
3	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			1		1	1		1
4	Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>			10			8		
5	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		2	1					2
6	Chamois	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>	7	13	9	4	3	7	8	

Reptiles

1	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>		1			1		1	
2	Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>		1			2		4	
3	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>			1			2		

Amphibians

1	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>						1		
2	Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>		10	15	14	6		4	
3	Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla europaea</i>			H					
4	Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>							1	
5	Marsh Frog	<i>Rana ridibunda</i>						12		

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June							
			30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			1		1			

Butterflies

Swallowtail, *Papilio machaon*

Scarce Swallowtail, *Iphiclides podalirius*

Small White, *Artogeia rapae*

Brimstone, *Gonepteryx rhamni*

Little Blue, *Cupido minimus*

Duke of Burgundy, *Hamearis lucina*

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, *Boloria selene*

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*

Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Wall Brown, *Lasiommata megera*

Orange Tip, *Anthocharis cardamines*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Weaver's Fritillary, *Boloria (=Clossiana) dia*

Large Tortoiseshell, *Nymphalis polychlorus*

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*

Woodland Ringlet, *Erebia medusa*

Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeria*

Moths, Lepidoptera

Yellow Shell, *Camptogramma bilineata*

Speckled Yellow, *Pseudopanthera macularia*

Common Silver Y, *Autographa gamma*

Latticed Heath, *Chiasmia clathrata*

Black-veined moth, *Siona lineata*

Mother Shipton, *Callistege mi*

Dragonflies & Damselflies, Odonata

Beautiful Demoiselle, *Calopteryx virgo*

Azure Damselfly, *Coenagrion puella*

Broad-bodied Chaser, *Libellula depressa*

White-tailed Skimmer, *Orthetrum albistylum*

Norfolk Hawker, *Aeshna isosceles*

Ornate Bluet, *Coenagrion ornatum*

Blue-tailed Damselfly, *Ischnura elegans*

Four-spotted Chaser, *Libellula quadrimaculata*

Moustached Darter, *Sympetrum vulgatum*