

# THE TRAVELLING NATURALIST

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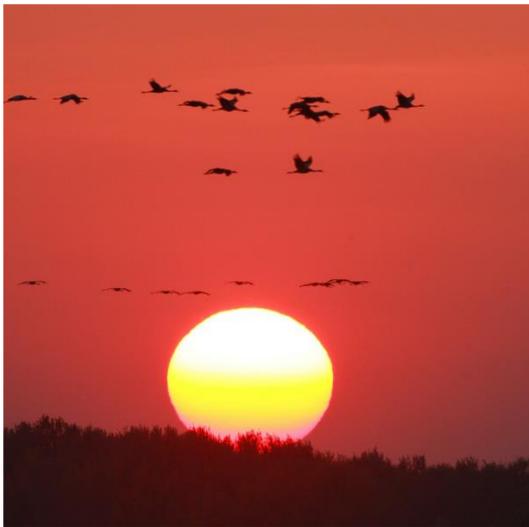


## Tour Report

# Hungary - Steppe & Forests in Autumn

6 - 13 October 2018

Common cranes



Ural owl



Eastern imperial eagle



Yellow-browed warbler



Compiled by: Gábor Simay

## Tour Leader: Gábor Simay with 5 participants

### Introduction

Our Hungary 'Steppe & Forests in Autumn' tour was a really enjoyable and successful trip. We had wonderful warm and sunny autumn weather all eight days long with no rain at all. Thanks to this weather, we managed to see a good mixture of resident, migrant, summer visitor or even winter visitor birds. We recorded 147 species, which is a very good list in the middle of the autumn. After a short visit to the grasslands near the capital right after our arrival, the first four nights were spent at the 'Bíbic' (the Hungarian word for lapwing) Lodge near Balmazújváros, located at the northern part of the national park. From here, we covered different parts of the steppe-land each day and also visited the so called Bihar-plains just south of the Hortobágy. During these days we visited ancient alkaline grasslands and the many different types of wetlands, including reedbeds, alkaline marshes, and fishponds, although due to the previous dry period, many normally wet areas were totally dry.

The second part of the trip was based in a small hotel in the tiny village of Komlóska in the heart of the Zemplén Hills. These hills are covered mainly by mixed oak and beech forests. The area is also famous for its old and traditional way of producing quality white wines, so obviously one evening was spent in one of the local, family run wine taverns! It is difficult to choose a specific highlight but the encounter with the Ural owl, the amazing views of the great bustards or Eurasian dotterels should be mentioned. We saw eight species of woodpeckers and 14 species of diurnal raptors, while a few national rarities were also seen, like great white pelican, buff-breasted sandpiper and yellow-browed warbler.

### Day 1: Arrive Budapest, Kis-Kunság

**Saturday 6 October 2018**

Our flight arrived in time around noon at Budapest Airport. After waiting for luggage, we still had some time for birding, so instead of driving directly to the Hortobágy National Park, we decided to visit the lowland protected areas just south of Budapest. We picked up our van at the parking area of the airport and started the 45 minute drive to our very first birding spot.

We stopped by a small road and scanned the nearby fields, and in a few minutes we discovered six great bustards on a hay field. Although they were a bit distant and the warm air was still a bit hazy, when some of them walked out into the open, they provided quite a nice view. Around the field, there were plenty of other birds, like western marsh harriers and common kestrels, and also it was here where we saw the first great grey shrike of the trip. The latter is a winter visitor to Hungary, although the first birds usually arrive quite early in autumn. While we were driving slowly we discovered a small grey partridge group very close to the road; it was a nice sight of this increasingly rare bird as all six of them were walking slowly into cover. Soon after this we saw a few more male great bustards in flight and when we turned back and took the same road, we noticed a female among the vegetation really close to the road. In the warm period of the day they often stay in the shade but towards the evening they start to feed and thus, they are easier to spot. We stopped our van at a safe distance and set our scopes. To our surprise, it turned out that there were not only one, but three of them hiding among the green. They stood up but didn't walk away so we could fully appreciate Europe's largest bird until deciding to leave them alone and moved further on. We did a bit of birdwatching around and heard and saw a few passing by red-throated pipits and crested larks, but then it was time to continue the drive to our lodge.

The drive was fast on the motorway but it was already dark when we arrived at our comfortable, well located new nature lodge in Balmazújváros. The Bíbic (Lapwing) Lodge is dedicated to birders and nature photographers. They have very good food, good choice of local wines and some very good sites around for birding.

*Weather: Sunny, max. 22 degrees*



## Day 2: Hortobágy

Sunday 7 October 2018

Our first morning was sunny and, although it was a bit cool, it started to warm up quite quickly, so we were looking forward a nice day as we seemed to have a perfect weather for birdwatching. In front of the lodge's restaurant there is a small porch from where one can enjoy a nice view of the surrounding 'puszta', the local name of the vast grasslands. In normal years there are a lot more wet areas around, but this time, after a hot summer, the autumn has been extremely dry so far, thus the Hortobágy has become very dry. However, this area is part of a habitat restoration project and the far end of the area was already flooded by a conservation organization, so big flocks of common cranes - a few hundred – were seen, together with a lot of greylags. Also an adult peregrine was spotted sitting on the field. In this area some of Hungary's native livestock, like the Hungarian grey cattle or the very odd woolly pigs, were also nice to see.

After breakfast we headed toward other parts of the Hortobágy in the van. Our first stop among agricultural fields provided very good views of a pair of saker falcons. We could compare the size difference between male and female, being the female much larger. They were flying and hunting around – one even caught a vole in front of us – then they perched up on a pylon where we had scope views in perfect light. A small flock of Caspian gulls were also observed here, as they were feeding on one of the arable fields.

Our next stop was a pond system in the middle of the park. This system is maintained for birds and it is a huge area, so we could easily spend a few hours here. We had a comfortable walk as we checked two of the many ponds and also the vegetation along the bank, as they held a lot of passerines. There were plenty of bearded reedlings in the reeds and we saw well a male penduline tit too. The bushes were full of chiffchaffs and we were watching them busily when we heard the typical call of a yellow-browed warbler. We found the bird quite easily in a nearby willow. It is a local rarity, so we were really happy to find this unexpected bird.

The ponds were full of ducks, and gadwall was far the most numerous. There were about 100 pygmy cormorants fishing in the water or drying their wings on the top of small clumps of reed. We tried hard to find ferruginous duck here too; they are migratory, but in October it is usually still straightforward to find them. Not this year, as for some unknown reason, they had left much earlier. However, our efforts were rewarded as we found a female in a raft of common pochards. A nearby water buffalo reserve held two cattle egrets and a very late Eurasian hobby.

After this very productive morning we had lunch in a traditional 'csárda' which is the local name for rural restaurants. In the afternoon we drove to a place where red-footed falcons were last recorded. They are also migratory and by early October they usually leave the region, but there is always a chance to find lingering individuals. Not this time, unfortunately, as we were not able to find any among the numerous common kestrels. Our first few white-tailed eagles and two immature eastern imperial eagles were pleasant compensation. On the nearby fields we also found two hen harriers, four great bustards, ten stone curlews, a very late whinchat and the one and only corn bunting of the trip.

Towards the evening we visited one more spot in the hope of finding Eurasian dotterels there. Flocks of this very special bird stage every autumn in the vast grasslands of the Hortobágy, but most of them choose the remotest areas. We tried our luck and searched them on an easily approachable field. Big flocks of northern lapwings and smaller flocks of European golden plovers turned up quickly. Eventually we managed to find 12 dotterels, and as they are often very tame, they allowed us a very close observation. It was a fantastic finish to a very productive day!

*Weather: Sunny, max. 23 degrees*



### **Day 3: Hortobágy**

**Monday 8 October 2018**

In the morning we were greeted by the same adult peregrine sitting on the grassland in front of the lodge and by the same nice, sunny weather which we had already used to. After our breakfast we drove a bit further to the so called Bihar-plains south of the Hortobágy. Our first stop here was a nice wetland managed by a big herd of water buffalos. The area was full of birds so we had a really enjoyable birding here. There were a lot of dabbling ducks and among them a few dozen pintails and a few common shelducks. Red-throated pipits, ruffs, a late wood sandpiper and several spotted redshanks were also nice, but the eagles took the show here. There were no less than 15 white-tailed and seven eastern imperial eagles of different ages. They were flying a lot and they were chasing the geese and ducks several times. A peregrine also appeared and took the hundreds of lapwings into the air. We drove along a side track where we got to a marshy area where we managed to find a jack snipe. It was here where we had our packed lunch while eagles were circling above our heads and we saw two juvenile red-backed shrikes and a few great grey shrikes as well.

The next stop was by a vast grassland where, after we had waited a bit, a nice long-legged buzzard turned up as it was circling together with two common buzzard. It was a great view, especially to see the two species side by side.

As we were driving back towards Balmazújváros, the town where our lodge is located, we stopped by another wetland where we saw a few common greenshanks beside species we had already recorded at other sites. Not far from here was one of the main roost site of common cranes. This species stage in Hungary from September until the first really cold weather, but usually their number peaks in mid-October. We had already seen thousands of them by the roads, but we wanted to see them as they fly into their roost site. We arrived to the spot well before dusk so we had time to check the ponds for other birds. Among the dunlins we found a little stint, and a flying purple heron was a nice surprise, as most of them had already migrated south. As the sun was turning orange and the sky red, bigger and bigger flocks of cranes turned up. Eventually we estimated that we saw about 25,000 of them and many were flying really close to us. It was a really memorable evening and a truly spectacular wildlife experience.

*Weather: Sunny, max. 23 degrees*

### **Day 4: Hortobágy**

**Tuesday 9 October 2018**

It was our last full day in the Hortobágy, so we planned to visit sites, where we were most likely to come across birds we hadn't seen yet. The first and second species were added to our list at the lodge garden. A nice flock of long-tailed tit, with many white-headed subspecies, was a delightful sight and a male Syrian woodpecker next to them was also superb. Our next stop was in the town where, among the houses by a playground, long-eared owls roost usually. They number peaks in the winter, but from early autumn they can be found here. We counted 12 of them here and we had some really close and amazing views, while another Syrian woodpecker turned up on the next tree.

Our next stop was a wetland site in the northern part of the Hortobágy. It was an exciting habitat with lot of birds. There was a good range of waders, including dozens of avocets and two little ringed among the more numerous common ringed plovers. We saw a penduline tit in the reeds and a grey wagtail turned up as well. Western marsh harriers and white-tailed eagles were flying around, but a peregrine and a northern goshawk also turned up. Not far from here we saw a great white pelican – a really unusual bird here, which probably came from the Danube Delta. This individual had turned up a few days earlier so we were not really surprised to find it there.

In the next village by the Tisza River, we had lunch in a nice fish restaurant, where we could try some local dishes. There was a nice wooded area by the restaurant, where we heard a green woodpecker calling and found it quickly on an old tree. On the very same tree we noticed that there was a middle spotted



woodpecker too, and as the green flew away, another woodpecker arrived. It turned out to be a female lesser spotted, so we had three species of woodpeckers on the very same tree!

We spent the afternoon on the vast grasslands of the National Park, a really nice habitat, but this autumn it was extremely dry. Not many birds were seen around but eventually we bumped into a flock of golden plovers. As we scoped them, we quickly noticed a small wader among them, which turned out to be a buff-breasted sandpiper - another local rarity and another surprise. We couldn't enjoy the sight of this special bird for very long, as a peregrine turned up suddenly and caught a plover on the ground. All the others, including the buff-breasted, flew up and disappeared in the distance. We stayed there for a while and watched the adult peregrine eating its prey.

In the evening we drove close to another common crane roost, this time not to the roost site itself, but instead stopped by the road and waited. Before the cranes arrived, we had seen a hunting saker falcon, a nice great grey shrike and a little owl on the roof of a farm building. It was quite late when the first big flocks of cranes appeared but they were followed by bigger and bigger flocks. We saw about 30,000 of them in the evening.

*Weather: Sunny, max. 24 degrees*

#### **Day 5: Hortobágy – Debrecen - Zemplén**

**Wednesday 10 October 2018**

It was our last morning in the Hortobágy, so we had to pack our luggage into the van before we said goodbye to the lodge. However, before leaving the area, we visited one more site, a drained fishpond, with a lot of mudflats. The pond was huge but plenty of birds were close enough to enjoy some birding. On the deeper water two black-necked grebes were seen and three spoonbills were also a nice addition to our list. There were a lot of gulls, and we had side-by-side comparison of Caspian and yellow-legged gulls, plus a nice 'Baltic' lesser black-backed gull. Waders were represented by a couple of species too, like black-tailed godwits, spotted redshanks and the one and only common redshank of the trip.

After a couple of day of birding in the vast open habitats of the Hortobágy, we started our drive towards the Zemplén Hills, located in the north-east corner of Hungary and covered mainly by oak and beech forest. On the way we stopped in the wood near Debrecen. There are huge old oak trees in this forest and several footpaths to follow, whilst trying to pick up some of the woodland birds. However, most probably because it was so dry, there wasn't much bird activity around. Seed eater species were missing totally, but the woodpeckers were silent too. A couple of marsh tits were around, we had lovely views of two middle spotted woodpeckers and a brief view of a black woodpecker. We put quite a lot of effort in finding short-toed treecreeper here, as they are not found in hills, so this was our only chance to see them. The patience was eventually rewarded and we saw one well, and we also heard its distinctive call, which is probably the best way to identify it in the field.

We had a picnic lunch in the forest, after which we took a two hour drive to the southern tip of the range of the hills. The lower slopes of the hills here are covered by vineyards, and there are a couple of abandoned quarries as well. These steep rocky slopes are the home of the secretive Eurasian eagle owl. We walked along a cliff which was full of migrating black redstarts, when we found this huge owl sitting beside a bush. We had clear and really good views of this huge owl. We also had two rock buntings in flight here.

At dusk we drove slowly on a nice forest road and we hoped to find the other big owl of the area, the Ural owl. They usually hide during the day, but they start to hunt well before dark, so this is the best time of the day to find one. This time we had no luck, so we went to Komlóska, a lovely little village among the hills, and checked into our hotel.

*Weather: Misty in the morning, later sunny, max. 24 degrees*



**Day 6: Zemplén****Thursday 11 October 2018**

A short pre-breakfast walk from the hotel produced our very first hawfinches, a black woodpecker in flight, and a nice grey-headed woodpecker perched on a beech tree. It was definitely worth the effort of waking up a little earlier!

Our first stop after breakfast was in a nice beech forest where we tried again to come across an Ural owl. The forest here was very silent, although the clearings were full of yellowhammers and hawfinches. A nice male lesser spotted woodpecker was feeding by the trail, and later on we saw a middle spotted too. Despite trying hard, there was no sign of the owl. We walked back to our van, and it was already time to have an early lunch in a nearby town.

In the afternoon we went to another beech forest, but this time tried to find another secretive and rare inhabitant of the hills – the white-backed woodpecker. As they are found only in old forests with dead trees, they have declined across their range. Combined with their often shy behaviour, it is not always an easy task to find them in an autumn forest. As we arrived to the right spot and started to listen to all the calls and noises, but we found only great spotted woodpeckers, so we started to look for them further away, and quite soon a pair was detected feeding on a high beech tree. They were moving quickly from one tree to another, but eventually we managed to get good views of the male. With this sighting we managed to see all the possible eight species of woodpeckers, and we had good views of all of them.

After this success we had a short stop by a more open area. Here we saw our second grey-headed woodpecker as it was feeding on the ground, together with mistle thrushes. The colours of the autumn forest on the surrounding hills were just beautiful.

The sun was going down and we wanted to give ourselves another chance for the Ural owl, so we drove to a nearby clearing where we hoped that it might come out to hunt before dusk. We left the van among the trees and were standing by the edge of the open area, when suddenly a flying Ural owl appeared from the forest end and perched up on the top of a wooden pole. We had fantastic scope views of this magnificent, big owl. To our surprise, a peregrine appeared in the sky and it started to mob the owl – a truly incredible experience. The falcon eventually flew away and the owl started to hunt. It flew along the edge of the forest, perched on different trees, or on a low fence quite close to us. It really was a memorable encounter.

*Weather: Bit windy, sunny, max. 23 degrees*

**Day 7: Zemplén****Friday 12 October 2018**

On our last full day we took a short walk around the village again, seeing more or less the same species as yesterday, then we drove along a small tarmac road among vineyards. A short stop produced at least six woodlarks, three of them were singing and display flying – a lovely surprise. On a nearby poplar tree one more grey-headed woodpecker was seen, while another quick stop produced five white-tailed eagles and one eastern imperial eagle.

We drove on a small road in a pleasant beech forest, where our first stop produced some interesting birds, such as a black woodpecker, a tawny owl and a few bramblings as a first sign of the coming winter. However, a little earlier we met a fieldfare as well, which also usually arrives with the cold weather. A nearby spruce plantation held at least ten willow tits, which was also new to our trip list.

Our next stop was a quarry where we saw a lot of black redstarts, yellowhammers and ravens; we could hear only one rock bunting, but we couldn't glimpse it.

We had our picnic lunch at the edge of an orchard where, apart from the regular tit flocks and circling common buzzard, nothing came into view.



Our afternoon was spent around a nice meadow surrounded by forested hills, which we thought might be a good spot for raptors. The area was full of passerines and a middle spotted woodpecker also turned up. There were plenty of common buzzards in the air and, while we were checking them carefully, we spotted a rough-legged buzzard among them. Although it was a bit far, everyone could have a view through the scopes. In the meantime, two larger raptors turned up, and a pair of golden eagles circled slowly close by while they were harassed by ravens continuously. It was a beautiful sight, and the northern goshawk which turned up in the end was nice too.

We took a short, easy walk towards the evening in a forest, where we saw a few commoner species, but late in the afternoon it was rather silent. We returned to our hotel very satisfied as we managed to see all the desired species during the trip, and probably even a few more.

From the hotel we drove to a nearby little restaurant where, after a little walk in a traditional cellar, we had a really great dinner and enjoyed a spectacular range of local wines.

*Weather: Bit windy, sunny, max. 23 degrees*

### **Day 8: Departure**

**Saturday 12 October 2018**

On the last morning of the trip, we left the hotel after breakfast. As we still had some time before transferring to the airport, we returned to one of the quarries where we hoped we might have a proper view of the rock bunting. Almost all of the special and important species had been seen really well, so we wanted to have a proper view of this one too, as we had seen them previously only in flight. We spent a lot of time here and the cliffs were full of black redstarts and linnets but, probably because it was too windy, the buntings eluded us again. Although we saw and heard one, the views were hardly better than two days earlier.

After this morning's birding it was a three hour drive to Budapest Airport. The drive was fairly quick, so we had time to have lunch and a cup of coffee, before saying goodbye after a week of great birding.

*Weather: Sunny, windy max. 23 degrees*



# Checklist

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8
	<b>BIRDS</b>									
1	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
2	Greater white-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>			✓					
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
4	Northern shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			✓	✓	✓			
5	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
6	Eurasian wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
8	Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>			✓	✓	✓			
9	Eurasian teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
10	Common pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		✓		✓				
11	Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		✓						
12	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
13	Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	✓							
14	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			

15	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓	✓					
16	Black-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>					✓			
17	Eurasian spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>					✓			
18	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
19	Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			✓					
20	Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
21	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓						
22	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		✓						
23	Pygmy cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>		✓		✓				
24	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
25	Great white pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>		✓						
26	Eastern Imperial eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓
27	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>							✓	
28	Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
29	Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>				✓			✓	
30	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
31	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓						
32	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
33	Rough-legged buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>							✓	
34	Long-legged buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			✓					

35	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Great bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	✓	✓						
37	Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H	H					
38	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓						
39	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓						
40	Common crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
41	Eurasian stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>		✓						
42	Pied avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>				✓				
43	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
44	European golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓		✓				
45	Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			✓		✓			
46	Common ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
47	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				✓				
48	Eurasian dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>		✓						
49	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
50	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			✓	✓	✓			
51	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>			✓	✓	✓			
52	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>				✓				
53	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			✓	✓	✓			
54	Little stint	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			✓					

55	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
56	Jack snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>			✓					
57	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>					✓			
58	Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			✓					
59	Spotted redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>								
60	Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			✓		✓			
61	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				✓				
62	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
63	Mew gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			✓		✓			
64	Caspian gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
65	Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
66	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓		✓			
67	Rock dove (Feral pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	✓		✓				✓	
69	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Eurasian eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>					✓			
72	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>							✓	
73	Ural owl	<i>Stix uralensis</i>						✓		
74	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		✓	✓	✓				

75	Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>				✓				
76	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓				H		
77	Middle spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
78	Lesser spotted woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>				✓		✓		
79	Syrian woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>				✓			✓	
80	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
81	White-backed woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>						✓		
82	Black woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>					✓	✓	✓	
83	European green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				✓	H	✓	✓	
84	Grey-headed woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>						✓	✓	
85	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
86	Eurasian hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓						
87	Saker falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>		✓		✓				
88	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
89	Red-backed shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			✓					
90	Great grey shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓		
91	Eurasian jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓				
94	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

95	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Northern raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>						✓	✓	✓
97	Coal tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>							✓	
98	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>					✓	✓	✓	
99	Willow tit	<i>Poecile montana</i>							✓	
100	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Eurasian penduline tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		✓	H	✓	H			
103	Breasted reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		✓		✓	✓			
104	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	H	✓				
105	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>							✓	
106	Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
107	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓						
108	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				✓	✓			
109	Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
110	Yellow-browed warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>		✓						
111	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓						
112	Eurasian blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓						
113	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			✓		✓		✓	
114	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	✓		H	✓	✓	

115	Eurasian nuthatch	<i>Sitta europea</i>					✓	✓	✓	
116	Eurasian treecreeper	<i>Cerhia familiaris</i>						✓	H	
117	Short-toed treecreeper	<i>Cerhia brachydactyla</i>					✓			
118	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
119	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>							✓	
121	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
122	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					✓	✓	✓	
123	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓		✓	H	✓	✓
124	Common redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓					
125	Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
126	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
127	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓						
128	Northern wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		✓						
129	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
130	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
131	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>					H	H	H	
132	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				✓		✓		
133	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		H	
134	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓			✓		

135	Red-throated pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	H	H			
136	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
137	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>							✓	
138	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>						✓	✓	
139	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		H	H	✓	H			✓
140	Common linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓			H	✓	✓	✓
141	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
142	European serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>				✓				
143	Eurasian siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
144	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓						
145	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>					✓	✓	✓	
146	Rock bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					✓		H	✓
147	Common reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
	<b>MAMMALS</b>									
1	Common bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>								
2	Atlantic spotted dolphin	<i>Stenella frontali</i>								
	<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>									

1	Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>								
2	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>								
3	Madeira brimstone/Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx maderensis</i>								
4	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>								
5	Madeiran speckled wood	<i>Pararge xiphia</i>								
6	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>								
	<b>REPTILES</b>									
1	Loggerhead turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>								
2	Madeira wall lizard	<i>Teira dugesii</i>								