BIRDING TRIP

HUNGARY

12 – 21 APRIL 2014

Female Ural Owl, somewhere in the Zemplin mountains.

Participants:

Joachim Bertrands (author)
Robrecht ‘Robbie’ Debbaut
1. **General**

- **Targets**
  We had some main targets in our minds before planning this trip. Because I had already been in Hungary in the past (2007) and we both saw a lot of eastern European species in Georgia (2010), it wouldn’t be a classic Hungarian birding trip as we wouldn’t look for species as Saker, Red-Footed Falcon, ...
  Two targets species yet emerged in the form of Ural Owl and White-Backed Woodpecker. Neither of us had one of these seen before and at this time of the year they should be both ‘doable’ in the region.
  We would also visit the Hortobagy National Park, not too far from the Zemplin mountains, and when returning home, a stop was planned in the Bayerischer Wald in Germany to see if we would be able to find any Three-Toed Woodpeckers.

- **Preparation**
  Because we had planned this trip in a hurry and we wanted to travel as low cost as possible, we decided to hitchhike from Belgium all the way to east-Hungary. We had maps of Germany, Austria and Hungary and a tent to sleep in every night. Placards with all the big cities on it were made to increase our chances of catching a ride.
  I contacted Janos Olah from Sakertours in advance to see if he could arrange a meeting with a guide in the Zemplin mountains to see our targets. This was no problem and everything was settled quickly.

![Map of the route](image-url)

*Our route. We managed to make our way through the first 1500 kilometers in 2.5 days.*
2. Daily reports

- **April 12, 2014**

We started at the access road ‘Genk-Oost’ in Genk (Belgium) by 7h00 in the morning. Our goal was to reach Austria by evening, but this proved to be not that easy as expected. On the road we were able to see the first species for our trip list: **Red Kites**, **Rooks** and **Yellowhammers** were common in Germany. At nightfall, we ended up in the garden of some people living close to the E56 between Nürnberg and Regensburg, in a small town called Laaber. We had passed through Aachen, Köln, Frankfurt, Würzburg and Nürnberg today. The German couple asked us if we would like to sleep in their summerhouse for the night, and they even gave us two (German) beers!

![Rook with a very strange kind of bill at a gas station in Würzburg.](image)

- **April 13, 2014**

We woke up around 06h30 and after packing our stuff we started at the nearby access road. We passed Regensburg, Passau and Linz before being dropped off in Vienna. We were only hitchhiking for 5 minutes when we were picked up by Tamas and Zsuzsanna. A brief look at the first **Hooded Crow** of the trip and we were off to somewhere before Budapest! Tamas and his wife just came from a big marathon run in the city of Vienna (Wien). They were both exhausted and were heading to Zsambék, a quiet town 30 kilometers before Budapest. Because of a big traffic accident, the whole road was blocked for two hours, and at the time we came close to Zsambék, it was already dark. Tamas and Zsuzsanna invited us to stay with them that night. I had never experienced such hospitality before. A big three-course menu was made for us and we even got the room of one of the young children to sleep in!
April 14, 2014

It was 06h15 when we woke up. Tamas had told us he would take us with him to Budapest in the morning, when he would have to go to work. When we opened the door of the house, we immediately saw the first and only Hoopoe of the trip, a species that proved to be way more scarce than in 2007. The bird was singing in a nearby tree. The gentle sound of a male Cuckoo was heard too.

After an hour we arrived in the centre of Budapest. We said Tamas goodbye and followed his instructions to reach the eastern part of the city, from where it would be more easy to catch a ride. After some hectic moments, catching busses and trams, we ended up at the beginning of the M3 to Miskolc, a city close to the Zemplin mountains. We were lucky because some moments later we were on our way to Miskolc. We drove through agricultural fields for a long time before we saw the first hills of the Zemplin mountains in the distance. A Lesser Spotted Eagle flew over our car, a nice surprise!

In the centre of Miskolc, another bird was seen when we were hitchhiking to a place situated at the other side of the city. This one had caught something and was eating it, a bit clumsy, in flight. This would be the only two Lesser Spotted Eagles of our trip.

Around 16h30 we arrived in the town of Bodrogkeresztur. This would be the meeting place with our guide tomorrow morning at 07h00. We walked through the town and noted some new species down for our trip list: Tree and House Sparrows, Corn Bunting, European Serin, Savi’s Warbler, two Marsh Harriers and a lot of Storks on their nests. We set up our tent and spent the night cooking around a little campfire.

April 15, 2014

Today was the day! We woke up at 5h30 and packed our stuff. We met Zoltan Petrovics at the only traffic lights in the town of Bodrogkeresztur at 7h00. He had his own car and although his English wasn’t that spectacular, we could perfectly understand him. He asked us what we would like to see. I mentioned the two main targets but after telling us they wouldn’t be that difficult, we asked for other species like Imperial Eagle (a new species for Robbie), Collared Flycatcher (only seen once in Georgia, a female), Grey-Headed Woodpecker (new species for Robbie and only seen once by me in Belgium),…

‘Let’s start with Imperial Eagle’, Zoltan said, and he drove us to a nearby steppe area close to Tokaj. We stopped in the middle of a quiet road, and first scanned the surrounding plains. Five Cranes, some Great Egrets and Yellow Wagtails were foraging. We hit a small road when after 400 meters Zoltan said: ‘Stop here please.’ He pointed towards an enormous tree, a few hundred meters further, and I immediately saw a big bird sitting on one of the branches. A quick look through the telescope proved that this was an adult Imperial Eagle. I was just in time because some seconds later, a second bird appeared in the image of my telescope. It was the female, Zoltan said, a bigger bird than the first one. They sat there together for one or two minutes, when the male flew to the nest. We had just witnessed a relieve in breeding. We looked at the male for some minutes and returned to the car.
We drove back to the hills and parked the car at the end of a small road that came to an end at the
beginning of the forest. We walked through the Oak- and Beech-parcels, before we left the little path
we were following. A lot of Starlings were nesting in the trees, Hawfinch and Middle Spotted
Woodpecker were heard as well. Some moments later, we arrived at some big Beeches. A big, ajar,
wooden nesting box was hanging there, with a mirror in the roof. We looked at it and noted it was
occupied by our first Ural Owl ever. Although the bird didn’t move and we had to look at it using the
mirror, it kept its eyes fixed on us all the time in an almost mysterious way. We decided to leave the
bird and go and find another nesting box.
We drove further and passed a big quarry along the road. Zoltan stopped and told us it was occupied by a nesting Eagle Owl. We had already seen this species a lot in Belgium, bit due to the uncertain origin of the birds in our country (at least they are partially ‘contaminated’ with re-introduced birds so not really tickable), we were eager to see a real, ‘wild’ Eagle Owl. It took only a second or so for Zoltan to find the bird, apparently it was sitting on the nest.
After ten minutes, we arrived at the next valley where there should be another nesting box for Ural Owls. A male European Green Lizard was basking, but it was clearly not up to temperature yet. It moved very slowly and so gave us nice views.

We entered the forest and immediately heard Greater Spotted Woodpecker, Cuckoo, Nightingale and Tree Sparrow. Some moments later, we all stood under a nesting box. Two big, brown eyes
looked at us, and despite the effort of Zoltan of scaring the bird (he had to check if there were already eggs so his actions were ‘justified’) by scratching the bark of the tree, it didn’t move too. So we had already seen two Ural Owls in just one hour, but the sightings were not like we expected and we felt a little silly that we maybe had to tick this species through a mirror… “No problem, we have car!”, said Zoltan, and we walked back to the car. Along the path we saw some nice plants for example *Mellitis melissophyllum* and *Symphytum tuberosum*.

A little shop proved to be a good idea because due to the adrenaline we already felt this morning, we hadn’t noticed our stomachs were starving. We hadn’t eaten yet so some cookies and a bottle of water later, we were back on track. Zoltan thought it was a good idea to leave the Ural Owls for a moment and try to go and look for some woodpeckers. After half an hour driving, we stopped at the end of a tortuous path in a much steeper piece of forest. We walked and walked and after twenty minutes, Zoltan said “Stop please.”. He whistled at the rhythm of a Grey-Headed Woodpecker. This was immediately answered by at least two birds, from which one, a male, landed in a tree above us. During five minutes this bird showed extremely well, constantly calling and looking toward us! We returned happily to the car. When walking downhill, a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker called and Stock Dove, Starling, Sparrowhawk, Goshawk, European Nuthatch and Hawfinch were seen. At the car, we were surprised by two Camberwell Beauties and a Large Tortoiseshell, sitting on the road. *Cardamine bulbifera* and *Anemone ranunculoides* proved to be common in the woods too.

Back on the road, Zoltan drove from West to East, crossing the Zemplin area. Somewhere in the middle, he parked along the road and told us to walk into the forest. This consisted only of Beeches and it didn’t took long before we found a nesting box even before Zoltan told us where it was. When we arrived, I immediately saw something moving in the mirror. I saw the female Ural Owl looking around. When Zoltan took a big stone and scratched the bark, it did only take a second for the bird to leave the nest. It flew over us, flapping its giant wings. The adrenaline rushed through our veins. It landed on a branch 100 meters further, and started looking at us while stretching its wings and cleaning its feathers. After five minutes, Zoltan said we had to leave because there were three chicks in the nest. In the mirror, they were clearly visible as three balls of fluffy feathers. The Ural Owl was
closing in on us, and had started barking and making threatening noises. When we left, it followed us for some hundred meters, continuously barking! No wonder they do attack sometimes... Before we entered the car, a calling Collared Flycatcher was heard, but because Zoltan told us we would see them perfectly at the next stop, we didn’t spend time searching it.

Two shots of the female Ural Owl.

After again half an hour of driving, it was already 15h00, we stopped at what would be our last stop. We were at the eastside of the Zemplin mountains and this was even more hilly than the other places we had already visited during the day. We walked for twenty minutes on a very steep path before leaving it and entering an old Beech forest with a lot of dead trees. A Tawny Owl flew by and landed on a branch. It inhabited a nesting box for Ural Owl, something which occurs often, Zoltan said. Suddenly there was a pile of stones. This was made by Zoltan two weeks before, when he found the nest of a pair White-Backed Woodpeckers here. We put ourselves down at a good spot about 50 meters further. The telescope was fixed on a big hole. Zoltan said it could take almost an hour before we would see something. After five minutes though, a call was heard and Zoltan said to watch out because it could come in any minute. The female landed on the tree, looked a bit around and called another time. The male came out and they sat there for a few seconds before it flew off. The female looked if everything was safe and entered the hole. In the following hour, the woodpeckers relieved each other of breeding four times. We were very lucky, Zoltan said, because this normally takes much more time.
After these nice sightings and our second lifer of the day, we heard a calling Collared Flycatcher. We found it only minutes before an enormous rain storm broke loose. But in these minutes, this beautiful male bird showed very well, calling close to a dead tree with a little hole in it, presumably its future nesting hole.

When walking downhill, we got soaked because of the rain, but we didn’t care because it had been a good day! At least three different Grey-Headed Woodpeckers were heard on the way back, a Black
Woodpecker was seen and we drove off back to Bodrogkereszture. After driving an hour, the rain had almost passed and the sun was there again. We arrived at Zoltan’s house and his enormous orchard. He invited us to spend the night there because the ground was soaked with water and it would be freezing cold which guaranteed a bad night of camping in the wild. We got a big room with two beds and he made dinner for us. We talked the whole evening about his work as a ranger and his conservation work for Ural Owl and White-Backed Woodpecker. Some Palinka-shots and a lot of glasses of Tokaj-wine later, we went to bed.

Robbie, Zoltan and me.

• April 16, 2014

We woke up around 6h30 and after a good breakfast we were driven to the southern end of the town of Bodrogkereszture by Zoltan. We said goodbye to him and started hitchhiking in the frozen landscape but a drumming male Syrian Woodpecker delayed this for some minutes. The bird showed very well before flying off again. Some European Serins and Tree Sparrows were calling as well. We hitchhiked to Tokaj, Nyiregyhaza, Debrecen and from Debrecen we had a direct ride to Hortobagy. Ten kilometers before Hortobagy, a Long-Legged Buzzard was seen. The bird sat very close to the road and was eating some kind of dead animal. For entering the famous Halasto fishponds, you need to buy a permit at a tourist center in this little town, so we had to stop here first. After we bought this (it cost us only about 1,5 euro for a two-days-permit), we walked from Hortobagy to Halasto, a distance of 8 kilometers, along the road. There was a lot of wind and we already knew it would influence our sightings today.

When we arrived at the fishponds, we paused before we started looking for birds because of the wind we were exhausted of walking. A Black Stork flew by, it would be the only one of the trip. We started walking, this would take another 8 kilometers before we would reach the last pond. Along the path we stopped at different lookouts and counted a lot of species. There were a lot of Black and Whiskered Terns foraging above the ponds and after some looking we found a few White-Winged Terns in full summer plumage. A lot of Bearded Reedlings and Penduline Tits were calling in the reedbeds but only some Reedlings were seen as there was too much wind for the smaller Penduline Tits. As we walked further we had nice sightings of Purple Heron, Squacco Heron, White-
Tailed Sea-eagle, Caspian Gulls, a migrating Merlin, Peregrine Falcon, Ferruginous Duck, Garganey, Shovelers, Pintails, Wigeon, Spoonbill, Ruffs and a lot of other classic wetland birds. Pygmy Cormorants were very common but it wasn’t till the last hundred meters of our walk that we saw them very close, sitting on willow branches in the reeds.

We found a nice bird hide that could be closed so we had our place to sleep for the night. Because of the howling wind it would not have been easy to set up our tent so this was a nice surprise. We talked a bit and looked at the White Wagtail nesting in the roof before we went to sleep.
April 17, 2014

Around 5h30 we woke up. The wind was still as strong as yesterday so our chances of seeing a Moustached Warbler vanished like snow in the sun. A juvenile White-Tailed Eagle gave away a great show trying to catch a Greylag Goose in flight.

We started walking back to the road and listened to the overload of Savi’s Warblers singing in the reedbeds. It was difficult to hear other birds because of the wind but the whirring sound was strong enough to reach us. We heard a Great Reed Warbler for some seconds but it stopped as we walked by. Some new species were added to the trip list including Little Egret, a female Pochard and a Common Sandpiper. There were far more White-Winged Terns flying over the ponds than yesterday, all coming really close and giving away nice views. A Stoat was swimming in a little pond and crossed the path when we came closer.

We left the fishponds around 09h00 so we could try and hitchhike up behind Budapest today. Some Crested Larks were singing when we started at the road to Tiszafüred.

We hitchhiked to Tiszafüred, Füzesabony, Budapest and finally Györ. In Györ we weren’t able to catch a ride for hours. At nightfall, the only option was to camp in the field nearby. On the roadmarks, writings weren’t really motivating…

“To Amsterdam. Never stop here. Rather walk. 6h nothing. Worst Ever.” Was one of the messages…
At 7h00, we decided to try and hitchhike again but it proved to be just too difficult. We went to the parking lot of the gas station we had ended up yesterday, and started to ask random people. A lot of ‘No’ and ‘Car is full’ were heard but finally two Koreans, heading to Vienna, took us. Between Győr and Vienna, a **Red-Crested Pochard** was seen from the car, swimming in a little channel along the road. From Vienna we made our way through Linz, Passau and finally to Frauenau, the small village in the Bayerische Wald where we would start our hike into the forests to look for Three-Toed Woodpecker.

It was 14h30 and raining tremendously when we arrived in the village. Just before we arrived, a male and female **Goosander** were seen in a river we drove by. We put on our rain clothes and started climbing. It was a steep walk and we had to reach the top of the ‘Grosse Rachel’ before evening so we would have a good chance tomorrow morning of finding the woodpecker. First we walked through Beeches but they quickly gave way to Spruces and at the end no more living Spruces were seen because of a bark beetle that is flourishing in the region. It was a spooky, mystic place with all the dead trees, but it should be the best habitat for the woodpecker. The rain had made place for snow and the higher we walked the more intense it became. When we were close to the top, we walked between the clouds and couldn’t see far. We had heard Willow Warbler, Firecrest and Eurasian Treecreeper in the valley but here there seemed to be no life at all.

The first snow appeared at 1000 meters above sea-level.
At the top there was again a lot of wind and because we found no cabin or something to sleep in, we had to put up our tent. Luckily, we managed to make a fire and could warm us a bit before we had to survive this freezing night.

No life at all…

April 19, 2014

The whole day we tried to find the Three-Toed Woodpecker but due to the wind it wasn’t easy to locate any bird. The sun shine but there was still an icy mist hanging around from time to time.

In the morning, a pristine landscape awaited us…
During the day we had good sightings of **Raven, Eurasian Treecreeper, Coal Tit, Common Redpoll and two Woodcocks**. When we hadn’t seen the woodpecker by 16h00 and the clouds were again closing in on us, we decided to leave it at that and started the way back to Frauenau. It was 19h00 when we were close to the village and put up our tent in the Beech forest. Suddenly, an enormous thunderstorm arrived and it rained and it blew so hard we didn’t dare to spend the night here. Several dead trees were dangerously moving in the wind and some would have smashed our tent without doubt. We broke up and walked to the village to look and find a youth hostel or something. It was already dark and raining tremendously the whole time. A **Wild Boar** looked at us in the darkness before disappearing in the woods.

We arrived in the village around 20h00 and were lucky to find a hotel with a single room left. We dried all our stuff and took a shower. Tomorrow we would start the final episode of our trip: getting back to Belgium!

- **April 20, 2014**

It was a nice morning and the sun was shining when we started hitchhiking. We quickly got a ride to Zwiesel and from there to Regen, Deggendorf, Regensburg, Nürnberg-West, Nürnberg-East and finally a ride to just above Frankfurt. In Frankfurt we camped close to a gas station.

- **April 21, 2014**

We woke up at 7h00 and saw Common Redstart, European Serin, Lesser Whitethroat and a lot of Skylarks in the fields and orchards close to the gas station. We started hitchhiking again and made our way to Köln and Aachen. In Aachen, we were dropped off at a bad hitchhiking spot, and because it was already 14h00 and I had obligations the day after, we called someone to come and get us while it was only half an hour drive from my hometown Genk.

Finally we were home, after 10 days of intense travelling.

### 3. Conclusion

Hitchhiking is a great way to explore parts of Central and Eastern-Europe, but maybe 10 days was a little too short. We managed to reach every place we had planned in time but sometimes the stress was a real mental challenge. Especially the first three days were difficult because we had a meeting the 15\textsuperscript{th} of April with Zoltan and we weren’t sure if we would get there in time. Our whole trip was based on this day because otherwise we wouldn’t have found Ural Owl and White-Backed Woodpecker that easily. If you plan on doing a trip like this, you can assume that 10 days to travel 3000 kilometers is the least amount of days you have to count. Maybe it’s easier in summer, when there are a lot of tourists. Friends of us hitchhiked from Hortobagy to Belgium in 1,5 days in summer so it is definitely possible.

It was a good trip afterwards, I saw a lot of species I hadn’t seen for a long time and we met awesome people and saw a nice part of Hungary. It’s a beautiful country and has all it needs for backpackers: cheap food, friendly people and some good nature.
4. Number of species seen

**Birds:**

1. Little Grebe – Tachybaptus ruficollis
2. Great Crested Grebe – Podiceps cristatus
3. Mute Swan – Cygnus olor
4. Greylag Goose – Anser anser
5. Eurasian Wigeon – Anas Penelope
6. Mallard – Anas platyrhynchos
7. Eurasian Teal – Anas crecca
8. Garganey – Anas querquedula
9. Northern Shoveler – Anas clypeata
10. Gadwall – Anas strepera
11. Northern Pintail – Anas acuta
12. Tufted Duck – Aythya fuligula
13. Ferruginous Duck – Aythya nyroca
14. Pochard – Aythya ferina
15. Red-Crested Pochard – Netta rufina
16. Goosander – Mergus merganser
17. Grey Heron – Ardea cinerea
18. Purple Heron – Ardea purpurea
19. Little Egret – Egretta garzetta
20. Great Egret – Ardea alba
21. Squacco Heron – Ardea ralloides
22. Black-Crowned Night Heron – Nycticorax nycticorax
23. Eurasian Bittern – Botaurus stellaris
24. Black Stork – Ciconia nigra
25. White Stork – Ciconia ciconia
26. Eurasian Spoonbill – Platalea leucorodia
27. Great Cormorant – Phalacrocorax carbo
28. Pygmy Cormorant – Microcarbo pygmaeus
29. White-tailed Eagle – Haliaeetus albicilla
30. Imperial Eagle – Aquila heliaca
31. Lesser Spotted Eagle – Aquila pomarina
32. Red Kite – Milvus milvus
33. Marsh Harrier – Circus aeruginosus
34. Common Buzzard – Buteo buteo
35. Long-Legged Buzzard – Buteo rufinus
36. Sparrowhawk – Accipiter nisus
37. Goshawk – Accipiter gentilis
38. Common Kestrel – Falco tinnunculus
40. Peregrine Falcon – Falco peregrinus
41. Common Moorhen – Gallinula chloropus
42. Eurasian Coot – Fulica atra
43. Water Rail – Rallus aquaticus
44. **Crane** – *Grus grus*
45. **Eurasian Lapwing** – *Vanellus vanellus*
46. **Ruff** – *Philomachus pugnax*
47. **Common Sandpiper** – *Actitis hypoleucos*
48. **Green Sandpiper** – *Tringa ochropus*
49. **Mew Gull** – *Larus canus*
50. **Caspian Gull** – *Larus cachinnans*
51. **Lesser Black-Backed Gull** – *Larus (fuscus) graellsii AND fuscus*
52. **Black-headed gull** – *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
53. **White-Winged Tern** – *Chlidonias leucopterus*
54. **Whiskered Tern** – *Chlidonias hybrid*
55. **Black Tern** – *Chlidonias niger*
56. **Stock Dove** – *Columba oenas*
57. **Wood Dove** – *Columba palumbus*
58. **Collared Dove** – *Streptopelia decaocto*
59. **Cuckoo** – *Cuculus canorus*
60. **Eagle Owl** – *Bubo bubo*
61. **Ural Owl** – *Strix uralensis*
62. **Tawny Owl** – *Strix aluco*
63. **Hoopoe** – *Upupa epops*
64. **European Kingfisher** – *Alcedo atthis*
65. **Black Woodpecker** – *Dryocopus martius*
66. **Grey-headed Woodpecker** – *Picus canus*
67. **Green Woodpecker** – *Picus viridis*
68. **Greater Spotted Woodpecker** – *Picoides major*
69. **Middle Spotted Woodpecker** – *Picoides medius*
70. **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** – *Picoides minor*
71. **Syrian Woodpecker** – *Picoides syriacus*
72. **White-Backed Woodpecker** – *Picoides leucotos*
73. **Skylark** – *Alauda arvensis*
74. **Crested Lark** – *Galerida cristata*
75. **Barn Swallow** – *Hirundo rustica*
76. **Sand Martin** – *Hirundo riparia*
77. **House Martin** – *Delichon urbicum*
78. **Meadow Pipit** – *Anthus pratensis*
79. **Tree Pipit** – *Anthus trivialis*
80. **White Wagtail** – *Motacilla alba*
81. **Yellow Wagtail** – *Motacilla flava*
82. **Dunnock** – *Prunella modularis*
83. **Robin** – *Erithacus rubecula*
84. **Nightingale** – *Luscinia megarhynchos*
85. **Black Redstart** – *Phoenicurus ochruros*
86. **Common Redstart** – *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*
87. **Stonechat** – *Saxicola rubicola*
88. **Song Trush** – *Turdus philomelos*
89. **Mistle Trush** – Turdus viscivorus
90. **Fieldfare** – Turdus pilaris
91. **Common Blackbird** – Turdus merula
92. **Blackcap** – Sylvia atricapilla
93. **Lesser Whitethroat** – Sylvia curruca
94. **Common Whitethroat** – Sylvia communis
95. **Eurasian Reed Warbler** – Acrocephalus scirpaceus
96. **Great Reed Warbler** – Acrocephalus aerundinaceus
97. **Sedge Warbler** – Acrocephalus schoenobaenus
98. **Savi’s Warbler** – Locustella luscinioides
99. **Wood Warbler** – Phylloscopus sibilatrix
100. **Willow Warbler** – Phylloscopus trochilus
101. **Chiffchaff** – Phylloscopus collybita
102. **Goldcrest** – Regulus regulus
103. **Firecrest** – Regulus ignicapillus
104. **Eurasian Wren** – Troglodytes troglodytes
105. **Collared Flycatcher** – Ficedula albicollis
106. **Great Tit** – Parus major
107. **Blue Tit** – Parus caerulescens
108. **Marsh Tit** – Poecile palustris
109. **Long-Tailed Tit** – Aegithalos caudatus
110. **Bearded Reedling** – Panurus biarmicus
111. **Penduline Tit** – Remiz pendulinus
112. **European Nuthatch** – Sitta europaea
113. **Eurasian Jay** – Garrulus glandarius
114. **Jackdaw** – Coloeus monedula
115. **Northern Raven** – Corvus corax
116. **Rook** – Corvus frugilegus
117. **Hooded Crow/ Carrion Crow** – Corvus corone cornix/corone
118. **Magpie** – Pica pica
119. **Common Starling** – Sturnus vulgaris
120. **House Sparrow** – Passer domesticus
121. **Tree Sparrow** – Passer montanus
122. **Chaffinch** – Fringilla coelebs
123. **Greenfinch** – Chloris chloris
124. **Common Linnet** – Linaria cannabina
125. **Goldfinch** – Carduelis carduelis
126. **European Serin** – Serinus serinus
127. **Hawfinch** – Coccothraustes coccothraustes
128. **Common Redpoll** – Carduelis flammea
129. **Corn Bunting** – Emberiza calandra
130. **Reed Bunting** – Emberiza schoeniclus

**Mammals:**
1. **Stoat** – Mustela ermine
2. **Wild Boar** – *Sus scrofa*
3. **Eastern European Hedgehog** – *Erinaceus concolor* (roadkill)

**Reptiles/Amphibians:**
1. **Eastern Green Lizard** – *Lacerta viridis*
2. **Green Toad** – *Pseudepidalea viridis*
3. **European Tree Frog** – *Hyla arborea*

**Butterflies:**
1. **Camberwell Beauty** – *Nymphalis antiopa*
2. **Large Tortoiseshell** – *Nymphalis polychloros*
3. **Peacock** – *Aglais io*

**Plants:**
1. **Yellow Anemone** - *Anemone ranunculoides*
2. **Coralroot** - *Cardamine bulbifera*
3. **Basterd Balm** - *Melittis melissophyllum*
4. **Tuberous Comfrey** - *Symphytum tuberosum*

5. **Contact**

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