



Ural Owl by tour participant @Adrien Silvestre

HUNGARY-SLOVAKIA SPRING TOUR with **SAKERTOURS** 29st April – 6th May, 2022

Leader: Tamás Zalai

Sakertours has a long history of birding tours in Hungary and Slovakia, but this was our very first tour specifically targeting these two countries, with a new itinerary. The route touches the most important bird habitats of the Carpathian Basin, from saline steppes and wetlands through temperate forests to mountain pine forests, providing a good opportunity to get an idea of the region's unique biodiversity. Our first tour with this itinerary went particularly well, we managed to observe such good birds like Ferruginous Duck, Pygmy Cormorant, Little Crake in the wetlands, the sharply declining of Gray Partridge and huge Great Bustard in the grasslands, some Eastern European raptor specialties such as the Eurasian Honey Buzzard, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Eastern Imperial Eagle, Red-footed and Saker Falcons, good selection of owls (Eurasian Eagle, Tawny, the mighty Ural, Eurasian Pygmy, Little and Long-eared), the colourful European Roller and European Bee-eater, all possible species of woodpecker (Eurasian Wryneck, Eurasian Three-toed, Middle Spotted, Lesser Spotted, the urban Syrian, Great Spotted, White-backed, Black, European Green and Grey-headed) and some smart, lovely passerines like Eurasian Penduline Tit, Bearded Readling, Moustached Warbler, Bluethroat, European Pied and Red-breasted Flycatchers and Rock Bunting. Even though spring came a little late this year, we recorded 191 species during 8 days of fruitful birdwatching in diverse habitats across the Carpathian Basin.

29th April (Friday)

The start of the tour in the early afternoon gave us some opportunities for the first day of our birdwatching. After all the participants had arrived, we headed from the airport to our first accommodation to the Kiskunság, half an hour from the airport. Despite the fact that we are using this accommodation for the first time, we were not disappointed. Most of the participants started the half-hour rest before the afternoon with the first taste of birding in the hotel's garden.

However, the real game just started after that. The afternoon program was put together in such a way as to make a short round of the Northern Kiskunság area, visiting the most important habitats and looking for some special grassland species. We had to take a ride for about half an hour to get to the first birding spot, but it was worth the drive, as soon as we got off from our minivan, we were able to enjoy the sight of an impressive male Saker Falcon. Continued with the birds of prey soon studying some Red-footed Falcons at a nearby rookery. Then we crossed the vibrant grassland where we spotted displaying Eurasian Curlews, plenty of Corn Bunting and migrating Whinchats, our first Montague's Harrier and the first Great Bustard. As the afternoon drew to a close, we reached the place we had been waiting for. Carefully scanning, we caught sight of the first Great Bustard, then, as time went on, more and more birds appeared and their unforgettable display dance began. Some male birds did not bother and approached us so closely that their inflated throat pouch and moustache were visible. It was hard for us to leave the place, but we still had work to do. We visited a gravel pit, we observed Black-necked Grebes and a large number of Mediterranean Gulls, the first Savi's and Great Reed Warblers and Eurasian Penduline Tit. We couldn't have ended the day better than watching a Eurasian Stone-curlew in a plough field. We arrived at our accommodation tired but full of experiences and we were anxiously waiting for the next morning.



Lesser Spotted Woodpecker and a Long-eared Owl watching us from its nest (photos by tour participant @Audun Brekke)

30th April (Saturday)

On our first full day we had prebreakfast birding in the hotel garden, which was full of migratory and nesting birds. The highlights were Lesser Spotted Woodpecker and Short-toed Treecreeper (the latter is a scattered breeder in Hungary). Then we walked into the village, where some of us saw a Syrian Woodpecker, but during the walk we added Black Woodpecker and Tree Pipit to our list and heard our first Common Nightingale. After breakfast, we made our way back to Apaj, where our first stop was near the place where we finished the previous afternoon. We didn't have to wait long until we spotted a couple of Gray Partridges which was a pretty common bird in Hungary some decades ago but sadly came through a sharp decline. Life was busy on the fishponds, besides dozens of Ferruginous Ducks, Common Pochards and Red-Crested Pochards, the first herons also appeared. Bluethroats sang from the reedy border, while a Common Grasshopper Warbler in a nearby bushy meadow. We also had our first Red-backed Shrike too. It was time to say goodbye to the

Kiskunság, as our next destination, the famous Hortobágy was still a few hours driving away. On the journey, we had lunch at a petrol station on the highway, where we had close encounter with an Eastern Imperial Eagle, some Crested Larks and our first Western Yellow Wagtails were also well observed here. We arrived to the Wold Heritage site Hortobágy in the late afternoon, where among the many waterbirds in a small wetland, the most interesting was a single Jack Snipe. On the way to Balmazújváros we stopped for Long-eared Owl, and later we spotted a Long-legged Buzzard flying across the road which landed on a nearby tree. By the end of the busy day, we visited a wetland managed by Hungarian Gray Cattles. With beautiful lights behind us, we were able to go birding among masses of waterbirds (mostly Greylag Geese, ducks and waders), verifying that the Hortobágy is justly famous for its bird life.



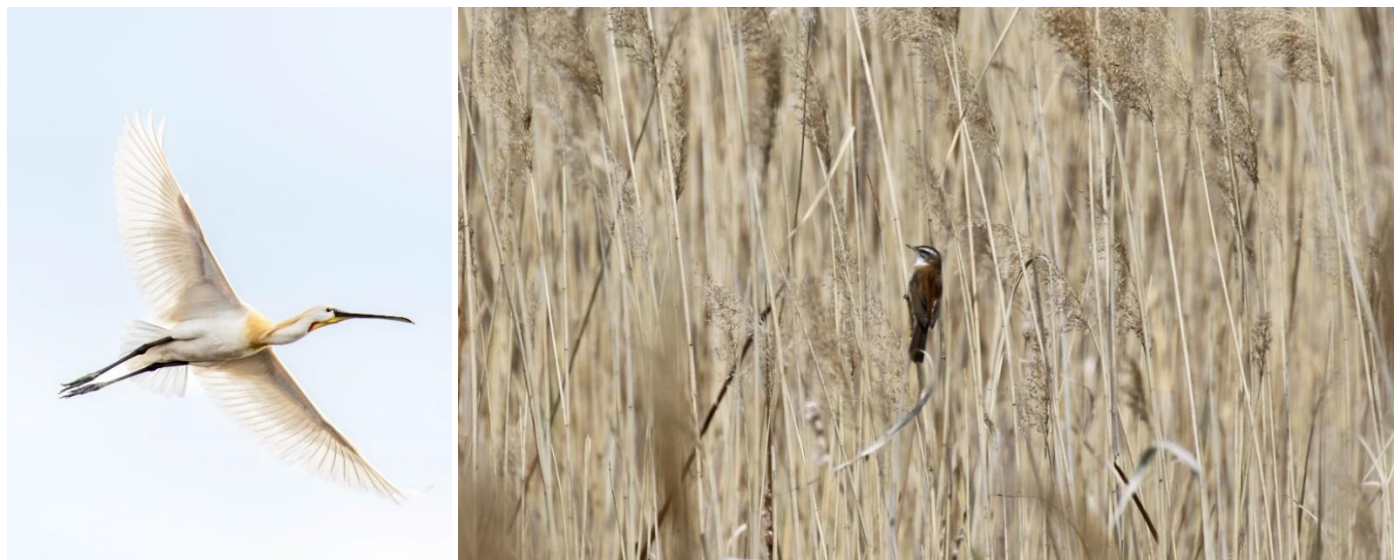
A stunning male Bearded Reedling by tour participant @Adrien Silvestre

1st May (Sunday)

During our prebreakfast birding, we took a walk in the suburb of the city. We visited several Syrian Woodpecker territories but failed to encounter the bird, despite finding a few older holes. At the edge of the city, we reached the national park, where to our surprise, an Icterine Warbler was singing in a small patch of forest and didn't took long before we were able to observe the bird. On the other side of the forested patch, we reached the beautifully situated Bíbic Nature Lodge and from the terrace, we were finally able to study at length the target species of our morning walk, the Syrian Woodpecker. We were getting close to breakfast time, so we left for our accommodation, but as we repeatedly cut through the forest, we heard the distinctive call of a Red-breasted Flycatcher (rare passage bird in the Hortobágy, especially in spring), but unfortunately, we didn't manage to catch a glimpse of it, but we did see a nicely patterned Pied Flycatcher.

After breakfast we revisited yesterday's wetland, but it didn't give any new species, so we set off to explore some fishponds to collect the missing specialties. On the way, we spotted a Little Owl from our minivan (surprisingly, it was our only Little Owl during our trip), then a short walk followed by the Akadémiai fishponds. Since there

was no freshly drained pond, we concentrated on the passerines, which did not disappoint at all. Savi's, Great Reed, Eurasian Reed and Sedge Warblers were singing all over the place, but the Bluethroat and the scarce Moustached Warbler stole the show. Then we visited the Fényes fishponds, where we saw Red-crested Pochard in addition to our only Squacco Herons. The focus here was also on the passerines, we saw Moustached Warblers again and enjoyed close encounter with the lovely Bearded Reedlings. Time flew by quickly, and we spent our late lunch in a traditional fisherman's restaurant (called "csárda") along the river Tisza, which included the specialty of the "csárda", a fishsoup "korhely" style. Before we left for the Zemplén, we still had time for one last stop at the Polgár fishponds. The place did not disappoint us, as at the busy heron colony we could observe all heron species breeding in Hungary, including the recently colonized Cattle Egret. One of the shallow lakes was filled with waders, including the scarce migrant, but elegant Marsh Sandpiper. Since the Zemplén was still far away, we left the Hortobágy with a heavy heart and arrived in the lovely village of Komlóska late in the afternoon, where a delicious dinner and friendly staff awaited us.



Eurasian Spoonbill in flight by @Adrien Silvestre and Moustached Warbler by @Audun Brekke

2nd May (Monday)

As usual, we started the day with a prebreakfast birding. The birdlife has completely changed compared to the lowlands. The village surrounded by a beautiful old beech forest, Song Thrushes and Blackbirds were singing all over the place and Black Redstarts were singing from the chimneys. At the edge of the village, we spotted several Hawfinch flying over and soon heard the call of the Grey-headed Woodpecker. The bird did not want to play, did not answer or came any closer. We walked further into the forest where we heard our first Pied Flycatcher, and on the way back a Black Woodpecker was sunning itself on a dry treetop. Before we got back to our accommodation, the Grey-headed Woodpecker called again, this time it was much more cooperative, as he flew over the valley several times, and then sat nicely on a tree, where we studied it for a lengthy time. All we had to do was enjoy a delicious breakfast of homemade food.

As soon as we finished our breakfast, we got into our minibus to meet our local guide for the Zemplén, Zoltán. Although we were in the mountains, we headed down towards the lowlands again and visited a dry habitat complex which usually is a wetland. Mountagu's Harrier and Eastern Imperial Eagle were hunting over the fields, Whiskered and Black Terns were flying over the canals. As almost all the natural wetlands were dry, there were water only in the canals, but that was exactly what we needed. There were several Little Crakes calling from the reedy fringes, but it took a while for everyone to get a good look at this sculking bird. From the area we turned again towards the Zemplén, where a Eurasian Eagle Owl was protecting her chicks in a quarry and a Tawny Owl was sunbathing on the chimney of a house on the edge of the settlement. We then made ourselves comfortable at a vineyard where Wood Larks sang from the tangles and we observed a migrating Wryneck too. From here we had a good view of the mountains and the Bodrog floodplain. Black

Storks, Black Kite, European Honey Buzzard, White-tailed Eagles, Eastern Imperial Eagle and the Eastern European specialty Lesser Spotted Eagle captured our attention.



Adult Eurasian Eagle-Owl guarding her chicks at their nest (photo by tour participant @Thomas Richard Hanson)

After lunch, our journey led to a quiet, beautiful beech forest, where we could enjoy the display of some Collared Flycatchers at eye level as the birds were guarding their nesting holes. Along the stream a Gray Wagtail and Eurasian Wren sang from their territory. But the highlight of the afternoon was definitely the rare, declining White-backed Woodpeckers. We spent enough time at a safe distance from their nesthole not to disturb the feeding birds. This year there were very few rodents in the Zemplén, so unfortunately, we did not know any active Ural Owl territory (most of the birds did not start breeding this year), so our only chance was to visit the places where our local guide had seen it in the last few days. So, we visited the Tokaj hill before dinner but unfortunately, we did not succeed. We had dinner at a family winery, which was more of a celebration than a simple dinner. We tasted the cellar's delicious wines (going from dry to sweet, ending with the famous "aszú"), the sublime menu prepared by the family, which was a worthy end to the day.

3rd May (Tuesday)

We spent the morning again at the outskirts of Komlóska. The birding did not give us anything new, but finally we managed to observe a Hawfinch with a telescope and the Grey-headed Woodpecker showed itself this time on a telegraph pole. After breakfast, we picked up Zoli at the edge of the Bodrog floodplain and headed towards the northern Zemplén. On the way we observed a Lesser Spotted Eagle perched on the top of a small tree. Later we found ourselves again in a beech forest, where Zoli observed a Ural Owl a few days ago, but unfortunately the bird did not show itself today. Compensation was provided by sightings of a Middle Spotted Woodpecker, a few Collared Flycatchers and a smart singing Wood Warbler. We spent the rest of the morning at the foothills. Barred Warbler was singing in the scrubby grassland next to some vineyards, the air was once again dominated

by raptors such a Peregrine Falcon, Lesser Spotted Eagle and the scarce Northern Goshawk. We ate the packed lunch in the shade of some lone trees.

Since we were running out of time, we once again headed towards the lowlands, where we observed at the European Bee-eater colony these colourful birds. We couldn't spend too much time with the birds, because we had to leave for a new country, Slovakia. We picked up our luggage in Komlóska and then made our uneventful journey to our last accommodation at the foot of Torna Castle. In a small lake near to our accommodation, we saw some Lapwings, Lesser Ringed Plovers, Common Sandpipers and Wood Sandpipers as well as the usual reed dependent passerines. After dinner we went to rest early, hoping for some higher altitude species tomorrow.



Lesser Spotted Eagle by @Adrien Silvestre and Middle Spotted Woodpecker by @Audun Brekke

4th May (Wednesday)

For prebreakfast birding, we had to cross the busy road and go up to the base of the Torna Castle, where the karst specialist Rock Bunting lives. After the somewhat steep climb, we managed to connect with this beautifully patterned bird. We returned to our accommodation for breakfast, taking our packed lunch for the day with us, as we were going on a full-day observation. We met Stefan, our local guide in Slovakia, in a nearby town and continued our journey together to the nearby national park. During the pleasant walk, we saw our first Firecrest and in the streamside alder forest we observed some Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Collared Flycatchers, and heard a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. But the star of the morning was definitely the two Ural Owls, which we had already given up on after the unsuccessful searches in Zemlén. The two owls were sitting in the alders not far from us even called occasionally. We watched these characteristic birds for about half an hour, but we couldn't get bored of them, but couldn't stay any longer, because Stefan had planned another program for the afternoon, to explore some pristine pine forests. The place did not lend itself easily, in order to reach the birding spot, we had to climb a steep ridge until we reached the proper pine forest. Typical pine-loving birds came in front of our binoculars, such as European Crested and Willow Tits (which prefers pine forest here in Central Europe), heard Eurasian Treecreeper and Eurasian Bullfinch. Stefan disappeared for a while, then returned excitedly as he found one of the targets for the afternoon, the Eurasian Pygmy Owl. It didn't take long before we could enjoy this angry looking bird. And just like the Ural Owl, we could watch the Pygmy Owl as long as we wanted. The observation was disturbed only by the call of a distant woodpecker. A Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker called from the bottom of the valley. Since the slope was quite steep, not everyone went with us. Unfortunately, the bird was not cooperative, gave just an untickable view as it landed for a second on a tree trunk and then moved away. We followed the bird for a while as it continued to call, but after a while it stopped calling and we lost it. We spent our lunch in the pine forest, constantly looking for woodpeckers. For the rest of the afternoon, with Stefan's help, we checked more places in the hope of the Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker, but without success. In the late afternoon, we made our way to our accommodation, choosing a local restaurant in a nearby small town for dinner.

5th May (Thursday)

Our prebreakfast found us next to our accommodation this time. Walked till the village's edge and had European Green Woodpecker, some Barred Warblers and a migrant Common Redstart. After breakfast we headed towards Stratena. Along the way we stopped along the Sajó river checked several places for River Warbler. But, since spring was a little late this year, there was still no sign of the bird. But we had some Fieldfares feeding their youngsters. Later in the morning we reached our birding spot for the day, a beautiful, healthy pine forest. Despite the good habitat, the forest was quiet, only a few common birds sang. After a while, however, a woodpecker called from the bottom of the valley. Since it didn't respond, some of us headed down the steep slope. Fortunately, it didn't take long before we spotted the mysterious Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker, drumming in the top of a dead pine. Just to make our climbing unnecessary, later the pair sat on a roadside tree, where we could watch the pair for half an hour. Later in the day we visited more pine forests in the hope of Hazel Grouse, but the closest experience was a very fresh dropping. We ate our late packed lunch next to the Hernád river while a White-throated Dipper was feeding its chicks.



The star of the tour - male Three-toed Woodpecker by @Adrien Silvestre

In the rest of the afternoon, we moved to the top of the Szédelő valley, where we found wonderful, old beech forest. We did not find the target species here, but in a much younger forest. It took a lot of searching, but by the end everyone managed to observe at least five lovely Red-breasted Flycatchers. Since the day was already coming to an end, we headed for our accommodation, as we thought that this day had no more experiences in store for us. We were wrong, as Tom spotted a Ural Owl from the minivan, sitting motionless on a roadside apple tree, which was a memorable ending to the Slovakian leg of our tour.

6th May (Friday)

We skipped the prebreakfast birding on the last morning, as we had a long journey to Hungary. As we packed into our minivan, we took a look at the lake next to the hotel, which was enough to add new two species to our list. A Lesser Black-backed and a Yellow-legged Gulls landed on the water for a few minutes only. Then we set off and started our journey to the airport. The long uneventful journey was only interrupted near the airport in the hope of seeing Corncrake or River Warbler on a marshy area. But, as we expected, due to the countrywide drought and the cold spring, the birds did not arrive. Some consolation was provided by the only Marsh Warbler of the tour (usually a quite widespread bird at this time of year). We really only had a few minutes left until we arrived at the airport, but we took advantage of this to pay a quick visit to Apaj again, but we still had time for our only European Roller of the tour and Tom also spotted a Tawny Pipit from the minivan. We then rushed to make sure everyone got to their afternoon flight safely.



Rock Bunting and Eurasian Pygmy Owl by @Audun Brekke and Red-breasted Flycatcher by @Thomas Richard Hanson

BIRDS – list of bird species recorded on the 2022 tour

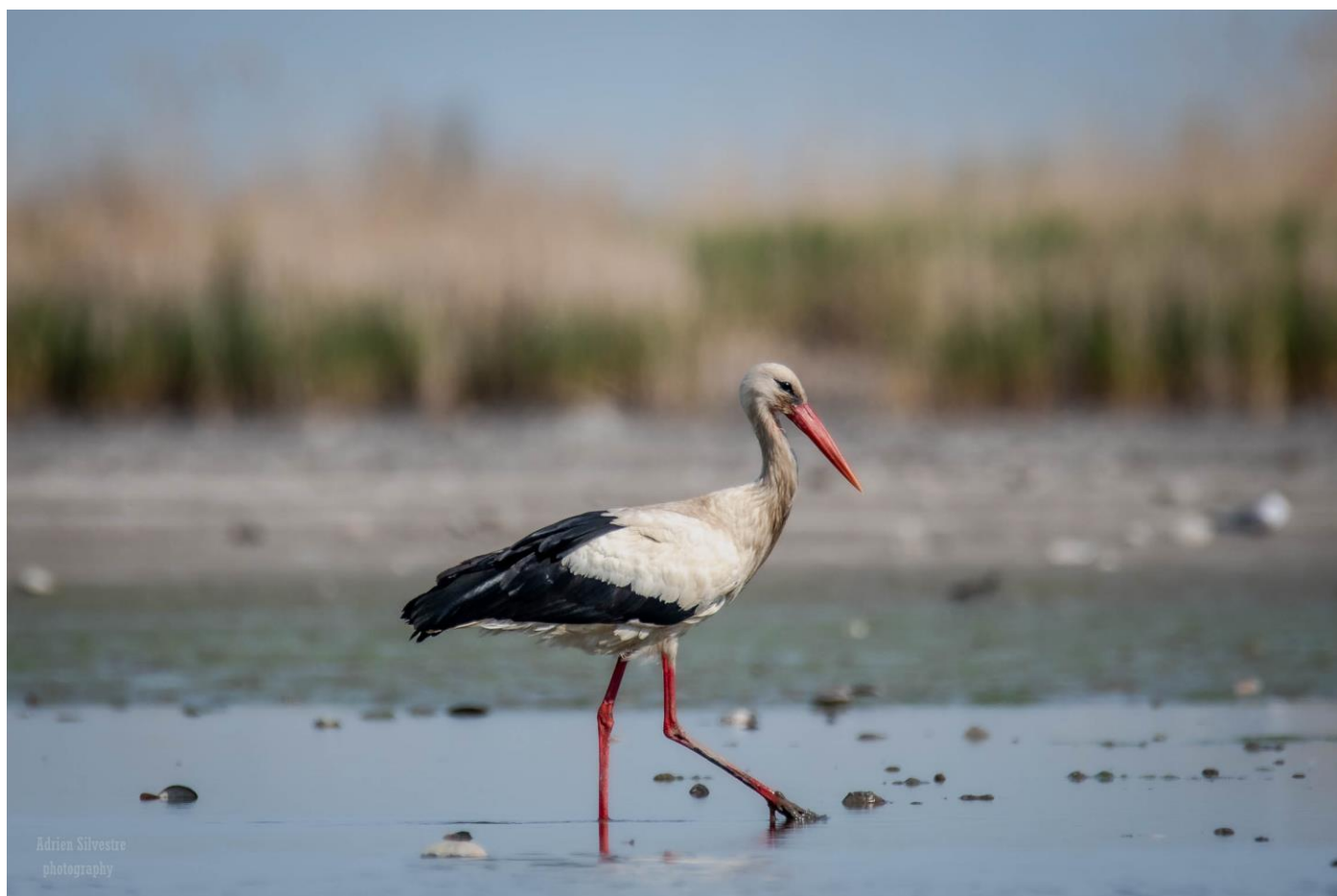
C = Commonly seen, more than 10 individuals

'Numbers' = Actual number seen on the tour

H = Heard only

NL = Non-leader

1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	C
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	C
3	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	C
4	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	C
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	C
6	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	C
7	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	10
8	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	C
9	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	10
10	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	C
11	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	C
12	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	C
13	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	C
14	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	2



White Stork photographed in the Hortobágy by @Adrien Silvestre

15	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	2
16	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	C
17	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	10

18	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	C
19	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	15
20	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	3
21	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	C
22	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	C
23	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	C
24	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	2
25	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	4
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	C



Pygmy Cormorant photographed by @Adrien Silvestre

27	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	C
28	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	C
29	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	C
30	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>	C
31	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	C
32	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	1
33	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarine</i>	5
34	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	
35	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	3
36	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1
37	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	C
38	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	2
39	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	2
40	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	7
41	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	1

42	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	8
43	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	25
44	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	H
45	Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>	2
46	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	C
47	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	C
48	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	10
49	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	1
50	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	C
51	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	30
52	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	C
53	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	1
54	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	4
55	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1
56	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	20
57	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	30
58	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	C
59	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C
60	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	2
61	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	3
62	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	4
63	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	4
64	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1
65	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C
66	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	1
67	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	C
68	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	C
69	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	7
70	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	C
71	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	10
72	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	C
73	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	C
74	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	1
75	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1
76	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	10
77	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	C
78	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	4
79	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	5
80	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia f. domestica</i>	C
81	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	1
82	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	C
83	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	10
84	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	C
85	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1
86	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	3
87	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	1
88	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	3
89	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	1
90	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	1
91	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	1

92	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	
93	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	1
94	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	30
95	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	15
96	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1
97	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tydactylus</i>	2
98	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>	3
99	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	2
100	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	2
101	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	5
102	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	2
103	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	2
104	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	2
105	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	2



White-backed Woodpecker at its nesting hole by @Adrien Silvestre

106	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	C
107	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	5
108	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	2
109	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	1
110	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2
111	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	15

112	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	1
113	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	C
114	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	C
115	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	C
116	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	C
117	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	C
118	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	C
119	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	C
120	Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>	1
121	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	10
122	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	5
123	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	5
124	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	C
125	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	C
126	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	3
127	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	10
128	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	2
129	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	C
130	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	10
131	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	C
132	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	C
133	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	C
134	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	10



Singing Wood Warbler photographed by @Adrien Silvestre

135 **Wood Warbler**

Phylloscopus sibilatrix

10

136	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1
137	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	C
138	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	5
139	Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	1
140	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	C
141	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	C
142	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	1
143	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hyppolais icterina</i>	1
144	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	1
145	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	C
146	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	C
147	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	4
148	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	C
149	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	3
150	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	1
151	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	1



European Stonechat by @Adrien Silvestre

152	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	C
153	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	C
154	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	1
155	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	1
156	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	C
157	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	5
158	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	2
159	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	C

160	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1
161	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	C
162	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	10
163	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	3
164	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	10
165	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	3
166	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	10
167	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	3
168	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1
169	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1
170	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	C
171	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	C
172	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	10
173	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	1
174	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	C
175	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	C
176	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	C
177	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	4
178	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	C
179	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	1 (NL)
180	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	4
181	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	C



A male Reed Bunting taken by @Adrien Silvestre

182	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	10
183	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	H

184	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	4
185	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	30
186	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	5
187	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	10
188	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	C
189	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	20
190	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	4
191	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	10



The surprisingly big Barred Warbler as it sings by @Adrien Silvestre



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