



Hungarianbirdwatching.com

Address: H-1214 Budapest, Rózsa u 9/b, Hungary

Tel/Fax: +36-1-2768827

Email: mail@hungarianbirdwatching.com

Spring tour “A+B+C”
Lake Fertő-Hanság-Tata-Gerecse Mountains-Kiskunság-Bükk
Mountains-Lake Tisza-Hortobágy-Zemplén Mountains
(12 day, 11 nights)

During this 12-days (11 nights) tour we will visit 6 National Parks. Fertő-Hanság NP, Duna-Ipoly NP (Tata and Gerecse), Kiskunság NP, Bükk NP, Hortobágy NP and Aggteleki NP(Zemplén) offering us the opportunity to see a great variety of habitats and birds. During birding we try to see the most characteristics birds of Hungary, the Great Bustard, Great White Egret, White Stork, various woodpeckers, Saker, Red-footed Falcon, Imperial and Lesser Spotted Eagle, warblers, Bee-eater, Roller, Pigmy Cormorant, Ferruginous Duck, Penduline Tit and Bearded Reedling, Eagle and Ural Owls and many other species. Hungary is famous about its spas, so we won't miss to try out a thermal bath during our tour. We also visit wonderful towns and villages, 4 Unesco World Heritage areas (Fertő, Hollókő, Hortobágy, Tokaj) and historic castles. And of course we will taste prize-winning Hungarian wines and will enjoy the Hungarian cuisine.





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Day 1

Birding around Lake Fertő, visiting Esterházy Palace

Overnight Sarród

Our tour will start in Budapest, where we pick you up and will drive to Lake Fertő, a large saline lake situated on the Austrian-Hungarian border. The Hungarian part of the lake (an area of 75 km²), is 88% covered by reedbeds (Phragmites), and adjacent mesophile and wet saline grasslands. In this area we will spend three nights in a small village called Sarród.

We will be accommodated in a traditionally renovated pension which has a large garden with sheeps and goats. The garden also attracts various songbirds, ideal for early morning birding. The headquarters of the Fertő-hanság NP is some ten minutes walk from the house.

In the morning we will be birding at the South-East part of Lake Fertő and will see Great White Egrets and Grey Herons, but Purple Heron, Little Egret and Spoonbill can also appear. (Great White Egret is a symbolic bird of Lake Fertő and the Hungarian nature conservation, since it almost died out in the 19th century. But thanks to the work of the “Egret Guards” who were guarding Egrets and Egret nests by guns its population started to grow.) Various gulls and terns possible to see like Mediterranean Gull, Black-headed Gull, Yellow-legged Gull, Common, Whiskered Tern and Black Tern.

Lake Fertő is an ideal habitat for geese and ducks likely we will see Greylag Goose, Shelduck, Gadwal, Teal, Mallard, Garganey, Shoveler, Red-crested Pochard, Pochard, Ferruginous Duck, Tufted Duck. We will also have chance to see different raptors in the area like Marsh Harrier, Kestrel and Buzzards.

Depending on water conditions at the managed flooded areas of the lake we have good chance to see Black-winged Stilt, Avocet, Lapwing, Black-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Redshank, Ruff but Ringed and Little Ringed Plover, Kentish Plover, Wood Sandpiper, Common Sandpiper are also possible.



Lake Fertő



Sarród



Great White Egret



Ferruginous Duck



Avocet



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The reedbeds of the Lake also offers an excellent habitat for different warblers. Reed, Great Reed, Moustached, Sedge, Savi's and Grasshopper Warblers can be likely seen and heard in this time of the year.

On the adjacent area and nearby farm buildings Yellow Wagtail, White Wagtail, House and Tree Sparrows, Crested Lark, Sky Larks, Red-backed Shrike, Swift, house Martin and Black Redstart are regular.



Great Reed Warbler

We will also visit a place where the European Sousliks live. These species are globally endangered and Hungary is the most Western country in Europe where it lives. The Souslik is very important, because it is the most significant prey of the Saker Falcon and also for Imperial Eagle.



European Souslik

Later afternoon we will visit the Esterházy Palace. The 126-room Esterházy Palace, also called the "Hungarian Versailles", was built in the 18th century. Hungary's richest aristocratic family, the Esterházy's were great patrons of music. Joseph Haydn spent more than thirty years as a court composer in the palace and composed many of his famous works during this period. In the old gardens of the castle Green and Greater Spotted Woodpecker, Chaffinch, Serin, Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Linnet, Nuthatch, Jackdaw can be seen.



Esterházy Castle

In the evening we will drive to Fertőboz where we will have our dinner in a Csárda. The Csárda is a typical Hungarian village restaurant which served as restaurant, pub, meeting point and dance hall for village folks. (Here comes the name of the dance czardas) In the csárda we will taste some traditional Hungarian foods.



Wine Cellar

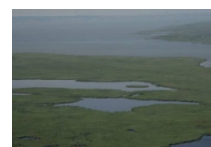
Optional program: Wine and some local redwines.

Day 2

Visiting Fertőrákos quarry, Unesco World Heritage landscape and cooking a traditional goulash

Overnight Sarród

On this day we will visit different areas of Fertő Lake, and during a morning birding we will give second chance to see the birds we missed on day one. We will also visit iconic villages around Fertő-Neusiedler Lake, which is a Unesco World Heritage site in Cultural Landscape



Lake Fertő



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category since 2001. The Fertő Lake area has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia. This is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary symbiosis between human activity and the physical environment. The remarkable rural architecture of the villages surrounding the lake and several 18th- and 19th-century palaces adds to the area's considerable cultural interest. We will pass through Fertőszéplak to see the old traditional buildings of the village and stop at certain places having excellent view on the lake.

Afternoon we will drive to Fertőrákos where we can see the open-air museum of a former stone quarry. This area was once covered by sea (the Pannonian Sea) the existence of which is witnessed by the fossils on the walls of the quarry. The Romans exploited the 10-12 million-year-old Lajta limestone to build the walls of Sopron, which they called Scarbantia. This stone was a popular building material in the past few centuries because it was easy to carve. Quarrying the stone created vast empty spaces. The remaining unusable layers cover the halls like enormous ceilings. The interior of the halls remind us of ancient Egyptian rock temples. The Rock Buckthorn Educational Path presents the values of fauna and flora and leads us to the so called Pan-European Monument. The metal sculpture, representing a piece of the 'iron curtain', recalls the memory of the border opening on 19 August, 1989. The open-air museum invites us to an exciting time travel.

In the evening we will make together a traditional Hungarian Goulash soup, and you will learn how to prepare it and you can amaze your guests in the future. The essentials of a good goulash are Hungarian Red Paprika powder, red wine and good beef with vegetables, potato and bay leaves.

Day 3

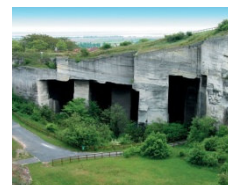
Birding in Hanság, visiting Sárvár or Bükfürdő spa

Overnight Sarród

Morning we will drive to Hanság our next birding destination. Hanság is a poorly-drained flood-plain, once together with Fertő it was Hungary's biggest marshland. This beautiful region, divided into wet meadows, alder woods and open water areas, ensures an excellent habitat for several raptor species, song- and water birds.



Fertőszéplak



Fertőrákos quarry



Inside the quarry



Goulash



Hanság



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We will see White Storks and passing through small villages we can see how these birds live together with humans and build nests on the chimneys. In the woods of Hanság if we are fortunate, beside many other species we can see here Black Stork, Black Woodpecker, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Middle Spotted Woodpecker. On others parts Red-backed Shrike, Lesser Grey Shrike, Stonechat, Yellowhammer Corn Bunting can be seen. Calls of Cuckoo and song of Golden Oriole we likely hear and with some luck we can also spot these birds as well.

During our trip we will visit an area, where Saker Falcon nests, we hope in 2013 they will nest on the same old tree as in the past 8 years. Hanság is also a home of eagles, Imperial Eagle and White-tailed Eagle can be seen circling in the sky assuming good weather conditions. Marsh Harrier, Kestrel, Buzzard likely we will see, and if we are very lucky we can see Red Kite, Black Kite as well.

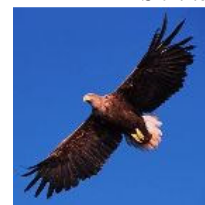
During birding we also visit a Bee-eater colony and a very successful habitat restoration at Bősárkány, where a marshland was restored. Here we see Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant, Little Bittern, Night Heron, Great White Egret, Grey Heron, Purple Heron, Spoonbill, Greylag Goose, Shelduck, Mallard, Shoveler, Red-crested Pochard, Pochard, Ferruginous Duck, Lapwing, Black-headed Gull, Yellow-legged Gull, Common Tern, Black Tern.

In the late afternoon we will drive to Sárvár a small town in Transdanubia, which has a very nice castle and park. After having a short walk around the castle, we will drive to the thermal bath of Sárvár. We will relax in the warm thermal water and leave the bath in the evening hours. (alternatively we can visit Bükfürdő, another village famous of its thermal hotels and bath).

We will have our dinner in friendly restaurant.



Lesser Grey Shrike



White-tailed Eagle



Night Heron



Sárvár Castle



Spa in Sárvár



Spa in Sárvár



Spa in Sárvár



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Day 4 Birding at Tata *Overnight Tata*

After breakfast we will drive to our next destination Tata. Tata is Baroque little town, that surrounds the picturesque and protected Ramsar area, the Old Lake. We will spend two days and two nights here before going to Kiskunság.

We will be birding in the soft wood groves of Lake Öreg of Tata where we have the opportunity to see different woodpeckers. Six woodpecker species are living in this grove and we hope we can see Great-, Middle- and Lesser-Spotted, Syrian, Green or even Black Woodpecker as well. In the parks surrounding the Old Lake we can see and hear a lot of songbirds, finches and thrushes like Chaffinch, Serin, Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Robin, Blackcap, Wood Warbler, Chiffchaff, Great and Blue Tit, Song Thrush.

On the lake we can spot different herons, ducks and other waterfowls e.g. Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant, Grey Heron, Mute Swan, Greylag Goose, Mallard, Red-crested Pochard, Pochard, Coot but with some luck to see Kingfisher is also possible which is nesting at the lake.

In the second part of the day we will go to Ferencmajor 8 km from Tata where 13 fishponds located adjacent and give the birds an excellent habitat. Mostly water birds can be observed like Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant, Night Heron, Great White Egret, Grey Heron, Bittern, Black Stork, Greylag Goose, Mallard, Garganey, Shoveler, Red-crested Pochard.

But we can find here Stonechat, Whinchat, Barred Warbler, Savi's Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Reed Warbler, Great Reed Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Bearded Reedling, Penduline Tit, Corn Bunting too.

Raptors can appear as well like Marsh Harrier, Hobby or with some luck even White-tailed Eagle.

In late afternoon and in the evening we will walk in the oldtown of Tata and will see some historic buildings. We will have our dinner in a friendly restaurant at the Old Lake.



Tata



*Syrian
Woodpecker*



Grey Heron



*Red-crested
Pochard*



Sedge Warbler



Watermill in Tata



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Day 5

Birding in Gerecse Mountains

Overnight Tata

This day we will start birding in Tata near to the hotel, also visiting another nice park in the town the English Park, an 18th-century landscaped park of Ferenc Esterházy. The park was built from 1783, when the first trees were planted around the artificial Cseke Lake. The old trees of the park offer excellent habitat for various birds so we can give a second chance to see Middle and Lesser Spotted, Syrian, Green Woodpeckers and most songbirds we missed on the previous day.

As the weather warms up we will drive to Gerecse Mountains. The Gerecse Mountain is of fossil origin and despite of its small area approximately hundred bird species are nesting and living here. The variety of habitats (forests, shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas) offer good conditions for biodiversity.

Blackcap, Wood Warbler, Chiffchaff, Spotted Flycatcher, Long-tailed Tit, Nuthatch, Treecreeper, Golden Oriole, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Whinchat, Stonechat, Turtle Dove, Wood Pigeon are regular. Gerecse is also good habitat for raptors, in good weather condition we can have the chance to see White-tailed Eagle and Saker. The bushy parts of the Gerecse offer us to see Yellowhammer, Corn Bunting, Tree Sparrow, and Red-backed Shrike.

Optional program – Winetasting: In the evening we will visit one of Hungary's most famous cellar the Hilltop Cellar in Neszmély, a small village not far from Tata. The wines of this cellar won several prizes both in Hungary and abroad and in 2004 it was the "Wine-cellar of the year" and also won the "Excellent wine-cellar of Hungary" award. Upon tasting the famous Hilltop wines, you will understand why we have visited this cellar.



*Middle Spotted
Woodpecker*



*Gerecse
Mountains*



Red-backed Shrike



*Neszmély,
Hilltop Cellar*



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Day 6

Birding in Kiskunság

Overnight Bükk, Noszvaj

After checking out from the hotel, we will drive to **Kiskunság** to visit the National Park. Kiskunság like Hortobágy is a big “Pusta” (steppe) with grasslands, saline lakes, fishpond systems and in certain areas quicksand. The main objective is to see the Great Bustard, which is also a symbolic bird of Hungary.

The Great Bustard is a resident bird in Hungary and one of its highest populations can be found in Kiskunság. Usually it can be seen in larger flocks (30-40 species) and it is an unforgettable experience when you see them in flying. If we are fortunate on the steppe we will also see different birds of prey like Buzzard, Kestrel, Merlin, Red-footed Falcon or another symbolic bird of Hungary the Saker.

In the afternoon we will also go to a fishpond. Depending on water conditions at the fishponds we have chance to see Ruffs, Redshanks, Spotted Redshanks, Lapwings, Avocets, Marsh Sandpipers and many Grey Herons, Great White Egrets and with good chance Squacco Herons, Purple Herons, Spoonbills. Very likely we will see and hear Sedge Warblers and Great Reed Warblers as well. We will have a chance to see raptors like Mars Harrier or if we are fortunate even White-tailed Eagle.

In Kiskunság we can also see some birds, which are very typical for this area, like White and Yellow Wagtails, White Storks, Corn Buntings, Stonechats, Tree Sparrows, Sky and Crested Larks, Red-backed Shrikes, Pheasant and Marsh Harriers. On certain fields, Greylag Geese can be seen as well. We will have good chance to see Bee-eaters and with some luck even Rollers.

We finish our trip birding at Kiskunság early afternoon, and start our journey to Bükk Mountains. On the motorway we will stop at certain places from where there is a chance to see Imperial Eagles either sitting on electric pylons or circling in the sky assuming good weather conditions. In that area many times we also see Sakers as well.



Kiskunság



Great Bustard



Great White Egret



Bee-eater



Imperial Eagle



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On the way to Bükk mountains we leave the Motorway to visit a lovely village called Hollókő (Raven Stone). The small picturesque village of Hollókő is one of Hungary's most popular attractions and is a UNESCO World Heritage site. Hollókő was developed mainly during the 17th and 18th centuries; its traditional rural houses preserve the cultural heritage of local Palóc families. The village conservation area consists of 58 houses and a small church. The village is a representative of single street village type characteristics of the region. In the middle of the village, stands a small church with a wooden steeple and shingle roof, which was built in 1889.



Hollókő



We arrive to Noszvaj late afternoon and have dinner in the hotel or a nearby restaurant.

Day 7

Birding in Bükk Mountains, sightseeing in Eger, winetasting

Overnight Bükk, Noszvaj

In the morning we start birding near Noszvaj village. The forests near the village offer good habitat for woodpeckers like Syrian, Middle Spotted, Great Spotted, Green and Black Woodpecker. Here we can also see Chaffinch, Serin, Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Linnet, Blue Tit, Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Golden Oriole, Nuthatch and Treecreepers.



Syrian Woodpecker

We continue our birding trip towards Bogács and stop at a more airy habitat in the Bükk Mountains. At this time of the year we likely see Corn Bunting, Rock Bunting, Stonechat, Whinchat, Red-Backed Shrike, Lesser Grey Shrike, Skylark, Swallow, House Martin and Tree Sparrow, and near to agricultural buildings Little Owl as well.



Bükk Mountains

At around noon we will visit open areas near to Bükkzsérc, which offer excellent habitat for raptors. If the weather is good and we are lucky, we have a chance to spot Short-toed Snake Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Imperial Eagle. Beside the eagles we will see Kestrels and Common Buzzards and with some luck even Goshawk and Sparrow Hawk as well.



Lesser Spotted Eagle



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In the afternoon we continue our tour in the Hór valley which is the longest valley in Hungary and offers good habitat for woodland species like woodpeckers, tits, finches, including Hawfinch. Beside finches and tits we likely see other woodland species like Collared Flycatcher. Near to streams we see Grey Wagtails and during the day we see several times Yellow Wagtails and White Wagtails.



Collared Flycatcher

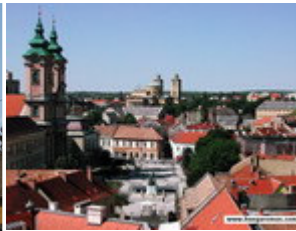
Bükk Mountain also offers excellent habitat for mammals. Very likely we see Red Squirrels, Roe Deers and Brown Hares on our trip, but with some luck we can also see Red Deers.



Roe Deer

Sightseeing in Eger

After birding we make a short sightseeing in the historic town Eger. Eger played an important role during the long-lasting Ottoman era. Visiting the Basilica, the famous Eger Catle or the Minaret are the highlights.



Eger

Optional program – Winetasting: In the evening we visit a very good family-owned cellar in Noszvaj which has won several gold medals in Hungary and abroad. We will taste the famous local wine Bikavér (Bulls Blood) which is a special cuvee from different redwines. We also visit the cellar where we can understand the winemaking process as well.



*The Thummerer
Cellar*

Day 8

Birding at Lake Tisza and Hortobágy, optionally visiting Tisza Lake Ecocenter

Overnight Hortobágy area

We make a short morning birding to give a second chance to see the birds we missed the previous day, then we drive to our next destination the Tisza Lake. Lake Tisza is actually a large reservoir on the Tisza river, but fortunately it does not look like a reservoir rather a flood-plain of the 18th century.



Tisza Lake



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Two-thirds of the lake, whose total area is 127 square kilometers, has been designated to fall under the Ramsar Convention because of its notably significant wetland habitats.

The lake has a special flora, here you can see Europe's largest Yellow Floating Heart and Water Chestnut fields and large part of the lake is covered by White Water Lily.

Tisza Lake is also an ideal habitat for herons. In bigger continuous reeds heron colonies like Purple Heron, Little Egret, Great White Egret, Spoonbill, Squacco Heron and Little Bittern can be found.

Lots of Cormorants, Grey Herons and Common Terns can be also observed at Tisza Lake and in the gallery forests of the reservoir Black Stork, Black Kite, Saker and Hobby can also appear.

In 2005 a Water Walk and Nature Trail, was created in the Poroszló Basin, via which we can take in the wonderful living world of Lake Tisza as we walk the 1,500 m of the water walkway. The nature trail jetty can be approached by rowing-boat. On our way we will come to two bird hides and an 8-metre high bird-watching tower, which offers an excellent opportunity to shot landscape pictures.



Yellow Floating Heart



Grey Heron



Optional Program - Visiting Lake Tisza Ecocenter

At Poroszló we can visit the recently opened Lake Tisza Ecocenter, which is adjacent to the Nature Trail. The Ecocentre was designed to collect and show the rich flora and fauna of the Tisza valley and its lake, which is the second largest in Hungary.

The four-storey, 2,600 sq metre visitor centre has permanent exhibitions and a huge freshwater aquarium with a capacity of over 735,000 litres (largest freshwater aquarium of Europe). The natural-looking displays give visitors a truly memorable experience. The aquarium on level -1 contains over 40 native Hungarian fish species and about 15 amphibians and reptiles.



Lake Tisza Ecocenter



Aquarium



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Birders with children will enjoy the Ecocenter's big recreation park, which was designed in the spirit of 'exploring nature'. Visitors can closely observe animals, enjoy animal shows and try challenging playgrounds. e.g. boating lake with rafts and ropeways, log playground, cormorant colony and pelican-lake, otter house, kingfisher-watching, Fishermen's Outdoor Museum, Village Museum, Golden jackal's run. Visiting the Ecocenter can be a joy for all family members.



Recreation park

Driving to Hortobágy we stop at an area, where a large colony of Red-footed falcons lives. In a small steppe forest Red-footed falcons nest in the nests of Rooks and also in artificial nest boxes. It's an amazing view to see the dozens of this colourful falcon flying around. Near to the colony we stop at a sand wall, where Bee-eaters and Sand Martins nest. We arrive to the hotel late afternoon and have dinner in the hotel or nearby restaurant.



Red-footed Falcon

Day 9

Birding at Hortobágy Great Fishpond

Overnight Hortobágy area

This day we will be birding at Hortobágy National Park (HNP). HNP the first and so far the biggest National Park of Hungary was established in 1973 on a 52000 ha area. This original area is entirely an UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The recent area is about 82000 hectares. The Hortobágy NP has been inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 1999 in the category of cultural landscapes. According to its brief description "the Hortobágy is a vast area of plains and wetlands that have been used by humans for grazing their domestic animals for more than two millennia".

After an early breakfast we visit the Great Fish Pond (Nagy Halastó). In Hortobágy over 300 bird species have been observed here so far by birders and in almost every season ten and hundred thousands of birds can be seen. The system of fishponds of Hortobágy Halastó covering 2073 hectares was created in 1915 in an alkaline grassland area called Bad Lands.



*Hortobágy puszta
and tradition*



Great Fish Pond



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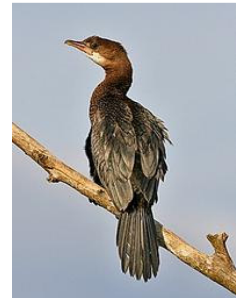
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Formerly there were 17 ponds, while now 7 are out of use being covered by reed or other marsh vegetation. Great Fish Pond is a Ramsar site maintaining breeding and migrating waterfowl populations of outstanding importance, so it is considered as one of the most important water bird habitats in Europe.

This lake offers a big variety of species, and the birds of the neighbouring plains also visit the lakes and their airspace. During the trip Great White and Little Egret, Night Heron, Purple Heron, Little Bittern, Squacco Heron, Spoonbill, Glossy Ibis and the rare breeder Pygmy Cormorant can be seen. Gulls, terns, plovers, waders occur here in great numbers including Black-headed and Yellow-legged Gull, Whiskered, Black, White-winged Black Tern, Pied Avocet, Black-winged Stilt, Black-tailed Godwit, Curlew, Dunlin, Redshank, Spotted Redshank, Ruff.

We can see the globally endangered Ferruginous Duck either floating on the water or flying, but this area offers new experiences every time you visit it. We will have good chance to see other ducks like Gadwal, Teal, Mallard and Shoveler. We will also have chance to see different raptors in the area like White-tailed Eagle or Marsh Harrier.

The reedbeds of the Great Fishpond System also offers an excellent habitat for different warblers. Marsh, Reed, Great Reed, Moustached, Sedge, Savi's and Grasshopper Warblers can be seen and heard with reasonable chance. Bearded Reedling and Penduline Tit will be likely seen or heard too. Beside birds we can also see wonderful plants, flowers, dragonflies, butterflies, frogs.



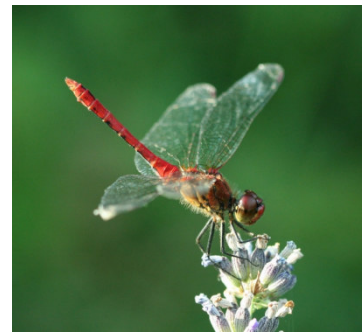
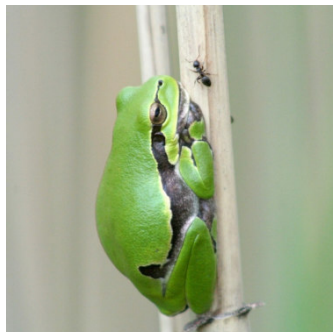
Pygmy Cormorant



Ferruginous Duck



Great Reed Warbler





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Day 10

Driving to Zemplén Mountains, birding in the South part of Zemplén

Overnight Tokaj

After breakfast we check out from the hotel and make a short walk in the Village of Hortobágy by admiring the wonderful 9-arch bridge, which is a symbol of the Hortobágy.

In the village you can also buy hand-made articles for souvenirs. We start our journey to Zemplén mountains, birding en-route.



9-hole bridge



Gray Cattles at Hortobágy



Shepherds Statue



Shed



Folklore program

On the way to Zemplén we will be birding on the steppe (puszta in Hungarian) habitats of Hortobágy. The rich rodent population of the steppe ensures a healthy numbers of predators. Among the many Common Buzzards and Marsh Harriers we will see Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin, Long-legged Buzzard as well as the magnificent Saker. Perhaps this is the only place where you can see Rough-legged Buzzard, Long-legged Buzzard and Common Buzzard together.



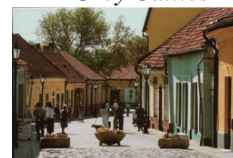
Long-legged Buzzard

When we are driving through Hortobágy area on many fields we can see can see archaic, traditional Hungarian domestic animals like the Grey Cattle, the twisted horned Racka Sheep or Water Buffalo. Other traditional domestic animals like the Mangalica Pig, Noniusz Horse, Kuvasz (Shepherd) Dog can be seen in the the Animal Park of Hortobágy.



Grey Cattles

After some three hours driving, we will arrive to Tokaj, where we spend 2 nights. Tokaj is a small medieval town, which has a wonderful centre with some nice sculptures and interesting buildings. We will check in the hotel, have some refreshments and will make a short walk in the centre.



Tokaj



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Address: H-1214 Budapest, Rózsa u 9/b, Hungary

Tel/Fax: +36-1-2768827

Email: mail@hungarianbirdwatching.com

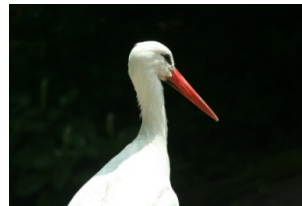
During sightseeing we will also see Bee-eaters on the walls of the hill behind Tokaj and White Storks nesting in the town. We will also walk down to the river, where the Bodrog and Tisza Rivers meet. Likely we spot here Kingfisher and many times we see here Green Woodpecker or even Grey-headed Woodpecker as well. At the Bodrog River we have also chance to spot River Warbler as well.



Bee-eater



Kingfisher



White stork



Grey-headed WP

Early afternoon we will also visit some places where raptors usually appear. In the Zemplén area Imperial Eagles, Lesser Spotted Eagles, Golden Eagles or even Short-toed Eagles might be observed in good weather conditions. During our trip if you are interested in architecture and history we can stop at Boldogkőváralja, which is one of the most beautiful ruins of Hungary.



Lesser-spotted Eagle



Boldogkőváralja castle



Hejce village

During this day we will visit several areas and will see wonderful landscapes and castles. Tokaj region is an Unesco World region a so-called Historic Cultural Landscape. We will pass through old villages, will see vineyards, abandoned stone mines.



Tokaj wine region

In the evening before sunset we will visit a volcanic stone-mine in Southern Zemplén, looking for Eagle Owl. In the last few years in this abandoned quarry Eagle Owls regularly nest, so chances are reasonable either to see the adults or chicks. We have dinner at our hotel.



Eagle Owl



Hungarianbirdwatching.com

Address: H-1214 Budapest, Rózsa u 9/b, Hungary

Tel/Fax: +36-1-2768827

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Day 11

Full day birding in Zemplén Mountains

Overnight Tokaj

After an early breakfast we will drive immediately to the Northern part of Zemplén Mountains. We will visit the inner parts of the mountains, observing woodpeckers, raptors and songbirds. The first bigger region where we will start birding is the surroundings of Újhuta, where our target species are woodpeckers.

Beside the Great-spotted Woodpecker we have good chance to hear and see Black Woodpecker, Green Woodpecker, Middle-spotted and Syrian Woodpeckers. With some luck we can find even Grey-headed and White-backed Woodpeckers. In the surroundings of Újhuta we will also likely see Willow Tits, Marsh Tits, Long-tailed Tits, Mistle and Song Thrushes.

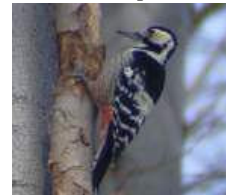
In this area in wet and rainy weather we will likely see the wonderful amphibian the Fire Salamander. Zemplén is also famous of its Adder viper population (*Vipera berus*). From mammals we will likely see Roe Deers.

We will also visit Beech forest areas where we will have a chance to see Ural Owl. Thanks to the nesting program its population is steadily growing in Hungary. Currently some 200 pairs nest in Hungary most in the Zemplén area. Likely we see the owls in the areas where artificial nest boxes are placed. We will return to Tokaj late afternoon and have dinner in the hotel and as an optional program we can visit wine cellars.

Evening program - Winetasting: In the evening we can visit a wine cellar in Tokaj, where the world famous Tokaji wines can be tasted. The Tokaj wine region is noted for its sweet wines made from grapes affected by noble rot, a style of wine which has a long history in this region. Aszú, Szomorodni, Furmint and Muskotály are the most characteristic wines of the region.



Black Woodpecker



White-backed Woodpecker



Fire salamander



Ural Owl



Wine Cellar



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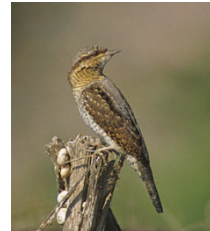
Day 12

Birding en-route

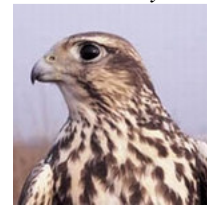
Return to Budapest

In the morning we will make a short birding around the hotel where beside the common Great Spotted and Green Woodpecker we usually see or hear Wrynecks as well. Spot again Bee-eaters and Kingfisher. After breakfast we check out from the hotel and will drive back to Budapest or to the airport. We will be birding en-route passing by meadows, marshes, flooded areas.

We likely see Marsh Harrier, Kestrel, Buzzard, White and Yellow Wagtail, Black Redstart, Whinchat, Stonechat, Red-backed Shrike, Skylark, Crested Lark, Tree Sparrow, Corn Bunting, White Stork, Great White Egret, Grey Heron, Lapwing, Pheasant. During our drive to Budapest we can stop again at the area where we give a second chance to see Imperial Eagle and Saker. We arrive to Budapest afternoon.



Wryneck



Saker

Disclaimer

We cannot guarantee good birding weather and cannot guarantee that all the birds or any of the specific birds listed in our itinerary can be observed. We take no responsibility for any damages, lost or injuries during the trip, so please arrange proper insurance. Some programs may change due to unfavourable weather conditions or unforeseen reasons.