

## INFORMATIONS

Black-crowned night heron	Highly protected, conservation value 100 000Ft. Popularly known as 'vakvarjú', blind crow, because of its voice. It feeds on amphibians, fish and insects.
Eurasian blackcap	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. It is also called 'Barátka'. It feeds on insects, spiders and snails. It also feeds on fruits and berries when the weather turns cold.
Common pochard	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. Its diet consists mainly of reed grass, seeds and insects, but in winter it prefers shellfish.
White wagtail	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. It is widespread in Hungary. It feeds mainly on insects.
Black kite	Highly protected, conservation value 500 000Ft. It feeds mostly on carrion and fish bodies floating on the surface of the water. Migratory bird.
Western marsh harrier	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. Migratory bird, it spends the winter south from the Sahara. It feeds on small mammals, small birds and their chicks, eggs and frogs.
Lesser spotted eagle	Highly protected, conservation value HUF 1 000 000. Migratory bird, it spends the winter south from the Sahara. It feeds on amphibians, small vertebrates and even insects.
Northern lapwing	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. The most common shorebird species in Hungary. Migratory bird. It feeds on insects, spiders, worms and molluscs, supplemented by plant food. It builds a nest hole in which it lays 4 eggs.
Great crested grebe	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. It is the most common species of grebes in Hungary. Short-distance migratory bird. Its diet consists mainly of fish, but it feeds its chicks with insects. It also supplements its diet with plants and is a feather-eater.
Eurasian hoopoe	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. It is also known as the stinky hoopoe or the filthy 'dudu'. The chicks release stinky droppings, and the brood cavity also contains these stinky droppings. Insects and worms in organic manure are its favourite food.
Crested lark	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. Its main food is insects from spring to autumn, while in winter it feeds on weed seeds.
Mute swan	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. It feeds mainly on water plants.
European stonechat	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. Its diet consists of various arthropods. In winter it migrates south to the Mediterranean, to North Africa. It is a frequent breeder in Hungary.

Yellowhammer	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. It is the most common species of buntings in Hungary. It does not migrate. It feeds on weed seeds and it feeds its chicks with insects and spiders. It makes its nest in a depression in the ground from thin pieces of root and plant fibres.
European serin	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. Short-distance migratory bird, it spends the winter in the Mediterranean. Mainly feeds on small seeds.
Common chiffchaff	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. A common species of warblers in Hungary. Its food consists of insects, caterpillars and spiders, which it collects in the canopy. It builds its nests on the ground. The chicks leave the nest before they are ready to fly.
Western jackdaw	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. Mainly feeds on insects and other invertebrates, but also on small mammals and eggs.
Black-headed gull	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. The most common species of gulls in Hungary. It is often found in agricultural fields, where it forages in fresh ploughing. It is also a frequent visitor in rubbish dumps. It feeds on fish, amphibians and small vertebrates, but also eats eggs and carrion.
European honey buzzard	Highly protected, conservation value 100 000 Ft. Migratory bird, winters in Africa. Unlike other birds, its nest is lined with leafy branches. Its diet consists mainly of larvae and pupae of wild bees and wasps. It is protected from insect stings by horn scales on its head. It may also eat lizards or locusts.
Hooded crow	It can be hunted, which is why it may be found in increasing numbers in settlements where it is not possible to hunt. It can always find food in the settlements. Besides human waste, it also feeds on insects, carrion, molluscs and small vertebrates. Hungary is the western range limit of the species.
Common buzzard	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. The most common bird of prey in Hungary. It is useful for agriculture by feeding on rodents, but it also eats lizards and nestlings.
Marsh warbler	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. It can be found in almost all wetlands in Hungary. It often imitates the characteristic melodies of the common starling, the western yellow wagtail, the sparrow and other songbirds. It feeds on insects.
Song thrush	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. It occurs almost everywhere in Hungary. It feeds on worms, molluscs, but also insects, and in autumn on berries and fruits.

Long-eared owl	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. The most common owl species in Hungary. Typically uses abandoned crow nests for breeding. In winter it may move into settlements where it spends the day on the branches of evergreens.
Woodlark	Protected, conservation value 50 000 Ft. Short-distance migratory bird. Its diet consists almost exclusively of insects. It takes its interesting Latin name ( <i>Lullula arborea</i> ) from its wonderful song.
Eurasian chaffinch	Protected, conservation value 25 000 Ft. Its dominantly plant-based diet consists of fruits and seeds. It is more and more common in urban environments.
Eurasian woodcock	It can be hunted. It can be seen in larger numbers when migrating, even in urban environments. It feeds on insects, worms and other invertebrates. In danger, it can carry its chicks away between its legs.
Pheasant	Huntable, currently the most important small game in Hungary. Non-native, resident bird. It avoids closed forests and wet areas. It can lay up to 12-18 eggs in a lined depression dug in the ground. In the beginning they feed on animal food, but later rather on seeds, shoots, berries and other plant parts.
Great spotted woodpecker	
White stork	Highly protected, conservation value: 100.000 Ft. Migratory bird. It builds its nests in villages. Today it breeds mainly on electricity poles in Hungary, previously it nested on chimneys, roofs and trees. Its diet consists of worms, insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles and small vertebrates.
Black woodpecker	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Its food comes from the larger ants, larvae, grubs and beetles living on the tree. Every year it uses the same burrow for breeding, which it cleans and deepens beforehand. It lays 4-5 eggs on the shavings from the carving. Both parents hatch. The head top of the male is completely red, the females only have a small red spot on the back of the head. While the parents are away foraging, the chicks remain silent.
Common blackbird	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on crane flies, worms, berries and fruits. Based on their calls, the parents easily find the young when they leave the nest and continue to feed them.
Grey partridge	Huntable species. Originally a bird of the forested steppe, it later moved to agricultural areas. Monogamous, with pairs living closely together. Nests on the ground. They eat insects at first, then small seeds, parts of cereals and shoots, and also invertebrates.

Sedge warbler	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Our most common reed warbler. It feeds on water spiders, insects, caterpillars and larvae. When migrating, it also feeds on plant food, especially small berry fruits. It builds its nest from reeds, dry grasses and root fragments.
Common nightingale	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It is also referred to as 'csalogány', songbird, which refers to its varied and diverse song. It feeds on insects, spiders, worms and small snails. Migratory.  Breeds once a year. The female builds the nest while the male sings. It nests low. On the 4-6 eggs the female hatches alone.
Moustached warbler	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Short-distance migrant. It is very territorial. It builds its closed nest on fallen, fragmented reeds, close to the water surface. It is therefore sensitive to water level fluctuations during the breeding season. It breeds twice a year.
Common quail	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It is the smallest European and the only migratory hen-crested bird. It usually breeds twice a year. The hen lays 9-13 eggs in a nest on the ground. At first they feed exclusively on insects, then move on to seed eating.
Barn swallow	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. The most trusting species of swallows, closely related to humans. Tail is forked. Migratory bird. Breeds on buildings, its nest is made of mud and plant parts and is open from above. It feeds on flies and other insects. We can help it to nest by providing places to collect mud and by providing artificial nests.
Black-winged stilt	Highly protected, conservation value 250.000 Ft. Migratory bird. The nest consists of 3-5 eggs. It feeds mainly on aquatic insects and other invertebrates.
Pied avocet	Highly protected, conservation value 250.000 Ft. Its distinctive colour and beak make it unmistakable. Its nest is usually a simple depression in the ground. Its beak makes lateral scything movements on the water, thus filtering out small insects and crustaceans from the shallow water.
Water rail	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Its voice is like a pig squealing. Partly migratory, more and more birds of this species are wintering in Hungary. The nest consists of 5-15 eggs. It eats insects, crustaceans, worms, snails, spiders, but does not reject pulpy green parts of plants, fruits and berries. Occasionally, it also catches small vertebrates, baby birds, amphibians and small fish.

European bee-eater	Highly protected, conservation value 100.000 Ft. It is also called a bee bird, as it feeds on bees, but also on wasps, butterflies and other flying insects. Migratory. It forms breeding holes in loess and sand walls and in the walls of deeper ditches. Its burrows can be up to 2 metres long.
Northern wheatear	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Migratory. Feeds on insects, spiders, worms and snails. The nest is built on the ground by the female.
Corn crake	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. Migratory bird. Polygamous, one male may mate with several females. The female builds her nest from plant material, laying 7-10, rarely 13 eggs. It feeds on insects, molluscs, spiders and some weed and grass seeds.
Black redstart	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on insects, spiders and also on the berries of elder bushes when migrating. Short-distance migrant.
House sparrow	Of community importance, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It likes to be close to people. The chicks eat mainly insects, while the older birds prefer plant food. Resident bird.
Eurasian goshawk	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It can be trained as an excellent hunting bird. It will even catch animals larger than itself. It feeds on birds and mammals alike: pigeons, starlings, thrushes, squirrels and sometimes chicks.
Common kingfisher	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Our resident bird. It feeds on fish and aquatic insects. It nests in steep bank walls. Outside the breeding season it will not even tolerate its own mate in its hunting grounds.
Eurasian hobby	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Migratory bird. Usually occupies the nests of crows. It catches insects, dragonflies, locusts and bugs, but often also swallows and other birds. At dusk it may also hunt bats.
Northern shoveler	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Migratory bird, rarely winters over. It builds its nest on the ground. Most of the time it filters insects and weed seeds from the water.
Eurasian spoonbill	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. In the mating season, the old spoonbills are characterised by their backward leaning crest. When feeding, the chicks use their beaks to reach into the throats of the old birds and eat their food from their crop. Later, they also feed on fish, tadpoles, frogs, newts and aquatic insects and their larvae, leeches and crabs.

Pygmy cormorane	Highly protected, conservation value 100.000 Ft. Half the size of the cormorant. Short-distance migrant. It builds its nest in the trees of floodplain forests. It feeds on fish, aquatic insects, small crustaceans and leeches.
Eurasian sparrowhawk	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. The females are larger than the males. Almost exclusively catches songbirds, the females are able to catch prey as large as pigeons.
Barred warbler	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Migratory bird. It feeds on insects, spiders, but also on fruit, and likes black elderberries. Nests low.
Red-footed falcon	Highly protected, conservation value 500 000 HUF. It occupies abandoned rook nests or some breed in magpie or hooded crow nests. Migratory bird. It feeds on insects and locusts, but also catches spadefoot toads, lizards and voles.
Eurasian blue tit	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds its young with caterpillars, spiders and crane flies, the old birds also feed on insects. In winter it feeds on reed seeds. Breeds in burrows.
Common linnet	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Songbird, feeds on seeds and dandelion fruit. It builds its nest low.
Garden warbler	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It feeds on insects and spiders and does not reject small snails either. Migratory bird.
Common redstart	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. One of the host birds of the cuckoo. It feeds on insects and spiders, feeding its young mostly with caterpillars, while in autumn it nibbles on the berries of elder bushes. Migratory. Parts of the songs of up to 10-12 other birds can be recognised in the songs of the older males.
Red-breasted flycatcher	Protected, conservation value 100.000 Ft. Migratory bird. It feeds on insects and also eats elderberries.
Lesser grey shrike	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Migratory bird. It feeds on insects and small rodents.
Lesser whitethroat	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on insects, mainly butterfly caterpillars and aphids, but it also catches spiders. Migratory.
Little crane	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Migratory. The female lays 4-11 eggs, usually 7. Its diet consists of insects, worms, molluscs and seeds.
Little grebe	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. A significant part of the population is migrating, but some overwinterers stay. It feeds by diving under water. It feeds on both animal and plant food.

Black tern	Highly protected, conservation value 250.000 Ft. It feeds on small fish, aquatic insects and tadpoles. The male assists his mate in both hatching and rearing the chicks.
Common rock thrush	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. It feeds on insects and small lizards, but also eats berry fruits during migration.
Common tern	Protected, conservation value 100.000 Ft. Its main food is the common bleak, after which it got its Hungarian name, it also hunts other fish, aquatic insects and their larvae, but it also eats locusts. Long-distance migrant. The chicks leave the nest after 3 days and wait around the nest for their parents to look after them.
European nightjar	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Nocturnal, feeds on insects and butterflies active at night. Long-distance, nocturnal migrant. It lays two eggs on the ground, its nest is often raided by wild boars and nocturnal predators. Its chicks are insessorial.
Hawfinch	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Its beak is so strong that it can crack even a cherry pit. It feeds on seeds of bushes and trees, but it feeds its young mainly with caterpillars. Partly migratory.
Eurasian skylark	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Short-distance migrant. In summer it preys on insects, insect larvae, anisopliae, locusts and caterpillars, while in autumn and winter it feeds on seeds. It nests on the ground.
Common whitethroat	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on butterfly caterpillars, spiders and black elderberries. Migratory bird.
Eurasian tree sparrow	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It is distinguished from the house sparrow by its dark face patch. In summer it is insect-eater, but from autumn it feeds mostly on seeds.
Western house martin	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It feeds on small insects. Migratory bird. Its nest is closed from the upper side, with only a small entrance hole to fly in.
Common reed bunting	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on animal food in summer and plant food in winter. It feeds on water insects, spiders, snails and seeds.
Great reed warbler	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. One of the most common host birds of the cuckoo. It is a migratory bird, laying 4-6 eggs. It feeds on aquatic insects, butterfly caterpillars, dragonflies, spiders and small fish.
Great grey shrike	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. In autumn it moves south. Feeds on rodents, lizards, songbirds and larger insects

Eurasian wryneck	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Its bark patterned plumage is difficult to see. When threatened, it ruffles its feathers and coils its neck like a snake. This is where it got its name. It feeds mainly on ants. Migratory bird. It usually lays its 7-12 eggs in the burrows of other birds.
Greylag goose	Huntable. Breeds in Hungary in summer, unlike other wild geese. It migrates southwards in winter. Its diet consists mainly of land grasses, but it also eats aquatic plants. It also likes to forage in cereal fields and green crops.
Eurasian wren	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. One of our smallest birds, with a length of 9 cm. It feeds on insects, spiders, in winter it also eats small grass seeds. Short-distance migrant. In a closed nest, the female hatches 6-7 eggs alone, but the chicks are fed by both parents.
Long-tailed tit	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on insects and spiders, in autumn it switches to plant food. Its nest is completely closed. If breeding is repeatedly unsuccessful, pairs help to raise the chicks of other long-tailed tit pairs.
Ruff	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. The females usually migrate further south than the males. Polygamous bird. Feeds on insects, crustaceans, worms, snails, but also on cereals and other seeds.
Common redshank	Highly protected, conservation value 250.000 Ft. Frequent passage migrant. Its brood consists of 4 eggs. It feeds mainly on insects, small crustaceans and worms.
Whinchat	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Mainly feeds on insects and spiders, but also berries in autumn. Long-distance migrant. The nest is built by the female in a small depression in the ground, in which she lays 5-7 eggs.
Eurasian golden oriole	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Loop migrant: in spring it returns from Africa by a more westerly route than the one it took in autumn. They prey on insects in the canopy, but also eat hairy caterpillars and will not reject juicy fruit.
Common starling	Of community importance, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds mainly on berries, and at the end of winter it also feeds on larvae, bugs and beetles living in the ground. Short-distance migrant. Breeds in holes in dead trees, laying usually 4-5 eggs. At night only the female sits on the eggs, during the day the male and female take turns to hatch.
Wood warbler	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Insect-eater. Migratory bird. Usually lays 5-8 eggs. Only the female hatches while the male sings nearby.
Corn bunting	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on both insects and seeds, but in winter it eats only cereal and weed seeds. It feeds its young with crickets, caterpillars and beetles.



Eurasian jay	It can be hunted. Great sound imitator. Omnivorous, eats insects and other invertebrates, small mammals, bird eggs, chicks, but does not reject cereals, weed seeds, or even fruits. In winter, it feeds on beech and oak acorns. It also hides them and, as it sometimes forgets them, helps to regenerate the forests.
European roller	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. It feeds on lizards, insects, orthoptera and small voles. It migrates early. Its nest usually consists of 4-5 eggs.
Eurasian coot	It can be hunted. Migratory bird. The nest consists of 6-12 eggs. Most of its diet is plant-based, seeds and shoots, but it also preys on invertebrates and tadpoles.
Eurasian magpie	It can be hunted. A master of nest building. It feeds mainly on insects, but also eats small vertebrates and carcass as well as waste, and small amounts of berries, fruit and cereals.
Collared pratincole	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. It spends the winter in southern Africa. Its nest is just a depression in the ground in which it lays 3 eggs. It feeds on insects.
Great tit	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds its young with caterpillars and spiders, supplemented with snail shells, and in winter it feeds on seeds. It hatches its 6-13 eggs in natural or artificial burrows.
Grey heron	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It preys on crabs, amphibians, insects, small birds, but also hunts voles and other rodents.
Grey-headed woodpecker	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It feeds mainly on ants, but also eats insects under the bark of trees. In winter it eats seeds. It lays 5-7 eggs, mostly hatched by the male.
European goldfinch	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It feeds on small weed seeds, but supplements the diet of its chicks with beetles and caterpillars. Largely resident. Formerly kept as a cage bird. It lays 4-5 eggs.
Mallard	Huntable. Overwinters in our non-freezing waters. It feeds on a varied diet of seeds and plant shoots. It eats both shack and animal food, including snails, worms, insects and their larvae.
Little bittern	Highly protected, conservation value 100.000 Ft. Migratory bird. The 5-7 eggs are hatched by both parents. Eats small fish, amphibians and arthropods. It uses its pointed, long beak as a harpoon.
Booted eagle	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. Migratory species. It often has alternate nests. Excellent hunter, catching many birds but also eating small mammals.

Red-backed shrike	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. It often stores its prey by sticking it on the bushes, hence its name 'Tövisszúró gébics'. It feeds mainly on insects, but also on rodents, baby birds and lizards. Migratory, laying 5-7 eggs.
Great bustard	Highly protected, conservation value 1.000.000 Ft. It is an emblematic species of domestic nature conservation. Huge bird, cocks can reach up to 16 kg. Its nest is just a depression in the ground. It feeds on seeds, leaves, arthropods and small mammals.
Eurasian stone-curlew	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. Its nest is usually in a depression in the ground. Forages for animal food at dusk or at night.
Squacco heron	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. Migratory bird. Mainly feeds on insects, crustaceans, small fish and amphibians.
European turtle dove	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Seed eater. The female feeds the chicks with crop milk and then with the seeds digested in her crop.
Rook	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It feeds on plant and animal food, seeds, insects, small rodents, locusts, lizards, molluscs, baby birds and carrion. It breeds in colonies.
Common moorhen	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. Migratory. Mainly feeds on aquatic insects, molluscs, worms, but also on plant food.
Red kite	Highly protected, conservation value 500.000 Ft. Its nest is decorated with rubbish - e.g. milk cartons, scraps of cloth and paper, etc. Its diet consists of carrion, rodents, chicks and various organic waste.
Common kestrel	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. Migratory bird. Mainly eats rodents, but in summer also locusts, grasshoppers and other insects, occasionally lizards and birds.
Woodchat shrike	Protected, conservation value 50.000 Ft. It feeds almost exclusively on insects. Migratory.
Purple heron	Highly protected, conservation value 250.000 Ft. Migratory species. Besides fish, it also eats amphibians, aquatic insects and crustaceans.
European greenfinch	Protected, conservation value 25.000 Ft. The adults feed on weed seeds and oily fruits. The diet of the chicks is more varied, besides seeds they also eat caterpillars and true weevils.