



BESTbelt



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The birds of the vogel.schau.plätze



Second-hand natural paradise

The *vogel.schau.plätze* in Hohenau an der March are rooted in the industrial history of eastern Austria. It all began in 1867 when the Strakosch family, Jewish industrialists from Moravia, set up a sugar factory in Hohenau. The nearby Dyje and Morava rivers provided the necessary water, and the surrounding estates of the Princely family of Liechtenstein provided the sugar beets.



Fresh beet slurry was pumped into the interim settling ponds after washing the sugar beets.

The mixture of soil and water collected when washing the beets was pumped through a pipe system into the so-called settling ponds. There, the water evaporated over the course of the year or was returned to the wastewater treatment plant. What remained was initially sludge and later dry soil. Contaminated wastewater was treated in a large 'storage pond' – now known as the cooling pond – before being discharged into the Morava river. After construction of the treatment plant, this pond was later used to cool the treated wastewater.



Gathering of storks and herons on the drained cooling pond

It was precisely these open areas that attracted waterbirds and waders, as they provided a substitute for dynamic riverbank habitats lost due to regulation of the Morava river. At the end of the 1990s, the settling ponds lost their significance for the sugar factory. The slurry was pumped into the 'interim settling ponds', which still exist today, to dry, and was then transported back to the farmers' fields. With the closure of the sugar factory in 2006, this process also became obsolete.

Today, the settling ponds and interrim settling ponds are managed by the AURING association, founded in 1996, in a way that is adapted to the needs of birds and other wetland organisms. AURING is supported in this effort by the landowners, the Wilfersdorf agriculture and forestry estate of the Liechtenstein Group, and AGRANA. Since the closure of the sugar factory, the cooling pond was used to breed wild carp, but it has now been taken over by AURING and is being transformed into a sanctuary for migrating birds.

Every year, in addition to 80 documented breeding bird species, a large number of waders such as Wood Sandpipers, Common Snipes and Common Greenshanks arrive here on their way to their winter quarters. A total of 282 bird species have been documented to date (as of 30 June 2025). This makes the *vogel.schau.plätze*, with a total area of 71 hectares, one of the most outstanding birdwatching areas in Austria. The viewing points and hides set up by the AURING association invite visitors to explore and linger.



Flooded settling pond with wind-powered pump



Green Sandpipers rest at the *vogel.schau.plätze* in significant numbers.



View over the wetlands of the interim settling ponds, managed by AURING

View over the wetlands of the interim settling ponds, managed by AURING

AURING association: experiencing, observing, exploring and protecting nature

Since 1996, the AURING association has been working in cooperation with the landowner of the settling ponds, the Wilfersdorf agriculture and forestry estate of the Liechtenstein Group, to develop annually adapted management measures (primarily cutting, ploughing and irrigation). There is a particular focus on the Bluethroat, which has become very rare but has one of its largest Austrian occurrences here.

The AURING association promotes scientific research into the Morava-Dyje floodplains along the European Green Belt. One particular focus is bird migration research conducted at the Hohenau-Ringelsdorf Biological Station,

where more than 100,000 birds have been ringed over the course of more than 30 years. The station is open from Friday to Monday between July and October, inviting visitors to experience bird ringing up close.

Nature educators from the AURING association are engaged in raising awareness of the issue of wetland habitats. A wide range of events for all age groups, excursions and special school projects open up opportunities for immersive nature experiences.



The Hides allow for up-close observation.



The Danube Crested Newt and Bluethroat are among the flagship species of the vogel.schau.plätze.



observation tower

AURING house

cooling pond

ZL 1

hide north

ZL 2

ZL 3

hide south

ZL 4

AB 1

AB 2

AB 3

Vogelkiek

AB 4

AB 5

AB 6

AB 7

ringing station

AB 8

AB 9

AB 10

ZL = Zwischenlager - *Zwischenlager*
AB = Anlandebecken - *settling pond*

vogel.schau.plätze

The QR-Code provided by our partner BirdLife Austria always shows you the latest bird sightings.



THE OBSERVATION TOWER at the former cooling pond is 6 metres high and offers a sweeping view of the large expanse of water of the cooling pond and the clean water channel. This is a great spot to look out for large raptors over the floodplain forests and ducks and geese on the water.

Forsthausgasse branches off Marchstraße heading south, passing the **AURING HOUSE**. Set in a natural garden, this building provides space for workshops and events. Continuing along this road, one reaches the interim settling ponds with **HIDE NORTH**.



White-tailed Eagle



Natural garden at the AURING house



Northern Lapwing

This hide offers a view of the interim settling ponds 1 and 2. The wide expanses of shallow water and extensive shorelines attract large numbers of waders, herons, storks, ducks and geese, which take advantage of the abundant food supply available here - especially during migration.

HIDE SOUTH This hide is situated between interim settling ponds 3 and 4. These ponds are more densely vegetated and provide breeding habitat for ducks, rails and reed birds.



Eurasian Teal

Further south, one reaches the flood protection dam, with the settling ponds on the left. So as not to disturb wildlife in these natural areas, visitors are not permitted to enter them.

The **VOGELKIEK** offers an intimate view into the tall reed vegetation and shallow water areas of the settling ponds, which provide ideal breeding grounds for rare reed birds, rails and ducks. In summer, the chorus of Tree Frogs and Fire-bellied Toads highlights the great significance of this unique mosaic of habitats for amphibians.



Bluethroat

At the **RINGING STATION**, birds are caught with fine nets and marked with uniquely numbered metal rings by specially trained bird ringers. Before birds are released, they are measured and weighed, and data on their age, sex and physical condition is recorded.



Sedge Warbler

An important goal of scientific ringing is to study bird migration. This provides valuable data on the migration routes of our birds. Since ringing centres exchange data with each other internationally, conclusions about migration behaviour can be drawn when rings are found anywhere else in the world. In the

case of recaptured birds, information about the birds' territorial fidelity and age can be determined.

Long-term standardised bird ringing also provides insight into changing population sizes. With time, it is possible to tell which species are growing in numbers and which are becoming rarer.

Ringing data shows that infrastructure often poses a major threat to birds. Birds collide with glass surfaces, power lines or road and rail traffic on a daily basis. However, suitable markings on glass are very effective in reducing this risk. To test these markings on glass surfaces, the station operates a flight tunnel that is the only one of its kind worldwide. Tests are carried out here under standardised conditions to determine which glass patterns are the most effective at preventing bird collisions.

Information on glass markings
by the Vienna Environmental
Ombudsman:



The ringing station is central to the scientific research conducted at the *vogel.schau.plätze*.



Birds are individually marked with special rings every year.



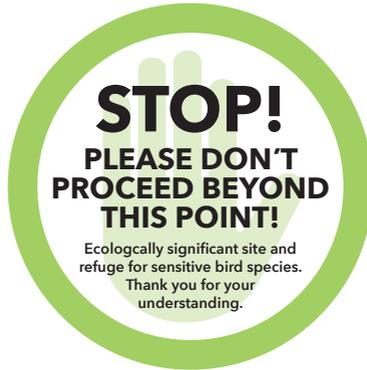
One of the most colourful guests - the Common Kingfisher



The flight tunnel is used to test markings on glass panes that effectively prevent bird collision.

Visitors are welcome to watch the bird ringing up close: from July to October, every Friday to Sunday from 07:00 to 17:00 and every Monday from 07:00 to 10:00. You too can contribute to the study of our birdlife by reporting any rings you find on live or dead birds at klivv.at.

In the centre of Hohenau, the March-Thaya Centre offers comprehensive insights into the rich diversity of life in the floodplain habitat. For more information, visit marchthayaauen.at.



Show consideration – contribute to protecting our birdlife

Thank you for observing these guidelines.

Behave quietly – avoid noise and sudden movements

Keep dogs on a leash – at all times

Don't leave rubbish behind – take all waste with you

Respect restricted areas – entering the interim settling ponds and settling ponds outside of the hides is not permitted

Species list

The species list comprises all bird species observed in the *vogel.schau.plätze* area up to 30 June 2025. Names and order follow the current Austrian species list. Occurrence is indicated for each of the seasons Spring (March to May), Summer (June to August), Autumn (September to November) and Winter (December to February) in a shade that represents the probability of occurrence in that season.



Each species is listed with its respective status:

- B** regular breeding species
- uB** irregular breeding species, at least 4 times in the past 20 years
- aB** exceptional breeding species, 1 to 3 times in the past 20 years
- eB** former breeding species, no breeding record in the past 20 years
- G** regular foraging visitor or migrant
- uG** irregular visitor in at least 4 of the past 20 years
- aG** exceptional visitor or migrant, 1 to 3 times in the past 20 years
- eG** former visitor, no sighting in the past 20 years
- * escapee

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
1	Brant Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	uG				
2	Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	G				
3	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	aG				
4	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	uG				
5	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	*				
6	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	B G				
7	Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser serrirostris</i>	G				
8	Pink-footed Goose:	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	aG				
9	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	G				
10	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	G				
11	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	B G				
12	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	aG				
13	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	uG				
14	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	G				
15	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	aG				
16	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	*				
17	Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	*				
18	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	*				
19	Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	aG				
20	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	uB G				
21	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	uB G				
22	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	B G				
23	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	G				
24	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	B G				
25	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	G				
26	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	B G				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
27	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	B G				
28	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	B G				
29	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	G				
30	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	B G				
31	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	uG				
32	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	eG				
33	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	eG				
34	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	B G				
35	Smew	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	uG				
36	Hooded Merganser	<i>Mergus cucullatus</i>	*				
37	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	G				
38	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	uG				
39	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	uG				
40	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	B				
41	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	uB G				
42	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	uG				
43	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	G				
44	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	eG				
45	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	B G				
46	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia f. domestica</i>	G				
47	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	G				
48	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	uB G				
49	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	uB G				
50	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	uB G				
51	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	B G				
52	Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>	uB G				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
53	Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	uB G				
54	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	B G				
55	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	B G				
56	Baillon's Crane	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	aG				
57	Little Crane	<i>Zapornia parva</i>	uB G				
58	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	G				
59	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	B G				
60	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	aG				
61	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	uB G				
62	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	eG				
63	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	eB uG				
64	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	aG				
65	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	aB G				
66	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	uG				
67	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	B G				
68	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	uG				
69	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	uG				
70	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	G				
71	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	B G				
72	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	eG				
73	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	aG				
74	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	uG				
75	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	uG				
76	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	uG				
77	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	aG				
78	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	aG				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
79	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	G				
80	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	eG				
81	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	uG				
82	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	G				
83	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	uG				
84	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	G				
85	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	G				
86	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	aG				
87	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	uG				
88	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	uG				
89	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>	uG				
90	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	uB G				
91	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	eG				
92	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	uG				
93	Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	eG				
94	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	uB G				
95	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	G				
96	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	uB G				
97	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	uG				
98	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	G				
99	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	G				
100	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	G				
101	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	eG				
102	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	eB G				
103	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	uG				
104	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	uG				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
105	Pallas's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>	aG				
106	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	G				
107	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	aB G				
108	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	G				
109	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	uG				
110	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	eG				
111	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	uG				
112	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	aG				
113	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	B G				
114	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	aG				
115	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	G				
116	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	uG				
117	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	G				
118	Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	eG				
119	Black-throated Loon	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	aG				
120	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	G				
121	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	G				
122	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	G				
123	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	G				
124	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	uG				
125	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	aB G				
126	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	B G				
127	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	uB G				
128	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	aG				
129	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	aG				
130	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	uB G				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
131	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	G				
132	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	G				
133	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	G				
134	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	G				
135	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	G				
136	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	G				
137	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	aG				
138	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	aG				
139	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	G				
140	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	G				
141	Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	G				
142	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	B G				
143	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	G				
144	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	aG				
145	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	G				
146	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	G				
147	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	G				
148	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	G				
149	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	uG				
150	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	aG				
151	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	G				
152	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	aG				
153	Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	aG				
154	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	eG				
155	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	G				
156	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	aG				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
157	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	uG				
158	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	G				
159	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	G				
160	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	G				
161	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	uB G				
162	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	aB G				
163	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	G				
164	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	uG				
165	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	G				
166	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	G				
167	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	G				
168	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	uG				
169	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	G				
170	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	uG				
171	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	B G				
172	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	uG				
173	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	G				
174	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	G				
175	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	G				
176	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	G				
177	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	*				
178	Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	*				
179	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	*				
180	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	B G				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Herbst	Winter
181	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	aG				
182	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	uB G				
183	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	uB G				
184	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	G				
185	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	G				
186	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	G				
187	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	G				
188	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	uG				
189	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	G				
190	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	G				
191	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	aG				
192	Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>	uG				
193	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	G				
194	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	aG				
195	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	uB G				
196	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	uB G				
197	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	aB G				
198	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	uB				
199	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	uG				
200	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	B G				
201	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	uG				
202	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	B G				
203	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	G				
204	Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	G				
205	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	eG				
206	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	G				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
207	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	uG				
208	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	G				
209	Zilpzalp	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	G				
210	Drosselrohrsänger	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	B G				
211	Mariskentrohrsänger	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	G				
212	Seggenrohrsänger	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	aG				
213	Schilfrohrsänger	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	B G				
214	Feldrohrsänger	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	aG				
215	Teichrohrsänger	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	B G				
216	Sumpfrohrsänger	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	B G				
217	Gelbspötter	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	G				
218	Schlagschwirl	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	G				
219	Rohrschwirl	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	B G				
220	Feldschwirl	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	B G				
221	Zistensänger	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	aG				
222	Mönchsgrasmücke	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	B G				
223	Gartengrasmücke	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	G				
224	Sperbergrasmücke	<i>Curruca nisoria</i>	B G				
225	Klappergrasmücke	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	G				
226	Dorngrasmücke	<i>Curruca communis</i>	B G				
227	Sommeregoldhähnchen	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	uG				
228	Wintergoldhähnchen	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	uG				
229	Zaunkönig	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	G				
230	Kleiber	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	G				
231	Waldbaumläufer	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	uG				
232	Gartenbaumläufer	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	aG				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
233	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	aG				
234	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	uB G				
235	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	uB G				
236	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	G				
237	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	uG				
238	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B G				
239	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	G				
240	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	aG				
241	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	G				
242	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	G				
243	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	B G				
244	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	G				
245	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	uB G				
246	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	G				
247	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	uG				
248	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	B G				
249	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	G				
250	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	aB G				
251	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	B G				
252	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	eB G				
253	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	B G				
254	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	B G				
255	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	G				
256	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	B G				
257	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	aG				
258	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	G				

No.	Bird species	Scientific name	Status	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
259	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	B G				
260	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	aG				
261	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	G				
262	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	G				
263	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	G				
264	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	G				
265	Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	G				
266	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	G				
267	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	G				
268	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	G				
269	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	uG				
270	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	uB G				
271	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>	eG				
272	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	G				
273	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	uG				
274	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	uG				
275	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	uB G				
276	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	uB G				
277	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	G				
278	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	aG				
279	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	uB G				
280	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	B G				
281	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	aG				
282	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	B G				



Sunrise at the observation tower



View of the flooded settling ponds



BESTbelt

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Rainbow in stormy skies over the ringing station -
the research centre of the AURING association

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