

Devon, species list and trip report, 15 to 19 August 2018

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Devon 2018



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#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	15 August	Arrived at Glen Cottage B&B, Chudleigh
2	16 August	Visited Aylesbeare Common RSPB reserve, then on to Bystock Devon Wildlife Trust reserve near Exmouth. After this we headed to Otterton to meet Jake from the Devon Beaver Project, before travelling to the top of the catchment in the evening to look for Beavers.
3	17 August	Spent the majority of the day at Dawlish Warren National Nature Reserve, before stopping briefly at Exminster Marshes RSPB reserve on the return to Chudleigh. In the evening drove to Buckfastleigh to watch the Greater Horseshoe Bats.
4	18 August	In the morning we visited Andrew's Wood Devon Wildlife Trust reserve, then on to Buckfast Abbey for lunch. Afterwards we drove up on to Dartmoor, stopping for a walk at Emsworthy Mire Devon Wildlife Trust reserve before heading to Ullacombe Farm for a cream tea and then back to Chudleigh.
8	19 August	Departed Glen Cottage B&B for our journeys back home.



Above - Beaver. Front cover - Dartmoor National Park.

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Day One: 15 August. Arrival in Chudleigh, Devon.

After our various journeys from around the country we all met up at Glen Cottage B&B, a delightful 17th Century cottage in Chudleigh, which would be our base for the next few days. Once we'd had an introduction to the holiday and had discussed the upcoming itinerary, we walked up into the main street to have our first dinner together at a local restaurant before retiring to bed in readiness for tomorrow's excursions.

Day Two: 16 August. Aylesbeare Common, Bystock, and the River Otter.

In the midst of one of the driest summers on record we awoke this morning to the sound of heavy rain! Thankfully it proved to be short-lived, and by the time we had stopped to buy our lunch in the village and started heading into east Devon, the rain had eased off. Our first destination for the day was Aylesbeare Common RSPB reserve, which forms part of the largest area of lowland heathland in Devon (known as the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths).

Green Woodpeckers welcomed us into the nature reserve with their far-carrying calls, and it didn't take us long to see one flying across the heath, in its distinctive undulating fashion. A little later on we all had good views of a perched bird on the trunk of a pine tree, where we could appreciate its bright colours and bold head markings. We also stopped to watch a small flock of Meadow Pipits pecking away on the ground, and further on we found both Chiffchaff and Willow Warbler, taking time to discuss the key distinguishing features of these two very similar species.

The overcast conditions meant that butterflies were not particularly active; however we noted Small white, Green-veined White and Gatekeeper, together with Double-striped Pug, *Agriphila* sp. and Grey Gorse Piercer moths, amongst the colourful yellow and purple backdrop of gorse and heather.

After a while we dropped down into a small valley where a number of tins or reptile 'refugia' have been placed on the south-facing slopes. Searching for reptiles can be very hit and miss; with cooler conditions often being more productive as the animals take longer to warm up and tend to remain under the refugia for a greater period of time. As it turned out, the early rain and cloud cover may have been in our favour as we were in luck - we found a beautiful female Adder, and then under another tin we had brief views of a Slow-worm before it disappeared from sight under the heather.

A few Stonechats were seen nearby, and we also spotted the impressive migrant Pied Hoverfly *Scaeva pyrastris* which tried unsuccessfully to evade detection on a gorse branch. A Sparrowhawk soared high overhead, and at the same moment we heard the characteristic buzzing calls of our primary bird target for the day - the Dartford Warbler. This lovely bird lives all year round in the heathlands of east Devon, and is one of the key species of the area. We waited patiently and then walked slowly towards the calls, which were being uttered quite frequently; after a few moments of teasing us with glimpses, a juvenile Dartford Warbler popped out into the open, perching atop a gorse bush giving great views before dropping down and continuing to flit through the undergrowth. The bird showed a few more times before flying further away from us, leaving us all well satisfied with the encounter!

As we started to head back up the hill towards the bus, we saw our third reptile species of the day in the form of a Common Lizard, basking at the side of the track. Also alongside the track we found a Grayling butterfly, admiring its excellent camouflage in its typical resting position with wings closed.

It was time to move on, so we boarded the bus and travelled the short distance to Bystock Devon Wildlife Trust (DWT) reserve; a wildlife-rich area of unimproved grassland, lowland heath, woodland and pools. After having our lunch in the sunshine, we proceeded to walk slowly through the reserve, and here the invertebrates really took centre stage. Butterflies included Comma, Red Admiral, Common Blue, Holly Blue, Small Heath and Gatekeeper, and we also found a striking female Wasp Spider, a previously very rare species in the UK, but one which is now well-established locally in southern parts of the country.

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Dragonflies and damselflies are well-represented at Bystock, and we soon enjoyed views of Common Darter, Keeled Skimmer, Southern Hawker, Migrant Hawker and Emperor dragonflies, alongside Azure Damselfly, Beautiful Demoiselle and the scarce Small Red Damselfly.

Great Spotted Woodpecker and Nuthatch betrayed their presence in the woodland with their loud calls, and a family of Moorhens kept a lower profile around the margins of the large pond at the southern end of the reserve. From here we re-joined the bus and continued onwards to the village of Otterton, for a well-deserved coffee and cake stop!

Feeling refreshed, we met up with Jake from the Devon Beaver Project who explained all about DWT's work on the River Otter to monitor the wild Beaver population and study the impacts these animals have on the local environment. It was fascinating to gain an insight into this pioneering conservation project, and to hear how vitally important it is to engage the local landowners and communities and to work with them when potential conflicts arise as a result of the increasing Beaver population.

Jake took us up a side channel of the main river and showed us a couple of small dams that the Beavers had constructed, which had raised the water level in the surrounding ditches to enable the animals to travel more widely and access new areas to find food. We also saw a large oak tree which had been felled by Beavers - an impressive sight, and a stark indication of just how powerful these animals are. By contrast, a short walk along the main river revealed no obvious signs of Beavers at all, and Jake was keen to show us that despite the growing population their impacts are not always easy to see.

Over the past two years, a pair of Beavers had set up territory close to the public footpath near Otterton, and had been reasonably confiding; however this year they had moved, so our best chance of seeing Beavers this year was to travel to the top of the catchment where a pair had set up territory at a small lake. After enjoying an early dinner at a nearby pub, we arrived at the new site where we saw some more dams and an area of recently flooded woodland, before settling into position on a bank overlooking the lake.

We waited... and waited... and then, as the light was beginning to fade, we saw a Beaver emerge from thick cover and start feeding on the marginal vegetation and overhanging willow branches. After a few minutes it slipped into the water and out of sight, but not before we'd all enjoyed good views of this charismatic mammal. Jake told us that this was the male, as it didn't have ear tags (it has never been caught); the female of this pair is one of the daughters of the famous Otterton female - amazing to think that she has travelled so far up river!

A bit later on we saw the male again in the water further away from us, but by now the light was fading fast so we headed back to the bus, said farewell and thanks to Jake and then drove back to Glen Cottage, to reflect on a long but successful day.

Day Three: 17 August. Dawlish Warren National, Exminster Marshes and Buckfastleigh.

The day started well, as we all had good views of the resident pair of Peregrines that live in the quarry behind our guesthouse, before we set off to explore the Exe estuary at Dawlish Warren National Nature Reserve. After hurrying past the amusement arcades at the entrance to this popular holiday resort, we walked through the car park and into the nature reserve, where thankfully we could avoid the crowds and enjoy some of the wonderful wildlife the site has to offer.

The dune slacks behind the beach are botanically very diverse, and it didn't take us long to find a range of interesting plant species. The carpets of Marsh Helleborine were particularly impressive, and although many had gone over, there were still plenty out in full flower. In the short turf we saw several flower spikes of a charming little orchid, Autumn Lady's Tresses (or *Awesome* Lady's Tresses if you prefer!), alongside delicate Fairy Flax, showy Purple Loosestrife, the brilliantly-named Corky-fruited Water-dropwort and a few specimens of the semi-parasitic Yellow Bartsia. We also found a patch of the pretty Adder's-tongue Fern, another scarce species which is easily overlooked amongst the grasses and herbaceous vegetation.

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These flower-rich areas were also productive for butterflies, and in addition to Meadow Brown, Small Copper and Common Blue we spotted one or two Brown Argus - a species which is not easy to find in Devon. In the scattered bushes and scrub we had fleeting views of Bullfinch, Willow Warbler and Whitethroat, whilst a Stonechat was a little more confident as it perched openly.

After walking through the slacks we climbed up to the dune ridge, which is subject to the full force of the sea and in recent years has been severely damaged by winter storms; the path along the ridge has now been moved several metres further inland due to the erosion of the sand dunes. We continued onwards to the narrowest point of the spit, and then headed down to the bird hide which overlooks a tidal bay containing saltmarsh and mudflat habitats and gives good views across the estuary to Exmouth. We stopped to examine some of the salt-tolerant plants growing in the marsh, picking out Glasswort, Annual Sea-blite, Sea Sandwort and Sea Purslane, before entering the hide and scanning for birds.

The tide was in, which meant that the birds were closer, and waders recorded here included Curlew, Redshank, Dunlin, Ringed Plover, Sanderling and good numbers of Oystercatcher. In amongst the plentiful Sandwich Terns we picked out a few Common Terns and a single distant Black Tern, feeding up in readiness for its trip southwards to west Africa where it will spend the winter. Little Egret, Cormorant and a group of Shelduck flew past, and we also saw the local Slavonian Grebe, which has been resident on the Exe estuary for the past ten years.

We retraced our steps, pausing to take a closer look at a resting flock of Dunlin, Ringed Plover and Sanderling, up to the dune ridge to have our picnic lunch looking out to sea. Then we walked back through the reserve towards our minibus, making one last stop to admire a family group of Cirl Buntings - a real Devon speciality which has only recently started breeding nearby.

Once we'd boarded the bus it was time to make our way northwards to Exminster Marshes RSPB reserve, where we took a short stroll along the footpath which represents the reserve boundary. The marshes were quiet, but we did see Kestrel, Buzzard, Green Sandpiper and a skulking family of Reed Warblers, which kept hidden in the reeds and showed themselves for only the briefest of moments.

Southern and Migrant Hawker dragonflies patrolled the ditches and hedges, whilst Speckled Wood, Red Admiral and Meadow Brown butterflies were all noted. The most interesting invertebrate sighting was arguably the Jersey Tiger moth which was disturbed from a hedge and then flew up to a nearby oak tree and landed on a leaf; this boldly marked species is well-established along the south coast of Devon and Dorset, but in recent years has also become more widespread in the south-east of the UK, including records from parts of London.

The ditches at Exminster Marshes support some rich plant communities, and amongst the reeds and reedmace stands we found Marsh Woundwort, Flowering Rush, with its faded pink flowers, and the heart-shaped leaves of Frogbit growing in deep shade. After sampling the local blackberries we returned to Chudleigh for a chance to freshen up before a pub dinner and the evening's activities...

After an enjoyable meal we drove the short distance to Buckfastleigh where we learned about the work of the Devon Greater Horseshoe Bat Project, a Heritage Lottery Funded partnership project led by DWT. This project is working with landowners and communities around 11 Greater Horseshoe Bat maternity roosts in the county to raise awareness of this rare species, and to provide land management advice to ensure that the landscapes surrounding the roosts can continue to support healthy bat populations into the future.

As the shadows lengthened we waited patiently and before long had the first of many wonderful views of these large bats as they flew past us, heading out from their roost - the largest Greater Horseshoe roost in northern Europe - to feed on insects in the nearby fields and hedgerows. We used a bat detector which converts the bats' echolocation calls to audible frequencies, and the sight and sounds (bizarre warbling on the detector) of several hundred bats coming towards us at eye level, and flying around within a few feet of us, was a remarkable experience and not one that we'll forget any time soon!

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Top - Autumn Lady's Tresses; Painted Lady; Wasp Spider (Phil Saunders); Dartford Warbler (Trevor Tipler). Middle - wader flock. Bottom - Heath Lobelia; Ivy-leaved Bellflower (Phil Saunders); Marsh Helleborine.

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Day Four: 18 August. Andrew's Wood, Buckfast Abbey, Emsworthy Mire.

Our destination this morning was Andrew's Wood DWT reserve, which is a real gem of a site comprising broadleaved woodland and meadows nestled within the rolling hills of the South Hams countryside. The site, and indeed the wider landscape, supports a healthy population of Hazel Dormice, which benefit from the mosaic of woodland and scrub habitats linked by bushy hedgerows that provide plenty of feeding and nesting opportunities for these delightful little mammals.

Here we met up with local surveyor Tom, who has been monitoring the dormouse population at Andrew's Wood for many years. Tom gave us a fascinating introduction to the history of the nature reserve and to the ground-breaking work of local naturalist HG Hurrell (continued by his daughter Elaine) in learning more about dormice ecology. It was the Hurrells that first noticed that dormice open hazel nuts in a very characteristic manner, producing a smooth inner rim of the hole with tooth marks only on the nut surface, and this led to the idea that searching for hazel nuts could be a great way to find out whether or not dormice were present at a particular site.

The National Dormouse Monitoring Programme was established in 1992, and Andrew's Wood was the first nest box monitoring site to be set up; at first Elaine Hurrell undertook the regular checks, before Tom took over in 2000 with fellow surveyor Gordon. Tom told us that the monitoring research here represents the longest-running small mammal project in the world, which has generated much useful data over the years in terms of population dynamics and the implications for dormouse conservation in the wider countryside.

We then accompanied Tom as he led us down into the reserve, and headed towards a couple of nest boxes where he had found dormice only a few days earlier when he had been carrying out the monthly box check. We waited in anticipation as Tom disappeared into the undergrowth and emerged with the first box... after placing it inside a large plastic bag he opened it up... but no dormice! He then went to fetch the second box, but luck was not on our side as this one was also empty - we did at least get to see dormouse nests, and admire the intricate woven structure of stripped honeysuckle bark surrounded by fresh green leaves.

Tom checked a few other nest boxes nearby, in case the occupants had moved into a neighbouring box, but despite his best efforts unfortunately we drew a blank - a shame, but that's the way it goes sometimes! As we walked through the woods we noted Blue, Great, Coal and Long-tailed Tits, Willow Warbler, Nuthatch and the distinctive harsh calls of a Jay.

We emerged from the woodland, passing one or two old Broad-leaved Helleborine spikes, and into the open meadows, where we were met with a riot of colour and a wealth of flowering plants. We found Betony, Black Knapweed, Purple Loosestrife, Wild Angelica, Corn Mint, Yellow Rattle, Lesser Spearwort, Yellow Bartsia and Devil's-bit Scabious amongst the constant golden background of Common Fleabane, which was growing in profusion.

Andrew's Wood is famous for one plant in particular, and before long we found the small, purple-pink flowers of Heath Lobelia, a very rare plant; found only at a handful of sites along the south coast of the UK. Once we'd got our eye in we found several more flower spikes; they were a little past their best as a result of the hot summer, but still great to see. We also saw a young Common Toad, Painted Lady and Common Blue Butterflies, and the Great Pied Hoverfly *Volucella pellucens* before we returned to the minibus and bid farewell to Tom, thanking him for guiding us around the reserve and for sharing his knowledge of the local wildlife with such enthusiasm.

By now stomachs were beginning to rumble so we drove back northwards to have lunch in the cafe at Buckfast Abbey, before taking time to explore the grounds, shops and the abbey itself, which had been recently cleaned and restored to look its best in its millennium year - celebrating a thousand years of having a monastery on the site. The current Benedictine abbey was built in 1907-1937, and it is unique in that it has been constructed on virtually the same footprint as the original Cistercian abbey of 1018. Buckfast Abbey is perhaps best known now for its tonic wine, with the monks keeping the recipe a closely guarded secret!

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After this cultural interlude we continued on to explore part of one of Devon's most famous landscapes, Dartmoor National Park, an extensive area of wild moorland and deep river valleys which is home to a range of interesting wildlife. We enjoyed good views of the impressive granite tors which are so typical of Dartmoor before stopping to explore Emsworthy Mire DWT reserve near Haytor. At this time of year most birds have finished breeding and are more secretive, but we did see Stonechat, Meadow Pipit, Raven and a very smart male Wheatear, showing its distinctive white rump as it flew from one rock to another.

We walked down to the valley bottom and spent time botanising in the wet flushes and marshy streamside vegetation, which were much drier than usual this year. We found several noteworthy species including the carnivorous Round-leaved Sundew, Bogbean, Marsh St John's-wort, Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil, Ragged-robin, Marsh Violet, Bog Pimpernel, Marsh Pennywort, *Potamogeton* pondweed, Lesser Skullcap and best of all, the lovely Ivy-leaved Bellflower. We also saw Common Darter dragonflies as we waited for a Common Lizard to show itself more fully on its favourite basking log.

We started to head back up the hill, taking in the big skies and clean air, and rejoined our minibus which took us past the crowds at Haytor and down to Ullacombe Farm where no Devon holiday would be complete without indulging in a cream tea. Fully sated, we returned to our base in Chudleigh where we had time to relax before meeting up to reflect on the highlights of the trip and to enjoy one last dinner together in the village.

Day Five: 19 August. Departed Glen Cottage B&B for our journeys back home.

After breakfast we all went our separate ways, bidding farewell to Glen Cottage and heading home with great memories of Devon's special wildlife and landscapes, and with a deeper appreciation of how local conservationists are working hard to monitor and protect some of the county's iconic species.

**Mike Symes, Wildlife Travel.
September 2018.**



Above - Bystock

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DEVON 2018: some highlights

Selected Plant Species

Some plant species do not have English names and English names vary according to author. A common name is given as a guide to help those who are not familiar with the scientific name. The **Scientific name** consists of the **Genus** (the first name starting with a capital) and the **species** (the second name, without a capital). Families are in alphabetical order (not in the order found in many plant books - which now changes frequently as the systematic order of families is changing rapidly due to clarification by genetic research). The English name of a family member is also given so you can relate the family to plants you may know. Some species have recently been transferred to different families and the names of species also change occasionally. Orchid names are always problematic as many people split them into a number of species. For families and species, the list follows the (up to date as much as possible) Plant List (Kew) and INPI classification (although for orchids, popular names are sometimes also given).

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th
NOTABLE PLANTS							
DN	Marsh Helleborine	<i>Epipactis palustris</i>			X		
DN	Yellow Bartsia	<i>Parentucella viscosa</i>			X	X	
DN	Autumn Lady's Tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>			X		
DN	Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>			X		
DN	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>			X		
DN	Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>			X		
DN	Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>			X		
DN	Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>			X		
DN	Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>			X		
DN	Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>			X		
DN	Sea Rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>			X		
DN	Glasswort	<i>Salicornia</i> agg.			X		
DN	Annual Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>			X		
DN	Heath Lobelia	<i>Lobelia urens</i>				X	
DN	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>				X	
	Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>			X		
	Fairy Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>			X		
	Round-leaved Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>		X		X	
	Broad-leaved Helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>				X	
	Southern Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>			X	X	
	Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>				X	
	Lesser Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria minor</i>				X	

DN - Devon Notable plant species

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th
BIRDS							
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)							
	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			X		
	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			X		
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X	X		
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)							
	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			X		
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)							
	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>			X		
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)							
	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			X		
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)							

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Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			X		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				X	
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)						
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		X	X	X	
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		X			
Family Falconidae (Falcons)						
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			X		
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			X	X	
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)						
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		X	X		
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			X		
Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)						
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			X		
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)						
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			X		
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			X		
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			H		
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			X		
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			X		
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			X		
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)						
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			X		
Family Laridae (Gulls)						
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			X		
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		X	X	X	
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>			X		
Family Sternidae (Terns)						
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			X		
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			X		
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>			X		
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)						
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		X	X	X	
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)						
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		X			
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		H			
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)						
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		X	X	X	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		X	X	X	
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)						
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		X		X	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	X				
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			X		
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)						
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		X	H	H	
Family Cinclidae (Dippers)						
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>				X	
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)						
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		H	H	H	
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)						
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X	X	X	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		X	X	X	
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				X	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)						
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X	X	X	

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Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers)						
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		X			
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			X		
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)						
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			X		
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)						
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X			
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		X	X	X	
Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)						
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		X		X	
Family Paridae (Tits)						
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		X	X	X	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			X	X	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		X		X	
Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)						
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H		H	
Family Corvidae (Crows)						
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		X	X	X	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				H	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		X			
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		X		X	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		X	X	X	
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	X	X		X	
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)						
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			X		
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)						
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X		
Family Fringillidae (Finches)						
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			H		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	X	
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		H			
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			X		
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)						
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>			X		

H - heard only

AMPHIBIANS						
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>				X	
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			X		
Newt sp.	<i>Lissotriton sp.</i>		X			
REPTILES						
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>		X			
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>		X		X	
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>		X			

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th
MAMMALS						
Rodents, insectivores and lagomorphs						
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		X			
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>				S	

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Ungulates						
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		X			
Bats						
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>			X		
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>			X		

S - signs found

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th
LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies						
Family Pieridae (Whites)						
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		X			
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		X	X		
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		X	X	X	
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks)						
subfamily Lycaeninae (Coppers)						
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			X	X	
subfamily Polyommatainae (Blues and Arguses)						
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>			X		
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		X	X	X	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		X			
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns)						
subfamily Nymphalinae (Nymphs and Fritillaries)						
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		X	X		
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				X	
Comma	<i>Polygona c-album</i>		X			
subfamily Satyrinae (Browns, Graylings, Marbled Whites)						
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>		X			
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		X	X	X	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		X	X	X	
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>		X	X		
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		X		X	
LEPIDOPTERA - moths						
Common Rustic	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>		X			
Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>		X			
Jersey Tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			X		
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		X			
<i>Agriphila</i> spp.	<i>Agriphila</i> spp.		X		X	
Grey Gorse Piercer	<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>		X			

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ODONATA - Dragonflies and Damselflies						
Family Calopterygidae (Demoiselles)						
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>		X		X	
Family Coenagrionidae (Pond Damselflies)						
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>		X			
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>		X			
Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceriagrion tenellum</i>		X			
Family Aeshnidae (Hawkers)						

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	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>		X	X		
	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>		X	X		
	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>		X			
Family Libellulidae (Chasers)							
	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>		X		X	
	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>		X			

MISCELLANEOUS							
ARANEAE - Spiders							
	Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>		X			
DIPTERA - Flies							
	Pied Hoverfly	<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>		X		X	
	Thick-legged Hoverfly	<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>		X			
	Drone-fly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>		X		X	
	Great Pied Hoverfly	<i>Volucella pellucens</i>				X	
HETEROPTERA - True bugs							
	Green Leaf-hopper	<i>Cicadella viridis</i>			X		
ORTHOPTERA - Grasshoppers and allies							
	Long-winged Conehead	<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>		X	X		
	Stripe-winged Grasshopper	<i>Stenobothrus lineatus</i>		X			