

Sussex, species list and trip report, 28th June to 2nd July 2021

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Sussex 2021

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#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	28 th June	Arrival at The Old Tollgate Hotel, West Sussex.
2	29 th June	Knepp Wildland and Old Lodge, Ashdown Forest.
3	30 th June	South Downs National Park: Friston Forest and Lullington Heath.
4	1 st July	Seaford Head Nature Reserve and Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve.
5	2 nd July	Depart.

LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Leaders

Laurie Jackson
Philip Precey

Sussex
Derbyshire

A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157719495252022>



Above - view to the Seven Sisters from Seaford Head. Front cover - Round-headed Rampion
Phyteuma orbiculare.

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Day One: 28th June. Arrival in Sussex.

Following our respective journeys to Bramber, nestled on the edge of the South Downs, we gathered for an introduction to the holiday and our first meal together.

Day Two: 29th June. Knepp Wildland and Old Lodge, Ashdown Forest.

A short journey took us north to Knepp Wildland, located just south of Horsham. The Knepp Estate, once home to an arable and dairy enterprise, is now the home of a large ecological restoration project using five species of free-roaming 'megaherbivores' (English Longhorn cattle, Exmoor ponies, Fallow Deer, Red Deer and Tamworth pigs), which are proxies for their wild ancestors. The course of the project is determined by natural processes such as vegetation succession and natural disturbance, an approach now more familiarly known as rewilding.

The estate's long driveway gave us a feel for the landscape that we would be exploring, with large oak trees sitting amid a mosaic of grazed land and patches of woody shrubs. Setting off into the Wildland on foot we were soon in the 'scrubland': former arable fields on the heavy Low Weald clay that are now a mix of open grassland, scattered and established scrub. There were plenty of Whitethroats issuing their scratchy ditties with occasional bursts of song flight between shrubs. The Whitethroats were joined by Dunnocks, Bullfinches, a Yellowhammer and a rattling Lesser Whitethroat, and a croaking from deep in cover gave away the presence of a Nightingale; one of Knepp's success stories there are now thought to be at least 30 territorial males on site.

As we walked we looked at the effect of the Knepp megafauna: topiaried shrubs, stripped bark and bonsaied oaks, which contribute to the habitat diversity. Among the 'rootled' patches created by the Tamworth pigs we found a range of annual plants including Thyme-leaved Speedwell *Veronica serpyllifolia*, Hoary Ragwort *Jacobaea erucifolia*, Marsh Cudweed *Gnaphalium uliginosum* and Sharp-leaved Fluellen *Kickxia elatine*.

Walking along one of the many laggs, marshy grasslands surrounding small ditches and streams, we spotted Beautiful Demoiselles drifting low over the Hemlock Water Dropwort *Oenanthe crocata* and Water Pepper *Persicaria hydropiper*. Through a woodland that had received the attentions of the pigs, we passed back into the scrubland, where a treehouse gave a view over the landscape and an appreciation of the extent of the Estate's 3,500 acres. Amongst the scrub we caught glimpses of Fallow Deer before finding a bachelor herd, black tails flicking as they watched us approach, before scattering away into the shelter of the old overgrown hedgerows.

After lunch alongside a small pond, we left Knepp behind and headed west towards the High Weald. With a noticeable change in the scenery, we entered Ashdown Forest, located on the highest sandy ridge of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Ashdown Forest was a medieval hunting forest, and now enjoys multiple conservation designations in recognition of its extensive heathland habitat, semi-natural woodland, wet flushes and bogs.

Our arrival at Old Lodge, a site managed by Sussex Wildlife Trust, coincided with the transition of the late morning drizzle into a more determined rain shower, but we were not deterred, and headed out into the heart of the Forest. Stone-tapping calls gave away the location of a pair of Stonechats, and closeby we spotted a Dartford Warbler busying itself amongst the gorse and pine saplings. Alongside the Heather *Calluna vulgaris* and Bell Heather *Erica cinerea* there was plenty of

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Tormentil *Potentilla erecta* and Heath Bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, along with tufts of Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*. As we walked slowly downwards we picked up two distinct descending songs: the beautiful lilting notes of a Woodlark, managing to stay just out of site, and the sweetly melancholic trill of the Willow Warbler. A pair of Coal Tits, looked suitably disheveled to be harassed parents at this important time of year for birds, and flashes of rusty-red tail alerted us to a pair of Redstarts moving through the trees.

The pink bells of Cross-leaved Heath *Erica tetralix* began to appear as we approached a wetter area, along with our first of several Heath Spotted Orchids *Dactylorhiza maculata*. Here too we found Common Cotton-grass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, Deer Grass *Trichphorum cespitosum* and several spikes of Bog Asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, its starry, yellow flowers just beginning to open. Brown China-marks were flying around a series of ponds containing Bog Pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, occasionally settling on vegetation, allowing us a view of their patterned wings, as several curious Belted Galloway and British White cattle looked on. Philip spotted a Buff-tip moth doing its best snapped twig impression amongst the Bilberry, which along with a surprise Cuckoo calling, provided a distraction from the rain as we made our way back towards the bus.



Top to bottom: Marbled White; Beautiful Demoiselle; Knepp Wildland.

Day Three: 30th June. South Downs National Park: Friston Forest and Lullington Heath.

We set off east along the edge of the South Downs towards the small village of Jevington. The South Downs National Park is England's newest National Park, designated in 2010, and includes swathes of chalk grassland, along with the woodlands and heathlands of the western Weald.

Climbing a path whose verges were rich in wildflowers we found Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*, Bladder Campion *Silene vulgaris*, Common Restharrow *Ononis repens*, Pale Flax *Linum bienne*, Rough Chervil *Chaerophyllum temulum* and more. The path brought us to the edge of Friston Forest, an extensive beech woodland that was planted in the 1920s to protect the Eastbourne Aquifer below.

The clouds stifled butterfly activity beyond the ubiquitous Meadow Browns, but we soon spotted Marbled Whites joining various bumblebees and hoverflies dozing on flowerheads as they waited for the sun to reappear. Our walk brought us to the South Downs Way, accompanied by Skylark and Whitethroat song as we reached Lullington Heath. Designated a National Nature Reserve, Lullington Heath comprises chalk grassland, alongside a rare habitat known as chalk heath, in which acidic soil deposits over the underlying chalk support a fascinating mix of chalk grassland plants alongside those more typical of heathland.

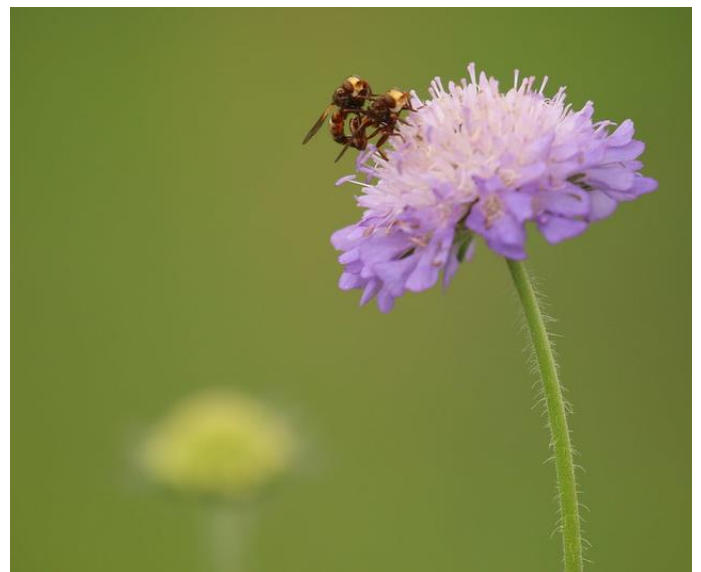
We set out to explore this unlikely combination of plants, clipped short by Herdwick Sheep and Exmoor Ponies: Salad Burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, Heather, Burnet Rose *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, Betony *Stachys officinalis*, Tormentil and Common Milkwort *Polygala vulgaris* mingled freely. Among the anthills we found the smallest plants including Thyme-leaved Sandwort *Arenaria serpyllifolia* and Parsley-piert *Aphanes arvensis*, along with Wild Thyme *Thymus polytrichus*, some of which had been infiltrated by Thyme Gall Mites *Aceria thomasi*, causing them to produce thickened, hairy leaves.

We found a couple of interesting bees here: Orange-legged Furrow Bee *Halictus rubicundus* and the large Vestal Cuckoo Bee *Bombus vestalis*, a brood parasite that takes over the nest of the Buff-tailed Bumblebee *Bombus terrestris*, coercing the host's workers to raise its own young. Flashes of orange alerted us to several freshly-emerged Dark-green Fritillaries that were focusing their attention on a fenced-off area containing plentiful Dropwort *Filipendula vulgaris* and Wild Mignonette *Reseda lutea*, along with a single spike of Round-headed Rampion *Phyteuma orbiculare* (the Sussex county flower).

Following a lunch stop with views over Friston Forest and out to sea, our walk brought us back to the edge of the Forest. Walking along its flowery edge we found a patch of Long-stalked Crane's-bill *Geranium columbinum*, along with several gamboling Small Skippers and the large hoverfly Bumblebee Plumehorn *Volucella bombylans*, doing its best to convince us it was really a bee.

A wide path through a scrubby valley brought us back to the South Downs Way, where we turned west for the final part of our walk. We spotted several new plants alongside the wide track here including the vividly yellow Dyer's Greenweed *Genista tinctoria*, Yellow-wort *Blackstonia perfoliata*, delicate Squinancywort *Asperula cynnchica* and Quaking Grass *Briza media*, and a trio of orchids: Common Spotted Orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, a single Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and plentiful Pyramidal Orchids *Anacamptis pyramidalis*. Reaching the small village of Litlington there was some time for a local ice cream before we made our way back west to the hotel.

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Left to right: Common Restharrow *Ononis repens*; Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*; Dark-green Fritillary; Parsley-piert *Aphanes arvensis*; Ferruginous Bee-grabber.

Day Four: 1st July. Seaford Head Nature Reserve and Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve.

Today saw us travelling east again, before we turned south, passing alongside the extensive Lewes Brooks, part of the River Ouse floodplain. Driving along the seafront in Seaford, we could see the iconic chalk cliffs of the Seaford to Beachy Head Site of Special Scientific Interest rising in front of us.

The start of our walk took us through a scrubby area with plenty of birds hopping around including several brightly-coloured male Linnets. The vegetation was taller here, with Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima*, Viper's-bugloss *Echium vulgare* and a patch of Deadly Nightshade *Atropa belladonna*. There were plenty of Small Heaths flying low to the ground, along with Common Blues and a Painted Lady, which had seen better days.

As we approached the cliff edge the scrub gave way to a shorter chalk grassland sward with Common Centaury *Centaureum erythraea*, Fairy Flax *Linum catharticum*, Mouse-ear Hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum* and Smith's Pepperwort *Lepidium heterophyllum*, and among bare ground we found the tiny Annual Pearlwort *Sagina apetala*. Amongst the Wild Thyme we found the beautiful green-eyed Four-lined Horsefly *Atylotus rusticus* and the Scarce Purple and Gold, a small brightly-coloured moth, with several individuals hopping between flowers.

From an area known as Hope Gap there was time to enjoy the views towards the rolling cliffs of the Seven Sisters, watching over a tranquil sea. There were several new plants in this area including small patches of Thrift *Armeria maritima*, Musk Mallow *Malva moschata* and Common Stork's-bill *Erodium cicutarium*. Down on the exposed foreshore a noisy Oystercatcher joined a Little Egret picking through the rocks, while a Great Black-backed Gull took the opportunity for a rest.

A short climb to higher ground and we stopped for lunch to take advantage of the views along the coast and back along the Cuckmere Valley under the watchful eye of a Herring Gull. During lunch we had fly-bys both from a single Fulmar and the Goodyear Blimp.

The path took us down to sea level and the shingle beach at Cuckmere Haven. Around one small pool we found Greater Sea-spurrey *Spegularia media*, Sea Purslane *Atriplex portulacoides* and Sea Beet *Beta vulgaris*, with three Rock Pipits foraging at the water's edge.

Walking through the floodplains of the Haven there was plentiful Sea Couch *Elytrigia atherica* and Sea Plantain *Plantago maritima*, along with Sea Mayweed *Tripleuropernum maritimum*, Sea Aster *Aster tripolium*, Sea Wormwood *Artemisia maritima* and Rock Samphire *Crithmum maritimum*, and a small patch of Common Sea Lavender *Limonium vulgare*. A couple of Ringed Plovers dashed along the edges of the channel, and several fly-by Little Egrets.

Back on the bus we headed west again to another stretch of the Sussex coastline: Shoreham Beach, which sits at the mouth of the River Adur. At our first stop, the path was lined with Purple Toadflax *Linaria purpurea* and the non-native Red Valerian *Valeriana ruber*. Bumblebees were bustling around a patch of Black Horehound *Ballota nigra*, and amongst them we found the lovely little Green-eyed Flower Bee and the chunky Wool Carder Bee.

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Down on the beach was a mass of Hare's-foot Clover *Trifolium arvense*, along with the yellow flowers of Biting Stonecrop *Sedum acre* and sprawling Spear-leaved Orache *Atriplex prostrata*. Within their midst we found the plant we had come to see, Childing Pink *Petrorhagia nanteuilii* growing here at one of only two British mainland sites. The population here was almost lost to development but there is now a reasonable population, albeit in a tiny area.

Moving on to Shoreham Fort, built in the 1850s during a period of political unrest, we explored the vegetated shingle habitat of Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve. Clouds of Sea Kale *Crambe maritima* were interspersed with Viper's-bugloss and Yellow-horned Poppy, along with the non-native Silver Ragwort *Jacobaea maritima*, Shrubby Ragwort *Brachyglottis x jubar* and Red Valerian. A inconspicuous-looking clover was revealed as Rough Clover *Trifolium scabrum* a species of dry soils, usually by the coast. Buck's-horn Plantain *Plantago coronopus*, Tree Mallow *Malva arborea*, and the white flowers of English Stonecrop *Sedum anglicum* were spotted before we found our second 'exclusive plant': Starry Clover *Trifolium stellatum*. The clover's small white flowers sit within a large crimson, star-shaped calyx, giving it its common name. First recorded in 1804 at the Beach and considered a naturalised species, Starry Clover is common in the Mediterranean but in Britain is only known from one other site in Hampshire. As we made our way back to the bus we spotted one of the Beach's other specialities: a Wall Lizard. Widespread in mainland Europe, although not native to England there are a number of colonies established, including three in Sussex.

Following a day of exploring some of the variety of the Sussex coastline we returned to the hotel for a round-up of our sightings during the trip and our final dinner together.

Thank you to all the travellers for joining us to explore Sussex.

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. July 2021.



Above - Wall Lizard.



Left to right: Musk Mallow *Malva moschata*; Four-lined Horsefly *Atylotus rusticus*; Ringed Plover; Yellow-horned Poppy *Glaucium flavum*.



Left to right: Starry Clover *Trifolium stellatum*; Childing Pink *Petrorhagia nanteuilii*; Hare's-foot Clover *Trifolium arvense*; Sea Kale *Crambe maritima*.

SUSSEX 2021: 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).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTYLEDONS		
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family)		
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Wild Clematis	Lullington
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> agg	a water-crowfoot	Lullington dew pond
Papaveraceae (Poppy family)		
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow-horned Poppy	Shoreham beach
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	Lullington
Urticaceae (Nettle family)		
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-Wall	Shoreham Fort
Amaranthaceae (Goosefoot family)		
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	Shoreham beach
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Sea Beet	Cuckmere and Shoreham
<i>Salicornia europaea</i> agg	Common Glasswort	Cuckmere Haven
Caryophyllaceae (Campion family)		
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Lullington
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>	Childing Pink	Shoreham beach
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort	Seaford Head
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	Knepp
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	Lullington
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	Lullington
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Lullington
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	eg Knepp, Lullington
Polygonaceae (Dock family)		
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper	Knepp: ditches
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	Lullington: arable edges
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	Knepp

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass	Lullington
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	Lullington
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	Old Lodge
Plumbaginaceae (Sea Lavender family)		
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	Shoreham Fort
<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Common Sea Lavender	Cuckmere Haven
Hypericaceae (St John's Wort family)		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's Wort	Lullington
Malvaceae (Mallow family)		
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	Shoreham beach
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow	Seaford Head
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	Lullington
Violaceae (Violet family)		
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	Lullington
Cucurbitaceae (Gourd family)		
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	Lullington
Brassicaceae (Cabbage family)		
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	Knepp
<i>Coronopus squamatus</i>	Common Swine-cress	Knepp: in gateways
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	Shoreham beach
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Pepperwort	Seaford Head
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	Cuckmere Haven
Resedaceae (Mignonette family)		
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	Lullington: dissected leaves
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	Knepp: entire leaves
Ericaceae (Heath family)		
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	Old Lodge & Lullington
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Old Lodge
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Old Lodge
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	Old Lodge
Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)		
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	Lullington: dew pond
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop	Shoreham beach
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	Shoreham beach
Rosaceae (Rose family)		
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	Lullington
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley-piert	Lullington
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	Lullington
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	Lullington
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	Lullington
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	Old Lodge
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	Lullington

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	Lullington
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose	Lullington
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	Lullington
Fabaceae (Pea family)		
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	Lullington
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	Lullington
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed	Lullington
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	Lullington
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	Common
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	Lullington
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	Lullington
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed Melilot	Lullington
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow	Lullington
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	Shoreham beach
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	Lullington
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Common
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Common
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover	Shoreham beach
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	Shoreham beach
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Lullington
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	Lullington
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	Lullington: truncate leaflets
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Lullington
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	Lullington: entire leaflets
Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family)		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	Lullington
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	Knepp
Linaceae (Flax family)		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	Lullington
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	Seaford Head
Polygalaceae (Milkwort family)		
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	Old Lodge & Lullington
Geraniaceae (Geranium family)		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	Seaford Head
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill	Lullington
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Lullington
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Common
Apiaceae (Carrot family)		
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground Elder	Knepp
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil	Lullington: soft downy leaves
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Lullington

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
<i>Heracleum sphodylium</i>	Hogweed	Common
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	Knepp
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	Lullington
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	Friston Forest
<i>Smyrniololus sativum</i>	Alexanders	Shoreham beach
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge Parsley	Lullington: elongate leaves
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge Parsley	Shoreham beach
Gentianaceae (Gentian family)		
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	Lullington, Seaford
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	Lullington, Seaford
Solanaceae (Nightshade family)		
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade	Seaford Head
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	Shoreham beach
Convolvulaceae (Bindweed family)		
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	Lullington
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	Lullington
Boraginaceae (Borage family)		
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	Lullington
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	Lullington
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	Lullington
Lamiaceae (Dead Nettle family)		
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	Shoreham beach
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	Lullington: wood edge
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	Lullington: dew pond
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Common
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony	Lullington
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	Lullington
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	Lullington
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	Lullington
Plantaginaceae (Plantain family)		
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen	Knepp: in pig diggings
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	Shoreham
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	Lullington
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain	Seaford & Shoreham
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	Seaford Head
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Knepp
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell	Knepp
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	Lullington
Orobanchaceae (Broomrape family)		
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i> agg.	Eyebright	Lullington
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	Lullington

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	Lullington
Campanulaceae (Bellflower family)		
<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Round-headed Rampion	Lullington: just one spike
Rubiaceae (Madder family)		
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Squinancywort	Lullington
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	Lullington
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	Lullington
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	Old Lodge
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Lullington
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	Lullington
Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)		
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Knepp
<i>Dispacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	Lullington
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	Lullington
<i>Valeriana ruber</i>	Red Valerian	Shoreham beach
Viburnaceae (Viburnum family)		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	Lullington
Asteraceae (Daisy family)		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Lullington
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	Lullington
<i>Artemisia maritima</i>	Sea Wormwood	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	Lullington
<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea Aster	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Brachyglottis x jubar</i>	Shrubby Ragwort	Shoreham beach
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding Thistle	Lullington
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	Seaford Head
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	Lullington
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	Lullington
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony	Lullington
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	Knepp
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	Seaford Head
<i>Jacobaea maritima</i>	Silver Ragwort	Shoreham beach
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	Lullington
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	Roadsides
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	Lullington
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	Lullington
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	Lullington
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	Knepp
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort	Knepp
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	Knepp
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	Lullington
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	Cuckmere Haven

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
Iridaceae (Iris family)		
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Seaford Head
Orchidaceae (Orchid family)		
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	Lullington
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	Lullington
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	Old Lodge
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid	Lullington
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed family)		
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	ponds at Old Lodge
Nartheciaceae (Bog Asphodel family)		
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	Old Lodge
Dioscoreaceae (Yam family)		
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	Lullington
Poaceae (Grass family)		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	Lullington
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Tor Grass	Lullington
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	Lullington
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	Lullington
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	Lullington
<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	Shoreham
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	Knepp
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	Lullington
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)		
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	Lullington: dew pond
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass	Old Lodge
<i>Schoenoplectus palustris</i>	Common Clubrush	Lullington: dew pond
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>	Deer Grass	Old Lodge

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
BIRDS							
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)							
	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				◆	
	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				◆	
	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				◆	
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		◆		◆	
	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				◆	
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and partridges)							
	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		◆			

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
Family Procellariidae (Petrels and shearwaters)							
	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>				◆	
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)							
	(Great) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		◆		◆	
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)							
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				◆	
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		◆		◆	
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)							
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		◆			
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)							
	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			◆		
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		◆	◆		
Family Falconidae (Falcons)							
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)							
	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>				◆	
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)							
	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				◆	
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)							
	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				◆	
Family Laridae (Gulls)							
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				◆	
	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				◆	
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		◆			
Family Sternidae (Terns)							
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>				◆	
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)							
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Stock Dove	<i>Columa oenas</i>		◆	◆		
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		◆	◆		
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)							
	(Common) Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		◆			
Family Tytonidae (Barn Owls)							
	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			◆		
Family Apodidae (Swifts)							
	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			◆		
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)							
	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		◆	◆		
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		◆			
Family Alaudidae (Larks)							

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			◆	◆	
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		◆			
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)							
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			◆	◆	
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)							
	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>				◆	
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				◆	
	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)							
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		◆	◆		
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)							
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		◆		◆	
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)							
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		◆	◆		
	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		◆			
	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		◆			
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		◆		◆	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)							
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		◆			
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Sylviidae (Sylvia Warblers)							
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		◆			
	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		◆			
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)							
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		◆			
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Regulidae (Crests)							
	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		◆			
Family Paridae (Tits)							
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		◆	◆		
	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		◆			
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		◆	◆		
Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)							
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		◆	◆		
Family Certhiidae (Treecreepers)							
	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		◆			
Family Corvidae (Crows)							
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		◆			

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		◆		◆	
	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		◆		◆	
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			◆		
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)							
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)							
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Fringillidae (Finches)							
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		◆	◆		
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		◆		◆	
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>				◆	
	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		◆			
	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		◆			
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)							
	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		◆		◆	
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>		◆	◆		

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
MAMMALS							
	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>		◆			
	Bank Vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>		D			
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		◆		◆	
	Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>		◆			
AMPHIBIANS							
	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>		◆			
REPTILES							
	Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>				◆	

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
ARACHNIDS							
	Thyme Gall Mite	<i>Aceria thomasi</i>			◆	◆	
COLEOPTERA - beetles							
	Tobacco-coloured Longhorn	<i>Alosterna tabacicolor</i>			◆		
	Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>			◆		
	Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>		◆	◆	◆	

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	Minotaur Beetle	<i>Typhaeus typhoeus</i>		◆			
DIPTERA - flies							
	Four-lined Horsefly	<i>Atylotus rusticus</i>				◆	
	Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Ferruginous Bee-grabber	<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>			◆		
	a picture-winged fly	<i>Terellia tussilaginis</i>				◆	
	Bumblebee Plumehorn	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>			◆		
	Superb Ant-hill Hoverfly	<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum</i>				◆	
GEOMITRIDAE							
	Pointed Snail	<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>			◆		
	Heath Snail	<i>Helicella itala</i>			◆		
HEMIPTERA - true bugs							
	Dock Bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Brassica Shieldbug	<i>Eurydema oleracea</i>		◆			
	Common Green Shieldbug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>			◆		
	Gorse Shieldbug	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>				◆	
	Forget-me-not Shieldbug	<i>Sehirus luctuosus</i>				◆	
HYMENOPTERA - ants, bees, sawflies, wasps							
	Wool Carder Bee	<i>Anthidium manicatum</i>				◆	
	Green-eyed Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora bimaculata</i>				◆	
	Tree Bumblebee	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>		◆			
	Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>			◆	◆	
	Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Early Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>		◆			
	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Vestal Cuckoo Bee	<i>Bombus vestalis</i>			◆		
	Orange-legged Furrow Bee	<i>Halictus rubicundus</i>			◆		
LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies							
Family Hesperidae (Skippers)							
	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>			◆	◆	
	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		◆	◆		
Family Pieridae (Whites)							
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			◆	◆	
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, coppers and hairstreaks)							
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			◆	◆	
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, fritillaries and browns)							
	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia alathaea</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Dark-green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>			◆	◆	
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			◆	◆	
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				◆	
	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>			L		

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>				◆	
LEPIDOPTERA - moths							
Family Zygaenidae (Burnet moths)							
	Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaema filipendulae</i>			◆		
Family Tortricidae (Tortrix moths)							
	Large Fruit-tree Tortrix	<i>Archips podana</i>		◆			
Family Tortricidae (Tortrix moths)							
	Yarrow Plume	<i>Gillmeria pallidactyla</i>			◆		
	Common Plume	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>			◆		
Family Crambidae (Grass moths)							
	Satin Grass-veneer	<i>Crambus perlella</i>			◆		
	Brown China-mark	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>		◆			
	Common Purple and Gold	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>			◆		
	Scarce Purple and Gold	<i>Pyrausta ostrinalis</i>				◆	
Family Geometridae (Geometrid moths)							
	Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>		◆			
	Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>			◆		
	Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>			◆		
Family Notodontidae (Prominents)							
	Buff-tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>		◆			
	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Nolidae (Tuft moths)							
	Green Silver-lines	<i>Pseudoips prasinana</i>					
Family Noctuidae (Noctuid moths)							
	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>				◆	
	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>			◆	◆	
MECOPTERA - scorpionflies							
	Scorpion Fly	<i>Panorpa communis</i>			◆		
ODONATA - dragonflies and damselflies							
	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>		◆			

D = dead; L = larva