

# WILDLIFE TRAVEL



## DEVON

14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> July 2021

15<sup>th</sup> July 2021

The local Peregrines provided a welcome distraction at the B&B on our first morning, with the recently fledged youngsters calling repeatedly from the adjacent rock face, and occasionally flying over the garden area and surrounding woodland. Once we'd met up with our driver Peter, we stopped briefly to buy sandwiches before heading off to explore east Devon, with our first destination being Aylesbeare Common RSPB reserve, which forms part of the largest area of lowland heathland in the county (known as the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths). This area of heathland has recently been designated as a National Nature Reserve, in recognition of its high wildlife value and the rare and threatened species that it supports.

As we entered the site we paused to identify some of the typical plants of the area, including Common Centaury, Slender St John's-wort, Tormentil and Wood Sage, before pointing out the differences between three species of heather (Ling, Bell and Cross-leaved Heath) which were growing amongst each other and creating a glorious purple haze across the landscape.

Exploring a bit further, we stopped to watch a Golden-ringed Dragonfly patrolling along the track, with an equally impressive male Emperor Dragonfly flying past us a few moments later. As the day began to warm up, more insects emerged and we soon enjoyed views of Small Heath and Large Skipper butterflies, as well as a prettily marked Common Heath moth. A bright male Linnet perched accommodatingly atop a gorse bush, a Meadow Pipit flew over our heads and a singing Yellowhammer remained frustratingly out of sight despite our best efforts to locate it.

The track we were following dropped down into a shallow valley, where a small wet flush hosted two interesting carnivorous plant species: Round-leaved Sundew and Pale Butterwort. This latter species in particular is quite scarce, and we spent some time appreciating the delicate flower and sticky leaves, which roll inwards from the edges to trap and digest any unwary insects that happen to land on them.

On the south-facing slope of the valley a number of tins or reptile 'refugia' have been placed amongst the heather and low gorse, and it was here that we next turned our attention. 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. Unfortunately the rising temperatures, though very welcome, probably counted against us in our search as the first few tins were empty. However, under the very last tin we found a beautiful female Adder, which allowed brief views before slowly and quietly disappearing deeper into the vegetation.

As we started to head back up the hill towards the bus, we noted both male and female Keeled Skimmer dragonflies, Azure Damselfly, Silver Y moth, and both Common Buzzard and Raven were seen circling overhead. When we were about to leave the site, one of the heathland's key characteristic bird species decided to put in the briefest of appearances – a Dartford Warbler flew alongside and then across the track in between members of the group, providing no more than a fleeting glimpse to a couple of us. Despite some effort, it could not be relocated...

It was time to move on, so we travelled the short distance to Bystock DWT reserve, a wildlife-rich area of unimproved grassland, lowland heath, woodland and pools. We ate our picnic lunch in a flower-filled meadow surrounded by Common Knapweed, Eyebright, Bird's-foot Trefoil and Common Spotted Orchids, before slowly walking through the nature reserve. By now it was very hot, and several butterflies were seen in the strong sunshine: striking Marbled Whites, impressive Silver-washed Fritillaries, Brimstone, Purple Hairstreak, Small and Large Skippers, Ringlet, Gatekeeper and numerous Meadow Browns were all noted. We also saw several colourful Six-spot Burnet Moths, drifting lazily from flower to flower, as well as the orange and black striped caterpillars of the Cinnabar Moth, munching their way through the scattered Ragwort plants.

We found our second reptile species of the day in the form of a female Slow-worm, and the bird interest was provided by a vocal juvenile Green Woodpecker, a Common Buzzard low overhead and a male Bullfinch which eventually revealed itself to us after trying its best to stay hidden amongst the foliage.

As we continued to explore the site we reached an area of small acidic pools and seepages which supported some interesting wetland plants such as Round-leaved Sundew, Bog Pimpernel, Black Bog-rush and a lovely patch of Bog Asphodel. In this area we also saw several Keeled Skimmer dragonflies, Emperor and the rare Small Red Damselfly, which perched openly and allowed us to point out the red legs and all-red abdomen, two key features which distinguish the males of this species from the more common Large Red Damselfly (which has black legs and black markings towards the tip of the abdomen). By the time we reached the main pond we had added Beautiful Demoiselle, Common Blue Damselfly, Azure Damselfly and Large Red Damselfly to our growing species list.

From here we re-joined the bus and continued to the village of Otterton for a well-deserved ice-cream stop, before exploring one of the side channels of the River Otter to look for evidence of beaver activity, and to discuss the Devon Beaver Project: this is a pioneering project led by Devon Wildlife Trust to monitor the wild Beaver population and study the impacts these animals have on the local environment; it was great to hear how supportive the local community has been to the project, as well as learning about how important landowner engagement is when managing an increasing Beaver population in the river catchment.

After an early dinner in the nearby village of East Budleigh, we returned to Otterton and walked down river in search of Beavers! As the shadows lengthened we waited patiently, and after a little while we struck gold, as a large female Beaver swam downstream towards us, dragging a piece of willow back to the lodge, presumably to feed her young which remained out of view. This female, with its pink ear tag, is well known to the project, and has successfully raised several young over the last few years.

Then a little later she emerged again, and swam to the far bank where she proceeded to spend several minutes grooming and having a good scratch; when seen out of the water, you could really get a sense of the size of the animal. She then slipped into the water again, and glided downstream leaving her band of admirers to reflect upon a great encounter! By now it was time to return to base, to bring to an end a long but rewarding first full day in Devon.

16<sup>th</sup> July 2021

It was another glorious hot, sunny day as we set off for Dawlish Warren National Nature Reserve, situated at the mouth of the River Exe. 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, interspersed with the diminutive Adder's-tongue Fern and Marsh Pennywort, whilst other areas of the site were dominated by a stunning combination of Purple Loosestrife and Meadowsweet, alongside the showy Yellow Bartsia, Sea Club-rush, Parsley Water-dropwort, Fairy Flax and Common Centaury. In the short turf we noted Lady's Bedstraw, Common Stork's-bill, Common Restharrow, Hare's-foot Clover and the rare Strawberry Clover and Lesser Centaury. One or two Bee Orchids were just about still flowering, in a fenced off enclosure, whereas the Southern Marsh Orchids had clearly finished some time ago. We spent some time examining the Evening Primrose plants, which were abundant across the site, and identified that two species were present: the tall, showy Large-flowered Evening Primrose, and also the shorter, narrower-leaved and redder Fragrant Evening Primrose.

Lifting our heads upwards for a moment we heard and then saw a male Cirl Bunting, a real Devon speciality and one that is gradually increasing its range north and eastwards. This individual then proceeded to sing from its favoured perch for several minutes, allowing us all to enjoy great views. Common Whitethroat, Reed Bunting, Linnet, Chiffchaff and Greenfinch were also recorded, alongside perky Stonechats and a confiding Reed Warbler which showed itself at close quarters. Butterflies comprised Gatekeeper, Small White, Common Blue and a beautiful Small Copper, whilst other invertebrate highlights included Emperor Dragonfly, Blue-tailed Damselfly and a group of Red Poplar Leaf Beetles feeding on the young willow shoots.

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. From here, with views across the estuary to Exmouth, we saw Cormorants and Sandwich Terns fishing offshore, while at ground level a range of salt-tolerant plants were growing amongst the dunes including Sea Sandwort, Sea Radish and Sea Bindweed. After we'd enjoyed the cooling sea breeze for a few moments more, we began to retrace our steps, pausing for lunch in the dune slacks and listening to a chuntering Reed Warbler trying to compete with the more melodic fluty notes of a Blackcap.



By now our next destination was beckoning, so we returned to the bus and drove to Stover Country Park. Here we enjoyed walking around the scenic lake, fringed by mixed woodland, and saw a nice range of birds including Mute Swan, Moorhen, Coot, Tufted Duck, the exotic Mandarin Duck (though the males look rather less gaudy at this time of year), and a pair of nesting Great-crested Grebes which were observed building up their nest with fresh plant material, and at least one chick could be seen when the adults moved position.

Stover Lake has recently been designated as a 'Dragonfly Hotspot' (one of only fourteen in the UK), and is home to a wide range of dragonflies and damselflies, including some rarities. As we walked around the far side of the lake, where a number of small pools with abundant emergent and marginal vegetation have been created, we began to encounter a range of species: Common Blue Damselfly, Azure Damselfly, Large Red Damselfly and the elegant Emerald Damselfly were all seen, along with Emperor Dragonfly and our first Four-spotted Chaser of the trip.

As we continued around the lake, we scanned the floating vegetation and found some Red-eyed Damselflies; this is quite a scarce species in Devon, being typically found further east in the UK, and it is quite distinctive with its bulging red eyes, black body and pale blue tip to the abdomen. After spending some time trying to get good views, just a few metres along the track one of our group found another individual in a much clearer position, allowing us all to have a good look at this local rarity.

After we had enjoyed good views of a male Black-tailed Skimmer, and had compared it to yesterday's Keeled Skimmer, noting the slightly larger size and black pterostigma (coloured cell on leading edge of wing near tip; yellowish in Keeled Skimmer), we reached an aerial walkway which has been constructed through part of the woodland. Here a bird feeding station has been set up, though it was generally quiet during our visit, with Chaffinch, Blue Tit and Great Tit on the feeder and Stock Dove together with several Grey Squirrels foraging on the ground beneath.

We returned to the B&B for a rest and a chance to freshen up before heading out again for a pub dinner near Buckfastleigh. After an enjoyable meal we drove the short distance into the town where we learned about the work of the recent Devon Greater Horseshoe Bat Project, a National Lottery Heritage Funded partnership project which was led by the Devon Wildlife Trust, and which finished earlier this year. This project worked 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 continue to support healthy bat populations into the future.

As we waited for dusk to fall, the anticipation was building as the first Common Pipistrelle bats emerged and began to hunt for insects amongst the trees. As the light levels dropped further, larger bats began to stream past us – Greater Horseshoes! From our location alongside the river we proceeded to watch several hundreds of these large bats fly past and in front of us, heading out from their roost – the largest Greater Horseshoe Bat roost in northern Europe – to feed on large insects in the nearby fields and hedgerows. We used bat detectors which convert the bats' echolocation calls to audible frequencies, and the sight and sounds (bizarre warbling on the detector) of these 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!

17<sup>th</sup> July 2021

Our destination this morning was Bovey Valley Woodlands, a beautiful area of wooded river valley on the edge of Dartmoor National Park. The site, and indeed the wider landscape, supports a healthy population of another rare mammal, the Hazel Dormouse, which benefits from the mosaic of woodland and scrub habitats linked by bushy hedgerows that provide plenty of feeding and nesting opportunities for these delightful little animals.

The sun shone as we met up with local expert Matt, who has been monitoring the Dormouse population here for several years, and he began by talking about the species' ecology and habitat requirements, before showing us example breeding and hibernation nests and passing round nibbled hazelnuts – the shape of the hole and the teeth markings on the nuts are distinctive, and can be reliably used to confirm Dormouse presence in a woodland.

As we slowly walked along the river Bovey, following it upstream into the reserve which is managed by Natural England and the Woodland Trust, several butterfly species were enjoying the warm conditions including Ringlet, Meadow Brown, Gatekeeper, Red Admiral, Silver-washed Fritillary and a stunning White Admiral, which posed in the sunshine for us.

After we reached the historic Hisley Bridge, we climbed uphill, noting the pale yellow flowers of Common Cow-wheat along the way, towards the Dormouse monitoring area where the nest boxes were located. Matt took time to explain the woodland management techniques being undertaken here, which include pre-emptively felling the larch in a gradual way, and re-planting with native broadleaved trees. This pre-emptive felling is vastly preferable to waiting and potentially facing the risk of *Phytophthora ramorum* (a serious disease which kills larch trees) reaching the site; this would result in the need for clear felling large areas of larch, which would be much more damaging for the Dormouse population.

Excitement was building as we followed Matt into the trees to check a few boxes. The first box was empty, but Matt's confidence was well-founded and it didn't take long for us to see our target species – a lovely female Dormouse was found in the next box! We all enjoyed great views of this ridiculously cute little mammal, as she seemed quite relaxed in Matt's hands and gave plenty of opportunities for us to photograph and appreciate this seldom-seen animal. Once safely back in her box again, we left her in peace and retreated back to the track, very satisfied indeed with another top wildlife sighting.

In high spirits we started to walk back down the river towards the bus, adding Comma and Brimstone to our butterfly list, and noting Trailing St John's-wort and Betony beside the footpath. We stopped briefly by a bridge where Matt showed us signs that an Otter had passed through – footprints, scraped sand and a spraint could be seen – before we parted company with Matt, thanking him for guiding us around the site and for sharing his knowledge of the local wildlife.

By now stomachs were rumbling and thirsts needed quenching, so we visited a nearby café and farm shop for lunch. Feeling suitably refreshed, we continued on to explore 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 flora and fauna. 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. Birds seen here included frequent Meadow Pipits, Stonechat, Mistle Thrush, Starling, Linnet and a female Redstart which flitted amongst the stone walls and low branches of the Hawthorn trees.

We walked down to the valley bottom and spent time botanising in the wet flushes and marshy streamside vegetation, which were full of interesting plants. We found several noteworthy species including the carnivorous Round-leaved Sundew, Marsh Lousewort, Bogbean, Marsh St John's-wort, Bog Pimpernel, Bog Pondweed, Lesser Skullcap, Bog Asphodel, Marsh Willowherb and perhaps best of all, the delicate Ivy-leaved Bellflower. Keeled Skimmer, Large Red Damselfly, Green-veined White and an Emperor Dragonfly provided the invertebrate interest.

We started to head back up the hill, noting a juvenile Northern Wheatear on the way, before re-joining our bus and continuing to the picturesque Dartmoor village of Widecombe in the Moor, where no Devon holiday would be complete without indulging in a cream tea. Fully sated, we returned to the B&B where we had time to relax before meeting up to go through the day's key sightings. We enjoyed one last group dinner together, where we could reflect on the highlights of what had been an action-packed few days in the south-west, leaving us all 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.





Clockwise, from top left:  
Common Buzzard, White Admiral, Cirl Bunting, Hazel Dormouse



Clockwise, from top left:  
Yellow Bartsia, Small Red Damselfly, Adder's Tongue Fern, Red Poplar Leaf Beetle

## Devon 2021: trip report and species lists

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>				S	
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		X			
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>				X	
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	X				
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			X		
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>			X		
Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>			X		
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	X	X	X		
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>			X		

S = Signs (tracks & spraint seen)

<b>REPTILES</b>						
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>		X			
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>		X			

<b>BIRDS</b>						
<b>Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)</b>						
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			X		
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			X		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	X	X	X		
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			X		
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>			X		
<b>Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)</b>						
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>						
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			X		
<b>Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)</b>						
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			X		
<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)</b>						
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		X	X	X	
<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons)</b>						
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	X	X	H		
<b>Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)</b>						
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			X		
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			X		
<b>Family Laridae (Gulls)</b>						
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			X		
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		X	X	X	
<b>Family Sternidae (Terns)</b>						
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			X		

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>						
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	X	X	X	X	
Stock Dove	<i>Columa oenas</i>			X		
<b>Family Strigidae (Owls)</b>						
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			H		
<b>Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>						
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		X			
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			H	X	
<b>Family Apodidae (Swifts)</b>						
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		X	X	X	
<b>Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)</b>						
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		X			
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>						
Skylark	<i>Alda arvensis</i>				X	
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)</b>						
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	X	X	X	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		X	X		
<b>Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)</b>						
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		X		X	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			X		
<b>Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)</b>						
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H		
<b>Family Prunellidae (Accentors)</b>						
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			X		
<b>Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)</b>						
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X		X	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			X	X	
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				X	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				X	
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes)</b>						
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X	X	X	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		H		X	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				X	
<b>Family Sylviidae (Slyviid Warblers)</b>						
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			H	X	
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		X			
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			X		
<b>Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)</b>						
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			X		
<b>Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)</b>						
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X	X	H	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				H	

## Devon 2021: trip report and species lists

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Family Paridae (Tits)</b>						
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			X		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			X		
<b>Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)</b>						
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				H	
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows)</b>						
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		X	X	X	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	X	X	X	X	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				X	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		X	X	X	
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		X		X	
<b>Family Sturnidae (Starlings)</b>						
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			X	X	
<b>Family Passeridae (Sparrows)</b>						
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			X	X	
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches)</b>						
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			X	X	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			X		
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		X	X	X	
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>		H			
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		X			
<b>Family Emberizidae (Buntings)</b>						
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			X		
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>		H			
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			X		

H = Bird was heard only

<b>LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies</b>						
<b>Family Hesperidae (Skippers)</b>						
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		X	X		
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		X	X		
<b>Family Pieridae (Whites)</b>						
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		X		X	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>				X	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			X	X	
<b>Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks)</b>						
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			X		
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>		X			
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			X		
<b>Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns)</b>						
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		X		X	
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>		X		X	

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			X	X	
Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>		X		X	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		X			
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>				X	
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>		X			
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>		X		X	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		X	X	X	
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>		X	X	X	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		X		X	

ODONATA - Dragonflies and Damselflies						
Family Calopterygidae (Demoiselles)						
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>		X		X	
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>		X			
Family Coenagrionidae (Pond Damselflies)						
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>		X	X		
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>		X	X		
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			X		
Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>			X		
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>		X	X	X	
Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceragrion tenellum</i>		X			
Family Lestidae (Emerald Damselflies)						
Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>			X		
Family Aeshnidae (Hawkers)						
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>		X	X	X	
Family Libellulidae (Chasers)						
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			X		
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>			X		
Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>		X		X	
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>		X			
Family Cordulegastridae (Spiketails)						
Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>		X			

MISCELLANEOUS INVERTEBRATES						
Six-spot Burnet Moth	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>		X	X		
Common Heath Moth	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>		X			
Silver Y Moth	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		X			
Cinnabar Moth (larvae)	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>		X	X		
Black & Yellow Longhorn	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>				X	
Red Poplar Leaf Beetle	<i>Chrysomela populi</i>			X		
Nursery-web Spider	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>				X	
Labyrinth Spider	<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i>		X			

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>SELECTED PLANTS (DN = Devon Notable Plant)</b>						
<b>Apiaceae: Umbellifer family</b>						
DN Parsley Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>			X		
<b>Araliaceae: Ivy family</b>						
Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>			X	X	
<b>Rubiaceae: Bedstraw family</b>						
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>			X		
Marsh Bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>				X	
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>				X	
Wild Madder	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>			X		
<b>Brassicaceae: Cabbage family</b>						
Sea Radish	<i>Raphanus maritimus</i>			X		
<b>Campanulaceae: Bellflower family</b>						
DN Ivy-leaved Bellflower	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>				X	
<b>Caryophyllaceae: Campion family</b>						
DN Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>			X		
<b>Clusiaceae: St John's-wort family</b>						
Marsh St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum elodes</i>				X	
Perforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>			X		
Square-stalked St J's-wort	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>		X			
Slender St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>		X		X	
Trailing St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>				X	
<b>Convolvulaceae: Bindweed family</b>						
DN Sea Bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>			X		
<b>Cyperaceae: Sedge family</b>						
Sea Club-rush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>			X		
DN Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>			X		
DN Black Bog-rush	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>		X			
<b>Droseraceae: Sundew family</b>						
Round-leaved Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>		X		X	
<b>Ericaceae: Heather family</b>						
Ling Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		X	X	X	
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>		X		X	
Cross-leaved Heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>		X			
<b>Fabaceae: Pea family</b>						
Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>			X		
Hare's-foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>			X		
DN Strawberry Clover	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>			X		
<b>Gentianaceae: Gentian family</b>						
Common Centaury	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>		X	X		
DN Lesser Centaury	<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>			X		

## Devon 2021: trip report and species lists

ENGLISH NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Geraniaceae: Crane's-bill family</b>							
	Common Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>			X		
<b>Iridaceae: Iris family</b>							
	Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>			X		
<b>Juncaceae: Rush family</b>							
DN	Sea Rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>			X		
<b>Lamiaceae: Mint family</b>							
	Lesser Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria minor</i>				X	
<b>Lentibulariaceae: Butterwort family</b>							
	Pale Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula lusitanica</i>		X			
<b>Linaceae: Flax family</b>							
	Fairy Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>			X		
<b>Lythraceae: Loosestrife family</b>							
	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>			X		
<b>Menyanthaceae: Bogbean family</b>							
	Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>				X	
<b>Nartheciaceae: Bog Asphodel family</b>							
	Bog Asphodel	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>		X		X	
<b>Onagraceae: Willowherb family</b>							
	Large-flowered Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>			X		
	Fragrant Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera stricta</i>			X		
	Marsh Willowherb	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>				X	
<b>Ophioglossaceae: Adder's-tongue family</b>							
DN	Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>			X		
<b>Orchidaceae: Orchid family</b>							
	Common Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>		X			
	Southern Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>			X		
DN	Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>			X		
DN	Marsh Helleborine	<i>Epipactis palustris</i>			X		
<b>Orobanchaceae: Broomrape family</b>							
	Common Cow-wheat	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>				X	
	Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>			X		
DN	Ivy Broomrape	<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	X			X	
DN	Yellow Bartsia	<i>Parentucella viscosa</i>			X		
	Marsh Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>				X	
	Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>			X		
	Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg.		X	X		
<b>Potamogetonaceae: Pondweed family</b>							
	Bog Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>		X		X	
<b>Primulaceae: Primrose family</b>							
	Bog Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis tenella</i>		X		X	