

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Vercors 2022

Vercors, species list and trip report, 11th to 18th June 2022

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	11 th June	London to Les Nonières.
2	12 th June	Les Nonières and surrounds.
3	13 th June	Col de Pennes and Jansac.
4	14 th June	Vallon de Combeau (upper).
5	15 th June	Vallon de Combeau (lower).
6	16 th June	Cirque d'Archiane.
7	17 th June	Le Claps and Châtillon-en-Diois.
8	18 th June	Valence and return to London.

Leaders

Phil Saunders
Laurie Jackson

Dorset
Sussex

A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720299911721/with/52158747739/>



Front cover: Martagon Lily *Lilium martagon*. Above: Vallon de Combeau (Phil Saunders).

Day One: 11th June. London to Les Nonières.

Our group met at a busy Kings Cross St Pancras and, after brief introductions, we boarded the Eurostar for Lille on the first leg of our journey south. Following a quick stopover at Lille we arrived in Valence, where we met our driver and made a speedy, albeit fairly late, arrival at Hotel Mont Barral (our base for the next week). Sylvie, the hotel's wonderful owner, had thankfully prepared a delicious light supper for us, after which we soon retired to our rooms, looking forward to our first day in the field on the morrow.

Day Two: 12th June. Les Nonières and surrounds.

After a short orientation we made our way through the picturesque village of Les Nonières (865m), stopping en-route to admire our first Hummingbird Hawkmoths and Large Wall Browns on garden Valerian *Valeriana officinalis*. A gentle walk along the stream leading out of the village, heading higher into the surrounding hills, produced a wonderful array of butterfly and plant species in the neighbouring fields and banksides, with Columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Lizard Orchid *Himantoglossum hircinum*, Slender Broomrape *Orobanche gracilis*, and Branched Bastard Toadflax *Thesium divaricatum* all noted. Monica did a fantastic job of keeping a scrupulous botanical species list and we all enjoyed some enjoyable discussion around some of the trickier identifications. A fantastically coloured Purple Tiger moth was also a welcome daytime sighting.

Not to be outdone, the local birds put on a fantastic show, despite the ever-increasing temperature. Eurasian Griffon Vultures and Golden Eagles soared overhead, whilst Black Redstarts, Serins, and Western Bonelli's Warblers sang from the streamside foliage. Firecrests and Crested Tits flirted with us amongst the pine tops, and we were never far from the mellifluous song of the Blackcap.

Butterflies continued to perform as we strolled onwards, with overly friendly Woodland Grayling landing on several of us, whilst Black-veined Whites flopped alongside more energetic Scarce Swallowtails. An amazing variety of fritillaries and blue butterflies were also seen, setting the scene for the rest of the trip! Nigel also managed to confirm the presence of at least one Eastern Wood White amongst the many "Wood Whites" seen.

Following a shady lunchtime stop we continued uphill, encountering several beautiful Red Helleborines *Cephalanthera rubra* under the pines. The orchid list then seemed to increase exponentially over the next few hours, with Lady Orchid *purpurea*, Man Orchid *anthropophora*, Bird's-nest *Neottia nidus-avis*, Chalk Fragrant *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and Dark Red Helleborine *Epipactis atrorubens* all recorded along the meandering roadside. A wonderful parcel of open pine woodland (~930m) produced a carpet of (sadly gone over) gentians and two species of wintergreen, as well as more Red Helleborines and Bird's-nest Orchids. Well pleased with our first day in the field, we made our way back to base for a well-earned panaché prior to the first of the week's delicious meals, courtesy of the Hotel Mont Barral.



Top to bottom: Pale Toadflax *Linaria repens*; Slender Broomrape *Orobanche gracilis*; Red Helleborine *Cephalanthera rubra* (Phil Saunders); Wall Lizard.

Day Three: 13th June. Col de Pennes and Jansac.

We left Les Nonières for the Col de Penne (and definitely not the Col de Menée...) first thing, making a brief pit stop in the sleepy town of Châtillon-en-Diois (585m). Climbing the switchback road up from Jansac we noticed changes in the roadside vegetation as we headed ever upwards, noting the greenery increase with our elevation. Upon arrival at the Col (1,040m) we spent a magical couple of hours butterflying and botanising, but not before Michael's shout alerted us to the impressive sight of two huge Eurasian Griffon Vultures soaring low overhead. Woodlark also sang unseen from the greenery below us, and a Rock Bunting perched up obligingly, if somewhat distantly.

The Col's flora was past its best due to the recent extreme heat and drought, but we still managed to find such niceties as Spanish Catchfly *Silene otites*, Brown Bluebell *Dipcadi serotinum*, and Cantabrian Bindweed *Convolvulus cantabrica* in flower. It was however the butterflies that stole the show, with that king of the mountain; the Apollo, performing superbly for us. Two or three individuals paraded before us almost continuously as they nectared upon the few remaining patches of thistle and Viper's Bugloss *Echium vulgare* along the car park edge, with one friendly individual even landing briefly upon several of us! Blue-spot and White-letter Hairstreaks, Southern Small White, Safflower Skipper, and Chapman's Blue were also much appreciated, as were several species of Bee-fly.

Crossing the road, we spent some time wandering (and lunching) amongst the hillside beechwoods, finding a few White Helleborines *Cephalanthera damasonium*, Mossy Sandwort *Arenaria balearica*, and the impressive Bastard Balm *Melittis melissophyllum* amongst the shady understorey. A huge Western Green Lizard also put in a cameo for a few lucky travellers before scuttling off into the undergrowth. Wandering back down the road towards Jansac we enjoyed the subtle changes in the flora evident as we descended. Great Yellow Gentians *Gentiana lutea* sat triffid-like along the roadbanks, with a brace of (sadly gone over) Giant Orchids *Himantoglossum robertianum* adding an altogether magisterial presence to the proceedings. Other botanical niceties included the bizarre Purple Limodore *Limodorum abortivum* orchid, an abundance of Martagon Lily *Lilium martagon*, Black Rampion *Phyteuma nigrum*, Bird's-nest and Lesser Butterfly Orchids *Platanthera bifolia*, and Solomon's Seal *Polygonatum biflorum*. Apollos continued to entertain us as we descended, joined by Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries, Woodland Graylings, and Southern White Admirals. A Golden-ringed Dragonfly perched up on roadside trees afforded us a magnificent view of an often frenetic species.

Following a hillside rendez-vous with our driver Luc, we enjoyed a brief exploration of the picturesque hamlet of Jansac (680m), as well as a multitude of mulberries from the stately tree guarding the village boundary. Ever-present Serins and Black Redstarts serenaded us from the village's gardens and rooftops, whilst Large Tortoiseshells and White-letter Hairstreaks flitted through its lanes. A less welcome sight was the horde of Colorado Beetle larvae we found demolishing the village's potato crop! With lips stained mulberry-red, we headed back to Les Nonières for yet another slap up meal.



Top to bottom: Apollo (Phil Saunders); Brown Bluebell *Dipcadi serotinum*; Violet Limodore *Limodorum abortivum*; White-letter Hairstreak.

Day Four: 14th June. Vallon de Combeau (upper).

With the heat showing no signs of abating at lower elevations, we made our way upwards to the head of the Vallon de Combeau in the hope of finding cooler, and greener, pastures. After a long and hot, but ultimately lovely, day we were left far from disappointed! Arriving at the car park at the top of the access road, a fantastic diversity of butterflies and flora were found within a few feet of our minibus. Our first Clouded Apollos, Purple-edged Coppers, Amanda's and Iolas Blues were all seen wonderfully well as they flew over a beautiful array of sub-alpine plants. In truth, there were just too many lovely things vying for our attention: Clusius' Gentian *Gentiana clusii*, globularias, Fairy Foxglove *Erinus alpinus*, Large-flowered Butterwort *Pinguicula grandiflora*, Bunt-tip *Neotinea ustulata*, Frog *Coeloglossum viride*, and Round-headed Orchids *Traunsteinera globosa*...

We made a gentle pace up the valley path, taking in a wealth of flowering plants - all in much better condition than at lower elevations. Mistle Thrush, Firecrest, and Western Bonelli's Warblers sang from the pine trees, whilst several Citril Finch and Crossbill sneakily overflowed us. Reaching the midway point of our climb, we found many Elder-flowered Orchids *Dactylorhiza sambucina*, and a handful of Early Purple Orchids *Orchis mascula*, all sadly already gone over. Many of iconic species of the sub-alpine meadows were still however going strong, with Field Gentian *Gentianella campestris*, Spiked Speedwell *Veronica spicata*, and Alpine Aster *Aster alpinus* all seen in abundance.

Stopping for lunch, we were entertained by a wheeling flock of Red-billed Chough above a neighbouring cliff face. Food was soon forgotten however when the distinctive shape of a huge adult Lammergeier was picked up soaring along the cliff top opposite. The beautiful vulture was soon set upon by the Chough flock and sought sanctuary on a grassy crag for a while, proving amazingly difficult to see when perched against the rockface. A short while later things got even better, as the Lammergeier took flight and was joined by another adult and an immature bird. The three then commenced dog fighting practically overhead, before elegantly powering down the valley away from us - a truly unforgettable experience!

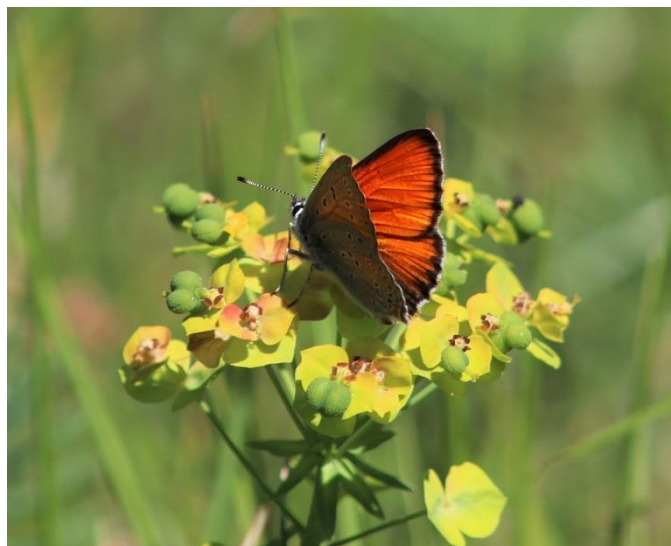
Continuing upwards after lunch, we encountered the first of several acrobatic flocks of Alpine Chough, making a variety of funny sounding whistles and squeaks. Northern Wheatear and Linnets also made their presence felt as our elevation increased, but it was the amazing spectacle of 100+ black horses being driven to higher pastures which will stay in the memory longest, with some of us even helping to shepherd the wayward mares and foals!

Upon reaching the top (~1,600m), we were treated to amazing views down the valley, although the botanists in the group were equally impressed by the obvious changes in the floral community of the high plateau. Swathes of Globeflower *Trollius europaeus* filled the damper hollows, whilst Mountain Avens *Dryas octopetala*, Mountain Everlasting *Antennaria dioica*, and Alpine Bistort *Bistorta vivipara* carpeted the drier hillslopes. Scattered amongst them were a range of other fantastic alpine flowers, with azure Snow Gentian *Gentiana nivalis*, beautifully scented Black Vanilla Orchids *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and alien-looking Moonwort *Botrychium lunaria* all much admired.

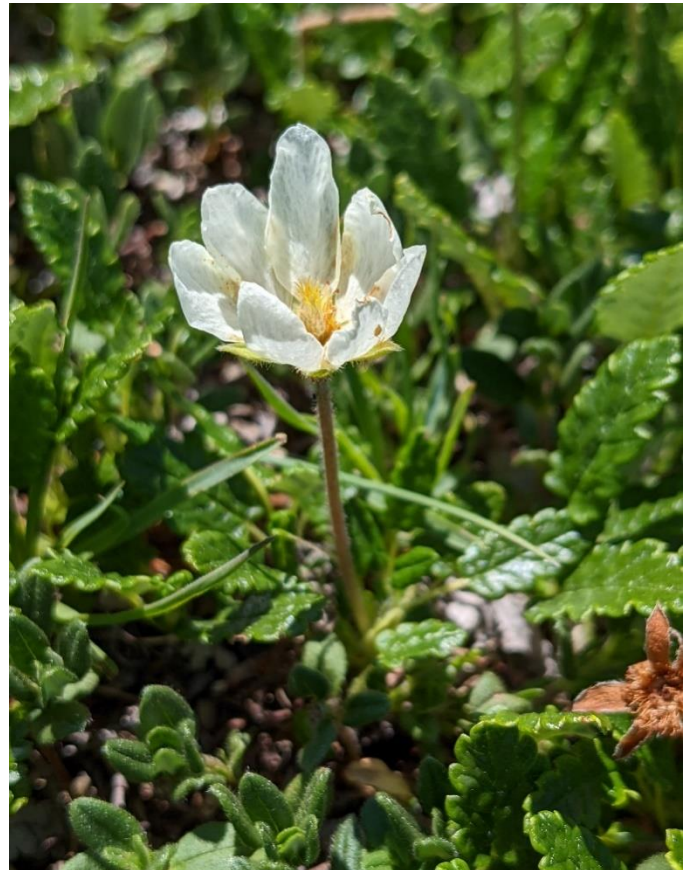
Happy with our haul of botanical treasures, we headed back downhill to find masses of blue butterflies and skippers collecting minerals from the piles of fresh pony dung! Brown Argus, Osiris Blue, Red-underwing and Safflower Skippers all jostled for prime position, leaving Nigel, in particular,

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a very happy man. Our descent also saw us taking in our first Adonis Blue of the trip, as well as a flowering Lady Orchid and a lovely Clove-scented Broomrape *Orobanche caryophyllacea*. Re-joining the minibus we all agreed that our exploration of the Upper Combeau was likely to be a real trip highlight, as we powered back to Les Nonières and our waiting *repas*.



Top to bottom: Round Headed Orchid *Traunsteinera globosa*; Purple-edged Copper; Alpine Aster *Aster alpinus*; Field Gentian *Gentianella campestris*; Burnt-tip Orchid *Neotinea ustulata*.



Top to bottom: Snow Gentian *Gentiana nivalis*; Black Vanilla Orchid *Gymnadenia rhollicani*; Moonwort *Botrychium lunaria*; Mountain Avens *Dryas octopetala* (all Phil Saunders).

Day Five: 15th June. Vallon de Combeau (lower).

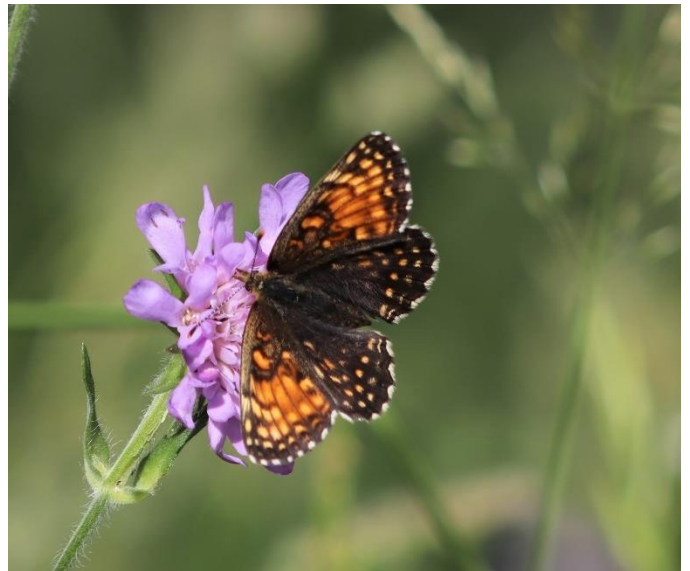
Today we explored the lower reaches of the Vallon de Combeau (1,460m). Parking in the same spot as yesterday, we explored the neighbouring grassy slopes, finding Spring *Gentiana verna* and Field Gentian, Mountain Everlasting, and Thyme Broomrape *Orobanché alba* amongst the sward. Walking down valley along the quiet access road, a series of flushes delighted the botanists amongst us producing Tofield's Asphodel *Tofieldia calyculata* amongst carpets of butterworts.

It was still worth keeping an eye on the sky though, as a towering column of Eurasian Griffon Vultures impressed and a distant Lammergeier lazily soared along the crags. Butterflies were an ever-present delight amongst the roadside meadows, with Almond-eyed Ringlet, Apollo, Sooty and Purple-edged Coppers, Mazarine Blue, and Clouded Apollo all frequently seen. The roadside verges were also full of fantastic plants, including Clustered *Campanula glomerata* and Yellow Bellflowers *Campanula thyrsoidea*, Thyme Broomrape, White False Helleborine *Veratrum album*, Martagon Lily, and Frog Orchid. The sound of sheep bells added a delightful aural backdrop, and a few spots of mid-afternoon rain were much appreciated after the heat of previous days.

Stopping for lunch on a grassy slope, sandwiched between conifer-clad valley sides, we were delighted to hear both drumming and the ridiculous call of the Black Woodpecker in nearby trees. Things got even better when the feathered behemoth flew across the valley, directly over our lunch spot, providing us with excellent flight views of this much sought-after species. Yellowhammer, Mistle Thrush, and Tree pipit also sang along the roadsides, whilst an incredibly showy Firecrest afforded everyone wonderful views. Walking alongside a dancing mountain stream, we also spotted a large Roman Snail on a midstream boulder and, more surprisingly, a confiding Agile Frog calmly sat alongside a small pool.

A chance encounter with an incredibly helpful local naturalist had a few of our group practically charging downhill, as word of still flowering Lady's Slipper Orchids *Cypripedium calceolus* reached our ears... Sadly the plants were past their best (another casualty of the extreme heat and drought) but were still lovely to see. The presence of several Sword-leaved Helleborine *Cephalanthera longifolia* was also noteworthy, with Sarah additionally picking out a solitary Fly Orchid *Ophrys insectifera* on the steep roadside bank. Gentians covered the lower banksides here, with Narrow-leaved *Gentiana linearis* present alongside the more abundant Clusius's.

Following yet another delectable meal, a small group of us headed out on foot after dark for a nocturnal amble around Les Nonières. A Tawny Owl called distantly from up the valley, and two huge Spiny Toads lurked amongst the village water butts. Several pipistrelle bats flew overhead, with Laurie explaining the different types of call that she picked up on her bat detector. The LED on the latter also proved popular with the local beetle population, with males of both Common and Lesser Glow-worms attracted to the light! We also saw females of both species glowing amongst the low roadside herbage before we headed to bed after another great day in the Vercors.



Top to bottom: Almond-eyed Ringlet; Limestone Woundwort *Stachys alpina*; Firecrest; False Heath Fritillary; Agile Frog (Phil Saunders); Spiny Toad (Phil Saunders).

Day Six: 16th June. Cirque d'Archiane.

Following our usual hearty breakfast, we met our driver for the day and headed off to the beautiful hamlet of Archianne (770m). Wending our way up the valley from the village we swiftly encountered a large patch of flowering thistles which were absolutely bristling with butterflies. We returned here several times across the day and tallied an incredible number of species, including niceties such as Weaver's Fritillary, and our first definite Dark Green Fritillaries. The latter were seen directly alongside their High Brown cousins, providing an excellent opportunity to compare the subtle underwing patterns of the two species.

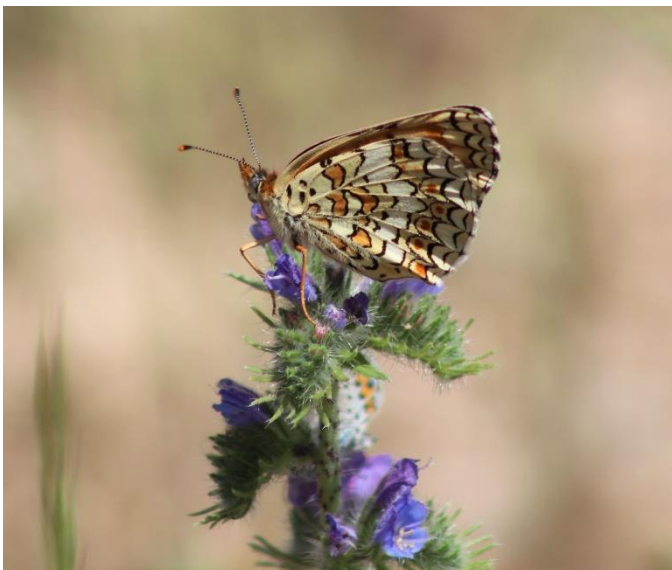
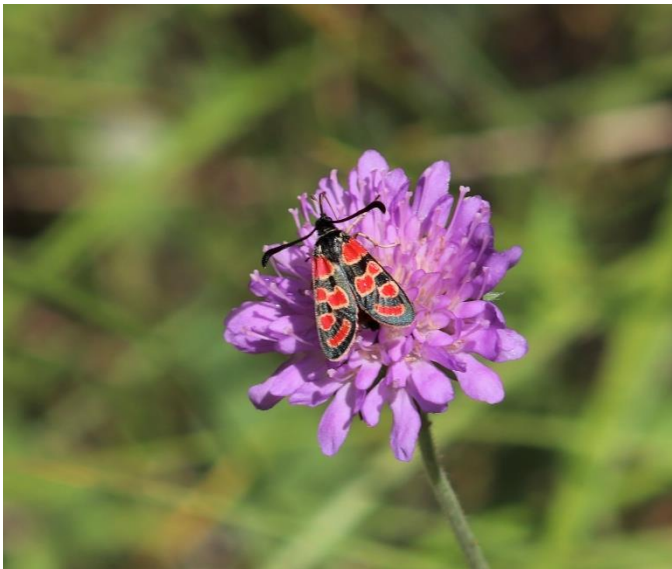
Our first Cleopatras of the trip were also welcome, but the real star of the show was an exceedingly showy Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth which was subsequently replaced by an equally lovely Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth! Both fed alongside their superficially similar Hummingbird Hawk-moth relatives, again allowing a wonderful opportunity to compare the three taxa. Sarah also spotted a fantastic Praying Mantis here.

Continuing our wander uphill past the Walnut and Mulberry groves, we encountered a field full of wonderful Black and yellow Owlflies, and a variety of attractive flowering plants along the yellowing pathsides, including Pyrenean Bellflower *Campanula speciosa* and Painted Pink *Dianthus furcatus*. Reptiles were also very much a feature of the day, with several whopping adult Western Green Lizards showing off their bright blue throats to any who cared to look, whilst an exceedingly cute juvenile basked amongst the sprigs of a trackside shrub. Common Wall Lizards also skittered over nearby rocks and several Common Lizards were seen, including one individual happily feasting upon windfall mulberries.

Birds were less evident as the temperature continued to climb, although Eurasian Griffon Vultures were an ever-present feature around the scenic crags, and a Common Buzzard gave us a much closer flyby. After a slight uphill detour, we lunched within a shady grotto as a small waterfall plunged down just upstream. Once satiated, we ventured downstream and encountered a Man Orchid still just about in flower, as well as several Lesser Butterfly Orchids, and a riverside glade supporting a variety of *Ophrys* species. The latter included both Late Spider *Ophrys fucilora* and Bee Orchids *Ophrys apifera*, as well as a confusing Late Spider/Woodcock Orchid hybrid (or potentially *Ophrys gresivaudanica*, depending upon your taxonomy...)

St Bruno's Lilies *Paradisea liliastrum* were flowering on the riverbanks, and our walk back down to the village was again accompanied by a wonderful variety of butterflies, as well as several stunning Crepuscular Burnet moths. In need of refreshment, we were delighted to find the hamlet's auberge still going strong, and we demolished an array of ice creams as a multitude of felines wandered amongst our legs.

Heading back to Les Nonières, Sylvie and family again treated us to a wonderful meal before we headed off for some much-earned sleep.



Top to bottom: Western Green Lizard; Cupid's Dart *Catananche caerulea*; Crepuscular Burnet; Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth; Knapweed Fritillary; Black Yellow Owlfly (Judith Robinson).

Day Seven: 17th June. Le Claps and Châtillon-en-Diois.

The continuing heat led to a change of plans today, with our group spending a few hours wandering the area around the astonishing Les Claps (600m), prior to a few hours exploring the scenic streets of Châtillon-en-Diois. Our drive to the former from Les Nonières was spectacular, with our driver taking us via a series of impressive gorges and hilltop vistas. Arriving at Les Claps, the site of a major landslide a few hundred years ago which effectively dammed the River Drôme, we spent some time exploring the adjacent fields and riverside habitat.

Noisy Marsh Frogs called from the lake, and a vocal family of Short-toed Treecreepers played hide and seek amongst the trees. Lizard Orchids were frequent amongst the dry grass, whilst our only Greater Butterfly Orchid *Platanthera chlorantha* of the trip was a welcome surprise along the riverbank. Marsh Tits and Serins flittered amongst the tall trees, but a brief snatch of Nightingale song went sadly unrepeatd. Butterflies were active in the strong sunshine, with both False Ilex Hairstreak and Comma visiting the cooler rocks amid the flowing stream to bask. Dragonflies were even more conspicuous here, with three species of Demoiselle damselfly fluttering amongst the riparian vegetation, and both Common Clubtails and Green-eyed Hooktails watched basking on the rocks or chasing prey above the water's surface.

The sun also brought the raptors out, with two Black Kites, Kestrel, and several Common Buzzards watched soaring overhead. Most exciting however was the Hobby which shot through, grabbing a tardy Crag Martin in its talons as it did so, before making off with its prize. The remaining Crag Martins thankfully remained unscathed, and we were treated to wonderful views of these charismatic hirundines as they drank from the lake and visited their nests on the site's amazing overhanging rock formations. Acrobatic Ravens were also admired on the cliff face here, with Painted Pink also still flowering amongst the yellowing sward.

A few subsequent hours in Châtillon-en-Diois allowed those of us with a penchant for sorbet to sample the local flavours, whilst others wandered the *route botanique* to discover the town's botanical treasures. The opening of the impressively appointed Tourist Information Office also allowed several of our group to purchase maps and books of the area.

Back in Les Nonières, and following another exemplary dinner, a few of us again headed out to see what nocturnal wildlife might be present. We however got no further than the flowering Honeysuckle directly outside the hotel, which was being visited by five different species of hawkmoth; a wonderful way to end our final evening!

Day Eight: 18th June. Valence and return to London.

After breakfast we bade our goodbyes to Sylvie and the hotel staff, thanking them for another wonderful visit accompanied by sublime cuisine. There followed another long day of travel, as we drove to Valence prior to reversing our earlier train route home via Lille, with a few Black Kites and Collared Doves noted from the minibus en-route. Upon arrival at Lille we were fantastically lucky to be bumped up to an earlier departure on the Eurostar, making our arrival back in the UK well ahead of time, and already longing for just one more day in the pre-Alps.

Phil Saunders, Wildlife Travel. July 2022. Photos: Laurie Jackson, unless stated.



Top to bottom: Common Clubtail; Striped Hawk-moth.

VERCORS 2022: 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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PTERIDOPHYTES: FERNS AND HORSETAILS										
Aspleniaceae (Spleenwort Family)										
	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort						◆		
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort		◆	◆					
Equisetaceae (Horsetail Family)										
	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail		◆			◆			
Ophioglossaceae (Adder's-tongue Family)										
	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort				◆				
Family Polypodiaceae (Polypody Family)										
	<i>Polypody</i> sp.	a polypody			◆					
PINOPHYTA: CONIFERS										
Cupressaceae (Cypress Family)										
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Pinaceae (Pine Family)										
	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
DICOTYLEDONS										
Anacardiaceae (Sumac family)										
	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smoke Tree							◆	
Apiaceae (Carrot family)										
	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica		◆						
	<i>Astrantia major</i>	Masterwort					◆			
	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil		◆						
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot		◆				◆		
	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo		◆	◆					
	<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>	Sermountain		◆	◆			◆	◆	
	<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain		◆	◆					
	<i>Meum athamanticum</i>	Spignel				◆	◆			

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	Sweet Cicely					◆			
	<i>Peucedanum</i> sp.	a hog's fennel			◆					
	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle					◆			
	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading Hedge-parsley		◆						
	<i>Trinia glauca</i>	Honewort					◆			
Apocynaceae (Dogbane family)										
	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort		◆		◆	◆			
Araliaceae (Ivy family)										
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		◆				◆		
Asteraceae (Daisy family)										
	<i>Achillea macrophylla</i>	Large-leaved Sneezewort			◆					
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		◆			◆		◆	
	<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i>	Adestyles					◆			
	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain Everlasting				◆	◆			
	<i>Aposeris foetida</i>	Aposeris				◆				
	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Wormwood		◆						
	<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Mountain Aster				◆	◆			
	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy		◆		◆	◆			
	<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	Yellow Ox-eye		◆						
	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle						◆		
	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle		◆			◆	◆		
	<i>Catananche caerulea</i>	Cupid's Dart		◆				◆		
	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	Brown Knapweed					◆			
	<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Perennial Cornflower					◆			
	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed					◆			
	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed		◆						
	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle					◆			
	<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	Woolly Thistle				◆	◆			
	<i>Doronicum austriacum</i>	Austrian Leopard's-bane				◆				
	<i>Hieracium</i> sp.	a hawkweed		◆						
	<i>Hieracium lanatum</i> (= <i>Hieracium tomentosum</i>)	Woolly Hawkweed			◆					
	<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Blue Lettuce		◆	◆		◆		◆	
	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	◆	◆		◆		◆		
	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed					◆	◆		
	<i>Saussurea alpina</i>	Alpine Saw-wort				◆				
	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw-wort				◆				
	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard		◆			◆	◆		
	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot		◆	◆	◆	◆			
Betulaceae (Birch family)										
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder		◆			◆	◆		

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	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch		◆						
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		◆				◆		
Boraginaceae (Borage family)										
	<i>Cerithe minor</i>	Lesser Honeywort					◆			
	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue				◆	◆			
	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Brassicaceae (Cabbage family)										
	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		◆						
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherds Purse				◆	◆			
Buxaceae (Cabbage family)										
	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Campanulaceae (Bellflower family)										
	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower					◆			
	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved Bellflower				◆			◆	
	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Creeping Bellflower			◆					
	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell		◆		◆				
	<i>Campanula thyrsoides</i>	Yellow Bellflower					◆			
	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower		◆						
	<i>Campanula thymoides</i>	a bellflower					◆			
	<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i>	a bellflower						◆		
	<i>Phyteuma nigrum</i>	Black Rampion			◆	◆	◆	◆		
	<i>Phyteuma scheuchzeri</i>	Horned Rampion		◆	◆	◆	◆			
Cannabaceae (Hemp family)										
	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hops		◆					◆	
Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)										
	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious		◆			◆	◆		
	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Common Honeysuckle			◆				◆	
	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious								
	<i>Valeriana angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Valerian		◆					◆	
	<i>Valeriana montana</i>	Mountain Valerian					◆			
	<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	Red Valerian		◆	◆				◆	
Caryophyllaceae (Pink family)										
	<i>Dianthus furcatus</i>	Painted Pink					◆	◆		
	<i>Dianthus monspessulanus</i>	Fringed Pink					◆			
	<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i>	Wood Pink		◆	◆	◆		◆		
	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	Mossy Sandwort			◆					
	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock Soapwort		◆						
	<i>Scabiosa cinerea</i>	Pyrenean Scabious			◆					
	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion		◆						
	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly		◆						
	<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly				◆	◆	◆		

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Silene otites</i>	Spanish Catchfly			◆					
	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion		◆	◆	◆	◆			
Cistaceae (Rock-rose family)										
	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rock-rose				◆				
	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose			◆	◆	◆	◆		
Convolvulaceae (Bindweed family)										
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed		◆				◆		
	<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Cantabrian Bindweed			◆					
	<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	a dodder				◆	◆			
Cornaceae (Dogwood family)										
	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood		◆	◆			◆	◆	
Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)										
	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop			◆					
Ericaceae (Heath family)										
	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Nodding Wintergreen	◆							
	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Wintergreen	◆							
	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry					◆			
Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family)										
	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Fabaceae (Pea family)										
	<i>Anthyllis montana</i>	Mountain Kidney Vetch			◆	◆	◆			
	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch		◆	◆		◆	◆		
	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Crown Vetch		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed							◆	
	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch		◆	◆		◆			
	<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i> (= <i>Coronilla emerus</i>)	False Senna		◆				◆	◆	
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling		◆	◆					
	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea						◆		
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil		◆	◆	◆				
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick		◆						
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa		◆					◆	
	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin		◆		◆	◆			
	<i>Onobrychis arenaria</i>	Mountain Sainfoin					◆			
	<i>Ononis cristata</i>	Mount Cenis Restharrow					◆			
	<i>Ononis fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Restharrow		◆				◆		
	<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow		◆	◆					
	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust						◆		
	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom			◆					
	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>	Alpine Zigzag Clover				◆				
	<i>Trifolium pannonicum</i>	Hungarian Clover			◆	◆				

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover		◆			◆		◆	
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover		◆					◆	
	<i>Trifolium rubens</i>	Ruddy Clover					◆			
	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch		◆	◆				◆	
	<i>Vicia pannonica</i>	Hungarian Vetch					◆			
	<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i>	Fine-leaved Vetch					◆			
Fagaceae (Beech family)										
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech			◆	◆				
	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak			◆					
	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak		◆						
Gentianaceae (Gentian family)										
	<i>Blackstonia perfoliate</i>	Yellow-wort				◆	◆	◆		
	<i>Gentiana angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Gentian					◆	◆		
	<i>Gentiana clusii</i>	Clusius's Gentian				◆				
	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	Great Yellow Gentian			◆	◆	◆			
	<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>	Snow Gentian				◆				
	<i>Gentiana verna</i>	Spring Gentian					◆			
	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Field Gentian				◆	◆			
Geraniaceae (Crane's-bill family)										
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill		◆					◆	
	<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	Dusky Crane's-bill				◆				
	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill				◆	◆			
	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill		◆						
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill				◆				
Grossulariaceae (Gooseberry family)										
	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry							◆	
Hypericaceae (St John's-wort family)										
	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan			◆					
Juglandaceae Walnut family)										
	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	
Lamiaceae (Mint family)										
	<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Bugle				◆				
	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil Thyme			◆	◆				
	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel				◆				
	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Common Lavender		◆	◆			◆		
	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard Balm			◆					
	<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Horse Mint					◆			
	<i>Prunella laciniata</i>	Cut-leaved Selfheal					◆	◆		
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal		◆	◆	◆				
	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Clary Sage						◆		
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary		◆		◆				
	<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i>	Sideritis					◆			
	<i>Stachys alpina</i>	Limestone Woundwort					◆			
	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Common Thyme			◆	◆	◆	◆		
Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort family)										
	<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Butterwort				◆				
	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort					◆			
Linaceae (Flax family)										
	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax				◆	◆			
	<i>Linum narbonne</i>	Narbonne Flax		◆						
	<i>Linum suffruticosum</i>	White Flax				◆	◆	◆		
	<i>Linum tenuifolium</i>	a flax		◆						
Magnoliaceae (Magnolia family)										
	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree					◆			
Malvaceae (Mallow family)										
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow		◆						
	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime		◆	◆		◆			
Moraceae (Mulberry family)										
	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry			◆			◆	◆	
Oleaceae (Olive family)										
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		◆	◆			◆	◆	
	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet			◆			◆	◆	
Onagraceae (Willowherb family)										
	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb					◆			
Orobanchaceae (Broomrape family)										
	<i>Melampyrum catalaunicum</i>	Mountain Cow-wheat		◆						
	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat		◆	◆					
	<i>Orobanche alba</i>	Thyme Broomrape					◆			
	<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	Clove-scented Broomrape			◆	◆	◆			
	<i>Orobanche gracilis</i>	Slender Broomrape		◆			◆	◆		
	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape							◆	
	<i>Pedicularis gyroflexa</i>	Tufted Lousewort				◆	◆			
	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle		◆	◆	◆	◆			
Papaveraceae (Poppy family)										
	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine		◆	◆					
	<i>Corydalis solida</i>	Bird-in-a-Bush			◆					
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy		◆				◆	◆	
Plantaginaceae (Plantain family)										
	<i>Digitalis lutea</i>	Small Yellow Foxglove		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy Foxglove				◆				

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Globularia cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved Globe Flower				◆	◆			
	<i>Globularia punctata</i>	Common Globe Flower				◆				
	<i>Linaria repens</i>	Pale Toadflax		◆			◆			
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain		◆						
	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain					◆		◆	
	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain		◆			◆			
	<i>Veronica aphylla</i>	Leafless-stemmed Speedwell				◆				
	<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Speedwell					◆			
	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Spiked Speedwell				◆				
Plumbaginaceae (Leadwort family)										
	<i>Armeria alpina</i>	Alpine Thrift				◆	◆			
Polygalaceae (Milkwort family)										
	<i>Polygala alpestris</i>	Mountain Milkwort			◆	◆				
	<i>Polygala calcarean</i>	Chalk Milwort				◆				
Polygonaceae (Dock family)										
	<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>	<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>				◆				
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>				◆				
Primulaceae (Primrose family)										
	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	
	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose							◆	
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family)										
	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine		◆	◆		◆			
	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold					◆			
	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-Joy		◆						
	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking Hellebore		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	Green Hellebore					◆			
	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Liverleaf			◆					
	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i>	Alpine Pasqueflower					◆			
	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower				◆				
Resedaceae (Mignonette family)										
	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette					◆			
Rosaceae (Rose family)										
	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	Snowy Mespilus								
	<i>Aria edulis (=Sorbus aria)</i>	Common Whitebeam		◆			◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn		◆				◆	◆	
	<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	Mountain Avens				◆				
	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	
	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens		◆						
	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil					◆			
	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil		◆						
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble		◆				◆		

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry				◆	◆			
	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet		◆	◆		◆			
	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet				◆				
Rubiaceae (Madder family)										
	<i>Cruicata laevipes</i>	Crosswort				◆	◆			
	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff				◆				
	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw			◆		◆			
Salicaceae (Willow family)										
	<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow				◆				
	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Common Osier		◆						
Santalaceae (Sandalwood family)										
	<i>Thesium divaricatum</i>	Branched Bastard Toadflax		◆						
	<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe			◆			◆	◆	
Sapindaceae (Maple family)										
	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple		◆	◆				◆	
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore						◆	◆	
Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage family)										
	<i>Saxifraga rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Saxifrage				◆				
Scrophulariaceae (Figwort family)										
	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleja							◆	
Thymelaeaceae (Daphne family)										
	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Mezereon				◆			◆	
Urticaceae (Nettle family)										
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle		◆		◆		◆		
Viburnaceae (Viburnum family)										
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder		◆				◆		
Violaceae (Violet family)										
	<i>Viola alba</i>	White Violet							◆	
	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy				◆				
MONOCOTYLEDONS										
Asparagaceae (Asparagus family)										
	<i>Anthericum liliago</i>	St Bernard's Lily		◆				◆		
	<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	Aphyllanthes			◆			◆		
	<i>Asparagus cf prostratus</i>	Wild Asparagus					◆			
	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley			◆					
	<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	Brown Bluebell			◆					
	<i>Paradisea liliastrium</i>	St Bruno's Lily				◆				
	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal			◆					
Colchicaceae (Colchicum family)										
	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Meadow Saffron				◆	◆			
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)										

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge					◆			
	<i>Eriophorum</i> sp.	a cottongrass					◆			
	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush							◆	
Liliaceae (Lily family)										
	<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Martagon Lily		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Melanthiaceae (Trillium family)										
	<i>Veratrum album</i>	White False Helleborine					◆			
Orchidaceae (Orchid family)										
	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid			◆		◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	White Helleborine			◆		◆			
	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine					◆	◆		
	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Red Helleborine		◆	◆		◆			
	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Lady's-slipper					◆			
	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> ssp. <i>fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elder-flowered Orchid				◆	◆			
	<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i>	Frog Orchid				◆	◆			
	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	Dark Red Helleborine		◆			◆			
	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine		◆						
	<i>Gymnadenia rhellicani</i>	Black Vanilla Orchid				◆				
	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Chalk Fragrant Orchid		◆	◆	◆	◆			
	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid		◆	◆			◆	◆	
	<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid		◆						
	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Limodore			◆					
	<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip Orchid				◆				
	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid		◆	◆	◆				
	<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid		◆				◆		
	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i>	Late Spider Orchid						◆		
	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid					◆			
	<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	Man Orchid		◆	◆			◆		
	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid				◆	◆			
	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady Orchid		◆		◆				
	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly-orchid		◆	◆		◆	◆		
	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly-orchid						◆		
	<i>Traunsteinera globosa</i>	Round-headed Orchid				◆	◆			
Poaceae (Grass family)										
	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass								
	<i>Melica nutans</i>	Mountain Melick								
Tofieldiaceae (False asphodel family)										
	<i>Tofieldia calyculata</i>	Tofields Asphodel					◆			

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIRDS										
Ardeidae (herons)										
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>								♦
Accipitridae (hawks and eagles)										
	Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>				♦	♦			
	Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦		
	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		♦					♦	
	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>							♦	
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>							♦	
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		♦				♦	♦	♦
	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				♦	♦			
Falconidae (falcons)										
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	♦						♦	
	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>							♦	
	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						♦		
Columbidae (pigeons)										
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			♦		♦	♦	♦	♦
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>								♦
Cuculidae (cuckoos)										
	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			H	H	H		H	
Strigidae (owls)										
	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			H		H			
Apodidae (swifts)										
	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>			♦					
Upidae (hoopoes)										
	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				♦				
Picidae (woodpeckers)										
	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>					♦			
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			♦				♦	
Alaudidae (larks)										
	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>								♦
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			H		H			
Hirundinidae (swallows and martins)										
	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>							♦	
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	♦						♦	
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Motacillidae (wagtails and pipits)										

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	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				◆	◆			
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		◆			◆		◆	
Troglodytidae (wrens)										
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Muscicapidae (chats and flycatchers)										
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>							H	
	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	◆	◆		◆		◆		
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				◆				
Turdidae (thrushes)										
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				◆	◆		◆	
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Sylviidae (Sylvia warblers)										
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Phylloscopidae (leaf warblers)										
	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Regulidae (kinglets)										
	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		◆		◆	◆		◆	
Paridae (tits)										
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>				◆	◆			
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>						◆	◆	
	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			◆		◆		◆	
	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		◆						
Aegithalidae (bush tits)										
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		◆	◆			◆		
Sittidae (nuthatches)										
	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆	
Certhiidae (treecreepers)										
	Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		◆						
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>							◆	
Corvidae (crows)										
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>			◆		◆		◆	
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	
	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>				◆				
	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>				◆				
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			◆		◆			

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	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Passeridae (sparrows)										
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Fringillidae (finches)										
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				◆				
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			◆	◆			◆	
	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			◆					
	Citrl Finch	<i>Carduelis citronella</i>				◆				
	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>				◆	◆			
Emberizidae (buntings)										
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>				◆	◆			
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		◆						
	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>			◆					

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AMPHIBIANS										
Bufonidae (true toads)										
	Spiny Toad	<i>Bufo spinosus</i>				◆				
Ranidae (true frogs)										
	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>							◆	
	Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>					◆			
FISH										
	Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>					◆			
MAMMALS										
Cervidae (deer)										
	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		◆		◆				
Vespertilionidae (microbats)										
	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>					◆	◆		
REPTILES										
Lacertidae (true lizards)										
	Western Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>			◆		◆			
	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>		◆	◆		◆		◆	
	Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>				◆	◆			

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LEPIDOPTERA - BUTTERFLIES										
Hesperiidae (skippers)										
	Red-underwing Skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>				◆				
	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>				◆				
	Large Skipper	<i>Ochloes sylvanus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineolus</i>		◆	◆			◆		
	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		◆	◆			◆		
	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>						◆		
	Sage Skipper	<i>Muschampia proto</i>								
	Safflower Skipper	<i>Pyrgus carthami</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Olive Skipper	<i>Oyrgus serratulae</i>			◆					
Papilionidae (swallowtails)										
	Apollo	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆			
	Clouded Apollo	<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>				◆	◆			
	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		◆			◆	◆		
	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Ipheclides podalirius</i>		◆					◆	
Pieridae (whites)										
	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>						◆	◆	
	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			◆					
	Southern Small White	<i>Pieris mannii</i>			◆					
	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			◆					
	Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		◆			◆			
	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Berger's/Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis/hyale*</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Eastern Wood White	<i>Leptidea duponcheli</i>		◆						
Lycaenidae (hairstreaks, coppers and blues)										
	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>					◆			
	Purple-edged Copper	<i>Lycaena hippothoe</i>				◆	◆			
	Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>							◆	
	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>								
	Blue-spot Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium spini</i>			◆					
	White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>			◆					
	False Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium esculi</i>							◆	
	Sloe Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium acaceae</i>			◆					
	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>			◆	◆	◆			
	Osiris Blue	<i>Cupido osiris</i>			◆					
	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>						◆	◆	

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>								
	Iolas Blue	<i>Iolana iolas</i>				◆				
	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>		◆		◆			◆	
	Idas Blue	<i>Plebejus idas</i>								
	Reverdin's Blue	<i>Plebejus argyrognomos</i>		◆						
	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>				◆		◆		
	Amanda's Blue	<i>Polyommatus amandus</i>				◆				
	Escher's Blue	<i>Polyommatus escheri</i>								
	Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>			◆					
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		◆	◆			◆		
	Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>				◆				
	Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>					◆			
Nymphalidae (nymphs, fritillaries and browns)										
	Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	
	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>				◆	◆			
	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			◆			◆		
	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>			◆					
	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>				◆				
	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>						◆		
	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>					◆	◆	◆	
	Niobe Fritillary	<i>Argynnis niobe</i>				◆				
	Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Boloria dia</i>						◆		
	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>				◆		◆		
	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>		◆	◆					
	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>						◆		
	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>		◆				◆		
	False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>		◆			◆	◆	◆	
	Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>		◆			◆	◆	◆	
	Provencal Fritillary	<i>Melitaea dejone</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆			
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			◆	◆	◆			
	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>						◆		
	Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>		◆	◆	◆				
	Almond-eyed Ringlet	<i>Erebia albertanus</i>				◆	◆			
	De Prunner's Ringlet	<i>Erebia triaria</i>				◆	◆			
	Scotch Argus	<i>Erebia aethiops</i>								
	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>		◆					◆	
	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆		
	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	
	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	◆		◆	◆	◆			
LEPIDOPTERA - MOTHS										
Crambidae (grass moths)										
	Box Tree Moth	<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>		◆			◆	◆		
Erebidae (tigers, tussocks, underwings)										
	Burnet Companion	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>		◆						
	Gypsy Moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>					◆			
	Purple Tiger	<i>Rhyparia purpurata</i>		◆						
Geometridae (geometrid moths)										
	Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>		◆						
	Chimney Sweeper	<i>Odezia atrata</i>					◆			
	Narrow Rose-banded Wave	<i>Rhodostrophia calabra</i>					◆	◆		
	Lead Belle	<i>Scotopteryx mucronata</i>		◆						
	Black-veined Moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>					◆			
Noctuidae (noctuids)										
	Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>					◆			
Sphingidae (sphinx moths)										
	Elephant Hawk-moth	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>							◆	
	Small Elephant Hawk-moth	<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>							◆	
	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>						◆		
	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>						◆		
	Striped Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>							◆	
	Dusky Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles vespertilio</i>						◆	◆	
	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Pine Hawk-moth	<i>Sphinx pinastri</i>							◆	
Zygaenidae (burnets, foresters)										
	a forester moth	<i>Adscita</i> sp.					◆	◆		
	Crepuscular Burnet	<i>Zygaena carniolica</i>						◆		
	Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>							◆	
	Slender Burnet	<i>Zygaena loti</i>		◆	◆			◆		
	Transparent Moth	<i>Zygaena purpuralis</i>			◆					

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARANEAE - SPIDERS										
	Green Huntsman Spider	<i>Micrommata virescens</i>							◆	

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	Napoleon Spider	<i>Synema globosum</i>		◆						
COLEOPTERA - BEETLES										
Cerambycidae (longhorns)										
	Pine Sawyer Beetle	<i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i>						◆		
	Spotted Longhorn	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>			◆					
	a longhorn beetle	<i>Stictoleptura cordigera</i>								◆
Cetoniinae (flower chafers)										
	White Spotted Rose Beetle	<i>Oxythyrea funestra</i>		◆						
Chrysomelidae (leaf beetles)										
	Colorado Beetle	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>			◆					
Coccinellidae (ladybirds)										
	Orange Ladybird	<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>		◆						
	Striped Ladybird	<i>Micraspis frenata</i>				◆				
Lampyridae (glow-worms)										
	Lesser Glow-worm	<i>Lamprohiza splendidula</i>					◆	◆		
	Common Glow-worm	<i>Lampyris noctiluca</i>					◆	◆		
Meloidae (blister beetles)										
	a blister beetle	<i>Mylabris</i> sp.					◆			
Scarabaeidae (scarab beetles)										
	Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>					◆			
	Common Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>				◆				
	Bee Chafer	<i>Trichius fasciatus</i>		◆						
DIPTERA - FLIES										
Bombyliidae (beeflies)										
	a beefly	<i>Bombylius cruciatus</i>			◆					
	a beefly	<i>Hemipenthes maura</i>			◆					
	a beefly	<i>Villa</i> cf <i>abaddon</i>			◆					
HEMIPTERA - TRUE BUGS										
Cicadidae (cicadas)										
	a cicada	<i>Cicada</i> sp.			◆			◆		
Coreidae (squash bugs)										
	Dock Bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>			◆			◆		
Pentatomidae (shield bugs)										
	Sloe Bug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>						◆		
	Striped Shieldbug	<i>Graphosoma lineatum</i>		◆	◆	◆				
Pyrrhocoridae (firebugs)										
	Firebug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>		◆	◆					
Reduviidae (assassin bugs)										
	an assassin bug	<i>Rhynocoris iracundus</i>		◆						
Scutelleridae (jewel bugs)										
	a jewel bug	<i>Psacasta exanthematica</i>			◆					

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HYMENOPTERA - ANTS, BEES, SAWFLIES, WASPS										
	Wool Carder Bee	<i>Anthidium manicatum</i>			◆					
	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆		
MANTODEA - MANTISES										
	European Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>						◆		
MOLLUSCS										
	Roman Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>					◆			
	Leopard Slug	<i>Limax maximus</i>					◆			
NEUROPTERA - ANTLIONS, LACEWINGS										
Ascalaphidae (owlflies)										
	Black Yellow Owlfly	<i>Libelloides longicornis</i>						◆		
ODONATA - DAMSELFLIES AND DRAGONFLIES										
Calopterygidae (demoiselles)										
	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>							◆	
	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>							◆	
	Western Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx xanthostoma</i>							◆	
Cordulegastridae (spiketails)										
	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>			◆					
Gomphidae (clubtails)										
	Common Clubtail	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>							◆	
	Green-eyed Hooktail	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>							◆	
ORTHOPTERA - CRICKETS AND GRASSHOPPERS										
	Wart-biter	<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>					◆			
	Great Green Bush Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>		◆			◆			

*Berger's Clouded Yellow *Colias alfacariensis* is the commoner of the two in this area