

Sussex, species list and trip report, 31<sup>st</sup> May to 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021

# WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Sussex 2021

## Sussex, species list and trip report, 31<sup>st</sup> May to 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	31 <sup>st</sup> May	Arrival at The Buxted Inn, East Sussex.
2	1 <sup>st</sup> June	South Downs National Park: Friston Forest and Lullington Heath.
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> June	Knepp Wildland and Old Lodge, Ashdown Forest.
4	3 <sup>rd</sup> June	Rye Harbour Nature Reserve.
5	4 <sup>th</sup> June	Depart.

### Leaders

Laurie Jackson  
Philip Precey

Sussex  
Derbyshire

A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157719356213401>



Above - Exmoor Ponies at Knepp Wildland. Front cover - Salsify *Tragopogon porrifolius*.

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### Day One: 31<sup>st</sup> May. Arrival in Sussex.

Following our respective journeys to Buxted in Sussex's High Weald, we gathered for an introduction to the holiday and our first delicious meal together at The Buxted Inn.

### Day Two: 1<sup>st</sup> June. South Downs National Park.

We set off south this morning through the undulating landscape of the Weald, headed towards the coast, and South Downs National Park. Designated in 2010, the South Downs is England's newest National Park, including swathes of chalk grassland along with the woodlands and heathlands of the western Weald.

Our destination was the small village of Jevington to start our walk up onto the Downs under a bright blue sky. Taking a path upwards we passed a herd of rich-red Sussex cattle grazing a neighbouring field. Along the edges of the path were a range of wild flowers including Cut-leaved Crane's-bill *Geranium dissectum*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, the delicate Perennial Flax *Linum perenne* and Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*, which provided us with some good Small Blue sightings. Much of the Spindle *Euonymus europaeus* growing in the path side hedgerow contained the communal feeding webs of Spindle Ermine moths that were busy munching away its leaves. A pair of Kestrels swept over, followed by a circling Buzzard, and as we reached the top, loud cronks gave away a group of Ravens passing over.

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. Walking along the shaded woodland edge, we spotted the first of many Walls, along with a strikingly-marked Wasp Beetle and several solitary bees, including the beautiful Ashy Mining Bee and a large, cleptoparasitic nomad bee.

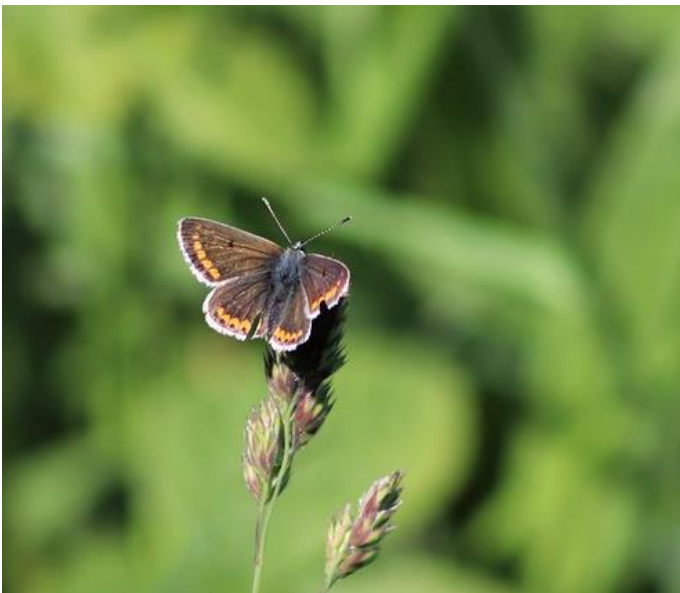
With Skylark song drifting through the air and a tatty Painted Lady searching for nectar, we reached Lullington Heath. Designated a National Nature Reserve, Lullington Heath comprises chalk grassland, alongside a rare habitat known as chalk heath in which acidic soil deposits over the underlying chalk support a fascinating mix of chalk grassland plants alongside those more typical of heathland. A group of Herdwick Sheep slumbered under the scrub as we set out to explore the unlikely combination of plants including Cowslip *Primula veris*, Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Salad Burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, Sheep's Sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, Chalk Milkwort *Polygala calcarea* and Heather *Calluna vulgaris*. Ant hills supported Thyme-leaved Sandwort *Arenaria serpyllifolia* and Wild Thyme *Thymus drucei*, and several Small Coppers were skipping over the short grassland alongside the distinctive Speckled Yellow moth. A pair of Green Hairstreaks were wandering around a clump of Gorse *Ulex europaeus* and low Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., doing their best to remain unseen. We stopped for lunch with far reaching views over Friston Forest, and out to the sea beyond.

Continuing with our walk, we spotted a female Brimstone laying eggs on Buckthorn *Rhamnus catharticus*, before again tracing the edge of Friston Forest. A scrubby slope here proved to be popular with warblers: Common Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Garden Warbler and Blackcap. The area proved to be a suntrap and we spotted both Dingy and Grizzled Skipper buzzing around, along with *Platystomos albinus*, an interesting bird-dropping mimicking weevil. We found the tiny pink Field Madder *Sherardia arvensis* growing here along with patches of the low-growing, white-flowered Subterranean Clover *Trifolium subterraneum*.

Reaching the South Downs Way, we turned west under an increasingly warming sun, spotting some additional plants including Dropwort *Filipendula vulgaris*, Early Purple Orchid *Orchis mascula* and Field Pansy *Viola arvensis* before we reached the village of Litlington and some much needed cold drinks and ice creams.



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Left to right: Perennial Flax *Linum perenne*; Burnet Rose *Rosa pimpinellifolia*; Brown Argus; Grass Vetchling *Lathyrus nissolia*; Grizzled Skipper.

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### Day Three: 2<sup>nd</sup> June. Knepp Wildland and Old Lodge, Ashdown Forest.

The regular morning party of Swifts tore through the sky as we boarded the bus, today taking us west into the Low Weald and on to Knepp Wildland. Located just south of Horsham, the 3,500 acre Knepp Estate, once home to an arable and dairy enterprise, is now the home of a large ecological restoration project. Knepp Wildland uses 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, 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. Stopping to look through the highlights from a moth trap the night before gave us a good selection of what is flying at this time of year, including Common Swift, Oak Hook-tip, Peppered Moth, Green Carpet and Light Brocade, along with a good opportunity to compare Iron Prominent, Pebble Prominent, Great Prominent and Lesser Swallow Prominent.

We set off into the Wildland, spotting our first mammal; two distant Tamworth sows with piglets, before making our way through one of the many lags: marshy grasslands surrounding small streams and ditches. Exploring one of the ditches filled with Hemlock Water Dropwort *Oenanthe crocata* we spotted Azure Damselfly and egg-laying Large Red Damselfly, with both Beautiful and Banded Demoiselle seen flying among and perching in vegetation. The heavy Low Weald clay that made Knepp such difficult farmland were evident as we walked, along with the former boundary hedgerows that had now expanded in places to dense corridors of woody habitat.

A group of Fallow Deer watched us from neighbouring fields and snuck away into the scrub, long black tails flicking. There was plenty of evidence of the pigs here with patches of 'rooted' earth being colonised by small annual plants such as Thyme-leaved Speedwell *Veronica serpyllifolia* and Changing Forget-me-not *Myosotis discolor*. Headed into the former arable fields, now defined by patches of scrub from low scrambling Bramble, to patches of Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* agg. and Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, and tall thickets of willows *Salix* sp., we walked through a landscape, which for many felt like stepping back in time. Despite the increasing warmth the birds were still busily proclaiming their territories with plenty of Common Whitethroats performing their short song flights within the scrub, and Blackcaps and Chiffchaffs warbling from the taller scrub. Small Heaths flew low to the ground and there was the occasional bright flash of a Cinnabar moth searching for Common Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*, a common sight here, which alongside abundant Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica* will turn many of Knepp's fields a rich yellow in the weeks to come.

Continuing our walk a Hobby scythed through the sky. As we reached another lagg where the Exmoor pony herd was grazing, watched over by English Longhorns from under shady oaks, a Turtle Dove flew over our heads and out over the scrubland. Weaving our way back alongside the watercourse and out into another field the calls from a Cuckoo allowed us to locate him in the branches of a magnificent dead oak. Our walk took us through an area with several of Knepp's estimated 30 Nightingale territories, although the birds appeared to be enjoying something of a siesta, with some short bubbles of song and their croaking contact call the only evidence they were there.

A splash of colour was provided in the form of a Yellowhammer singing from the post recently vacated by the Cuckoo. As we watched him, a second bird unobtrusively flew into the tree, a Turtle Dove! As we watched he began his gentle purring song, moving as he did to give us great views of his colouration and neck 'slash' marking. We found a Common Toad sheltering under wood as we returned, along with Early Bumblebee, Garden Bumblebee and Common Carder Bee visiting a flowery patch close to a large pond where we had our lunch.

Leaving Knepp behind we returned west to the High Weald and a change of scenery as we entered the extensive 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, but now enjoys multiple



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conservation designations in recognition of its extensive heathland habitat, found in mosaic with semi-natural woodland wet flushes and bogs.

We stopped at Old Lodge in the heart of the Forest, a site managed by Sussex Wildlife Trust, to explore this very different landscape. Coal Tits and Willow Warblers were singing from tree tops as we started our walk along the reserve's southern edge, which gave views to the South Downs. Walking through the Heather scrub, the agitated stone-clacking calls of Stonechats revealed a pair; the female carrying food suggesting there was a hungry brood of these delightful chats nearby.

A lilting melody started to drift through the air, and we turned our attentions to scanning a nearby group of trees in search of the songster, before finding him closer at hand on a fencepost; a Woodlark, whose broad pale eye-stripes (supercilia) could be clearly seen. Walking on with Willow Warblers and Common Redstarts flitting among the birches, pines and beeches, and an obliging Tree Pipit sat on a low branch, we passed a small group of browsing British White and Belted Galloway cattle.

The trail wound us down towards a chain of ponds, and we spotted the bright yellow flowers of Petty Whin *Genista anglica* among the Heather, along with both Common Heath and Latticed Heath, two day-flying moths typical of this habitat. The day had gradually clouded over, making for a comfortable walk, but a distinct lack of dragonflies among the Bog Pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius*. As the walk took us back up hill and towards home, we passed a tussocky wet flush full of Sphagnum moss and tufts of Cotton-grass *Eriophorum angustifolium* with Lesser Redpoll singing and a Cuckoo calling in the distance.



Fallow Deer and English Longhorn cattle at Knepp Wildland.

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Left to right: Yellowhammer; Large Red Damselfly; Turtle Dove; Stonechat; Petty Whin *Genista anglica*.

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### Day Four: 3<sup>rd</sup> June. Rye Harbour Nature Reserve.

A Red Kite drifting over the hotel car park provided a nice addition to the usual crowd of Swifts. We set off to the east today, headed for the coast at Rye Harbour. Driving through the High Weald of Sussex gave us an appreciation for this AONB; a rolling patchwork of ancient woodland, interspersed by small fields, including some species-rich meadows, and villages.

Arriving at Rye, we were greeted by a sea breeze, which made for a fresher walk. A Great Black-backed Gull watched us from the Martello Towers with croaky Reed Warbler song drifting up from a channel and a Mistle Thrush flying through as we set off alongside the saltmarsh. A loose flock of Starlings was roving through the saltmarsh with parachuting Meadow Pipits overhead. Alongside the path were plenty of interesting plants to look at, including bright pink Salsify *Tragopogon porrifolius* and clumps of statuesque Slender Thistle *Carduus tenuiflorus* waving in the wind.

Walking alongside mud-banked channels we spotted a Little Egret probing for snacks, and a pair of Avocets flew overhead, just as striking in flight as they are on land, along with some vocal Oystercatchers. A bright flash gave away the presence of a Cream-spot Tiger moth sheltering in the vegetation.

Some time spent watching the mudflats and pools provided Grey Plover, Shelduck, Redshank and Tufted Duck. We spotted a Herring Gull carrying off a chick with an outraged group of Avocets in pursuit. Turning our attentions back to the plants, as the saltmarsh gave way to the shingle ridge, we found yet more specialist plants of these tough habitats. Big tufts of Sea Kale *Crambe maritima* were joined by Sea Spurge *Euphorbia paralias*, Sea Campion *Silene uniflora*, Biting Stonecrop *Sedum acre* and Yellow Horned Poppy *Glaucium flavum*, along with a small patch of Thrift *Armeria maritima*. We also found the young shoots of Red Hemp Nettle *Galeopsis angustifolius* here, an endangered plant found only in a few dozen places.

Nearing the beach, sightings of Little Terns became more frequent. A small population of these diminutive seabirds nest on the shingle at Rye Harbour. They face several threats, in particular disturbance of their nesting sites and declining fish stocks, and we watched these plucky birds fending off the attentions of a much larger Herring Gull. The last stretch of our walk before lunch took us along the back of the shingle ridge, parallel to the sea. Here there were big clumps of Ivy-leaved Toadflax *Cymbalaria muralis* scrambling over the stones, an interesting change to the walls and pavements where it is usually spotted.

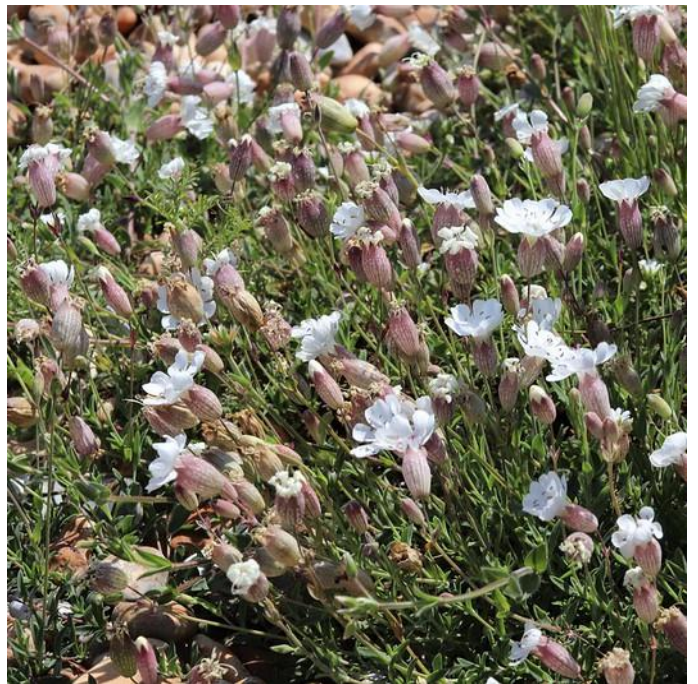
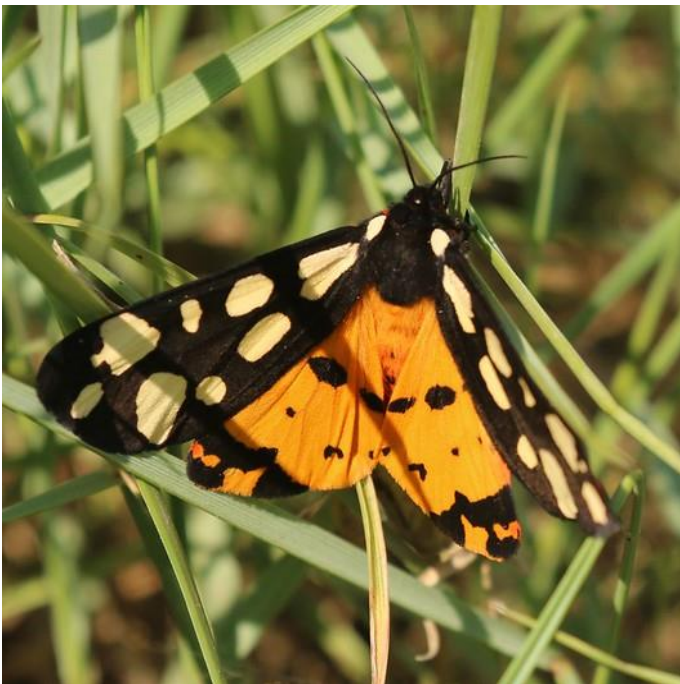
Continuing our walk, which took us back into the saltmarsh habitat, where lots of Cormorant stood around the water's edge drying their wings. A pair of Greylag Geese took to the water, protectively flanking two goslings, and several Turnstones and a Ringed Plover picked their way along the shore. On the islands Black-headed Gulls and Common Terns did their best to hide among the vegetation, whilst a distant Ruff was spotted, and we heard the distinctive calls of a passing Mediterranean Gull. There were Linnets singing from the scattered bushes, joined by a Reed Bunting as we completed our loop of the intertidal habitats of the reserve, with time to visit the very newly open Rye Discovery Centre. A non-compliant bus battery gave us the chance to enjoy an ice cream in the sun before we headed back through the High Weald, passing Battle Abbey along the way, as we returned for a final dinner in Buxted.

Thank you to all the travellers for joining us on our return to Sussex.

**Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. June 2021.**



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Left to right: Avocet; Cream-spot Tiger; Sea Campion *Silene uniflora*.



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Left to right: Yellow Horned Poppy *Glaucium flavum*; Sea Kale *Crambe maritima*; Ringed Plover; Turnstone; Ivy-leaved Toadflax *Cymbalaria muralis*.



## 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	1	2	3	4	5
<b>ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTYLEDONS</b>						
<b>Apiaceae (Carrot family)</b>						
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	Bur Chervil				◆	
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress			◆		
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock			◆		
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut			◆		
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot				◆	
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-Dropwort			◆		
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip		◆			
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle		◆			
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders				◆	
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-Parsley				◆	
<b>Asteraceae (Daisy family)</b>						
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle				◆	
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed		◆			
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy			◆		
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-eared Hawkweed		◆			
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane			◆		
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify				◆	
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goatsbeard		◆			
<b>Boraginaceae (Borage family)</b>						
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hounds Tongue		◆			
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss				◆	
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not			◆		
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not			◆		
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet			◆		
<b>Brassicaceae (Cabbage family)</b>						
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		◆			
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse		◆			
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo-flower			◆		
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale				◆	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Violet			◆		
<b>Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)</b>						
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle			◆		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree			◆		
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose			◆		
<b>Caryophyllaceae (Pink family)</b>						
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort		◆			
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear		◆			
<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i>	Common Mouse-ear		◆			
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort		◆			
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort		◆			



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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion		◆			
	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion		◆			
	<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion				◆	
	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion		◆			
	<i>Silene x hampena</i>	Hybrid Campion		◆			
	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort			◆		
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed			◆		
<b>Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot family)</b>							
	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Sea Beet				◆	
<b>Celastraceae (Staff-tree family)</b>							
	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle		◆			
<b>Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)</b>							
	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop				◆	
<b>Cucurbitaceae (Gourd family)</b>							
	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony		◆			
<b>Eleagnaceae (Oleaster family)</b>							
	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn				◆	
<b>Ericaceae (Heath family)</b>							
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling		◆	◆		
	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather			◆		
	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron			◆	◆	
	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry			◆		
<b>Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family)</b>							
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge				◆	
	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dogs Mercury		◆			
<b>Fabaceae (Pea family)</b>							
	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch		◆			
	<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin			◆		
	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch		◆			
	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling		◆			
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil		◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick				◆	
	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover		◆			
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse		◆	◆	◆	
	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare		◆			
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch		◆			
<b>Geraniaceae (Crane's-bill family)</b>							
	<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill		◆			
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		◆			
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill		◆			
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert		◆		◆	
<b>Lamiaceae (Mint family)</b>							
	<i>Galeopsis angustifolius</i>	Red Hemp Nettle				◆	
	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit agg</i>	Common Hemp-Nettle		◆			
	<i>Lamium album</i>	White Deadnettle			◆		
	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel		◆			
	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort			◆		
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram		◆			
	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony		◆			
	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort		◆			
	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage		◆			
	<i>Thymus ducei</i>	Wild Thyme		◆			
<b>Linaceae (Flax family)</b>							
	<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial Flax		◆			

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Papaveraceae (Poppy family)</b>						
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy				◆	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy				◆	
<b>Plantaginaceae (Plantain family)</b>						
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax				◆	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove			◆		
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax		◆			
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain				◆	
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell		◆	◆	◆	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell		◆	◆	◆	
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell			◆		
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell				◆	
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell			◆		
<b>Plumbaginaceae (Leadwort family)</b>						
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift				◆	
<b>Polygalaceae (Milkwort family)</b>						
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	Chalk Milkwort		◆			
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milwort			◆		
<b>Polygonaceae (Knotweed family)</b>						
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel		◆			
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel		◆			
<b>Primulaceae (Primrose family)</b>						
<i>Lysimachia (=Anagallis) arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel			◆	◆	
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip			◆		
<b>Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family)</b>						
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Wild Clematis		◆			
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		◆	◆	◆	
<b>Resedaceae (Mignonette family)</b>						
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette		◆			
<b>Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn family)</b>						
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Buckthorn		◆			
<b>Rosaceae (Rose family)</b>						
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley-piert		◆			
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort		◆			
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry		◆			
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed		◆	◆		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil		◆	◆		
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil		◆			
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose		◆			
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet		◆			
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan		◆			
<b>Rubiaceae (Madder family)</b>						
<i>Galium cruciata</i>	Crosswort		◆	◆		
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw		◆			
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw		◆	◆		
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw		◆			
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder		◆			
<b>Solanaceae (Nightshade family)</b>						
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet				◆	
<b>Violaceae (Violet family)</b>						
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy		◆			
<b>Valerianaceae (Valerian family)</b>						
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian				◆	
<b>ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>						

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis family)</b>						
	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons		◆			
	<b>Asparagaceae (Asparagus family)</b>						
	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scriptus</i>	Bluebell		◆			
	<b>Iridaceae (Iris family)</b>						
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag			◆		
	<b>Orchidaceae (Orchid family)</b>						
	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>	Common Spotted Orchid			◆		
	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid		◆			
	<b>Poaceae (Grass family)</b>						
	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass				◆	
	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick			◆		
	<b>Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed family)</b>						
	<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed			◆		

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	<b>BIRDS</b>						
	<b>Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)</b>						
	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				◆	
	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				◆	
	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				◆	
	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>				◆	
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				◆	
	<b>Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)</b>						
	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	<b>Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>						
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				◆	
	<b>Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)</b>						
	(Great) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				◆	
	<b>Family Ardeidae (Hérons)</b>						
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				◆	
	<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)</b>						
	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			◆	◆	
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		◆	◆		
	<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons)</b>						
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		◆		◆	
	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			◆		
	<b>Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)</b>						
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				◆	
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		◆		◆	
	<b>Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)</b>						
	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>				◆	
	<b>Family Recurvirostridae (Avocets)</b>						
	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>				◆	
	<b>Family Charadriidae (Plovers)</b>						
	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				◆	
	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				◆	
	<b>Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)</b>						
	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				◆	
	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				◆	
	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				◆	



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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Family Laridae (Gulls)</b>							
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				X	
	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>				◆	
	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				◆	
<b>Family Sternidae (Terns)</b>							
	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				◆	
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				◆	
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>							
	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>		◆	◆	◆	
	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			◆		
<b>Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)</b>							
	(Common) Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			◆		
<b>Family Apodidae (Swifts)</b>							
	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
<b>Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>							
	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		◆	◆		
	Great Spotted Woodp'cker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		◆	◆	◆	
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>							
	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		◆		◆	
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			◆		
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)</b>							
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>				◆	
<b>Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)</b>							
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				◆	
	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			◆		
	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>		◆		◆	
<b>Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)</b>							
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		◆	◆	◆	
<b>Family Prunellidae (Accentors)</b>							
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		◆	◆		
<b>Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)</b>							
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			◆		
	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			◆		
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			◆		
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes)</b>							
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			◆	◆	
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		◆	◆	◆	
<b>Family Sylviidae (Sylvia Warblers)</b>							
	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		◆	◆		
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		◆	◆		
	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		◆			
<b>Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)</b>							
	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				◆	
<b>Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)</b>							
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			◆		
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		◆	◆		

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Family Regulidae (Crests)</b>							
	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		◆	◆		
<b>Family Paridae ( Tits)</b>							
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		◆	◆		
	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			◆		
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		◆	◆		
<b>Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)</b>							
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		◆	◆		
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows)</b>							
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			◆		
	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>			◆		
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		◆	◆		
<b>Family Sturnidae (Starlings)</b>							
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		◆	◆	◆	
<b>Family Passeridae (Sparrows)</b>							
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches)</b>							
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>			◆		
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			◆		
	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			◆		
	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			◆		
<b>Family Emberizidae (Buntings)</b>							
	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>				◆	
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		◆	◆	◆	

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAMMALS</b>							
	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>			◆	◆	
	Bank Vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>		◆			
	Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>			◆	◆	
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		◆	◆	◆	

<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>							
	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>			◆		
<b>REPTILES</b>							
	Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>		◆			

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
<b>COLEOPTERA - beetles</b>							
	Wasp Beetle	<i>Clytus arietis</i>		◆			
	a fungus beetle	<i>Platystomos albinus</i>		◆			
	Red-headed Cardinal Beetle	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>		◆			

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	Common Red Soldier Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>			◆		
	<b>HEMIPTERA - true bugs</b>						
	Hairy Shieldbug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>		◆	◆		
	<b>HYMENOPTERA - ants, bees, sawflies, wasps</b>						
	Ashy Mining Bee	<i>Andrena cineraria</i>		◆			
	Grey-patched Mining Bee	<i>Andrena nitida</i>		◆			
	Garden Bumblebee	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>			◆		
	Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		◆	◆		
	Early Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>		◆	◆		
	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>		◆	◆		
	Nomad	<i>Nomada</i> sp.		◆			
	Red Mason Bee	<i>Osmia bicornis</i>		◆			
	<b>LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies</b>						
	<b>Family Hesperidae (Skippers)</b>						
	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>		◆			
	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>		◆			
	<b>Family Pieridae (Whites)</b>						
	Orange-tip	<i>Anthcharis cardamines</i>		◆			
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		◆		◆	
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		◆		◆	
	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		◆		◆	
	Brimstone	<i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i>		◆			
	<b>Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks)</b>						
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		◆		◆	
	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>		◆			
	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		◆	◆		
	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>		◆			
	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		◆			
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		◆		◆	
	<b>Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns)</b>						
	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		◆			
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		◆	◆		
	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		◆	◆		
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		◆			
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	<b>LEPIDOPTERA - moths</b>						
	<b>Family Hepialidae (Ghost moths)</b>						
*	Common Swift	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>			◆		
	<b>Family Psychidae (Bagworms)</b>						
L	Common Bagworm	<i>Psyche casta</i>		◆			
	<b>Family Yponomeutidae (Ermine moths)</b>						
L	Spindle Ermine	<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>		◆			
	<b>Family Tortricidae (Tortrix moths)</b>						
	Common Yellow Conch	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>			◆		
	Grey Gorse Piercer	<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>		◆	◆		
	<b>Family Lasiocampidae (Eggars, snouts)</b>						
L	The Lackey	<i>Malacosoma Neustria</i>			◆		
	<b>Family Drepanidae (Hook-tips)</b>						
*	Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>			◆		
	<b>Family Geometridae (Geometrid moths)</b>						
*	Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>			◆		
	Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrate</i>			◆		
	Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>			◆		
*	Scorched Wing	<i>Plagodis dolabraia</i>			◆		



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	Speckled Yellow	<i>Pseudopanthera</i>		◆			
*	Peppered Moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>			◆		
	Common Heath	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>			◆		
<b>Family Notodontidae (Prominents)</b>							
*	Buff-tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>			◆		
*	Iron Prominent	<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>			◆		
*	Pebble Prominent	<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>			◆		
*	Great Prominent	<i>Peridea anceps</i>			◆		
*	Lesser Swallow Prominent	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>			◆		
*	Chocolate tip	<i>Clostera curtula</i>			◆		
<b>Family Erebididae (Underwings, tigers, tussocks)</b>							
*	Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>			◆		
	Cream-spot Tiger	<i>Arctia villica</i>				◆	
*	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>			◆		
	Muslin Moth	<i>Diaphora mendica</i>		◆			
*	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>		◆	◆		
<b>Family Noctuidae (Noctuid moths)</b>							
*	Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>			◆		
*	Light Brocade	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>			◆		
	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		◆			
<b>ODONATA - Dragonflies and Damselflies</b>							
<b>Family Calopterygidae (Demoiselles)</b>							
	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>			◆		
	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>			◆		
<b>Family Coenagrionidae (Pond Damselflies)</b>							
	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>			◆		
	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>			◆		
<b>Family Aeshnidae (Hawkers)</b>							
	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>		◆	◆		
<b>Family Corduliidae (Emeralds)</b>							
	Brilliant Emerald	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>			◆		
<b>Family Libellulidae (Chasers)</b>							
	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			◆		
	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>			◆		

\* moth trap at Knepp Wildland