

# WILDLIFE TRAVEL



## CEVENNES

25<sup>th</sup> May to 1<sup>st</sup> June 2023

## Cevennes 2023: trip report and species lists

### Leaders

Philip Precey  
Kieron Huston

Derbyshire  
Derbyshire



Front: Pasque Flower. Above: Gorge du Tarn

A gallery of photos from the trip is at  
[www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720308783405](https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720308783405)

## Day One: 25<sup>th</sup> May. Travel to the Cevennes

A full day of train travel, taking us from the busy station at St Pancras, through Essex and Kent and down into the Channel Tunnel, 75 metres beneath the sea bed at 270 km per hour through to the French countryside, changing in Paris to our regional train down to Nimes.

From here, we drove across to the Cevennes, and through the winding roads to our final destination, where we arrived in time for a delicious evening meal.

## Day Two: 26<sup>th</sup> May. La Combe des Cades

A leisurely start to the day, after our travels yesterday, saw us boarding the bus at the positively luxurious hour of 9.30, and heading the short way north up towards Mont Lozere, and the edge of the Causse de Sauveterre, where the granite and limestone bump into each other.

Our walk took us along the field edges and down into the pine woods, although initially we struggled to get much beyond the car park, with so many flowers distracting us from actually setting off on our walk, notably Snow-in-Summer *Cerastium tomentosum*, Viper's Bugloss *Echium vulgare* and a trio of members of the Fabaceae family that would become very familiar to us by the end of the day: the lovely two-toned white and pink flowered form of Crimson Clover *Trifolium incarnatum* subsp *molineri*, bright pink spikes of Sainfoin *Onobrychis viciifolia*, and the sprawling Montpellier Milk-vetch *Astragalus monspessulanus*. Into the trees, and we found our first orchids, with a few lemon-yellow spikes of Elder-flowered Orchid *Dactylorhiza sambucina* and masses of not-yet-in-flower Twayblade *Neottia ovata*.

Birds during the morning included both Woodlark and Skylark singing overhead, a Red Kite low over the fields while several Black Kites circled in the distance, a family party of Coal Tits, singing Yellowhammer and the distinctive trill of Western Bonelli's Warblers amongst the trees.

Heading downhill, trackside flowers included our first Pasque Flowers *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, the surprisingly low-growing *Daphne cneorum*, the local goldendrop *Onosma fastigiata*, *Globularia bisnagarica*, plenty of Swallow-wort *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* (a remedy against tonsillitis), the lovely lilac, salsify-like *Podospermum purpureum*, and another couple of orchids: plenty of Green-winged Orchids *Anacamptis morio* and a single spike of Fly Orchid *Ophrys insectifera*. Finally making it down to the bottom of the slope, we found a suitably shady bank on which to have our lunch, near to several spikes of Burnt-tip Orchid *Neottia ustulata* and a couple of flowers of Poet's Narcissus *Narcissus poeticus*...

Sandwiches consumed, we took a short diversion down to a beautiful meadow which, it turned out, was absolutely full of the Narcissus, great swathes of them as far as the eye could see. Every step seemed to reveal more botanical delights: great clumps of Columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris*, slender Jersey Thrift *Armeria arenaria*, blue Meadow Clary *Salvia pratensis*, a mass of Western Marsh Orchids *Dactylorhiza majalis*, and much more besides, all with some pretty impressive scenery behind. A beautiful scene, and one we could have enjoyed for much longer.

Back to the main path, and the weather finally caught up with us, and the ascent back up to the bus was a rather damp one.

### Day Three: 27<sup>th</sup> May. Nimes le Vieux

This morning's drive took us around the eastern edge of the Causse Mejean, where a short (is there ever such a thing?), impromptu roadside stop had us enjoying a particularly floriferous slope, with a large population of Military Orchids *Orchis militaris* the chief attraction, along with a few fresh spikes of Woodcock Orchid *Ophrys scolopax*, and some nicely flowering Twayblades. A male Cirl Bunting sang from down the slope, while a Yellowhammer sang from higher up.

Just round the corner, the road took us up onto the south eastern corner of the Causse Mejean, some 1,100 metres above sea level, and the limestone karst landscapes of the Nimes le Vieux, where we had another walk through some wonderful species-rich grasslands.

Carpets of various shades of yellow, with three species of rock-rose, Horseshoe Vetch *Hippocrepis comosa* and bird's-foot trefoils were dotted with Burnt-tip Orchid, Pasque Flower, Mountain Aster *Aster alpinus* and *Globularia bisnagarica*, along with some big creamy-white spikes of Crested Lousewort *Pedicularis comosa*.

Despite their best efforts, scuttling off at our approach, we all ended up with good views of both the local lizards, with numerous Common Wall Lizards amongst the rocks, and Western Green Lizards in the more vegetated areas.

Overhead, a hovering Short-toed Eagle was also on the look-out for reptiles, while the occasional Griffon Vultures drifting over were hoping for slightly larger fayre.

Back down amongst the rocks, and we found some nice rock-loving flowers: the white-flowered *Kernera saxatilis*, the seed heads of *Draba aizoides*, the lovely pink Fairy Foxglove *Erinus alpinus* and a real local speciality, the endemic Cevennes Saxifrage *Saxifraga cebennensis*, growing in one small cluster of rocky columns. Not far away, we found another local endemic, with a couple of very nice spikes of Aymonin's Orchid *Ophrys insectifera* subsp *aymoninii*, a plant we had seen in the rain yesterday.

Butterflies during the day included Silver-studded Blue, Small Blue, Green Hairstreak, Duke of Burgundy, and Heath, Glanville and Knapweed Fritillaries.

With the afternoon rain clouds threatening to do their worst again, we finished our walk, and made our way back to Florac, where we enjoyed an ice cream in the town marketplace, and visited the National Park visitor information centre, before making our way home.

The day wasn't quite at an end, as after dinner (and some rather delicious chocolate birthday cake) we had an evening stroll down to the bridge over the River Tarn. Leisler's Bats, a high-flying, relatively large, forest-dwelling bat, were feeding over the valley as dusk fell, with both Common and Soprano Pipistrelles picked out by the bat detector lower down amongst the trees. But better yet, a European Beaver was spotted from the bridge, first floating gently downstream, before disappearing behind a tree, only to reappear on the river bank a little further on, just as the light finally left us. An exciting end to an excellent day.

## Day Four: 28<sup>th</sup> May. Causse Mejean

We set off south this morning, climbing from the riverside town of Florac, up the switch-back roads to the rolling steppe of the Causse Mejean: an expanse of silvery *Stipa pennata* grassland, with scattered pine plantations and patches of cereal farming in the little pockets of deeper soil.

Our first stop was at the little hamlet of La Villaret, where a project is underway to 're-wild' the original wild horse. Once found across the grassy plains of Eurasia, Przewalski's Horse was last seen in the wild in Mongolia in 1969. By the end of the 1950s, just 12 individuals were left, in a handful of zoos. Conservation work since the 1970s has increased the numbers in captivity to over 1500 animals by the 1990s, with several conservation projects looking to return the animals to the wild.

In 1993, eleven zoo-born horses were brought to Le Villaret, where they have formed free-ranging family groups, and been increasing in numbers ever since: the project now maintains a breeding population of around 40 animals. In 2004/05, 22 horses were returned to Mongolia from Le Villaret to the Khomyn Tal National Park in Mongolia: by 2020, the National Park held more than 100 wild horses.

Other re-introduction projects have followed, with populations now present in three Mongolian national parks, the Kalamaili Nature Reserve in Xinjiang, and the Orenburg steppe in Russia. In 2008, Przewalski's Horse was re-classified from 'extinct in the wild' to 'critically endangered', by the IUCN Red List, and further re-assessed in 2011, to 'endangered'.

We enjoyed great views of a large family group close to the road, a little party of bachelor males over on the hillside and, later on, a solitary old stallion. A conservation success story to start the day!

Horses apart, there were plenty of Red-billed Chough feeding out on the hillside, and we found some very nice spikes of Man Orchid *Orchis anthropophora* right by the bus.

Just around the corner, we came to the little hamlet of Hures, from where we started our day's walking, heading out across the grassy terrain, frosted silver by the *Stipa pennata*, and then down through an area of Maritime Pine plantation woodland and Box scrub to the even-more-sleepy hamlet of Le Bufre.

The typical steppe vegetation of the Causse was made up of rock-roses, trefoils and Horseshoe Vetch, along with Pasque Flowers, Felted Germander *Teucrium rouyanum*, the golden-drop *Ononis fastigiata*, Grass-leaved Ox-eye *Leucanthemum graminifolium* and both Cypress Spurge *Euphorbia cyparissias* and Steppe Spurge *Euphorbia seguieriana*. Orchids were present in large numbers, notably Burnt-tip, Early Purple and Aymonin's Fly Orchid, amongst which we found smaller numbers of Man Orchid, Twayblade and the rather handsome Small Spider Orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* subsp. *araneola*.

Into the trees, and it was particularly good to find several plants of Yellow Pheasant's Eye *Adonis vernalis*, a plant which is more usually found flowering earlier in the spring, along with the similarly spring-flowering *Hepatica nobilis*.

In the sunny patches of Box scrub, we found plenty of the lemon-yellow Owly Sulphur *Libelloides coccajus*, a predatory distant-relative of the lacewings, including a pair who allowed a close approach, distracted as they were by procreating.

After our lunch, by a Cornflower-filled field on the edge of Le Bufre, most of us chose to risk the threatened thunder storms, and head back across the Causse.

Singing Quail, several pairs of Northern Wheatears and a posing Tawny Pipit rewarded our efforts, along with Crimson Clover *Trifolium incarnatum* and Hungarian Vetch *Vicia pannonica*, and more Pasque Flowers than you would have thought possible.

A few spots of rain may have fallen, but the deluge waited until we were firmly back on the bus and heading back Florac-wards, before the skies opened, as promised.

### Day Five: 29<sup>th</sup> May. Causses and Gorges

Today we headed back up to the plateau of the Causse Mejean, pausing half way up the escarpment to appreciate the cloud-filled valley below us.

Passing by La Villaret and its horses again, we were soon at the Aven Armand, where the cable car took us down into a spectacular cave, filled with some extraordinary stalagmites: 110m long, 60m wide with an average height of 45m, the total volume of the space is over 300,000 m<sup>3</sup>, large enough to house Notre Dame Cathedral.

Back up on the surface, after our Jules Verne explorations, we had a coffee before setting off to the Gorges du Tarn, and the riverside village of La Malene.

We had our lunch by the river, before we were driven back onto the bus by the rain and changed our plans, heading down the Gorges du Tarn and around to the Gorges de la Jonte, where we visited the House of the Vultures, a visitor/interpretation centre focussing on the area's now-flourishing populations of vultures.

Having gone extinct from the entire region in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Griffon Vultures were reintroduced to the cliffs of the Gorges de la Jonte in the early 1980s: from 61 individuals released in 1981 and 1982, there are now over 1000 birds in the Grands Causses. Next came the Cinereous, or Black Vulture: extinct in the region for more than 120 years, following the removal of most of the forests that the bird nests in, the first release took place in 1992, with around 200 birds now present in the region, representing the largest European population outside of Iberia.

Egyptian Vulture, the smallest European vulture, returned of its own accord in the 1980s, but with the population right across Europe in decline, their position is still very precarious, with just 2 pairs currently in the Grands Causses. The latest reintroduction is the Lammergeier or Bearded Vulture, with 4 birds released in the Grands Causses in 2020, and a current population of 12 individuals, which have formed two pairs this year, although one of the pairs being a same sex couple is perhaps not the best start to the potential breeding population.

After learning plenty about the birds, their threats and the conservation work going on to protect and increase their populations, we headed up to the viewing platform to see the beasts themselves...

The weather still wasn't the greatest, but there were at least 10 rather desultory-looking Griffon Vultures perched up at various spots along the cliffs, visible through the telescopes. As the sun briefly came out, a single adult Egyptian Vulture soared up high above the cliffs, and one Black Vulture put in an appearance as it flew down the valley.

After dinner, some of us went for another walk down to the river, where we had some amazing views of three beavers, an adult and two very well grown 'kits', as well as numerous Kuhl's Pipistrelles feeding around the riverside trees and low over the water, with Soprano Pipistrelles around a run-down mill building, Leisler's Bats again high over the treetops, and a brief flit-by from a Brown Long-eared Bat.

### Day Six: 13<sup>th</sup> June. Gorges du Tarn and Mont Aigoual.

This morning we bade farewell to La Lozerette, and set off southwards, making a short stop first to visit the two churches in nearby Bédouès: the imposing and rather austere Notre Dame de l'Assomption church, originally built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century by Pope Urban V to house his parents' tomb and then rebuilt in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, having been destroyed during the 16<sup>th</sup> century religious wars; and the 12<sup>th</sup> century chapel of Saint Saturnin, with its 19<sup>th</sup> century painted wall decorations, where the future pope was baptised in 1309. As the guide books say, 'well worth a detour'.

Our next stop was a return to La Malene, where we boarded two flat-bottomed punts and gently floated down the River Tarn, enjoying the superb gorge scenery, passing Grey Wagtails, Dippers and the locally endemic Causses Butterwort *Pinguicula caussensis* growing on the wet cliffs, while Wrens sang from the wooded banks.

Nico picked us up 8 km along the river, from where the windy roads took us up onto and across the Causses Mejean, skirting the Gorges du Jonte, through the mixed pine/larch/beech forests up to the summit of Mont Aigoual, at 1567m, from where on a clear day you can see the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Mediterranean. The views were a little hazy for us, although we could certainly see across to Mont Lozere, the highest point in the Cevennes.

After lunch beneath the metrological station, we took a walk across the mountain turf and down into the woodland: Mountain Everlasting *Antennaria dioica*, Sequier's Pink *Dianthus sequieri* and Mountain Pansy *Viola lutea* were amongst the wild flowers found, while Tree Pipit and Firecrest were singing amongst the trees, but the real highlight of the mountain was the large number of Wild Tulips *Tulipa sylvestris*.

From here, we continued our journey south, arriving at our next hotel with time for a quick swim (for some) before dinner. After dinner, a short walk up onto the nearby Causse du Larzac revealed at least two churring Nightjars as dusk fell.



## Day Seven: 31<sup>st</sup> May. Lapanouse de Cernon

With another sunny morning/rainy stormy afternoon forecast, we headed off to the Cernon valley, hoping to make the best of the weather.

On arrival, we were confronted (somewhat incongruously) by armed men in camouflage... the French army on training manoeuvres, complete with machine guns and hand grenades, albeit blanks. Luckily, they seemed quite content for a group of British botanists to go about their business, just so long as we didn't park our bus next to their hideout.

And on this occasion, our business was orchids, as we made our way slowly up the hillside through the meadows and dappled woodland.

Novelty for us came in the form of Violet Limodores *Limodorum abortivum*, Lesser Butterfly Orchids *Platanthera bifolia*, a few spikes of White Helleborine *Cephalanthera damasonium* and the lovely Aveyron Spider Orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* subsp *aveyronensis*, as well as a single spike each of Müller's Helleborine *Epipactis muelleri* and Small-leaved Helleborine *Epipactis microphylla*, both a good week or more away from flowering.

A quartet of blue flowers were amongst the other highlights: the short-stemmed blue 'knapweed' *Carthamus mitissimus*; numerous *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis* (the only member of its own sub-family, and a plant crying out for a decent English name); and two species of flax, the smaller-flowered Pale Flax *Linum bienne* and the large, brighter blue-flowered *Linum narbonense*.

Interesting invertebrates along the way included Cream-spot Tiger, Hummingbird Hawk-moth and Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth, all nectaring on the Meadow Clary flowers, Spotted Fritillary, Glanville Fritillary and Duke of Burgundy among the butterflies, a lovely flower mantis *Empusa pennata* and some entrancing Pantaloon Bees, busy around their nest burrows in the middle of the track.

After a short pit-stop at the hotel, we paid a visit to the Templar village of La Couvertoirade, where we walked the ramparts, visited the church and learned about the storage of rainwater while the rain fell heavily outside.

## Day Eight: 1<sup>st</sup> June. Departure

One last wander across the Causse, with the beautiful orchid *Orchis x bergonii*, the hybrid between Man and Monkey Orchid; the smaller blue flax *Linum leonii*; and a big Tarantula Wolf Spider in her tunnel the highlights, and then it was time head back to Montpellier, and the cavernous new Sud de France train station, from where we made our way off, variously to more French explorations or up to Lille and the Eurostar home.

Philip Precey, Wildlife Travel. June 2023



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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<b>PTERIDOPHYTA: FERNS</b>			
<b>Aspleniaceae (spleenwort family)</b>			
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Forked Spleenwort		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort		27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae (bracken family)</b>			
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Ophioglossaceae (adder's tongue fern family)</b>			
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Polypodiaceae (polypody family)</b>			
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody		29 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Pteridaceae (maidenhair fern family)</b>			
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>PINOPHYTA: CONIFERS</b>			
<b>Cupressaceae (cypress family)</b>			
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Pinaceae (pine family)</b>			
<i>Pinus maritimus</i>	Maritime Pine. Eastern Cevennes, eg Combes des Cades		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mountain Pine. Mont Aiguoal		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine. eg Gorge du Tarn		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>MAGNOLIOPHYTA: FLOWERING PLANTS</b>			
<b>DICOTYLEDONS</b>			
<b>Apiaceae (carrot family)</b>			
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>			31 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Meum athamanticum</i>	Spignet		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's Needle		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trinia glauca</i>	Honewort. Combes des Cades, trackside		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Apocynaceae (dogbane family) (includes former Asclepiadaceae)</b>			
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Aristolochiaceae (birthwort family)</b>			
<i>Aristolochia clematis</i>	Birthwort		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Asteraceae (daisy family)</b>			
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain Everlasting		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Anthemis cf cretica</i>	The ox-eye daisy at Mont Aiguoal		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Mountain Aster		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Carlina acanthifolia</i>	The big carline thistle, symbol of the Cevennes		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Carthamus mitissimus</i>	Small blue, stemless 'thistle'.		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Catananche caerulea</i>	Papery bracts		31 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Crepis albida</i>	Impressive buds, not yet in flower. Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>

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<i>Doronicum sp</i>	A leopard's bane		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>			28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Blue Lettuce		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Leucanthemum graminifolium</i>	Grass-leaved Ox-eye Daisy		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Podospermum purpureum</i>	Lilac-flowered 'salsify', Combe des Cades		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i>	Brick-red-flowered salsify, Causse du Larzac		1 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Pink-flowered salsify, Causse du Larzac		1 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's beard. Combe des Cades		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Boraginaceae (forget-me-not family)</b>			
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Onosma fastigiata</i>	the Causses goldendrop		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Brassicaceae (cabbage family)</b>			
<i>Alyssum serpyllifolium</i>	Low-growing, yellow flowered brassica, near roadside at Combes des Cades		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Arabis glabra</i>	Tower Mustard		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Biscutella laevigata</i>	Buckler-mustard		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	Yellow Whitlow-grass. Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Kernera saxatilis</i>	Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lepidium cf campestre</i>	Field Pepperwort		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty		31 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Pseudoturritis turrita</i>	Tower Cress Long seed pods		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Buxaceae (box family)</b>			
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box		28 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Campanulaceae (bellflower family)</b>			
<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Round-headed Rampion		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Venus's Looking Glass		28 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family) (includes former Dipsacaceae)</b>			
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common Teasel		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Valeriana calcitrapae</i>	valerian at Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Valeriana lecoqii</i>	fine-leaved red valerian along roadsides, heading south		1 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	Red Valerian		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Valeriana tripteris</i>	Three-leaved Valerian		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Valerianella sp</i>	Cornsalad		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Caryophyllaceae (carnation family)</b>			
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow in Summer. Combes des Cades		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink		30 <sup>th</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Dianthus seguieri</i>	Seguier's Pink.	not yet in flower in the meadow at Combe des Cades; flowering at Mont Aiguol	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock Soapwort.	Combe des Cades	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Scleranthus perennis</i>	Perennia Knawel.	Combe des Cades	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Silene conica</i>	Sand Catchfly.	Combe des Cades	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly.	Combe des Cades	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Silene otites</i>	Spanish Catchfly.	Nimes le Vieux	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Cistaceae (rock-rose family)</b>			
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rock-rose		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helianthemum canum</i>	Hoary Rock-rose		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Crassulaceae (stonecrop family)</b>			
<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	Orpine		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Petrosedum sediforme</i>	Pale Stonecrop		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved Stonecrop		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Cucurbitaceae (gourd family)</b>			
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	White Bryony		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Dioscoreaceae (yam family)</b>			
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Ericaceae (heather family)</b>			
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)</b>			
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Euphorbia seguieriana</i>	Steppe Spurge		28 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Fabaceae (pea family)</b>			
<i>Anthyllis montana</i>	Mountain Kidney Vetch		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	Wild Liquorice		1 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	Montpellier Milk-vetch		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Coronilla minima</i>			26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cytisophyllum sessilifolium</i>	Golden Banner.	eg amongst the rocks, Nimes le Vieux	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cytisus oromediterraneus</i>	Pyrenean Broom		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Genista hispanica</i>	Spanish Spiny Greenweed.	Causse Mejean	28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Genista sagittalis</i>	Winged Greenweed		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch.	Common eg Nimes le Vieux	27 <sup>th</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Laburnum		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lathyrus cicero</i>	Red Grass Vetchling		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lotus dorycnium</i>	Badassi		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lotus maritimus</i>	Dragons Tooth		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom. Roadsides, heading south		1 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	Alpine Clover		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Crimson Clover		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> subsp <i>molinerii</i>	Long-headed Clover		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia onobrychoides</i>	Sainfoin Vetch		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia pannonica</i>	Hungarian Vetch		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Fagaceae (beech family)</b>			
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak.		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Geraniaceae (geranium family)</b>			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's Bill		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium mole</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium pyrenicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill		1st
<b>Grossulariaceae (gooseberry family)</b>			
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Mountain Currant		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Hypericaceae (St John's-wort family)</b>			
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's Wort		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Lamiaceae (mint family)</b>			
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Blue Bugle. Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lamiaeum galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel. Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lamium garganicum</i>	Large Red Dead-nettle. Nime le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Common Lavender		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard Balm		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall Germander		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Teucrium rouyanum</i>			28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Thymus sp</i>			26 <sup>th</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<b>Lentibulariaceae (bladderwort family)</b>			
<i>Pinguicula caussensis</i>	Causses Butterwort		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Linaceae (flax family)</b>			
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax. tall, pale blue		31 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Linum campanulatum</i>	yellow flax		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Linum leonii</i>	shorter, blue		1 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Perennial Flax. tall, rich blue		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Linum salsoloides</i>	pinky-white flax		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Malvaceae (mallow family)</b>			
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Mallow		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Malva setigera</i>	Rough Marsh Mallow		1 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Moraceae (fig family)</b>			
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig		27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)</b>			
<i>Pedicularis comosa</i>	Crested Lousewort. Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rhinanthus cf pumilus</i>	A large yellow rattle		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Papaveraceae (poppy family)</b>			
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Plantaginaceae (plantain family)</b>			
<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	On the wall at La Malene		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax. On the wall at La Malene		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy Foxglove. Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>			26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Plantago holosteum</i>			26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	speedwell, Nimes le Vieux		27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Plumbaginaceae (leadwort family)</b>			
<i>Armeria arenaria</i>	Jersey Thrift		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Polygalaceae (milkwort family)</b>			
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	Chalk Milkwort		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>			26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Primulaceae (primrose family)</b>			
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel. The blue-flowered form		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)</b>			
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	Yellow Pheasant's Eye		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine. Combe des Cades		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Virgin's Bower		28 <sup>th</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking Hellebore		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	Green Hellebore.	Combes des Cades	26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Hepatica.	Nimes le Vieux	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	Pasque Flower		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ranunculus gramineus</i>	Grass-leaved Buttercup		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ranunculus cf peltatus</i>	Pond Water Crowfoot	the large-flowered water crowfoot in the pond	28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ranunculus cf trichophyllus</i>	Thread-leaved Crowfoot	the small-flowered water crowfoot in the pond	28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	Greater Meadow-rue		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow-rue		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Resedaceae (mignonette family)</b>			
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Rosaceae (rose family)</b>			
<i>Alchemilla saxatilis agg.</i>		Nimes le Vieux	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	Snowy Mespilus		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Potentilla caulescens</i>	Causses Cinquefoil.		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St Lucie's Cherry		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Prunus spinose</i>	Blackthorn		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Rosa pimpinelloides</i>	Burnet Rose		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Rubiaceae (madder family)</b>			
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort.	Nimes le Vieux	27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Santalaceae (sandalwood family)</b>			
<i>Thesium divaricatum</i>	Bastard Toadflax		27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sapindaceae (maple family)</b>			
<i>Acer monspellanus</i>			30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Saxifragaceae (saxifrage family)</b>			
<i>Saxifraga cebennensis</i>	Cevennes Saxifrage		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Solanaceae (nightshade family)</b>			
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane		27 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Thymeleaceae (daphne family)</b>			
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>			26 <sup>th</sup>

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes	First seen
<b>Violaceae (violet family)</b>			
<i>Viola canina</i>	Heath Dog Violet		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Viola lutea</i>	Mountain Pansy		30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Heart's-ease		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>			
<b>Amaryllidaceae (daffodil family)</b>			
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Poet's Narcissus. Meadow full at Combes des Cades		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Asparagaceae (asparagus family)</b>			
<i>Anthericum liliago</i>	St Bernard's Lily		31 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Anthericum ramosum</i>	Road verges in Gorges du Tarn		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	Road verges in Gorges du Tarn		29 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape Hyacinth		28 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Garden Star-of-Bethlehem		26 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal		27 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Angular Solomon's-seal		31 <sup>st</sup>
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Asphodelaceae (asphodel family)</b>			
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Branched Asphodel		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Iridaceae (iris family)</b>			
<i>Iris x germanica</i>	Bearded Iris. A garden escape		26 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Liliaceae (lily family)</b>			
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>	Wild Tulip		30 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Poaceae (grass family)</b>			
<i>Stipa cf pennata</i>	Angel Hair Grass. Common across the Causses		26 <sup>th</sup>



Orchidaceae (orchid family)		26	27	28	29	30	31	1
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	X	X	X			X	X
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	White Helleborine						X	
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine	X	X					
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elder-flowered Orchid	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	Western Marsh Orchid	X						
<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	Dark Red Helleborine	X						
<i>Epipactis muelleri</i>	Müller's Helleborine						X	
<i>Epipactis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Helleborine						X	
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid	X		X	X	X		X
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Limodore						X	
<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip Orchid	X	X	X			X	X
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade	X	X	X			X	
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> subsp <i>aymoninii</i>	Aymonin's Fly Orchid	X	X	X				
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> subsp <i>insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid	X					X	
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock Orchid		X				X	
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp <i>araneola</i>	Small Spider Orchid	X		X				X
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp <i>aveyronensis</i>	Aveyron Spider Orchid						X	
<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	Man Orchid			X	X	X	X	X
<i>Orchis x bergonii</i>	hybrid Man X Monkey Orchid							X
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military Orchid		X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Orchis simia</i>	Monkey Orchid		X					X
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid						X	
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid			X				
<i>Platanthera sp.</i>	a butterfly orchid	X	X	X	X	X		



Above (clockwise, from top left):

Aveyron Spider Orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* subsp. *aveyronensis*; Burnt-tip Orchid *Neottia ustulata*;

Aymonin's Fly Orchid *Ophrys insectifera* subsp. *aymoninii*; hybrid Man x Monkey Orchid *Orchis x bergonii*

## BIRDS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published in the **HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World**, as updated by [www.birdsoftheworld.org](http://www.birdsoftheworld.org)

English names follow those used in the **Collins Bird Guide** (3<sup>rd</sup> edition).

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
<b>Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Waterfowl)</b>									
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	X					X		
<b>Family Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse and allies)</b>									
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			H	H				
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>									
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			X					
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>					X	X		
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)</b>									
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H	H	H		H	H	
<b>Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)</b>									
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>						H		
<b>Family Apodidae (Swifts)</b>									
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Laridae (Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)</b>									
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	X							
<b>Family Ciconiidae (Storks)</b>									
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	X							
<b>Family Ardeidae (Hérons, Egrets and Bitterns)</b>									
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	X				X	X		
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	X							
<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Kites)</b>									
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>					X			
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>					X			
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			X	X	X	X		
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circus gallicus</i>			X		X	X		
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>						X		
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			X		X			
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		X	X			X		
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	X	X			X		X	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	X	X	X		X		X	
<b>Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>									
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>						X		
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				X				

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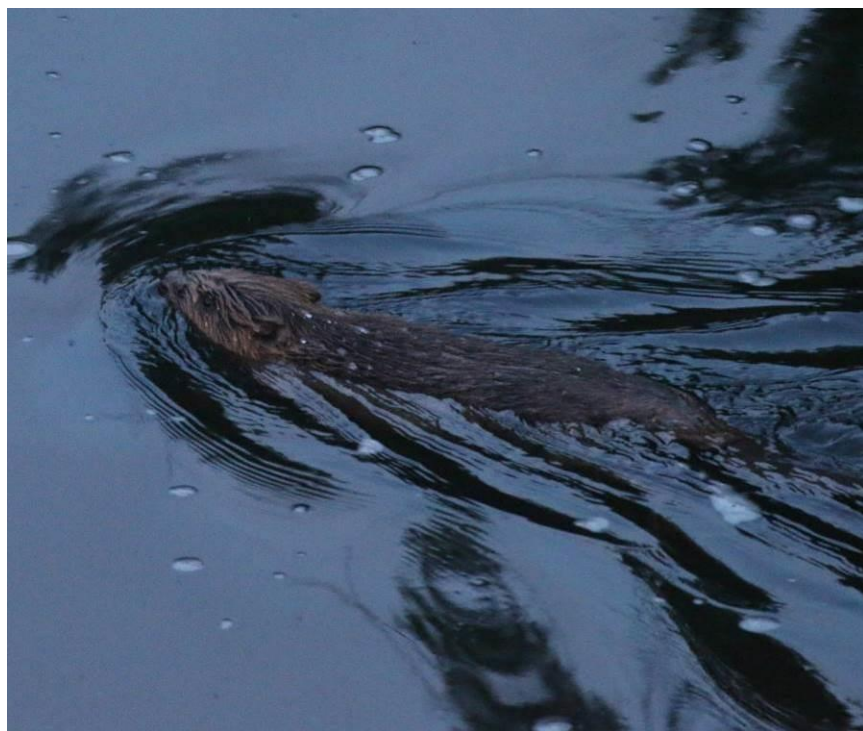
ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)</b>									
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>				X				
<b>Family Laniidae (Shrikes)</b>									
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		X		X	X			
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows, Jays and Magpies)</b>									
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	X	X		X		X	X	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>				X	X	X		
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>			X	X				
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>				X	X	X	X	
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Family Paridae ( Tits)</b>									
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>						X		
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		X		X		X		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		X		X	X			
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>									
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		X		X				
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)</b>									
Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		X	X	X	X	X		
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			X	X	X	X		
<b>Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)</b>									
Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers and allies)</b>									
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X	X		X	X	
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>			X					
Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca iberiae</i>					X			
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			X	X				
<b>Family Regulidae (Kinglets)</b>									
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>						X	X	
<b>Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)</b>									
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				X		X		
<b>Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)</b>									
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>						X		
<b>Family Cinclidae (Dippers)</b>									
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			X			X		
<b>Family Sturnidae (Starlings)</b>									
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		X	X		X		X	

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes and allies)</b>									
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		X			X			
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>						X		
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)</b>									
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						X		
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X				X		
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		X		X	X	X	X	
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>						X		
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>				X	X			
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			X	X	X	X		
<b>Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)</b>									
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>			X	X				
<b>Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)</b>									
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			X		X	X		
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>				X				
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		X				X	X	
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches and allies)</b>									
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			X	X		X		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Emberizidae (Buntings)</b>									
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		X		X	X	X		
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>		X	X					
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		X	X	X		X		

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
<b>MAMMALS</b>									
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>			X		X			
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>			X		X			
Kuhl's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>					X			
Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>			X		X			
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>					X			
European Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		1		3				
Common Vole	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>								2
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				1				
Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>							S	
Przewalski's Horse	<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>				X	X			
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>						S		
Greater White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura russula</i>				D				

<b>HERPTILES</b>									
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>				X				
Parsley Frog	<i>Pelodytes punctatus</i>			X					
Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>						X		
Western Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>		X	X	X			X	
Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>			X	X	X	X	X	

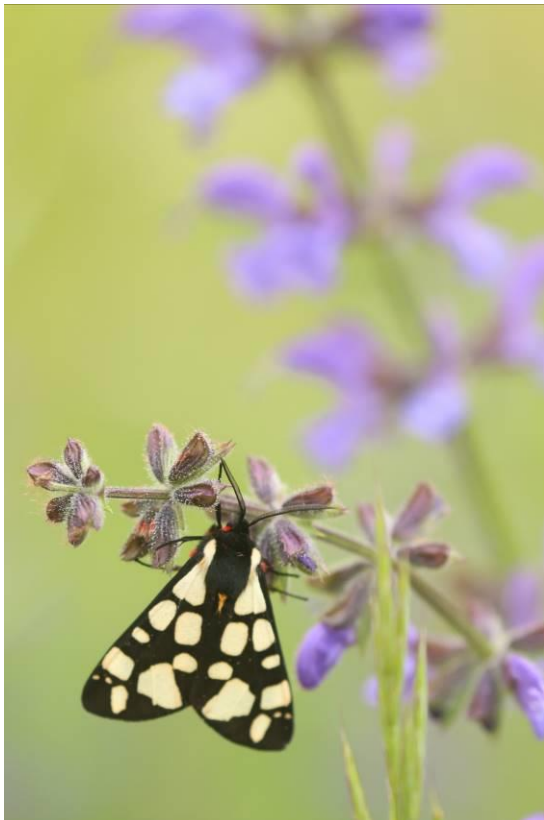
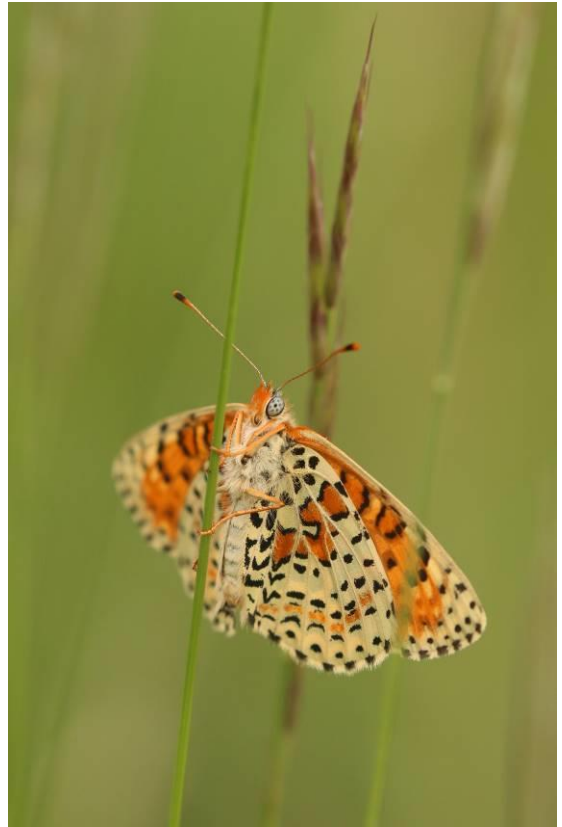


Above: European Beaver (Tarn River) and Parsley Frog (Causse de Mejean)

Cevennes 2023: trip report and species lists

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>									
<b>Family Hesperidae (skippers)</b>									
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>		X	X	X			X	
<b>Family Papilionidae (swallowtails)</b>									
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>			X	X		X		
Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>						X	X	
<b>Family Pieridae (whites)</b>									
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		X	X	X			X	
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		X	X	X		X	X	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		X	X					
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>							X	
Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		X	X	X				
Provence Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis euphenoides</i>		X						
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		X						
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		X						
<b>Family Riodinidae (metalmarks)</b>									
Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>			X				X	
<b>Family Lycaenidae (blues, coppers and hairstreaks)</b>									
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			X	X		X		
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		X	X			X	X	
Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>				X				
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>				X			X	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		X		X				
Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>		X	X	X			X	
Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>			X					
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		X	X	X		X	X	
Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>			X					
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>			X					
<b>Nymphalidae (nymphs, fritillaries and browns)</b>									
Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>		X						
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		X		X			X	
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>				X				
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>				X				
Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>			X	X			X	
Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>			X	X				
Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>							X	
Heath Fritillary	<i>Melicta athalia</i>		X	X	X				
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		X		X				
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		X	X	X				
Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>							X	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		X	X	X			X	





Above (clockwise, from top left):  
Poet's Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*; Spotted Fritillary; Wild Tulip *Tulipa sylvestris*; Cream-spot Tiger

*thank you for travelling with us*

[www.wildlife-travel.co.uk](http://www.wildlife-travel.co.uk)

01954 713575

[wildlifetravel@wildlifebcn.org](mailto:wildlifetravel@wildlifebcn.org)



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*The Manor House, Broad Street, Great Cambourne, Cambridge CB23 6DH*