

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Sussex 2023



Sussex, species list and trip report, 3rd to 8th July 2023

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	3 rd July	Arrival in Buxted, East Sussex.
2	4 th July	Seaford Head Nature Reserve, Park Corner Heath and Rowland Wood.
3	5 th July	South Downs National Park: Friston Forest and Lullington Heath.
4	6 th July	Ashdown Forest.
5	7 th July	Knepp Wildland and Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve.
6	8 th July	Depart.

Leaders

Laurie Jackson

Sussex

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Sussex

A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720309641148/with/53031975935/>



Front: Bog Asphodel. Above: the group exploring Seaford Head (Michael Blencowe).

Day One: 3rd July. Arrival in Sussex.

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

Day Two: 4th July. Seaford Head Nature Reserve, Park Corner Heath and Rowland Wood.

We set out south this morning, the threatened rain thankfully never appearing. Our journey brought us through the East Sussex county town of Lewes, where the South Downs rose imposingly above us, before we passed Lewes Brooks, part of the River Ouse floodplain and on to the shingle-clad seafront at Seaford.

Walking to Splash Point, at the end of the promenade alongside chalk cliffs formed from the compacted remains of billions of Cretaceous marine plankton, we beheld the sight and sound of rows of Kittiwakes, their fluffy white chicks nestled on the small chalk ledges. The cliffs here draw these nomadic mariners for a few months every summer at one of southern England's last remaining breeding sites.

Carrying on we reached Seaford Head, a Local Nature Reserve and part of the Seaford to Beachy Head Site of Special Scientific Interest for the start of our walk. Skylark song rose and fell around us as we passed through a scrubby area with tall herbs including Black Horehound and Viper's Bugloss attended by a selection of bumblebees.

The top of the reserve is dominated by scrub including plentiful Wild Privet, Blackthorn and Wayfaring Tree, and this is an important spot for both inbound and outbound migrating birds. Greenfinches were singing their quirky song here, combining breathless wheezing with rapid twittering, joined by Chiffchaff, Song Thrush, Blackcap and Dunnock.

Along the edge of the scrub we found plenty of wild flowers including Agrimony, the yellow froth of Lady's Bedstraw and the hemi-parasite Red Bartsia that infiltrates the roots of grasses, helping itself to some of their nutrients.

There were plenty of butterflies, with spotted Large Skippers joined by newly-emerged Gatekeepers basking on the Bramble and the understated Small Heath. Among tall banks of Rosebay Willowherb draped in scrambling White Bryony we found the large, purple trumpets of Deadly Nightshade and took the opportunity to test the Stinking Iris with its Bovril-like aroma.

An explosive song from the scrub took us by surprise, revealing a Cetti's Warbler, far from what is considered its usual wetland habitat.

We reached a shorter, Rabbit-grazed area its chalk grassland community filled with Eyebright, Wild Thyme, Salad Burnet, Dropwort and a scattering of Pyramidal Orchids. A beautifully fresh Marbled White was still in the process of pumping up its wings and we found a couple of Clusterd Bellflowers along with the pink flowers of Common Centaury, and the tiny Thyme-leaved Sandwort.

As we neared the cliff edge, where Fulmars glided silently by and a pair of Kestrels hovered briefly, the iconic chalk sea cliffs of Seven Sisters rose into view to our east. After a short climb we spotted a

couple of Dark Green Fritillaries nectaring on the large, purple flowers of Greater Knapweed before finding the perfect place for our picnic, one of the local Herring Gulls shuffling closer as we ate.

Around the Bramble patches Michael spotted a Great Green Bush-cricket, which did its best to avoid detection despite its size, whilst a small group of Green-eyed (or Little) Flower Bees whizzed between flowers.

We continued downwards towards the shingle beach at Cuckmere Haven, a handsome pink-flushed male Linnet flying away as we approached. On the shingle beach towering plants of Weld were joined by the rich blue of Viper's Bugloss and the bright yellow flowers of Yellow-horned Poppy, its large 'horn' seedpods already beginning to form.

Crossing the channel, where a small group of Rock Pipits were picking through the stones, we found a small patch of Greater Rock-spurrey whilst the Common Sea-lavender had flushed the opposite bank purple.

Our walk led us alongside the River Cuckmere passing groups of chattering Black-headed Gulls splashing in the shallows, accompanied by the first gingery youngsters of the year, with a dozen or so Little Egrets roosting in nearby scrub joined at a respectful distance by a pair of Grey Herons.

The saltmarsh fringe here contained grey-green Sea Purslane, Sea Wormwood, Sea Beet, Rock Samphire and plentiful Sea Couch, and we found a pair of Reed Buntings carrying food to a nest concealed in the vegetation.

We carried on, to explore an entirely different habitat at the Butterfly Conservation reserve of Rowland Wood and Park Corner Heath. The reserve is a remnant of what was once a much larger heathland and woodland complex before it was planted with conifers, and is an important site for Pearl-bordered Fritillaries.

The heathers here were joined by the yellow flowers of Tormentil, and along a wooded bank we found a small patch of Yellow Pimpernel. Several large female Slow-worms were basking under a refugium and Red Admirals abounded as we walked: a large invasion was clearly underway during the time of our holiday!

Around one of the reserve's ponds we found Azure Damselflies and a Beautiful Demoiselle, whilst a Little Grebe did its best to avoid being spotted as it lurked under the overhanging trees. From here it was a short journey back to our hotel and another tasty dinner.



Top to bottom: Deadly Nightshade; Green-eyed Flower Bee; Musk Mallow; Yellow-horned Poppy.

Day Three: 5th July. South Downs National Park: Friston Forest and Lullington Heath.

We headed south again today back to the South Downs National Park to explore further inland. This is England's newest National Park, designated in 2010, and includes swathes of chalk grassland, along with the chalk sea cliffs we had seen yesterday and some of the woodland and heathland of the western Weald.

Our walk started in the small village of Jevington (one of the candidates for the birthplace of Banoffee Pie!). Climbing up along a chalky path the verges were filled with wildflowers including Pale Flax, Kidney Vetch and Bladder Campion, and a tiny Brown Argus butterfly posed briefly on a grass stem before melting away into the vegetation.

The path brought us to the edge of Friston Forest, a large area of Beech woodland that was planted in the 1920s to protect the Eastbourne aquifer below. As we reached the top a large Emperor Dragonfly was swooping in wide arcs in pursuit of whatever it could fit in its mouth, and a couple of Roe Deer fawns hid in the shadows at the woodland edge.

Among the Bramble and willowherbs were the pink flowers of Common Hemp-nettle and a much smaller tangle of tiny lilac-flowered Smooth Tare. The flowers were busy with butterflies: the ubiquitous Meadow Brown, Gatekeeper and Ringlet joined by yet more Red Admirals, whilst a fresh Painted Lady contrasted with a ragged Comma that had seen much better days, and a confrontational Silver-washed Fritillary alternated nectaring with chasing off other butterflies. There were more Great Green Bush-crickets here, along with Roesel's Bush-cricket with its yellow-green crescent marking and tattoo-gun song, and the plainer Dark Bush-cricket.

In the open grasslands plenty of 'Smessex Skippers' tumbled: as we had already seen, Small and Essex Skipper need a closer look to separate them. A group of Swallows swarmed through chattering loudly as they passed, before our walk led us into Friston Forest. The wide glades were full of wildflowers including Hemp Agrimony, Tufted Vetch, Vervain and Wild Mignonette, and a scramble of Wild Strawberry held a good crop of tiny but delicious fruits.

Along the shady edges a large dark butterfly glided into view, our first of several White Admirals: a specialist of woodland, which lays its eggs on shaded straggles of Honeysuckle. There were also several Bumblebee Hoverflies here, who despite their best attempts did not persuade us they were bumblebees.

Back out in the open, we made our way to the entrance to Lullington Heath as a wave of Swifts swept through at close range. 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 or acid grassland.

We stopped for lunch with fine views over Lullington, Friston Forest, on to Seaford Head and beyond, the English Channel. The strengthening wind had grounded the Skylarks and carried away the faint Yellowhammer song but luckily for us the ominous grey clouds failed to follow through on their threats.

As we explored, we encountered Lullington's Exmoor ponies, hard at work on the Gorse that at one time had threatened to swallow up much of the open habitat. The grassland bubbled with anthills, which were perhaps the best spots to study a community of plants that have no business growing together: the frilly leaves of Dropwort pushed up through the Heather (or Ling), whilst Common Thyme, Betony, Tormentil, Squinancywort and Wood Sage jostled for space.

The final part of our walk brought us back in to the open as we followed the flower-lined path towards the small village of Litlington. The verges here held new flowers including Field Scabious (four-petalled flowers), allowing comparisons with our earlier find of Small Scabious (five-petalled flowers and black bristles). Tall Pyramidal Orchids popped up periodically and we found a patch of Yellow-rattle along with the yellow mouths of Common Toadflax and a large patch of Dyer's Greenweed. Among a Bramble patch we spotted the impressively large, yellow-spotted caterpillar of the Emperor Moth. As we were to later discover however, this particular individual would never take to the skies, as our photos revealed a cluster of tachinid fly eggs laid on its side that would have sealed its fate.

There was time to try a local beer or ice cream (or both!) before we headed back, past the 72m Long Man of Wilmington, to the hotel to digest another great dinner and day.



Above: Common Hemp-nettle.



Top to bottom: Painted Lady; parasitised Emperor Moth; anthill on chalk heath.

Day Four: 6th July. Ashdown Forest.

We stayed 'closer to home' today to explore Ashdown Forest, located on the highest sandy ridge of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natureal Beauty. Once a medieval hunting forest, Ashdown Forest now enjoys multiple conservation designations in recognition of its extensive tracts of heathland, semi-natural woodland, wet flushes and bog.

We arrived at Old Lodge, a Sussex Wildlife Trust reserve amid a noticeably different landscape to our previous two days. The deep-purple Bell Heather was already in flower among the Heather and Gorse, and nestled lower down we found Dwarf Gorse, Tormentil, Heath Bedstraw and Heath Milkwort, accompanied by large tufts of Purple Moor-grass.

A Wren was singing unselfconsciously atop a Gorse whilst Siskins called back and forth, obscured in the tops of the conifers. We found plenty of Large Skippers here waiting patiently for the sun to arrive, and the song of a distant Woodlark drifted towards us.

Reaching a more-wooded area where a Great Spotted Woodpecker flew low through the trees, a smaller bird caught our attention: a Redstart. As we watched both male and female darted busily from branch to stump to low birch sapling as they collected food for a brood tucked safely in one of the reserve's nest boxes.

We passed a small pond with its dark-stained water, finding the large floating leaves of Bog Pondweed and the small lilac flowers of Lesser Skullcap in the damp ground around its edges. Our walk wound us down towards a small stream, with a solitary Fallow Deer watching us descend and a family of Coal Tits moving noisily through the scattered trees.

With the clouds overhead the stream was quiet on the dragonfly front but the newly-installed Sweet Chestnut bridge caused some amusement as it was determinedly sprouting with fresh growth. A patch of Heath Spotted Orchids provided a distraction from the climb, as did the chance to pick Bilberries.

Nearing the end of our walk we found a large patch of the delicate Ivy-leaved Bellflower nestled close to the path, before a low rattling song grabbed our attention from a nearby Gorse. As we watched a Dartford Warbler hopped between low perches before disappearing back into the scrub.

We carried on to the Visitor Centre for lunch under the shade of oaks, with a Purple Emperor gliding through the canopy above us, before setting off to explore an area of wet heath. Walking along a sandy path, we watched an Emperor Dragonfly dismantle a Meadow Brown before spotting a pair of Tree Pipits on top of a pine, one gently singing its lilting song whilst the other quietly descended to an unseen nest with a large beakful of food.

We reached a wet flush with plentiful Cross-leaved Heath much paler than the Bell Heather. Tall, vibrant yellow spikes of Bog Asphodel were at their best, whilst a haze of red clinging low to the ground revealed itself as a mat of Round-leaved Sundew, accompanied by another swarm of Heath Spotted Orchid, along with some tufts of Cottongrass.

Making our way through the woods and back out into the open we had some wonderful views across the Forest before Michael appeared bearing a Green Tiger Beetle. These large, bottle-green predators haunt open areas within the heath, and we soon let it on its way to terrorise the local invertebrate population.

A family of Stonechats clacked from scattered perches in the Bracken and scrub as we returned to the bus for a short journey to our final stop of the day to look for one of Ashdown's more elusive residents. Up on another stretch of dry heathland with ridges of mature Heather and Bell Heather among scattered Gorse we set out for another walk. A Red-banded Sand Wasp was prowling a patch of bare sand: the females maintain a series of burrows in which they lay their eggs along with a handy supply of paralised caterpillars.

Our patience was soon rewarded as a tiny silver-blue butterfly was spotted dancing over the Bell Heather: a Silver-studded Blue, now only found in scattered colonies in Ashdown Forest. We spotted several males along with a brown female, before making our way back to the bus and on to the hotel.



Above: Wren; Lesser Skullcap.



Top to bottom: Ivy-leaved Bellflower; Heath Spotted Orchid; Round-leaved Sundew; Silver-studded Blue.

Day Five: 7th July. Knepp Wildland and Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve.

Today we forayed into West Sussex for the first time, and Sussex's Low Weald. We were here to visit the Knepp Estate: once home to an arable and dairy enterprise, it is now the site of a large ecological restoration project using five species of free-roaming 'mega-herbivores' (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 disturbances including the grazing and browsing of the animals, alongside the hydrology of the site, in an approach now familiarly known as "rewilding".

As we turned up the long track into Knepp's southern block we got a feel for the landscape that we would be exploring: former arable fields on the heavy Weald clay where large oak trees sit amid a mosaic of open grassland and patches of scattered and established scurb offering a savannah-like scene. We also had our first megaherbivore encounter with a large herd of Longhorns busy grazing in an open area, followed by a group of Fallow Deer lounging in the shade in the growing heat.

Our visit coincided with 'Emperor season' and it wasn't long before we spotted one of these large and sought after butterflies, a Purple Emperor patrolling one of Knepp's mature oaks. Our walk passed through an area of willow scrub perfect for egg-laying females, and sure enough we spotted a large female here perched overhead.

Further along we found a small clearing with some Wych Elm and after a short wait spotted a small, dark butterfly ascending and chasing above the canopy. This was a White-letter Hairstreak and for today an aerial view was as good as it was going to get with the Bramble patches crowded out by Gatekeepers and Meadow Browns. Among the oaks we had glimpses of another arboreal species, the silvery Purple Hairstreak, but it was no match for the Purple Emperors and we saw several more of these impressive butterflies during our walk.

With its intensive heritage, Knepp is not the richest place for wildflowers but we found some interesting species here including the sprawling Sharp-leaved Fluellen in patches of bare ground that had been 'rootled' by the Tamworth pigs in their quest for food.

We reached a quiet and shaded spot for lunch with yet more Purple Emperor action overhead and plenty of Banded Demoiselles drifting over a small stream, joined by Beautiful Demoiselles, Blue-tailed Damselflies, Common Darters and Black-tailed Skimmers. Around the stream we spotted Marsh Woundwort, Water Mint and Water Forget-me-not, along with large patches of Water-pepper and Silverweed.

We made our way back alongside the Hammer Pond: a relic of the iron industry once present in the High and Low Weald of Sussex. Out on the water striped-headed Great Crested Grebe chicks shrieked for food whilst the young Coots were seemingly left to fend for themselves. Swathes of pink-flowered Amphibious Bistort emerged from the water and a pair of Tufted Ducks dozed in the middle of the pond while a Reed Warbler croaked nearby.

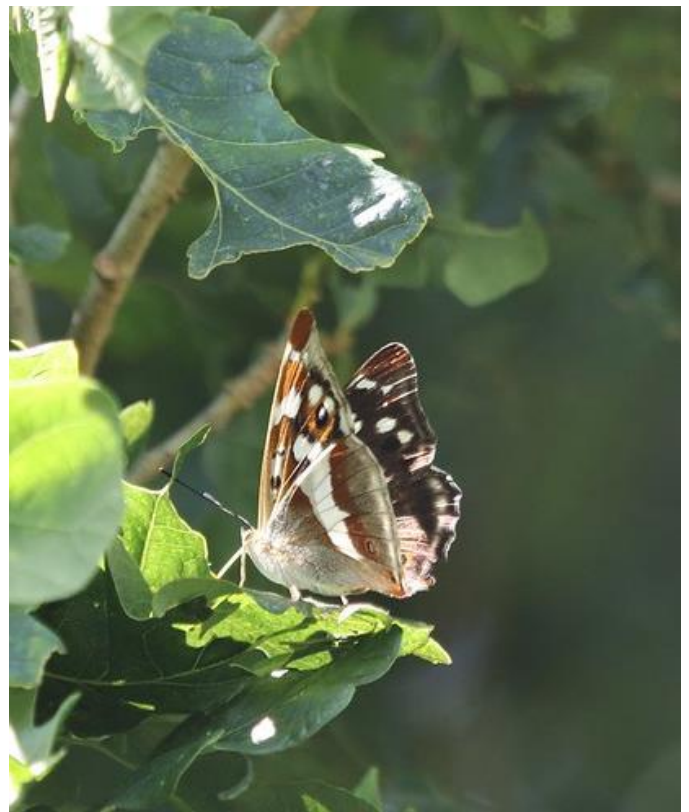
Our next stop was another stretch of the Sussex coastline: Shoreham Beach, which sits at the mouth of the River Adur. Our first stop took us down to an unassuming stretch of beach. Passing towering Fennel, Black Horehound and Purple Toadflax we reached a low patch of vegetation where amongst the fluffy flowerheads of Hare's-foot Clover we found the plant we had come to see: the diminutive pink flowers of Childing Pink, growing here at one of only two British mainland sites. The population here was almost lost to development but there is now a reasonable population, albeit in a tiny area.

We moved on to Shoreham Fort, built in the 1850s during a period of political unrest and the vegetated shingle habitat of Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve where great clouds of Sea Kale were growing alongside Tree Mallow, English Stonecrop, Thrift and plenty of non-native Red Valerian and Silver Ragwort. After a brief search we found another of Shoreham Beach's specialities, Starry Clover. The clover's small white flowers sit within a large crimson, star-shaped calyx, giving it its common name. A naturalised species, first recorded in 1804 at the beach, Starry Clover is common in the Mediterranean but in Britain is only known from one other site, in Hampshire.

Peering at us from a low brick wall was the final of our trio of peculiarities for the afternoon: a Wall Lizard. Widespread in mainland Europe, although not native to England there are a number of colonies established, including three in Sussex. It was then onward to the hotel, for our final meal together.

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

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. July 2023.



Above: Knepp 'savannah'; Purple Emperor.



Top to bottom: Childing Pink; Starry Clover; Viper's Bugloss; Wall Lizard.

SUSSEX 2023: some highlights

PLANTS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew **Plants of the World Online** as updated by <https://powo.science.kew.org>

Most plant species do not have English names and even when they do, these vary according to author. A common name is given as a guide to help those who are not familiar with the scientific name. Plant families are in alphabetical order, for simplicity: the English name of a family member is also given so you can relate the family to plants you may know.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
FERNS		
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's Tongue Fern	Rowland Wood
<i>Polypody vulgare</i> agg.	Polypody	Old Lodge
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Park Corner Heath
DICOTYLEDONS		
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth family)		
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Sea Beet	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Salicornia europaea</i> agg	Common Glasswort	Cuckmere Haven
Apiaceae (Carrot family)		
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	Rowland Wood
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil	South Downs
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Cuckmere Haven, South Downs
<i>Foeniculum vulgata</i>	Fennel	Shoreham Beach
<i>Heracleum sphodylium</i>	Hogweed	Seaford Head
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	South Downs
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	Seaford Head, South Downs
Asteraceae (Daisy family)		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	widespread
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	widespread
<i>Artemisia maritima</i>	Sea Wormwood	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	widespread
<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea Aster	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	Seaford Head
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carline Thistle	Seaford Head
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	widespread
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	widespread

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	Seaford Head
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony	Friston Forest
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	Knepp Wildland
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	Old Lodge
<i>Jacobaea maritima</i>	Silver Ragwort	Shoreham Beach
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	widespread
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	South Downs
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	South Downs
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	widespread
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	widespread
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	Seaford Head, Lullington Heath
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort	widespread
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	widespread
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	Friston Forest
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	Seaford Head
<i>Tragopogon pratensis agg</i>	Goat's-beard	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	Cuckmere Haven
Boraginaceae (Borage family)		
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	Seaford Head
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	South Downs
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	South Downs
Brassicaceae (Cabbage family)		
<i>Capsella bursa-pastorius</i>	Shepherd's Purse	South Downs
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	Cuckmere Haven, Shoreham Beach
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Pepperwort	Seaford Head
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	Common Swine-cress	Ashdown Forest
Campanulaceae (Bellflower family)		
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower	Seaford Head
<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	Old Lodge
Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)		
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Rowland Wood
<i>Dispacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	Seaford Head
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	South Downs
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious	South Downs
<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	Red Valerian	Shoreham Beach
Caryophyllaceae (Campion family)		
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Seaford Head
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear	Seaford Head
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>	Childing Pink	Shoreham Beach

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	Seaford Head
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	South Downs
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	Rowland Wood, Ashdown Forest
Celastraceae (Bittersweet family)		
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	South Downs
Convolvulaceae (Bindweed family)		
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	widespread
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	widespread
Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)		
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	Shoreham Beach
Cucurbitaceae (Gourd family)		
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	Seaford Head, South Downs
Droseraceae (Sundew family)		
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	Ashdown Forest
Ericaceae (Heath family)		
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	Park Corner Heath, Lullington Heath, Ashdown Forest
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Lullington Heath, Ashdown Forest
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Ashdown Forest
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	Ashdown Forest
Fabaceae (Pea family)		
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	South Downs
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed	South Downs
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	South Downs
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	widespread
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	Rowlands Wood
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	widespread
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed Melilot	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	Shoreham Beach
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	widespread
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	widespread
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	Shoreham Beach
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	South Downs
<i>Ulex minor</i>	Dwarf Gorse	Ashdown Forest
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	widespread

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	Seaford Head
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	South Downs
Gentianaceae (Gentian family)		
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	South Downs
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	Seaford Head, South Downs
Geraniaceae (Crane's-bill family)		
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Seaford Head
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-robert	South Downs
Hypericaceae (St John's Wort family)		
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	Rowland Wood
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's Wort	Widespread
Linaceae (Flax family)		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	South Downs
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	South Downs
Lamiaceae (Dead Nettle family)		
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	Seaford Head
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil	Lullington Heath
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	Friston Forest
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	widespread
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	Rowlands Wood
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	Knepp Wildland
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	widespread
<i>Scutellaria minor</i>	Lesser Skullcap	Old Lodge
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony	Lullington Heath
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	Rowland Wood
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	widespread
<i>Thymus drucei</i>	Wild Thyme	Seaford Head, South Downs
Lythraceae (Purple Loosestrife family)		
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	Knepp Wildland
Malvaceae (Mallow family)		
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	Seaford Head, Shoreham Beach
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow	Seaford Head
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	widespread
Onagraceae (Willowherb family)		
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade	Rowland Wood
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	widespread
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	widespread
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	South Downs
Orobanchaceae (Broomrape family)		
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i> agg.	Eyebright	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	Seaford Head, South Downs

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	South Downs
Papaveraceae (Poppy family)		
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy	Cuckmere Haven, Shoreham Beach
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	South Downs
Plantaginaceae (Plantain family)		
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	widespread
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen	Knepp Wildland
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	Shoreham Beach
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	South Downs
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain	Seaford Head
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	South Downs
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	South Downs
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Seaford Head
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	Ashdown Forest
Plumbaginaceae (Sea Lavender family)		
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	Seaford Head, Shoreham Beach
<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Common Sea Lavender	Cuckmere Haven
Polygalaceae (Milkwort family)		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	Ashdown Forest
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	Seaford Head, South Downs
Polygonaceae (Dock family)		
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper	Knepp Wildland
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass	Ashdown Forest
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	South Downs
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	Ashdown Forest
Primulaceae (Primrose family)		
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	widespread
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	Rowland Wood
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	Knepp Wildland
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family)		
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Wild Clematis	South Downs
Resedaceae (Mignonette family)		
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	South Downs
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	Seaford Head, South Downs
Rosaceae (Rose family)		
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	widespread
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	widespread
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	Friston Forest

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	widespread
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	Park Corner Heath, Ashdown Forest
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	widespread
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	widespread
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	widespread
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose	Lullington Heath
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	Seaford Head, South Downs
Rubiaceae (Madder family)		
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Squinancywort	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	Ashdown Forest
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Seaford Head, South Downs
Scrophulariaceae (Figwort family)		
<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>	Water Figwort	Friston Forest
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	Park Corner Heath
Solanaceae (Nightshade family)		
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade	Seaford Head
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	Seaford Head
Urticaceae (Nettle family)		
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the Wall	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	widespread
Verbenaceae (Vervain family)		
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	Friston Forest
Viburnaceae (Viburnum family)		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	Seaford Head
Violaceae (Violet family)		
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet	Seaford Head
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)		
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	Rowland Wood
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass	Ashdown Forest
<i>Schoenoplectus palustris</i>	Common Clubrush	Knepp Wildland
Dioscoreaceae (Yam family)		
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	widespread
Iridaceae (Iris Family)		
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Seaford Head
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Knepp Wildland
Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)		
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	Ashdown Forest

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Notes
Poaceae (Grass Family)		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	widespread
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Tor Grass	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	Friston Forest
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	Lullington Heath
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	widespread
<i>Bromus ramosus</i>	Hairy-brome	Friston Forest
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	Widespread
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	Widespread
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	Widespread
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass	Ashdown Forest
<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	Widespread
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	Widespread
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	Widespread
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	Widespread
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Knepp Wildland
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	Park Corner Heath, Ashdown Forest
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed family)		
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	Ashdown Forest
Nartheciaceae (Bog Asphodel family)		
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	Ashdown Forest
Typhaceae (Cat-tail family)		
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Rowland Wood, Knepp Wildland

BIRDS

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)							
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>					◆	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		◆			◆	
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>					◆	
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)							
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			H	H	◆	
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)							
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		◆				
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					◆	

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
Family Procellariidae (Shearwaters and Petrels)							
Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		◆				
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)							
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		◆				
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)							
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		◆				
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		◆				
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)							
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>					◆	
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)							
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>					◆	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Falconidae (Falcons)							
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		◆	◆		◆	
Family Rallidae (Rails)							
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					◆	
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					◆	
Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)							
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		◆			◆	
Family Laridae (Gulls)							
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		◆				
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		◆				
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		◆	◆		◆	
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)							
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		◆			◆	
Stock Dove	<i>Columa oenas</i>				◆	◆	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		◆	◆		◆	
Family Apodidae (Swifts)							
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			◆	◆		
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)							
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H			H	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				◆	◆	
Family Alaudidae (Larks)							
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		◆	◆	◆		
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>				H		
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)							
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		◆	◆		◆	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>					◆	
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)							
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		◆				
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>				◆		

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		◆				
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			◆		◆	
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)							
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H		◆	◆	
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)							
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		◆	◆		◆	
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)							
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		H		◆	◆	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>				◆		
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				◆		
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)							
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		◆		◆	◆	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			◆			
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Sylviidae (Sylvia Warblers)							
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					◆	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		H	◆	◆	◆	
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>					H	
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				◆		
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)							
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					H	
Family Cettidae (Bush Warblers)							
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H				
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)							
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Regulidae (Crests)							
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			◆	H	◆	
Family Paridae (Tits)							
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>				◆		
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			◆		◆	
Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)							
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					H	
Family Certhiidae (Treecreepers)							
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				◆	H	
Family Corvidae (Crows)							
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>				◆		

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)							
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			◆		◆	
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)							
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆		◆	
Family Fringillidae (Finches)							
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				◆		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>				◆		
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		◆			◆	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>					◆	
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)							
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		◆				
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>			◆			

MAMMALS

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
Carnivores							
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>		◆				
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>					◆	
Lagomorphs							
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		◆			◆	
Rodents							
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>					◆	
Ungulates							
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			◆			
Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>				◆	◆	

REPTILES

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>		◆			◆	
Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>					◆	
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>				◆		

INVERTEBRATES

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
COLEOPTERA (beetles)							
Green Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>				◆		
Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>		◆	◆			
Spotted Longhorn	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>			◆			
Bloody-nosed Beetle	<i>Timarcha tenebricosa</i>			◆			
DIPTERA (flies)							
Four-lined Horsefly	<i>Atylotus rusticus</i>		◆				
Two-banded Spearhorn	<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>			◆			
Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>			◆		◆	
Bumblebee Hoverfly	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>			◆			
Orange-belted Leaf Licker	<i>Xylota segnis</i>		◆				
HYMENOPTERA (ants, bees, sawflies, wasps)							
Red-banded Sand Wasp	<i>Ammophila sabulosa</i>						
Green-eyed Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora bimaculata</i>		◆	◆			
Brown-banded Carder Bee	<i>Bombus humilis</i>			◆			
Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>		◆				
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		◆			◆	
Red-banded Sand Wasp	<i>Ammophila sabulosa</i>				◆		
Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>		◆			◆	
LEPIDOPTERA (butterflies)							
Family Pieridae (Whites)							
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		◆		◆	◆	
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks)							
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>					◆	
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>					◆	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			◆			
Brown Argus	<i>Arícia agestis</i>			◆			
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>				◆		
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns)							
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			◆			
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>			◆		◆	
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>			◆		◆	
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>				◆	◆	
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>			◆		◆	
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>		◆	◆			
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>			◆			
Speckled Wood	<i>Parage aegeria</i>					◆	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		◆	◆	◆		

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>		◆	◆		◆	
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia alathaea</i>		◆	◆		◆	
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns)							
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		◆	◆	◆		
Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		◆				
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	
LEPIDOPTERA (moths)							
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaea</i>		◆	◆			
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>			◆			
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>			◆			
Emperor Moth	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>			◆			
Drinker Moth	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>			◆			
Clay Triple-lines	<i>Cyclophor linearia</i>			◆			
Horse Chestnut Leaf-miner	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>				◆		
Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>				◆		
MECOPTERA (scorpionflies)							
Scorpion Fly	<i>Panorpa communis</i>			◆			
ODONATA (dragonflies and damselflies)							
Family Calopterygidae (Demoiselles)							
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>					◆	
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>		◆			◆	
Family Coenagrionidae (Pond Damselflies)							
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>				◆	◆	
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>		◆		◆	◆	
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>					◆	
Family Platycnemididae (White-legged Damselflies)							
White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>				◆		
Family Aeshnidae (Hawkers)							
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>				◆		
Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>			◆	◆	◆	
Family Libellulidae (Chasers)							
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>					◆	
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			◆		◆	
ORTHOPTERA - crickets and grasshopper							
Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>			◆			
Long-winged Conehead	<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>		◆				
Roesel's Bush-cricket	<i>Metrioptera roeseli</i>		◆	◆			
Dark Bush-cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>			◆			
Great Green Bush-cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>		◆	◆			

thank you for travelling with us

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