

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

La Brenne 2024



La Brenne 2024: trip report and species lists

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	13 th May	Travel to Martizay.
2	14 th May	L'Âge, Prissac, Oulches.
3	15 th May	Étang la Sous, Maison de la Nature and Étang Cistude, St Michel en Brenne, Étang du Couvent, Réserve Naturelle Cherine.
4	16 th May	Reserve Naturelle Purais, Passerelle de l' Étang Valmicky, Maison du Parc, Étang Vigneaux, Étang du Renard.
5	17 th May	Bellebouche, Vendoeuvres, La Forêt de Lancosme.
6	18 th May	Étang Bénisme, Étang Foucault, Rosnay, Étang Mouton, Étang Piguerin.
7	19 th May	La Boudinière, Rives, Lurais, Le Blanc, Ciron, Étang Riau, Comun d Rosnay, Martizay.
8	20 th May	Travel to London.

Leaders

Laurie Jackson

Sussex

Local Guide

Jason Mitchell

La Brenne

Front: the '*Serapias* zone'.

A gallery of photos from the trip is at [La Brenne 2024 | Flickr](#)

Day One: 13th May 2024. Travel to Martizay.

We met together at London St Pancras, ready to board the Eurostar, bound for Paris, and after a short hop on the metro, Tours. Jason was waiting to greet us, and we soon set off south for Parc Naturel Régional de la Brenne, in the Indre department. As we drove Swifts swooped low alongside us and we spotted a large bank of butterfly orchids (most likely Greater): a good sign of things to come?

La Brenne, sometimes referred to as “the land of a thousand lakes”, is probably home to many more when all the smaller ponds and temporary waters that dot the land are factored in. The landscape here is a legacy of fish farming started by monks, with networks of dykes and lakes that now form one of France’s most important fishing areas. The lakes or *etangs* are managed rotationally using a traditional process of *assec*, during which the water is drained every decade or so through the network of sluices and dykes.

Before long we reached our base on the western edge of the Parc Naturel with a huge group of House Martins swirling and chattering above our hotel as we arrived. It was then time for dinner and an introduction to our week, before settling in for our first night.

Day Two: 14th May 2024. L’Âges, Prissac, Oulches.

With the forecast for showery weather, we set off south this morning, our journey taking us through Le Blanc, the main town of the Parc Naturel, and across Le Claise, Le Suin and Le Creuse rivers. We passed fields rich with Ragged-Robin and Oxeye Daisy, with plenty of Cattle Egrets dotted among the grazing cows, and admired a pair of Turtle Doves at close range on roadside wires, before reaching *La petite Brenne*, the Parc Naturel’s more wooded south, and the hamlet of L’Âge.

We set out on our walk through a woodland with bursts of Nightingale song interspersed with their croaking call that we would become familiar with over the week. The flush of Cowslips had gone over but patches of Bugle, Lungwort and Pignut were flowering, and we spotted a number of the small and colourful micromoth Hedge Beauty, or ‘Geoff’ as it is otherwise known, scattered on the hawthorn and elm leaves.

La Brenne had had an equally wet spring as Britain, and on reaching a crossroads on the track we found not one, but both ends of our planned walk flooded. There was time here to enjoy a Short-toed Treecreeper singing close by, as bubbles of Golden Oriole song drifted through the air along with the distant descending lilt of a Woodlark, before we retraced our steps.

It turned out our luck was in as local resident and British expat Sylvia invited us into her garden to have a look in her pond. We found plenty of exuviae dotted on the emergent vegetation, hinting at a dragonfly season just waking up, with a Broad-bodied Chaser and a Blue-tailed Damselfly perched, before Jason spotted a freshly emerged (teneral) Broad-bodied Chaser in the nearby grass.

The pond was home to plenty of ‘water frogs’ (*Pelophylax* species, which are notoriously difficult to differentiate: in this area there are Pool Frog, Edible Frog and Marsh Frog), which were uttering their loud calls, and we had a tantalising glimpse of a Marbled Newt surfacing among the vegetation. We headed for a nearby *lavoir* (the communal washing place for the village) and after a little searching we found what we were hoping for: a Yellow-bellied Toad resting, mostly

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submerged: we could just see a hint of the yellow at the corner of its mouth. This species is not common in the area and often prefers ephemeral water bodies.

We made our way towards Prissac, our luck continuing as we found a fantastic spot to tuck into the first of many wonderful picnics, unpacked from hampers that at one point seemed bottomless!

Our journey then took us in the direction of Oulches, where we stopped at a small pond nestled alongside the woodland. A couple of Downy Emeralds were flying low over the water, with a female laying eggs in the water, dipping her abdomen as she weaved among low vegetation. In the adjacent woodland we spotted a family of Coypu dozing near the water's edge: a South American species, the Coypu are considered pests, among other things creating issues for one of the area's other residents, the Whiskered Terns, as they nibble at the stalks of the lilies used by the terns for nesting. Calls above us drew our eyes up as a pair of Short-toed Eagles soared overhead, before we continued for one final stop at the quarry in Oulches.

The grassland here was wonderfully species-rich with Milkwort, Bird's-foot Trefoil, Common Rock Rose, Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Field Eryngo and large patches of Irish Fleabane. We spotted a Blue Featherleg (or White-legged Damselfly) perched among the grass, and were accompanied by the gentle purring of Turtle Dove, as we would be for much of our week.

It wasn't long before we spotted our first orchid: a Pyramidal Orchid in bud, quickly followed by an impressive, tall Fly Orchid. These were the first of many, as the site revealed large patches of Fly Orchids, Pyramidal Orchids, Burnt-tip Orchids and Sword-leaved Helleborines, accompanied by Twayblade, Early Spider Orchid and Bee Orchid, and an *Epipactis* that was too early to tell!

With the sun warming up we found a handful of Glanville Fritillaries, accompanied by Common Blue, a dazzling Adonis Blue, and an elusive Dingy Skipper flitting moth-like over the ground, along with bright Speckled Yellow moths and a well-marked Yellow Shell. It was then time to retrace our steps after what had turned out to be a fine day despite the dreary forecast.

Dinner this evening was a short drive away, overlooking a local lake, with the opportunity to try the local *frite de carpe*, and the chance to spot our first Red-headed Pochard, along with a surprise Mediterranean Gull.



Above: Yellow-bellied Toad.



Top to bottom: Broad-bodied Chaser; Blue Featherleg (White-legged Damselfly); Coypu.



Top to bottom: Fly Orchid; Burnt-tip Orchid; Early-spider Orchid; Bee Orchid.

Day Three: 15th May 2024. Étang la Sous, Maison de la Nature and Étang Cistude, St Michel en Brenne, Étang du Couvent, Réserve Naturelle Chérine.

This morning we set out for the Coeur de Brenne, the heartlands of the Parc Naturel to make a start on its one thousand lakes. Our first stop was at the beautiful Étang la Sous covering an area of around 32 hectares. Pochard, Tufted Duck and Great Crested Grebe paddled in and out of view before a Great White Egret entered stage right, striding along a dead limb in front of the hide.

We continued from here to the nearby Maison de la Nature visitor centre, a Wall Lizard basking on a rock as we pulled up. A small area of grassland was fenced off to protect a lovely crop of Tongue Orchids with one hosting a perched Broad Scarlet (Scarlet Darter) with a Winter Damselfly spotted in the grass nearby. There was time to enjoy the varied displays about the area, leaf through books, or simply to enjoy views of a European Pond Terrapin or Cistude, basking on a log nearby.

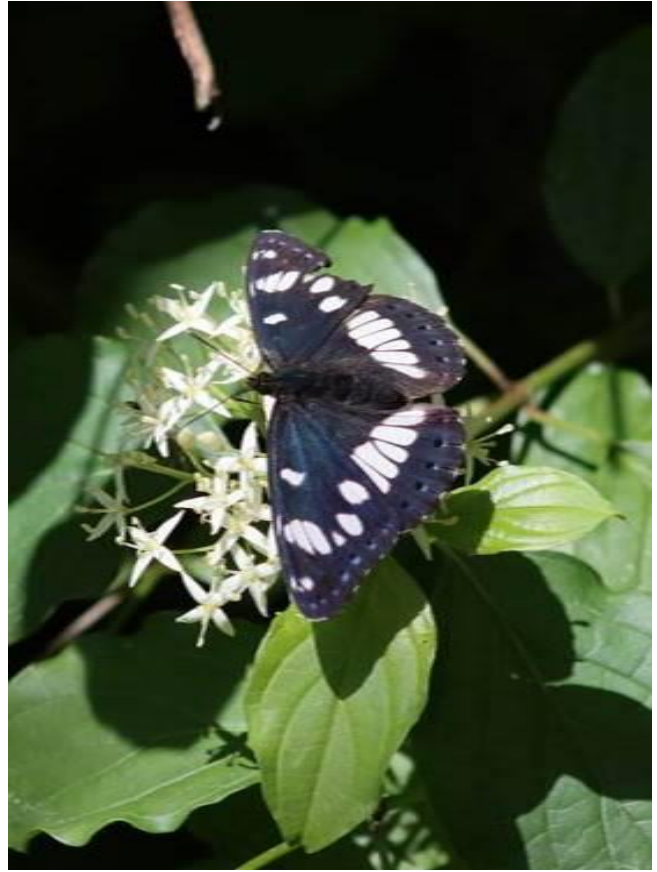
Tufts of Gypsywort and a water crowfoot were poking out of the water and among them we spotted numerous water frogs, along with a handful of (invasive) crayfish shuffling along the bottom. We walked the pleasant path through a copse and along a boardwalk to Étang Cistude, spotting more terrapins along the way, along with an impressive Western Green Lizard lurking along the path and a beautiful Southern White Admiral gliding through dappled light.

With the hide closing for a school group, and our stomachs beginning to notice the time, we found a lovely spot for lunch near the Claise and the Abbey of Saint Cyran, with a Firecrest singing overhead and both Black Redstart and White Wagtail bustling around nearby collecting food for unseen youngsters.

We decided to try out a new walk this afternoon at Étang du Couvent, but the wet spring was one step ahead of us, and the high water levels left the boardwalk tantalisingly out of reach in the absence of wellies! Undeterred, there was still an opportunity to appreciate some of the plants here, with Dropwort and Ragged-Robin particular favourites, and we found another Winter Damselfly, doing its best impersonation of dead vegetation. We then spent some time exploring the nearby Réserve Naturelle Chérine, including a visit to the bird hide that Jason and Wildlife Travel made a donation towards.

We returned to the restaurant by the lake this evening and enjoyed the antics of a pair of Hoopoes that were clearly nesting nearby as they flew backwards and forwards past the window. After dinner, the night was still young and we took a short drive to an area of wooded heath as dusk approached in search of Nightjars. We were not disappointed! With a backdrop evening chorus of Nightingales and Robins, a Nightjar churred nearby before flying overhead as he repositioned himself for another serenade. Bats were foraging along the woody edge including Nathusius'/Kuhl's Pipistrelle (the echolocation calls are very similar for these two species).

As darkness descended the chorus of Common Tree Frogs intensified, and as we passed by the lake, the soft whirring of Natterjack Toads could be heard from the water's edge. A Barn Owl quartering the roadside grassland as we returned to base made for a wonderful end to the day.



Top to bottom: Broad Scarlet (Scarlet Darter) on Tongue Orchid; Southern White Admiral; Winter Damselfly; Dropwort.

Day Four: 16th May 2024. Réserve Naturelle Chérine: Purais, Passerelle de l' Étang Valmicky, Maison du Parc, Étang Vigneaux, Étang du Renard.

This morning we visited another part of Réserve Naturelle Chérine: Étang Purais. The Réserve covers an area of around 54ha and is home to an important colony of Whiskered Terns, numbering between 100 and 400 pairs each year, which use the water lily beds for nesting. We spent some time here watching the terns with their rasping calls as they whizzed past the hide, with Purple Heron and Black Kite also putting in an appearance.

Along the road verges we found a clutch of Lizard Orchids just starting to unfurl their first 'tails', along with Greater Butterfly Orchids and a single Bee Orchid, whilst a careful search around the scrub produced a restless Black Hairstreak.

Our next stop was Passerelle de l' Étang Valmicky for a walk that wound us through woodland, wet meadows and over a boardwalk, with our time in the woods well timed to avoid a brief shower. There were lots of interesting finds here, including plentiful Butcher's Broom and Little Robin, Lax-flowered Orchids and Glanville Fritillary, but this walk may perhaps be best remembered for the gruesome find of a scattering of bodiless male Stag Beetles in a small meadow, with some still 'twitching' (it was unclear who the predator was: bat or bird). Nevertheless, it was a beautiful and varied walk accompanied as ever by a chorus of Nightingale song.

After a visit to Maison du Parc for our lunch with time to look at the display and art exhibition we carried on under a distinctly moody sky for Étang Vigneaux, spotting several Night Herons along the way that were hunkered down against the rain. Stopping in a wooded spot by the banks of the lake, we found some interesting plants including Solomon's Seal, Common Cow-wheat and Nottingham Catchfly before all attention turned to the lake as an Osprey came powering across the water. Despite some encouraging circling in which it appeared to be lining itself up for a hunt, it eventually moved on, after which, so do we.

Our final stop of the day was Étang du Renard, which gave us the chance to see a lake in *assec*, with a pair of Black-winged Stilts probing the mud close to where we parked. Walking further around the edges of the dry lake we found both Ringed Plover and Little Ringed Plover foraging side by side, joined by a handful of White Wagtails. Along the vegetated edges we found a number of Four-spotted Chasers perched and gleaming under a once-again sunny sky.

Back to base and it was a short walk around the corner for dinner this evening, with our return journey timed perfectly to catch a series of bats emerging from the roof of our hotel! As we watched them emerge, a Giant Peacock Moth flew overhead, matching the pipistrelles for wingspan and briefly fooling more than one of us into thinking it was indeed a bat!



Top to bottom: Whiskered Tern; Black Hairstreak basking; Passerelle de l' Étang Valmicky; Black-winged Stilt.

Day Five: 17th May 2024. Bellebouche, Vendoeuvres, La Forêt de Lancosme.

Heading east this morning, we had barely left the hotel when we spotted a raptor flying low over the roadside fields. Our luck was in: this was a male Montagu's Harrier, and the light was perfect to make out the details in his plumage as he flew at close range before appearing to drop food to a female who had been perched quietly on the ground.

After watching this display we continued on to Bellebouche in search of Black-necked Grebes: La Brenne is an important area for this species, but the high water levels had shuffled some things around and so far they had eluded us! A quick scan across the lake showed it to be fairly quiet this morning, but we spent a while enjoying the groups of House Martins and Swallows coming to gather mud in a nearby puddle before continuing on.

Our next stop was Vendoeuvres in the north-east of the Parc Naturel. Setting off along the track, the delightful trilling song of Cirl Bunting led us to a handsome male singing on top of a bush, with a family of Black Redstarts bustling through nearby. We continued on, entering a more wooded area with patches of Tree Heather alongside the path and Western Green Lizards dashing for cover as we passed. Along the track we spotted a moth tucked in the vegetation: a Broad-bordered Hawk-moth, which on closer inspection unfortunately only had one functioning wing.

Up ahead we began to hear some strange guttural calls drifting through the trees, we were getting close! We were of course here to see a large heronry, which thankfully was well-occupied this year following a couple of poorer years. Nestled among the trees and shrubs was a mass of Cattle Egrets, joined by a scattering of Little Egrets, Night Herons and Purple Herons, and a single, slightly confused looking, Grey Heron. As we watched one pair of Purple Herons encouraged their reptilian chicks with offerings of fish before exchanging baby-sitting duties.

The woodland here had several new bird species, although all were somewhat elusive, with a family of Marsh Tits moving through, Spotted Flycatchers issuing their squeaky calls as they flitted between branches, and occasional glimpses of a Hawfinch busy up in the canopy of an oak. On our return journey along the track we had better luck with a Western Bonelli's Warbler, who briefly sang overhead before moving to another song post, whilst back at the van we spotted Migrant Spreadwing (Southern Emerald Damselfly) among the grass.

After another wonderful lunch and a coffee break with the accompaniment of screaming Swifts overhead, we continued east to La Forêt de Lancosme. Our first stop here was Chapelle Saint-Sulpice, a small 16th Century building in a forest clearing, with a chance to visit the nearby spring should we have any pains to cure.

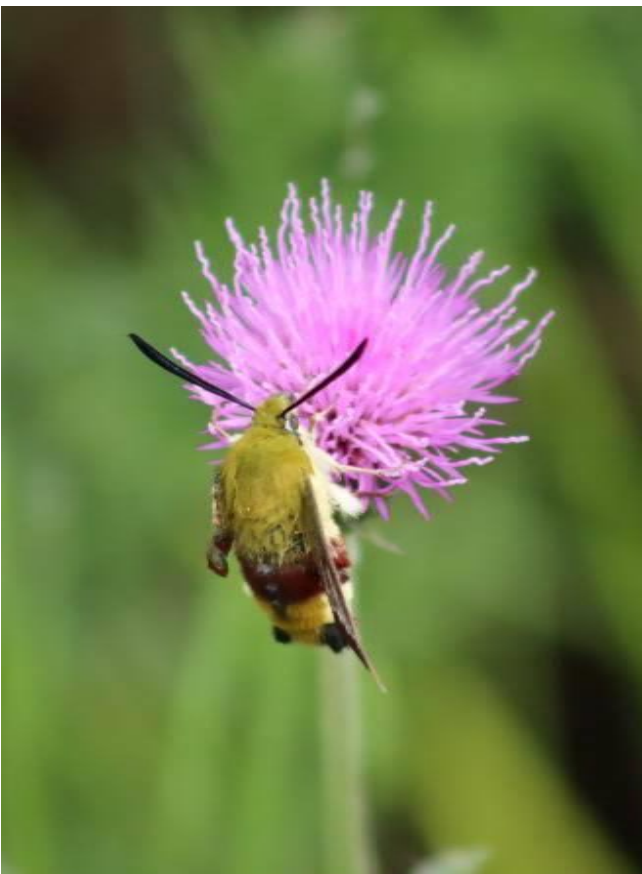
In the grassland we found several Glanville Fritillaries along with a lovely Brimstone busy nectaring, as well as adding Small Copper to our butterfly list. At the spring several Beautiful Demoiselle were having a dispute over perches in the vegetation, and Large Red Damselfly was also seen here, being somewhat less confrontational!

Across the road in a woodland ride we found not one but two new dragonfly species, with a Lesser Emperor, not that common in the area, perched close to a White-tailed Skimmer, whilst nearby a pair of Wood Whites flirted in the dappled sun.

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Continuing on, we found a single Monkey Orchid on a road verge before a short drive on to our next stop, where it turned out there was a whole troop waiting for us! As we enjoyed the orchids here: Monkey, Greater Butterfly and Sword-leaved Helleborine, joined by a handful of Early Purple Orchids, a loud rumble of thunder thankfully came to nothing.

We heard Black Woodpecker calling and a very odd Mistle Thrush song drifted across the étang before we made our return journey, spotting yet another new dragonfly species: the often hard to spot and as such sought after Common Clubtail (Club-tailed Dragonfly).



Top to bottom: House Martins; Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth;



Top to bottom: Migrant Spreadwing (Southern Emerald); Lesser Emperor; White-tailed Skimmer; Common Clubtail (Club-tailed Dragonfly).

Day Six: 18th May. Étang Bénisme, Étang Foucault, Rosnay, Étang Mouton, Étang Piguerin.

This morning we started with something a little different, as we headed to Jackie and John's garden, where Jason had set up a moth trap the previous night. To the backdrop of Cetti's Warbler, Turtle Dove, Cirl Bunting, Nightingale, Firecrest and Short-toed Treecreeper (what a garden list!), Jason introduced us to a 'new dimension' as he unveiled the contents of the trap. We enjoyed a great range of species, with some of the favourites including the impressive Burnished Brass with its metallic sheen, the colourful Patton's Tiger (rarely recorded in Britain) and the sculpted wings and unusual resting posture of Eyed Hawk-moth. That was of course until Jason reappeared with an extra treat: he had of course saved the very best for last, and showed us not one but two Giant Peacock moths that had come to the light overnight. After our 'flight sighting' it was fantastic to see this species, which dwarfed everything else we had seen, up close. After safely putting the moths in shelter to wait away the day, we thanked John and Jackie and set out for the day.

Our first visit was to the neighbouring lakes of Étang Bénisme and Étang Foucault where we found a Short-toed Eagle and Buzzard soaring together on a thermal, and watched a pair of Coots diligently launching themselves out of the water to catch insects on the lakeside vegetation to feed to their lone chick. As we were commenting on this great parenting the Coot parents unexpectedly took off and flew to the distant shore of the lake, leaving their chick to make its way unattended over a large expanse of open water, and leaving (some of us) waiting for a 'David Attenborough moment'!

We headed next to Étang Mouton for a walk around the lake. The flowery margins here had attracted butterflies all of which were fairly sedentary under a still cloudy sky. This gave us the chance to compare Glanville Fritillary and Knapweed Fritillary, and to enjoy a pair of fresh Sooty Coppers.

Onwards to Étang Piguerin and we finally managed to track down a good number of Black-necked Grebes, which had remained elusive to this point, and our luck was in as among them we spotted a recently found Slavonian Grebe. A Coypu was paddling across the lake as we watched with a Kingfisher also whizzing across periodically.



Above: Giant Peacock.

Day Seven: 19th May 2024. La Boudinière, Rives, Lurais, Le Blanc, Ciron, Étang Riau, Comun d Rosnay, Martizay.

We set out this morning under sunny skies with one thing on our mind: butterflies! Jason brought us to a flowery grassland at La Boudinière, and we had hardly set out on our walk before we found both Green Hairstreak and Black Hairstreak skipping among the scrub, with a later pair of Black Hairstreak spiralling high out of site as they jostled for perching rights.

As the grassland opened up, there were bright Adonis Blues and a duet of 'grizzled skippers' highlighted the conundrum with this group once you leave Britain; after a few checks revealing themselves to be Orbethürs Grizzled Skipper and Grizzled Skipper.

There were plenty of interesting flowers here too, with Arrow-jointed Broom and Meadow Clary certainly worthy of a closer look, and a mass of Pyramidal Orchids, with a Dainty Damselfly resting on a stem of one.

We carried on a bit further, spotting a mass of Bastard Balm before exploring two areas of road verge, which held a feast of orchids: groups of Monkey Orchids, joined by Greater Butterfly Orchids and Sword-leaved Helleborines, the 'purple sticks' of Violet Limadore, along with a small number of Fly Orchids, Common Twayblades and Burnt-tip Orchids, and a single Violet Helleborine. A couple of us managed a glimpse of a Black Woodpecker as it flew across a nearby clearing and a single Black-veined White rested briefly on a shrub.

We had our lunch by the river, where the high water levels had washed away much of the vegetation but we managed to find a Banded Demoiselle, and added Brown Argus and Clouded Yellow to our tally. After lunch we called at Ciron. A site that John had made us aware of, Ciron is home to a monument to a little known but important event that happened here on 15th April 1875. During this balloon age, scientists were seeking a better understanding of the atmosphere and a trio of balloonists set off to break the current records for altitude in their balloon *Zénith*. Unfortunately the low oxygen levels took their toll on the crew and *Zénith* crash-landed in Ciron, with two of the three men (Théodore Sivel and Joseph Crocé-Spinelli) killed. The men were hailed as scientific heroes and the two were buried in Lachaise Cemetery, Paris, where a monument shows them holding hands and draped with a shroud. The balloon reached between 8,540m and 8,601m.

With a quick stop at Étang Riau, where a Coypu watched us from a mass of weed and a Little Grebe trilled along the edge, we continued on to Comun de Rosnay. The area was bought by the local community who recognised its importance for wildlife, and we soon found out why as we hit *la zone à sérapias* 'the Serapias Zone', a veritable pink haze of Tongue Orchids. These were joined by smaller groups of Green-winged Orchids, with Eyebright, Bladder Campion and Meadow Saxifrage also catching our eye here. A Nightingale and Corn Bunting duetted in the shrubs and along the path a pair of mating Green Tiger Beetles scuttled off.

Our final visit of the day was to a quarry where we enjoyed the sight and sound of Bee-eaters at their nesting site, joined by Sand Martins and a foraging Green Woodpecker.



Top to bottom: Knapweed Fritillary; Sooty Copper; Orbethürs Grizzled Skipper; Dainty Damselfly.



Top to bottom: Greater Butterfly Orchid; Violet Limadore; Lady Orchid; Violet Helleborine.

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Day Eight: 20th May. Travel to London.

After breakfast it was time to make a leisurely return to Tours for our train home. After a very fortunate run with the weather during our visit, the rain had saved itself for our travel day, and as we swung past another Bee-eater colony, we were able to answer the burning question of what do Bee-eaters do when its raining? The answer it seemed was like many of us, they sit around looking slightly miserable and hoping it will all go away soon!

Another quick stop at an orchid bank which produced another fine, if slightly soggy show of species including Fly Orchid, Pyramidal Orchid, Lizard Orchid and a possible Military x Monkey hybrid, and we were back on the road proper, saying goodbye to the lakes and the herons, the Nightingales and the Turtle Doves, and the masses of Cattle Egrets milling around the grazing cows. There was then the chance to thank Jason for a great week as he showed us around his home patch before we began our train journey back to London.

Thank you to our travellers for joining us during our first visit to La Brenne: we hope it will be the first of many!

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. May 2024.



Above: the group in Sylvia's garden.

LA BRENNE 2024: 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	First seen
PTERIDOPHYTA: FERNS		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	14 th
PINOPHYTA: CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae (cypress family)		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper	14 th
Pinaceae (pine family)		
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine	16 th
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	19 th
Taxaceae (yew family)		
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	18 th
DICOTYLEDONS		
Adoxaceae (moschatel family)		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	14 th
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	14 th
Apiaceae (carrot family)		
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip	14 th
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	14 th
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	16 th
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	15 th
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort in damper grasslands	15 th
Apocynaceae (dogbane family)		
<i>Vincetoxium nigrum</i>	Swallow-wort	19 th
Asteraceae (daisy family)		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	16 th
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	14 th
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	17 th
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	Brown Knapweed	14 th
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Stemless Thistle	14 th
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	15 th
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	14 th
<i>Pentanema salicinum</i>	Irish Fleabane	14 th

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	14 th
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	15 th
Betulaceae (birch family)		
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	
Boraginaceae (borage family)		
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	17 th
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	16 th
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Lungwort	14 th
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)		
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	17 th
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	14 th
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	17 th
Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family)		
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	15 th
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	15 th
<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	Red Valerian	18 th
Campanulaceae (bellflower family)		
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved Bellflower in verges	14 th
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>	Rampion Bellflower in meadows	17 th
Caryophyllaceae (pink family)		
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	Cathusian Pink	
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort	16 th
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin	14 th
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	15 th
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly	16 th
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	19 th
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	14 th
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	16 th
Celastraceae (staff-vine family)		
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	15 th
Cistaceae (rock-rose family)		
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose	14 th
Cornaceae (dogwood family)		
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry	18 th
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	14 th
Cucurbitaceae (gourd family)		
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	White Bryony	14 th
Dioscoreaceae (yam family)		
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony	14 th
Ericaceae (heather family)		
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heather	

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	
Fabaceae (pea family)		
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	14 th
<i>Genista sagittalis</i>	Arrow-jointed Broom	19 th
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch	14 th
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	17 th
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	14 th
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	14 th
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Crimson Clover	14 th
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	14 th
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	14 th
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	14 th
Fagaceae (beech family)		
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	14 th
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	18 th
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	14 th
Gentianaceae (gentian family)		
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	
Geraniaceae (crane's-bill family)		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	18 th
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	14 th
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	15 th
Juglandaceae (walnut family)		
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	
Lamiaceae (mint family)		
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Blue Bugle	15 th
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	14 th
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	15 th
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard Balm	19 th
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram	14 th
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary	19 th
<i>Thymus cf pulegioides</i>	a thyme	14 th
Linaceae (flax family)		
<i>Linum suffruticosum</i>	White Flax	16 th
Malvaceae (mallow family)		
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	15 th
Moraceae (mulberry family)		
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	16 th
<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry	15 th
Oleaceae (olive family)		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	14 th
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	14 th

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
Onagraceae (evening primrose family)		
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Water Primrose	18 th
Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)		
<i>Euphrasia</i> sp.	an eyebright	19 th
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	16 th
<i>Orobanche alba</i>	Thyme Broomrape	18 th
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	19 th
Papaveraceae (poppy family)		
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	16 th
Plantaginaceae (plantain family)		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	14 th
<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i>	Common Globeflower	14 th
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	16 th
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	14 th
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	16 th
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	15 th
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	14 th
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	14 th
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	14 th
Polygalaceae (milkwort family)		
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Milkwort	14 th
Polygonaceae (dock family)		
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	14 th
<i>Rumex intermedius</i>	a sorrel	
Primulaceae (primrose family)		
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	16 th
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	14 th
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	18 th
Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)		
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	14 th
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine	15 th
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking Hellebore	14 th
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	14 th
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Water-crowfoot	15 th
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	16 th
<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i>	Fan-leaved Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	14 th
Rosaceae (rose family)		
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet	
Rubiaceae (madder family)		
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	14 th
Santalaceae (sandalwood family)		
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe	13 th
Sapindaceae (maple family)		
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	14 th
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	15 th
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	17 th
Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage family)		
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage	19 th
Scrophulariaceae (figwort family)		
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	14 th
Solanaceae (nightshade family)		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	16 th
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Asparagaceae (asparagus family)		
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	14 th
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal	14 th
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom	16 th
Asphodelaceae (asphodel family)		
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	White Asphodel	14 th
Cyperaceae (sedge family)		
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	14 th
Iridaceae (iris family)		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	14 th
Nymphaeaceae (water lily family)		
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	14 th
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily	14 th
Orchidaceae (orchid family)		
<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>	Lax-flowered Orchid	15 th
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	19 th
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	14 th

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	First seen
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine	14 th
<i>Epipactis</i> sp.	a helleborine	14 th
<i>Epipactis purpurata</i>	Violet Helleborine	19 th
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid	14 th
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Limodore	19 th
<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip Orchid	14 th
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade	14 th
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	14 th
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid	14 th
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp <i>sphogodes</i>	Early Spider Orchid	14 th
<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	Man Orchid	19 th
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid	17 th
<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady Orchid	19 th
<i>Orchis simia</i>	Monkey Orchid	17 th
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid	13 th
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid	15 th
Poaceae (grass family)		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	14 th
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	14 th
<i>Bromus erectus</i>	Upright Brome	19 th
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	18 th
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	14 th
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	14 th

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

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

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family Anatidae (ducks, geese and waterfowl)										
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				◆			◆		
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				◆				◆	
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>							◆		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				◆	◆		◆	◆	
Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				◆	◆		◆	◆	
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Phasianidae (pheasants, grouse and allies)										
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				◆					
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>					H				
Family Podicipedidae (grebes)										
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>							◆		
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Poiceps nigricollis</i>						◆	◆		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>						H		◆	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Phalacrocoracidae (cormorants and shags)										
(Great) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆		
Family Ardeidae (herons)										
(Black-crowned) Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆		
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Threskiornithidae (ibises and spoonbills)										
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				◆					
Family Pandionidae (Osprey)										
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					◆				
Family Accipitridae (hawks, eagles and kites)										
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		◆			◆		◆		
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>							◆		
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			◆			◆		◆	
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>						◆			
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>						◆			
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					◆				
Family Falconidae (falcons and caracaras)										
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Rallidae (rails, gallinules and coots)										
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		◆			◆				
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Recurvirostridae (avocets and stilts)										
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>					◆				
Family Charadriidae (plovers and lapwings)										
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					◆				
Ringed Plover						◆				

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Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		◆							
Family Scolopacidae (sandpipers and allies)										
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						◆			
Family Laridae (gulls, terns and skimmers)										
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>			◆						
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				◆	◆				
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Columbidae (pigeons and doves)										
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Cuculidae (cuckoos)										
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			H	◆	H	H	H	H	
Family Strigidae (owls)										
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				H					
Family Tytonidae (barn owls)										
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>				◆					
Family Caprimulgidae (nightjars)										
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>				◆					
Family Apodidae (swifts)										
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Upupidae (hoopoes)										
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			◆	◆	◆				
Family Alcedinidae (kingfishers)										
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					◆	H	◆	H	
Family Meropidae (bee-eaters)										
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>			◆	◆					◆
Family Picidae (woodpeckers)										
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>						H			◆
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			H	H		H	H		◆
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				◆	◆	H	H	H	
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>						H			
Family Alaudidae (larks)										
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			H	◆		◆	◆	◆	
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			H	H	H	H	H		
Family Hirundinidae (swallows and martins)										
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									◆
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family Motacillidae (wagtails and pipits)										
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				◆					
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				H				◆	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Prunellidae (accentors)										
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			H		H	H			
Family Muscicapidae (Old World flycatchers)										
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			H	◆		◆	◆	H	
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			H	H	H	H	H	◆	
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	H	◆	
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						◆			
Family Turdidae (thrushes and allies)										
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>						H			
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			H			H	H	H	
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Sylviidae (sylvia warblers and allies)										
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	
Family Acrocephalidae (reed warblers and allies)										
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					H				
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			H	H	H	H	H		
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>			◆	H	◆	H	◆	H	
Family Cisticolidae (cisticolas and allies)										
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>				◆	◆	H	◆	H	
Family Cettidae (cettiid warblers)										
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				H	H	H	◆	H	
Family Phylloscopidae (leaf warblers)										
Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>						◆			
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Regulidae (Kinglets)										
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			H	◆	H		H	H	
Family Troglodytidae (wrens)										
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			◆		H	H			
Family Paridae (tits)										
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			◆	H	◆	◆	◆		
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>						◆			
Family Aegithalidae (long-tailed tits)										
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			H		◆	H		H	

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Family Sittidae (nuthatches)										
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						H		H	
Family Certhiidae (treecreepers)										
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			H		H	H	H	H	
Family Laniidae (shrikes)										
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆			◆
Family Corvidae (crows, jays and magpies)										
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>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Sturnidae (starlings)										
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Oriolidae (Old World orioles)										
Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			H	◆	◆	◆	◆		H
Family Passeridae (Old World sparrows)										
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Fringillidae (finches and allies)										
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				◆					
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			H	◆			H	H	
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			◆	◆		H	◆	◆	
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>						◆			
Family Emberizidae (buntings)										
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>			H						
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>					◆	◆	H		
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	

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AMPHIBIANS										
Natterjack Toad	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>				H					
Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>				H					
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>				◆					
Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax</i> sp.		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>				◆	◆			◆	
Marbled Newt	<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>		◆							
Yellow-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina variegata</i>		◆							
REPTILES										
European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>				◆			◆		
Western Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>				◆	◆	◆		◆	
Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
MAMMALS										
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		◆	◆						
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	◆							◆	
Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>		◆		◆		◆	◆		
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>				◆					
Kuhl's/Nathusius' Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii/nathusii</i>				◆					
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		S	◆						
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>						◆			
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>					S				

LEPIDOPTERA: Butterflies										
Family Hesperidae (Skippers)										
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>		◆						◆	
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>								◆	
Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>								◆	
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)										
Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>			◆		◆				
Family Pieridae (Whites)										
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		◆			◆				
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>								◆	
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>								◆	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>								◆	
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	◆				◆		◆		
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks)										
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>					◆				
Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>							◆		
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>								◆	
Black Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium pruni</i>				◆				◆	

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Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>						◆			
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>								◆	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		◆						◆	
Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>		◆					◆	◆	
Nymphalidae: Nymphalinae (nymphs and fritillaries)										
Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>							◆	◆	
Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		◆	◆	◆				◆	
Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>				◆	◆	◆		◆	
Nymphalidae: Satyrinae (browns and satyrs)										
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Brown Tail	<i>Euproctis chryssorrhoea</i>				◆	◆				
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		◆	◆			◆			
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		◆	◆			◆			
LEPIDOPTERA: moths										
Crambidae (grass moth)										
Garden Pebble	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>							◆		
Erebidae (tigers, tussocks, underwings)										
Patton's Tiger	<i>Hyphoraia testudinaria</i>							◆		
Mother Shipton	<i>Euclidia mi</i>								◆	
Clouded Buff	<i>Diacrisia sannio</i>							◆		
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>							◆		
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>							◆		
Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>							◆		
Orange Footmen	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>							◆		
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>							◆	◆	
White Satin	<i>Leucoma salicis</i>							◆		
Geometridae (geometrid moths)										
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>		◆							
Common Heath	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>		◆				◆			
Speckled Yellow	<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>		◆				◆	◆		
Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>		◆					◆		
Lace Border	<i>Scopula ornata</i>		◆							
Brussels Lace	<i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>							◆		
Pale Oak Beauty	<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>							◆		
Spruce Carpet	<i>Thera britannica</i>							◆		
Maiden's Blush	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>							◆		
Fern	<i>Horisme tersata</i>							◆		
Pale Oak Beauty	<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>							◆		
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>							◆		
Blood Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>							◆		

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Lasiocampidae (eggars, lappets, snouts)										
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>					◆	◆			
Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>							◆		
Noctuidae (noctuid moths)										
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		◆				◆	◆	◆	
Treble Lines	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>		◆							
White Point	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>							◆		
Shuttle-shaped Dart	<i>Agrostis puta</i>							◆		
Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleraceae</i>							◆		
Burnished Brass	<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>							◆		
Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>							◆		
White Point	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>							◆		
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>							◆		
Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>							◆		
Heart and Dart	<i>Agrostis exclamationis</i>							◆		
Rufous Minor	<i>Oligia versicolor</i>							◆		
Light Brocade	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>							◆		
Notodontidae (prominents)										
Swallow Prominent	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>							◆		
Oecophoridae (concealer moths)										
Hedge Beauty	<i>Alabonia geoffrella</i>		◆	◆	◆					
Saturnidae (silk moths)										
Giant Peacock	<i>Saturnia pyri</i>					◆		◆		
Sphingidae (sphinx moths)										
Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>								◆	
Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>						◆			
Privet Hawkmoth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>							◆		
Eyed Hawk-moth	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>							◆		
Tortricidae (tortrix moths)										
Tortrix						◆				

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ODONATA: damselflies and dragonflies										
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>								◆	
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>		◆				◆			
Migrant Spreadwing (Southern Emerald)	<i>Lestes barbarous</i>						◆	◆	◆	
Winter Damselfly	<i>Sympecma fusca</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆		
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>					◆	◆	◆		
Dainty Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion scitulum</i>								◆	
Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>				◆				◆	
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>					◆				
Blue Featherleg (White- legged Damselfly)	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>		◆			◆	◆	◆		
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>		ex	◆		◆				
Lesser Emperor						◆				
Hairy Hawker	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>			◆	◆	◆			◆	
Common Clubtail (Club- tailed Dragonfly)	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>					◆				
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>		◆							
Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>			◆	◆					
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>		◆	◆		◆				
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>				◆				◆	
White-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>					◆	◆			

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ARACHNIDS										
a jumping spider					◆					
a jumping spider	<i>Philaeus chrysops</i>								◆	
Fencepost Jumping Spider	<i>Marpissa muscosa</i>				◆					
COLEOPTERA: beetles										
Glow-worm	<i>Lampyris noctiluca</i>				◆				◆	
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>				◆	◆				
White Spotted Rose Beetle	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i>				◆	◆				
a soldier beetle	<i>Trichodes alvearius</i>				◆	◆			◆	
Bloody-nosed Beetle	<i>Timarcha tenebricosa</i>			◆						

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Red-headed Cardinal Beetle	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>					◆				
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>						◆		◆	
Thick-thighed Flower-beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>						◆	◆		
a checkered beetle	<i>Clerus mutillarius</i>				◆					
Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>							◆		
Green Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>							◆	◆	
Great Capricorn Beetle	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>						◆			
Wasp Beetle	<i>Clytus arietis</i>								◆	
DIPTERA: flies										
Dark Giant Horsefly	<i>Tabanus sudeticus</i>				◆					
Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>			◆			◆		◆	
a hoverfly	<i>Chrysotoxum</i> sp.			◆						
a tachinid fly	<i>Ectophasia crassipennis</i>						◆			
GASTROPODA: slugs, snails										
Roman Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>			◆						
HEMIPTERA: true bugs										
Red and Black Froghopper	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Firebug	<i>Pyrrhocoris aptera</i>				◆		◆		◆	
Green Shieldbug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>							◆		
Dock Shieldbug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>							◆		
Mottled Shieldbug	<i>Rhaphigaster nebulosa</i>								◆	
HYMENOPTERA: ants, bees, sawflies, wasps										
European Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆			
Bryony Mining Bee	<i>Andrena florea</i>						◆			
MECOPTERA: scorpionflies										
Scorpion fly	<i>Parnorpa</i> sp.			◆						
ORTHOPTERA: crickets, grasshoppers										
Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>			◆						

thank you for travelling with us

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