

# France - Butterflies of La Brenne (BC)

Naturetrek Tour Report

1 - 6 July 2010

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Woodland Brown by Ken Button



Scarce Swallowtail by Ken Button



Marbled Fritillary by Martin Johnson



Weavers Fritillary by Martin Johnson

Report compiled by Tony Williams

Dragonfly list by Martin Johnson

Images courtesy of Ken Button and Martin Johnson



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## Summary

This was the third Naturetrek butterfly trip to La Brenne, and once again a good number of butterfly species were seen, but the success of this trip is probably due to the fact that we had time and opportunity to see nearly all the species well and close up. Although we saw slightly fewer species than on the previous two trips this was made up for by the quality of the sightings of some of the rarer and harder to find species. Highlights included excellent encounters with both Purple Emperors and Lesser Purple Emperors, and sightings of both Large and Alcon Blues (the former in good numbers) and Woodland Brown. We also saw many other species rare or absent from Britain. Other wildlife wasn't forgotten and for a butterfly trip we had an impressive bird list that included nesting Black and Whiskered Terns, Purple Heron, Black-necked Grebe, Great Reed Warbler... Other species of note included Wild Boar and plants such as Marsh Helleborine and Marsh Gentian.

## Day 1

Thursday 1st July

The general opinion was that the train journey from London to Poitiers was comfortable. Once again the TGV connection from Lille arrived on time at Poitiers at 16h10. The group of 6, (two other members of the party were making their own way to the hotel by car) was met on the platform by Naturetrek's local guide, and after a few short introductions we were quite quickly into the minibus with luggage and on our way.

During the hour and a half journey to our hotel in La Brenne we passed through some pleasant countryside and the picturesque village of Angle-sur-Anglin (one of France's most beautiful villages – according to the local tourist office). We noted 2 harriers as we drove along; as we weren't in a rush we turned back to have a better look but unfortunately we had to be content with poor views of Montagu's Harriers as we were looking into the sun somewhat. We made another short deviation in Tournon-St.-Martin, a small town on the edge of La Brenne, hoping to see Bee-eaters. The small colony in somebody's "front garden" was still active and we had good views of a few birds. As we arrived in central La Brenne we had quick views of some Whiskered Terns and flying Purple Herons (species we would see a lot of latter) over some of the area's many lakes. At 18h30, we met the two other members of the group, found our rooms and had a drink before a very pleasant evening meal whilst talking about plans for the rest of the trip. We spent the night (and all five nights) at the Bouef Couronné in Mézières-en-Brenne.

## Day 2

Friday 2nd July

Breakfast was at 8 o'clock and at 9 o'clock we left from Mézières. As in previous trips it was decided to go to Lancosme forest today with the hope of finding a few late Woodland Browns, one of our "target" species (a rare European habitat directive species) among with many other interesting species. We travelled via some minor roads on our way to the western edge of the Lancosme forest. Our first stop was on the side of a quiet road where in the sun feeding on the bramble flowers we found several different species of butterfly – with the numerous Marbled Whites we saw and had good views of Marbled and Heath Fritillaries, Pearly Heaths, Large Skippers and an annoyingly uncooperative Purple Emperor (glimpsed by most of the party).

We then moved on a few kilometres to look in the Saint Sulpice area of the forest in search of the Woodland Brown, one of La Brenne's specialities which can be relatively common here, but after much searching we drew a blank, thinking that their flight period for this year was over. We did however see many Ringlets and Heath Fritillaries along with lesser numbers of Silver-washed Fritillaries and more of the lively Great Chequered Skipper – a species we encountered frequently during our four days in La Brenne. Shortly after that we found a Swallowtail moving along a roadside verge. We had a picnic and rest at the Chapel Saint Sulpice clearing, in the centre of Lancosme forest. Highlights here, butterfly-wise, included very good views of both Purple Emperor and Lesser Purple Emperor; a female of the latter giving a fantastic display as it circled around us, landing on several peoples heads, cloths or cameras. It would be difficult to have better views of either species. Fantastic!

Time to move on! We decided to take in two more known Woodland Brown sites on our way to the hotel via a private estate which we planned to visit that afternoon. The first site, only five minutes drive away, produced many Heath, Marbled and Silver-washed Fritillaries and Ringlets but no signs of Woodland Brown. The second, again not far away, produced the same species as before and quick, short glimpses of a couple of largish, pale brown butterflies gliding through the leaves that looked right. After much searching and patience everybody had decent views of the hoped for Woodland Brown, albeit a couple of slightly washed-out specimens.

We then headed back towards our hotel with a stop at a private estate to the north-west of the small town of Vendoeuvres. A few new species of butterfly for the day included Wood White, once again seen well. A typical La Brenne lake, the "étang Lion" had some interesting birds including Whiskered Tern and Purple Heron; other birds of interest included distant Marsh Harrier and a family of Red-backed Shrikes. A predated Pond Tortoise nest near the lake provided more interest. It was then a ten minute drive back to the hotel with time available for a wash and drinks and relax before doing the day's log and having an enjoyable evening meal.

## Day 3

Saturday 3rd July

For those that wanted to (most of the group), there was a pre-breakfast outing in the minibus to a nearby hide, a few minutes drive away from the hotel. The new "luxury" hide is on a newly acquired extension to the Chérine National Nature Reserve and overlooks the "étang de la Sous". We had good views of the nesting Whiskered Terns, Black-necked Grebes, Purple Herons and even Great Reed Warbler (a rare and declining species – at least in this part of France) but unfortunately no sightings of the hoped for but secretive Little Bittern, that was known to be nesting there. After a little less than an hour we drove back to the hotel with a quick stop to look over the Montmelier Lake where we not only saw distant Black-winged Stilts but also two Wild Boar and a Red Deer. Not a bad start to the day.

For butterflies we went to the western side of La Brenne, the main aim was to visit chalk meadows in the hope of finding species typical of this type of habitat and that we hadn't seen yesterday. There had been heavy rain overnight and it was still very cloudy as we left the hotel – the small but increasing amounts of blue sky gave us hope that the necessary sun would appear and bring out the butterflies. We left the hotel at 9 o'clock as usual with a first stop at the “Maison de la Nature” at “étang Cistude” to pick up some information at the LPO (Tony's) office. A quick stop just after that for another look at the Montmelier Lake provided a sighting of he hoped for Wild Boars, nice for those who'd missed them previously.

Our first butterfly site, the chalk hillside at La Boudinière, wasn't more than twenty minutes drive away; there was still a lot of cloud cover but the weather was definitely improving. The hillside provided us with most of the species we were looking for; Great Banded and Woodland Graylings and Adonis Blues were numerous. We were able to compare the two similar Grayling species at our ease, and have a good look at Adonis Blue, most of which were worn individuals not readily distinguishable from the widespread Common Blue. Back at the minibus we were able to have a good look at another Map Butterfly; although never an easy species to find we saw many more than usual on this trip - good luck or maybe 2010 was a good year for this species? Another interesting species of moth here was the Ascalaphe.

We moved on again as time was getting on and we still had much to do. We stopped at a very well kept garden on the way to the picnic site where the abundant valerians attract many butterflies at this time of the year; but nothing of particular interest this time. We moved on the short distance to the “Bois des Roche” regional nature reserve. Unfortunately the weather still wasn't ideal and although we managed to see a Queen of Spain Fritillary albeit somewhat rapidly, we didn't see as much as hoped. We then moved on a few more kilometres to our lunch stop, on the banks of the river Creuse at Lurais. There were a few butterflies about but nearly everybody gave them a miss and opted to take time over the picnic and have a rest. The picnic was interrupted from time to time with interesting sightings including a most obliging sub-adult male Golden Oriole that sang whilst perched in full view at the top of a dead tree just across the river for more than five minutes; we all had good telescope views.

After an hour and a half or so for the picnic and a little rest we moved a few more kilometres back in the general direction of the hotel to the farm at Fonterland, a goat's cheese farm run and managed by Cristelle and Denis Vandromme. Denis is very interested and knowledgeable about moths and butterflies and runs his farm very much with butterflies in mind. Once at the farm it was only a very short walk into the field with our target species, Large Blue. We saw about 20 of them and had plenty of time to take photos for those who wanted. We spent the rest of the afternoon doing a circular walk around the farm noticing many species of butterfly as we went, some of the more interesting being Clouded Yellow, Heath, Dark-green, Weaver's and Queen of Spain Fritillaries and another Woodland Brown. Many of the group thought the visit to Fonterland farm was the highlight of the trip.

At around 17h30 it was time to move off, we had a half hour drive back to Mézières where once again we had a rest and drink before doing our species log (a long one this evening) and enjoying another evening meal. The guide set up a moth trap outside the LPO office at the “Maison de la Nature” after the meal with the intention of looking at the contents the following morning; and it's only a 5 minute drive from the hotel...

## Day 4

Sunday 4th July

The idea for today was to visit the central part of La Brenne looking for interesting species that hadn't been seen during the previous three days. As forecast there was no rain overnight so the first stop after leaving the hotel at 9 o'clock was for the moth trap, switched off a few hours earlier. The moth trap certainly contained a good number of moths; some of the group wanted to stay to identify and photograph the moths, whilst the others drove a short way to look at something else. The something-elsers had good views of a few Black Terns at their only breeding colony in La Brenne this year. There were three occupied nests with attendant adults, some already moulting out of breeding plumage. We didn't however find the hoped for Short-tailed Blue.

After about an hour we drove back to the moth-trappers and after a little while getting sorted we drove the ten kilometres to Lingé and parked to walk to the small meadow at the "back" and private part of the "La Touche" reserve, owned and managed by the LPO. Our target species, the Alcon Blue, a close relative of the Large Blue with a similarly complicated life-style is a rare species with very restricted range in Western Europe; one of the few colonies in the region and the most important in La Brenne is in the La Touche meadow. Once in the meadow we did a lot of searching but couldn't find any Marsh Gentians, the Alcon Blue caterpillar's food plant, coming into flower. One day later last year we had seen several Gentians in flower, many with the telltale small white eggs and had also seen a good number of adults; as suspected this year they were behind schedule. We did however manage to find two Short-tailed Blues.

After the walk back to the minibus it was lunch time, and we had a picnic at a well appointed picnic site in the small village of Lingé nearby. After lunch we then had a quick look at the nearby Purais Lake (another LPO reserve) and adjacent small meadows. No luck here at another Alcon Blue site although we did see some Marsh Helleborines in flower and the lake had several interesting birds including Red-vented Pochard. We then went to a forest site in the Bois de Bouchet, next to the largest lake in La Brenne, the "Mer Rouge" and had good views of a male Purple Emperor as well as seeing many species that we'd already seen previously. The next stop a few kilometres away was for a walk along a lane with large overgrown hedgerows; once again plenty of butterflies but nothing new. The last stop of the day was again at the "étang de la Sous" site, this time to the wood on the opposite side of the reserve to the public hide we'd visited yesterday. Here we saw quite a few Purple Hairstreaks; another new species for the trip, one individual even came down low almost to eye-level. After that it was a short drive back to the hotel, we arrived just after 18h00, for the now well established evening routine.

## Day 5

Monday 5th July

It was intended that the fourth full day of the trip be used to catch up on anything we'd missed earlier, and that's exactly what we tried to do. We left the hotel at about 9am to drive to the "Bois des Roches" that we'd seen two days previously but in overcast conditions. The light was certainly much better this time but we found nothing new and after half-an-hour we were ready to leave. However, just outside the reserve as we were thinking of getting into the minibus, a member of the group found a Wall Butterfly that had to be looked at; and a new species for the trip that was admired by all. Then we went on to the next location; a small, very dry and rocky calcareous "field" just south of Pouligny-Saint-Pierre. It's a very good sight for various butterflies including the not-so-easy-to-come-across Red-underwing Skipper. No luck with that species, we were probably a little too early but we did manage good views of a Berger's Clouded Yellow, yet another new species for the trip.

The next visit was to the “La Boudinière” site to see if that might provide anything interesting or new. But not much luck there and once back to the minibus it was time to drive to the “Maison du Parc”, the La Brenne parc naturel regional headquarters, to eat our picnic. The afternoon started with a walk along a well-hedged trail near the village of Blizon. The main hope was to find an early Camberwell Beauty. There was quite a lot of butterfly activity but nothing really special until a Scarce Swallowtail put in an appearance. Freshly hatched it was in perfect condition and after teasing the group with distant views it eventually gave a fantastic display, even landing on some peoples heads! Once again not a rare species here, but one we hadn’t seen so far on the trip, and this one was well seen and photographed by all.

Feeling a little more positive after this we decided to have another try for Alcon Blue at La Touche, there was just time to fit in a short visit. After all the first adults have always appeared in the first days of July ever since the colony has been studied and although this year was a late one; well one can only try! And yes, after the ten minute or so walk to arrive at the site, we were shortly looking at a newly emerged Alcon Blue, with wings still slightly crumpled - it wasn’t the best of examples for photography but nevertheless there it was, and another species for the trip list. Then it was time to go back to the minibus and to the hotel which was a twenty minute drive away. The guide was somewhat relieved that the group had managed to see all the target species. It was then time for a little rest and a drink before a long and interesting log and a very pleasant evening meal.

## Day 6

Tuesday 6th July

We were up for breakfast at the usual time before leaving the hotel just after 9am for the hour and a half’s drive to the railway station in Poitiers. With time to spare we had three-quarters of an hour break in the picturesque Angles-sur-l’Anglin village, half way between Mézières and Poitiers. There was nothing really special here, we did however have good views of yet another Map Butterfly, we’d seen far more than usual during this particular trip. The drive went without incident so that we were at the station in comfortable time to catch the train back home.

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## Species Lists

Butterflies (✓ = commonly recorded)

	Common name	Scientific name	July					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Large chequered skipper	<i>Heteropterus morpheus</i>		20	a few	1	a few	
2	Essex skipper	<i>T. lineola</i>		1				
3	Small skipper	<i>T. flavus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Large skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>		a few			a few	
-	Lulworth skipper	<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>						
5	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		3		1	1	
6	Scarce swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>					1	
7	Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	Small white	<i>P. rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Green-veined white	<i>P. napi</i>		1	✓		✓	
10	Black-veined white	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>		10	a few	a few		
11	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			5		3	
12	Berger's clouded yellow	<i>C. alfacinensis</i>					1♂	
13	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		2	a few	a few	a few+	1
14	Wood white	<i>Leptidea sinapsis</i>		1	✓	✓	3	
15	Purple emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>		3		1	1	
16	Lesser purple emperor	<i>A. ilia</i>		2	1	1		
17	White admiral	<i>L. camilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	a few	
18	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓	a few	a few	a few	
19	Map butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>		2	a few	8	6	1
20	Painted lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>				1		
21	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		1	2		1	1
22	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>			10	3	a few	
23	Silver-washed fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		20	✓✓	✓	a few	
24	Dark-green fritillary	<i>Mesoacidalia aglaja</i>			5		2	
25	Queen-of-Spain fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>			2		1	
26	Marbled fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>		20	✓✓	✓	a few	
27	Violet (Weaver's) fritillary	<i>Clossiana dia</i>			20	2	a few	
28	Heath fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>		✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	a few	
29	Marbled white	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>		✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
30	Woodland/Rock grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi/alcyone</i>			4		3	
31	Great banded grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>			20	2	20	
32	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	
33	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>		✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	a few	
34	Small heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	a few	
35	Pearly heath	<i>C. arcania</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
36	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		1	1	3	1	
37	Wall brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>					1	
38	Woodland brown	<i>Lopinga achine</i>		4	1			
39	Ilex hairstreak	<i>Nordmannia ilicis</i>		1	5		a few	
40	Purple hairstreak	<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>				20+	1	
41	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		2			2	
42	Short-tailed blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>				2	2	
43	Holly blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		1	1	3	a few	
44	Large blue	<i>Maculinea arion</i>			20			
45	Alcon blue	<i>M. alcon</i>					1	
46	Brown argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		1?	1	1	2	

	Common name	Scientific name	July					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
47	Adonis blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>			a few		a few	
48	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus menelaos</i>			a few	a few	a few	
Total 49 (including Lulworth Skipper – identified post-tour)								

## Birds (h = heard only)

1	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			a few	h		✓
3	Black-necked grebe	<i>P. nigricollis</i>			4			2
4	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓		3	1		
5	Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			1	1		
6	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓			
7	Little egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	1		✓	✓		
8	Great white egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			1	1	1	
9	Grey heron	<i>A. cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Purple heron	<i>A. purpurea</i>		1	✓	✓	2	
11	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
12	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓		
13	Gadwall	<i>A. strepera</i>				a few	a few	
14	Red-crested pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				15		
15	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		✓	✓	✓		
16	Tufted Duck	<i>A. fuligula</i>	2		✓	✓	✓	
17	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		1	a few	7	10	
18	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	2					
19	Marsh harrier	<i>C. aeruginosus</i>		2				
20	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	1	1	1	
21	Honey buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		1			1	
22	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				1	1	1
24	Hobby	<i>F. subbuteo</i>		1				
25	Common quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>					h	
26	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				2	1	
27	Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				h		
28	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1	1		✓	
29	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
30	Black-winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			4			
31	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				h		
33	Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		1				
34	Black-headed gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			✓	✓	✓	
35	Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>				5		
36	Whiskered tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Feral pigeon	<i>C. livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Turtle dove	<i>S. turtur</i>	h		a few	a few	h	
41	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	h					
42	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			1			
43	Common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1		1			
45	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	4					
46	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		1			1	

	Common name	Scientific name	July					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
47	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			3		2	
48	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>		h	1			
49	Middle spotted woodpecker	<i>D. medius</i>		h		h	1	
50	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				h		
51	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			a few		h	
54	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1	1			
55	Grey wagtail	<i>M. cinerea</i>	✓	✓	2			
56	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		h	h	h		
57	Dunnock	<i>Prunela modularis</i>			h	h		
58	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			h	h		
59	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				2		
60	Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			1	a few	a few	
62	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Song thrush	<i>T. philomelos</i>	✓	✓	h			
64	Mistle thrush	<i>T. viscivorus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
65	Savi's warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>			h			
66	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				h		
67	Great reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>			1			
68	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			h	h		
69	Reed warbler	<i>A. scirpaceus</i>			✓	✓	✓	
70	Melodious warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		h	1	1		
71	Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>			h		h	
72	Whitethroat	<i>S. communis</i>			h	h	h	
73	Blackcap	<i>S. atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	h	
74	Bonelli's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		1				
75	Wood warbler	<i>P. sibilatrix</i>		h				
76	Chiffchaff	<i>P. collybita</i>	✓	✓	h	h	h	h
77	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		1				
78	Crested tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		h				
79	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓		
80	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓		1	✓	
81	Coal tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>					h	
82	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			2			
83	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓	✓		
84	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		h	h	h		
85	Red-backed shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		10	✓	✓	a few	
86	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		1	1+	h	✓	
88	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
89	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	2		h		2	✓
90	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Carrion crow	<i>C. corone</i>	2	3	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
94	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	1	1	h	h	h	
95	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Goldfinch	<i>C. carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>				1		

	Common name	Scientific name	July					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
98	Corn bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	h	1	h	1	h	✓
99	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		h	1	h	h	
100	Cirl bunting	<i>E. cirlcu</i>		h	✓	✓	✓	
101	Reed bunting	<i>E. schoeniclus</i>			1h			

## Moths

6-spot Burnet sp.	<i>Zygaena sp.</i>
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Elephant Hawk-moth	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>
Privet Hawk-moth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>
Reed Leopard	<i>Phragmataecia castaneae</i>
Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>

## Dragonflies (List by kind courtesy of Martin Johnson)

Green-eyed Hooktail	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Southern Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes barbarus</i>
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
White-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>
Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>



Lulworth Skipper courtesy of Martin Johnson