

# Go Slow in the Brecks & Fens

Naturetrek Tour Report

16th – 22nd June 2025

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Maiden Pink



Pool Frog



Privet Hawk-moth



Little (Small) Blue

Tour report by Mike Crewe



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour participants: Mike Crewe (leader) with seven Naturetrek clients

## Summary

Breckland is a remarkable area of eastern England, little-known outside the immediate region. We spent a week visiting some of the best spots within this fascinating area of dry heaths and forest, together with sorties into the equally-interesting fenland regions. Floral carpets were a big feature of the week, with great swathes of flowers attracting a bewildering array of butterflies, bees and many other insects. Woodlarks sang overhead and Buzzards soared on seemingly endless skies. In the valley fens, we enjoyed a wealth of orchids in the sedge and rush beds, and topped it all with a fine session looking at moths. Former gravel pits gave us a range of waterbirds to look at, and dragonflies and damselflies swarmed across the water surface. Some of Britain's rarest species provided daily highlights, from Pool Frogs to Spanish Catchflies, Fen Raft Spiders to 'Ice-cream' Orchids, and Perennial Knawel to Stone-curlews; there was so much to enjoy and all within beautiful landscapes and a feeling that great things were afoot further to enhance this fabulous area.

## Day 1

**Monday 16th June**

Everyone arrived in good time at our hotel near Bury St Edmunds, and we soon had all our rooms sorted and everyone checked in. With plenty of time before our first meal, we drove the short distance to Lackford Lakes Suffolk Wildlife Trust Reserve. On the brambles, we achieved the first of what were to be daily sightings of Comma butterflies, while Meadow Browns danced through the grass. At one of the main hides, a nice array of breeding birds was seen, including Mute Swans, Egyptian, Greylag and Canada Geese, Black-headed Gulls and Coots, all with young. A few Lapwings were on the islands and Reed Warblers sang from the reedy fringes. Dragonflies were plentiful, especially Black-tailed Skimmers, while the dazzling blue forms of Common Bluets seemed to be everywhere. Garden Warblers chortled from the willow scrub, and a female Reeves's Muntjac showed well on our walk back.

## Day 2

**Tuesday 17th June**

For our first full day, we headed into the north-eastern quarter of the Norfolk side of Breckland. However, we stopped first near the river Little Ouse in Thetford to see a colony of Creeping Marshwort on a managed area of damp grassland. This plant appeared here in 2020, greatly surprising the botany world as there were no previous records of this very rare species here, which until then was thought to exist only near Oxford and along the Thames in London. We continued to East Wretham Heath, and walked out across our first area of Breckland heath, learning about the unusual geological formations that have produced side-by-side zones of acidic and chalky soils, which have a great effect on the local flora. Skylarks brightened our walk out to the hide overlooking Langmere, one of the intriguing, fluctuating meres that are such a special feature of this region. Water in the pools is linked directly to the ground water through the bedrock of chalk, and the presence or absence of water at any one time can seem completely unpredictable. We found Langmere to be about half-full, giving plenty of water to hold a pair of Great Crested Grebes, several Little Grebes and a scattering of Mallard, Shoveler, Gadwall, Tufted Duck and Teal. Common Shelducks were lounging on the grass (they breed in rabbit burrows here in Breckland), and a single Little Egret was present.

At the car park, Bryony Mining Bees were seen on the White Bryony flowers, and the warden's garden was a riot of colour from large stands of Viper's-bugloss. Moving to the northern edge of the Brecks, we ate lunch in the shade at the car park at Thompson Common, before walking into the woods, where a change of soil was clearly demonstrated by the vegetation. Here, oaks were able to attain their full size, with an understorey of Common Holly, while damp ditches held a nice array of ferns. We stopped to enjoy a post-breeding, mixed flock which included Marsh, Coal, Great, Blue and Long-tailed Tits, Treecreeper, Nuthatch, Chiffchaff and Goldcrest, and this bonanza was quickly followed by a fly-over Great Spotted Woodpecker and a freshly-emerged White Admiral. We soon arrived at our first pingos, and learned about these strange, ice-age features of the landscape. The best pingos were full of a wide range of sedges, rushes, bur-reeds and pondweeds, as well as Water-violet and Fine-leaved Water-dropwort.

A sudden 'plop' in one of the pools revealed the presence of a Pool Frog, with a second soon found close by. This native species has recently been reintroduced from Swedish stock after the British population had died out at this site. In the grassy areas, Common Spotted Orchids were indeed both spotted and common, but a number of individuals revealed plenty of hybridisation with Southern Marsh Orchids. The uncommon Small-flowered Sweet-briar is a speciality here, and we enjoyed the apple scent of its leaves.

We headed back in time for a pleasant siesta, and then headed out again after dinner for a chance to look for Nightjars. Evening in a clearing in the pinewoods, surrounded by stands of Viper's-bugloss and Wild Mignonette with their attendant bees being replaced by crepuscular moths was a delight, but the Nightjars remained a 'heard-only' for the leader only, and we settled for a party of Rabbits (a species now almost lost from the region due to rampant disease) and the squeaky calls of food-begging baby Tawny Owls.

## Day 3

## Wednesday 18th June

The weather was set fair and very warm; sunny days were to be the norm throughout most of the week. This slightly limited our enjoyment of the wide-open spaces that are the very essence of Breckland, but we nevertheless managed to see some great wildlife. We spent the morning visiting some large areas of grass heath that are being restored jointly by various conservation organisations, using the Norfolk Wildlife Trust's 'management team' of Dartmoor Ponies and British White cattle. Active grazing had reduced flowers somewhat this year, but we were still able to find plenty to enjoy. Yellow flowers were certainly in abundance, and we found Sickle Medick, Common Rock-rose and plentiful Bird's-foot Trefoil and Kidney-vetch, with the latter attracting Little (Small) Blues at their only East Anglian location. Day-flying Marbled Clover moths were also seen here, while a wonderful background soundscape was provided by Woodlarks. A nearby piece of former MOD land gave us a contrast, with land that was being recovered from forestry plantings, and two very special plants here included Spanish Catchfly (both male and female plants) and Proliferous Pink.

We took lunch at a nearby café, where a touch of shade was much appreciated, and we found a Cypress Carpet, a species moth not recorded in West Norfolk until 2018; then we headed for cover amongst the tree collection at Lynford Arboretum. This collection was established as a trial area for forestry trees by the Forestry Commission, and is still being added to. While both Goldcrest and Firecrest were heard, the heat seemed to be keeping the birds in cover, so we retired for ice-creams and drinks, although choices were greatly limited by a power cut!

## Day 4

Thursday 19th June

We went back into Norfolk today, this time heading into the western side of Breckland and the Weeting Heath National Nature Reserve. For once, local knowledge didn't help us here, as we took the automatic route to the west hide, where the local Stone-curlews habitually show pretty well. After a short search, we found a very distant bird, preening on the edge of a ridge that sloped away from us. Scope views were not too bad, but we needed more! Lapwings and Eurasian Curlews offered some compensation, as did frolicking Rabbits and Hares. On a whim, we decided to check the east hide, and luck favoured us, as a pair of Stone-curlews was much closer and in full view amongst the stands of mignonette. Back at the car park, we tracked down a pair of Spotted Flycatchers actively catching insects for their young.

As a great illustration of how so many unexpected places can hold great wildlife in Breckland, we paid a quick visit to a nearby Natural Heritage ruin, which supports a small population of the nationally scarce Wall Bedstraw, then followed this with a visit to the Brandon Artemisia reserve, a pocket handkerchief of land that supports the rare Field Wormwood and sits right in the middle of a light industrial estate; we go to all the best places!! Heading back to more pristine areas, we took lunch in the shade of the Beeches and Field Maples at Santon Downham, accompanied by some very vocal Garden Warblers.

At Santon Downham, we compared the acid grasslands with the chalkier grasslands we had seen yesterday. Colonies of yellow Hoary Cinquefoil and white Heath Bedstraw flowers studded the sea of Wavy Hair-grass clumps, and the track had us down and looking at the truly diminutive Annual Knawel, Mossy Stonecrop and Bird's-foot that grow here. The special prize not too far away came in a small colony of Perennial Knawel, just coming into flower. The subspecies of this plant that grows here is endemic to Breckland and can be found nowhere else in the world. While here, a persistent buzzing revealed our first Green-eyed Flower Bees at one of their few East Anglian colonies, and we were to see more later. Down at the river, there was a nice range of wetland plants, but things generally seemed rather quiet, and we circled back to the vehicle and eventually the hotel for some well-earned down time.

## Day 5

Friday 20th June

We started with something of a special treat today, as Naturetrek leader Su Gough invited us round for coffee and biscuits and (more importantly, I think) to see what her moth trap had caught overnight. There was much to see, with the numerous Buff-tips being particularly admired, but we also enjoyed Pine, Poplar and Large Elephant Hawk-moths, which were all duly photographed before being liberated back into the garden. Not too far away, we paid a visit to the first of three valley fens that would check out today. These fens produce interesting plant communities as, like the dry habitats of Breckland, they mix acid and chalk communities, where the water courses of the Little Ouse and Waveney have cut down through the acid sands to the chalk bedrock beneath. Acid flushes with patches of sphagnum moss held colonies of the carnivorous Butterwort, with their pale, lime-green leaves. Amongst a madness of sedges and rushes, we found many orchids, with the Marsh Helleborines perhaps being the most attractive. Many of the 'spotted orchids' defied certain identification and were doubtless hybrids, probably between Common Spotted, Heath Spotted, Early Marsh and Southern Marsh Orchids, but the lovely white heads of the *ochroleuca* form of Early Marsh Orchid stood out, as did the carmine spikes of Marsh Fragrant Orchid.

With a little time before lunch, we side-tracked to Thelnetham, where more orchids were on show, this time with some more convincing Early and Southern Marsh Orchids. We also tracked down the basal leaves of Great Burnet, a very rare plant in East Anglia, which would be in flower in a month or so. Lunch at a garden centre café got us out of the heat for a while, before we drove to Redgrave and Lopham Fen for more invertebrate and floral treats. We walked out on the tellingly-named 'Spider Trail' and soon arrived at some old peat-digging hollows. Water levels were rather low but, after a joint effort, we managed to find our quarry: the Fen Raft Spider. While the spider is undoubtedly rare, I think it's fair to say that most of us were a little underwhelmed by the diminutive size of this individual. But, hey, it was a Fen Raft Spider! On the return walk, we chanced across a couple of Twiggy Mulleins, not a native species but nevertheless our fifth mullein species of the trip and a rare find in these parts.



Perennial Knawel



The Dartmoor Pony 'management team'

## Day 6

## Saturday 21st June

We stuck to the Suffolk side of the border today, in what proved to be the hottest day of the week. Heading further west, we left the heart of Breckland behind and ventured out to the edge of the fens, which stretch from here into Cambridgeshire and out to The Wash. At the RSPB's Lakenheath Fen reserve, we took the opportunity to look at the raised beds that they've created and which hold a nice selection of both Breckland and Fenland plant species (and no, we didn't count them on our lists!). On the reserve, we found large numbers of bees, hoverflies and butterflies on the bramble flowers, and it was particularly nice to see a good scattering of Small Tortoiseshells among the Commas and Painted Ladies. The walk out proved rather wearing in the heat, and we eventually settled for taking time out to sit and watch from one of the viewpoints. Here, Marsh Harriers floated over the reeds and Little Grebes, Moorhens and Coots were all busy with chicks. Huge numbers of Four-spotted Chasers dominated the scene, and mating caddisflies provided an interesting distraction. Cuckoos were still calling but changing their tune, and we were lucky enough to see a rufous morph (hepatic) female fly by. Shady tables by the car park were ideal for our picnic lunch before we began the return drive.

On the way back, we stopped off to enjoy a large colony of the lovely Maiden Pink in flower, and then some of the group were dropped off to visit West Stow Country Park. As it turned out, a peculiar 'Dragon Fest' was on over the weekend, resulting in all of the usual attractions associated with the recreated Icení village being closed, but at least a walk around the country park was permitted.



## Day 7

## Sunday 22nd June

The final day had come all too soon, and some of the group needed to depart after breakfast to begin their journeys home. The rest of us drove a short distance into the heart of Breckland for a walk on Barnhamcross Common. This interesting site has the typical Breckland speciality of thin sands over chalk, and we were able to locate some of the so-called 'stone striping' that this produces, where alternating bands of sand and chalk produce a striped landscape due to the different vegetation that grows on them. We spent a little time watching the lives of parasitic wasps, bringing paralyzed grasshoppers back to their nest holes, while ruby-tailed wasps were looking to parasitize the parasites! Down at the river, shoals of minnows swam in the shallows, and we found River Water-dropwort, an interesting umbellifer which grows up from the bed of the river.

There was time for one last stop before lunch, so we stopped off at Icklingham Plain to view the wonderful 'old men' of Icklingham. Here, a magnificent collection of native and very rare Black Poplars stands sentinel over the Breckland heath, close to the River Lark, and they form a fine feature of the area. We walked to the river, where Banded Demoiselles were in abundance and Speckled Woods danced under the Huntingdon Elms. Dark Mulleins lined the footpath and led us onto Cavenham Heath National Nature Reserve, one of the few areas of heather-dominated heath in Breckland. We said our goodbyes to our last stand of Viper's-bugloss, before we all headed off in different directions to make our way home.

This had been a wonderful week with great company, and I hope we all get to travel together again soon.

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## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

I=Introduced		June 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓						
Greylag Goose - I	<i>Anser anser</i>	1	✓				✓	
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Egyptian Goose - I	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	2	20					
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	1	1	3				
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓					4	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		1					
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓	✓					
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>				✓	✓		✓
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	H		H		H	2	
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia 'domestica'</i>						1	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		H	H	✓	✓	✓	
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>				2		1	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓				✓	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		6				✓	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		2					
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>				3			
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		2		✓		H	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		2		2			
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	4						
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>				✓		2	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1					1	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1					
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1				1	1	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>						2	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		1					2
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		H					
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>						1	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1	H	2	1		
European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H		2			
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	1	1	1		1	1
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2	2				✓
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		H	H	✓	H		
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		2	H	1			
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	1	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>				✓	✓	✓	
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>						H	

I=Introduced		June 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			3				
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		H	✓				
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓		✓	✓		
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H				H	H
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓		H			H
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			H				
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					1	✓	
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	✓		1		✓	✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	H	H <sup>+</sup> <sub>1</sub>	H	H	H		
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>					H		
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>		H	1	H	H	H	H
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			H				
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H <sup>+</sup> <sub>1</sub>	H	H			
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	✓
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H			H	H	
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		1	H		H		H
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>					1		
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		✓	2	✓			
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				2			
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2		1			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>					✓	✓	
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓				
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				2			
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>		2		1			1
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		H					
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓		✓	1	2
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		H	✓	H	✓	✓	✓
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			H	H		1	4
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2	1			✓	✓	1

## Mammals

I=Introduced		June 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓		✓			
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>				✓		✓	
Eastern Grey Squirrel - I	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>				✓			
Brown Rat - I	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>						✓	
Reeves's Muntjac - I	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	✓	✓				✓	
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>					✓		
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		✓					



## Amphibians and reptiles

I=Introduced		June 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>		✓			✓		
Pool Frog - I	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>		2					
Viviparous Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>				3			

## Butterflies

		June 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		✓				✓	
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>			✓			✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>						✓	✓
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	✓	✓			✓		✓
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>				✓			✓
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>							✓
Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>			✓				
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>				✓	✓		
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			✓				
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>		✓					
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>						✓	
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>				✓	✓	✓	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>						✓	
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓		✓		✓	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Damselflies &amp; dragonflies

		June 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		✓			✓		
Common Bluet	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Azure Bluet	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Large Redeye	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	✓						
Small Redeye	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>						✓	
Large Red Damsel	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>			✓		✓		
Green-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna isocetes</i>		✓			✓	✓	
Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	✓					✓	✓
Blue Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>		✓					
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>		✓				✓	

## Moths (found by day)

Common name	Scientific name	June 2025						
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Forester	<i>Adscita staites</i>				✓			
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena lonicerae</i>					✓		
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			✓				
Birch Mocha	<i>Cyclophora albipunctata</i>				✓			
Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>			✓				
Cypress Carpet	<i>Thera cupressata</i>			✓				
Scarlet Tiger	<i>Callimorpha dominula</i>			✓	✓			
Marbled Clover	<i>Heliothis virescens</i>			✓				
Shears	<i>Hadada plebeja</i>			✓				

## Other invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	June 2025						
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>Caddisflies</b>								
a caddisfly	<i>Phryganea bipunctata</i>						✓	
<b>Grasshoppers</b>								
Mottled Grasshopper	<i>Myrmeleotettix maculatus</i>				✓			
<b>True bugs</b>								
Box Bug	<i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i>		✓					
Tortoise Bug	<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>				✓			
Meadow Plant Bug	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>				✓			
Birch Catkin Bug	<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i>				✓			
<b>Sawflies</b>								
Iris Sawfly	<i>Rhadinoceraea micans</i>					✓		
<b>Bees and wasps</b>								
Bryony Mining Bee	<i>Andrena florea</i>		✓					
Green-eyed Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora bimaculata</i>				✓			
Ornate-tailed Digger Wasp	<i>Cerceris rybyensis</i>				✓			
a ruby-tailed wasp	<i>Chrysis</i> sp.							
<b>Beetles</b>								
Spotted Longhorn Beetle	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>				✓			
Green Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>				✓			
Common Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>					✓		
<b>Spiders</b>								
Fen Raft Spider	<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>					✓		

## Selected plants (out of 327 recorded)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield Fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Common Male Fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	Early Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh Orchid
<i>Gymnadenia densiflora</i>	Marsh Fragrant Orchid
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	Marsh Helleborine

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	Great Fen-sedge
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Black Bog-rush
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock Sedge
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Crested Hair-grass
<i>Briza media</i>	Common Quaking-grass
<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Wood Small-reed
<i>Calamagrostis canescens</i>	Purple Small-reed
<i>Avenella flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass
<i>Festuca longifolia</i>	Blue Fescue
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Common Oregon-grape
<i>Mahonia x decumbens</i>	Decumbent Oregon-grape
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow-rue
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Crassula tillaea</i>	Mossy Stonecrop
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Common Kidney Vetch
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Bird's-foot
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk-vetch
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow
<i>Medicago falcata</i>	Sickle Medick
<i>Medicago x varia</i>	Sand Lucerne
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet
<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	Small-flowered Sweet-briar
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus padus</i>	European Bird Cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	American Black [Rum] Cherry
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	European Crab Apple
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Common [Wild] Mignonette
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European Spindle
<i>Populus nigra</i> subsp. <i>betulifolia</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sand Spurrey
<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> subsp. <i>prostratus</i>	Perennial Knawel
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	Proliferous Pink
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink
<i>Silene otites</i>	Spanish Catchfly
<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	Water-violet
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Cotton Thistle
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Wormwood
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>	River Water-dropwort
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	Fine-leaved Water-dropwort
<i>Helosciadium repens</i>	Creeping Marshwort
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Common Viper's-bugloss
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Common Hound's-tongue

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall Bedstraw
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein
<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i>	Dense-flowered Mullein
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein
<i>Verbascum speciosum</i>	Hungarian Mullein
<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>	Hoary Mullein
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Vervain
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	Marsh Lousewort