

# Alderney – Wildlife & History

Naturetrek Tour Report

22 - 26 April 2016



Blonde Hedgehog



Emperor Moth



Ringing demonstration



Mannez lighthouse

Report & Images compiled by Dave Shute



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Tour Participants: Martin Batt, Anne-Isabelle Boulon & Dave Shute (leaders) with 13 Naturetrek clients.

## Day 1

Friday 22nd April

Group members were due to arrive on two separate flights from Southampton. Unfortunately, only Dave and two members of the group arrived in Alderney before the weather deteriorated, causing the cancellation of the afternoon flight after one abortive attempt to get across. The rest of the group were looked after in Southampton by the airline, Aurigny, and were able to fly out and join us first thing the following morning, by which time the weather had improved markedly and continued to be largely fine for the rest of the tour.

A brief reccé of the island conducted by Martin, Anne-Isabelle and Dave in drizzly conditions that afternoon revealed that there had been a substantial 'fall' of migrant birds, held up on their northward migration by the poor weather. Common and Black Redstarts, Western Yellow Wagtails, Northern Wheatears, a Eurasian Hobby, a nice male Whinchat and a Ring Ouzel as well as many Common Chiffchaffs and Willow Warblers were found.

## Day 2

Saturday 23rd April

The rest of our party were met at Alderney airport just after 9am and ferried to the Braye Beach Hotel for a well-deserved breakfast. Three Sandwich Terns were seen circling Braye Beach from the hotel windows.

By 10.30am Annabel from Alderney Tours had transported us to Longis Bay where we visited The Nunnery, the remains of a Roman coastal fort subsequently altered through the centuries until German fortifications were added in WW2. It is now home to John Horton, the warden of the very recently established Alderney Bird Observatory. A chance meeting with him as he returned from a round of his mist-net traps led to an impromptu demonstration of bird-ringing. Whilst we waited for him to set up, we were treated to marvellous views of an adult male Pied Flycatcher which was perched on The Nunnery wall and seen feeding around the nearby sewage treatment works along with a number of Common Chiffchaffs, Willow Warblers and Eurasian Blackcaps.

The ringing session was enthralling, educational and thoroughly enjoyable. John's skilful handling and processing of the birds was accompanied by a discourse on identification, sexing and condition as each species was pulled magician-like from the catching bag; Eurasian Blackcaps, Willow and Sedge Warblers, Common Whitethroat, European Goldfinch and European Greenfinch.

We then set off on a walk across the Longis Nature Reserve, taking turns to visit the small hide which overlooks the reed-fringed lagoon and was attracting good numbers of Barn Swallows, Sand Martins and Common House Martins, whilst summer-plumaged Little Grebes frequented the pool. We also found half-a-dozen Northern Wheatears on the nearby rabbit warren, and a few Common Linnets and Meadow Pipits.

Climbing up to the gorse-clad Mannez Garenne heath we soon found a small colony of Green-winged Orchids in full bloom.

A circuitous route then brought us back to The Nunnery and a short walk to the Old Barn Café where we stopped for lunch. We sat in the warmth of the sheltered garden where a Goldcrest was seen and a Grey Heron (an uncommon bird on the island) flew over.

As we were about to leave, John Horton passed by clutching more bird bags from his latest round of the nets and announced that he had caught a male Common Redstart and invited us back to the Observatory to see it ringed. He didn't need to ask twice! We lapped up a second unscheduled ringing demonstration which included the aforementioned; a beautiful first-year male Common Redstart.

Finally dragging ourselves away, Annabel took us to the Giffoine headland in the south-west corner of the island; an extensive area of heath with steep cliffs and stunning scenery. After pausing to admire a litter of rare-breed Oxford Sandy and Black piglets we met up with the island's premier entomologist, David Wedd. He had brought with him several female Emperor Moths which he had raised from caterpillars with the help of children from the Alderney Wildlife Trust's 'Watch' group. These large and impressive moths were placed on the heath in containers covered with gauze and within seconds the pheromones given off by these unmated females began to attract wild males from all over the heath! Soon they were swarming around the containers and were soon paired up when the covers were removed from the containers.

Once we reached the tip of the headland we had fabulous views of the larger of Alderney's two offshore Northern Gannet colonies. Just a few hundred metres from the tip of the island, the Les Etacs colony holds around 8,000 pairs and we enjoyed the swirling mass of birds flying to and from the islets. The clear weather also enabled us to make out the neighbouring Channel Islands of Sark, Herm, Brecqhou, Guernsey, and further to the south, Jersey as well as the relatively close coastline of Normandy.

David Wedd led us down the grassy cliff path to show us swarms of red-eyed, black caterpillars which are the larvae of the Glanville Fritillary butterfly, whose population appears to be booming on the island. Nearby an adult Small Copper butterfly was seen and other insects tempted out in the afternoon sunshine included a pair of mating spurgebugs *Dicranocephalus agilis* which feed on Portland Spurge, a couple of Green Tiger Beetles and a Small Bloody-nosed Beetle.

Further along the cliff path we watched a small colony of Northern Fulmars on their nesting ledges and were then delighted to find a pair of Ring Ouzels on the rough slopes above us which gave prolonged views. There was a good display of Heath Dog-violets on this slope.

After a long day for most of the group, having left Southampton at 7am, we then took a direct road walk back to Braye Beach and a chance to freshen up before dinner.

Suitably replenished, the island's hedgehog specialist, Suzie Weir, arrived at the hotel with Annabel and as darkness fell we were transported to the island's golf course which is known as a hedgehog hot-spot! We all hoped to see Alderney's famous 'Blonde' hedgehog. A short walk across the fairway and the torchlight fell on one of these amazing creatures but it managed to slip away into the rough. Fortunately it was not long before another was found, a young animal, and we were soon admiring it at close quarters. These animals are not true albinos but completely lack any dark pigment (leucism) and have pink noses and feet. They are a speciality of Alderney where they form a large proportion of the population and thrive due to the lack of any large predators. Some of our group had the added pleasure of holding this endearing creature.

We drove around to the other side of the golf course and here we found a further five animals, two blonde, one brown and one a cross between the two. The blonde hedgehogs were less prickly than the normal variety as the spines are hollow.

It was a perfect end to our first full day on Alderney and a glorious deep-orange full moon hanging low in the sky over Longis Bay was a fitting finale.

## Day 3

Sunday 24th April

We ate breakfast in two halves this morning. After early coffee and cereal we were transported to Val Longis to visit the home of 8-year old Chloe who is a leading light in Alderney's under-11 wildlife 'Watch' group. There we met David Wedd, Chloe and her family to watch her open a moth trap that had been run in her garden the previous night. The catch was quite small due to the cold night but we were shown Angle Shades, Waved Umber, Scalloped Hazel and Hebrew Characters as well as a few more captive Emperor Moths! We then returned to the hotel for breakfast part 2 – the cooked course.

We were then dropped off near the Giffoine heath for a good morning's walk to Telegraph Bay and back in a loop along the southern cliffs to St.Anne. It was a sunny day but with a chilly north-westerly breeze. Migrant birds were still very much in evidence and the little stream in the Vallee des Trois Vaux was attracting a good variety to feed on the insects over the water. The highlight was two Whinchats, one a particularly bright male with deep orange breast and striking white supercilium, but there was also a female Common Redstart, Willow Warbler and Common Whitethroat.

On reaching the open grassland of Telegraph Hill there were a good few Northern Wheatears, another male Whinchat, a pair of European Stonechats and two singing Eurasian Skylarks (an uncommon bird on Alderney). Then we were delighted to see three or four Common Swifts (the first of the year for most of us) hawking in the updraft over the cliff top. Superb clear views of the rocks and stacks were obtained from the coastal path and the slopes were adorned with colourful pink cushions of Thrift and yellow Prostrate Broom. Three emerging spikes of the curious Greater Broomrape were seen. This plant is parasitic on broom and gorse and takes all its nutrients from their root systems, thereby negating the need to photosynthesise. As a result the plant is totally lacking in green colouration but when flowering still produces pollen for fertilisation. A Northern Raven flew over uttering its distinctive croaking call.

From the coastguard look-out point we watched the stream of Northern Gannets flying to and from the Les Etacs colony and picked out European Shags and Common Guillemots on the offshore rocky islets. Two female Common Redstarts were observed on the grassy cliff path and then the tail-enders in our group chanced upon a female Pied Flycatcher amongst the gorse and a further male and female Common Redstart. As we approached St Anne up to eight Northern Wheatears were seen around some horse paddocks and a Small White butterfly was added to our meagre list of Lepidoptera. Next we collected our pre-ordered sandwiches from P.J.'s Pantry and ate lunch in St Anne's churchyard.

The wind dropped in the afternoon and it became pleasantly warm. Annabel drove most of us to the eastern end of the island where we disembarked at the Quesnard Lighthouse. A couple of our party opted for the slower ride on Alderney's unique railway; a diesel engine pulling two red London Underground carriages from the Northern

Line! The weekend service is run and maintained by volunteers. The rest of us walked across Mannez quarry to meet the train's arrival seeing Common Whitethroats, Eurasian Blackcaps and another Common Redstart before visiting a shack bearing an Australian flag which proved to be a summer barbeque retreat for home-sick ex-pats! Some of our group opted to take a guided tour of the lighthouse whilst the rest of us walked the coast road to Corblets Bay. We reconvened at the lighthouse around 4pm where a Peregrine Falcon made a fly-past.

After an invigorating day's walk everyone opted for an early return to the hotel. We made a detour to Barrackmasters Lane to search for a reported Eurasian Hoopoe on garden lawns. The search was in vain but we encountered a staggering six more Common Redstarts to bring the days tally to fifteen! In the calm late afternoon sunshine we also heard a Dartford Warbler singing on Essex Hill and Anne-Isabelle and Martin snatched the briefest of views.

## Day 4

Monday 25th April

The morning dawned with further brisk north-westerlies and a few early drizzly showers. After breakfast we made our way to The Nunnery once again for our third, but only scheduled ringing demonstration. We did not need any encouragement and were further enthused when John Horton announced that one in the line of bags to be processed contained a Pied Flycatcher! The haul of around twenty-five birds included three Common Redstarts, three Sedge Warblers, Eurasian Blackcaps, Common Chiffchaffs and Willow Warblers, but on this occasion it was the first-year male Pied Flycatcher which stole the show. John pointed out the brown flight feathers which aged the bird as a first-year.

He had also run a moth trap overnight but once again the cool conditions were not conducive and the trap contained only two moths; Common Quaker and Dark Sword-grass. After thanking John for generously giving us so much of his time, we headed off along Barrackmasters Lane, still with hope that the hoopoe might be lingering thereabouts. A female Eurasian Siskin was new but the garden lawns were empty!

We continued up on to Essex Hill but with the onset of a shower it seemed rather quiet apart from a flock of eight Dunlins that passed overhead. We rounded the white-walled Fort Essex, an originally Tudor-built fort later converted to a military hospital by the Victorians, before descending the steep slope back to Longis Bay. Two Brent Geese were feeding on the beach and the sewage treatment works were attracting large numbers of warblers one of which succumbed to an opportunistic Eurasian Sparrowhawk.

We walked along the sandy beach of Longis Bay, admiring the array of intricately-patterned sea-shells before most of the group continued along the coastal footpath to Fort Houmet Herbé (a few re-visited the hide at Longis Pool instead). A surprisingly large spring flock of Eurasian Oystercatchers numbering about forty flew past with their typical piping calls. A sunken WW2 German bunker was examined before we cut back to the road and returned to The Nunnery where we were met by Annabel and taken back to St Anne.

We lunched together at the Georgian House Inn and after a short spell in the town, were taken along the north coast to the beautiful sandy stretch of Saye Bay adjacent to the campground. A pair of mating European Stonechat was a nice find, but we then battled into another strong headwind as we explored the ramparts of Fort Albert. This Victorian fort was built with extravagant defences including a double-walled exterior with a deep and wide trench between, but the perceived threat of invasion never materialised. From here we had great views

across Braye Bay to the breakwater and our hotel, and we strolled back across the bay to end the day's exploration.

## Day 5

**Tuesday 26th April**

For our final day, some opted for further exploration of St Anne to visit the island's fascinating museum, stroll along the quaint cobbled streets or to visit the library which houses the beautiful final panel of the apparently incomplete Bayeux tapestry. Depicting the coronation of William the Conqueror after the Battle of Hastings, this was crafted by the Alderney community and was subsequently displayed alongside the original in Bayeux in 2014. The rest of us were driven to the far west and deposited at Fort Clonque, another Victorian fort constructed on an islet and linked by a concrete causeway which can only be crossed at low tide. It has recently been converted into holiday lets by the Landmark Trust. Anne-Isabelle had a brief sighting of an Atlantic Grey Seal here.

We then walked back to Braye along the coast road stopping to examine the beaches of Clonque Bay and Platte Saline. A Whimbrel was flushed from the former and gave superb views as it foraged amongst the seaweed on Platte Saline in the company of three Common Ringed Plovers. This beach has the only breeding pair of Common Ringed Plover in the Channel Islands. Offshore we saw European Shags, Common Guillemots and a Razorbill and watched Northern Gannets gathering seaweed to line their rudimentary nests.

Once back in Braye Beach we dispersed for lunch before it was time for four of our party to leave for the airport and an early afternoon flight home. The rest of us went to St Anne for some final exploration and souvenir purchases. All-too-soon it was time for us to gather our belongings and head to the airport for our late afternoon flight back to Southampton.

Despite the frustration of the delayed outbound journey, the friendly welcome of the Alderney people and the relaxed atmosphere offered an instant cure-all to the hectic pace of mainland life and many of us departed with a desire to return to this magical isle with its fascinating mix of history and wildlife.

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## Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted)

|    | Common name              | Scientific name                  | April |    |    |     |    |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|----|----|-----|----|
|    |                          |                                  | 22    | 23 | 24 | 25  | 26 |
| 1  | Brent Goose              | <i>Branta bernicla</i>           |       |    |    | 2   |    |
| 2  | Common Shelduck          | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>           |       | 2  |    |     |    |
| 3  | Mallard                  | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>        | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 4  | Common Pheasant          | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>       | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 5  | Northern Fulmar          | <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>        |       | ✓  | ✓  |     |    |
| 6  | Northern Gannet          | <i>Morus bassanus</i>            | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 7  | European Shag            | <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> |       | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 8  | Little Egret             | <i>Egretta garzetta</i>          |       | 1  |    |     |    |
| 9  | Grey Heron               | <i>Ardea cinerea</i>             |       | 1  |    |     |    |
| 10 | Little Grebe             | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>    | ✓     | ✓  |    | ✓   |    |
| 11 | European Sparrowhawk     | <i>Accipiter nisus</i>           | 1     |    | 2  | 1   |    |
| 12 | Common Buzzard           | <i>Buteo buteo</i>               | 1     | ✓  | 4  | 2   |    |
| 13 | Common Moorhen           | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>       | ✓     | ✓  |    |     |    |
| 14 | Eurasian Coot            | <i>Fulica atra</i>               | ✓     | ✓  |    | ✓   |    |
| 15 | Eurasian Oystercatcher   | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>     | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | 40+ | ✓  |
| 16 | Common Ringed Plover     | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>      |       |    |    |     | 6  |
| 17 | Whimbrel                 | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>         |       |    |    |     | 1  |
| 18 | Dunlin                   | <i>Calidris alpina</i>           |       | ✓  |    | 8   |    |
| 19 | Razorbill                | <i>Alca torda</i>                |       |    |    | 2   | 1  |
| 20 | Common Guillemot         | <i>Uria aalge</i>                |       | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 21 | Sandwich Tern            | <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>   |       | 3  |    |     |    |
| 22 | Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i>              | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 23 | European Herring Gull    | <i>Larus argentatus</i>          | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 24 | Great Black-backed Gull  | <i>Larus marinus</i>             | ✓     |    | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 25 | Common Wood Pigeon       | <i>Columba palumbus</i>          | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 26 | Collared Dove            | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>     | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 27 | Common Swift             | <i>Apus apus</i>                 |       |    | 5  |     |    |
| 28 | Common Kestrel           | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>         | 2     |    |    |     |    |
| 29 | Eurasian Hobby           | <i>Falco subbuteo</i>            | 1     |    |    |     |    |
| 30 | Peregrine Falcon         | <i>Falco peregrinus</i>          |       |    | 1  |     |    |
| 32 | Western Jackdaw          | <i>Coloeus monedula</i>          |       | ✓  | ✓  |     |    |
| 33 | Carrion Crow             | <i>Corvus corone</i>             | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 34 | Northern Raven           | <i>Corvus corax</i>              |       | ✓  | 1  |     |    |
| 35 | Goldcrest                | <i>Regulus regulus</i>           |       | 1  | 1  |     |    |
| 36 | Eurasian Blue Tit        | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>       |       |    | 1  |     |    |
| 37 | Great Tit                | <i>Parus major</i>               | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 38 | Eurasian Skylark         | <i>Alauda arvensis</i>           |       |    | 2  |     |    |
| 39 | Sand Martin              | <i>Riparia riparia</i>           | ✓     | ✓  |    | ✓   |    |
| 40 | Barn Swallow             | <i>Hirundo rustica</i>           | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 41 | Common House Martin      | <i>Delichon urbicum</i>          | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 42 | Willow Warbler           | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>    | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   |    |
| 43 | Common Chiffchaff        | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>    | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 44 | Eurasian Blackcap        | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>        |       | ✓  | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| 45 | Common Whitethroat       | <i>Sylvia communis</i>           | 2     | 2  | 4  |     |    |
| 46 | Dartford Warbler         | <i>Sylvia undata</i>             |       |    | 1  |     |    |

|    | Common name         | Scientific name                   | April |    |    |    |    |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|
|    |                     |                                   | 22    | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 47 | Sedge Warbler       | <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> |       | 1  |    | 3  |    |
| 48 | Eurasian Wren       | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>    | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 49 | Common Starling     | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>           | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 50 | Common Blackbird    | <i>Turdus merula</i>              | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 51 | Ring Ouzel          | <i>Turdus torquatus</i>           | 1     | 2  |    |    |    |
| 52 | Song Thrush         | <i>Turdus philomelos</i>          |       | ✓  | ✓  |    |    |
| 53 | European Robin      | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>         | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 54 | Pied Flycatcher     | <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>         |       | 1  | 1  | 1  |    |
| 55 | Common Redstart     | <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>    | 3     | 1  | 15 | 1  | 1  |
| 56 | Black Redstart      | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>       | 1     |    |    |    |    |
| 57 | Whinchat            | <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>           | 1     |    | 3  |    |    |
| 58 | European Stonechat  | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>          |       |    | 2  | 3  |    |
| 59 | Northern Wheatear   | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>          | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 60 | House Sparrow       | <i>Passer domesticus</i>          |       | ✓  | ✓  |    | ✓  |
| 61 | Dunnock             | <i>Prunella modularis</i>         | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 62 | White Wagtail       | <i>Motacilla alba</i>             | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 63 | Yellow Wagtail      | <i>Motacilla flava</i>            | 40+   |    |    |    |    |
| 64 | Meadow Pipit        | <i>Anthus pratensis</i>           | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 65 | Eurasian Rock Pipit | <i>Anthus petrosus</i>            |       | ✓  |    | ✓  | ✓  |
| 66 | Common Chaffinch    | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>          | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 67 | European Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i>            |       | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 68 | Common Linnet       | <i>Linaria cannabina</i>          | ✓     | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| 69 | European Goldfinch  | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>        |       | ✓  | ✓  |    |    |
| 70 | Eurasian Siskin     | <i>Spinus spinus</i>              |       | ✓  |    | ✓  |    |

### Butterflies

|   |                             |                                |  |   |   |   |   |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Small White                 | <i>Artogeia (Pieris) rapae</i> |  |   | 2 |   | 1 |
| 2 | Small Copper                | <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>         |  | 1 |   |   |   |
| 3 | Glanville Fritillary larvae | <i>Melitaea cinxia</i>         |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |

### Moths

|    |                        |                               |  |   |   |   |  |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1  | Emperor                | <i>Saturnia pavonia</i>       |  | ✓ | ✓ |   |  |
| 2  | Scalloped Hazel        | <i>Odontopera bidentata</i>   |  |   | 1 |   |  |
| 3  | Waved Umber            | <i>Menophra abruptaria</i>    |  |   | 1 |   |  |
| 4  | Dark Sword-grass       | <i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>        |  |   |   | 1 |  |
| 5  | Flame Shoulder         | <i>Ochropleura plecta</i>     |  |   | 1 |   |  |
| 6  | Common Quaker          | <i>Orthosia cerasi</i>        |  |   |   | 1 |  |
| 7  | Hebrew Character       | <i>Orthosia gothica</i>       |  |   | 8 |   |  |
| 8  | Early Grey             | <i>Xylocampa areola</i>       |  |   | 3 |   |  |
| 9  | Angle Shades           | <i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i> |  |   | 1 |   |  |
| 10 | Light Brown Apple Moth | <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>   |  |   | 1 |   |  |

### Other Insects:

|   |                           |                               |  |   |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Field Grasshopper         | <i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>   |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| 2 | Small Bloody-nosed Beetle | <i>Timarcha goettingensis</i> |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| 3 | Green Tiger Beetle        | <i>Cicindela campestris</i>   |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| 4 | A spurge bug              | <i>Dicranocephalus agilis</i> |  | 2 |  |  |  |



|  | Common name | Scientific name | April |    |    |    |    |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-------|----|----|----|----|
|  |             |                 | 22    | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |

## Mammals:

|   |                    |                              |   |   |   |  |   |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | Atlantic Grey Seal | <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>    |   |   |   |  | 1 |
| 2 | Western Hedgehog   | <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>   |   | 7 |   |  |   |
| 3 | European Rabbit    | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | x | x | x |  |   |

## Plants

**Scientific Name****Common Name****PTERIDOPSISIDA****FERNS & ALLIES****Dennstaeditiaceae****Bracken Family***Pteridium aquilinum*

Bracken

**Pinaceae****Pine Family***Pinus nigra*

Corsican Pine

*Pinus radiata*

Monterey Pine

**MAGNOLIOPSISIDA****DICOTYLEDONS****Aceraceae****Maple Family***Aesculus hippocastanum*

Horse-Chestnut

*Acer pseudoplatanus*

Sycamore

**Aizoaceae****Dewplant Family***Carpobrotus edulis*

Hottentot-fig

**Apiaceae****Carrot Family***Crambe maritima*

Sea Kale

*Crithmum maritimum*

Rock Samphire

*Daucus carota*

Wild Carrot

*Foeniculum vulgare*

Fennel

*Heracleum sphondylium*

Hogweed

**Araliaceae****Ivy Family***Hedera helix*

Common Ivy

**Asteraceae****Daisy Family***Bellis perennis*

Daisy

*Carlina vulgaris*

Carlina Thistle

*Leucanthemum vulgare*

Ox-eye Daisy

*Senecio vulgaris*

Groundsel

*Taraxacum agg*

Dandelion group

**Boraginaceae****Borage Family***Myosotis ramosissima*

Early Forget-me-not

**Brassicaceae****Cabbage Family***Capsella bursa-pastoris*

Shepherd's-purse

*Cardamine hirsuta*

Hairy Bitter-cress

*Cochlearia officinalis*

Common Scurvy-grass

*Lobularia maritima*

Sweet Alison

*Lunaria annua*

Honesty

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| <i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp maritimum</i> | Sea Radish                |
| <b>Caprifoliaceae</b>                      | <b>Honeysuckle Family</b> |
| <i>Centranthus ruber</i>                   | Red Valerian              |
| <i>Valerianella locusta</i>                | Common Cornsalad          |
| <b>Caryophyllaceae</b>                     | <b>Pink Family</b>        |
| <i>Cerastium fontanum</i>                  | Common Mouse-ear          |
| <i>Silene dioica</i>                       | Red Campion               |
| <i>Silene vulgare ssp maritima</i>         | Sea Campion               |
| <b>Chenopodiaceae</b>                      | <b>Fat Hen Family</b>     |
| <i>Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima</i>       | Sea Beet                  |
| <b>Crassulaceae</b>                        | <b>Stonecrop Family</b>   |
| <i>Crassula helmsii</i>                    | New Zealand Pygmyweed     |
| <i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>                 | Navelwort                 |
| <b>Ericaceae</b>                           | <b>Heather Family</b>     |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>                    | Heather                   |
| <b>Euphorbiaceae</b>                       | <b>Spurge Family</b>      |
| <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>                  | Sea Spurge                |
| <i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>               | Portland Spurge           |
| <b>Fabaceae</b>                            | <b>Pea Family</b>         |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius subsp.maritimus</i>   | Prostrate Broom           |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>                  | Bird's-foot Trefoil       |
| <i>Medicago arabica</i>                    | Spotted Medick            |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i>                  | Red Clover                |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i>                    | White Clover              |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i>                      | Gorse                     |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i>                        | Common Vetch              |
| <b>Fagaceae</b>                            | <b>Beech Family</b>       |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>                     | Beech                     |
| <b>Geraniaceae</b>                         | <b>Geranium Family</b>    |
| <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>                  | Common Stork's-bill       |
| <i>Geranium molle</i>                      | Dove's-foot Crane's-bill  |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i>                | Herb Robert               |
| <b>Lamiaceae</b>                           | <b>Dead-nettle Family</b> |
| <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>                  | Ground Ivy                |
| <b>Malvaceae</b>                           | <b>Mallow Family</b>      |
| <i>Lavatera arborea</i>                    | Tree Mallow               |
| <b>Orobanchaceae</b>                       | <b>Broomrape Family</b>   |
| <i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>            | Greater Broomrape         |
| <b>Oxalidaceae</b>                         | <b>Wood Sorrel Family</b> |
| <i>Oxalis acetosella</i>                   | Wood-sorrel               |
| <i>Oxalis articulata</i>                   | Pink-sorrel               |
| <b>Papaveraceae</b>                        | <b>Poppy Family</b>       |
| <i>Fumaria officinalis</i>                 | Common Fumitory           |

**Plantaginaceae***Plantago lanecolata***Plantain Family**

Ribwort Plantain

**Plumbaginaceae***Armeria maritima***Sea-lavender Family**

Thrift

**Polygonaceae***Rumex acetosa***Knotweed Family**

Common Sorrel

**Primulaceae***Primula vulgaris***Primrose Family**

Primrose

**Ranunculaceae***Ranunculus bulbosa***Buttercup Family**

Bulbous Buttercup

**Rosaceae***Prunus spinosa**Rubus fruticosus***Rose Family**

Blackthorn

Bramble

**Rubiaceae***Galium aparine***Bedstraw Family**

Cleavers

**Scrophulariaceae***Cymbalaria muralis***Figwort Family**

Ivy-leaved Toadflax

**Urticaceae***Parietaria judaica**Urtica dioica***Nettle Family**

Pellitory-of-the-wall

Stinging Nettle

**Violaceae***Viola canina**Viola reichenbachiana***Violet Family**

Heath Dog-violet

Early Dog-violet

**LILIIDAE****MONOCOTYLEDONS****Allium***Allium triquetrum***Onion Family**

Three-cornered Leek

**Asparagaceae***Hyacinthoides hispanica**Hyacinthoides non-scripta***Asparagus Family**

Spanish Bluebell

Bluebell

**Orchidaceae***Orchis morio***Orchid Family**

Green-winged Orchid



Green-winged Orchid