

Alderney – Wildlife & History

Naturetrek Tour Report

23 - 27 September 2016



Northern Gannet



September Thorn Moth



Peacock Butterfly



Group watching Rose-coloured Starling

Report compiled by Martin Batt & John Horton
Images by Martin Batt & John Horton



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Anne-Isabelle Boulon (Wildlife & Heritage Tourism Officer, States of Alderney)
David Wedd (entomologist); Donald Hughes (Local history)
Suzy Weir (hedgehog specialist, Alderney Wildlife Trust WATCH group)
Annabel Finding (Alderney Tours minibus)
With Thirteen Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Friday 23rd September

The tour arrived in two groups, the first on the 9.50am Aurigny Trislander service, and the second on the 3.30pm service, which was unfortunately slightly delayed. Both groups flew on the venerable and much loved three-engined 14-seater, in service without a hitch since the mid 1970's and gradually being replaced by the newer turboprop 19-seater Dornier 228. Both flights took in Beaulieu and the New Forest and then over the Isle of Wight and The Needles at around 5,000 feet.

The first small group of two clients were met by Martin and Anne-Isabelle, and were then driven to the western tip of the “mainland” of Alderney, a large area of heathland and gorse scrub known as the Giffoine. Nearly all the place names are in Norman French, as are the legal codes and much of the political system. This third-largest Channel Island lies outside both the UK and the EU. In the clear air on the 200-foot cliffs, we could see all the other main islands: Jersey in the far distance some 30 miles south, Sark and Brecqhou about 20 miles away and Guernsey just a little further off to the south-east.

The main attraction of the viewpoint, though, is the magnificent spectacle of Alderney's two Northern Gannet colonies, on the offshore islets of Les Etacs and Ortac. Some 9,000 pairs have been counted here (in summer 2015) confirming Alderney's status as hosts of 2% of the world population of this very large seabird (1.9m wingspan).

After a good view of the Gannets, the main colony only 300 metres off the coast, in sunny, mild and relatively calm conditions, we headed for St Anne, the only town on the island. Unusually it is sited on top of the hill, rather than around the “new” harbour, which was only built in the 1850s for defensive purposes against the French. The largely Georgian town contains some fine earlier cottages and farmhouses, as well as later Victorian buildings, including the parish church. The architect was George Gilbert Scott, designer of the magnificent hotel at St Pancras, and also the Foreign Office in Whitehall.

The second group arrived 45 minutes later than scheduled and we made immediately for the Gannet colonies, this time via the path to Telegraph Bay and the Tete de Judemarre headland, nesting site for a pair of Peregrines this year. We searched for Dartford Warblers in the ideal gorse scrub habitat, but failed to find any. We did have a magnificent view of the Gannet colony from a different angle, as well as several Shags on the rocks below, plus a distant sighting of a high flying Sparrowhawk and a Common Kestrel over the gorse. A magnificent pair of Raven performed aerobatics over Telegraph Bay and Meadow Pipits, Stonechats and Linnets accompanied us. Numerous migrating Robins were seen. Butterflies spotted included Large and Small Whites, a late Brimstone, Small Copper, plenty of Common Blues, a Red Admiral and Speckled Woods.

Annabel came to collect us for check-in at the hotel, the splendid Braye Beach which is situated right on the largest beach in Alderney, a crescent of white sand enclosed by the harbour at one end and interesting rock pools at the other. It was to prove an ideal early morning bird-watching site in the coming days.

Day 2

Saturday 24th September

After an early breakfast and a quick but successful scan of the beach in front of the hotel for White Wagtails and Bar-tailed Godwits with John Horton, warden of the new Alderney Bird Observatory and with Martin, our joint guide for the rest of the tour, we set off on foot for Water Lane, an old trackway up to the town and now a tranquil back road with a small garden nature reserve.

There we met David Wedd, a distinguished lepidopterist and expert on Alderney's moths, of which he has recorded over 800 species. David revealed the contents of the moth trap which included several species which are rare in the UK, such as Beautiful Gothic, and the migratory *Nomophila noctuella*. Commoner species included Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing, Garden Rose Tortrix, Square-spot Rustic and Double-striped Pug.

After leaving David we walked along the sunny lane through Newtown, originally built for the temporary workforce of Victorian masons and labourers who built Alderney's incredible 18 forts and gun batteries. We emerged at the far eastern end of Braye Beach where telescopes were deployed to see a good number of birds resting or feeding in the rock pools as the tide rose. The light was excellent, with bright skies. Among a large distant group of Black-headed Gulls, we identified five Mediterranean Gulls and a number of Sandwich Terns. Closer to us, we found four Little Egrets, Oystercatcher, Whimbrel, Curlew, Rock Pipit, and 18 Bar-tailed Godwits.

Annabel brought the minibus to pick us up and we headed for Longis Common nature reserve and the new Alderney Bird Observatory at The Nunnery. Although the strong breeze did not permit ringing activity, John was very keen to show us around his new set-up, established only in March and heading for in excess of 10,000 birds ringed in its first year. The Nunnery is a first century AD Roman fort, with a square curtain wall surrounding a sheltered internal yard and accommodation building.

The fort has Napoleonic and German WW2 era additions, and enjoys its status as probably the best preserved small Roman fort in North West Europe, and certainly the most important historic building in the Channel Islands. Recent excavations by a team from Guernsey Museums (August 2016) have revealed the position of the massive stone central watchtower, probably over 30 metres high.

The ideal position of the Nunnery, guarding the former main harbour of Alderney, gives it a close view of France and any approaching migrant birds, the magnificent sweep of Longis Bay with its rock pools and sandy shoreline, where we saw six Little Egrets. The battlements also provide an excellent vantage point over Longis Common.

This large area of former dune grassland, wetland and scrubby heathland provides ideal habitat at the eastern end of the island for migrant birds including Barn Swallows, four Stonechats, two Whinchats and numerous Meadow Pipits, all of which we were able to see.

The small hide overlooking Longis Pond, the island's largest freshwater pond, enabled us to see a Water Rail and Teal, as well as Little Grebe and the usual Coot and Moorhen. A good dragonfly habitat, with Common Darter and Brown Hawker spotted, the pond is currently at a very low level after a dry summer. Its large population of Palmate Newts provides a regular food source for the grebes. Lunch was booked at The Old Barn at Longis Bay and the warm weather enabled us to sit outside to enjoy the flower-decked garden. Greenfinches were much in evidence as we waited for our sandwiches, and we had a good view of the old walls of Essex Castle, built in the last year of Henry VIII's reign to defend the old Longis harbour, now silted up.

Our afternoon walk took us back to the Giffoine, where we admired the commercial herd of rare breed Oxford Sandy and Black pigs, and commenced our descent of the Zig Zag path down the steep cliffs to Fort Clonque and Clonque Bay, keeping our eyes and ears alert for the elusive Dartford Warbler. The most westerly of the chain of north coast forts, Clonque is owned by the Landmark Trust and available for self-catering short breaks.

The bay itself is one of the finest intertidal habitats in the Channel Islands, and we were not disappointed by the spectacle we saw below: 51 Curlew, a Whimbrel, and over 300 Oystercatchers. A Peregrine flew over as we headed on towards Fort Tourgis which guards the eastern end of the bay. Entering the fort through the recently cleared German bunker and the granite steps up through the covered walkway, we saw the restored Victorian gun emplacements from 1854 and the WW2 German searchlight bunker, which now gives a splendid view for seawatching over Platte Saline Bay. Returning to the beach to await Annabel and the minibus, we saw four White Wagtails, a Cormorant (relatively scarce in these waters) and a Common Sandpiper.

As there was a function at our hotel, the Georgian House hotel in Victoria Street, St Anne, had been booked for dinner. We ate very well in the very pleasant orangery, before making our way carefully back down the dark Braye Hill, keeping an eye out for blonde hedgehogs, to our own hotel for the night.

Day 3

Sunday 25th September

On another sunny but breezy morning, our regular scan of Braye Beach from the hotel terrace with John yielded seven Sanderlings, a Grey Plover and four Bar-tailed Godwits. John also spotted a distant Grey Heron in the eastern rock pools. The walking route today would start us at the top of Little Street in St Anne, in the heart of the Grande Blaye, the former agricultural area of the island, heavily fertilised with seaweed, or *vraic* in the local patois. Several days during the winter were devoted to hauling cartloads up from various beaches to the fields at the top of the island, changing the chemistry of the soil. Now largely taken up by the airport, the Blaye still offers good views of migrants and raptors.

We walked due south to meet the cliff path at the Vau du Saou Alderney Wildlife Trust nature reserve, where we turned east towards the restored German Dezimetergerat communications bunker, now an interpretation centre for AWT. Butterflies were showing well along the sheltered Southern Cliff path, including Red Admiral, Peacock, Meadow Brown, Small Copper, Small Heath, and Painted Lady. Returning to our starting point at the Standing Stone, an ancient field boundary marker, we split into two groups, led by Martin and John.

The former took the narrow Les Couriaux path along the cliff edge, seeing a former Buzzard's nest on the cliffs and the jagged rocks of Coque Lihou, the largest Guillemot and Razorbill colony. None of the auks were spotted, however, but Great Black-backed and Herring Gulls were much in evidence with several Shags down on

the rocks. The highlights were the views of the coastal rock formations with their various shades of grey, pink and orange granodiorite.

John's group followed the "Ups & Downs" path around the southern perimeter of the airport, accompanied by the rather intrusive noise of the Schneider Trophy competitors flying overhead in the annual Alderney Air Races. The two parties met up at the former cattle watering pond on the path, where a female Peregrine had been seen, with singles of Whinchat, Chiffchaff and Goldcrest. A group of nine House Martins battled against the wind, and a Water Rail called from the pond. A Kestrel put up a large flock of Linnet from the airport, at least 60 strong. Further on, in the ploughed farm fields near the pig farm, a Greenland Wheatear was seen.

Annabel picked us up from the Pigs and took us along the northern coast to Fort Albert with its spectacular views over Braye and Saye Bays and the Lighthouse. It proved too windy to eat our picnic at the top of the hill, so we made our way down to Bibette Head for some shelter from the wind. Meadow Pipits were much in evidence and two Wheatears showed on the grassy hillock on the point. Our next stop was the Lighthouse, enabling some of the group to take a guided tour of the fine 1912 building, still in operation albeit with two small LED beacons and sadly, no working foghorns. All the equipment remains inside, and regular weekend tours are run by volunteers, including local historian Donald Hughes. Three Cormorants were seen off the point behind the lighthouse and a Mediterranean Gull flew past.

Others made for the Mannez Quarry terminus of the Alderney Railway. The train, made up of two former Northern Line Underground carriages, is hauled by a diesel shunter and runs to Braye Road station adjacent to our hotel. Some of the group took advantage of the service and enjoyed a ukulele band accompaniment inside one of the carriages.

The group split to enable a visit to the hide overlooking Mannez Quarry pond where a fine female Sparrowhawk was observed for over 10 minutes, dropping down into the reed bed off the rocky crag opposite and then flying right past us. Eleven species of butterfly, including Wall Brown, a wasp spider on Braye Common, and flora including Portland Spurge were noted.

On Sunday evening we decided to eat at the hotel again, as the choice of restaurants open was rather limited after a very busy weekend of Air Races and a highly successful twinning event with Alderney's nearest neighbours from Beaumont Hague in Normandy, only 10 miles away.

Day 4

Monday 26th September

At last the strong westerly winds we had experienced since Friday night had abated, allowing some new migrants to make the passage to Alderney. A quick check of Braye Beach revealed six Sanderlings and a Grey Heron, before Annabel arrived to take us to the Alderney Bird Observatory in the Roman Fort at Longis to meet warden John Horton and David Wedd, our resident moth expert.

There were smiles all round as the team of ringers began to check their nets on a more benign morning. John met us with small blue sacks containing Goldfinches, Blackcaps, Wren and a beautiful Garden Warbler, and we were treated to a demonstration of this top ringer's skills in sexing, weighing, measuring, ageing and recording each species.

This data is all uploaded to an international database and is already revealing new science from the exceptionally large numbers of birds ringed in Alderney over a very short period. The ABO should easily beat the UK Bird Observatory record of some 10,000 birds ringed in its first year. A remarkable achievement from a standing start in March.

David followed up by opening up the moth trap and showing us a *Convolvulus* Hawk Moth, on migration from Africa, as well as the aptly named September Thorn; though not uncommon in southern England, this specimen was thought to be only the third ever recorded on Alderney. Among 18 species seen were Double-striped Pug, Brindled Ochre, Lunar Underwing, Hoary Footman, Square-spot Rustic, Buff Ermine and Willow Beauty.

Martin then led the group up the heavily wooded Barrackmaster's Lane to gorse-covered Essex Hill, where an unusual contact call at last revealed one of Alderney's resident Dartford Warblers. We were able to encourage it to show itself three or four times, enabling us to see the classic long tail and deep-red-and-charcoal plumage of this fine little bird. As we walked down the lane from Essex Castle back to Longis Bay, a large male grey seal was seen several times between its fishing forays in the bay.

Annabel ferried us into St Anne for lunch in various establishments, or sandwiches in the church yard, and we re-assembled at 1.45pm. One group had selected an exciting trip on AWT's 33-foot workboat *Sula* of Braye, leaving from Braye Harbour and then out along the rocky north coast to the Gannetry at Les Etacs. Following the shoreline past Fort Grosnez, Platte Saline Bay, Forts Tourgis and Clonque, we headed into the Swinge, the infamous tidal race, already running at well over 5 knots. There was a 1.5 metre swell rolling in as we approached the Gannetry, but our group seemed unfazed by the active conditions and enjoyed splendid close-up views of gannets

Hundreds were resting on the surface, flying close overhead, and showing in their thousands on the rock stacks. Adults are already starting to migrate south down the Atlantic seaboard towards West Africa. They will all leave by mid-October, returning to Alderney by mid- February. Some of the chicks were still showing downy feathers, while others were in their handsome flecked black plumage and surprisingly hard to spot against the dark rocks.

Returning via the protected seabird colony of Burhou, we saw Cormorants, Shags, Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls, but none of the island's auk species was noted. Burhou hosts internationally important colonies of Lesser Black-backed Gulls and Storm Petrels.

The second group opted for the no-less-fascinating Town Tour of St Anne, led by Donald Hughes. They started in Victoria Street, opened by the Queen in 1849 on the first of her three visits with Prince Albert. Lined with former Georgian farmhouses, the street is largely 18th century and well preserved. Many feature dormer windows with sloping "cat slide" roofs. Turning into the churchyard through the Albert Gate, the island's fine Victorian church shows elements of Norman architecture in its square tower and rounded apse. Its peal of 12 bells is unique in the Channel Islands and unusual in the UK. The capacious interior hosts concerts as well as services.

Turning towards Queen Elizabeth II street, the group were shown the Court Chamber where both Jurats (local magistrates) and States members (politicians) meet to discharge their duties. Further on, Donald explained

history the Island Hall, and the other fine property, Les Mouriaux House, and the cottages of St Martins, before the group crossed the shallow valley dividing the town to enter Le Bourgage, with its almost medieval feel.

After an early supper at Cantina Number 6, in Braye Street, the group assembled at dusk for the transfer to The Nunnery for a Bat and Hedgehog walk. The strong wind proved too much for bats, but we drove a short distance up to the Golf Club to meet Suzy Weir, Alderney's hedgehog expert. We were soon heading out across the grass fairways to find a large "blonde" (leucistic) Hedgehog which the group was able to examine at close quarters as Suzy held it up.

The blonde's spines appear to be less sharp than the usual colouration, with the population of over 400 animals now split almost 50/50. Alderney's hedgehogs are not infested with fleas, and survival rates of the leucistic variation are thought to be much lower on the UK mainland due to predation by foxes and badgers, neither of which are present on Alderney. Predators may find it easier to see the lighter colouration at night. The animals certainly showed up well under torchlight and we found three further individuals, two of which were of the dark variation. A heavy hatch of craneflies was keeping the hedgehogs feeding actively.

Day 5

Tuesday 27th September

Our regular Braye beach bird check revealed a superb Yellow Wagtail (*flavissima* sp.) on the Douglas Quay with some Rock Pipits, before we headed off for Longis Bay and The ABO. One of the visiting ringers was pointing to the roof of the Old Kennels on the Common, where we had good views through scopes of a Rose-coloured Starling showing very well moving between the roof and the adjacent bramble patches. Also on the common were at least 15 Stonechats, 60 Greenfinches, 60 Meadow Pipits, seven Whinchats, and two Wheatears.

The first group of four departed and were bade farewell at the airport by Martin, boarding a Dornier for their flight back to Southampton, while the later group enjoyed a light lunch at the Old Barn once again. We had a final walk along the western shore of Longis Bay to look for seals, and saw a Stock Dove over on Fort Raz, and numerous Little Egrets, Oystercatchers and a Turnstone on rocks in the bay. It was soon time to return to Braye Beach Hotel for our luggage, and the transfer to the airport. As the flight departure time approached, it became clear that a cap of low cloud had developed over the island, as well as over Guernsey, temporarily closing the airports. After a failed attempt by the Aurigny Dornier to land to pick up our group, the airport was eventually closed for the night and the group had to transfer back to the hotel for an unexpected fifth night. After supper in Cantina Number 6 once again, a film show of Alderney's 1945 Homecoming was arranged at the hotel. The remainder of group departed the following morning on two flights back to Southampton.

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; h = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			23	24	25	26	27
1	Northern gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓	✓	
3	European shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓	✓
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓		✓	
7	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓			
8	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓		✓		
10	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓	✓		
12	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓			
13	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓		✓		
14	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		✓	✓h		
15	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓			
16	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓		
17	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			✓	✓	
19	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓			
21	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓			
22	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			✓	✓	
23	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓			
24	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>					
26	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		✓		✓	
27	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>		✓	✓	✓	
29	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	
31	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		✓		✓	
32	Sandwich tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		✓			
33	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
34	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		✓			
35	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓		✓	
36	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			✓	✓	
38	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>					✓
39	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓		
46	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓		✓	✓
47	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			23	24	25	26	27
48	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓		
49	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
50	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				✓	
51	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				✓	
52	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				✓	
53	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				✓	
54	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓		
55	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			✓		
56	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓		✓	
59	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
60	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Rose-coloured Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>					✓
63	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓	✓	
64	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				✓	
65	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				✓	
67	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓		✓		

Mammals

1	Atlantic Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>				✓	
2	Western Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>				✓	
3	Black Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓	✓	

Butterflies

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Small White	<i>Artogeia (Pieris) rapae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓				
4	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	✓	✓	✓		
5	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>		✓	✓	✓	
7	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓	
9	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓			
10	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			✓		
11	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			✓		✓
12	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			✓	✓	
13	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Moths

1	Feathered Ranunculus	<i>Polymixis lichenea</i>	✓			✓	
2	Beautiful Gothic	<i>Leucochlaena oditis</i>	✓				
3	The Delicate	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>	✓				
4	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	✓				
5	Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophilla noctuella</i>	✓			✓	
6	Apple Ermine	<i>Yponomeuta malinellus</i>	✓				
7	Pinion-streaked Snout	<i>Schrankia costaeirigalis</i>	✓				
8	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			23	24	25	26	27
9	L-album Wainscot	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>	✓				
10	Beautiful Yellow Underwing	<i>Anarta myrtilli</i>	✓				
11	Brimstone	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	✓				
12	Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	✓				
13	The Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	✓				
14	Rose Tortrix	<i>Archips rosana</i>	✓				
15	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	✓		✓	✓	
16	Garden Pebble	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>				✓	
17	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>				✓	
18	Scarce Footman	<i>Eilema complana</i>				✓	
19	Small Dusty Wave	<i>Idaea seriata</i>				✓	
20		<i>Batrachedra praeangusta</i>				✓	
21	Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>				✓	
22	Brindled Green	<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>				✓	
23	Rusty Dot Pearl	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>				✓	
24	Convolvulus Hawk-moth	<i>Agrius convolvuli</i>				✓	
25	Black Rustic	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>				✓	
26	Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux</i>				✓	
27	Lunar Underwing	<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>				✓	
28	Cypress Pug	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>				✓	
29	Brindled Ochre	<i>Dasypolia templi</i>				✓	
30	Hoary Footman	<i>Eilema caniola</i>				✓	
31	Square Spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>				✓	
32	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>				✓	
33	September Thorn	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>				✓	

Dragonflies

1	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>			✓		
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Other Taxa

Great Green Bush Cricket

Green Grasshopper

Small brown Grasshopper

Wasp nest

Ivy Bee

Mason Bee

Brown-tail Moth larvae

Sexton Beetle

Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photos, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at www.facebook.com is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!