

North Devon – Wildflowers, Butterflies & Seabirds

Naturetrek Tour Report

19th – 23rd June 2023



Early Marsh Orchid



Small Skipper



Kestrel



Atlantic Grey Seal

Tour report and images by Martin Batt



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Day 1

Monday 19th June

Woolacombe

Woolacombe Bay Hotel fronts a two-mile long sandy beach, backed by dunes and gorse-covered hillside. There are great views of midsummer sunsets over Lundy from its well-tended gardens and outdoor pool. The beach forms part of the newly designated North Devon World Surfing Reserve, the first such location in the British Isles.

After an early dinner, we met up with David Howes, a local Ranger for The National Trust, outside the hotel. House Martins *Delichon urbicum* flew in and out of their nests under the eaves, and David found us a Common Carder Bee *Bombus pascuorum*, in the hotel garden. Our first excursion was an evening walk in Woolacombe Warren, a large area of dunes backed by steep hillside adjacent to our hotel. The National Trust is restoring sections of the dunes as part of an ongoing project, Dynamic Dunescapes, including North Devon's dune habitats at Woolacombe, and the privately owned but internationally important Braunton Burrows.



Large areas of invasive scrub have been removed to allow Pyramidal Orchids *Anacamptis pyramidalis* and other wildflowers to flourish once again. Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum*, Bird's Foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Yellow Rattle *Rhinanthus minor*, Restharrow *Ononis repens*, Common Broomrape *Orobanche minor*, Sea Campion *Silene uniflora*, Common Centaury *Centaureum erythraea*, and Viper's Bugloss *Echium vulgare* were all noted. Burnet Rose *Rosa spinosissima* was a common sight, along with Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima*. A Whitethroat *Curruca communis* called from further up the hillside, while Stonechats *Saxicola torquatus* showed themselves on top of the brambles. We made our way back to the hotel along the sandy beach, covered with amphipods such as sand-hoppers *Talitrus saltator* and *Gammarus locusta*. Herring Gulls *Larus argentatus* gathered to roost in the midsummer sunset.



Woolacombe

Day 2

Tuesday 20th June

Braunton Burrows

We headed out from the hotel on a cool sunny morning after an early shower. After passing through Braunton village, we stopped off at Vellator Quay, the former harbour area of historic Braunton, active with cargo-carrying sailing ships until just after the last war. We listened out for Kingfishers, a common sight on this stretch of the River Caen, but none were evident.

We met Mary Breeds, botanist and our local expert guide for the day, at Sandy Lane. She introduced us to the natural history and ecology of the spectacular Braunton Burrows, nearly 900ha of dunes, and one of the largest habitats of this type in the UK. The Burrows are of international importance because of the diversity and abundance of its flora and provide the core of the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve. A very obliging Whitethroat was calling just above us as Mary showed us specimens of moths from her garden, a spectacular Eyed Hawk Moth, a Privet Hawk Moth and a Peppered Moth.



Whitethroat

We were soon off up Dog Lane, lined with wildflowers such as Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and Gromwell *Lithospermum officinale*. We entered the central zone of the Burrows and walked westwards towards the sea, quickly entering an area of dune meadows sheltered by belts of tall scrub. These feature many colourful species of plants flowering in succession during spring and summer, including the semi-parasitic Yellow Rattle and Yellow Bartsia *Parentucellia viscosa*. The highlights were good showings of orchids: Pyramidal, Southern Marsh *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*, Early Marsh *Dactylorhiza incarnate*, and hundreds of new specimens of the Marsh Helleborine *Epipactis palustris*. Mary was also able to find the tiny Adder's Tongue fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

As we walked westwards into the dry dunes nearer the sea, Mary found us a large range of plants which thrive in these drier conditions, almost temperate deserts. The most conspicuous were the Evening Primroses *Oenothera glazioviana*, with its large yellow flowers, and *O. cambrica* featuring smaller flowers and reddish stems.



Marbled White

Viper's Bugloss was evident, with its vibrant blue and red flower spikes so attractive to bees, such as the rare Brown Banded Carder *Bombus humilis*, and the Hummingbird Hawk Moth *Macroglossum stellatarum*. Biting stonecrop *Sedum acre* and Sand Pansy *Viola tricolor ssp curtisii* were flowering in the very dry conditions. Butterflies seen included Dark Green Fritillaries *Argynnis aglaja*, Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, and Marbled White *Malanargia galathea*.



Sea Stock



Great Green Bush Cricket

We stopped at Partridge Slack, one of a number of ponds excavated some 30 years ago in the dune slacks to encourage the rare Fen Orchid (unsuccessfully so far) and invertebrates. Every one of the ponds has resident Great Crested Newts, active mainly at night, but we did spot a Smooth Newt *Triturus vulgaris* eating a tiny silvery fish, probably a juvenile Stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus*. Several dragonflies, including an ovipositing Emperor *Anax imperator* and a Broad-bodied Chaser *Libellula depressa* were active in the sunshine.

As we reached the foredune, we found the rare Sea Stock *Matthiola sinuata*, the emerging flowers of the Sea Holly *Eryngium maritimum*, and good displays of Sea Bindweed *Calystegia soldanella*. Mary showed us a few Bee Orchids *Ophrys apifera* in their last few days of flowering, and a magnificent Great Green Bush Cricket *Tettigonia viridissima*. Before long, it was time to head back to our vehicle and our lunch stop at Vellator.

We had lunch at the popular Quay Cafe, well situated on the Tarka Trail cycle path to Barnstaple and Instow. After a long morning under a strong sun, we headed for the Braunton Countryside Centre in the middle of the village. The Centre was established in a purpose built and well-equipped building over 35 years ago, and Mary has been closely involved with it for over 35 years. It acts as a hub for the UNESCO Biosphere and contains a set of very informative displays interpreting the varied local habitats of dunes, freshwater grazing marsh, and saltmarsh. We headed back to the hotel after a leisurely look around the Centre and the bustling village.

Day 3

Wednesday 21st June

Heddon Valley, Exmoor National Park

A series of wooded valleys indent the north facing Devon and Somerset coastlines. These contain some of the best examples of temperate rainforest, an increasingly rare habitat in England, and the subject of a large new Devon Wildlife Trust conservation programme, mostly in south Devon. Heddon Valley is owned by The National Trust, and as we drove down its steep sided valley, we passed through a tunnel of overhanging oak trees, their trunks covered in moss and populations of epiphytic ferns and lichens.

We met National Trust ranger and ecologist, Jack Ward, at his office in the valley. Jack explained the new thinking within the Trust, which is emphasising biodiversity and more wilding of habitats as a sustainable future policy, resulting in a far less “managed” look for its estate. Jack showed us how storm-damaged trees produced useful crevices, ideal for Barbastelle Bats, and fallen or felled trees were often left *in situ* to form artificial “beaver dams”. Beavers and Water Buffalo are both in the programme for introduction in the next few years to assist in habitat creation.

Jack led us down the one mile route alongside the stream towards Heddon’s Mouth, on the Bristol Channel. A Hornet *Vespa crabro* was spotted at the foot of an oak, and a Dipper *Cinclus cinclus* was briefly seen flying along the stream. It was a sunny morning and we saw a Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene* basking in a sheltered spot by the stream.



Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary

Dark Green Fritillary *Argynnis aglaja*, Large Skipper *Oclodes sylvanus*, Small Skipper *Thymelicus sylvetris*, Speckled Wood *Parage aegeria*, Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*, Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*, Comma *Polygonia c-album* and Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus*, plus a Hummingbird Hawk Moth were all observed during the morning.

At the sea's edge, we saw examples of Thrift, or Sea Pink *Armeria maritima*, and English Stonecrop *Sedum anglicum*. A pair of Grey Wagtails *Motacilla cinerea* were foraging on the rocks below, and possibly nesting in the cliffs. Offshore, Guillemots *Uria aalge* and Razorbills *Alca torda*, from the adjacent colony at Woody Bay, flew past or roosted on rocks in the bay.

We walked back up the valley via a different route along the stream, for an excellent pub lunch at Hunter's Inn. It had unfortunately started to rain, and we had been hoping to set off with Jack Ward again in search of the rare High Brown Fritillary. The butterfly is easily confused with its Dark Green cousin, and Heddon Valley is one of the few places that it can still be seen in England. After lunch, we watched a Spotted Flycatcher hard at work, perching on the roof of the hotel and adjacent telephone wires, in between catching insects. An increasingly rare sight that was good to witness.



Lesser Horseshoe Bats



Spotted Flycatcher

Jack then led us up the steep lane towards Trentishoe, on the northern side of which is an area of bracken and bramble, facing south, which has become a local stronghold for this rare butterfly. The weather was not playing ball, however. We continued up to the tiny village church and found the roost of about 30 Lesser Horseshoe Bats *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, some of which were flying around the nave in daylight. We watched them for a short while. Then headed back down to Hunter's Inn in our van in the steady rain. The sun was coming out, so we explored a small pond near the Trust Office, which showed Common Darter *Sempetrum striolatum*, Broad-bodied Chaser, Four-spot Chaser *Libellula quadrimaculata* and Azure Damselfly *Coenagrion puella*. We made our way back along the coast road to Woolacombe after a very pleasant day in this beautiful Exmoor valley.

Day 4

Thursday 22nd June

Boat trip: Lundy, from Bideford

We had booked an early breakfast at 6.30am to ensure that we were in good time to catch the passenger ferry MS Oldenburg from Bideford. After driving past the misty estuary, we met up with our local expert guide, Martin Unwin, near the head of the queue for the best seats on deck. The weather was perfect, with blue skies and very little wind. As we travelled further out in Bideford Bay, we saw seabirds including a Gannet *Morus bassanus*, then occasional Manx Shearwaters *Puffinus puffinus*. Lundy boasts a growing colony of over 3,000 birds after the elimination of rats on the island. Distant Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* and nearer the Lundy quay, a pod of seven Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis* were spotted right alongside the ship. Occasional Fulmar *Fulmaris glacialis*, Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* and Manx Shearwaters were also seen, both resident breeders, and nearer the island, small numbers of both airborne and resting Puffin *Fratercula atlantica*, Guillemot and Razorbill.



Puffins



Common Dolphin

We looked forward to six sunny hours ashore, and we all wanted to view the seabird colony, about a mile's walk from the village, on the west coast at Jenny's Cove. We started the long and occasionally steep climb up to the village. On the way, we saw the famous Lundy Cabbage *Coimya wrightii* in flower. This brassica grows only on Lundy and nowhere else in the world, and is one of only about a dozen endemic plants in the UK.

After catching our breath, and buying supplies in the shop, we set off, led by Martin up the eastern coast, seeing Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* on one of the many stone walls. We traversed the island to Jenny's Cove, and had some great views of Puffins, Razorbills and Guillemots on the sea below. We then spotted Puffins much closer to us, using a new area of grassy cliff this year, due to the expanding numbers of breeding pairs after the eradication of rats.

A Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* flew past us and was then mobbed by a pair of Ravens *Corvus corax*, making for a spectacular display of aerial combat. It wasn't very long before we needed to make our way back to the village before the pub stopped serving food at 3pm. Having secured a badly needed late lunch, we rested in the pub garden, with its thriving colony of House Sparrows *Passer domesticus*. Most of these have been ringed, as part of an ongoing research programme. Some of us had a look in the island church with its very informative history and natural history displays. It was soon time to return down to the quayside to catch the ferry home. We saw Rock Pipits *Anthus petrosus* and Oystercatchers *Haematopus ostralegus* on the way down there. A light south westerly wind accompanied us on the sunny and smooth crossing, while Manx Shearwaters were gathering to return to their nest burrows after sunset. We docked on time at 8.30pm and headed for Wetherspoon's for a much needed pub supper.

Day 5

Friday 23rd June

Mortehoe & Morte Point

The final day of the tour was cloudy at first as we packed our bags and headed for the picturesque cliff-top village of Mortehoe. We walked down towards the Point and joined the South West Coast Path, with superb views of Woolacombe Bay and Lundy. At the foot of the slope, we had excellent views of a family of Kestrels, with three probably only recently fledged juveniles flying around their nest site in the rocks facing us.

We carried on towards the point and saw members of the small summer population of pregnant female Atlantic Grey Seals *Halichoerus grypus*. These were in the process of gaining weight before they leave the north Devon coast to pup, either on Lundy or on the Cornish coast in the autumn.



Grey Seal

We watched these large mammals for a while and then it was time to head on round the point and back up the path towards our final pub lunch before departure, at The Ship Aground in Mortehoe. On the way, we saw specimens of the curious parasitic plant, Dodder *Cuscuta epithimum* on its gorse host. It had been another successful tour of some of North Devon's prime wildlife sites.

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Species lists

Flora

Key – HV = Heddon Valley, BB = Braunton Burrows, LU = Lundy, WW = Woolacombe Warren, MP = Morte Point

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
PTERIDOPHYTES	FERNS & ALLIES	
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	HV
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	BB
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	HV
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	HV
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	HV
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's-tongue	BB
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypody	HV
<i>Polystichum setifera</i>	Soft Shield Fern	HV
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	BB, HV
ANGIOSPERMS	FLOWERING PLANTS	
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot Family	
<i>Beta maritima</i>	Sea Beet	BB, LU
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)	Carrot Family	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	HV
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	BB
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	BB
Aquifoliaceae	Holly Family	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	HV
Araliaceae	Ivy Family	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	HV
Betulaceae	Birch Family	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	HV
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	HV
Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss	WW, BB
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Common Gromwell	BB
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	BB, HV
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	HV
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	BB
<i>Coincya wrightii</i>	Lundy Cabbage	LU
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	BB
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	BB
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	HV
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	HV
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious	BB
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's bit Scabious	HV
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	HV
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	BB
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	HV
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	HV
<i>Silene uniflora (maritima)</i>	Sea Campion	WW, HV
Celastraceae	Spindle Tree Family	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	BB
Compositae	Daisy Family	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	HV
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	HV
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	BB
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony	WW
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	WW, BB, HV, LU
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's Beard	BB
Elaeagnaceae	Sea Buckthorn Family	
<i>Elaeagnus rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn	BB
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather/Ling	HV, MP
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	MP
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	BB
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	BB
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	HV, MP
Fabaceae	Pea and Bean Family	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	LU
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	WW, BB
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Melilot	BB
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Restharrow	WW, BB
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	WW
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	WW
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	WW
Fagaceae	Beech Family	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	HV
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak	HV
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	BB
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	BB
<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	BB
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Storksbill	BB
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	HV
Hypericaceae	St John's Wort Family	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's Wort	BB
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's Wort	BB
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family (Labiates)	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	BB, HV
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	HV
<i>Thymus praecox (polytrichus) &c</i>	Wild Thyme	BB
Linaceae	Flax Family	
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	BB
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	LU
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	BB, HV
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	BB
Onagraceae	Willowherb Family	
<i>Epilobium (Chamerion) angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	HV
<i>Oenothera cambrica</i>	Small flowered Evening Primrose	BB
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Large Flowered Evening Primrose	BB
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Euphrasia sp</i>	Eyebright	BB
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	HV
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	WW
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	BB

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	WW, BB
Oxalidaceae	Wood Sorrel Family	
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel	HV
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	WW, BB
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	HV
Formerly Schrophulaceae		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	HV, LU
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	WW, HV
<i>Linaria arenaria</i>	Sand Toadflax	BB
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	HV, LU, MP
Polygonaceae	Dock Family	
<i>Persicaria bisorta</i>	Common Bistort	HV
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	HV
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	BB
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	BB
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy	BB
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	HV
<i>Ranunculus baudoti</i>	Brackish Water Crowfoot	BB
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	BB
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn	BB
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	BB
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	BB
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn/Sloe	BB, HV
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	HV
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Burnet Rose	WW
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	Bramble	BB, HV
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers/Goose Grass	HV
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	BB
Saliciaceae	Willow Family	
<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow	BB
Sapindaceae	Maple Family	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	BB, HV
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	WW, BB

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Urticaceae	Nettle Family	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	BB, HV
Violaceae	Violet Family	
<i>Viola tricolor ssp curtisii</i>	Sand Pansy	BB
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Araceae	Arum Family	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies/Cuckoo Pint	WW
Iridaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	WW
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family	
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	WW, BB
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid	BB
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh Orchid	BB
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	Marsh Helleborine	BB
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Common Twayblade	BB
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee orchid	BB
Grasses, Sedges and Rushes		
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	HV
Juncaceae	Rush Family	
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush	
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Sea Rush	BB
Poaceae	Grass Family	
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram grass	WW, BB
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	BB
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's Foot Grass	WW, BB
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	WW, BB
SOURCES		
<i>Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland</i>		
Blamey, Fitter & Fitter.		
Bloomsbury Publishing		
Second Edition 2013		
World Flora Online		
http://www.worldfloraonline.org/		
June 2021		

Birds

Key – HV = Heddon Valley, BB = Braunton Burrows, LU = Lundy, WW = Woolacombe Warren, MP = Morte Point

Common name	Scientific name	June 2023				
		19	20	21	22	23
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				LU	
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>				LU	
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>				LU	
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				LU	
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>					MP
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				LU	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			HV		
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>				LU	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				LU	
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				LU	
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	WW		HV	LU	MP
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				LU	
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>			HV	LU	
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			HV	LU	
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>				LU	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		BB			
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				LU	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			HV		MP
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>				LU	
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		BB			
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	WW				
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	WW				
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		BB	HV		
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			HV		
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>		BB			
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		BB			
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			HV		
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				LU	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>				LU	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	WW		HV		
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			HV		
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			HV		
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				LU	MP
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	WW		HV		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			HV		
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			HV		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>					MP
Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>					MP
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			HV		
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	WW			LU	

Invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	June 2023				
		19	20	21	22	23
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			HV		
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>		BB			
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			HV	LU	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			HV		
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		BB	HV		
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>				LU	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		BB	HV		MP
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		BB			
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>		BB			
Silver Washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>			HV		
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>			HV		
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		BB	HV		
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		BB			MP
Large Skipper	<i>Oclodes sylvanus</i>		BB			MP
Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			HV		
Poplar Leaf Beetle	<i>Chrysomela populi</i>		BB			
Great Green Bush Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>		BB			
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			HV		
Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>		BB		LU	
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>		BB	HV		
Four-spot Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>			HV		
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>			HV		

Mammals

		June 2023				
		19	20	21	22	23
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhionlophus hipposideros</i>			HV		
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	WW	BB			
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>				LU	MP
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>				LU	
Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>				LU	
Soay Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>				LU	