

Sweden's Butterflies & Dragonflies

Naturetrek Tour Report

26th June – 1st July 2023



Northern Chequered Skipper by Nigel Peace



Large Wall Brown by Nigel Peace



Small Pincertail by Jon King



Scarce Copper by Paul Kingsnorth

Tour report by Daniel Green



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Summary

This was the first butterfly tour we have done with Naturetrek since the pandemic started. We had good luck with the weather with only half a day of rain. Apart from that, every day started with +20 C and sunshine. Despite some heat, butterfly activity was mostly good throughout the days. A total of 48 species of butterflies were recorded including highlights like Poplar Admiral - most days of the tour - Purple Emperor, Scarce Fritillary, Scarce Copper. We also saw northern specialities like Baltic Grayling, Northern Chequered Skipper, Cranberry Fritillary, Cranberry Blue, Moorland Clouded Yellow, Northern Brown Argus, Large Grizzled Skipper and more.

A total of 32 species of dragonflies were recorded, including gems like Bog Hawker, Small Pincertails, Yellow-winged Darter, five species of *Leucorrhinia* including Lilypad, Dark, and Yellow-spotted Whiteface. In addition, moths like Broad-bordered Bee Hawkmoth, Bedstraw Hawkmoth, Orache Moth, Northern Spinach, Mottled Beauty, Clouded Buff were recorded alongside another twenty or so species. Among the more unexpected was a couple of Hornet Clearwings in the tour-leaders garden. A few birds were also seen and Honey Buzzard, White-tailed Eagle, Hobby and Spotted Redshank were among the highlights. On an evening out heard birds included Thrush Nightingale, Quail, Bittern and Grasshopper Warbler.

Day 1

Monday 26th June

Afternoon arrival at Arlanda. A Hawfinch flies by just as we step out to the waiting van. Transfer to Öregrund and the Strandhotellet for dinner and rest. A coffee stop along the way gave the first butterflies like Large Skipper and Small Tortoiseshell.

Day 2

Tuesday 27th June

After breakfast in Strandhotellet, Öregrund, we headed out to try to see our first butterflies. Our first challenge is Clouded Apollo. After a good search in the core area, we gave up thinking that it is actually too late this year with all the heat Sweden has experienced in May and June. The first butterfly-stop reveals a first Amandas Blue. A surprising appearance on the very narrow gravel track in front of the van was a Red Fox with a prey in its mouth - it looked like a small Roe Deer fawn. Next stop is Fjärilsvägen - the Butterfly Road at Grinduga. On the transfer we saw several Common Cranes and Marsh Harriers plus a Honey Buzzard. As we approached Grinduga, Black-veined Whites were flying along the forest road. We got out and start to examine the flowering roadsides and forest edges. A dragonfly in the grass is a Hairy Hawker. Black-veined Whites are plentiful and so are Northern Wall Browns. Fritillaries are represented by Dark Green, Lesser Marbled, Small Pearl-bordered and Pearl-bordered Fritillary. Blues by Idas Blue, Silver-studded Blue, Amanda's Blue and Northern Brown Argus. Two Northern Chequered Skippers - a male and female, are a bit unexpected since it is a quite early flyer. A Camberwell Beauty is found, unfortunately deceased. We later read in the local logbook that one specimen was seen alive two days ago. By the first bench (for those wanting to sit down), the first large butterfly appears; a Poplar Admiral. It's soaring above us and lands high in a tree, but still visible. We make some effort to make sure everyone sees it. It is still in view when Paul finds a second individual sitting lower on some ferns and at a much better height and distance. Good pictures can be taken. After some time, a Grizzled Skipper is spotted and we get good pictures and can determine that it is indeed a Large Grizzled Skipper, one of the target species for the site. Dragonflies are

checked carefully, and Yellow-spotted Whiteface, Ruby and Dark Whiteface are very good species found. Yellow-spotted Emerald and later Brilliant Emerald are also identified. Impressive Common Goldenrings show over and over again, perched as well as hunting. We keep walking slowly on the track and there are plenty of things to see and identify all the way. At the end of our walk, at least two Common Swallowtails are flying around with intense wingbeats, not perching for a second. Another fast flyer is a Broad-bordered Bee Hawkmoth that we can follow for some time, on its way between flowers. An amazing creature. Poplar Admirals appear again a couple of times and we estimate we have seen at least four individuals in the end. Songbirds entertaining us here include Garden and Willow Warblers, Goldcrest, Blackcap and Dunnock.

When we get back to the van, we enjoyed a picnic lunch with cold beer and smoked trout on crisp bread - simple but good. A Dingy Skipper - also a very late find since it's an early flyer - and a Wood White concludes the butterfly list that totals 24 species on just this site - The Camberwell Beauty not counted of course. The transfer to Skultuna, two hours to the south, where we will stay. This was the northernmost site on the tour. Dinner and night at Skultuna Brukshotell, Skultuna.

Day 3

Wednesday 28th June

Pick-up at 8am for the 30 minute drive to Färna ekopark. We drive down to the south part of the park and scan the road carefully for Poplar Admiral which often appear here. It is not until we are about to exit the area that we come across one, a big specimen, probably female with a lot of white on the wing upper sides. We pour out some water and offer some rotting peaches dipped in red wine, but it only flies by anyway! A Siskin sits on the road just next to it. A Keeled Skimmer as well. One of the very first sightings after we got out of the vans is a snake that starts to cross the track but hesitates as we come closer. It proves to be an Adder female, very dark but in better light the zig-zag pattern is visible on a dark brown ground colour. We take some pictures before it disappears back into the vegetation. A Wood Warbler is singing here.

We choose to walk down to the lake instead of further up the track. By the little bridge there are several Small Pincertails, Steven also finds an Azure Bluet and a Large Red Damselfly. A Cuckoo is calling - it is getting late for that as they don't sing much here after midsummer.

The next destination is Munkhyttan Nature reserve. A good site for Scarce Fritillary. It is not until after lunch we find it on the second stop in the area. Just one individual and a bit tatty. Miraculously found and documented by John, it then had the courtesy to stay for everyone to see it. The flight season of this species is apparently nearing the end this hot summer. Other species here were Heath Fritillary, False Heath Fritillary, Cranberry Blue and Silver-studded Blue.

Above in the air we get to enjoy a Honey Buzzard, that even offers some flight display before soaring around a couple of times. Also a Sparrowhawk soars a bit over lunchtime. Common Goldenrings and Beautiful Demoiselles cruises along the small stream that runs through the area. A family of at least three Crested Tits make some noise as they pass by slowly, foraging in the lower pine trees by the lunch-spot. The birds are still active in the forest with Garden Warbler, Blackcap, Willow Warbler, Wren and several Goldcrests.

Another stop down the second road gave us good views of Cranberry Blue, plenty of Heath Fritillaries, a handsome red long-horned Beetle, a Clouded Buff, some Latticed Heaths and some other day flying moths.

By the school museum, a Spotted Flycatcher, a male Broad-bodied Chaser and a male Scarce Copper – a stunning butterfly, among some other more common species. A nice spot with plenty of scabious in flower.

We then returned to the Färna ekopark. On the way out this morning we saw an area which looked like it had potential for butterflies with a lot of flowers and sunshine. Here we found two Northern Chequered Skippers, a couple of Wood Whites, Moorland Clouded Yellows and plenty of Heath Fritillaries.

Day 4

Thursday 29th June

Today we set off northwards to visit a pine forest bog. An Osprey shows on the way up.

We stop shortly to visit Daniel's garden and put out some bait for large butterflies. Green-veined White and Small White are noted - finally - as the first for the tour, the second generation is just about to emerge. A Red Squirrel and some House Sparrows, Tree Sparrows, Nuthatch are seen on the bird feeder. We drive down towards the lake since Purple Emperors are sometimes seen here.

A Common Spreadwing is a new dragonfly for the tour. Songbirds like Yellowhammer, Common Whitethroat, Reed Bunting and Tree Pipit sings. When we drive back into the village, a large butterfly appears by a couple of garbage bins, a Purple Emperor! A large one and a male with purple on the upper side. What a great butterfly. After some pictures, it flies up, above a roof and away into some other garden.

We are happy with that and drive north towards Norberg. Several pairs of Common Cranes are seen along the road. A pair of Pied Flycatchers gets flushed by the van just as we enter the narrow forest track that leads to the pine-forest bog we are heading towards. Here we find Baltic Grayling - to be considered a good find, since they are supposed to only fly every second year and just even years - hence not this year. But they had a really good season last year so not very surprising that it spills over. It is believed that the two-year life-cycle of the butterfly is to avoid predation by parasitic insects. We focus on the Fritillaries and see Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Lesser Marbled Fritillary and Heath Fritillary before we encounter the first Cranberry Fritillary. However it doesn't stay for too long so we need to find another. A Large Heath flies with several, maybe ten or so individuals here, Moorland Clouded Yellows, Cranberry Blues, Silver-studded Blues, are also seen. There are not really as many butterflies here as there can be sometimes, noticeably all the Labrador Tea and Cloudberry flowers are already brown and over - an effect of the very hot and dry June. But this is also a good site for dragonflies. Small Whiteface is the commonest species, but among them we manage to pick out Yellow-spotted Whiteface and Lilypad Whiteface. Large flying Hawkers draw our attention and soon we find an egg-laying Bog Hawker in the floating sphagnum by the waters edge. Another Hawker is taken in, seemingly lifeless, but comes to live when perched up in a small pine tree, this is the twin species Moorland Hawker, we can document the separating details very well. Among Damselflies we find the enigmatic, highly sought after Arctic Bluet - *Coenagrion johanssonii* - with several pairs, and also Spearhead Bluet. A couple of times Black-throated Divers are calling in the distance. We find a second Baltic Grayling, that is open for photos. Duncan waves his hands, he has found a shadier part of the bog with some flowers in bloom - Marsh Cinquefoil to be precise, and practically every flower has a butterfly on top, and several of them are Bog Fritillaries. Lovely. Some Cranberry Blues too. That concludes the session on the bog and we head back for lunch in the shadow by the van. The roadside had some flowers so we walked down little by little and botanise among butterflies and dragonflies. A male Broad-bodied Chaser is found in a dried up ditch where some impressive footprints of a Moose can be identified.

Where the habitat turns a bit more lush, we spend some extra time for Coppers. A Poplar Admiral glides above, only seen by the tour-leader, otherwise Blues and Fritillaries we have already seen.

We take a small road from this area to search for flowering roadsides. We find a quite productive spot where we get close up pictures of Dark-green Fritillaries in cop, generally plenty of butterflies and flowers here. A family of Willow Tits are showing up close. As we drive further, we see a female Red-backed Shrike in a clearing.

We pay a visit to the old site for Assman's Fritillary. Despite the habitat being managed and the conservation authorities having signs up informing of the species, there are no recent finds at all, and the butterfly is generally considered extinct in Sweden. This was one of the two last breeding sites for it. The area is very dry this year too, with almost no flowers, the hostplant included, only some Heath and False Heath Fritillaries, a Red Admiral and Northern Brown Argus flying.

As we drive back to the hotel for dinner, two Black Woodpeckers fly by.

Tonight, we head out again after dinner. The idea is to make a Moth-session in Daniel's garden. A group of about ten Fallow Deer show in a field. We arrive about 9:30 and start with having some snacks and drinks and doing today's checklist, seated in the garden furniture. Then we prepare the Moth-lamp - the old-fashioned way with white sheets on a string between trees and a mercury lamp. We also prepare some pheromone traps. It's not yet dark when we are ready, so we take a stroll down the village road and down to a damp area with willows and tall grass. A Quail is calling from a farmed field next to us. By the first bushes, a Thrush Nightingale call its contact call and even sings a little bit for us. Some catch a glimpse of him flying up from one hidden perch to another. A Woodcock comes roding over a couple of times, Redwing sings. The night is absolutely still and very quiet. The sun had gone down in a curtain of light clouds by the time we arrived and now the moon is rising, a bit more than half full. We have already seen two Wild Boar with at least four piglets in a distance and as we walk back to the village, three young pigs are running on the other side of the road. They even approach a bit and appear in the nearest field. Suddenly they see us and turn around and run. Time to check the Moth-lamp. Indeed, there's activity on the canvas and the first to catch our eyes is a Bedstraw Hawkmoth, lovely creature. There are several other moths and we stay for about an hour to identify as much as we can before it's time to call it a day.

Day 5

Friday 30th June

First thing to do is to check what the Moth-lamp and pheromone-traps in Daniel's garden. A Kestrel and some Common Cranes are seen along the way. There are several moths on the canvas that we did not see last night, adding to the list of species.

One of the pheromone-traps has caught four Hornet Clearwings. Gorgeous and rare creatures -Moths mimicking Hornets in bright yellow and black bands.

The garden feeder attracts Tree Sparrow, House Sparrows, two Great-spotted Woodpecker and a Red Squirrel again, Marsh Tits are calling and Common Swifts fill the sky with their lovely noise. We drive down towards the lake Fläcksjön to look for Purple Emperor. A nice dragonfly is spotted just by the little bridge, it's a Yellow-winged Darter. A teneral - young - individual, but already very yellow-winged and really one-of-a-kind among Darters, so

easy to identify. A White-tailed Eagle comes flying and a second bird too, they go in clinch with each other and we can see it's an adult and an immature, calling loudly as they grip talons and swirl around in the air. An Osprey is drawn in by the commotion and a Marsh Harrier too. We go back to the village where we saw the Purple Emperor yesterday but without any success. We go to the other side to try the Thrush Nightingale but can only hear a couple of contact calls, no song today. The western sky has looked grey for some time and now it's starting to drip, even pour. We take a look at the local rune stone but since it rather quickly clears up from the west again, we decide to go west to try for Purple-edged Copper. A nice, well-managed reserve for Marsh Fritillary - too late in the season for them - becomes the target for this effort. Here we search the fine managed meadow for some time, without finding anything new, although we did see some Northern Brown Argus, Mazarine and Amanda's Blues, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and more. A flock of twenty Common Crossbills, including some red males appear in the treetops for a while. A New Forest Burnet is photographed in the roadside vegetation.

On the way back, a female Red-backed Shrike is seen, several Whinchats and some very yellow-headed Yellowhammers too. A male Goshawk, with a prey in its claws shoots across the road in front of us just as we enter the village of Flackebo again. We drive east but when we arrive, the rain is really too heavy, so we have a coffee and regroup, realising this is not a realistic task. We agree to visit a wetland within reach of just a 30 minutes drive. The water goes all the way to the roadside and plenty of waders are just nearby. Most of them Wood Sandpipers, but among them some Greenshanks and two delicate Spotted Redshanks, still in black summer plumage - lovely birds. A bit more distant there are some Ruffs, the odd Green Sandpiper and a few ducks like Wigeon, Teal, Goldeneye and Tufted Duck. On the way back to the hotel, the rain stops - just as we anticipated. But it's too late for more activities and we look forward to a shower and a last dinner.

Day 6

Saturday 1st July

The early birds had found Large Red-eyed Damselflies along a small canal in the village not at all far from the hotel, so we start by stopping by there again so everyone can see them. At the same spot we saw a Common Bluetail and Banded Demoiselles, not uncommon, but all three species new for the trip list. A handsome male Pied Flycatcher is singing from a small tree nearby, tempting the bird photographers, ending up even perched on the back hatch of the car. Only a few minutes away we stop to search for the rare but possible Yellow-legged- or Scarce Tortoiseshell. A species with a steady but small population established the last years in this part of Sweden. A Hobby is soaring above us as we step out of the van. A Large White and some Pearly Heaths are noted and although the sky is clear the temperature is not really good enough for most butterflies yet.

A short stop to check a site for Scarce Chaser does not give any dragons other than Black-tailed Skimmers and Four-spotted Chasers, so we head on southwards.

The proper main area for today is the island Ängsö. A nature reserve with an old-fashioned farmland landscape with small oak forests and flowering meadows. When we arrive, sun is shining and temperature is good. A recently fledged Wheatear is flushed by the van. Plenty of Dark Green Fritillaries are flying actively here, also some Lesser Marbled and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries. This is a dryer habitat, with some flat rock areas and soon the first Grayling is called out. Normally this is a good site for Blues but it takes a while until we see some Amandas and some Common Blues in the more lush areas. Coppers are represented by at least three gorgeous males Scarce Copper. We stand some time trying our best to get pictures of their bright orange upper sides. They often indulge in territorial disputes, chasing away other males and also other species.

A lot of Dragonflies are active in the clearing, many of them are Black-tailed Skimmers and Yellow-spotted Emeralds, but Small Pincertails are also well represented with around 30 individuals counted. A Purple Hairstreak is found in a juniper, later two more individuals in the lower branches of the smaller Oak trees in the meadow. An observer in the group sees an owl flying away into the forest, we spend some time trying to relocate it without success. The forest edge shows some Great-spotted Woodpeckers, Treecreeper, Garden Warbler and a very close Crested Tit.

A Brimstone is photographed, the first for the tour and the first of the new generation. Later in summer a very common butterfly. A big female Poplar Admiral flew around an Aspen tree a couple of times, but did not reappear. A couple of Burnet Moths were photographed, and we identified them as two different species; New Forest Burnet and Six-spot Burnet.

Time flies, and soon we are feeling our stomachs calling so we set up the table and chairs for lunch in the shadow of a tree. After that we give this site another half hour but without finding any new species, so we drive the narrow and winding road through this lovely landscape of flat rocks, grazing cows and junipers to the other side of the island. A Common Redstart flies up in front of us. We get out in a slightly more lush grassland area. A Large Green Bush Cricket is located, and another cricket species is also photographed. A Wood White is flopping around over the meadow. We net it for identification and after pictures were sent to one of the best authorities in Sweden we get a green card for Real's Wood White, it also fits with the flight time and habitat, less forest, more open meadows. Essex Skippers here are also the first for the tour, just starting to come out now.

Our last challenge for the tour is to find Large Blues at the only breeding site in the area. It is certainly the right time of the year, but the drought has made it difficult for them and not many food plants - Wild Thyme - are in flower. Not many other Butterflies are seen flying in the area, just a few Mazarine, and Common Blues, Grayling and Heath and Dark Green Fritillary. Some Linnets and Common Cranes are flying by. A final drink and some change of clothes by the van is the last thing we have time for before the last thirty minutes drive to the airport to say goodbye to Sweden for this time.

Daniel Green



High Brown Fritillaries by Jon King & Moorland Clouded Yellow by Paul Kingsnorth

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Species lists

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	Status	June - July 2023					
			26	27	28	29	30	1
Large Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus alveus</i>	R		1				
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	C		1				
Northern Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus silvicola</i>	L		2	2			
Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	C						✓
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	UC		2				
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	C		1	✓	✓		
Real Wood White	<i>Leptidea reali</i>	L						1
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	C				✓		✓
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>	L		✓				
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	C						1
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	C				✓	✓	✓
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	C						1
Moorland Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias palaeno</i>	C			✓		✓	
Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>	L			1	1		4
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	C			1			
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>	L						✓
Idas Blue	<i>Plebejus idas</i>	C		✓		✓		
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	C		✓	✓	✓		
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	C						✓
Northern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>	LC		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mazarine Blue	<i>Polyommatus semiargus</i>	LC		✓		✓		✓
Amanda's Blue	<i>Polyommatus amandus</i>	LC		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cranberry Blue	<i>Plebejus optilete</i>	LC			✓	✓		
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	C		1				
High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	C			1	✓		
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	C		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis ino</i>	C		✓	✓	✓		✓

Common name	Scientific name	Status	June - July 2023					
			26	27	28	29	30	1
Small pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	C		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	C		✓				
Cranberry Fritillary	<i>Boloria aquilonaris</i>	L				4		
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	C		1		✓	✓	
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	C			1			1
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	C		1	1	✓	✓	
Poplar Admiral	<i>Limenitis populi</i>	L		4	2	1		1
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	L				1		
Scarce Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas maturna</i>	R			1			
Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>	LC		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>	R		✓	✓	✓		
Large Wall Brown	<i>Lassiomata maera</i>	C		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>	C		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	C						✓
Large Heath	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	LC				10		
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			✓				✓
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	C		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Baltic Grayling (even years)	<i>Oeneis jutta</i>	L				2		
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	LC						✓
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	LC			1			

Dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name	June - July 2023					
		26	27	28	29	30	1
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>						✓
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Colpteryx virgo</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓
Common Spreadwing	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>				✓		
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>						✓
Common Bluet	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>		✓		✓		✓
Variable Bluet	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>		✓	✓			✓
Azure Bluet	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>			✓			✓
Spearhead Bluet	<i>Coenagrion hastulatum</i>				1	1	✓
Arctic Bluet	<i>Coenagrion johanssoni</i>				✓	✓	
Large Redeye	<i>Erythromma najas</i>						✓
Large Red Damsel	<i>Pyrrosoma nymphula</i>			✓			
Blue Featherleg	<i>Platycnemmis pennipes</i>			✓	✓		✓
Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna granis</i>		✓	✓			✓
Moorland Hawker	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>				✓		
Bog Hawker	<i>Aeshna subarctica</i>				✓		
Hairy Hawker	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>		✓	✓			
Small pincertail	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>			7			30
Common Goldenring	<i>Cordulelegaster boltonii</i>		✓	✓			
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brilliant Emerald	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>		✓	✓			
Yellow-spotted Emerald	<i>Somatochlora flavomaculata</i>		✓	✓			✓
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>			1	1		
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>		✓			✓	✓
Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>			1			
Small Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia dubia</i>				✓		

Common name	Scientific name	June - July 2023					
		26	27	28	29	30	1
Ruby Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia rubicunda</i>		✓				
Yellow-spotted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>		✓		1		
Dark Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia albifrons</i>		10				
Lilypad Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia caudalis</i>				1		
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>						✓
Yellow-winged darter	<i>Sympetrum flavoleum</i>					3	✓

Birds

Common name	Scientific name
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fulicula</i>
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>
Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Common Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>

Moths

Bedstraw Hawkmoth
 White Ermine
 Small Magpie Moth
 Mottled Beauty
 Orange Swift
 Clouded Border
 Small Bloodvein
 Orache
 Beautiful Hook-tip
 Marbled White-spot
 Green Pug
 Clouded Buff
 Footman sp
 Silver-ground Carpet
 Light Emerald
 Gold spot
 Iron Prominent
 Small Dusty Wave
 White Point
 Straw dot
 Northern Spinach
 Black neck
 Uncertain
 Smokey Wainscot
 Ghost Moth
 Broad-bordered Bee
 Hawkmoth
 Hornet Clearwing
 New Forest Burnet
 Six spot Burnet

Flora noted - Marsh Cinquefoil *potentilla palustris*