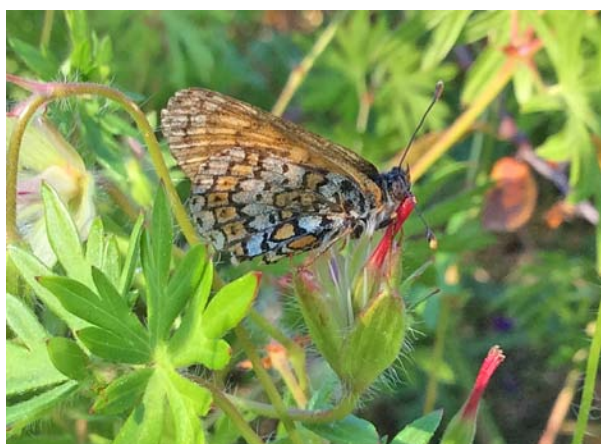
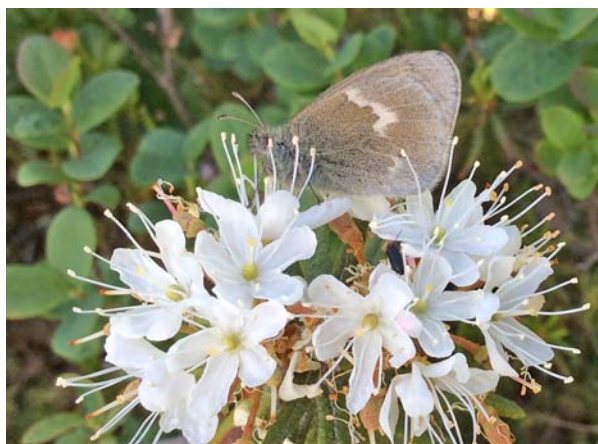


# SWEDEN: Butterflies & Dragons

Sat 27th June – Fri 3rd July 2015

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*Photos (clockwise, from top left): Butterfly habitat on Ångsö • A fine Large Heath perches for the group • The group has a chance to study closely a Heath Fritillary • The boardwalk across the bog, looking for Sedgling damselflies • One of the last Glanville Fritillaries of the season • A fine display of Wood Cranesbill © all photos by tour leader Daniel Green*

**Report compiled by tour leader:  
Daniel Green**

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## Trip Report

**Leader Daniel Green**

**with Mike & Barbara Duffy, Harry Faull, Hugh & Jenny Griffiths, Alastair Lawrence and Alastair Rae & Ann Feltham**

This, the second of our June visits to central Sweden this year, helped us to get to grips with an exciting range of Scandinavian speciality butterflies and dragonflies at the height of the brief northern summer. In fact, we saw 50 of Sweden's butterfly species, along with 26 species of dragonflies and damselflies. We focused on a handful of central Sweden's richest butterfly sites, most of which lay within an easy drive of our hotels.

Late June, when the weather in Northern Europe is usually at its most settled, is the best time to see various species. We were pleased to find the likes of Poplar Admiral, Scarce, Bog and Cranberry Fritillaries, Scarce Heath and Northern Chequered Skipper. Dragonflies, too, were seen well and we enjoyed Robust Spreadwing, Arctic Bluet and the tiny Sedgling, plus handsome Lilypad and Yellow-spotted Whitefaces. A variety of birds, too, were of course seen and Slavonian Grebe, Honey-buzzard, Black Woodpecker, and two great songsters, Marsh Warbler and Thrush Nightingale were all enjoyed.

### Daily diary

#### 27 June

After the pickup at Arlanda we drive straight to Åsa gravfält to look for Large Blues. They sadly fail us totally; this normally very lively site is surprisingly empty of butterflies today. Common Blues, Large Skipper, Small Copper and a couple of day-flying moths are all we see on our first walk. However, we enjoy some nice sandwiches and a cold beer in the sunshine as a reward for our efforts. We move a bit downhill, but Small and Pearly Heath and a nice Purple Barred Moth *Lythria cruentaria*, Purple-edged Copper and Small Tortoiseshell is practically all we see. Despite the good weather today, it has been a very cold summer in Sweden so far and the butterfly numbers are certainly not up to their usual totals this year.

#### 28 June

Our first quest today is for Poplar Admiral in Färna ekopark. The weather is okay, but after spending a long time searching we have to give up and realise that they probably haven't emerged yet – we hope that they appear later in the week... We do, however, enjoy some Heath Fritillaries and also two different long-horned beetles: a *Monochamus sutor* (or Pine Sawyer) and a *Rhagium mordax*. But we have more targets today and the next destination doesn't let us down.

Almost on arrival we find the first Scarce Fritillary, a little high up in a young tree, but soon we find several lower down. This stunning butterfly is rare (and declining), with a boldly marked orange, white and dark brown pattern above and quite bright orange below. As we walk about by the little stream we also find a newly emerged Common Goldenring still sitting by the *excuvia* just by the water, offering excellent views and photos. Marsh Fritillaries are also found

on the site as is Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary. Since we are on a roll and the weather is fine, we decide to take a chance and drive a bit further west to a new site for some good butterflies. We can't help stopping by a lake as a Black-throated Diver in summer plumage appears close by.

After a short walk through a forest we come out in a felling area where several Scarce Heath butterflies are flying. One of the group finds and photographs a perched dragonfly before it disappears; it proves to be a Common Clubtail, but sadly nobody else manages to see it. Scarce Heath is a very localised butterfly in Sweden, although more widespread further north, this is a newly found site and they seem to have had a very good season for the second year now. Some Wood Whites and a False Heath Fritillary appear but the biggest surprise is the Camberwell Beauty that soars around for a little while in the clearing. Grizzled Skipper, Northern Wall Brown and Green Hairstreaks are all noted, with the latter two being exceptionally late flying as well. Pearly Heath, Common Swallowtail, Heath Fritillary, Cranberry Blue and Lesser Marbled Fritillary are among the other species we see today.

### 29 June

Today Dragonflies are our main focus today and we head south to make a boat trip on a canal. The canal is an ancient one, with time it has turned into a more natural riparian habitat, and our vessel is a large, stable platform, like a floating wooden deck with furniture and a roof and an engine at the back – and great for viewing. On board, we have our own two 'skippers' too and they show how surprisingly manoeuvrable this large and comfortable boat is.

As we drift slowly along, Downy Emeralds and Black-tailed Skimmers are showing instantly, Large Redeye damselflies are sitting on most lily pads as we pass; Blue Featherlegs are next to be identified, while Four-spotted Chasers are abundant. But one of the real target species is Lily pad Whiteface; where the canal turns into a little lake with reed and bullrushes and plenty of lily pads we find them. Showing well and perched on the lily pads, they are also allowing close approach. Yellow-spotted Whiteface is a bit more tricky, but just as we're about to turn back to shore, we find a pair sitting on some reed stems. After the boat trip we have a short drive up to a small area of wetland in a forest clearing, where we find good numbers of dragonflies sitting in the vegetation: several Four-spotted Chasers and also a couple of Scarce Chasers flit about.

After the picnic lunch we make our way back towards Västerås, where co-guide Niclas Lignell is waiting to help for the rest of the day. A stop at a gravel pit, where Green-underside Blue butterflies fly, turns into one of the biggest surprises on the trips this year: a fabulous rainbow flock of 25 Bee-eaters suddenly fly above the heads of the group, calling attentively. This year several birds have bred successfully in Sweden for the first time in 20 years and locally Bee-eaters were seen twice more after this. Despite the colours of the bee-eaters, the afternoon has turned grey, but a birdwatching stop by a small, newly restored lake gives us views of Slavonian and Black-necked Grebes. At the next site we get excellent views of a couple of Beavers who are even seen feeding on dry land. A skulking Thrush Nightingale showed briefly a couple of times. We return to our hotel at Salbohedsgården.

### 30 June

Since the morning is a bit grey we start with a little birding session. The damp areas near lake Fläcksjön are good for various songbirds so we take a short stroll and get to hear Thrush Nightingale sing, although typically it doesn't show itself at all. Over the north end of the lake plenty of Black Terns are flying about over the breeding site - about 25-30 pairs breed here. Common Swifts and House Martins are swarming about over farmhouses dressed in the traditional red paint.

We settle for that and drive a bit further north to a pine forest bog. The clouds are lifting and the temperature is slowly rising. The pool in the centre of the bog is reflecting the blue patches of sky and a single Goldeneye is lying on the water. As we start to walk round a Green Sandpiper is alarming, probably having chicks in the vegetation somewhere; Small Whiteface is still abundant and the small yet exclusive Arctic Bluet is found, with about 30 individuals noted - we are at its southern limit in Sweden here. Moorland Clouded Yellow and Large Heath are among the butterflies we find. It is also a good site for fritillaries and as we botanise among the flowers we manage to catch, photograph and identify Pearl-bordered and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries. A real highlight here is the sought-after, lined-and-spotted Bog Fritillary. Holly Blue and Green Hairstreak surprise us in still being on the wing at this time. Singing Cuckoos give a lovely ambience to the excursion. When we walk back to the vehicle a Small Pincertail is perched by the roadside. Luckily there is a table here where we can enjoy our picnic.

A stop or two along the forest road on the way back doesn't give much except for some Amanda's Blue, Green-underside Blue, Cranberry Blue, Heath Fritillary, Comma, Pearly Heath, etc.. Notable also is the first Ringlet of the week - another good example of how crazy this season is as in normal years this would be one of the most common butterflies and in late June should have been out for weeks.

### 1 July

Today we head for the Baltic coast. Black Woodpeckers are seen twice along the drive, as are a flock of about 15 Common Cranes soaring above us, and a male Red-backed Shrike, too. After the two-hour drive it is good to stretch our legs for a little walk in a grazed, semi-open area where we pretty soon find Clouded Apollons, a very localised butterfly in Sweden and here in one of its stronghold areas. It's good to see several 'pregnant' females with cocoons of eggs attached to them. Although some of them are starting to look a bit transparent, they are still reasonably fresh. Northern Brown Argus, plenty of Chimney Sweepers, Black-tailed Skimmers and Four-spotted Chasers are also about.

Next we drive to the coastal town of Öregrund and take the ferry out to the island of Gräsö. Arctic Terns, Goosanders, and a Red-breasted Merganser with chicks are seen. A White-tailed Eagle flies over and gets mobbed noisily by Common Gulls and Arctic Terns. We start by having a picnic lunch with a sea view, surrounded by masses of Bloody Cranesbills in bloom and just next to a picturesque, small, Baltic fishing harbour. We then turn to spotting butterflies: Northern Brown Argus and Common Blues seem the most abundant here, but some get lucky with pictures of Geranium Argus too - not showing repeatedly or easily though. Small Copper,

Large Skipper and Brimstone adorn the field, while a stand of Lesser Butterfly Orchids attract the botanists among us. A Marsh Warbler is singing from a bush just next to the gravel road, its mimicry unparalleled!

We enjoy a coffee under a shady tree before leaving for the next site – a very attractive habitat on the inner part of the island, with meadows and grasslands and damp, rocky and dry patches. Small Tortoiseshells are common here and Purple-edged Coppers offer decent photo opportunities. A less colourful fritillary gets caught and we can determine its certain identity – a Glanville Fritillary. Even if this has been a very late season this early flyer is coming to an end and this proves to be the only specimen we find on the trip; a week before they were flying in abundance. We have parked the van on a flowering spot surrounded by Bloody Cranesbills and here we can see several Geranium Argus so everybody gets to see them well, offering a good comparison with plenty of Northern Brown Argus.

We head back to the hotel in Öregrund to check in and relax a bit before dinner, which proves to be a lovely barbecue buffet. Some then take a stroll downtown and/or enjoy the sunset that is also viewable from the restaurant veranda. Those interested set off for a moth session in a nearby habitat from 22.30hrs. Cranes are calling in the distance and Woodcocks are roding as we light our mercury lamp in the semi-open of a little patch of forest surrounded by meadows. Fox Moth, Ruby Tiger, Green carpet, White Ermine, Small Argent and Sable are among the species we get. The Fox Moth was an egg-laying female ovipositing on the canvas of the lamp!

## 2 July

Departing Öregrund and heading north, we find even in the early morning it is already getting hot, but we cannot resist a birding stop at a coastal inlet where 15-20 Caspian Terns are standing among plenty of other birds like Grey Herons, geese, ducks, plus other terns - including Arctic and Common, and various waders. Unfortunately the light is bit against us from this viewpoint, but Greenshanks and Redshanks are identified.

Half an hour later we are at the 'Butterfly road', where Black-veined Whites are seen promptly along the roadside. This site might not look like much - it's merely a gravel track through forest and clearings, but the geographical position and the calcareous ground produce a good mix of species. Green-underside and Cranberry Blues, plus Northern Brown and Geranium Argus are quickly spotted. Several False Heath Fritillaries and more Black-veined Whites dominate the scene. A couple of Common Swallowtails are patrolling the flowering roadsides and some lucky people get good pictures of an egg-lying female. We carefully study what at first look like Grizzled Skippers, but two stand out as Large Grizzled Skippers - one of the target species of the area. Dark Green, Pearl-bordered and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries are all noted too. Two or three Common Goldenrings patrol the roadsides and one also perches for a good while.

Half way back on the transfer we stop at the picturesque little village of Gysinge, surrounded by streams of running water. From a shaded table outside the river café we see Goosanders and some Beautiful Demoiselles. It's a nice cooling break on the hot day, but the exit road leaves us stunned, as suddenly Jenny calls that there was something moving in a hole in tree next to the road.

We reverse and (my oh my!) find a Black Woodpecker chick looking out from a nesthole in a broken of tree trunk less than three metres from the roadside and only three metres above the ground. As we take pictures a second chick is starting to look out above the shoulder of his brother. What an amazing sighting! It's also extremely late, most years we struggle to see Black Woodpeckers in the nests already in late May! It is also especially satisfying as some of the group did not see the two fly-bys previously.

However we still have an interesting stop to make before we're finished today: a marsh with a boardwalk, where one of Europe's rarest damselflies breeds - the Sedgling (or Pygmy Damselfly)! We first find an Arctic Bluet - another fine species of the north that we saw several of earlier in the week, but only on one site. Then we manage to find one, then two, then three Sedglings - and they are impressively small. Around us plenty of emerald dragonflies are flying and we think they look different: one caught in the net shows we're right - Yellow-Spotted Emerald! As if this was not enough, a Cranberry Fritillary shows up - another good northern species that has also probably just emerged and is unusually late this year.

Satisfied with this we head towards the hotel and our last night in Sweden. This night is spent at Sättrabrunn spa & conference hotel, a site where we can have a moth session right next to the hotel buildings as it is surrounded by good habitat. Niclas Lignell takes care of this session and produces at least a couple of nice species, including Pine Hawk Moth, only the third record ever in this county.

### 3 July

Departure day, but we still have a couple of challenges. Firstly the Poplar Admiral that really should be out now after the last few balmy days. So once again we head out to Färna ekopark and on our second stop the ever active Mr Duffy calls it out. A very fresh individual sits on the ground in a clearing at a picnic spot by the lake. It flies around low over the ground in its characteristic, sailing manner – like all admirals and emperors do. It soars out of the clearing and into the open by the bridge where it descends to perch on the stone foundation to the bridge. Luckily some have their cameras ready and we follow it slowly around as it settles on the road a couple of times. It's simply a stunning butterfly!

We enjoy a coffee break at the picnic table, offering us more time to 'hang out' with the Poplar Admiral - a good idea since some get repeated photo possibilities as it moves around the clearing. When we start to drive out from the ekopark, another large butterfly is flushed from the forest road - another Camberwell Beauty! We have already seen one this week, but it is such a polarised experience to see one the same day as a newly emerged Poplar Admiral. This specimen is nearing a year of age since it was born last year in late July, and yet still flies now. Amazing! It soars around rising slowly towards the canopy. Another first for the year is a Brown Hawker perched in bush by the roadside just where we saw the Poplar Admiral.

Finally, we go to the island nature reserve at Ängsö outside Västerås, an area with a lot of good habitat. We try a flowering meadow, and have success with Mazarine and Amanda's Blues, Northern Brown Argus. Heath Fritillary, plus Pearly and Small Heath. The best, however, are several High Brown Fritillaries flying around really actively, but from time to time showing well

on the ground. Once again a Poplar Admiral appears on the stage; begging for attention it sits on the track for a while and generally shows off its wings of blue.

The very last stop is at a wetland where a couple of new dragonflies can be spotted; Yellow-winged Darter and a Robust Spreadwing among plenty of Common Spreadwings. That's all we have time for before the transfer to the airport starts and we have to leave Sweden. Many thanks to you all.

### **Daniel Green**

#### **Butterflies**

Order follows <http://www.eurobutterflies.com/gpages/speciesList.php>

Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>
Clouded Apollo	<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>
Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>
Moorland Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias palaeno</i>
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>
Real's Wood White	<i>Leptidea reali</i>
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
Purple-edged Copper	<i>Lycaena hippothoe</i>
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>
Cranberry Blue	
Geranium Argus	<i>Eumedonia eumedon</i>
Mountain Argus	<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>
Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>
Amanda's Blue	<i>Agrodiaetus amanda</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Poplar Admiral	<i>Limenitis populi</i>
Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>
High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>
Lesser Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis ino</i>
Cranberry Fritillary	<i>Boloria aquilonaris</i>
Bog Fritillary	<i>Proclissiana eunomia</i>
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana euphrosyne</i>

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>
Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>
False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>
Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>
Scarce Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas maturna</i>
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Large Heath	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>
Scarce Heath	<i>Coenonympha hero</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>
Northern Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata petropolitana</i>
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>
Large Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus alveus</i>
Northern Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus silvicolus</i>
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>

### **Dragonflies**

Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna granis</i>
Hairy Hawker	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Common Clubtail	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>
Small Pincertail	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>
Common Goldenring	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>
Yellow-spotted Emerald	<i>Somatochlora flavomaculata</i>
Yellow-spotted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>
Small Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia dubia</i>
Lilypad Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia caudalis</i>
Ruby Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia rubicunda</i>
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
Scarce/Blue Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>
Yellow-winged Darter	<i>Sympetrum flaveolum</i>
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Common Bluet	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Variable Bluet	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>



Arctic Bluet	<i>Coenagrion johanssoni</i>
Spearhead Bluet	<i>Coenagrion hastulatum</i>
Blue Featherleg	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>
Large Redeye	<i>Erythromma najas</i>
Large Red Damsel	<i>Pyrrhosoma nyrphula</i>

**Birds**

A simple table of 106 species recorded during the trip

Common name	Scientific name	Trip	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	X							H
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	X		3					
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	X		X		X			
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	X			X				
Black-necked Grebe	<i>podiceps nigricollis</i>	X			2				
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	X			X		X	X	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	X		X		X	X	X	X
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	X		X				X	
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	X		X				X	
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	X						X	
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	X						X	
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	X				X	X	X	X
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	X						X	X
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	X					X		
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	X				X			
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	X						X	
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	X	X	X	X	X			
European Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	X					1		
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	X					X		X
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	X			X			X	X
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X	X	X				X	
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	X		X	X				X
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	X			X	X		X	
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	15	X	X
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	X			4			4	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	X					X		
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	X				1			
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	X				X			
Ruff	<i>Tringa pugnax</i>	X			1				
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	X					X	X	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	X			X	X	X	X	X
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	X						X	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	X			X	X	X	X	X
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna arctica</i>	X					X	X	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	X						10	

Black Tern	<i>Chilidonias niger</i>	X				X	X		
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	X				X	X	X	X
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	X		X	X	X	X		
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	X		1					
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	X					2	2	
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	X			X	X			
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	X	X						
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	X	X	X	X	X			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergii</i>	X			X				
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	X				2			
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	X		X	X	X		X	X
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	X		X				X	X
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	X			X				
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	X							X
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	X	X	X	X	X			
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	X	X		X			X	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	X			X	X			
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	X			X				
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	X					H		
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	X		X					
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	X			X	X			
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	X			X				
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	X		X	X			X	X
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	X			X	X		X	X
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	X			X		X		
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	X			X				
Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	X				X			
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	X				1			
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	X			H		H		
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	X					X		X
Eurasian Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	X	X	X	X			X	X
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	X							X	X
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	X		X	X				X	X
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	X				X	X	X	X	X
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	X	X					X	X	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	X							X	X
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	X		X	X	X			X	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	X		X	X	X			X	X
Black-necked Grebe	<i>podiceps nigricollis</i>	X			2					

## Moths

Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>	X
Ghost Swift	<i>Hepialis humuli</i>	X
Riband Wave	<i>Ideae aversata</i>	X
Lewes wave	<i>Scopula immorata</i>	X
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthoroe montanata</i>	X
Large Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthoroe quadrifasciata</i>	X
Small Argent & Sable	<i>Epirrhoe tristata</i>	X
Grey Pine Carpet	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	X
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	X
Waved Carpet	<i>Hydrelia x</i>	X
Small Yellow Wave	<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>	X
Scallop Shell	<i>Hydria undulata</i>	X
Chimney Sweeper	<i>Odezia atrata</i>	X
Small Rivulet	<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	X
Green Pug	<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	X
Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	X
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	X
Common Heath	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	X
Bordered White	<i>Bupalus pinaria</i>	X
Common White Wave	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	X
Black-veined Moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>	X
Little Emerald	<i>Jodis lactearia</i>	X
Small Chocolate-tip	<i>Clostera pigra</i>	X
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	X
Clouded Buff	<i>Diacrisia sannio</i>	X
Ruby Tiger	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	X
Wood Tiger	<i>Parasemia plantaginis</i>	X
Four-dotted Footman	<i>Cybosia mesomella</i>	X
Burnet Companion	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	X
Mother Shipton	<i>Euclidia mi</i>	X
Marbled White spot	<i>Deltote pygarga</i>	X
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	X
Miller	<i>Acronicta leporina</i>	X

Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	X
Rosy Marbled	<i>Elaphria venustula</i>	X
Brown Rustic	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	X
Clouded-bordered brindle	<i>Apamea crenata</i>	X
Erebid	<i>Polypogon tentacularia</i>	X
	<i>Jodis putata</i>	X
	<i>Rhodostrphia vibicaria</i>	X
	<i>Scopula ternata</i>	X
	<i>Korschtellus lupulinus</i>	X
	<i>Tethea or</i>	X
	<i>Venusia cambrica</i>	X
	<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>	X
	<i>Thera variata</i>	X
	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>	X
	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	X
	<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	X
	<i>Acronicta megacephala</i>	X
	<i>Erois occulta</i>	X
	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	X
	<i>Axylia putris</i>	X
	<i>Sphinx pinastri</i>	X
	<i>Macaria alternata</i>	X
	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	X
	<i>Colobochyla salicalis</i>	X
	<i>Eupithecia plumbeolata</i>	X
	<i>Eupithecia denotata</i>	X
	<i>Leucodonta bicoloria</i>	X
	<i>Angerona prunaria</i>	X
	<i>Hada plebeja</i>	X
	<i>Deltote pygarga</i>	X