

Devon, species list and trip report, 17th to 21st July 2019

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Devon 2019



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#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	17 th	Arrived at Glen Cottage B&B, Chudleigh.
2	18 th	Visited Aylesbeare Common RSPB reserve, then on to Bystock DWT reserve near Exmouth. After this we headed to Otterton to meet Jake from the Devon Beaver Project.
3	19 th	Spent the morning at Dawlish Warren National Nature Reserve, before visiting Stover Country Park in the afternoon. In the evening drove to Buckfastleigh to watch the greater horseshoe bats.
4	20 th	Explored Bovey Valley Woodlands to look for dormice, before heading up on to Dartmoor to visit Emsworthy Mire DWT reserve. Time for a cream tea at Widecombe in the Moor before returning to Chudleigh.
5	21 st	Departed Glen Cottage B&B.



A gallery of Philip's photos is at www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157710094870257

Photos all by Mike Symes, unless marked PP (Philip Precey).

Cover: Marsh Helleborine, Dawlish Warren (PP). Above: European Beaver, River Otter

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Day One: 17th July. Arrival in Chudleigh, Devon.

Our tour started in the early evening at Glen Cottage B&B, a delightful 17th century cottage in Chudleigh which would be our base for the next few days. Once we'd had an introduction to the holiday and had discussed the upcoming itinerary, we walked up into the main street to have our first dinner together at a local restaurant before retiring to bed in readiness for tomorrow's excursions.

Day Two: 18th July. Aylesbeare Common, Bystock, and the River Otter.

Today we headed off to explore east Devon, with our first destination being Aylesbeare Common RSPB reserve, which forms part of the largest area of lowland heathland in the county (known as the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths). The weather was cloudy and quite cool as we entered the site and were greeted by a Meadow Pipit searching for food along the track and a colourful flock of Linnet which flew in front of us and landed on the surrounding gorse bushes and pine trees.

We took time to appreciate the three species of heather (Ling, Bell and Cross-leaved Heath) which were growing side by side and creating a wonderful purple haze, and despite the overcast conditions we found a Small Heath butterfly sheltering from the wind, a Rose-flounced Tabby micro-moth in the low vegetation and a Keeled Skimmer dragonfly perched on the heather. A family group of Stonechats caught our attention on one side of the path, whilst a noisy Green Woodpecker flew across the heath on the other side, in its distinctive undulating fashion.

A little further on we saw another Stonechat perched prominently on a gorse bush, and nearby was one of our main targets for the day – the Dartford Warbler. This lovely bird lives all year round in the heathlands of east Devon, and is one of the key species of the area. It also has a habit of following Stonechats, and this is most likely due to the fact that Stonechats choose insect-rich areas in which to forage, and also perhaps to take advantage of their vigilant nature so there is less chance of a predator being able to sneak up on the warbler as it is busy feeding. It was interesting to watch the Stonechat flying from perch to perch, with the Dartford Warbler in close attendance, before we lost sight of them amongst the scrub.

Soon afterwards we dropped down into a small valley where a number of tins or reptile 'refugia' have been placed on the south-facing slope. Searching for reptiles can be very hit and miss, with cooler conditions often being more productive as the animals take longer to warm up and tend to remain under the refugia for a greater period of time. As it turned out, the cool start to the day may have been in our favour as we were in luck – we found a beautiful female Adder, and then one or two of us were lucky enough to briefly see a second female Adder basking on top of another tin before it slithered off into the dense heather.

As we started to head back up the hill towards the bus, we noted a few interesting plants including Common Centaury, Slender St John's-wort, Fairy Flax, Wood Sage, Betony and Tormentil, and several Large Skipper and Gatekeeper butterflies were on the wing. A couple of Bullfinches flew across the track, and a Common Crossbill could be heard calling once we had returned to the bus.

It was time to move on, so we travelled the short distance to Bystock DWT reserve, a wildlife-rich area of unimproved grassland, lowland heath, woodland and pools. We ate our picnic lunch surrounded by Common Knapweed, Bird's-foot Trefoil and Common Spotted Orchids before slowly walking through the nature reserve, and as the sun came out so did the butterflies! These included Meadow Brown, Common Blue, Holly Blue, Marbled White, Green Hairstreak, Red Admiral, and most impressively, Silver-washed Fritillary and White Admiral. We also saw dozens of striking Six-spot Burnet Moths, drifting slowly from flower to flower.

We found two more reptile species in the form of Common Lizard and Slow-worm, and as we continued to explore the site we reached an area of small acidic pools and seepages which supported some interesting wetland plants such as Bog Asphodel, Round-leaved Sundew and Black Bog-rush. In this area we also saw Keeled Skimmer and the scarce Small Red Damselfly, and by the time we reached the main pond we could add Beautiful Demoiselle, Emperor, Four-spotted Chaser, Common Blue Damselfly, Azure Damselfly, Blue-tailed Damselfly, White-legged Damselfly and Large Red Damselfly to our growing species list.

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From here we re-joined the bus and continued to the village of Otterton for a well-deserved coffee and cake stop, before meeting up with Jake from the Devon Beaver Project who explained all about Devon Wildlife Trust's work on the River Otter to monitor the wild Beaver population and study the impacts these animals have on the local environment. It was fascinating to gain an insight into this pioneering conservation project, and to hear how vitally important it is to engage the local landowners and communities and to work with them when potential conflicts arise as a result of the increasing Beaver population.

Jake took us up a side channel of the main river and showed us a couple of small dams that the Beavers had constructed, which had raised the water level in the surrounding ditches to enable the animals to travel more widely and access new areas to find food. We also saw a large oak tree which had been felled by Beavers – an impressive sight, and a stark indication of just how powerful these animals are.

After an early dinner at the local pub (which provided the bonus sighting of a Hornet Mimic Hoverfly), we then took a stroll down the river to a recently discovered lodge, and almost immediately saw a large female Beaver swimming a few metres away from us! Jake told us that this animal, with its pink ear tag, was well known to the project and had successfully raised several young over the last few years; she is also known for being rather confiding, and she certainly didn't seem too bothered by our presence. Over the next hour or so we saw her again twice more, with the last sighting being of her bringing some freshly cut willow stems back to the lodge. Fully satisfied with this exciting encounter, we said farewell and thanks to Jake before heading back to Glen Cottage, to reflect on a long but rewarding day.

Day Three: 19th July. Dawlish Warren National, Stover Country Park and Buckfastleigh.

It was a damp start to the day as we set off for Dawlish Warren National Nature Reserve on the Exe estuary. After hurrying past the amusement arcades at the entrance to this popular holiday resort, we walked through the car park and into the nature reserve, where thankfully we could avoid the crowds and enjoy some of the wonderful wildlife the site has to offer.

The dune slacks behind the beach are botanically very diverse, and it didn't take us long to find a range of interesting plant species. The carpets of Marsh Helleborine were particularly impressive, interspersed with the diminutive Adder's-tongue Fern and Marsh Pennywort, whilst other areas of the site were dominated by a stunning combination of Purple Loosestrife and Meadowsweet, alongside the showy Yellow Bartsia, Sea Club-rush, Parsley Water-dropwort, Fairy Flax, Michaelmas Daisy and Tufted Vetch. In the short turf we noted Lady's Bedstraw, Common Stork's-bill, Common Restharrow, Red Bartsia and the rare Strawberry Clover.

Lifting our heads upwards for a moment we heard and then saw a male Cirl Bunting, a real Devon speciality and one that is gradually increasing its range, whilst other birds here included Stonechat, Linnet, Goldfinch, Starling, Whitethroat, Sandwich Tern and Oystercatcher. Butterflies were thin on the ground in the overcast conditions, but we did see Ringlet, Green-veined White, Gatekeeper and Common Blue.

We climbed up to the dune ridge, which is subject to the full force of the sea and in recent years has been severely damaged by winter storms; indeed, following the effects of last winter's storms, the path along the ridge to the bird hide has been eroded away and is no longer accessible. We spent time examining some of the salt-tolerant plants growing on the dunes, noting Sea Sandwort, Sea Rocket, Sea Bindweed, Prickly Saltwort and Sea Radish, set against a backdrop of crashing waves and good views across the estuary to Exmouth.

We began to retrace our steps, pausing for lunch in the dune slacks where we were accompanied by a singing Cirl Bunting on top of a nearby bush, young Common Toads crawled through the grass and a Reed Warbler could be heard chuntering in the reeds. As the rain held off we stopped for ice cream before boarding the bus and driving back to Chudleigh and beyond, to Stover Country Park. Stover has recently been designated as a 'Dragonfly Hotspot' (one of only fourteen in the UK), and is home to a wide range of

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dragonflies and damselflies, including some rarities. Unfortunately, the overcast weather meant that they mostly remained hidden from view and we had to settle for Blue-tailed and Common Blue Damselflies.

However we enjoyed walking around the scenic lake, fringed by mixed woodland, and we saw a nice range of birds including Mute Swan with cygnets, Moorhen, Coot, Tufted Duck, the exotic Mandarin Duck (though the males look rather less gaudy at this time of year), Grey Heron, Stock Dove and Chiffchaff. An aerial walkway has been constructed through part of the woodland, and a bird feeding station has been set up here. Even in summer, this proved to be a magnet to the birds and we spent time watching a mixed flock that included Robin, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Coal Tit, Marsh Tit, Chaffinch and a typically bold Nuthatch. Beneath the feeder on the forest floor, Grey Squirrels scampered about and a colourful Jay hopped around looking for food.

We returned to the B&B for a rest and a chance to freshen up before heading out again for a pub dinner near Buckfastleigh. After an enjoyable meal we drove the short distance into the town where we learned about the work of the Devon Greater Horseshoe Bat Project, a National Lottery Heritage Funded partnership project led by the Devon Wildlife Trust. This project is working with landowners and communities around 11 Greater Horseshoe Bat maternity roosts in the county to raise awareness of this rare species, and to provide land management advice to ensure that the landscapes surrounding the roosts can continue to support healthy bat populations into the future.

As the shadows lengthened we waited patiently by the river and before long had the first of many wonderful views of these large bats as they flew past us, heading out from their roost - the largest Greater Horseshoe roost in northern Europe - to feed on insects in the nearby fields and hedgerows. We used a bat detector which converts the bats' echolocation calls to audible frequencies, and the sight and sounds (bizarre warbling on the detector) of several hundred bats coming towards us at eye level, and flying around within a few feet of us, was a remarkable experience and not one that we'll forget any time soon!

Day Four: 20th July. Bovey Valley and Emsworthy Mire.

Our destination this morning was Bovey Valley Woodlands, a beautiful area of wooded river valley on the edge of Dartmoor National Park. The site, and indeed the wider landscape, supports a healthy population of Hazel Dormice, which benefit from the mosaic of woodland and scrub habitats linked by bushy hedgerows that provide plenty of feeding and nesting opportunities for these delightful little mammals.

The sun shone as we met up with local expert Matt, who has been monitoring the Dormouse population here for several years, and he began by showing us some video footage taken inside a Dormouse nest box, which included some great clips of the animals nest-building, and also of an encounter with a Wood Mouse which resulted in the Dormice being evicted from their home!

We started to walk along the river Bovey, following it upstream into the reserve which is managed by Natural England and the Woodland Trust. Grey Wagtails searched for food amongst the boulders in the river, and a few of us were very lucky to glimpse a Goshawk as it flew high above the trees.

After a while we climbed uphill, noting the pale yellow flowers of Common Cow-wheat along the way, towards the Dormouse monitoring area where the nest boxes were located. Matt took time to explain the woodland management techniques being undertaken here, which include pre-emptively felling the larch in a gradual way, and re-planting with native broadleaved trees. This pre-emptive felling is vastly preferable to waiting and potentially facing the risk of *Phytophthora ramorum* (a serious disease which kills larch trees) reaching the site; this would result in the need for clear felling large areas of larch, which would be much more damaging for the Dormouse population.

The sense of anticipation was building as Matt disappeared into the trees to check the first few nest boxes, but these turned out to be empty. It didn't take long though before we struck gold, and in the next box we found a lovely male Dormouse – a tremendously cute animal! He was quite lively as Matt showed him to us, and we all enjoyed great views. In another box we found a family of mother and youngsters, giving further opportunities to take photos and appreciate these seldom-seen, rare mammals.

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In high spirits we started to walk back down the river towards the bus, and the rising temperatures meant that numerous butterflies were out enjoying the sunshine. We saw Holly Blue, Brimstone, Meadow Brown, Comma, Gatekeeper, Red Admiral, Large Skipper, Silver-washed Fritillary and White Admiral, and we were checked out by an inquisitive Southern Hawker dragonfly as we passed through its territory. We bid farewell to Matt, thanking him for guiding us around the site and for sharing his knowledge of the local wildlife, and by now stomachs were rumbling so we visited a nearby café and farm shop for lunch.

Feeling refreshed, we continued on to explore one of Devon's most famous landscapes, Dartmoor National Park, an extensive area of wild moorland and deep river valleys which is home to a range of interesting flora and fauna. We enjoyed good views of the impressive granite tors which are so typical of Dartmoor before stopping to explore Emsworthy Mire DWT reserve near Haytor. Birds seen here included Meadow Pipit, Stonechat, Raven, Buzzard, Mistle Thrush, Starling, a large flock of Linnet and a juvenile Redstart which flitted amongst the stone walls and low branches of a Sycamore tree.

We walked down to the valley bottom and spent time botanising in the wet flushes and marshy streamside vegetation, which were much drier than usual this year. We found several noteworthy species including the carnivorous Round-leaved Sundew, Marsh Lousewort, Bogbean, Marsh St John's-wort, Bog Pimpernel, Ragged-robin, *Potamogeton* pondweed, Lesser Skullcap, Bog Asphodel, Marsh Willowherb and perhaps best of all, the delicate Ivy-leaved Bellflower. Keeled Skimmer, Green-veined White, Silver-washed Fritillary and Five-spot Burnet Moths provided the invertebrate interest.

We started to head back up the hill, taking in the big skies and clean air, and rejoined our bus which took us to the picturesque Dartmoor village of Widecombe in the Moor, where no Devon holiday would be complete without indulging in a cream tea. Fully sated, we returned to our base in Chudleigh where we had time to relax before meeting up to go through the day's key sightings, and to reflect on the highlights of what had been an action-packed few days in the south-west.

Day Five: 21st July. Departed Glen Cottage B&B for our journeys back home.

After breakfast we all went our separate ways, bidding farewell to Glen Cottage and heading home with great memories of Devon's special wildlife and landscapes, and with a deeper appreciation of how local conservationists are working hard to monitor and protect some of the county's iconic species.

**Mike Symes, Wildlife Travel.
August 2019.**



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Clockwise from top left: European Beaver (PP), Small Red Damselfly, Hazel Dormouse, Keeled Skimmer, Yellow Bartsia (PP)

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Clockwise from top left: Dartmoor, Jay, Dawlish Warren, Mandarin (PP), Six-spotted Burnet Moth

DEVON 2019: some highlights

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
NOTABLE PLANTS							
Amaranthaceae: Amaranth family							
DN	Prickly Saltwort	<i>Salsola kali</i>			X		
Apiaceae: Umbellifer family							
DN	Parsley Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>			X		
DN	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>			X		
Araliaceae: Ivy family							
	Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>			X	X	
Rubiaceae: Bedstraw family							
	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>			X		
	Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>			X		
Brassicaceae: Cabbage family							
DN	Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>			X		
	Sea Radish	<i>Raphanus maritimus</i>			X		
Campanulaceae: Bellflower family							
DN	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>				X	
Caryophyllaceae: Campion family							
DN	Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>			X		
Clusiaceae: St John's-wort family							
	Marsh St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum elodes</i>			X	X	
Convolvulaceae: Bindweed family							
DN	Sea Bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>			X		
Cyperaceae: Sedge family							
	Sea Club-rush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>			X		
DN	Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>			X		
	Floating Club-rush	<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i>			X		
DN	Black Bog-rush	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>		X			
Droseraceae: Sundew family							
	Round-leaved Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>		X		X	
Ericaceae: Heather family							
	Ling Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		X	X		
	Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>		X			
	Cross-leaved Heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>		X			
Fabaceae: Pea family							
	Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>			X		
	Hare's-foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>			X		
DN	Strawberry Clover	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>			X		
Geraniaceae: Crane's-bill family							
	Common Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>			X		
Juncaceae: Rush family							
DN	Sea Rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>			X		
Lamiaceae: Mint family							
	Lesser Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria minor</i>				X	
Linaceae: Flax family							
	Fairy Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>		X	X		
Lythraceae: Loosestrife family							
	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>			X		
Menyanthaceae: Bogbean family							
	Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>				X	
Nartheciaceae: Bog Asphodel family							
	Bog Asphodel	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>		X		X	

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Ophioglossaceae: Adder's-tongue family							
DN	Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>			X		
Orchidaceae: Orchid family							
	Common Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>		X			
	Southern Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>			X		
	Broad-leaved Helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>			X		
DN	Marsh Helleborine	<i>Epipactis palustris</i>			X		
Orobanchaceae: Broomrape family							
	Common Cow-wheat	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>				X	
	Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>			X		
	Ivy Broomrape	<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	X				
DN	Yellow Bartsia	<i>Parentucella viscosa</i>			X		
	Marsh Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>				X	
Potamogetonaceae: Pondweed family							
	Bog Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>		X	X		
	Small Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>			X		
Primulaceae: Primrose family							
	Bog Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis tenella</i>				X	
Rosaceae: Rose family							
	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>			X		
Zannichelliaceae: Horned Pondweed family							
	Horned Pondweed	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>			X		

DN - Devon Notable plant species

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
BIRDS							
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)							
	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			X		
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X	X		
	Mandarin	<i>Aix galericulata</i>			X		
	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			X		
Family Ardeidae (Herons)							
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			X		
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			X		
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)							
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		X		X	
	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>				X	
Family Falconidae (Falcons)							
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		X			
	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		X	X		
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)							
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		X	X		
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			X		
Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)							
	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			X		
Family Laridae (Gulls)							
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			X		
	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		X	X	X	
Family Sternidae (Terns)							
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			X		
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)							
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		X			

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		X	X	X	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			X		
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			X		
Family Strigidae (Owls)						
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	H	H			
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)						
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		X			
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		X	X		
Family Apodidae (Swifts)						
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	X	X			
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)						
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		X			
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)						
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		X		X	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		X		X	
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)						
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		X		X	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				X	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			X	X	
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)						
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		X			
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)						
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		X	X		
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)						
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			X		
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		X	X	X	
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				X	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)						
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X	X	X	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		X			
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				X	
Family Sylviidae (Slyviid Warblers)						
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		X			
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			X		
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)						
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			H		
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)						
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X	X		
Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)						
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		H			
Family Paridae (Tits)						
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecilus palustris</i>			X		
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		X	X		
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			X		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		X	X		
Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)						
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			X	H	
Family Corvidae (Crows)						
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		X	X	X	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			X		
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		X	X	X	
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			X	X	
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)						
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			X	X	

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)						
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X	X	
Family Fringillidae (Finches)						
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			X	X	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			X		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	H	
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		H		H	
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		X	X	X	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	X	X			
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		H			
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)						
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			X		

H - heard only

MAMMALS						
Eurasian Beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>		X			
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>				X	
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>			X		
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>			X		
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>			X		
AMPHIBIANS						
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>			X	X	
REPTILES						
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>		X			
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>		X			
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>		X			

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies						
Family Hesperiidae (Skippers)						
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		X		X	
Family Pieridae (Whites)						
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>				X	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		X	X	X	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		X			
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks)						
subfamily Theclinae (Hairstreaks)						
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>		X			
subfamily Polyommatainae (Blues and Arguses)						
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		X	X		
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		X		X	
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns)						
subfamily Nymphalinae (Nymphs and Fritillaries)						
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		X		X	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		X		X	
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>		X		X	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>				X	
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>				X	
subfamily Satyrinae (Browns, Graylings, Marbled Whites)						
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>		X			
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		X	X		
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>			X	X	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		X	X	X	

Devon, species list and trip report, 17th to 21st July 2019

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>		X	X	X	
	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		X			
LEPIDOPTERA - moths							
	Rose-flounced Tabby	<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>		X			
	Diamond-back Moth	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>		X	X		
	Six-spot Burnet Moth	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>		X			
	Five-spot Burnet Moth	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>				X	
ODONATA - Dragonflies and Damselflies							
Family Calopterygidae (Demoiselles)							
	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>		X		X	
	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>		X			
Family Coenagrionidae (Pond Damselflies)							
	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>		X			
	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>		X	X		
	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		X	X		
	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>		X			
	Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceriagrion tenellum</i>		X			
Family Platycnemididae (Featherlegs)							
	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>		X			
Family Aeshnidae (Hawkers)							
	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>				X	
	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>		X			
Family Libellulidae (Chasers)							
	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>		X			
	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>		X		X	
MISCELLANEOUS							
	Hornet Hoverfly	<i>Volucella zonaria</i>		X			
	Spotted Longhorn Beetle	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>		X			
	Thick-legged Flower Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>		X			
	Forest Bug	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>				X	
	Dor Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>				X	