

Dragonflies of La Brenne & Vienne

Naturetrek Tour Report

12 - 19 June 2019



Red-veined Darter (*Sympetrum fonscolombii*) male



Lesser Emperor (*Anax parthenope*) male

Report & images compiled by Nick Ransdale



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Summary

This two-centre holiday in central-western France gives an excellent insight into not only the dragonflies but also the abundant butterflies, birds and other wildlife of the region. The first two days are spent in the southern Vienne before we move on to the bizarre landscape of the Pinail reserve in the northern Vienne. Finally we travel east to Mezieres, where we spend three days in the Brenne, 'land of a thousand lakes'.

This year's tour started on the cool side but temperatures increased daily until by the time we were in the Brenne the conditions were perfect for finding and photographing odonata. Due to the sharp eyes, flexibility and optimism of group members, the tour was a resounding success, scoring a total of 41 species (tour average 41). The only problems this year were with river species. We had had lots of rain in early summer, swelling the rivers and keeping water temperatures low, and consequently the river specialities hadn't yet emerged. However, other species compensated somewhat for their absence, with a remarkable run of Lesser Emperors and good numbers of Red-veined Darters, both species seen 'in cop' with the darters ovipositing! And watching the emergence of a male Yellow-spotted Emerald was a tour first!

Both whiteface species were seen well, and 'early' species often not seen on the tour included Hairy Dragonfly and Common Clubtail.

The emphasis here is always on getting good diagnostic views for all participants, something we achieved with all but one species, the two Green-eyed Hawkers seen in flight only.

Amongst the butterflies, two Ilex Hairstreaks and several Large Tortoiseshells were seen, a single Oberthur's Skipper and a good count of Woodland Browns at one site; we're normally too late for these.

This year one participant bought with him a moth trap, which was set up in the leader's garden overnight and produced an array of different moth species which we don't normally record. Big thanks to Ron Waters.

And there was a good case for turning the tour into a herpetology tour! Species seen included European Pond Terrapin, Green Lizard, Asp Viper, Viperine Snake and two Grass Snakes mating... another tour first.

Other insects included two Water Stick Insects, male Stag Beetle, several Raft Spiders and more Syrphus species than usual including Large Wasp Hoverfly and Superb Ant-hill Hoverfly.

Seven orchid species and many other flowering plants provided an excellent backdrop to all the other species that the combined talents of the group found and identified.

Participants are often surprised at how picturesque this relative unsung part of France is. The southern Vienne, steeped in history, has rolling countryside subtly different from that of the Brenne, with its many large etangs (lakes), flatness and big skies.

With relatively short hops between sites, this is definitely a tour for those who want to spend less time in the minibus and more time watching dragonflies!

Day 1

Wednesday 12th June

The TGV was half-an-hour late at Poitiers - very unusual - but we made it to the Hotel de France, Montmorillon with plenty of time for the excellent meal we always have in the bistro restaurant there. We discussed our programme for the coming week, after which an early night was taken after the day's travelling through northern France.

Day 2

Thursday 13th June

After a buffet breakfast we headed off to our first etang near Moulismes. Etangs are man-made lakes which may vary greatly in size, and are fished both commercially and for sport; the target species is normally carp in both cases. This particular site combines three habitat types; the etang, a freshwater stream and a chalk stream that issues and flows for less than 200 metres before sinking again.

But in fact before we got there it started to rain! We had no choice but to revert to birding, and near Moulismes we saw Bee-eaters and our first orchids during a break in the weather. Then the rain came on harder so we retreated to a bird hide that was very productive for water birds, herons and a local scarcity – Common Shelduck! Here we also saw our first *Sympetrum* species - both Common and Ruddy Darters.

We then moved on to our original destination for lunch as it offers an under-cover dining area. Gradually the rain cleared and after lunch we started our circuit. Although not quite as productive as usual, we still chalked up an impressive list. Both demoiselles, White-legged and Blue-tailed Damselflies got the ball rolling. Moving on to the etang, we soon picked up many still and flowing water species; Orange Featherleg (a localised Vienne species and very difficult to find in the Brenne) and both 'red' damselflies, with the usual large number of Small Reds. Several Goblet-marked Damselflies started to appear as the temperature slowly rose, along with our first Common Blue Damselfly. A couple of Western Clubtails posed on the ground for people to photograph and familiarise themselves with. This year Broad-bodied Chasers were still around in good numbers, but more surprising were the four plus Scarce Chasers here; on this tour they can be just that! Both Black-tailed and White-tailed Skimmers were all found around the water's edge. This last species doesn't occur in UK, and both males and females can be tricky to differentiate from Black-tailed Skimmer, especially in flight: both species are common here. Our only Keeled Skimmers, five, were also found. Finally a female Willow Emerald Damselfly was a good find in a year when most species are 'late'.

Butterflies were a bit scarce, but we did see our first Large Tortoiseshell and Weaver's Fritillaries amongst the ever-present Marbled Whites and Black-veined Whites.

We then moved on to another communal fishery nearby, on the other side of the Vienne river. This former gravel pit provides a different habitat with a lake and a gravel 'plateau'. More Goblet-marked Damselflies were seen, Emperor Dragonflies patrolled the lake as did Scarlet Darters, but the much searched for Orange-spotted Emeralds eluded us - a sure sign that river species were set to be later than usual this year. Another sure sign was the sighting of our only Small Pincertails of the trip – two males. This is normally the most common of our river-related species.

However, in an effort to try again for flowing water species as a precursor for tomorrow's sites we stopped at a small bridge over a tributary of the Vienne. Here we did at least find our first Common Clubtail, a male. These are often finished by the time of the tour.

The first day of this tour is always a bit 'full-on' – but a tally of 24 odonata species was fitting recompense for our efforts in less than ideal weather.

Day 3

Friday 14th June

First stop today was a site on the river Gartemps near Lathus. The weather was cool and overcast, definitely not conducive to river watching, so we abandoned our visit and decided to try our luck at a nearby etang close to Bourg Archambault. This turned out to be a good move. Not only did we see plenty of odonata species, we took lunch there and made the most of the photographic opportunities. Species seen here included our first Dainty Damselflies, many Black-tailed and White-tailed Skimmers, and good numbers of very showy Scarlet Darters. But the stars of the show here this year were the normally elusive, nomadic Red-veined Darters – at least ten of them! This southern species is not regular on the tour; 'invasion years' are still relatively rare here although this will most likely turn out to be another global warming beneficiary. And as regards this tour, harbingers of things to come!

By early afternoon it was warmer, with the odd sunny spell breaking through, so we had to drag ourselves away from an enjoyable site and hit some rivers.

We stopped at a site near Brigueil-le-Chantre for another crack at specialist river species. After a while it was clear that emergence hadn't yet occurred on the rivers, but we had to keep trying. Rivers account for at least four species normally on the tour. We did have our first Marbled and Heath Fritillaries here.

We tried another site, this time on the River Benaise. Here we found another Common Clubtail and both demoiselle species. Just up river from here we walked down to a bridge for one last attempt. Again, a Common Clubtail was found, also an Orange Featherleg. But the best sighting by far here was a Viperine Snake in the river, right under the bridge! Another tour first. Despite the name, this beautiful snake is non-venomous and a true water snake, eating mainly fish. The dorsal pattern is rather adder-like.

So there we drew to a close our search for river species and from then on concentrated on the still water species still left to see.

Day 4

Saturday 15th June

Today is the transitional day when we head north to Le Pinail reserve, north-east of Poitiers, in the Vienne, and finish the day in the Brenne. The weather needs to be dry and sunny at Le Pinail - this reserve is very exposed with no cover, and the hoped for whitefaces are real sun lovers.

It was grey, cool and overcast when we began our walk at the reserve, but we gradually began to find species common in this habitat. Two Common Emerald Damselflies were found, as were Small Red Damselflies and Ruddy Darters. Pearly Heath butterflies were abundant, and two Short-toed Eagles gave splendid views as they

hunted over the reserve, frequently hovering over potential prey. But the whitefaces weren't coming out to play with these overcast skies, and a cloud of despair began to settle over the leader! However, as the sky brightened, the first Large Whiteface appeared briefly, only to disappear again, so we decided to return to the picnic area and try again after lunch. A good option as it turned out, the sun began to periodically shine and it got warmer. Soon the first of at least four Large White-faced Darters appeared as if from nowhere... sometimes on the same ponds we had rigorously checked only two hours ago! Males taking their position on branches 'on territory', defending against all other species, especially Emperors. Not the first time the sudden appearance of this species has saved the leader from a lynching! In all fairness our group remained positive and optimistic throughout, and it paid off. And with the sunshine the afternoon just got better and better.

We did the full circuit, seeing a male Norfolk Hawker, which unfortunately didn't stick around for long, and up to three Downy Emeralds providing flight shot opportunities for those with nimble reflexes. This species is another towards the end of its flight period on this tour, so this was a good count. Finally a singing male Dartford Warbler showed very well again providing good photo opportunities.

After lunch, we embarked on the cross-country drive towards the east, taking in the unspoilt countryside of the Vienne and entering the subtly different countryside of the Brenne. On the way, we stopped at Angles-sur-l'Anglin to admire the view over the old town... and enjoy a much needed ice cream!

Day 5

Sunday 16th June

On our first day in the Brenne we started at a reserve near Cherine, an area of scrub with four or five bodies of water of various sizes, although none very large. Soon we got into Emerald damselflies, more specifically our first Southern Emeralds and several Small Emeralds. A male Willow Emerald made up a nice trio of Lestes. Sometimes immatures of two Emerald species could be seen virtually side by side, giving good opportunities for comparison.

We saw our first Red-eyed Damselflies here, another Downy Emerald, and our first Southern Darters of the trip. With one or two Common and Ruddy Darters here also, we were able to look closely at the diagnostic Sympetrum features, particularly the sides of the thorax, a feature especially important with Southern Darter.

We also found an Agile Frog. With their long femurs they can jump up to a metre and are carnivorous, eating worms, beetles etc.

We moved on to the Maison du Parc, to have a look in the shop and take a stroll around the etang. Several odonata species were seen and photographed, but probably the best sighting was of five European Pond Terrapins.

With our stay here extended we took lunch at an aire de repos near Belabre, en route out of the Parc Naturel to a private site specifically for Lilypad Whiteface. Shortly after arrival, a small blue dragonfly appeared over the lily pads, with its distinctive bouncy flight jizz, white face and wing-spots. Soon there were three or four, but none were landing for long on the lily pads. With time one or two came closer, including a pair 'in cop', and we all got good views eventually – there were at least six there. This is a rare species in France; the core area of population is much further east towards the Urals. Also here was another Downy Emerald and only our second Western

Clubtail, a male. White Admirals were common, and a couple of Heath Spotted Orchids and Heath Fritillaries were found nearby.

We moved on to a stream near Lignac, but the hoped for Southern Skimmers obviously hadn't arrived yet, so we continued on to the leader's house in Lignac. Primarily here to set up an overnight moth trap, the garden yielded some good insect species and photo opportunities, a male Stag Beetle being particularly popular! The pond produced many Dainty Damselflies, a male Blue-eye, Emperor, Broad Scarlet and one or two Sympetrum. At least one Fiery Clearwing was also found here.

Day 6

Monday 17th June

We always spend a couple of hours towards the end of the tour visiting hides in and around the central Cherine reserve to watch some of the iconic birds that breed in the Brenne. We visited de la Sous hide, without doubt the most popular hide in the Brenne. Currently largely devoid of water, we did see a few species here but decided to move on to Cherine itself and the Cistude hide. Here there was plenty of action, with good views of the heronry and of Night and Purple Herons in particular. Whiskered Terns were plentiful and much photographed. We also visited the centre and bookshop, then headed off south again to Lignac.

Here we took lunch in the garden and then retrieved the contents of the moth trap from the previous night. Seventeen species were recorded including Heart & Dart, Common Plume and Willow Beauty. Some more photography was done around the pond before we headed back north.

An etang near Migne usually gives a good general spread of odonata and butterflies, and also can provide one or two of the species remaining on our hit list.

Although it was slow going at first, and hot, we eventually struck lucky with our first Common Winter Damselfly, a male. This species is not particularly rare here, but more often than not missed on the tour as they seem to be between emergences – spring and autumn are better.

Another new species for the tour was found by one lucky observer; a male Southern Migrant Hawker. It failed to return to the same spot but in these sort of temperatures probably remained 'hung-up' somewhere.

Afterwards we visited a canal site closer to Mezieres. Amongst the many Goblet-marked Damselflies and Large Red-eyed Damselflies, there were several Downy Emeralds, and at least seven Scarce Chasers. Two Water Stick Insects and two Raft Spiders were of much interest, and eventually we all got decent in-flight views of a male Hairy Hawker. This early species is often long gone by the time of the tour. Further on we found an immature male Norfolk Hawker for those that hadn't seen the one at the Pinail. A female Common Clubtail was also found.

Day 7

Tuesday 18th June

We started at a roadside site near Ste-Gemme which can be good for Variable Damselfly and sometimes Southern. Nothing special was found until a hawker was flushed and duly obliged us by hanging up in full view – the first Southern Migrant Hawker for most of us, an immature male. This species is one that has gained a

foothold in the UK, and will almost certainly increase in numbers as global warming continues. On this tour, when we get them they are just at the beginning of their flight season.

Searching along the reed-lined ditch was hard going, but eventually we found an emerging male Yellow-spotted Emerald! A super find by one participant and another tour first... a Yellow-spot actually emerging. Needless to say it was much photographed, then shortly afterwards a teneral female was found which, whilst allowing it's wings to fully dry, hung up in a tree. Yellow-spotted Emeralds are normally at the start of their flight season, so can be tricky in early June – all part of the compromise that comes with timing a tour. A pristine Brenne Orchid was also found, and a single Common Twayblade plant, along with the only Queen of Spain Fritillary of the tour.

We then went off to lunch at Bellebouche, one of the park's largest etangs. After lunch we had a look around the etang as the water here was still low after the etang had been emptied earlier in the year. Just as well we did! First of all, 10+ Red-veined Darters were found, then one participant found a male Lesser Emperor! Something was clearly afoot, with this warm weather from the south bringing Mediterranean specialities with it. The Lesser Emperor often flew within a couple of feet, hovering into the southerly wind.

In an attempt to get back on track with 'blue' damselflies, we headed back to Etang Vieux and walked to the sluice. This produced none of the normally seen Yellow-spotted Emeralds, and we could find no Variable or Southern Damselflies. And the leader was not too popular as this was a fair walk in hot weather! However, another male Lesser Emperor was found, so the southern 'invasion' was definitely on.

In an attempt to revive a somewhat weary group, we repaired to the Maison du Parc for much needed refreshments, ice creams and a beer for one or two. On the etang there were poor views of Small Red-eye by the leader, this being one of the few species not yet seen other than the river species that weren't there.

One last throw of the dice was called for. Near to Mezieres, on our way back, we stopped at an etang that is often good for Red-eyes. What followed was an extraordinary forty minutes the like of which the leader had not witnessed in the Brenne before in nearly fourteen years. A total of three (at least) Lesser Emperors were seen very close, two males and one female, the males fighting and sometimes 'in cop' with the female. At least 20 Red-veined Darters were seen, again within a few feet of us, 'in cop' and ovipositing. Several newly emerged Small Red-eyes were seen, also 'in cop' and very close to the water's edge. This was like a scene from the Camargue! And just to finish off a fabulous day, another male Common Winter Damselfly was found and also a pair of Grass Snakes observed – mating!

We got back a tad late, but it was a fitting end to super tour. Thanks to all for your keen eyes and good company.

Day 8

Wednesday 19th June

We needed to be at Poitiers station by 9.30 a.m., so we left Mezieres at 7.45, anticipating some Poitiers rush hour traffic. Again the weather was fine and sunny as yesterday, a fitting way to end another visit to this delightful yet little-known part of France.

Species Lists

Odonata (✓=recorded but not counted)

Alternative odonata names (where they exist) as proposed by K-D B Dijkstra are listed at the end of this report.

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
2	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Western Willow Spreadwing	<i>Lestes viridis</i>	✓			✓	✓	
4	Migrant Spreadwing	<i>Lestes barbarus</i>				✓		✓
5	Small Spreadwing	<i>Lestes virens</i>				✓	✓	✓
6	Common Spreadwing	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>			✓			✓
7	Common Winter Damselfly	<i>Sympecma fusca</i>					✓	✓
8	Blue Featherleg	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Orange Featherleg	<i>Platycnemis acutipennis</i>	✓	✓				
10	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
11	Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceragrion tenellum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
12	Blue-eye	<i>Erythromma lindenii</i>	✓				✓	✓
13	Large Red-eye	<i>Erythromma najas</i>				✓	✓	✓
14	Small Red-eye	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>						✓
15	Azure Bluet	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Dainty Bluet	<i>Coenagrion scitulum</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
17	Common Bluet	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
18	Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Blue-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>					✓	✓
20	Green-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna isosceles</i>			✓		✓	
21	Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>						✓
23	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>					✓	
24	Common Clubtail	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>	✓	✓			✓	
25	Western Clubtail	<i>Gomphus pulchellus</i>	✓			✓		
26	Small Pincertail	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>	✓					
27	Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Yellow-spotted Emerald	<i>Somatochlora flavomaculata</i>						✓
29	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Blue Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
31	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
32	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
33	White-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
34	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	✓					
35	Yellow-spotted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>			✓			
36	Lilypad Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia caudalis</i>				✓		
37	Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	✓	✓		✓		
39	Southern Darter	<i>Sympetrum meridionale</i>				✓	✓	
40	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>		✓				✓
41	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	✓		✓	✓		

Butterflies

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓			
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓		✓		
4	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓				✓	
5	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		✓		✓		✓
6	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>						✓
7	Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium ilicis</i>				✓	✓	
8	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓			✓	✓
9	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>					✓	
10	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>				✓		
11	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>					✓	
12	Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>	✓					
13	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	✓				
14	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	✓				✓	✓
16	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
17	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓		
18	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>						✓
21	Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
22	Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
23	Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Clossinia dia</i>	✓	✓				
24	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓
25	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>					✓	✓
27	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
28	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>			✓			
29	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓
30	Woodland Brown	<i>Lopinga achine</i>				✓		
31	Oberthur's (Grizzled) Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>		✓				
32	Large Chequered Skipper	<i>Heteropterus morpheus</i>						✓
33	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>				✓		
34	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venata</i>		✓			✓	

Birds

1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓				✓	✓
2	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓				✓	
3	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓				✓	✓
4	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				✓	✓	
5	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>					✓	✓
7	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					✓	✓
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	✓				✓	✓
10	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
11	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓					✓
12	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
13	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			13	14	15	16	17	18
14	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓				✓	
15	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	✓				✓	
16	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	✓				✓	✓
17	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓				✓	✓
18	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
19	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			✓			
20	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>						✓
21	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓					
22	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓			
24	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>				✓		
25	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			✓	✓		
26	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓				✓	
27	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓				✓	
28	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
29	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>					✓	
30	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>				✓	✓	✓
31	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	European Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		✓				
36	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
37	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
38	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	✓					
39	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓
40	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					✓	✓
41	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓		✓		✓	
42	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>				✓		
43	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓				
44	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓					
45	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓		
48	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	✓					
49	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓	✓		✓		
51	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓				
52	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
53	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		✓				✓
55	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓		✓		
58	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					✓	
59	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				✓	✓	✓
60	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓			✓	✓	
61	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					✓	
62	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	✓				✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			13	14	15	16	17	18
63	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	✓			✓	✓	
64	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			✓			
65	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>			✓			✓
68	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>					✓	
71	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓					✓
72	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓			✓	
73	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				✓	✓	
74	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>					✓	
75	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	✓		✓			✓
76	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	✓				✓	✓
78	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloecus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
82	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓
85	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓				
86	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
87	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓		✓			
88	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓		✓			
89	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	✓					
90	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓				

Mammals

1	Coypu	<i>Mycocastor coypus</i>	✓				✓	
2	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓				✓	

Amphibians

1	Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>				✓		
2	Edible Frog	<i>Rana esculenta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Reptiles/Crustaceans

1	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>				✓		
2	Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>			✓			
3	Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Asp Viper	<i>Vipera aspis</i>			✓			
5	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>						✓
6	Viperine Snake	<i>Natrix maura</i>		✓				
7	Louisiana Crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>		✓				

Other Invertebrates

1	Mayfly sp.	<i>Ephemera sp.</i>	✓					
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	Common name	Scientific name	June					
			13	14	15	16	17	18
2	Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
3	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>		✓				
5	Carder Bee sp.	<i>Bombus sp.</i>	✓			✓	✓	
6	White/Buf-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus sp.</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	Early Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	Western Honeybee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus gryllus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	
10	Great Green Bush Cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	
11	Two-coloured Bush-cricket	<i>Bicolorana bicolor</i>						✓
12	Dark Bush-cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>		✓		✓		✓
13	Fire Bug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>		✓				
14	Common Pond Skater	<i>Gerris lacustris</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	
15	Water Stick Insect	<i>Ranatra linearis</i>					✓	
16	Water Boatman sp.	<i>Corixidae sp.</i>				✓	✓	
17	Black & Red Froghopper	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>	✓	✓			✓	
18	Scorpion-fly sp.	<i>Panorpa sp.</i>	✓					
19	Spotted Crane Fly	<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
20	Western Bee-fly	<i>Bombylius canescens</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	
21	Large Bee-fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>					✓	
22	Robberfly (Machimus) sp.	Machimus sp.					✓	
23	Large Wasp Hoverfly	Chrysotoxum cautum					✓	
24	Beaded Chrysotoxum	Chrysotoxum festivum				✓		
25	Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Plain-faced Dronefly	<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>				✓		
27	Tapered Dronefly	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>					✓	
28	Stripe-eyed Dronefly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>				✓		
29	White-clubbed Scaeva	<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>					✓	
30	Long Hoverfly	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	✓			✓	✓	
31	Syrphus sp.	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>						✓
32	Superb Ant-hill Hoverfly	<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum</i>					✓	
33	Ichneumon wasp sp.	<i>Ophion sp.</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
34	Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>				✓		
35	Chafer sp.	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i>					✓	
36	Blue Chafer sp.	<i>Hoplia caerulea</i>		✓				
37	False Oil Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	
38	Yellow & Black Longhorn	<i>Strangalia cf maculata</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓
39	Stretch-spider sp.	<i>Tetragnatha sp.</i>	✓					
40	Garden Spider	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	✓					
41	Nursery Web Spider	<i>Pisaurina mira</i>	✓	✓				
42	Raft/Great Raft Spider	<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus/D. plantarius</i>	✓				✓	

Orchids

1	Early Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	✓					
2	Heath Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>			✓	✓		✓
3	Brenne Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza brennensis</i>						✓
4	Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	✓				✓	
5	Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
6	Lizard Orchid	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	✓		✓	✓		

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			13	14	15	16	17	18
7	Common Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>						✓

Moths

Barred Straw, <i>Eulithis pyraliata</i>	Blotched Emerald, <i>Comibaena bajularia</i>
Broad-bordered Bee Hawkmoth, <i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>	Brown China Mark, <i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>
Brussels Lace, <i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>	Buff Tip, <i>Phalera bucephala</i>
Burnet Companion, <i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Chrysocrambus craterella, <i>Chrysocrambus craterella</i>
Cinnabar, <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Common Heath, <i>Ematurga atomaria</i>
Common Plume, <i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	Common Purple and Gold, <i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>
Coronet, <i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	Cream-spot Tiger, <i>Arctia villica</i>
Fiery Clearwing, <i>Bembecia chrysidiformis</i>	Flame Shoulder, <i>Ochropleura plecta</i>
Four-dotted Footman, <i>Cybosia mesomella</i>	Heart and Dart, <i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>
Hummingbird Hawkmoth, <i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Lackey, <i>Malacosoma neustria</i>
Large Emerald, <i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	Large Tabby, <i>Aglossa pinguinalis</i>
Latticed Heath, <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Leopard, <i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>
Light Emerald, <i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Marbled Minor, <i>Oligia strigilis</i>
Mint Moth, <i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	Mother Shipton, <i>Callistege mi</i>
Passenger, <i>Dysgonia algira</i>	Purple Bar, <i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>
Purple-barred Yellow, <i>Lythria purpuraria</i>	Scarce Footman, <i>Eilema complana</i>
Shears, <i>Hada plebeja</i>	Silky Wave, <i>Idaea dilutaria</i>
Silver Y, <i>Autographa gamma</i>	Small China Mark, <i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>
Small Dusty Wave, <i>Idaea seriata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave, <i>Idaea biselata</i>
Straw Dot, <i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Vine's Rustic, <i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>
White-backed Marble, <i>Hedya salicella</i>	White Ermine, <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>
White-point, <i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	Willow Beauty, <i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>
Yellow-barred Longhorn, <i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	Yellow Shell, <i>Ryszard Szczygiel</i>
5-spot Burnet, <i>Zygaena trifolii</i>	

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