

Tour Report France – Spring Birds, Orchids & Prehistory in Wild Dordogne 12 – 19 May 2018

Scarce swallowtail



Glanville fritillary



Hoopoe



Spotted fritillary caterpillar



Compiled by David Simpson

Tour Leader: David Simpson & Corine Oosterlee with 7 participants

Day 1: Fly to Bergerac & drive to Mauzac

Saturday 12 May 2018

Weather: wet, cloudy and cool

The holiday began well, with everyone arriving on time and, after loading up the minibus with our bags, we soon began the short journey eastward along the valley to our riverside hotel. With Le Barrage unavailable this time, we transferred to another very attractive hotel on the opposite bank of the River Dordogne at Badefols: Côté Rivage owned and managed by Philippe Poisier, also the excellent chef. Amanda from Le Barrage kindly acted as courier to the group for the week and both she and Philippe were there to greet us on our arrival. Two of the group had already arrived from Ireland via Bordeaux airport and had gotten the train to Bergerac where Amanda picked them up. They had seen a great white egret from the train at Saint Emilion. After sorting out rooms, we all met in the lounge to go over hotel arrangements and the plan for the week.

Before dinner we took a short walk around the village to stretch our legs a bit and to get acquainted with the immediate local area of the hotel. Despite the rain, we had a pleasant stroll. Just outside the hotel on the wall we admired the maidenhair spleenwort fern and the maidenhair fern by the little spring pool. Along the riverbank we noted the American box-elder trees. After crossing the main road we walked along a lane with a grassy bank harboring poppy, tassel hyacinth, salad burnet and several broomrapes. We saw a few common local birds on our walk: grey heron, cormorant, black kite, common buzzard, collared dove, blue and great tits, swallow, robin, black redstart, house sparrow, dunnock and white wagtail. We continued on a loop back down to the hotel. As we arrived the rain eased off and after the group had gone back to their rooms I was lucky enough to see a pair of local hobby's fly upstream.

Corine joined us for our evening meal to meet the group prior to spending the following two days with us as a specialist botanical guide. The quality of the cuisine was excellent, not surprising as Philippe is Michelin standard. As I drove home in the pouring rain I spotted a fire salamander crossing the road towards Bergerac.

Day 2: Trémolat & Paunat (with Corine)

Sunday 13 May 2018

Weather: sunny intervals

Corine joined us for today and Monday to add her botanical expertise to the mix. As I drove to Badefols it was a leaden sky with drizzle. I was lucky enough to see a red squirrel on route near Mouleydier. As I arrived at the hotel the first thing I heard was a Bonelli's warbler singing nearby which became a regular for the week. In a break between the showers swallows and crag martins flew around the village. We were soon ready to embark on our first trip of the holiday concentrating on local habitats. We drove up to the viewpoint at the Cingle (meander) de Trémolat as the weather dried up, for an appreciation of the limestone landscape with the great River Dordogne cutting through it, creating cliffs and crags and flat rich farmland in the valley bottom beyond. On the far side of the valley lay the sandy hilltops of the Bessède forest forming an almost plateau like form. The viewpoint is today a holm and downy oak woodland, a warm sub-Mediterranean hillside but once open, rough grazing land until the 20th century. We had good views of black kite, and saw black redstart and white wagtail by the disused hotel, a common redstart and Bonelli's warbler nearby and a golden oriole which briefly broke cover for us. Also heard were cirl bunting, great spotted woodpecker, blackcap, chiffchaff, long-tailed and crested tits, short-toed treecreeper, firecrest, tree pipit and cuckoo.

After this brief introduction to the area we moved on to the far side of Trémolat village to an interesting scrubby limestone grassland area. This area is redundant for agriculture and other land uses and is mainly left undisturbed making it exceptionally rich for wildlife, especially for wild flowers. Temperatures started to rise and we even had some sunny intervals. Here we saw woodlark (through the 'scope) and some of us briefly saw cirl bunting and melodious warbler which preferred to stay hidden. A sparrowhawk made a quick fly-over carrying prey probably back

to a nest. A turtle dove made us feel more summery with its purring song. Different orchids, such as the grooved sombre bee orchid, ploughshare orchid, but also tongue orchid and violet limodore, were in full bloom. Of the western spider orchid we found only the seed pods. Other interesting plants were a small white sandwort (*Arenaria controversa*), thyme-leaved sandwort, bulbous meadow-grass, and a small yellow cress (*Sisymbrella aspera*). As in most limestone grasslands with orchids there was also the blue ball flower (*Globularia bisnagarica*), spring cinquefoil and horseshoe vetch. With a convenient sunny interval there were a few butterflies including red-underwing skipper, small copper plus Glanville, meadow and marsh fritillaries, all posing well for the camera with the cool weather. Pine processionary moth caterpillar nests were evident in the Scots pines. By now the field crickets were singing and ascalaphids (owlfly) were starting to fly a little as temperatures crept up. One of the group found a green tiger beetle and by the minibus a scorpion fly took to landing on people which helped aid its identification.

Next we headed down to Limeuil for lunch, a village at the confluence of the Dordogne and Vézère rivers. The restaurant was a beautiful old building on the banks of the river where house martins were gathering mud for nests and many swifts and house martins were on the wing.

In the afternoon Corine took us to Paunat, where there is another limestone grassland with scrub and downy oak woodland. At first sight this area is not very promising, just a rough patch of land, part of it recently mown. But it is a great spot for orchids, partly thanks to the fact that the rough football pitch is occasionally cut like a hay meadow. Here we found, half-hidden amongst a juniper clump, a large hybrid between lady orchid and military orchid, much larger than its parents that grew nearby. Also present were fly orchid, sword-leaved helleborine, violet limodore and grooved sombre bee orchid. Other plants included the tiny dwarf spurge, annual scorpion vetch and perfumed creeping thyme and wild marjoram (the latter not yet flowering). With warmer sunnier spells animals became more active. A similar crop of birds were present as the morning site: cirl bunting, woodlark, common redstart, black redstart, Bonelli's warbler and cuckoo either seen or heard, plus a new one for the week green woodpecker. Butterflies provided some new species with brown argus, baton and common blues and many Berger's clouded yellows.

We finished the day in the adjacent little Pradelle valley. In the shade of some large hornbeams there was a bird's nest orchid and many common twayblade. The limestone fern, very rare in Dordogne, grows here on the steep roadside, together with yellow foxglove (again not yet flowering). A bit further on we found some bee orchids and common gromwell. Here we also found a brown argus and a violet carpenter bee.

Day 3: The Vézère & Beune valleys (with Corine)

Monday 14 May 2018

Weather: wet, cloudy with some bright spells

Today was very wet and cloudy with an occasional breeze blowing up. We drove eastward along the Dordogne valley road through Le Buisson and Siorac, before turning off right and heading up into the hills towards Veyrines de Domme. On route Corine spotted a wet valley field full of purple orchids so we found a place to turn around and parked up nearby. Although conditions were not ideal in the rain it was a magnificent field with a mixed colony of the rare purple meadow orchid, robust marsh orchid and lax-flowered orchid and also some pyramidal orchids, all much admired by the group. Due to the conditions and need to get on to our main site for the morning we returned to the minibus and continued to the dry hillside near Veyrines where we made a short walk. With little or no fauna active in the poor conditions we concentrated on wild flowers with Corine. Along the path under a row of hawthorn, dogwood and St Lucie cherry, we found amongst others Nottingham catchfly, bladder campion and several lady orchids in flower. When the landscape opened up there was also horseshoe vetch and ball flower (*Globularia bisnagarica*). The 'real' spike lavender grew beside the odourless 'false lavender' (*Stachelina dubia*). The difference between the two is easier to see when they both flower a few weeks later. On top of the hill, in a corner of an arable field we found several plants that only can live in cultivated soil and that are dependent on old agricultural techniques for their survival. Carrot burr parsley grows only on two or three places in Dordogne, and is threatened by changes in agriculture such as the use of herbicides and fertiliser.

Next we continued to Montalieu where Corine had found us a 'magic rock garden' amongst the woods of downy oak. The rainfall gave a special intensity to the colours. Different shades of green lichens, grasses and new leaves intermingled with white patches of wild candytuft, yellow dots of horseshoe vetch, sulphur clover and bulbous buttercup, spots of soft pink white (Pyrenean) flax and many specks of strong pink pyramidal orchids. Woodcock and fly orchids were abundant but nearly hidden amongst all this beauty. We also saw the first red helleborine of this year, as well as an early greater butterfly orchid in full bloom. The broad-leaved helleborine only showed its leaves as it will flower later in June. Here one of the group found a rather fine large roman snail. In the continuing wet conditions great spotted woodpecker, and mistle thrush were the only birds noted although as we drove back down along the rough track we had views of a roe deer male (roebuck) running across a field and near the road junction, a coypu in a small pond.

We stopped for lunch as Daglan where we enjoyed a good reviving meal in a pleasant bright, warm and dry setting! Outside, the rain pelted down, but we did notice a couple of beautiful silver lime on the terrace of the restaurant.

After lunch we drove to the next village of Saint Pompon and then up the hill to an old quarry high above the village to the north. It was a little drier and brighter but still cool. Birds were a little more active with common buzzard, cuckoo, skylark, golden oriole, Bonelli's warbler and cirl bunting and seen or heard. Along the path grew man orchid, a strange-smelling clover called pitch trefoil and prostrate canary clover. The last two species grow in Dordogne only on Jurassic limestone. We found beautiful sainfoin plants, but sadly the rare Chapman's blue butterfly (reliant on sainfoin as the food plant of its caterpillars) remained hidden due to the cold and rain. In a nearby hay meadow we found large patches of the thistle (*Carduus nigrescen*). But as the weather deteriorated somewhat we headed down to Saint Pompon. Here we walked through the village to explore the old church and we found a wild bloody crane's-bill in full bloom in an abandoned plant pot. After this brief diversion it was time to return to the warmth and dry of the hotel.

Day 4: Eymet reservoir & Castillon gravel pits

Tuesday 15 May 2018

Weather: warm and dry, pleasant temperature in the high teens

For a change of scene today we headed westward to the gravel pits and reservoirs. With warmer, drier weather forecast, with even some sunshine, our spirits were raised. On route we had good views of a crag martin flying around the bridge at Saint Capraise de Lalinde. After an hour's drive along the valley through interesting villages, farmland and vineyards we arrived at a gravel pit near Montcaret. As I got out of the minibus I heard a common redstart singing in the distance. Out on the water were many great crested grebes plus coot, mallard and grey heron. One of the group spotted a little grebe. Many hirundines were flying over the water including sand martins which nest here. Above several black kites and buzzards appeared briefly. In the grassland and scrub by the water were fan-tailed warbler, stonechat, blackcap plus Cetti's and melodious warbler. We walked along the lane to a wood where nightingale and short-toed treecreeper were singing and in the gardens and fields beyond we saw greenfinch, goldfinch, kestrel and cirl bunting. I went back to get the minibus and picked the group up so we could visit the far side of the lake. Here we heard a turtle dove's purring song and a cuckoo. More fan-tailed warblers were there to greet us and we found whitethroat and another melodious warbler which stayed largely hidden. A golden oriole sang from the poplars. On the adjacent lake I found several terrapins by searching with the 'scope, these were probably the red-eared slider from Florida – liberated pets. In the grasslands we found a few butterflies including European swallowtail, brown argus and several Glanville fritillary amongst the pyramidal orchids. By now it was time to return to the minibus for the drive down to Eymet for lunch. We had a nice meal at a restaurant in the square and then had a quarter of an hour to explore this lovely 13/14th century bastide – a fortified village from the Hundred Years War.

For the afternoon we went to the nearby reservoir of Escourroux to explore the area around the smaller lake. Nearby we saw a couple of male roe deer in a field. As we started our walk we admired the diversity of flowering grasses by the roadside before passing the fishermen and starting our walk. On the grassy bank we noted Siberian hogwort with its green flowers which Corine had alerted us to. A redshank called nearby as a black kite and then a kestrel flew high

above the lake. A golden oriole was singing in the willows but again we couldn't see the bird but some of us had a brief view of a great spotted woodpecker. A kingfisher called near the bank and two birds quickly darted past – gone in a flash! Other birds seen or heard included: Cetti's warbler, chiffchaff, Bonelli's warbler, blackcap, firecrest and white wagtail. In some places we found mole hills in the grass. Butterflies were more active with the sunny weather. Several species of small fritillary were flying amongst the grasses including Glanville, knapweed, meadow and a beautiful little pale spikey spotted fritillary caterpillar was found. Speckled wood, small heath and wood white were also flying. There were other 'small' whites probably both small and green-veined. Day-flying moths were also on the wing including six- and five-spotted burnets, common heath and burnet companion. There were a number of small geometer moths and a yellow one looked like yellow shell. By the lakeside were many blue featherleg and common blue damselflies and green frogs were calling. Other insects included many grasshoppers and bush-crickets difficult to identify in their young stages (instars). On the flowers there were red and black striped shield bugs, flower bugs: (*Oxythorea funesta*) and (*Trichodes alvearius*) and on the ground a black scarab beetle, possibly a female rhinoceros beetle. Barbara found a European hornet. It was a warm afternoon with sunshine and a pleasant temperature in the high teens.

Further on beyond the inflow stream there was a cock pheasant walking along the track ahead of us, not a regularly seen bird in Dordogne. There was also a good range of orchids with many pyramidal and man. Other species seen here were: lady, lizard (not yet flowering), ploughshare, bee and woodcock. The wooded marsh area around the inflow stream is often interesting and whilst admiring the yellow flag iris we spotted a large dark bird of prey flying just above the trees. I first took it for a black kite but then noticed the blond head and wing coverts and square tail. It was a female marsh harrier, a rather scarce migrant and a treat for us as we all watched it flying back and forth for a while before disappearing upstream. By now it was getting late so I marched on ahead to collect the minibus and bring it over to a nearer car park for the group. We returned to the hotel still with time for a break before the list and evening meal.

Day 5: Bessède Forest

Wednesday 16 May 2018

Weather: sunny with early cloud

As I arrived at the hotel, I heard and briefly saw a serin singing in a tree near the hotel terrace. Unfortunately it didn't stay for the group. The day started warmer than previously and sunny weather was forecast after early cloud. We drove up from Badefols to the nearby village of Cadouin in the hills to the south-east where we had a mini-diversion to look at the village and the beautiful abbey. Next we took the road up the hill on to the sandy forested plateau and stopped at a site for orchids. Sadly we saw a very young dead fox cub by the roadside. As we got out of the minibus there was a tree pipit singing which showed itself nicely in the 'scope. On the side of the road the ground had been well dug up by wild boar but there was still plenty of room for a scattering of heath spotted orchids, new for the week. We walked back along the lane to the junction and came across more orchids (mostly found by our orchidophile in the group!): twayblade, greater butterfly, pyramidal, tongue and bee. Turtle dove, firecrest, mistle thrush and cuckoo sang and great spotted and middle spotted woodpeckers plus crested tit called from the trees. I found a turtle dove up in a tree and it showed well in the 'scope. One of the group found us a very cold marsh fritillary but easy to photograph!

Near the junction I went back to get the minibus and returned once more to pick up the group. We drove on to a forest track near a pond where we searched in vain for lesser butterfly orchid which wasn't yet in flower. However there was plenty of heath spotted again. The pond area was fairly quiet so we got back in the minibus and went on safari across the forest. This brought us to another good spot for birds and wild flowers. A turtle dove was singing here as well and soon we heard our first Dartford warbler. We became aware of several singing and calling, occasionally flying low between bushes but they were proving difficult to view properly. Fortunately one male landed near me on top of a bush and I got it in the 'scope for everyone to see – most obliging! Soon after we saw a song-flight or two of these pretty little birds as we walked along the track. Elsewhere in the scrub and trees were linnet, stonechat, chiffchaff, cuckoo, whitethroat, short-toed treecreeper, firecrest and cirl bunting. Near the track I found a rare plant called Kerry lily,

which others had already found, at the previous pond site! There were numerous other interesting plants as we continued: spring squill, 'mountain' cinquefoil, narrow-leaved lungwort, viper's grass, fairy flax, tormentil, white asphodel, meadow thistle and probable pale dog-violet. There were no butterflies but a few day-flying moths including a July belle photographed by one of the group and more pine processionary moth caterpillar nests in the trees.

I returned for the minibus once more and picked up the group for another short safari along the forest track. A site further on which had had nesting wood warbler in the previous two years was silent apart from a golden oriole nearby and another crested tit calling. As it was approaching lunchtime we left the forest track and drove on to our lunch stop at the pretty little bastide of Molières. On route a roe deer was seen in the local fields. In the village square our hosts Steve and his wife Isabelle were outside to greet us and we enjoyed an excellent meal at their restaurant. Afterwards the group had some free time to explore the old village and church whilst I listened to the two singing redstarts: black and common.

For the afternoon we headed back into the Dordogne valley but not before stopping at a little roadside quarry where peregrines nest. This time we got our timing exactly right. There were at least two nearly-fledged young at the eyrie showing particularly well through the 'scope. Meanwhile two of the group saw an orange-tip, our first of the week. Continuing on the road we arrived in Lalinde where we stopped briefly for a walk out on the bridge. Crag martins were around us showing well flying close by. Beautiful views from the bridge but not so many water birds with the river still running high. So we returned to the minibus and continued on the small riverside road to Mauzac. It was now time for our appointment at Le Barrage Hotel, (our regular hotel for these Dordogne tours). Amanda had arranged afternoon tea for us all...plus a special cake for two of the group's wedding anniversary. This was a lovely little event. Amanda even found us a moth to identify – a buff ermine, new for the trip! However nice though it certainly was (and great to be back at Le Barrage again) it was time to fit in a couple more stops before we finished for the day. So we said our goodbyes and thanks to Amanda and walked up to the dam and then continued on a short walk down past the marsh to the trees. I brought the minibus on from the dam to collect the group by the riverside woodland.

The river itself was fairly quiet bird-wise, though we did see a great white egret and grey wagtail. Black kites however were around as usual and nightingale, Cetti's and melodious warbler sang from the scrub. Butterflies and insects were perhaps more active with the sunshine and we noted scarce swallowtail, small/green-veined white, common blue and many meadow fritillaries. The field crickets were singing strongly and one of the group found a burnet companion moth whilst another found a second flower bug (*Trichodes alvearius*). Also noted were European hornet, beautiful demoiselle damselfly and a large oval-shaped Asian hornet nest high in a tree. I collected the group and we returned along the riverside road towards Lalinde. About halfway along the road I noticed a hoopoe which flew up from the verge so I stopped. We then noticed two birds (the pair) feeding on an adjacent house lawn. We watched them from the minibus transfixed for over five minutes as they probed for grubs, flitted about, sometimes raising that fabulous crest on landing...and all this at close-range. Eventually they flew off and so we continued down to a parking place opposite a number of wooded islands along the river. We scanned the river and first I showed the group our new cormorant colony (four pairs) nesting in a tree on one of the islands. Though not a rare species, this nesting site is historic as the first place the species has been recorded nesting in Dordogne (since last year 2017). We continued scanning the river and eventually found a hobby hunting insects amongst the islands – a beautiful bird to watch. There were also several mute swans and white wagtails out over the water. However after a while it was time for us to go back to our new hotel at Badefols where common wall lizards were active in the warm sunshine.

Day 6: Faux Plateau

Thursday 17 May 2018

Weather: sunny and dry, 23 °

The day started misty with some cloud as I drove across to Badefols, however the sun soon broke through to give a pleasant day with a maximum of 23 degrees by the afternoon. Today we visited

various sites on Faux Plateau, a noted local birding area but also great for flowers and invertebrates. As we left the village of Naussannes, we stopped briefly to see a kestrel in a nest box on a barn and soon afterwards the pair mating across the field in a tree. However our first main stop was a birdwatching hotspot a little further south. Almost as soon as we were out of the minibus we were watching a pair of stone curlews through the 'scope on a nearby field. We also viewed turtle dove, corn bunting and woodlark well as they sang from the wires. As we walked along the footpath hoopoe, chiffchaff, nightingale, whitethroat and cirl bunting also joined the chorus, often making it difficult to pick out individual songsters! A melodious warbler sang in the hedge right next to us but we just couldn't get good views of it. As we reached the end of the first straight section of track a smart honey buzzard flew out of the tall trees. One of the group and I had especially good views as we were at the front. Fortunately, the rest of the group also had reasonable views as it slowly headed north. After the bend in the track we viewed the hedge line across the field where a handsome red-backed shrike showed well through the 'scope. There were also stonechat and corn bunting here.

On more distant fields we watched another pair of stone curlews and a pair of red-legged partridges whilst a skylark rose high above us singing. Nearby, a wheatear on passage perched in a bush, affording good views through the 'scope. A brown hare was nice to see as well. Meanwhile a golden oriole sang from a distant wood. The occasional black kite passed over and buzzards were seen over adjacent woods. Along the trackside were some pyramidal orchids and lizard orchids soon to flower. Happy with our bird sightings here we returned to the minibus and drove the short distance to the silo near Faux. Just before La Micalie I spotted a little owl on an electric post so we stopped to view it from the vehicle. A few minutes later we saw a hoopoe fly past us.

The silo area was as ever a productive wildlife spot. There were several turtle doves commuting between the little roadside wood and the silo trees. We made a short walk along the lane to the farm and saw all three local larks: sky, wood and crested, the latter posing nicely for the 'scope. A beautiful black-winged kite displayed a little for us as a fan-tailed warbler sang from the dry fields. The resident moorhens called from a tiny pond by the silo where last year we saw young. In the wood we heard and briefly saw a Bonelli's warbler and a firecrest sang. We watched a lesser purple emperor briefly as it dashed about in typical fashion. Meanwhile there were a number of orchids along the roadside including lady, fly, woodcock and violet limodore. We walked back through the scrubby grassland where we found more orchids including a sprinkling of sword-leaved helleborines along the woodland edge and some tall fly orchids and a few military and late early spider orchids. Just before returning to the parking area we passed a colony site of *Lasioglossum* solitary bees with their fascinating white 'soil tower' nests. Butterflies were varied and included clouded and Berger's clouded yellows, wood white, meadow fritillary as well as both swallowtails: European and scarce. One of the group was photographing various species one of which I later identified as a small blue, an extra species for the list. As we returned to the minibus the pair of rock sparrows was on the electric post providing great views.

After another interesting stop we got back in the minibus only to see a beautiful male hen harrier fly past in front of us! We watched it well from the vehicle and then followed it by minibus along the road where it continued to show well before eventually drifting away over the fields. Now it really was time for lunch. A short drive via Faux and a couple more red-legged partridges, brought us to the pretty medieval village of Issigeac and a regular lunch stop for my groups, a lovely restaurant in a square by the old 12th century church. After enjoying our meal, the group had time to explore a little. Common wall lizards were active around the buildings and a European Hornet was buzzing around. In the trees by the stream a short-toed treecreeper sang as I waited for the group to return to the minibus.

As usual after lunch in Issigeac we spent the afternoon around the Lac de la Nette reservoir. On route we briefly saw two hoopoes. We parked up at the reservoir gate and heard turtle dove, short-toed treecreeper, nightingale, firecrest, tree pipit and golden oriole singing but none were showing. Signs of wild boar activity were noted. Out on the water it was the usual mix of great crested grebe, coot and mallard with green frogs calling from the edge. In addition there were a couple of common sandpipers occasionally flying about near the dam. We had more luck with the orchids and butterflies. Along the entrance track were ploughshare, tongue, pyramidal, woodcock,

bee and fly with considerably more on the dam bank along with more yet-to-flower lizard orchids. Butterflies were diverse with scarce swallowtail, Berger's clouded yellow, green hairstreak, mazarine, green-underside, common and Adonis blues, Glanville, meadow, knapweed and marsh fritillaries, meadow brown (my first of the year), small heath and speckled wood. Day-flying moths included latticed heath and small grass emerald. By now with the warm weather the field crickets were creating quite a chorus and there were many ascalaphids flying about above the grasses. A crab spider was noted by one of the group on a flower. Above a wood on the far side of the lake we watched two hobbys hunting insects. There were also a number of dragonflies. Best of all were two or three migrant red-veined darters which we looked at in detail through the 'scope but there was also common blue and blue-eye damselflies.

Final stop of the day was back towards Issigeac at the Monmarvès junction. After a quick look at the likely Italian Gladioli in a nearby field, we crossed the road to explore the little chalk hill with the ruined windmill. After noting the pretty cream-white flowers of dropwort along the roadside we started to climb the hill. There were plenty of greater butterfly orchids at lower levels. Near the top we found a new orchid for the trip: burnt orchid alongside a fine final flower on an early spider orchid – the best example of the week. We also found another ploughshare orchid – the first I had seen on this site. An interesting day-flying moth was the little psychedelic coloured burnet moth (*Zygaena fausta*). The tree pipit we had all been hearing finally succumbed to the telescope and we all had great views of it.

Later on in the evening one of the group saw a peregrine near the hotel. Mole activity was also noted at Badefols.

Day 7: Causse de Daglan (with Corine)

Friday 18 May 2018

Weather: bright and sunny

For our last full day we spent the morning at the Rouffignac Cave and afternoon in the nearby Beune valley, returning via Le Bugue. The morning was bright and sunny and it was already warm by the time I arrived at Badefols. Whilst waiting for the group I went down to the riverside and watched a short-toed treecreeper nearby in the trees.

We arrived at Rouffignac on time and I went to buy tickets for the group, which left us with 20 minutes or so to look around the displays and shop and to soak up the atmosphere of this special place. The visit is an hour long and by small electric train and the cave system is at a constant 13 degrees throughout the year. This time we had a young, enthusiastic and very knowledgeable guide with good English who added greatly to our enjoyment. He was an archaeologist by trade who for me added new insights to the visit. As we waited for the train to depart we noticed a medium-sized bat flying around the cave, probably a lesser horseshoe, Daubenton's or one of the long-eared species.

Soon we were travelling down through the galleries, which make up part of an ancient underground river system. On each side of us were hard red iron-stained flint bands standing out against the softer whiter limestone rock and several smaller channels disappeared away to our right and left. Above us were occasional vast shallow circular holes which the ancient river had carved out. After a while we saw our first signs of prehistoric man's activities which were engravings. These were of mammoths for which the cave is particularly noted. A little further on we reached the first monochrome paintings drawn with manganese dioxide, firstly woolly rhinoceros but soon afterwards mammoths. In one example, two lines of these great beasts face one another. The Cro-Magnon artists made great use of the texture of the rock surface to compliment their art. Throughout the cave there are also more abstract simple designs either engraved or painted. In one section we were shown graffiti from the 18th century. Fortunately these have little affected the prehistoric art. Next we passed ancient hibernating bear pits (which pre-date man's activities in the cave at 18,000 years BP) moulded out of sediment debris. After a kilometre we stopped at the final chamber. Here we dismounted from the train and were shown a rock ceiling with over sixty paintings of the fauna created around 14,000 years BP. These were animals that the Cro-Magnon people clearly knew well such as bison, ibex, mammoth, woolly

rhinoceros and some beautiful horses. From the quality of the paintings one could see that they were true artists. Beyond this chamber the cave disappeared down an inaccessible swallow-hole where a few more prehistoric images have been recorded including a rare human form. As the guide stressed we can never know why prehistoric people entered the cave to make these paintings and engravings, but if we look carefully we can discover interesting details and so appreciate their knowledge of these animals and their skill as artists.

One of the group decided to miss out on the cave trip instead staying for a ramble around the local woodland. Things were fairly quiet though he saw wren, great spotted woodpecker and a speckled wood.

After the visit we drove to Les Eyzies, also known in France as the capital of prehistory. On route at Grand Roc I noticed a peregrine fly out from the cliffs, unfortunately only seen by people in the front of the minibus. Lunch was very good as ever at the Chateaubriant restaurant. As we emerged crag martins were flying around the main street cliffs. We were soon driving to our next site in the Petit Beune valley. I stopped halfway up the hill above the scrubby reed marsh so that we could explore the meadow area and walk back down to the marsh and stream. The meadow was fairly quiet butterfly-wise though I did see a small/Essex skipper and a probable sooty copper briefly. Also flying were holly and common blues, wood white, speckled wood and brimstone. An interesting day-flying moth was a broad- (or narrow-) bordered bee hawk-moth. Sword-leaved helleborines and pyramidal orchids were growing by the roadside as we started to descend towards the marsh. By the stream there were several stunning beautiful demoiselles (southern sub-species *meridionalis*), the electric blue-bodied males and the metallic green-bodied females. A large goldenring dragonfly was patrolling up and down the stream as we walked along. Further on along the causeway one of the group & I found some large red damselflies and a little blue southern damselfly (mercury bluet). A great spotted woodpecker flew into a dead tree but was gone before we could get on to it. There were more brimstones in the valley bottom and also a male orange-tip, whilst the pretty blue flower columbine added a touch of colour to the roadside. Twayblade was also seen here. Some of us heard water rail, Cetti's warbler, chiffchaff, reed warbler, and green woodpecker singing from the reed marsh or surrounding trees, typical birds in this area.

Next stop was the Grand Beune valley further north to explore some wet meadows and adjacent dry grassland and scrub. There was more insect activity here with again many grasshoppers and bush-cricket in the vegetation with field crickets singing well. Scarce swallowtail and black-veined white were cruising around the hedgerow nearby and "small whites" amongst the grass were probably green-veined. Other "whites and yellows" were Berger's clouded yellow, brimstone and wood white. The only "blue" seen here was the brown argus but there were more fritillaries with meadow, knapweed and the rare wetland specialist the dark false heath. Meanwhile one of the group found a lesser purple emperor this time seen more clearly than the previous day at Faux though it was still very active. A peacock was also flying around nearby. Several skimmer dragonflies buzzed about and occasionally landed on the ground. They were female/young individuals and so hard to identify. One appeared to be white-tailed, whilst the others were probably keeled (but possibly southern). On flowers were more colourful (*Trichodes alvearius*) beetles and small metallic green beetles, perhaps (*Chrysolina*). On pyramidal orchid flowers there were interesting little brown weevils. A beautiful blue bellflower was also growing in the grassland by the scrub, probably peach-flowered bellflower. There was a good colony of early marsh-orchids, one of which could be reached without getting your feet wet! We heard our first jackdaws of the trip flying over and a raven called several times, probably from a nearby cliff nesting site.

For our final stop of the day we drove to a hilltop high above Le Bugue with wonderful views. As soon as we arrived we noticed the hill-topping swallowtails with both species, scarce and European jousting with one another for the best territory. It was quite a spectacle to watch. Further on we saw a wall and red admiral getting involved with the skirmishes! There were plenty of Berger's clouded yellow, the slightly yellowish female cleopatra and a couple of scarce skippers difficult to spot amongst the grasses. A small dark one was red-underwing whilst a larger paler one was safflower. The hill side had many greater butterfly orchids and we also found bee and fly. Amongst the many plants of the little lavender-like *Stachelina dubia* were pockets of delicate pale

pink flax, probably white (Pyrenean) flax. Common wall lizards showed well on the concrete by the aerial mast as we returned to the minibus for the journey back to the hotel.

Day 8: Brief local tour, transfer to Bergerac & flight back to the UK

Saturday 19 May 2018

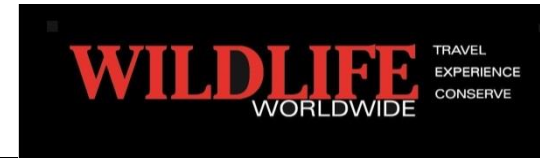
I arrived before 0900 at the hotel to take most of the group to Bergerac for the boat trip in a traditional 'gabarre' and then on to the airport for their flights. Amanda's Dad, Ron, arrived at 0900 with our packed lunches from Amanda and so we were ready to depart. We said our goodbyes to part of the group before driving to Bergerac. We drove through Couze village with the little cliffs and old water mills well known locally for paper making in the past. A couple of mills are today run as museums and still make artist grade cotton paper. Further on we skirted the hydroelectric dam at Tuilières and the Lalinde Canal with its impressive flight of locks and sand martin colony. There were also a few common sandpipers on the rocks in the river.

At Bergerac there was half an hour or so for the group to go sightseeing around the port and pretty old quarter of the town, whilst I bought the pre-booked boat tickets. I was surprised to see two crag martins flying in and out of the old bridge arches – the first time I have seen this species in Bergerac. Its population is increasing locally and it is gradually spreading north and westward. With fine sunny weather people were already gathering for the first boat trip at 1115. I asked the ticket lady if it would be possible to sit the group together and she very kindly reserved two bench seats for us at the back of the boat. One of the group however was already near the front of the queue as he wished to do some photography from the front of the boat.

We had a very jovial young man as our guide. First he told us about the history and architecture of the town. Next we circled the little island on the south bank 'Ile de la Pelouse' where we saw Canada geese and one greylag (of questionable origin). As we headed upstream we sailed through a very woody section of riverbank where many black kites nest and we had excellent views of one occupied nest in a dead tree. Unfortunately we didn't see a kingfisher but there were grey heron, common sandpiper and moorhen. We saw several fish including roach and bleak back at the port and a few jackdaws flew overhead.

After the boat trip we walked back along the riverbank and watched and listened to the green frogs by the bank amongst the floating plants. Cetti's warbler occasionally sang and swifts buzzed about above us. Surprisingly there appeared to be a couple of plants of marram grass growing in the stonework by the bridge. A little further on not far from the minibus we decided to use the picnic tables next to the river for lunch. This proved to be a very pleasant spot with many fritillary butterflies including meadow and several green-veined whites. With lunch finished it was time to drive to the airport. After unloading suitcases from the minibus we said our goodbyes after another enjoyable week in the Dordogne.

Checklist



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8
	BIRDS									
1	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>								✓
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>								✓
3	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>					✓			
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				✓		✓		
5	Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>						✓		
6	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				✓				
7	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				✓				
8	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				✓		✓		
9	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓			✓				✓
10	Great egret	<i>Casmerodius alba</i>	✓				✓			
11	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓				✓			
12	Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>						✓		
13	European honey buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>						✓		
14	Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓						

15	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				✓				
16	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>						✓		
17	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
18	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓		
19	Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>							✓	
20	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						✓		✓
21	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓		✓		
22	Eurasian stone curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>						✓		
23	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						✓		✓
24	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				✓				
25	Rock Dove/Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>						✓		
26	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27	European turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
28	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓							
29	Common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
30	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>						✓		
31	Common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓						✓
32	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				✓				



33	Eurasian hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>					✓	✓		
34	Middle spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>					✓			
35	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
36	European green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		✓					✓	
37	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				✓		✓		
38	Eurasian hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓				✓	✓		
39	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					✓	✓	✓	
40	Red-backed shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>						✓		
41	Eurasian golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
42	Eurasian jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Western jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>							✓	✓
45	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	Northern raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>							✓	
47	European crested tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		✓			✓			
48	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	✓							
49	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓							
50	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		✓				✓		
51	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			✓			✓		



52	Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>						✓		
53	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				✓				✓
54	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓		✓				
55	Eurasian crag martin	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
56	Common house martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓						
57	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				✓	✓		✓	✓
58	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓						
59	Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
60	Western Bonelli's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
61	Eurasian reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>							✓	
62	Melodious warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		✓		✓	✓			
63	Fan-tailed warbler (Zitting cisticola)	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>				✓		✓		
64	Eurasian blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓		✓				
65	Common whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				✓	✓	✓		
66	Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>					✓			
67	Common firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
68	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>							✓	
69	Short-toed treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
70	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	



71	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
72	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓		✓				
73	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					✓			
74	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>								
75	Common nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				✓	✓	✓		
76	Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochuros</i>		✓			✓			
77	Common redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		✓		✓	✓			
78	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>				✓	✓	✓		
79	Northern wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						✓		
80	Rock sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>						✓		
81	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					✓			
82	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		✓		✓	✓			
83	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓			✓	✓		
84	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓			✓	✓		
85	European greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>				✓				
86	Common linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>					✓			
87	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				✓				
88	European serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					✓			

89	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>							✓		
90	Cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

	BUTTERFLIES								✓	✓	
1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>				✓		✓	✓		
2	Scarce swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>					✓				
3	Green-veined white	<i>Atrogeia napi</i>				✓	✓			✓	
4	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>								✓	
5	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>							✓		
6	Berger's clouded yellow	<i>Colias australis</i>		✓					✓	✓	
7	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>								✓	
8	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>								✓	
9	Wood white	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>				✓			✓	✓	
10	Green hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>							✓		
11	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓				✓			
12	Small blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>							✓		
13	Holly blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>									✓
14	Green-underside blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>							✓		
15	Baton blue	<i>Pseudophilotes baton</i>		✓							



16	Brown argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		✓		✓			✓	
17	Mazarine blue	<i>Polyommatus semiargus</i>						✓		
18	Adonis blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>						✓		
19	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
20	Lesser purple emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>						✓	✓	
21	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>							✓	
22	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>							✓	
23	Glanville fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>				✓		✓		
24	Knapweed fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>				✓		✓		
25	Spotted fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>				✓				
26	False heath fritillary	<i>Metilaea diamina</i>							✓	
27	Meadow fritillary	<i>Melitaea parthenoides</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Marsh fritillary	<i>Euphidryas aurina</i>					✓	✓		
29	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>						✓		
30	Small heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>				✓		✓		
31	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>				✓		✓	✓	
32	Wall brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>							✓	
33	Safflower skipper	<i>Pyrgus carthami</i>							✓	
34	Red-underwing skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>							✓	



35	Essex/small skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola/sylvestris</i>								✓	
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	ORCHIDS										
1	Broad-leaved helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>			✓						
2	Red helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>			✓						
3	Sword-leaved helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>		✓					✓		
4	Violet limodore	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>			✓				✓		
5	Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>		✓	✓			✓		✓	
6	Bird's nest	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>		✓							
7	Greater butterfly	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	
8	Robust marsh	<i>Dactylorhiza elata</i>			✓						
9	Early marsh	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>								✓	
10	Heath spotted	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>						✓			
11	Man	<i>Acera anthropophorum</i>			✓	✓					
12	Lady	<i>Orchis pupurea</i>			✓	✓			✓		
13	Military	<i>Orchis militaris</i>							✓		
14	Burnt	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>							✓		
15	Pyramidal	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
16	Lizard	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>					✓		✓		



17	Ploughshare/Long-lipped tongue	<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>				✓		✓		
18	Tongue	<i>Serapias lingua</i>					✓	✓		
19	Grooved sombre bee	<i>Ophrys sulcata</i>		✓						
20	Bee	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Fly	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>		✓				✓	✓	
22	Woodcock	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>				✓				
23	Early spider	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>					✓	✓		
	Plant List (compiled by Corine Oosterlee, mostly Day 2 & 3)									
1	'Controversial sandwort'	<i>Arenaria controversa</i> Boiss.		✓						
2	'False lavender'	<i>Stachelina dubia</i> L.			✓				✓	
3	'Meadow orchid'	<i>Anacamptis palustris</i> (Jacq.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase			✓					
4	'Rough yellow-cress'	<i>Sisymbrella aspera</i> (L.) Spach		✓						
5	Annual mercury	<i>Mercurialis annua</i> L.								
6	Annual scorpion vetch	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> (L.) W. D. J. Koch		✓						
7	Ashleaf maple (American box-elder)	<i>Acer negundo</i> L.	✓							
8	Bee orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> Hudson		✓		✓	✓		✓	

9	Bird's nest orchid	<i>Neottia nidus-avis (L.) L. C. M. Rich</i>		✓						
10	Bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke</i>			✓					
11	Broad-leaved helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz</i>			✓					
12	Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus L.</i>			✓					
13	Bulbous meadow-grass	<i>Poa bulbosa subsp. bulbosa var. vivipara (Koeler) Arcang.</i>		✓						
14	Burnt orchid	<i>Neotinea ustulata (L.) Bateman, Pridgeon & Chase</i>						✓		
15	Common ball-flower	<i>Globularia bisnagarica L.</i>		✓	✓					
16	Common broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor Sm.</i>	✓							
17	Common columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris L.</i>							✓	
18	Common dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea L.</i>			✓					
19	Common gromwell	<i>Lithospermum officinale L.</i>		✓						
20	Common twayblade	<i>Neottia ovata (L.) R. Brown</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	
21	Creeping thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum L. s.l.</i>		✓						
22	Downy oak	<i>Quercus pubescens Willd.</i>		✓	✓					
23	Dropwort	<i>Filipendula vulgaris Moench</i>						✓		
24	Dwarf spurge	<i>Euphorbia exigua L.</i>		✓						
25	Early marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó</i>							✓	
26	Early spider orchid	<i>Ophrys aranifera Hudson</i>					✓	✓		
27	Fairy flax	<i>Linum catharticum L..</i>					✓			



28	Fly orchid	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> L.			✓			✓	✓	
29	Greater butterfly orchid	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> (Custer) Reich.			✓		✓	✓	✓	
30	Holm oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i> L.		✓						
31	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.		✓						
32	Horseshoe vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> L.		✓	✓					
33	Italian gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i> Miller						✓		
34	Kerry lily	<i>Simethis mattiazzii</i> (Vand.) G.López & Jarvis					✓			
35	Lady orchid	<i>Orchis purpurea</i> Hudson			✓	✓		✓		
36	Lax-flowered orchid	<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i> (Lam.) Bateman, Pridgeon & Chase			✓					
37	Limestone fern	<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i> (Hoffm.) Newman		✓						
38	Lizard orchid	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i> (L.) Sprengel				✓		✓		
39	Mahaleb cherry	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> L.			✓					
40	Maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	✓							
41	Maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadrivalens</i> D. E. Mey	✓							
42	Meadow thistle	<i>Cirsium dissectum</i> (L.) Hill					✓			
43	Military orchid	<i>Orchis militaris</i> L.						✓		
44	Military x lady orchid	<i>Orchis x hybrida</i> Boenn.		✓						
45	Mountain cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla montana</i> Brotero					✓			



46	Nottingham catchfly	<i>Silene nutans L.</i>			✓					
47	Peach-leaved bellflower	<i>Campanula persicifolia L.</i>							✓	
48	Pitch trefoil	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt.</i>			✓					
49	Ploughshare orchid	<i>Serapias vomeracea (Burm. f.) Briquet</i>		✓				✓		
50	Pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) L. C. M. Rich</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
51	Red helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera rubra (L.) L. C. M. Rich</i>			✓					
52	Robust marsh orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza elata (Poir.) Soó</i>			✓					
53	Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris L.</i>		✓						
54	Sombre bee orchid	<i>Ophrys funerea Viv.</i>		✓						
55	Spike lavender	<i>Lavandula latifolia Medik.</i>			✓					
56	Spring cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla verna L.</i>		✓						
57	Spring squill	<i>Tractema verna (Huds.) Speta</i>					✓			
58	Sulphur clover	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon Huds</i>			✓					
59	Tassel grape hyacinth	<i>Muscari comosum (L.) Miller</i>	✓							
60	Thyme-leaved sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia var. serpyllifolia L.</i>		✓						
61	Toad rush	<i>Juncus bufonius L.</i>								
62	Tongue orchid	<i>Serapias lingua L.</i>		✓				✓		
63	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta (L.) Rauschel</i>					✓			
64	Violet limodore	<i>Limodorum abortivum (L.) Sw.</i>		✓				✓		



65	Viper's grass	<i>Scorzonera humilis L.</i>					✓			
66	Western spider orchid	<i>Ophrys occidentalis (Scappat.) Scappat. & M.Demange</i>		✓						
67	White asphodel	<i>Asphodelus albus Miller</i>					✓			
68	White (Pyrenean) flax	<i>Linum suffruticosum L. subsp appressum</i>			✓				✓	
69	Wild candytuft	<i>Iberis amara L.</i>			✓					
70	Woodcock orchid	<i>Ophrys scolopax Cav.</i>			✓	✓		✓		
71	Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus L.</i>				✓				

