



## Swallowtails in Norfolk

14 - 17 June 2019

Led by Patrick Barkham & Alice Hunter



**Greenwings Wildlife Holidays**

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## Friday 14th June

Our devoted band of Swallowtail Seekers assembled at the Hotel Wroxham at 5pm on the Friday to be greeted with gloomy news: the forecast for the weekend looked decidedly shaky. Saturday was supposed to be cloudy with rain moving in later, while the best conditions were to be sun and cloud on Sunday morning, followed by more of the rain showers which had dogged us earlier in June. We went for a little walk out from the hotel along the River Bure before supper, which didn't reveal any butterflies but we heard Blackcaps and Willow Warblers and saw some nice riverside scenery beyond the boatyards and bustle of Wroxham. Marsh Valerian was found flowering beneath the railway bridge too.

## Saturday 15th June

It was a dull start to the day when we reached Hickling national nature reserve shortly after 9.30am. This Norfolk Wildlife Trust reserve in the Thurne, the river valley closest to the coast, is set beside the largest of the freshwater lakes created by Medieval peat diggings that make up the Broads. Several Painted Ladies were on the wing and Reed Warblers were singing from the reserve's generous reedbeds. Alice pointed out a Long-Jawed Orb-Weaver spider, an Azure damselfly and a Bagworm moth caterpillar, while Jean and Paul photographed a collection of sawfly larvae curiously arranged round the edge of a Sallow leaf. Chris spotted a Hobby flying low over the distant woods and then, miraculously in the sky beyond, the blanket of grey started to break up. As we wandered into the reserve, it swiftly became a completely unforecast sunny day. It was also muggy and warm – perfect butterflying weather – and within minutes we had a Four-Spotted Chaser, a Norfolk Hawker dragonfly and then our first and second Swallowtails of the day.

The third Swallowtail arrived as we were settling into our boats for a two-hour electric boat tour of the waterways and hidden hides of Hickling. It was enormous! Its caterpillar must have fed extremely well on bounteous milk parsley during the heat of the summer of 2018.

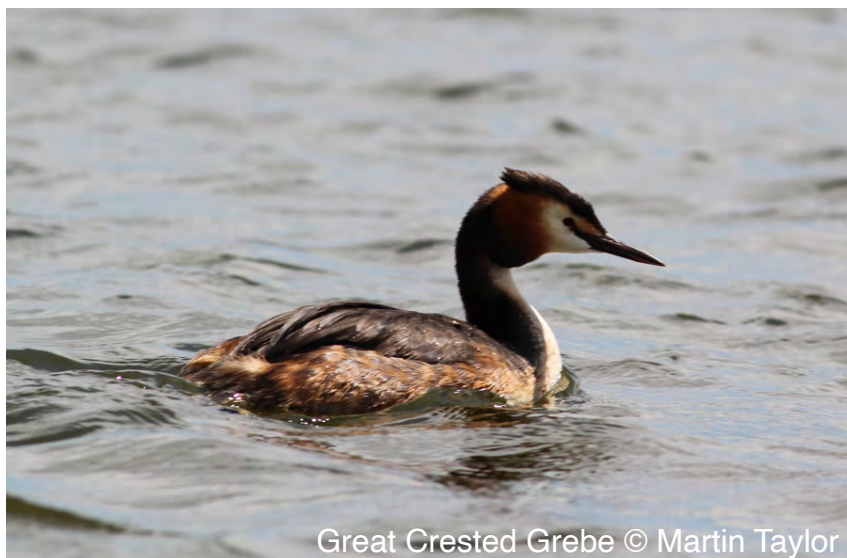
Most of our group were able to get on Swallowtail, the wooden boat ably captained by Richard, a Norfolk Wildlife Trust volunteer and fine authority on the reserve. Sian and Neville identified the burst of song from a Cetti's Warbler hidden in the reeds. As we pottered across Hickling Broad we saw Painted Ladies flying in furiously from the coast but



© Alice Hunter



little did we realise that a major invasion had occurred on the Friday, and we would see many, many more Painted Ladies. We saw Great Crested Grebe and a Red Admiral flying over the water and four more Swallowtails.



Great Crested Grebe © Martin Taylor

We climbed the (secret) lookout tower in Waggon Hill plantation which provided a panoramic view of Hickling and the living landscape beyond out to the fragile dunes of the east Norfolk coast. From here we could admire the largest reed bed in England, and see some of the Marsh Harriers (nationally rarer than the Golden Eagle) it supports.

Martin spotted two Little Egrets from the tower, and the Painted Lady count just kept rising. By now we were in the 40s, with Painted Ladies constantly, steadily, flying past, in from the coast. On the path back to the broad, Fen Mason Wasps were admired by the group in the other boat as they built their delicate mud chimneys marking the entrance to their brood chambers.

Just beyond the lookout tower, Heather found a thick-legged flower beetle on a dog-rose and she then got some photographs of a Swallowtail nectaring on Red Campion, which we all enjoyed – a classic Broadland sight.



Swallowtail © Martin Taylor

We got back in the boat and took a narrow channel to Rush Hill hide. This channel turned out to be Swallowtail heaven. The

butterflies kept flying over and inspecting us, and Duncan smartly spotted a Swallowtail egg from the boat. He found it on Milk Parsley growing on the warm south-facing side of reed bed right next to the channel – the Swallowtail females like to lay eggs on prominent plants in warm places close to water.

There was a midsummer peace over the pool beyond Rush Hills hide, with not many birds stirring except for a pair of Shelduck with six chicks (it had been 14 a few days earlier, so

the Marsh Harriers must be dining well). Those in Alice's boat also had good views of a Chinese Water Deer grazing on the far shore here. On to Swim Coots, another hide which is only accessible via boat (and this particular boat trip), and we enjoyed fine views of a flock of 98 Black-Tailed Godwit, an attractive wading bird with an almost pinky salmon-coloured breast. We saw a Red Deer wander past the scrape, and had fabulous views of a low-flying Marsh Harrier.



Chinese Water Deer© Alice Hunter

Richard explained that the yellow flush on the far side of the scrape was Yellow Button-Weed, a non-native plant probably brought from the USA by the numerous geese that walk up and down the edges of these pools.



Beaded Tit © Alice Hunter

By now we had clocked up our 26th and 27th Swallowtail of the day – a record for these weekends. Clearly being pessimistic about the weather paid off! In the other boat, Alice and her guests saw and heard plenty of Bearded Tits.

On the walk back through the reserve we saw a hornet on an oak tree, Small Tortoiseshell on bramble and our Painted Lady count rose to 70, and then 80 and reached 108 by the time we sat and ate our sandwiches in the meadow outside Hickling visitor centre. We also enjoyed four more Swallowtail sightings to make it a record 31 for the day.

We drove from Hickling to How Hill for the afternoon, another national nature reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest which is situated in the grounds of a lovely arts and crafts thatched house set on a low hill above the River Ant. This less well-known nature reserve is run by an educational



Wherry at How Hill © Duncan Rowe



charity, and there is a lovely little folk museum in an old “marsh man’s” cottage set by the river. Beyond is a sheltered meadow which is a great spot for seeing nectaring Swallowtails. Unfortunately the sun had gone behind a cloud by this point and although Paul spied a Common Blue and we also found two Large Skippers and plenty more Painted Ladies, the Swallowtails were not on the wing. We went on a slow wildlife walk around How Hill, which is a much more sheltered and intimately wooded reserve than Hickling. Martin spotted a Hobby, and Alice identified several Reed Beetles, a Large Red Damselfly, a Zebra Jumping Spider and also gave us all a crash course in blue damselfly identification, with dozens in flight: Common Blue, Variable, Azure and Blue-Tailed. By one hide, we pulled at a 20cm-long stick stuck in the mud: the stick kept coming up and up until it reached 4 metres high – a neat and dramatic illustration of the muddy depths of the Broads. How Hill is a good site for the impressive Royal Fern, and other plants including delicate Water Violet. We heard a distant Cuckoo and enjoyed finding the beautiful Longhorned micro-moth and the Straw Dot moth. No Swallowtails showed at How Hill but after 31 at Hickling we were more than satisfied. We also clocked up 154 Painted Ladies for the day.

Painted Lady © Martin Taylor



## Sunday 16th June

If Saturday was a day of quantity then Sunday delivered quality, in terms of fine views of Swallowtails. It dawned bright and sunny but was already clouding over when we left the hotel on the dot of nine to drive 25 minutes to Strumpshaw Fen. We saw more Painted Ladies on the drive and soon clocked a Speckled Wood and a Red Admiral in the woods beside the RSPB reserve. Rather than plunge straight into the reserve, we took the track along the northern border of the reserve to the “doctor’s house”. This is the old cottage

where Dr Martin George used to live, an ecologist and Broads expert who persuaded the RSPB to purchase and save Strumpshaw in the 1970s. His widow, Barbara, still lives at the house and deliberately plants Swallowtail-friendly nectar in her garden – this insect loves Sweet Williams.

Before we reached the cottage garden, Jean found a Common Carpet moth, and

Swallowtail © Martin Taylor



we also saw a Golden Bloomed Grey Longhorn beetle. My children joined us for the first hour and Esme ran ahead to the garden and was soon shouting “Swallowtail!” Sure enough, one was nectaring on the Sweet Williams outside Barbara George’s house (and we met Barbara too, who was doing some gardening). We saw another two Swallowtails here, and most of the group got some photographs of them nectaring before they disappeared. The Strumpshaw Swallowtails seem to come to the garden and reserve edge in the mornings to take nectar, fuelling up before dispersing across the reedbeds and the Yare Valley later in the day – we later met several keen naturalists who had arrived at Strumpshaw after 11am and hadn’t seen a single Swallowtail.

We moved on to the rough field edge which has been “set aside”. On the slope of the Yare Valley, this field is full of hawk’s bit and other floral “weeds” and is enjoyed by the Swallowtails. Here we saw good numbers of Meadow Browns and Common Blues and Mullein Moth caterpillars on Mullein, funnily enough. Our Painted Lady count was now in the thirties, and there were probably 100 of these migrants in this one small field. We also saw a Southern Hawker.



Painted Lady © Alice Hunter

We then crossed the railway line and made a slow circumnavigation of this big reserve. We saw lots of Common Lizards up close, and enjoyed seeing Peacocks, Red Admirals, Painted Ladies and a female Black-Tailed Skimmer and a female Scarce Chaser – two very handsome dragonflies. Nicky spotted Grey Herons and Carol found a pair of Hogweed Bonking Beetles doing exactly what their name suggests. On a corner of the path where several Red Admirals were spotted making the most of a sap run in a Sallow, a



Swallowtail © Martin Taylor

Swallowtail gave us particularly good and close views as it came in to nectar on a bramble patch for several minutes, flitting methodically from flower to flower. Elsewhere, Duncan found a Nursery Web Spider while Chris found Gadwall at Strumpshaw’s Tower Hide. There were also plentiful Banded Demoiselles.



The cloud had come in, as the forecast had warned, and our picnic lunch was cut short by a pretty heavy summer rain shower. So we climbed in our two minibuses and drove on, eastwards along the Yare Valley before cutting up the Ant Valley to Sutton Fen. Ian Robinson, the RSPB regional manager for the Broads, had kindly agreed to give us a personal guided tour of this secret nature reserve – so secret that I had no idea it existed until shortly before this year's Swallowtail weekends.

Sutton Fen is down a twisty dead-end lane, beyond a derelict farm, and feels like the middle of nowhere. This place has a special atmosphere – big skies, and a big kind of peace settling over everything, with no signs of human habitation, life or traffic anywhere.

The reserve was bought by the RSPB for £1.55 million from a local landowner in 2006 but, unusually, it is not open to the public and not really publicised at all. Unusually for an RSPB reserve, it is not managed for birds but for its flora and invertebrates.

"It's only the best bit of fen in Western Europe," said Ian of this hidden corner of the Norfolk Broads. The reserve had 350 Fen Orchid spikes when the RSPB purchased it; today, after some robust management – cutting down the alder carr woodland that was swamping the open reed and sedge beds – it has more than 7,000. Even so, it was still a pretty good place for birds. Carol found a Kestrel, and we all enjoyed seeing the Highland Cattle that are grazing the fen. Ian began by showing the us the least impressive part of the fen, and it still contained lovely rare plants such as the beautiful golden flowers of Greater Spearwort, masses of Marsh Fern and Tubular Water Dropwort.

We weren't expecting Swallowtails but our sixth of the day was a high-speed, wind-assisted flyby. Then, our seventh Swallowtail swooped in to nectar on a Marsh Thistle right beside us. It is nice to photograph a spectacular Swallowtail on Sweet Williams but it is really special to see one and photograph it in its "natural" setting, on a wild thistle, surrounded by reedbeds. We saw so many Black-Tailed Skimmers, and Norfolk



Hawkers, with their spectacular emerald-green eyes, that it was hardly surprising when Chris spotted a Hobby hunting. Helen found a Great Diving Beetle and Heather revealed to us that it was female because it had ridges on its back (so the male could cling on to it when required). Nicky saw the eighth Swallowtail of the day crossing the rough pasture to Ian's favourite bit of the reserve.

He took us onto what is known as “hover” – floating mats of vegetation below which was three metres of extremely deep mud and water. Here the fen is quite “new”, having formed over what used to be Sutton Broad during the last 100 years. This was once open water, and now it is a unique marshland. We stood and bounced on the fen, and the vegetation rippled as if we were jumping on a water bed. “It’s like seeing an ecosystem, seeing how all the plants are connected,” observed Martin.



On this extraordinary floating fen, we found Fen Orchid growing in “families”. In less than a



square metre, Ian could point out Red Data Book plant species including Fibrous Tussock Sedge, Tubular Water Dropwort and Milk Parsley. Ian also showed us Buckler Fern, which is apparently so rare it makes the Fen Orchid look like a common plant. As we were admiring what I must admit looked a fairly standard marshland fern, we heard a Cuckoo very close. Wordsworth wrote of its “wandering voice”

and I couldn’t see it but Chris used his birding skills to track it down, perched high in a nearby poplar. It was lovely to see the Cuckoo on what was probably its last weekend in the Broads before beginning its long flight back to sub-Saharan Africa.





We were met with a wonderful double rainbow on returning to where we'd parked and finished the day with our 74th Painted Lady of the day, making a total of 228 for the weekend. Our weekend haul of 39 Swallowtail sightings was the best total yet after four of these Greenwings weekends. I wouldn't say we are getting better, but we seem to be getting luckier!



## Monday 17th June

Our final morning was a little cooler than the previous day but we ventured out to Patrick's garden to see whether the moth trap we had set overnight had been successful. We began well with an attractive Small Magpie and Bloodvein. There were a large number of Heart and Dart, 43 in total! A few of our group had trains to catch and so they bid us farewell

while the others continued emptying the moth trap. The overall outcome was a total of around ninety moths comprising twenty seven or so species. Having enjoyed a cuppa and a scone alongside our mothing, we had a brief look at the Brimstone caterpillars in the garden before heading back to the Wroxham Hotel to part ways.



Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend 2019 species checklist			Friday 14th June	Saturday 15th June	Sunday 16th June	Monday 17th June
Butterflies			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4
	<b>Apollos and Swallowtails</b>	Family <b>Papilionidae</b>				
1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon britannicus</i>		✓ x 31	✓ x8	
	<b>Whites and Yellows</b>	Family <b>Pieridae</b>				
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	
	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			✓	
	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		✓	✓	Caterpillar
	<b>Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks</b>	Family <b>Lycaenidae</b>				
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓	
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓	
	<b>Aristocrats and Browns</b>	Family <b>Nymphalidae</b>				
	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>		✓	✓	
	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		✓	✓	
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓ x 154	✓ x 74	
	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>			✓	
	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓	✓	
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓	
	<b>Skippers</b>	Family <b>Hesperiidae</b>				
	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>		✓		

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Moths			day 2	day 3	day 4
	Six-Spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>		✓	
	Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>			✓
3	Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>		✓	
5	Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>			✓
	Mottled Pug	<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>			✓
6	Green Pug	<i>Pasiphila rectangularata</i>			✓



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Moths			day 2	day 3	day 4
7	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>			✓ x 2
	Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>			✓
8	Clouded Silver	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>			✓
13	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>		✓	
14	Turnip	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>			✓ x 4
15	Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>			✓ x 43
	The Flame	<i>Axylia putrid</i>			✓
16	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>			✓
	Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>			✓ x 4
	Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>			✓
17	Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pollens</i>			✓
18	Mullein	<i>Shargacucullia verbasci</i>		Caterpillar	
19	Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>			✓ x 4
20	Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>			✓ x 4
21	Treble Lines	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>			✓
22	Vines Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>			✓ x 3
	Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>			✓ x 2
23	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		✓	
	Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>		✓	
24	Yellow Banded Longhorn	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	✓	✓	
	Diamond-back	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>			✓ x 4
26	Plum Tortrix	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>			✓
	Bee Moth	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>			✓
		<i>Ephestia unicolorella woodiella</i>			✓
29	Garden pebble	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>			✓ x 2
	Small Magpie	<i>Anania hortulata</i>			✓ x 2
30		<i>Udea olivalis</i>			✓ x 3

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Dragonflies and Damselflies			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4
1	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>			✓	
2	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>		✓		
3	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>		✓	✓	
4	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>		✓	✓	
5	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>		✓	✓	
	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>			✓	
7	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>			✓	
8	Norfolk Hawker	<i>Anaciaeschna isosceles</i>		✓	✓	
10	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>			✓	
11	Four – Spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>		✓		
12	Black Tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>			✓	

## Other Notable Invertebrates

Fen Mason Wasp *Odynerus simillimus*

Hornet *Vespa crabro*

Thick-Legged Flower Beetle *Oedemera nobilis*

Red-Headed Cardinal Beetle *Pyrochroa serraticornis*

Hogweed Bonking Beetle *Rhagonycha fulva*

Golden-Bloomed Grey Longhorn Beetle *Agapanthia villosoviridescens*

Great Diving Beetle *Dysticua marginalis*

Nursery Web Spider *Pisaura mirabilis*

Zebra Jumping Spider *Salticus scenicus*



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Birds			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓		
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	
3	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		✓	✓	
4	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓	✓	
5	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		✓		
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓		✓	
7	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			✓	
8	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		✓		
9	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓		
10	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓		
12	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓		
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓		
14	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓	
15	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓		
16	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓	
17	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓	✓	
18	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓		
19	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		✓		
20	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓		
21	Black-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		✓	✓	
22	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓		
23	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>		✓		
24	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓	✓	
25	Stock Dove	<i>Columba ones</i>		✓		
26	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	
27	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	
28	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		🎵	✓	
29	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓	
30	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓		
31	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	
32	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓	
33	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓		

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Birds			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4
34	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓		
35	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓		
36	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	♪			
37	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓	✓	
38	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		♪		
39	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓	✓	
40	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	♪			
41	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓		
42	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓		
43	Bearded Tit/Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		✓		
44	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		✓		
45	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		✓		
46	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			✓	
47	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	
48	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓		
49	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		
50	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	



## Notable Plants

Bulrush *Scirpus lacustris*  
Common Reed *Phragmites australis*  
Fibrous Tussock Sedge *Carex appropinquata*  
Greater Reedmace *Typha latifolia*  
Lesser Reedmace *Typha angustifolia*  
Pendulous Sedge *Carex pendula*  
Saw Sedge *Gahnia aspera*

Crested Buckler Fern *Dryopteris cristata*  
Marsh Fern *Thelypteris palustris*  
Royal Fern *Osmunda regalis*

Bogbean (sadly not in flower) *Menyanthes trifoliata*  
Bog Myrtle *Myrica gale*  
Climbing Corydalis *Ceratocarpus claviculata*  
Common Poppy *Papaver rhoeas*  
Early Marsh Orchid (including all white var. *leucantha*) *Dactylorhiza incarnata*  
Fen Orchid *Lyparis loesslii*  
Great or Giant Water Dock *Rumex hydrolapathum*  
Greater Spearwort *Ranunculus lingua*  
Greater Water Parsnip *Sium latifolium*  
Hemlock *Conium maculatum*  
Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*  
Marsh Cinquefoil *Comarum palustre*  
Marsh Lousewort *Pedicularis palustris*  
Marsh Pea *Lathyrus palustris*  
Marsh Skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*  
Marsh Stitchwort *Stellaria palustris*  
Marsh Thistle *Cirsium palustre*  
Marsh Valerian *Valeriana dioica*  
Meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*  
Milk Parsley *Peucedanum palustre*  
Ragged Robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*  
Southern Marsh Orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*  
Tubular Water Dropwort *Oenanthe fistulosa*  
Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*  
White Water-Crowfoot *Ranunculus aquatilis*  
White Water Lily *Nymphaea alba*  
Yellow Flag Iris *Iris pseudacorus*  
Yellow Water Lily *Nuphar lutea*

Click Beetle © Alice Hunter



Red-headed Cardinal Beetle  
© Alice Hunter



Four-spotted Chaser © Martin Taylor



Swallowtail © Alice Hunter



Female Marsh Harrier © Martin Taylor



Six-Spot Burnet Moth © Martin Taylor



Drinker Moth Caterpillar © Martin Taylor





Reed Beetles © Alice Hunter



Small Tortoiseshell  
© Alice Hunter



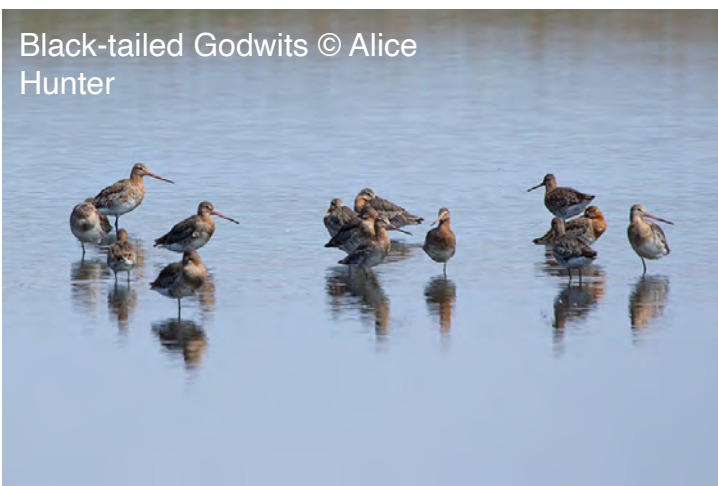
Black-tailed Skimmer © Martin Taylor



Large Skipper © Martin Taylor



Black-tailed Godwits © Alice Hunter



Female Thick-legged Flower Beetle  
© Alice Hunter



Swallowtail © Martin Taylor





Large Skipper © Martin Taylor



Cinnabar Moth © Martin Taylor



Common Lizard © Alice Hunter



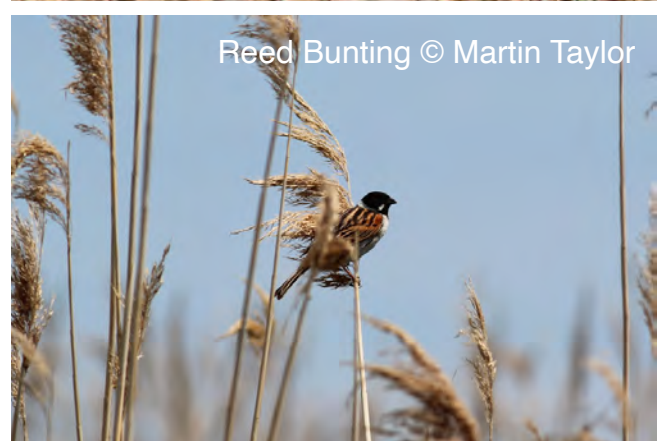
Swallowtail © Martin Taylor



Marsh Harrier © Martin Taylor



Reed Bunting © Martin Taylor



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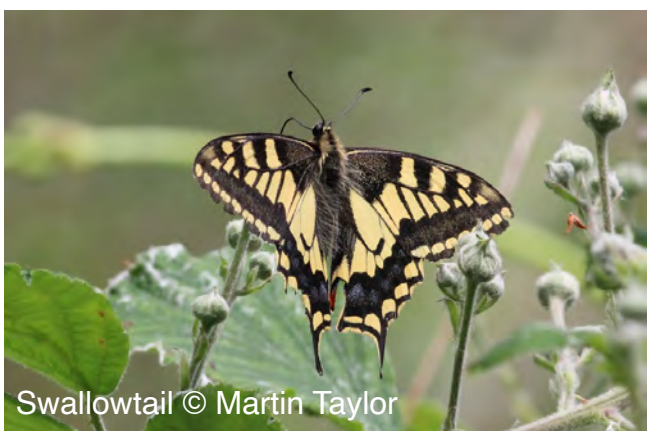
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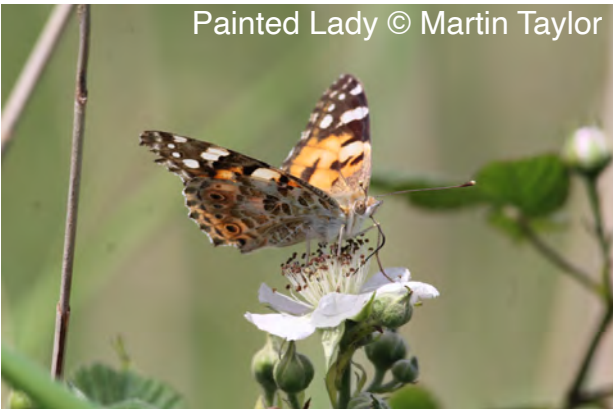
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