



Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend

11th - 14th June 2021

Led by Patrick Barkham & Alice Hunter



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Friday 11th June

Our intrepid bunch of Swallowtail-seekers met at the Hotel Wroxham in the heart of the Norfolk Broads on Friday evening and before supper we set out for a short stroll beside the River Bure. The bustle of Wroxham receded as we entered a short boardwalk. Beneath the railway bridge Marsh Valerian and Water Forget-me-not bloomed. We followed the path alongside the river until we could go no further. The tree-lined river wound mysteriously into the distance and we enjoyed lovely views of a Common Tern fishing, while Alice taught the group the distinctive bursting song of the Cetti's Warbler, which remained just tucked out of sight in the sallow scrub. A family of Mute Swans with eight small cygnets came to investigate us before we turned back to the hotel where we enjoyed dinner on the terrace.



Mute Swans © Alice Hunter

Saturday 12th June

Saturday morning dawned as brightly as forecast, with cloudless blue skies due to last all day, 20°C and a light breeze: perfect Swallowtail conditions. We set out for Hickling National Nature Reserve, the flagship reserve of the Norfolk Wildlife Trust, which is situated in the valley of the River Thurne, barely two miles as the crane flies from the low sand dune coastline of North East Norfolk.

We set off immediately from the Visitor Centre at 9.45am and not long into our slow wander into the reserve – at 10am – Maria was the first to spot a Swallowtail – signalling her spotting sharpness which was repeatedly demonstrated over the weekend. Our second Swallowtail was



Four-spotted Chaser © Maria Dixon

seen by Paul precisely nine minutes later and this was an exceedingly brisk flypast. We craved more leisurely viewings, and soon had a better flypast, with the Swallowtail jinking more slowly past the group at head (or reed) height. Now we craved some nectaring or a Swallowtail that wanted to sit still for a moment...

We had reed warblers singing from the reedbeds and a dozen Four-spotted Chasers dashing around. They have a habit of posing rather nicely on last year's reed stems, and so we were able to obtain some good photographs. There was the lovely somnolent song of the Willow Warbler reverberating from the salallows, and then Alice picked up a rather more

unusual call – a Water Rail, noisily going about its business deep within the reedbed, where it remained hidden from view.

When we reached the small channel that led out onto Hickling Broad, we divided into two groups, with Patrick's being the first to take a special NWT boat trip to the viewing tower in the oak woods on the other side of Hickling channel. Alice's group meanwhile began to slowly wander along the reserve tracks looking for Swallowtails. Clearly there was going to be some competitiveness here. Let the battle commence!

On Patrick's boat we admired a Great White Egret and a Cormorant (I only mention it because I haven't seen this common bird at Hickling for ages!) and then, as the boat slowly edged along the narrow back channel, we enjoyed two fabulous Swallowtail flypasts. Watching the Swallowtail from the water, in its natural setting, cruising over the reedbeds, was a wonderful experience. We also enjoyed a fabulous sighting of a Norfolk Hawker dragonfly which cruised along beside the boat, eyeballing us with its fantastic emerald eye. It was hard to believe that these are a rare



© Pam Gatrell

species, and unique to the Broads in the UK, as they became a ubiquitous sighting during our weekend. Always welcome though!

On the short walk along the Weaver's Way footpath to the viewing tower we saw a Painted Lady dash past, and in the woods, among the Holly understorey, there was a Holly Blue. The tower had so many steps I forgot to count them and it swayed rather alluringly – or should that be alarmingly – at the top. But the climb was worth it for the view. A little altitude goes a long way in a flat landscape, and we enjoyed panoramic views from the red-and-white striped Happisburgh lighthouse to the north-east along the coast and down to Waxham church and further south to Winterton. The two miles or so from Hickling across to the distant sand dunes was almost all protected landscape, and a mass of reed beds. No wonder it housed the first population of Cranes to re-establish themselves in Britain, as well as the country's largest population of Marsh Harriers. We enjoyed an excellent sighting of a Marsh Harrier from the tower. As with the

Norfolk Hawker, it was hard to believe that these creatures were vanishingly rare nationally when they became such a common sight for us.

When our boat returned to the Staithe, Alice's group headed onto the water, and we tried to ensure we would see more Swallowtails than them!

We headed onto a path cut in a crescent-shape through the reed bed, which was sheltered from the wind and had good views of Yellow Flag Iris which were now in flower. Here we lingered and soon clocked up nine Swallowtail sightings. It was so warm that the butterflies were not lingering now on each flower but circled round, wings fluttering for a few seconds as they imbibed nectar, before they moved on again.



© Maria Dixon

On our walk back to the visitor centre for lunch Trevor picked up a bittern flying low over the reeds with its stately flight. A few of the group glimpsed it before it disappeared behind the trees. Alex spotted a Swallowtail and an Emperor dragonfly – big and brilliant blue – also flashed past. Before reaching our packed lunch spot, Patrick found three Swallowtail eggs on some Milk Parsley beside the boardwalk, which several of the group photographed.

Meanwhile, Alice's group headed out to the crescent shaped path first, the Swallowtails were tantalisingly close and were coming in to nectar on the Yellow Flag Iris, though not always quite as close as we might like for photography purposes. Nevertheless it was a good challenge for those of us inclined to try and capture them as they zipped over the top of the Saw Sedge. A female Marsh Harrier gave us a close inspection as she flew low overhead but we were still racking up

Swallowtail sightings with three active at once in this small area.



Common Blue Damselflies © Paul Wakeling

Walking on round the reserve we came across a large furry Drinker Moth caterpillar and Paul spotted an unusual variegated reed which was lacking chlorophyll in parts of its leaves giving it a smart stripy appearance. We had another Swallowtail fly-by as we neared the Observation Tower hide and a flock of 6 Mute Swans passed overhead shortly afterwards. Four-spotted Chasers were abundant along with Common Blue Damselflies. We returned to the path into the

reedbed as we awaited the return of the boat and added a couple more Swallowtails to our tally bringing it to seven.

Out on the water we had lovely views of Marsh Harrier and the non-breeding Mute Swans on the broad which numbered over a hundred! As we made our way through the narrow channel towards the viewing tower we had some wonderful Swallowtail sightings low over the boat but still at high speed and several Norfolk Hawkers came to investigate us too.

Yellow Banded Longhorn Micromoth
© Paul Wakeling



We all climbed the 60ft tower to take in the wonderful views over the reserve and the landscape beyond. Shortly after reaching the top we were fortunate to have an incredible view of a Hobby which flew in close and level with us, then in the distance we spotted three Great White Egrets flying together - an impressive number for a relative rarity in this country. As we neared the special drop bridge that had been raised for us to gain access to the tower, Alice spotted a lovely Yellow Barred Longhorn Micromoth and on the short section of the Weaver's Way beyond we had Painted Lady and Red Admiral sightings as we returned to the boat.

Our tally of Swallowtails on the boat trip had reached what we considered to be a respectable seven and we felt confident that we had seen more than Patrick's group.

After a packed lunch in the visitor centre garden, we sneaked into the wooded south of the reserve because Patrick had been tipped off by another visitor that a Swallowtail was sunning itself on the sheltered side of the wood. Paul found the first Large Skipper of the weekend, Barbara spotted a Blue-Tailed Damselfly and there was also a Speckled Wood in the wood. We saw two more Swallowtails and then a fantastic sighting of one perched high on a sprig of Hawthorn in the sunshine, which gave us excellent photographs.



Swallowtail © Maria Dixon

We then drove the short distance west to the Ant Valley and the nature reserve at How Hill, a beautiful Arts and Crafts house scenically positioned on top of the largest hill that we had to climb all weekend - all 10 metres of it. Beside How Hill and beyond an unpromising mown lawn was an old marshman's cottage turned into a museum and the nature reserve, which is run by a charitable trust.

Emerging Dragonfly nymph
© Eirian Edwards



It is always worth checking the little cottage garden here and Maria soon found a Norfolk Hawker while Pam spotted a Swallowtail in the garden. We entered How Hill's famed meadow, where Swallowtails can often be encountered. There were Yellow Flag Iris flowering and the first of the pink flowering nectar that Swallowtails seem particularly attracted to, such as Marsh Thistle and Ragged Robin but no sign of any Swallowtails. Further on, a little bridge crossed a watery ditch filled with the attractive spikes of Water Soldier. Here Alice spotted a handful of dragonfly nymphs poised on the leaves and preparing to emerge as fully-fledged adults. A Garden Warbler sang and further on, Terry heard the distinctive "plop" of a Water Vole disappearing into the water before we could see it.

The intimate, tree-lined ditches of How Hill are particularly

rich in dragonflies and damselflies and we enjoyed fine encounters with scores and heard the flicking of wings in the air that is Norfolk Hawkers doing battle. In the background, Willow Warblers sang from many a thicket. We found a number of interesting smaller insects. Alice spotted a Pirate Wolf Spider, while Barbara and Peter spotted what Alice identified as a Black and Red Frog hopper.



Pirate Wolf Spider © Alice Hunter

How Hill was a special place for Marion, who had visited a number of times before, and so we made a short foray into the walled garden around the house where we enjoyed interesting views of Holly Blues feeding on the gorgeous Wysteria. Maria also spotted another Red Admiral, and we saw Speckled Woods in the woodland.

Hickling Swallowtail total: Patrick's group - 17 (including 3 eggs), Alice's group - 15
How Hill Swallowtail total: 1

Sunday 13th June

The day dawned hot and sunny and still – absolutely perfect conditions for Swallowtails. We headed out promptly to get to Strumpshaw Fen before the insects had fully warmed up. We have detected a pattern where the best views at Strumpshaw are often in gardens adjacent to the reserve in the early to mid-morning, when Swallowtails are feasting on nectar to give them energy for the day ahead.

Strumpshaw Fen is the RSPB's flagship Swallowtail reserve on marshes beside the River Yare, only five miles from Norwich. Before entering this large reserve of vast reedbeds and meadows, we walked down the shady track to "the doctor's house". This is actually the former home of Dr Martin George, an ecologist who wrote a definitive account of the Broads and helped persuade the RSPB to purchase and protect Strumpshaw Fen. His widow, Barbara, still lives in their house and maintains a floral garden with plentiful supplies of nectar in June deliberately for the



© Alice Hunter

Swallowtails. Kindly, she hasn't screened her garden with a fence, and so passing Swallowtail lovers often wait with long lenses raised on the border of her south-facing garden. This was the position we took up, beside patches of Sweet Williams, which the Swallowtail seems particularly fond of. Despite perfect conditions, there were no Swallowtails to be seen.

This was mystifying, so we walked on and up the short river cliff to look at a meadow of agricultural "weeds" and wildflowers which had been deliberately left by the landowner. There was a spectacular field of poppies which looked glorious but held very few butterflies. In the

rough grassland, we found several quite tatty Brown Argus, clearly at the end of their first generation for this year. Much of the grassland was rapidly scrubbing up with willow, which was excellent for warblers but not so good for sun-loving butterflies. On the meadow, Paul found 13 mating Dock Bugs and Alice heard the calls of a Red-Legged Partridge.

We moved onto the reserve by crossing the railway line which takes trains from Norwich to Great Yarmouth. Surprisingly, some of the group caught glimpses of a Swallowtail powering along the railway line, where there was no nectar and certainly no Milk Parsley food plant.



We walked on to a short circular boardwalk which gave us an opportunity to look more closely at the plants and flowers of the reed beds, and get amongst good Swallowtail habitat. We had good views of a Grey Heron, and Large Red Damselflies, with Willow Warblers singing all around. Barbara caught sight of our second Swallowtail of the day but again this dashed over us before most of the group could see it.

We then returned to the main entrance of the reserve, where Chris found a female Orange Tip and we also discovered a mating pair of Large Skippers, which gave us excellent close-up views. We walked on to the meadow area which was looking in excellent shape – full of flowering Ragged Robin and Marsh Thistle. In previous years, on a hot day like today, we would expect to see Swallowtails flying through and nectaring every ten minutes or so. Today, however, they were bafflingly absent. We did at least enjoy sightings of the ubiquitous Marsh Harrier while Alice spied a Hairy Dragonfly eating a Blue-tailed

Damselfly. Before we reached the reserve's Fen Hide, we saw Red Admiral and female Brimstone, and Paul picked up the first Banded Demoiselle of the day. A Peacock also landed first on Maria – who seemed to possess a special connection with butterflies – and then Anthea and finally Chris.

The relative scarcity of Swallowtails from Strumpshaw during perfect conditions at what would usually be their peak flight season this year was a real puzzle. Usually they emerge earlier here than at Hickling but they may just be very late on Strumpshaw this year. The only ones we saw were pristine, freshly-emerged specimens.

Pam and Marion had remained sitting in the shade beside a small pool on the edge of the woodland and while we wandered in search of species, they proved the merits of sitting still, clocking up a Swallowtail, a Buzzard, two good views of Sedge Warblers, a Reed Warbler and a small Homo sapiens (male) pond-dipping. We joined them for our packed lunch and Patrick made a presentation to Barbara and Peter of a beautiful felted Swallowtail in its varying life stages on Milk Parsley.



In the afternoon, we headed back to the River Ant valley and along tiny lanes to the “secret” RSPB reserve of Sutton Fen, which is not usually open to the public and completely hidden from civilisation!

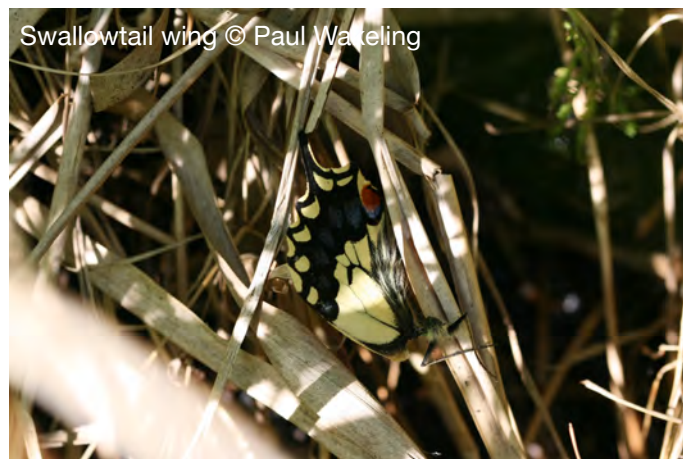


RSPB warden Ben Lewis took us around. Crossing the first flowery meadow, we paused to admire Southern Marsh Orchids. We also watched the extremely rare and rather smart-looking Fen Mason Wasps coming and going from a specially created dry bank.

We continued through the huge and extremely peaceful 200-hectare reserve, learning more

about the diversity of management techniques the RSPB is employing to ensure a mix of reedbeds and sedge and scrub of different ages, to help the suite of extraordinarily rare plants found on this site. Some management was for milk parsley, the Swallowtail's foodplant, and we clocked up a steady stream of Swallowtail sightings as we moved through the site.

The rare plants of the fen are a real highlight at Sutton and Ben showed us Water Parsnip and Tubular Water Dropwort, as well as Water Dock. While we were examining these plants a Swallowtail flew past. As Patrick pointed it out, an Emperor dragonfly swooped in and snatched it in midair. The two large insects struggled for a few seconds before the Emperor seemed to gain control of its prey, and dropped down into the reedbed with it. We followed this drama – captivated and slightly horrified – and got a glimpse as the Emperor started tearing Britain's largest native butterfly apart. With Ben's permission, Patrick and Paul went to see if there was anything left over. The Emperor somehow had disappeared from view and all that remained was one quarter of the Swallowtail's wings – an immaculate hindwing.



None of us had ever witnessed such a sight before. I don't think it has ever been filmed before either. It was incredible! Equally incredibly, Eirian managed to get a record shot which shows the Emperor holding the Swallowtail in flight – not clearly, but clear enough proof if no-one believes us!

The afternoon was suddenly turning into quite an intense and special wildlife experience. We found a web of Peacock caterpillars on Fen nettle (which as Alice demonstrated, does not sting). We then had

spectacular views of a male Marsh Harrier carrying out repeated display flights, swooping down and darting up again, like the Hen Harrier's skydance, in a bid to impress a nearby female. The female, we think, seemed more interested in the dead Tench we found on one of the paths, which had bloody marks on its scales. This little wildlife Whodunnit was intriguing: had it been killed by an Otter which had fled the scene as we approached? We concluded it was most likely to have been stabbed and removed from the water by a Heron, which had abandoned it when it saw us come near.

In the warmth of late afternoon, the Swallowtails came thick and fast. Two Swallowtails were nectaring with great enthusiasm on the flowers of an invasive rhododendron. Ben pointed out that this bush was actually on private land on the boundary of the reserve, and there was no risk of it spreading into the reserve because the reserve was so wet. During the 'June gap' it was also providing useful nectar for the Swallowtail, and some Brimstones as well.

When we crossed another meadow before heading out onto the wet fen to find the super-rare Fen Orchid, we enjoyed even better sightings of Swallowtails nectaring on Yellow Flag Iris – a more pleasing photograph for





Swallowtail © Eirian Edwards

traditionalists! Terry obtained some excellent video footage of the Swallowtail in flight and nectaring.

Onto the fen, we walked across the top of a layer of peat up to six metres deep to admire a few of the spectacular blooming of 10,000 Fen Orchid spikes across Sutton and nearby Catfield Fen. This represents 99% of the UK population. We also enjoyed looking at other rare plants including Round Leaved Wintergreen, Crested Buckler Fern and Royal Fern. Marsh Cinquefoil was in flower, and Marion – who navigated the treacherous fen with admirable determination – identified Marsh Lousewort. Waiting at the fenside, Maria and

Pam saw two more Swallowtails bringing our Sutton Fen tally alone to 23 – a new record which definitely made up for the puzzling absence of Swallowtails at Strumpshaw. Ben Lewis informed us that this year, the regular butterfly transect walkers are recording more Swallowtails at Sutton Fen than any other site in the Broads (ie, Britain). Another reason to be thankful to the RSPB for allowing our Greenwings tour unique access to such a special place.

We retired for the day, a happy bunch after so many fabulous sightings and following an enjoyable meal at the Station Smokehouse in Hoveton.

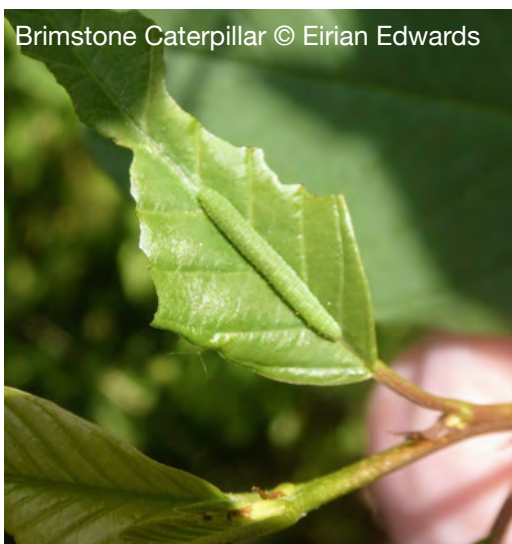
Strumpshaw Swallowtail total: 4

Sutton Fen Swallowtail total: 23

Monday 14th June

On Monday morning, we headed over to Patrick's garden for a leisurely look through the previous night's moth trap. Chris provided admirable identification support to Alice, who patiently went through a full trap and potted numerous interesting moths for us to admire. Highlights included the beautiful grey Pale Tussock and the twig-like Buff Tip. Chris identified a Garden Pebble, and there were also numerous Light Emeralds, Common White Waves, and Treble Bars. The largest moth in the trap was the Large Yellow Underwing – much to Patrick's dismay there were no hawkmoths on this occasion.

Some of the group also admired Patrick's wildflower meadow in the front garden and Paul found a Grass Snake in the pond. With a little searching, Patrick was also able to point out some Brimstone caterpillars munching on the Alder Buckthorn he had planted.



Brimstone Caterpillar © Eirian Edwards



© Pam Gatrell

After coffee and teas, we said goodbye and all headed in different directions for home. This had been a weekend of glorious weather, and the group was full of enthusiasm, good energy and a variety of complementary expertise. We were lucky too: even if we only count those seen by one of the groups at Hickling, our total of 45 Swallowtails over the weekend was the best ever for this Greenwings tour!

Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend 2021 species checklist			Saturday 12th June	Sunday 13th June	Monday 14th June
Butterflies			day 2	day 3	day 4
	Apollos & Swallowtails	Family Papilionidae			
1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon britannicus</i>	✓ x16 or 18	✓ x27	
	Whites & Yellows	Family Pieridae			
2	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		✓	
3	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓	✓	Caterpillar
	Blues, Coppers & Hairstreaks	Family Lycaenidae			
4	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓		
5	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		✓	
	Aristocrats & Browns	Family Nymphalidae			
6	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>		✓	
7	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	
8	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓		
9	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓		
	Skippers	Family Hesperiidae			
10	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	✓	✓	



Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend 2021 species checklist			Saturday 12th June	Sunday 13th June	Monday 14th June
Dragonflies and Damselflies			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>	✓	✓	
6	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	✓	✓	
7	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>	✓	✓	
8	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>		✓	
9	Norfolk Hawker	<i>Aeschna isosceles</i>	✓	✓	
10	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>		✓	
11	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	✓	✓	
12	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>		✓	
13	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>	✓	✓	

Norfolk Hawker ovipositing © Trevor Tipler



Variable Damselflies © Paul Wakeling



Female Scarce Chaser © Paul Wakeling

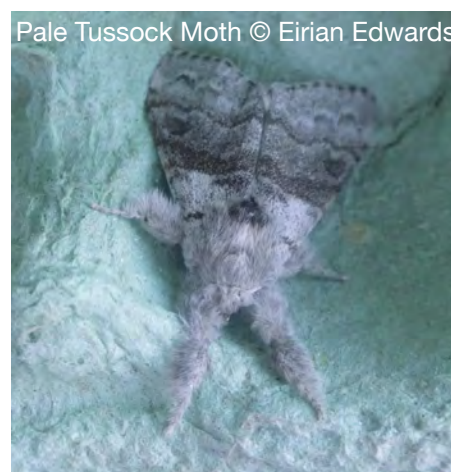
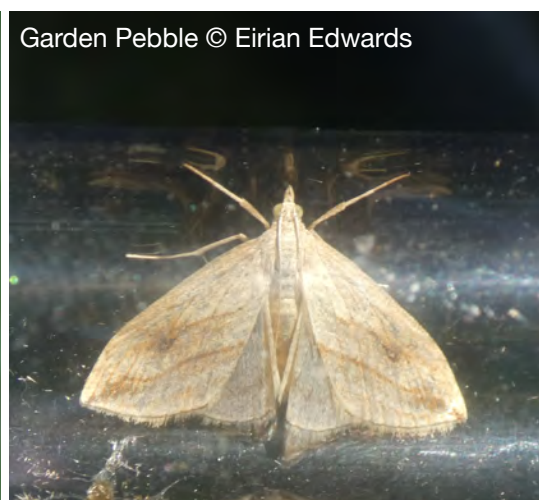
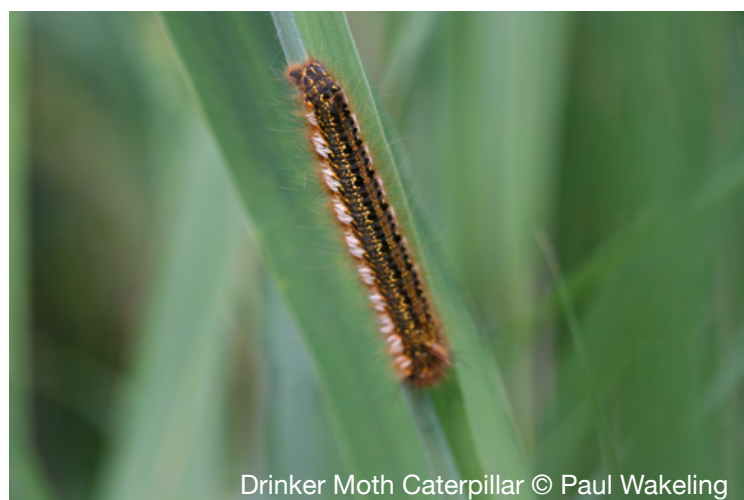


Large Red Damselfly © Eirian Edwards



Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend 2021 species checklist			Saturday 12th June	Sunday 13th June	Monday 14th June
Moths			day 2	day 3	day 4
1	Drinker	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Caterpillar		
2	Yellow Barred Longhorn	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	✓		
3	Brown-tail	<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>	Caterpillar		
4	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		✓	
5	Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>		Caterpillar	
6	Nettle Tap	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>		✓	
7	Brown China-mark	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>		✓	
8	Small China-mark	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	✓	✓	
9	Buff Tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>			✓
10	Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>			✓ x5
11	Small Magpie	<i>Anania hortulata</i>			✓
12	Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>			✓ x8
13	Heart and Club	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>			✓
14	Treble Lines	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>			✓ x12
15	Common White Wave	<i>Camera pusaria</i>			✓ x4
16	Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>			✓ x2
17	Mottled Pug	<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>			✓ x2
18	Olive Pearl	<i>Udea olivalis</i>			✓
19	Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>			✓
20	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>			✓
21	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>			✓
22	Treble Bar	<i>Splocera plagiata</i>			✓
23	Bee Moth	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>			✓
24	Garden Carpet	<i>Xabthorhoe fluctuata</i>			✓ x2
25	Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>			✓
26	Garden Pebble	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>			✓ x3
27	Mottled Rustic	<i>Parastichtis suspecta</i>			✓ x3
28	Foxglove Pug	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>			✓
29	Scalloped Hazel	<i>Odoptera bidentata</i>			✓

Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend 2021 species checklist			Saturday 12th June	Sunday 13th June	Monday 14th June
Moths			day 2	day 3	day 4
30	Plum Tortrix	<i>Hedya prunig</i>			✓
31	Hook-streak Grass Veneer	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>			✓
32	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>			✓
33	Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>			✓
34	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>			✓



Other Notable Invertebrates

7 Spot Ladybird *Coccinella septempunctata*

Alderfly *Sialis lutaria*

Bee-mimicking Hoverfly *Eristalis intricarius*

Black-and-Red Froghopper *Cercopis vulnerata*

Broad Centurion *Chloromyia formosa*

Buff-tailed Bumblebee *Bombus terrestris*

Click Beetle *Athous haemorrhoidalis*

Common Carder Bee *Bombus pascuorum*

Common Cockchafer *Melolontha melolontha*

Common Green Colonel *Oplodontha viridula*

Dark Bush Cricket *Pholidoptera griseoaptera*

Dock Bug *Coreus marginatus*

Early Bumblebee *Bombus pratorum*

European Chinchbug *Ischnodemus sabuleti*

Fairy-ring Longhorn Beetle *Pseudovadonia livida*

Fen Mason Wasp *Odynerus simillimus*

Garden Chafer *Phyllopertha horticola*

Harlequin Ladybird *Harmonia axyridis*

Mayfly *Ephemera vulgata*

Nettle Weevil *Phyllobius pomaceus*

Nursery Web Spider *Pisaura mirabilis*

Pirate Wolf Spider *Pirata* sp.

Red-headed Cardinal Beetle *Pyrochroa serraticornis*

Red-tailed Bumblebee *Bombus lapidarius*

Ruby-tailed Wasp *Chrysis* sp.

Scorpionfly *Panorpa communis*

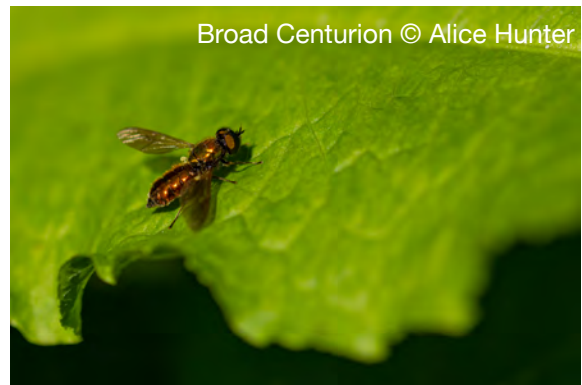
Slender Groundhopper *Tetrix subulata*

Speckled Bush-Cricket *Leptophyes punctatissima*

Thick-legged Flower Beetle *Oedemera nobilis*

Tree Bumblebee *Bombus hypnorum*

Wasp Beetle *Clytus arietis*



Broad Centurion © Alice Hunter



Cockchafer © Paul Wakeling



Dock Bug © Paul Wakeling



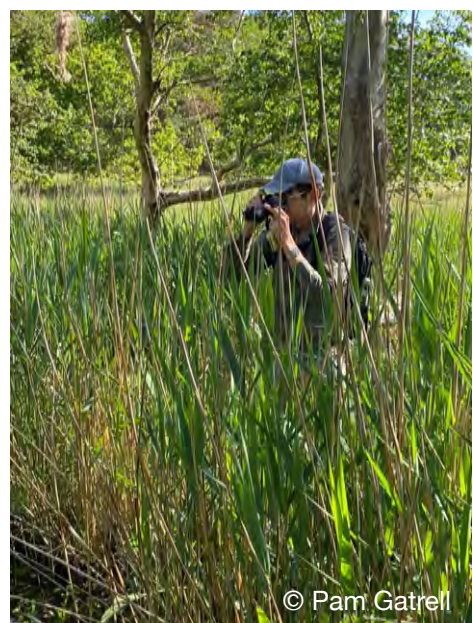
European Chinchbug © Eirian Edwards



Fairy-ring Longhorn beetles
© Paul Wakeling

Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend 2021 species checklist			Friday 11th June	Saturday 12th June	Sunday 13th June	Monday 14th June
Birds			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓		
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓		
3	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓		
4	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		✓		
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	
6	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		♪♪		
7	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓		
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓	✓	
9	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓		
10	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>		✓		
11	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓	
12	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			✓	
13	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓	
14	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓	✓	
15	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			♪♪	
16	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		✓		
17	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>				✓
18	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓		
19	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓		
20	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓	✓		
21	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓
23	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓	
24	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	
25	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓	
26	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	
27	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓		
28	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	♪♪	♪♪	✓	
29	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		♪♪		

Norfolk Swallowtail Weekend 2021 species checklist			Friday 11th June	Saturday 12th June	Sunday 13th June	Monday 14th June
Birds			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4
30	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		✓	✓	
31	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	♪♪	♪♪	♪♪	
32	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓	✓	
33	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		✓	✓	
34	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	
35	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓		
36	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>			✓	
37	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓
38	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	
39	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	
40	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	♪♪	✓	✓	



Notable Plants

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

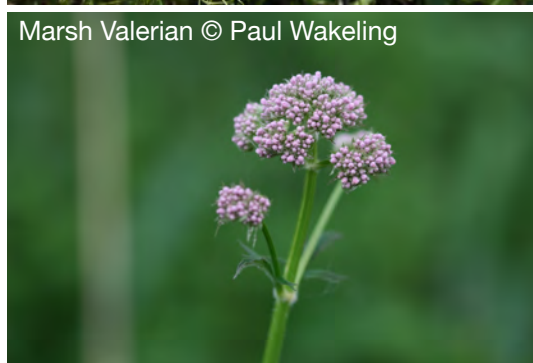
Crested Buckler Fern *Dryopteris cristata*
Marsh Fern *Thelypteris palustris*
Royal Fern *Osmunda regalis*

Bladderwort *Utricularia sp.*
Bloody Cranesbill *Geranium sanguineum*
Bogbean (not in flower) *Menyanthes trifoliata*
Bog Myrtle *Myrica gale*
Bugloss *Anchusa arvensis*
Climbing Corydalis *Ceratocarpus claviculata*
Common Cudweed *Filago vulgaris*
Common Poppy *Papaver rhoeas*
Cuckoo Flower *Cardamine pratensis*
Dog Rose *Rosa canina*
Fen Nettle *Urtica dioica galeopsifolia*
Fen Orchid *Liparis loesslii*
Field Pansy *Viola arvensis*
Fox-and-Cubs *Pilosella aurantiaca*
Frogbit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*
Great or Giant Water Dock *Rumex hydrolapathum*
Greater Spearwort *Ranunculus lingua*
Greater Water Parsnip *Sium latifolium*
Green Alkanet *Pentaglottis sempervirens*
Guelder Rose *Viburnum opulus*
Hairy Tare *Vicia hirsuta*
Hemlock *Conium maculatum*
Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*
Marsh Cinquefoil *Comarum palustre*
Marsh Lousewort *Pedicularis palustris*
Marsh Pea (in bud) *Lathyrus palustris*
Marsh Stitchwort *Stellaria palustris*
Marsh Thistle *Cirsium palustre*
Marsh Valerian *Valeriana dioica*
Meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*
Milk Parsley *Peucedanum palustre*
Mouse-ear Hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*
Ragged Robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
Southern Marsh Orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*
Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*
Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*
Tubular Water Dropwort *Oenanthe fistulosa*
Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*
Water Soldier *Stratiotes aloides*
Water Violet *Hottonia palustris*
White Water Lily *Nymphaea alba*
Yellow Flag Iris *Iris pseudacorus*
Yellow Water Lily *Nuphar lutea*

Climbing Corydalis © Eirian Edwards



Marsh Valerian © Paul Wakeling



Poppies © Chris Hilling



Mouse-ear Hawkweed © Paul Wakeling



Maretail © Eirian Edwards



Early Bumblebee © Paul Wakeling



© Alice Hunter



Fen Mason Wasp © Paul Wakeling



Four-spotted Chaser © Trevor Tipler



© Maria Dixon



Hairy Dragonfly © Paul Wakeling



© Alice Hunter



Brown Argus © Eirian Edwards



Fen Orchid © Eirian Edwards



© Pam Gatrell



Garden Tiger Moth Caterpillar
© Eirian Edwards



© Pam Gatrell



© Chris Hilling



© Alice Hunter



Wasp Beetle © Paul Wakeling



Nettle Weevil © Paul Wakeling



Swallowtail © Paul Wakeling



Swallowtail © Alice Hunter



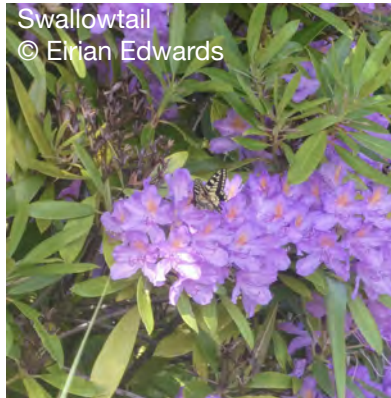
Nursery Web Spider © Paul Wakeling



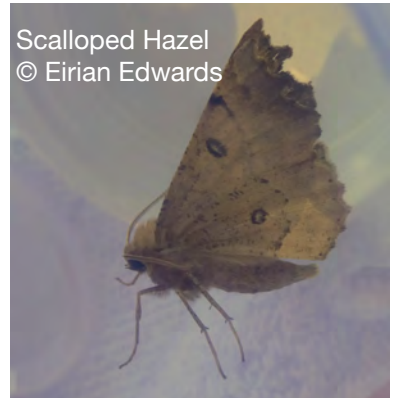
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Scarlet Pimpernel © Eirian Edwards



Swallowtail
© Eirian Edwards



Scalloped Hazel
© Eirian Edwards



Water Violet © Eirian Edwards



Poppies © Paul Wakeling



Male Scarce Chaser
© Eirian Edwards



Speckled Bush Cricket nymph
© Paul Wakeling



Large Red Damselfly © Trevor Tipler



Large Skipper © Trevor Tipler



Norfolk Hawker © Trevor Tipler



Norfolk Hawker ovipositing © Eirian Edwards



Black-and-Red Froghopper © Paul Wakeling



Male Scarce Chaser © Trevor Tipler



Swallowtail © Maria Dixon



© Eirian Edwards

Variable Damselfly © Eirian Edwards



Swallowtail © Paul Wakeling



Swallowtail at Sutton Fen © Eirian Edwards



Milk Parsley with Swallowtail eggs
© Eirian Edwards



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