

Swallowtail Weekend

6th - 9th June 2025

Led by Patrick Barkham & Kat Dahl



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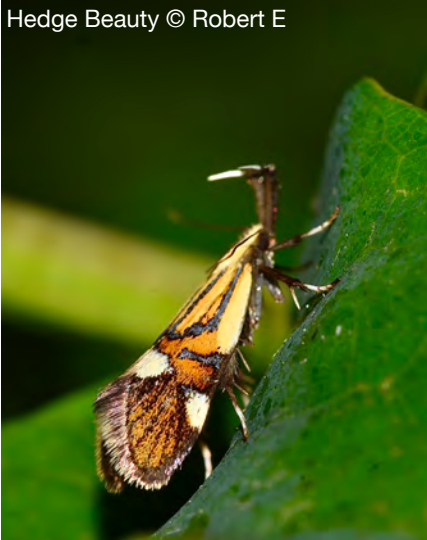
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Our intrepid band of Swallowtail seekers assembled at the Sutton Staithe Hotel on Friday afternoon after various arduous journeys from all corners of Britain, including Cumbria, South Wales, Bristol and Kent. We all met at 5.30pm for introductions and then a short stroll along the staithe, looking out onto the channel leading into Sutton Broad and, eventually, the River Ant.

Everything was dripping after torrential rain but eventually the evening sun appeared. Swifts fed above us, Kat found several nice Vapourer moth caterpillars for the group. Patrick picked up the first Cuckoo call over Sutton Fen in the distance and the Cuckoo kindly moved closer. We also heard Chiffchaffs and Cetti's Warblers, and watched a Grey Heron flying overhead. Rachel spotted a Common Carder Bumblebee on Hedge Woundwort and Kat helped us find the Willow Flea Beetle. We enjoyed a good two-course supper at Sutton Staithe Hotel.

Saturday June 7

Hedge Beauty © Robert E



We knew we were in for challenging weather this weekend with rain forecast for both days and Saturday looking stubbornly uniformly grey. Given the conditions, we decided to start with a visit to How Hill, which is a lovely intimate little nature reserve which is part of the large Ant Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Kat immediately picked up the call of a Treecreeper from the car park, and Cetti's Warblers called loudly from the brambles, from where plenty of small rabbits also emerged, darting onto the mown grass lawn beneath the fine Arts and Crafts thatched house. Kat also found a "Geoff" micromoth on the oak close to Toad Hole Cottage, a historic marshman's cottage with a lovely kitchen garden which serves as the base for this reserve.

Warden Robin informed us that the Swallowtail had only emerged at How Hill at the end of May, despite first appearing at Strumpshaw unusually early, on April 30, a good two weeks ahead of schedule.

The weather was definitely too wet for Swallowtails here today, and it was raining as we entered the meadow which is traditionally the best spot for them. The rain brought out the Common Frogs which jumped beneath our feet, and also meant that when we found some of How Hill's great multitude of damselflies, they were quite compliant. We enjoyed good views of the Azure Damselfly, which are identified by the black 'U' mark on the blue body, as not one but two Cuckoos called from different parts of the reserve.

How Hill is fantastic for dragonflies and damselflies and we were soon admiring more Azure and Variable Damselflies. Despite the wet, we also found the first of the usually ubiquitous Four-spotted Chasers, which was perched in the meadow. A Willow Warbler called as we entered the woods, where honeysuckle tangled amongst the old birches, oaks, alders and sallows. Fool's Watercress was flowering in the dykes alongside the first spikes of Water Soldier.

Variable Damselfly © Rob N



Linda spotted *Xylota sylvarum*, a wood-dwelling hoverfly, and we also admired a multitude of Red-and-black Froghoppers.

Further along the sheltered paths beside dykes filled with Water Soldier, we looked over the fen and saw the first Marsh Harrier of many – they may be about as rare as the Golden Eagle but they are the leading raptor of the Broads. We also heard Long-tailed Tits and the call of a Stock Dove and, unusually, were lucky to have a fine view of a female Chinese Water Deer, which turned and looked at us curiously with its teddy-bear-like ears. Unusual wildlife sightings are guaranteed when terrible weather puts off less hardy souls! We had this special nature reserve to ourselves, which was a wonderful experience.

Tracy was the first to hear repeated calling from a Tawny Owl, and Kat was delighted to find the lekking grounds of *Nemophora degeerella*, a micromoth whose males were energetically bouncing up and down in the air in front of our noses. We climbed the great mountain of the Broads – the hill at How Hill, all 12 metres of it, and then moved on to Hickling, where we enjoyed a picnic lunch inside the cosy visitor centre.

Hicking Broad National Nature Reserve is the jewel in the crown for the Norfolk Wildlife Trust. Just as we were given an introduction by the visitor centre manager Rachel, who revealed that there were at least eight booming male Bitterns in the reedbeds, the sun came out. It looked like it would be a brief burst, and Patrick led the group as quickly as possible through the woods to a sheltered patch of brambles on the far side.



Amazingly after so much rain, this sheltered patch of brambles on both sides of the path proved to be Swallowtail alley. The group soon spotted one Swallowtail. We enjoyed a Swallowtail flypast – always a special moment – and then another Swallowtail joined in. Soon we were having fantastic views of four individuals as they nectared on bramble flowers and flew at head height around us. Despite their early emergence this year, the second Swallowtail we saw was absolutely pristine, revealing how the Swallowtail has a long flight season with staggered emergences over most of May and June.

This was a fine birthday treat for Vera and for Rob, who were both celebrating today! Two Swallowtails also twisted around each other, chasing and repelling each other, a behaviour which is not particularly common amongst the species. This was probably a female rejecting a freshly-emerged male who was trying his luck! We also saw our first of another of the Broadland Big Five, the Norfolk Hawker, which likes to cruise up and down sheltered places like this, just above head height, giving us a chance to spot its Granny-Smith-apple-green eyes. Another special sighting was dozens of Emperor moth caterpillars – still small, in their early instars – feeding on the bramble leaves.

We heard Whitethroat in the woods. Then, to add to our Chinese Water Deer encounter, another really unusual wildlife meeting: as we retraced our steps through the wood, Rachel spotted a Grass Snake on the path immediately in front of us. Either a (small) male or a young female, the snake danced around in front of us before weaving its way across the path and into the long grass. On the brambles heading out towards the boat trip, we saw two large European Hornets, and the group admired several Reed Buntings, which always seem to sit proud on willow bushes and smartly resemble a House Sparrow dressed up for a wedding.

Just beside the Cadbury hide, Patrick spotted the feeding flight of a Bittern, and about half the group were able to glimpse this notoriously furtive bird in flight, before it dropped down into the

reedbed.

We arrived at the jetty halfway across the reserve to climb into Damsel fly, one of NWT's two electric boats. An electric boat is one of the best ways to experience the Broads and go birdwatching. While we were having a safety briefing from boatman Mark, a Hobby dashed overhead, quite low and in tearing haste. The two-hour boat trip took in the lookout tower which gave panoramic views of the living landscape around Hickling and Horsey – a vast protected area of reedbeds with little public access that is a haven for Marsh



Harriers and Bittern. From the top of the tower, we heard a booming Bittern (thanks to Tracy) and another Cuckoo. From the boat, we passed close to a Great Crested Grebe sitting on its nest, and Kat picked up the call of Wigeon which sped overhead. We enjoyed common geese (Greylag, Egyptian) and a Mute Swan with three cygnets. As we docked to go into Swim Coots hide, our seventh Swallowtail of the day sped over our heads, spotted first by Tracy. From the hide, Linda was first to catch sight of another Hobby, whizzing from left to right. Just outside the hide, Patrick and Malcolm heard the brief bugling of a Crane from the reedbeds, while Kat alerted us to the



weird grunting complaint of a Water Rail from within the reeds. We also savoured some nice views of a Common Tern fishing – successfully – in the waters of Hickling Broad.

The rain kindly held off while we were on the boat, and it was a lovely experience, particularly inching down some very narrow channels between high reedbeds. Once we had disembarked, we continued anticlockwise around the reserve. Kat saw a Crane drop in, but unfortunately the rest of the group didn't catch this fleeting glimpse. We heard the first Sedge Warbler (after numerous Reed Warblers)

and a White Plume moth was spotted and potted by Linda. Another Hobby turned out to be the dash of the chunkier Sparrowhawk – a relatively rare sight at Hickling – and our walk around the reserve was enlivened by constant mini-glimpses of Bearded Reedlings, a rather frustrating member of the Broadland Big Five (Swallowtail, Norfolk Hawker, Crane, Bittern and Bearded Reedling) who rarely poses on a reed for long enough to obtain a picture. Each bird made a 'ping-pow' call which sounded a bit like an old game of Space Invaders.

On our walk back to the visitor centre, we enjoyed views of Shoveler and Lapwing on the pool at Brendan's Marsh.

Despite the poor weather, we somehow managed to catch glimpses of all the Broadland Big Five and fine views of Swallowtails for exactly 10 of the 15 minutes of sunshine that Saturday blessed us with. Amazingly, we had seen just eight butterflies all day, seven of which were Swallowtails. Our only other species was a Red Admiral. It was an extremely enjoyable day and despite the additional challenge of a flint giving Kat's brand new Transit minibus a flat tyre at Hickling, the group got home in good time for another fine supper at Sutton Staithe Hotel. And thanks to the AA man for being almost as quick as a Hobby in dashing to Kat's aid.

Sunday June 8

Sunday's forecast gave grounds for optimism – promising early sunshine and sunshine-and-cloud

in the afternoon – until Sunday arrived. The day came with a strong, cool wind, and much less sunshine than forecast. We cheered ourselves with the thought that at least it would be dry. The group were impressively ready by 9am to get straight to the best place for Swallowtails at Strumpshaw Fen on the River Yare – ‘the Doctor’s Garden’.

Unfortunately, our journey to this Swallowtail paradise was delayed by whichever member of the super-rich had ordered a yacht from the boatyard next to Patrick’s house. This was laboriously being transported – police escort and all – along a tortuous route to avoid various low bridges, which happened to exactly match our journey from Sutton Staithe to Strumpshaw. So we were a little late.

We set off towards the Doctor’s Garden but were waylaid when Rachel spotted a Swallowtail fly onto the bramble beside the lane. This was an unexpected surprise in cool, grey conditions – barely 15°C – and in the cool we enjoyed good views because there was no warm sunshine for the insect to rush off into.

We continued on to the famed Doctor’s Garden. This pretty cottage set up on a south-facing slope overlooking the Yare floodplain is actually outside the famous RSPB nature reserve and is a private home. It once belonged to Dr Martin George, an influential ecologist who persuaded the RSPB to purchase and protect Strumpshaw Fen, and was still lived in by his widow, Barbara. She generously keeps her garden unfenced and deliberately plants lots of Sweet Williams and Sweet Rocket which provide a banquet of nectar for the Swallowtails that emerge in June. Early morning is a good time to walk along the public footpath beside her garden because the Swallowtails fuel up on nectar before heading out over the Fen in search of mates.

Unfortunately, the wind direction meant that the alluring banquet of flowers was buffeted by a strong, cool wind. There was no sign of any sunshine either and no Swallowtails dropped in on us. Moving on, Rachel at least spotted a fleeting view of a Speckled Wood disappearing into a fine thicket of sallow.

Then we crossed the railway line into the reserve proper where, on the path, we found some nice Southern Marsh Orchids and some Common Spotted Orchids and some hybrids of both. Onto a little section of boardwalk, we discovered our first examples of Milk Parsley – the British Swallowtail’s only wild foodplant. The plants were still rather small but Patrick found two translucent Swallowtail eggs on one tiny frond. On another plant we found an older lemon-yellow egg, on another a slightly more mature orange-coloured Swallowtail egg. Then, best of all, one very small Swallowtail caterpillar which resembles a slightly spiky bird dropping. This was a great find – we don’t usually see caterpillars on this tour but the Swallowtails emerged so early at Strumpshaw this year they had enough time to begin marching through the next generation’s life cycle. There were some nice fen plants on this section of the reserve including Purple Meadow Rue, Bog Myrtle (with its lemon-scented leaves) and Marsh Pea. We also had lovely close-up views of two Common Lizard on the boardwalk and it was a testimony to the low temperatures that they hardly moved.



Marsh Pea © Rob N

Further on the path, Kat found our first Large Red damselfly of the trip and we enjoyed Kat’s favourite longhorn beetle – the handsome *Agapanthia villosoviridescens*.

We continued the walk around Strumpshaw Fen, enjoying lots of Reed Warblers singing and the occasional Sedge Warbler and, excitingly, a brief trill from a Grasshopper Warbler. There were good views of Marsh Harriers overhead and a nice sighting of a Vestal Cuckoo Bumblebee, pretending to be a White-tailed Bumblebee.

Small Tortoiseshell © Malcolm W



On our circumnavigation of Strumpshaw, we began to see Small Tortoiseshells close to the nettle banks on the western edge of the reserve, particularly as the sun threatened to break through. Closer inspection of the numerous Dogwood trees revealed more tortoiseshells, nectaring on the flowers, even though they were nearly over. We saw 25 Small Tortoiseshells as we made our way around Strumpshaw – a lovely sighting of a once-common butterfly which has distressingly massively declined in number and is now rarely seen in southern English gardens as it once was. We also clocked a solitary Red Admiral.

We had good views of a female and male Scarce Chaser and plentiful Banded Demoiselles. Vera found the first Woolly Bear – Garden Tiger moth caterpillar – on the path and we rescued it from getting squished, because Strumpshaw was quite busy today, with lots of birders. On the route back through the woods, Kat picked up a Goldcrest singing and

we stopped to admire the single Twayblade Orchid flowering behind protective netting amongst the trees. Back at the visitor centre, we found that Rachel – who had taken a shorter route – had been relaxing in the little garden with a Swallowtail for company. It was now nectaring on purple stocks, so we got more good views and pictures, even if the setting was a little “tame”.

After a picnic lunch back at Sutton Staithe Hotel, we set off for the climax of the weekend, a private tour of RSPB Sutton Fen, a reserve so fragile and special it is not open to the general public. Sutton Fen is said to be the finest example of unspoilt lowland fen in Western Europe. It is home to six species of fly only ever found in Britain here. And it also currently happens to be the best place in Britain for the Swallowtail, with the highest counts here. In other words, the best place in the world for the Swallowtail subspecies Britannicus! It is also an atmospheric place, with no signs of human habitation anywhere around – just fen, woods and water, and huge, moody skies.

Unfortunately, the weather was now too cool, grey and windy for the butterfly but there was plenty more to enjoy here, as our guide, the knowledgeable RSPB warden Ben Lewis explained. Unfortunately, as we walked over the (Southern Marsh) orchid-filled meadow, the heavens opened, and we had to shelter from the deluge beside several stag-headed oak trees.

Then we headed onto the cut paths between reedbed and fen, and Ben explained the difference: reedbed tends to be a single-species monoculture dominated by reed. Fen is more biodiverse, with a range of sedges, grasses, rushes and wildflowers. Most of Sutton is fen, rather than reedbed.

We found a large number of Peacock caterpillars, so that brought our species count up to a grand total of five! That sounds very poor but this is the “June gap” and our Swallowtail tours are usually low in species but very high on quality. Linda found a Straw Dot moth and Esme, Patrick's daughter, picked up a Great Diving Beetle. We saw a Buzzard, rather than a Marsh Harrier, and Ben spotted a Grasshopper Warbler – an unusual bird to actually see – with its bubblegum-pink legs.



Southern Marsh Orchid © Linda N

As Ben was describing an interesting project transplanting slices of Sutton Fen to Leighton Moss in Lancashire – as a potential solution to global warming – Rob called out “Swallowtail”. Everyone

Swallowtail © Rob N



looked frantically around in the sky for the flying insect but he had found it, tucked in the fen, at his feet. It turned out to be a freshly emerged butterfly, which may not have even embarked upon its maiden flight yet, with one of its underwings still crinkled. The whole group gathered round and photographed this Swallowtail, which in the cool and gloom was definitely not going to move. It was such an interesting sighting – Patrick had never before seen one hunkered down in the fen like this, despite leading a decade of Swallowtail tours

like this one.

As we walked on through Sutton, and the skies brightened slightly, we savoured some spectacular hunting forays by first one Hobby, and then two, and then four. All four – probably the two pairs nesting on Sutton – were using the wind that lifted insects up and over the nearby woodland to track and dart upon dragonflies. We saw at least one successful catch-and-eat manoeuvre – conducted at high speed, naturally, and it was thrilling to see such fine views of this dynamic raptor.

Next we walked onto Sutton Broad itself. Ben explained that the 'hover', the bouncing fen we walked on was an open broad – Sutton Broad – in aerial photos from 1922 and was still mostly open water much more recently. Broads are desperate to become wet woodland and quickly do so, but here the process was arrested by traditional reed and sedge harvesting. The RSPB was continuing to cut the fen in regular plots to manage it effectively for one of the country's rarest orchids, the Fen Orchid, alongside other rare Red Data Book plants.



© Linda N

We had a slow, careful walk through the boggy, disconcertingly wobbly fen, to seek out the Fen Orchid. When the RSPB bought this reserve in 2007, there were 160 Fen Orchids counted here. Last year (2024) there were 7,500 counted here. This small area used to be home to 90% of the UK's population of Fen Orchids but now thankfully there are more of the orchids scattered across other sites to give it a bit more resilience. We also saw Marsh Fern, Marsh Cinquefoil, Bladderwort and Lesser Water Parsnip, as well as Milk Parsley, on this pristine example of biodiverse fen.

Sutton Fen is a unique place. The group enjoyed its incredibly remote feel, without any houses, fields or machines in sight or sound, and we felt privileged to be able to experience it – one of only four small groups that Ben is taking round it this year.

That evening, we drove to the Pleasureboat Inn in Hickling and had dinner at one of the Norfolk Wildlife Trust's more unusual acquisitions – a pub!

Monday June 9

Luckily we were in for a dry night and Kat put out her super-powered moth trap in Patrick's garden, illuminating the whole of east Norfolk. Patrick's more modest trap also went out, and our group reconvened for a gentle morning of tea, biscuits and elderflower juice and a spot of moth-trap ID work. Kat, who heroically rose at 4.30am to cover her trap at dawn and protect her catch, is a bit of a demon identifier of obscure pugs and carpets and instantly identified a wealth of interesting moths. We enjoyed passing around and photographing obvious beauties such as the Buff Tip, which looks just like a twig of Birch, an Eyed Hawkmoth and three Elephant Hawkmoths.

But there were several species in a haul of 36 that Patrick had never before seen in his garden or traps, including Pebble Prominent, Coxcomb Prominent and Bright-line Brown-eye.

On a little garden tour, we also had good views of numerous small Brimstone caterpillars feeding up on the Alder Buckthorn Patrick planted for that very purpose.

We were challenged by the weather this weekend. Even so, the group made the most of their experiences with some of the Broads' most charismatic and interesting species, large and small, in some of the best and most beautiful nature reserves in Britain. Everyone in the group got on so well and it was a pleasure to spend a weekend with you all. Thank you.

Butterfly total

Swallowtail (10 individuals sighted across three sites); also eggs and caterpillar

Small Tortoiseshell (25 seen at Strumpshaw)

Red Admiral

Speckled Wood

Peacock (caterpillar)

Brimstone (caterpillar)

Species Lists

Butterflies & moths

Swallowtail imago, eggs & larva

Papilio machaon britannicus

Comma imago & larva

Polygonia c-album

Peacock larvae

Aglais io

Red Admiral

Vanessa atalanta

Small Tortoiseshell

Aglais urticae

Speckled Wood

Pararge aegeria

Hedge Beauty

Alabonia geoffrella

Garden Tiger larvae

Arctia caja

Common Marble

Celypha lacuna

Brown China-mark

Elophila nymphaeata

Common Carpet

Epirrhoe alternata

Drinker larvae

Euthrix potatoria

Yellow-banded Longhorn

Nemophora degeerella

White Plume

Pterophorus pentadactyla

Straw Dot

Rivula sericealis

Emperor Moth larvae

Saturnia pavonia

Cinnabar

Tyria jacobaea

Moths in the garden moth trap on Monday 9th

36 species in total:

Spectacle

Abrostola tripartita

Heart and Dart

Agrotis exclamationis

Mottled Beauty

Alcis repandata

Small Magpie

Anania hortulata

Peppered Moth

Biston bistularia

Pale Tussock

Calliteara pudibunda

Light Emerald

Campaea margaritata

Mottled Rustic
Treble Lines
Elephant Hawk-moth
Small Square-spot
Marbled Brown
Bird's Wing
Mottled Pug
Foxglove Pug
Plum Tortrix
Vine's Rustic
Snout
Bright-line Brown-eye
Clouded Silver
White-point
Large Yellow Underwing
Pebble Prominent
Marbled Minor agg.
Brimstone
Willow Beauty
Buff-tip
Coxcomb Prominent
Eyed Hawk-moth
Buff Ermine
Lobster Moth
Blood-vein
Cinnabar
Garden Pearl
Silver-ground Carpet
Setaceous Hebrew Character

Caradrina morpheus
Charanyca trigrammica
Deilephila elpenor
Diarsia rubi
Drymonia dodonaea
Dypterygia scabriuscula
Eupithecia exiguata
Eupithecia pulchellata
Hedya pruniana
Hoplodrina ambigua
Hypena proboscidalis
Lacanobia oleracea
Lomographa temerata
Mythimna albipuncta
Noctua pronuba
Notodonta ziczac
Oligia sp.
Opisthograptis luteolata
Peribatodes rhomboidaria
Phalera bucephala
Ptilodon capucina
Smerinthus ocellatus
Spilarctia luteum
Stauropus fagi
Timandra comae
Tyria jacobaeae
Udea olivalis
Xanthorhoe montanata
Xestia c-nigrum

Dragonflies & damselflies

Norfolk Hawker
Hairy Dragonfly
Banded Demoiselle
Azure Damselfly
Variable Damselfly
Four-spotted Chaser
Scarce Chaser
Blue-tailed Damselfly
Large Red Damselfly

Aeshna isosceles
Brachytron pratense
Calopteryx splendens
Coenagrion puella
Coenagrion pulchellum
Libellula quadrimaculata
Libellula fulva
Ischnura elegans
Pyrrhosoma nymphula

Other notable insects*

Golden-bloomed Grey Longhorn Beetle
A Sawfly
Vestal Cuckoo Bumblebee
A soldier beetle

Agapanthia villosoviridescens
Arge cyanocrocea
Bombus vestalis
Cantharis nigricans

Red-and-black Froghopper	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>
Figwort Weevil	<i>Cionus scrophulariae</i>
A Plant Bug	<i>Closterotomus trivialis</i>
7-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Dock Bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>
Great Diving Beetle	<i>Dytiscus marginalia</i>
A Hoverfly	<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>
Tiger Hoverfly	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>
Common Green Capsid	<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i>
Common Malachite Beetle	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>
Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>
Green Shieldbug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>
Scorpionfly	<i>Panorpa sp.</i>
Dark Bush-cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>
Jewel Reed Beetle	<i>Plateumaris sericea</i>
Wetland Hoverfly	<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>
Red-headed Cardinal Beetle	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>
Iris Sawfly larvae	<i>Rhadinoceraea micans</i>
A Soldier Beetle	<i>Silis ruficollis</i>
Bronze Shieldbug	<i>Troilus luridus</i>
A Hoverfly	<i>Tropidia scita</i>
European Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>
Yellow-tailed Hoverfly	<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>
A Picture-winged Fly	<i>Xyphosia miliaria</i>

*With thanks to Rob & Linda for their assistance with additional insect records.

Birds

Mute Swan & cygnets	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Greylag Goose & goslings	<i>Anser anser</i>
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Mallard & ducklings	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Gadwall & ducklings	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>

Coot & chicks
Northern Lapwing
Black-headed Gull
Common Tern
Stock Dove
Wood Pigeon
Common Cuckoo
Tawny Owl
Common Swift
Great Spotted Woodpecker
Green Woodpecker
Wren
Blackbird
Robin
Common Whitethroat
Garden Warbler
Cetti's Warbler
Reed Warbler
Grasshopper Warbler
Sedge Warbler
Common Chiffchaff
Willow Warbler
Goldcrest
Bearded Tit/Reedling
Trecreeper
Goldfinch
Greenfinch
Reed Bunting

Fulica atra
Vanellus vanellus
Chroicocephalus ridibundus
Sterna hirundo
Columba oenas
Columba palumbus
Cuculus canorus
Strix aluco
Apus apus
Dendrocopos major
Picus viridis
Troglodytes troglodytes
Turdus merula
Erithacus rubecula
Sylvia communis
Sylvia borin
Cettia cetti
Acrocephalus scirpaceus
Locustella naevia
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus
Phylloscopus collybita
Phylloscopus trochilus
Regulus regulus
Panurus biarmicus
Certhia familiaris
Carduelis carduelis
Chloris chloris
Emberiza schoeniclus

Reptiles

Grass Snake
Common Lizard

Natrix natrix
Zootoca vivipara

Amphibians

Common Frog

Rana temporaria

Mammals

Chinese Water Deer
Muntjac Deer

Hydropotes inermis
Muntiacus reevesi

Notable Plants

Bog Myrtle
Climbing Corydalis
Common Poppy
Common Reed
Common Spotted Orchid
Common Valerian
Dog Rose

Myrica gale
Ceratocarpus claviculata
Papaver rhoeas
Phragmites australis
Dactylorhiza fuchsii
Valeriana officinalis
Rosa canina

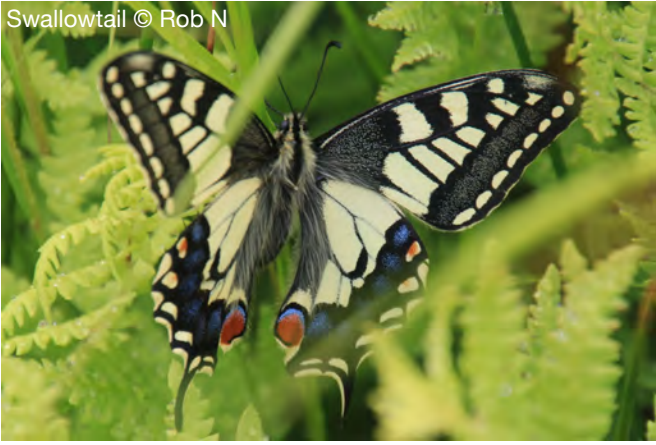
Fen Orchid
Fool's Watercress
Great Water Dock
Greater Water Parsnip
Hemlock
Marsh Cinquefoil
Marsh Fern
Marsh Pea
Marsh Pennywort
Marsh Thistle
Milk Parsley
Ragged Robin
Rough Saw-sedge
Southern Marsh Orchid
Twayblade
Water Soldier
Yellow Flag Iris

Liparis loeselii
Helosciadium nodiflorum
Rumex hydrolapathum
Sium latifolium
Conium maculatum
Potentilla palustris
Thelypteris palustris
Lathyrus palustris
Hydrocotyle vulgaris
Cirsium palustre
Peucedanum palustre
Silene flos-cuculi
Gahnia aspera
Dactylorhiza praetermissa
Neottia ovata
Stratiotes aloides
Iris pseudacorus

Photo Gallery



Swallowtail © Rob N



© Linda N



© Robert E



Small Tortoiseshell © Robert E

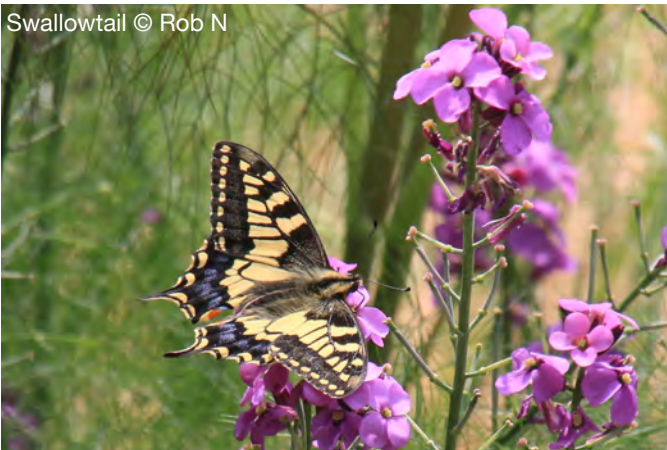


Eupeodes luniger © Linda N



Eyed Hawkmoth © Linda N

Swallowtail © Rob N



Emperor Moth larva © Linda N



Swallowtail © Robert E



Silis ruficollis © Linda N



© Catriona W



© Linda N



Elephant Hawkmoth © Linda N



Scarce Chaser (male) © Rob N



Red-headed Cardinal Beetle © Robert E



Harlequin Ladybirds © Malcolm W

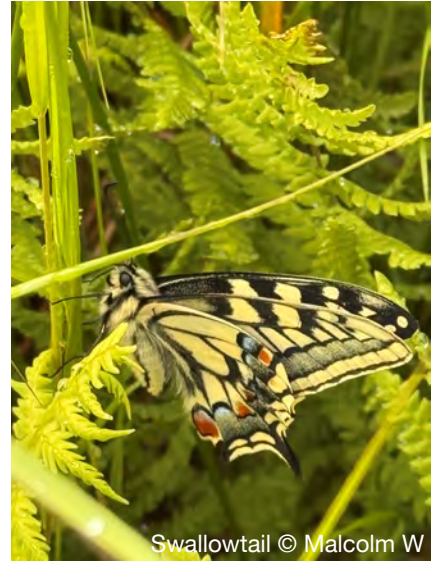


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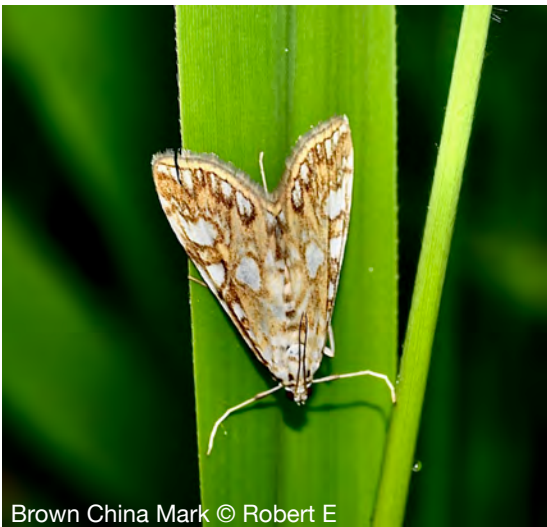
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