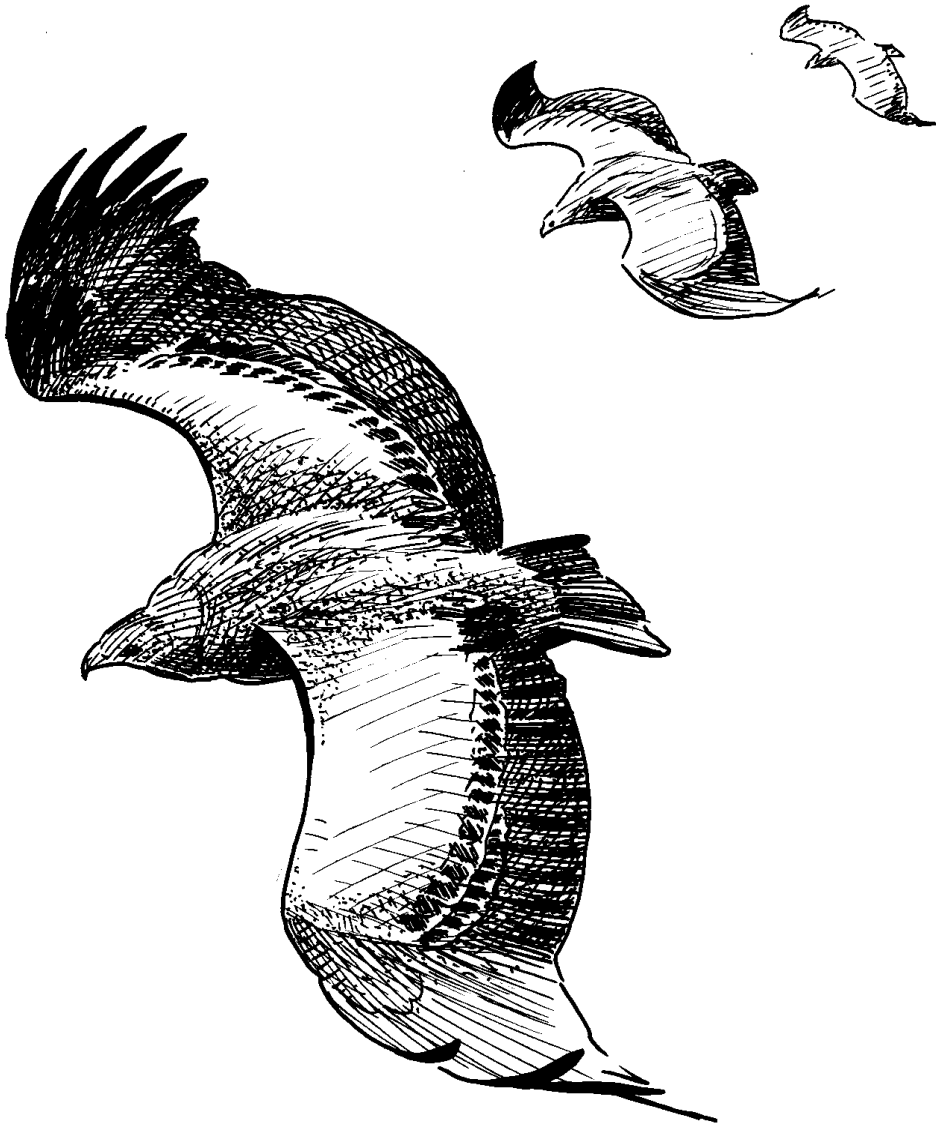


Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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**From the Alps to the Adriatic
Eastern Italy and Slovenia
6 – 13 June 2006**

**From the Alps to the Adriatic
6 – 13 June 2006**

Holiday participants

Helen Cox
Edward Cox
Margaret Cox

Ron Waters

Malcolm Crowder
Helen Crowder

Dorothy Iveson
Jean Connor

John Rumpus
Rosemary MacDonald

Harvey Wood

Martin George
Barbara George

Bill Napthine
Anne Napthine

Leaders

Paul Tout
Chris Gibson

*Lesser spotted woodpecker by Szabolcs Kokay from Gerard Gorman's Woodpeckers of Europe (Bruce Coleman Books) and reprinted here with their kind permission.
Other illustrations by Rob Hume. Front cover: griffon vultures*

As with all Honeyguide holidays, £25 of the price of the holiday was put towards a conservation project, in this case for the first time to ASTORE – FVG, a recently established conservation organisation for Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and part of a network of similar bodies in regions in Italy. The conservation contribution this year of £25 per person was supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, leading to a total of £466, rounded up to £470. Added to last year's donation £480, this gives a total of £950 raised for ASTORE to date (roughly €1330).

The total conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was at £42,235 (roughly €59,100) at the end of summer 2006.

From the Alps to the Adriatic 6 – 13 June 2006

Tuesday 6 June: The way there & Zolla Quarry

A slightly delayed lunchtime departure from Stansted saw us leaving behind the warm, sunny skies of home, for the cooler, cloudier weather of north-east Italy – an unexpected contrast which remained for much of the week, as the UK basked in glorious weather. But it was nowhere near as bad as it could have been: recent Italian weather had been at best variable, and one night in the previous week had seen the coldest June night for decades!

Once back on *terra firma*, and we had collected our luggage, co-leader Paul and the minibuses, it was straight onto the *autostrada* towards Trieste, arriving at the Hotel Kri_man in Monrupino (Repen), close to the Slovenian border, at 4 pm. A few minutes to unpack were in order, but everyone was keen to get out and sample our new surroundings, so we took a short drive to the local quarry. Right on the border, here marked by little more than a stone, the quarry is on the edge of a *dolina*, a deep depression formed by the collapse of a cavern, giving Paul the chance to introduce us to the magic that is the karst (or *carso*, in Italian) – so important and distinctive that it has lent its name to this form of limestone geomorphology worldwide.

Now filled with deciduous woodland, the *dolina* was home to many shade-tolerant plants under the canopy of oaks and eastern hornbeam: lily-of-the-valley, bastard balm, asarabacca and hepatica mingled with the first orchids of the trip, both saprophytic and thus not dependent on light: birdsnest orchid and violet birdsnest orchid. But birdlife was noticeably absent (or just quiet because of the time of the day) – just the song of blackbird and song thrush resonated in the emptiness, with a distant piercing call of short-toed treecreeper. Of these, perhaps song thrush was the most interesting: largely a montane bird in these parts, its presence here was a reflection of the inverted biological zonation in the cool depths of the *dolina*.

Moving into the quarry, the aspect opened up with lovely views into Slovenia, and the welcome sunlight provided ideal conditions for limestone flora, with superb displays of several *Genista* species, and some impressive plants of *Silene italica*, albeit with rather crumpled flowers as it is a night-flowering, moth-pollinated plant. Paul warned those of us in sandals of the presence of the rather venomous nose-horned viper, but sadly none were visible. A couple of hawfinches zipped over, and at our feet, we found the first of several large, spotted leopard slugs, and butterflies included large wall and speckled wood, here in the familiar northern form (as opposed to the more richly coloured southern form which can be found just a few kilometres away on the coast). But even here the Mediterranean influence was still apparent, in the unmistakable, elongate shape of a well-grown nymph of the scarce bush-cricket *Saga pedo*.

The quarry itself is a known breeding site for eagle owls, but Paul suspected the nest had failed, and true enough there was no sign of adult or chicks. However, a little perseverance produced a singing male rock bunting, along with a blue rock thrush and a passing sparrowhawk.

Rather reluctantly, given the natural wealth of the area, we headed back to the hotel and into the first of many excellent meals prepared by Elvis and his team.

Wednesday 7 June: Cerknisko Jezero

The decision was taken to head straight into Slovenia for our first full day, stopping just before the border to admire a splendid short-toed eagle over the road. Our destination was Cerknisko Jezero, a large karstic lake (turlough) which displays widely fluctuating water levels (more than a metre a day according to recent rainfall); Paul had reccy'd the site a few days before, and found it full but falling fast, hence our urgency to get there.

Crossing the border was a simple task, especially in comparison with my previous visit ten years earlier, before Slovenia joined the EU. And the roads were infinitely better than before, but it was reassuring to note that the lovely, diverse landscape has remained largely intact despite the Common Agricultural Policy.

Our first stop was at one of the villages which form a necklace around the lake, to view a recently-founded white stork nest: adult and chicks were present and correct. But it was very cool, almost cold, with a biting wind, so it was with some trepidation we approached the huge windswept lake. What a revelation! Huge meadows of damp grassland, blooming riotously, a mosaic of yellow (buttercups and viper's-grass), blue (meadow clary, clustered bellflower and scabious) and pink (ragged robin) merging into a glorious palette of colour. And then, scanning over the lake, a white-tailed eagle floated into view, coming to land on a post close to a grazing roe deer. And then a second eagle appeared; these two magnificent birds put in sporadic appearances all morning, putting all other raptors (including more than 40 hobbies) almost literally in the shade.

Before long, the sun forced its way through the cloud, lifting the temperatures, and almost immediately insect life sprung into action, especially in the lee of patches of scrub. Many marsh fritillaries were soon on the wing, alongside woodland ringlet, little blue, and chequered and grizzled skippers, while it seemed that every bramble leaf had a scorpion-fly in residence.

Working our way around the lake by bus, we saw a mixture of the familiar – mallard, great crested grebe and black-headed gull – and the less familiar: a singing marsh warbler did allow a few glimpses, and cause a few missed heartbeats when its song included phrases from that of scarlet rosefinch. And so on to the lunch stop, with what was to become a daily highlight, a packed lunch prepared by Paul's wife Ann. As we were finishing, a party of three Dutch and Slovenian naturalists headed out of the woods, in a bit of a hurry, saying they thought they had smelt a bear (apparently like a sweet goat!). Undeterred, we plunged into the woods - not a sweet goat to be smelt, seen or heard. But the meadows were again superb, orange lily and deadly nightshade being two of the new species for the day, and from the clifftop viewpoint, a beautiful breeding-plumaged red-necked grebe eventually gave itself up to scrutiny, close to the shore but incredibly difficult to spot on the rippled waters.

As the afternoon progressed, the clouds gathered and started to produce a little rain and thunder; our next stop at the busy end of the lake was curtailed as a result. But not before we had listened in wonder to a marsh warbler not more than 5 metres from us, deep in a bush, producing snippets of chaffinch, song thrush, house sparrow, great tit and greenfinch calls in rapid succession. No sign of the hoped-for scarlet rosefinch at this site, but a breeding fieldfare was good to see. Then a final couple of short stops by the outflow of the lake, taking in the natural rock arch from above and below, more lovely meadows and beech woodland, before heading home after a long but rewarding day.

Thursday 8 June: Lake Doberdo & Isola della Cona

A clear dawn persuaded a few of the group to make a pre-breakfast exploration of the woods behind the hotel at Monrupino, but the birds were very few and far between within the woodland, apart from roving bands of tits and a couple of noisy nuthatches. It was most striking how, as we wandered back to the village, the number and variety of birds increased, with serins and black redstarts on the rooftops and a calling hoopoe being the highlights. There were rewards also for those who didn't make it out: Dorothy and Jean spotted a lesser spotted woodpecker from their balcony, clearly breeding in the vicinity as it became almost a regular feature of the week.



Another day, another karstic lake. This time, we headed up to Lake Doberdo, just inland from Monfalcone. On the long approach to the lake in hot sunshine, the diversity of the scrub belied the fact that these hill slopes had been severely burnt just a few years previously. Typically, the dominant shrub was smoke-bush, many in full, wispy flower, and in every shade between dark green and reddish-purple, a most attractive sight.

Other botanical interest was provided by lower shrubs, such as *Teucrium flavum* and *chamaedrys*, Etruscan honeysuckle, and the feathery plumes of *Stipa* grass. But it was the insects which really attracted attention, with southern white admiral, ilex and green hairstreaks, the dark Italian form of

marbled white, and nettle-tree butterflies, the nine-spotted moth, and numerous grasshoppers, including the large, karst endemic *Prionotropis hystrix*. Bird life included woodlark, subalpine warbler, red-backed shrike and corn bunting, while a honey buzzard passed low overhead and a family of ravens made forays from the hilltop crags.

As we approached the lake, the scrub became ever more dense, and the clearings and glades ever more richer in butterflies. Here, lesser spotted and niobe fritillaries and Essex skipper were added to the list, as golden orioles called fluidly all around, and *Clematis viticella* made an attractive purple show. The lake itself was little more than a puddle amid a vast reedbed, but surprisingly a reedbed without birds, presumably related to the extreme water level fluctuations which can take place.

Lunch was taken in the welcome shade of the new visitor centre (albeit not open), accompanied by sightings of short-toed eagles, alpine swifts, a cucumber spider and for a lucky few, a western whip snake. Heading back to the lake, we approached a plantation of large poplars, one of which had a black woodpecker's roost hole in its trunk. Paul tried, but failed, to elicit some response to tape luring, and we had to be content with calling great spotted and green. A nightingale was in full flow, and an Italian agile frog, here on the very edge of its limited world distribution, hopped across the path.

Then it was back to the buses, and on to Isola della Cona, a recently-created wetland, formed by the flooding of low-lying coastal farmland and now a haven for birds. Just outside the first hide there were purple heron and great white egret, and as we explored further into the reserve, we added spoonbill, night heron and garganey to our ever-growing bird list. Norfolk hawk and white-tailed skimmer dragonflies were seen well, along with a couple of lovely lesser purple emperors.

One feature of the reserve not to be missed is its main, three-storey hide. Each floor gives a different perspective, but especially the basement, which is half below the water level. The windows look out into the reeds and under the water, a fantastic demonstration of the ecosystem which supports the birds we had already seen in abundance from upstairs; a small pike allowed particularly close scrutiny, just a few centimetres from the window.

A final drive over the agricultural plains failed to produce the reported flock of lesser kestrels (presumably driven here by the cutting of their orthopteran-rich grassland habitat further south), but every bit as good for us was a group of five red-footed falcons, in a diverse array of plumages, and sitting around on the telegraph wires for easy comparison.

After dinner, we had planned to return to the quarry to try and connect with scops owl. In the event it turned rather cool, so we restricted ourselves to a village walk. And a good one it turned out to be, with common pipistrelles, a few moths including light emerald, and a glowing glow-worm, all after a bit of bedroom excitement when Margaret found a scorpion in hers! Although not a dangerous species, she was very pleased when Ron and his pot came to her rescue.

Friday 9 June: Slovenian karst near Kobjaglava & Monte Stena

As well as rescuer of damselfly in distress, Ron was also the mothman of the group, and he had duly set his trap in the hotel garden last night. We were not expecting much, given the conditions, and that proved to be the case apart from a couple of heart and dart, and single angle shades, heath rivulet, light emerald and lilac beauty when the trap was investigated after breakfast.

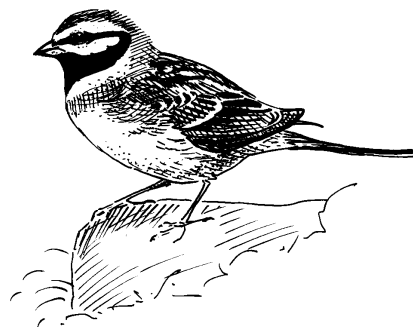
Today was a day of exploring karst grassland, taking in two contrasting sites, one remote and the other much more visited on the outskirts of Trieste. But first into Slovenia, to the heart of a vast area of unimproved karst grassland, near Kobjaglava; 'unimproved' in the agricultural sense, but for us it could hardly have been any better. As we arrived, a party of six honey buzzards (perhaps very late migrants) drifted over, and other birds included short-toed eagle and ortolan bunting. At least two males of the latter were in song, which is very impressive given that it is a rapidly declining species – there are only 30 or so pairs left in the Slovenian karst, and Italy has lost its birds.

The meadows were simply wonderful, a few of the highlights including the karst endemic cow-wheat *Melampyrum carstiense*, bedstraw broomrape, the newly-opened flowers of which were very distinctly clove-scented, and the almost impossibly vivid pink flowers of *Dianthus carthusianorum*. Otherwise it was a fritillary-fest: flying everywhere, in all sizes, the ones we managed to identify included high

brown, Glanville, twin-spot and knapweed. Huge, chunky grasshoppers and bush-crickets were everywhere, and then most dramatic of all, a beautiful red-and black female ladybird spider, wandering towards us on the track as we headed back to the van.

In a break from the usual pattern, we then headed to Paul's garden, just back into Italy, for lunch – an *al fresco* delight. And even there, the wildlife studies continued, with a blue butterfly being confirmed as silver-studded (rather than *Idas*) on the basis of its tibial spine.

Monte Stena is one of the largest remaining areas of *carso* grassland, and forms a large swathe of open space along with Val Rosandra on the outskirts of Trieste. As such, it is much used and abused by the general public, and its bird life in particular is consequently much reduced, although we did see woodlark and cirl bunting well. Fortunately though, the flowers and insects are rather less sensitive to disturbance, and it remains a superb wildlife site. On the plateau, dense stands of *Jurinea mollis* were attracting numerous insects to their thistle-like heads, and the feathery *Stipa* flower heads were glowing in the afternoon light. A more acquired taste perhaps, we found a patch of *Daphne alpina*, here at a very atypical non-montane site, but well past flowering; most unexpected (and serendipitous, given that we would not have seen it had Paul's sense of direction not deserted him) was a superb, freshly opened lizard orchid spike (which I later realised to be the form/species – taxonomic opinions differ – *Himantoglossum adriaticum*).



Paul's warning about ticks proved to be uncannily accurate, and he was the sole beneficiary. In display of unparalleled team-work, the tick on the back of his neck was duly extracted cleanly by his co-leader, before we all headed into the hotel for an early dinner – it was the night of a huge wedding reception, so they wanted us to be out of the way. It was a warmer, still evening so we decided to check out the nightlife at the quarry. Scops owls inexplicably failed us, nightjars were only distant, but as we approached the open quarry, Paul saw an eagle owl scurry behind a boulder – perhaps they hadn't failed after all? We waited and waited, as dusk fell, and nothing – until we turned round and saw an adult bird perched on a pole a hundred metres away, watching us all along. It stayed there, barely moving apart from an occasional twist of the head, until the light failed, and the nearly full moon rose over the cliff face.

Saturday 10 June: Cornino & Magredi

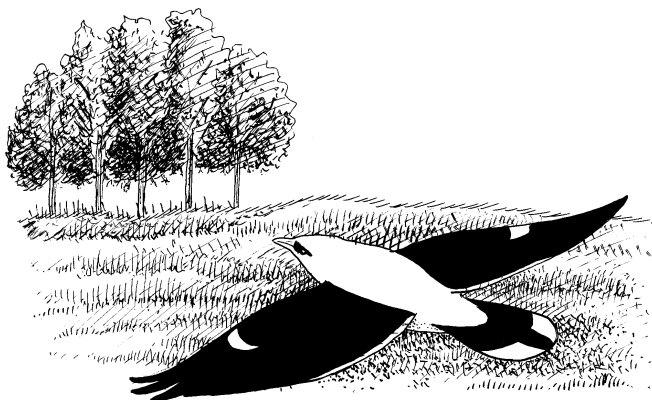
Ron had placed his moth trap at the quarry last night, so it was an early start for a few of us to retrieve it. From the number of moths, especially blotched emeralds, around the trap, it seemed to have been successful, and when opened after breakfast, that proved to be the case: species included clay triple-lines, festoon, spectacle, lunar marbled brown, and green oak rollers in abundance.

Then it was on to the planned pre-breakfast walk, up the hill and through the woods, hopefully to find a circular route as marked on the maps. Unfortunately we failed, and the woods were quiet anyway, apart from a distant calling black woodpecker (not the mimetic blackbird in the village, though perhaps the model for that aspect of the blackbird's song) and a couple of marsh tits. But we were kept entertained by the local grazing livestock, which seem to roam free in the woods – a billy goat is clearly in control, but the sight of it mounting a horse (not in the equestrian sense!) was most bizarre.

A long drive up the motorway, to Udine and beyond, brought us into the foothills of the Alps, with steeply-rising land, and vast outwash rivers of boulders. The main object of this visit was Cornino, and the reintroduction project for griffon vultures. Initially contentious, it now seems to have been accepted and indeed welcomed, not least because of the number of visitors it draws in. As we 'scoped the vulture restaurant, there were the griffons in all their glory, demolishing a carcass, pulling out the entrails and eating it though it were spaghetti. As the temperature rose, so several took to the wing, and started to drift away over the mountain, leaving a few stragglers, lots of ravens and a black kite to clear up the remnants.

Then a few minutes to peer at the captive, injured vultures and other birds, a couple of basking nose-horned vipers (sadly also captive), and a genuinely wild red squirrel running through the treetops. Back down at the vans, a look at the sparrows was in order. There were tree sparrows around, and the 'house' sparrows also had chestnut crowns, but these were Italian sparrows, a taxonomically debated form, which probably derived from hybridisation between house sparrow (which is found hereabouts – it was the only form around the hotel for example) and the Spanish sparrow which isn't ... all very confusing.

We headed back down onto the plains for lunch, eventually settling for the shade of a row of poplars, to keep the increasingly ferocious sun at bay. As always, lunch was enlivened by passing wildlife, in this case golden oriole, and both marsh and Montagu's harrier.



The drive towards this area had given some clues about what we should expect after lunch, with the road crossing dry rivers of boulders, and construction taking place over them, where the road had been damaged by movement of the boulders in flood conditions. But I for one was completely amazed by the Magredi area, a truly vast outwash plain at the confluence of two huge flood channels, boulders having been washed in their millions of tonnes out of the Alps, and deposited on the flatlands. And deposited at different geological times, such that the delta is at a series of different elevations, like raised beaches. The most recent, lower areas were almost devoid of vegetation, not doubt having been washed over during the previous winter, while the higher, older, more stable areas have developed an extensive grassland habitat, similar to the steppes or Breckland as it used to be.

In the grassy areas, there was yellow rattle and dropwort, green-winged orchid and the distinctive pale yellow flowered *Centaurea dichroantha*, to name just a few of the vast array of flowers, along with a few plants of the tartar's cabbage, a relative of our more familiar sea kale, and here at the very western end of its world distribution. And as always there were butterflies all around, including spotted fritillary and a very small fritillary which we believe was Assmann's, a rare species with very few known sites in Italy.

Down on the lower areas, there was more scrub, with a lack of management, and consequently more birds, most excitingly several stone-curlews, and a pair of lesser grey shrikes, while some of the more surprising plants included two – mountain avens and *Erica carnea* – which are presumably persisting remnant populations derived from seeds washed down from the mountain-tops.

After a long, hot day, and a lot of bumping along rocky tracks, we needed a reward, so a real ice-cream in the magnificent 'square' at Palmanova rounded things off very nicely!

Sunday 11 June: Gonars Bog, Medea, Lisert & Cala Romana

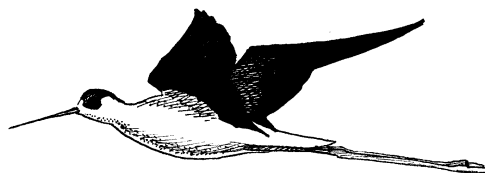
Heading back to the Palmanova area (no ice-creams this time!) our first site was the Gonars Bog, a fragment of formerly extensive wetland created by the artesian upwelling of alpine water. Unfortunately nowadays most are dry, being drained for and by agriculture, and perhaps suffering from climate change (these bogs are on the southernmost edge of the climate zone in which peat can form). On the site it was concerning to see how little water there was, and how the peat had shrunk, in places eroded down to the mineral soil: Martin resolved to try and effect some conservation action, using his experience from the Broads, while Paul equally resolved to make some complementary enhancements through more direct action. Together they can make a difference...

But why would we want to make a difference? Well, a walk around the remaining fragment provided more than enough justification, from patches of marsh helleborines and shocking-pink spikes of marsh gladiolus, to dyer's greenweed, fen ragwort, valerian and a host of other wetland plants. A honey buzzard was flying around, and a female Montagu's harrier in attendance around a nest site, the first local breeding pair for some years. And in the warm sunshine, insects were everywhere – Weaver's and

false heath fritillaries, a trio of lesser purple emperors drinking along a ditch with short-tailed blues, and best of all, several examples of one of Europe's rarest and rapidly declining butterflies, the false ringlet. Add to that several species of dragonfly and damselfly and a large, showy, delta-winged moth *Grammodes bifasciata*, and you have a precious wetland, with vulnerable wildlife, which must be protected.

Also a fine place for lunch, especially as Ron was able to deploy his pheromone lures and managed to attract in at least two orange-tailed clearwing moths, while way overhead, the dust devils were carrying large chunks of aerial flotsam which looked remarkably like yesterday's tartar's cabbage.

We then moved down to the riverbank and sand workings at Medea, where we hoped to catch up with bee-eaters. Well, they were there, but very distant, and there was little else to detain us apart from a white-letter hairstreak, quite properly found on an elm hedge. So before long, on our way again, down to the coast at Lisert. Here, at the head of the Adriatic, intertidal habitat is at a premium, as it is throughout the micro-tidal Mediterranean. But in seeking to create more land for industry through land-claim, Man has inadvertently created a superb replica for the intertidal mudflats we are so familiar with, in the form of reclamation pools and reedbeds. Black-winged stilts and Kentish plovers were holding territory, while little stints, little terns and great white egrets were feeding in and around the water. Then offshore, around the mussel beds off Duino, the sharp-eyed were able to pick out numerous shags (of the Mediterranean race) and a few eiders, the latter with a recently established small breeding population in the area.



Meanwhile, Ron was at it again with his pheromones, producing several six-belted clearwings in the sparse vegetation, and his net, taking both short-tailed and Idas blues for critical examination. And among the many Odonata flying around in the sunshine were dainty damselfly and lesser emperor.

Our final locality was a little down the coast, overlooking the impressive, active marble quarry at Cava Romana. Crag martins and alpine swifts gave excellent views flying just above the top of the cliff, while blue rock thrush, raven and rock dove completed the suite of cliff-nesters.

It was a warm and humid evening, so for the first time dinner was served *al fresco*, to the accompaniment of a male golden oriole – very close, but typically not showing itself. And a gentle potter up to the woods at dark brought us to more glow-worms, and distant churring nightjars and barking roe deer.

Monday 12 June: Montasio & Val Raccolana

Last night's haul of moths from the trap which had been set on the edge of the woods included a range of familiar British species, including scarce footman, tawny marbled minor and willow beauty, along with a couple which we see largely as immigrants, white point and bordered straw.

Then it was another long drive up into the mountains, towards the Austrian border. Rising up through the wooded valley, suddenly the aspect opened at around 1500m, and the magnificent sight of the Julian Alps appeared before us at Montasio. With huge areas of rock to investigate, 'scoping the snow beds is always a good bet, and so it proved, as Malcolm located a herd of 18 male alpine ibex, their impressive horns easily visible despite the long range view.

At these high levels, the bird life was very reminiscent of home, with lesser whitethroat, tree pipit and whinchat among the sparse woodland at the tree-line, and in an old pine, crested tits were excavating their nest hole. Several alpine choughs fed on invertebrates in the turf, and danced in the skies with a bizarre range of wheezing, clicking, almost mechanical calls. Surprisingly, the diversity of plants was relatively low, perhaps partly to do with the intensity of summer grazing, the importance of which was apparent from the fact that the abundant, toxic false helleborine had been weed-wiped. But spring cinquefoil, spring gentian, mountain milkwort and kidney-vetch were able to put on a good show in places, especially on the steeper banks which are presumably less conducive to grazing.

We took lunch at the car park, with an incredible view down the valley, and dingy skippers all around. One odd looking specimen, with reduced markings, was captured; it looked for all the world like an inky skipper, but presumably wasn't as this species is known only from further south in the mountains of the Balkans. Then another walk in a different direction brought us a fresh crop of birds, including a pair of the scaly *alpestris* form of ring ouzel, water pipit (surely the prettiest of this dowdy family, with its blue-grey head and pinkish breast), a golden eagle being mobbed by a raven, and a goshawk, circling overhead, and giving even the leaders some doubts as to their identification skills – it did look remarkably like an alpine chough!

We then walked down the road, through the forest, and wherever light was able to penetrate the canopy, there were flowers in abundance. Purple colt's-foot, alpine snowbell, *Anemone trifolia*, oxlip and wood sorrel jostled for our attention, alongside freshly-emerged pearl-bordered fritillaries. Back with the minibuses, we proceeded downhill into the Val Raccolana, stopping wherever it looked interesting. Alpine clematis festooned the road bank in places, and clearings were home to some magnificent (unsprayed) flowering spikes of false helleborine, and numerous clouded Apollos and bright-eyed ringlets. Still further down, laburnum in full flower became a major part of the tree community, and down at the river, many pairs of eyes searched for, but only one (Helen's) saw a dipper.

And so to our final dinner, again outside, opportunity to reflect on the success of the holiday now sadly almost behind us. The highlights were many and varied, but the facts speak for themselves - 134 birds on the list, along with 70 butterflies (including 14 fritillaries) is an impressive haul, and when viewed in the context of everything else we saw, an undoubted success. Then to cap it all, just after most of us headed for bed, the long-awaited scops owl struck up its chorus from the tree under which we had been sitting. This tempted a few stragglers to take a final walk around the village, and provided a new mammal for the trip, a hedgehog.

Tuesday 13 June: Monte Cocusso & home

An hour to pack after breakfast left us with time for one final look at the local *carso*, this time on the foothills of Monte Cocusso. In common with much of this habitat, as a result of insufficient grazing the open limestone grassland has become overgrown with scrub, but now the local authority is trying to reverse the trend. Scrub is being cleared, grazing reintroduced, and, judging from this site, the features of the former grassland successfully restored. Many of the plants, by now old friends, such as meadow clary, were blooming away, and the whole place was teeming with moths and butterflies. Niobe fritillaries everywhere, along with chalkhill and baton blues, *Zygaena carniolica* and transparent burnet, and fittingly as we boarded the buses, a large chequered skipper squeezed itself onto everyone's holiday list.

And so back to the hotel to load the cases, a quick stop at Paul's to collect our lunches, and off to the airport for our early afternoon flight. Or so the theory went: in practice, a two-hour delay and back over Stansted, half an hour circling the skies while we waited for a huge thunderstorm to dissipate. A dramatic end to a wonderful trip!

LISTS

In the lists below, the localities are identified by the following codes:

KG – Karst/carso grassland sites in general

KW – Karst/carso woodland site in general

Z – Zolla Quarry

LD – Lake Doberdo

MS – Monte Stena

MC – Monte Cocusso

CJ – Cerknisko Jezero

Ko – Kobjaglava

R – Repen (Monrupino)

Ma – Malchina

CR – Cava Romana

L – Lisert

IC – Isola della Cona

G – Gonars

Me – Medea

M – Magredi

JA – Julian Alps (Montasio/Val Raccolana)

PLANTS

Of all the major lists, these are the least comprehensive, excluding many ‘weedy’ species, grasses, and things not in flower. English names are given only where one is used in the books.

FERNS & ALLIES

<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	black spleenwort	KG
<i>A. ruta-muraria</i>	wall-rue	R KG
<i>A. trichomanes</i>	maidenhair spleenwort	R
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	rusty-back fern	R
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	broad buckler	JA
<i>D. filix-mas</i>	male fern	KW JA
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail	IC
<i>E. fluviatile</i>	water horsetail	CJ
<i>E. hyemale</i>	Dutch rush	IC G
<i>E. palustre</i>	marsh horsetail	G
<i>E. telmateia</i>	great horsetail	LD IC
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	oak fern	JA
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	hard shield-fern	CJ
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	MS

CONIFERS

<i>Juniperus communis</i>	juniper	KG
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	black pine	KW JA
<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	JA
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	yew	CJ

DICOTYLEDONS

Aceraceae

<i>Acer campestre</i>	field maple	LD R
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Anacardiaceae

<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	smoke bush	KG
<i>Pistachia terebinthus</i>	turpentine tree	LD Z

Apiaceae

<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	ground elder	CJ
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	cow parsley	CJ
<i>Berula erecta</i>	lesser water-parsnip	G
<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>	rough chervil	R
<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i>		LD MC
<i>Hacquetia epipactis</i>		CJ
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>		KG

<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	sanicle	Z
Apocynaceae		
<i>Vinca minor</i>	lesser periwinkle	CJ
Araliaceae		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy	KW
Aristolochiaceae		
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	asarabacca	Z CJ
<i>Aristolochia clematitis</i>	birthwort	LD R
<i>A. rotunda</i>		LD
Asclepiadaceae		
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria contiguum</i>	swallow-wort	KG
<i>V. h. laxum</i>		M
Asteraceae		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	KG
<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i>		JA
<i>Artemisia campestre</i>	field wormwood	MS
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	daisy	KG
<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i>	yellow ox-eye	KG
<i>Centaurea dichroantha</i>		M
<i>C. triumfetti</i>		KG
<i>Cirsium erysithales</i>	yellow melancholy thistle	CJ
<i>C. pannonicum</i>		MS
<i>Crepis chondrilloides</i>		MS MC
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>		R LD IC
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	hemp-agrimony	G
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouse-eared hawkweed	CJ
<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	purple colt's-foot	JA
<i>Inula hirta</i>		Ko
<i>I. viscosa</i>	stink aster	L
<i>Jurinea mollis</i>		MS
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	blue lettuce	LD
<i>Leucanthemum liburnicum</i>		MS
<i>L. vulgare</i>	ox-eye daisy	KG
<i>Scorzonera austriaca</i>	viper's-grass	Ko CJ
<i>S. humilis</i>		G
<i>Senecio fluviatilis</i>	fen ragwort	G
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	saw-wort	CJ
<i>Tragopogon tommasinii</i>		CJ
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur	L
Boraginaceae		
<i>Buglossoides purpureo-caerulea</i>	purple gromwell	R
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	viper's-bugloss	M
<i>Onosma javorkae</i>		KG
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	lungwort	CJ
<i>P. rubra</i>	red lungwort	CJ
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	comfrey	CJ G
Brassicaceae		
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	alpine rock-cress	JA
<i>A. glabra</i>	tower mustard	R Z
<i>Biscutella laevigata</i>		LD M
<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	coralroot bittercress	CJ
<i>C. enneaphyllos</i>		CJ
<i>C. impatiens</i>	narrow-leaved bittercress	CJ
<i>C. pratensis</i>	lady's smock	CJ
<i>Crambe tartarica</i>	tartar's cabbage	M
<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i>		M
<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i>		JA
Campanulaceae		
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	clustered bellflower	CJ

<i>C. pyramidalis</i>		Z
<i>C. rapunculus</i>	rampion bellflower	KG
<i>C. trachelium</i>	nettle-leaved bellflower	CJ
<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	large Venus's-looking-glass	LD
<i>Phyteuma ovata</i>		CJ
Caprifoliaceae		
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>		LD MS
<i>L. japonicum</i>		IC
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elder	KW
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaring tree	CJ
<i>V. opulus</i>	guelder rose	CJ
Caryophyllaceae		
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	Carthusian pink	KG
<i>D. sylvestris</i> ssp. <i>tergestinus</i>	wood pink	LD
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>		M Ko
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	ragged-Robin	CJ
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	tunic flower	LD
<i>Silene alba</i>	white campion	R
<i>S. italica</i>	Italian catchfly	KG KW
<i>S. nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly	KG
<i>S. otites</i>	Spanish catchfly	Z
<i>S. vulgaris</i>	bladder campion	KG
Celastraceae		
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	spindle	R LD
Cistaceae		
<i>Fumana procumbens</i>		R
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	rock-rose	R LD
<i>H. n.grandiflorum</i>		M
<i>H. ovatum</i>		MS
Convolvulaceae		
<i>Convolvulus cantabricus</i>	pink convolvulus	R LD
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	dodder	MS
Cornaceae		
<i>Cornus mas</i>	cornelian cherry	KW
<i>C. sanguinea</i>	dogwood	KW
Corylaceae		
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	hornbeam	CJ
<i>C. orientalis</i>	eastern hornbeam	Z
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	KW
Crassulaceae		
<i>Sedum acre</i>	wall-pepper	Ko
<i>S. sexangulare</i>	tasteless stonecrop	KG
Cucurbitaceae		
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	white bryony	G
Dipsacaceae		
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	teasel	IC
<i>Lomelosia graminifolia</i>		M
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	field scabious	KG
<i>K. drymeia</i>		Z R
<i>K. illyrica</i>		CJ
<i>Scabiosa gramuntia</i>		CJ
Ericaceae		
<i>Erica carnea</i>		M
Euphorbiaceae		

<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	wood spurge	KW
<i>E. cyparissias</i>	cypress spurge	KG
<i>E. fragifera</i>		MS
<i>E. lathyris</i>	caper spurge	R
<i>E. nicaeensis</i>		MS
<i>E. palustris</i>	marsh spurge	CJ G
<i>E. verrucosa</i>		CJ
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	dog's mercury	CJ
Fabaceae		
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	false indigo	M IC LD
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	kidney-vetch	KG
<i>A. v. alpestris</i>		JA
<i>Chamaecytisus hirsutus</i>		Z R
<i>Chamaespartium sagittale</i>	winged greenweed	KG
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	crown vetch	LD R G
<i>Dorycnium germanicum</i>		KG
<i>Genista pilosa</i>		Z
<i>G. sylvestris</i>		Ko
<i>G. sericea</i>		KG
<i>G. tinctoria</i>	dyer's greenweed	M KG G
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	horseshoe vetch	KG
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	laburnum	JA
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	everlasting-pea	LD
<i>L. pratensis</i>	meadow vetchling	Z
<i>L. sylvestris</i>	narrow-leaved everlasting pea	KG
<i>L. tuberosus</i>	tuberous pea	Z
<i>L. verna</i>	spring pea	Z CJ
<i>Lembotropis nigricans</i>		LD
<i>Lotus alpinus</i>		JA
<i>L. corniculatus</i>	bird's-foot-trefoil	CJ LD
<i>L. glaber</i>	narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil	L
<i>L. uliginosus</i>	marsh bird's-foot-trefoil	G
<i>Onobrychis arenaria</i>		Ko
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> ssp. <i>molinieri</i>		MS
<i>T. montanum</i>	mountain clover	CJ
<i>T. pratense</i>	red clover	Z
<i>T. rubens</i>		CJ MS LD
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	tufted vetch	CJ
<i>V. sepium</i>	bush vetch	CJ
Fagaceae		
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	beech	KW
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	turkey oak	MS
<i>Q. petraea</i>	sessile oak	KW
<i>Q. pubescens</i>	white oak	KW
Gentianaceae		
<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	trumpet gentian	JA
<i>G. verna</i>	spring gentian	JA
Geraniaceae		
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cut-leaved cranesbill	CJ
<i>G. nodosum</i>	knotted cranesbill	CJ
<i>G. purpureum</i>	little-Robin	Z
<i>G. sanguineum</i>	bloody cranesbill	R
<i>G. sylvaticum</i>	wood cranesbill	JA
Globulariaceae		
<i>Globularia cordifolia</i>		JA
<i>G. punctata</i>		LD
Grossulariaceae		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perforate St. John's-wort	MS
Hippuridaceae		
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	mare's-tail	LD

Lamiaceae		
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>		LD
<i>A. pyramidalis</i>	pyramidal bugle	JA
<i>A. reptans</i>	bugle	CJ
<i>Lamiastrum galaeabdolon</i>	yellow archangel	KW
<i>Lamium album</i>	white dead-nettle	JA
<i>L. maculatum</i>	spotted dead-nettle	CJ
<i>L. orvala</i>		CJ
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	bastard-balm	KW
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	water mint	CJ
<i>Micromeria thymifolia</i>		MS
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	marjoram	KG
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary	KG M
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	betony	KG M
<i>S. recta</i>	yellow woundwort	KG
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	wall germander	KG
<i>T. flavum</i>	yellow germander	LD
<i>T. montanum</i>	mountain germander	LD MS
<i>Thymus longicaulis</i>	wild thyme	LD
<i>T. pulegioides</i>	large thyme	R LD CJ
Linaceae		
<i>Linum tenuifolium</i>		KG
<i>L. tomassini</i>		MC
<i>L. viscosum</i>		Me
Loranthaceae		
<i>Loranthus europaeus</i>		MS
Malvaceae		
<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	marsh mallow	IC
Nymphaeaceae		
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	white water-lily	IC
<i>N. lutea</i>	yellow water-lily	CJ
Oleaceae		
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	manna ash	KW
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	wild privet	KW
Orobanchaceae		
<i>Orobanche alba</i>	thyme broomrape	Ko
<i>O. caryophyllacea</i>	bedstraw broomrape	Ko
<i>O. gracilis</i>		G
<i>O. lutea</i>		Ko
Oxalidaceae		
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	wood sorrel	JA
Papaveraceae		
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	greater celandine	R
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy	CJ
Plantaginaceae		
<i>Plantago holosteum</i>		R
<i>P. media</i>	hoary plantain	KG
Polygalaceae		
<i>Polygala alpestris</i>	mountain milkwort	JA
<i>P. nicaeensis</i>		KG
Polygonaceae		
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	alpine bistort	JA
<i>Rumex alpinus</i>	monk's rhubarb	JA
Primulaceae		

<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>	sowbread	CJ
<i>Primula auricula</i>	auricula	JA
<i>P. elatior</i>	oxlip	JA
<i>P. vulgaris</i>	primrose	CJ
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	brookweed	IC
<i>Soldanella alpina</i>	alpine snowbell	JA
Ranunculaceae		
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	monk's-hood	CJ
<i>Anemone trifolia</i>		JA
<i>Aquilegia atrata</i>		CJ
<i>A. vulgaris</i>	columbine	CJ
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold	CJ
<i>Clematis alpina</i>	alpine clematis	JA
<i>C. recta</i>		LD G IC
<i>C. vitalba</i>	traveller's joy	Z
<i>C. viticella</i>		Me LD IC
<i>Helleborus odoratus</i>		Z
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	hepatica	KW
<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i>	alpine pasque-flower	JA
<i>Ranunculus aconitifolius</i>		JA
<i>R. acris</i>	meadow buttercup	CJ
<i>R. montanus</i>		JA
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	greater meadow-rue	CJ
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	globe-flower	JA
Rhamnaceae		
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	alder buckthorn	CJ
<i>F. rupestris</i>		LD
<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>	Christ's-thorn	LD
<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i>	rock buckthorn	MS
Rosaceae		
<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	mountain avens	M
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	meadowsweet	CJ
<i>F. vulgaris</i>	dropwort	KG G
<i>Fragaria moschata</i>		CJ
<i>F. vesca</i>	wild strawberry	KW
<i>Geum rivale</i>	water avens	JA
<i>G. urbanum</i>	wood avens	CJ
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	silverweed	CJ
<i>P. crantzii</i>	alpine cinquefoil	JA
<i>P. erecta</i>	tormentil	P CJ
<i>P. recta</i>	sulphur cinquefoil	MC
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St. Lucie's cherry	LD
<i>Rosa canina</i>	dog rose	KG
<i>R. pendulina</i>	alpine rose	CJ
<i>Sanguisorba major</i>	great burnet	CJ
<i>S. minor</i>	salad burnet	KG
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	whitebeam	CJ
Rubiaceae		
<i>Galium album</i>		KG
<i>G. anisophyllum</i>		JA
<i>G. lucidum</i>	shining bedstraw	CJ
<i>G. verum</i>	lady's bedstraw	KG M
Rutaceae		
<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	burning-bush	KG
<i>Ruta divaricata</i>	rue	KG
Santalaceae		
<i>Osyris alba</i>		LD
Salicaceae		
<i>Populus nigra</i>	black poplar	LD CJ
<i>Salix daphnoides</i>		JA

<i>S. fragilis</i>	crack willow	LD	
<i>S. retusa</i>		JA	
Saxifragaceae			
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	alternate leaved golden-saxifrage		JA
<i>Saxifraga rotundifolius</i>	round-leaved saxifrage	JA	
<i>S. squarrosa</i>		JA	
Scrophulariaceae			
<i>Melampyrum carstiense</i>			Ko MS
<i>Rhinanthus freynii</i>			KG
<i>R. minor</i>	yellow-rattle		M
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French figwort		LD
<i>S. c. hoppeana</i>	alpine figwort		JA
<i>S. nodosa</i>	common figwort		CJ
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	dark mullein		LD
<i>V. thapsus</i>	great mullein		CJ
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell		CJ
Solanaceae			
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	deadly nightshade		CJ
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>			LD
Staphylaeaceae			
<i>Staphylaea pinnata</i>	bladder-nut		CJ
Tamaricaceae			
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	tamarisk		IC
Thymelaeaceae			
<i>Daphne alpina</i>			MS
Tiliaceae			
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	small-leaved lime		R
Ulmaceae			
<i>Celtis australis</i>	nettle-tree		LD R
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	wych elm		CJ
<i>U. minor</i>	small-leaved elm		IC
Urticaceae			
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	pellitory-of-the-wall		R
<i>P. officinalis</i>			R
Valerianaceae			
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	marsh valerian		CJ
<i>V. montana</i>			JA
<i>V. officinalis</i>	valerian		G CJ
<i>V. tripteris</i>	3-leaved valerian		JA
Violaceae			
<i>Viola elatior</i>			CJ
<i>V. odorata</i>	sweet violet		Z
MONOCOTYLEDONS			
Alismataceae			
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	water-plantain		CJ
Amaryllidaceae			
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	summer snowflake		CJ
Cyperaceae			
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	lesser pond sedge		LD
<i>C. extensa</i>	long-bracted sedge		L
<i>C. lepidocarpa</i>	long-stalked yellow sedge		G
<i>C. otrubae</i>	false fox sedge		LD
<i>C. paniculata</i>	tussock-sedge		LD

<i>C. pseudocyperus</i>	hop sedge	G
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	saw-sedge	G
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	black bog-rush	CJ M G
<i>Scirpus holoschoenus</i>	round-headed club-rush	G
<i>S. lacustris</i>	bulrush	CJ
<i>S. maritimus</i>	sea club-rush	IC
<i>S. tabernaemontani</i>	glaucous bulrush	IC
Dioscoreaceae		
<i>Tamus communis</i>	black bryony	LD
Iridaceae		
<i>Crocus vernus</i>		JA
<i>Gladiolus communis</i>		CJ
<i>G. palustris</i>		G
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag	CJ IC
Liliaceae		
<i>Allium carinatum</i>		LD
<i>A. vineale</i>	crow garlic	G
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>		Z LD R
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	meadow saffron	CJ
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	lily-of-the-valley	KW
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i>	orange lily	CJ
<i>L. martagon</i>	martagon lily	CJ
<i>Maianthemum bifolia</i>	may lily	CJ
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	tassel hyacinth	MS LD
<i>Ornithogalum divaricatum</i>	star-of-Bethlehem	R MS
<i>O. pyrenaicum</i>	Bath asparagus	LD
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	herb-Paris	CJ
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	scented Solomon's-seal	CJ
<i>P. verticillatum</i>	whorled Solomon's-seal	CJ
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	butcher's-broom	MS
<i>Tofieldia calyculata</i>		G
<i>Veratrum album</i>	white false helleborine	JA
Orchidaceae		
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	pyramidal orchid	KG G
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	white helleborine	Z
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>	common spotted-orchid	CJ
<i>D. incarnata</i>	early marsh-orchid	CJ
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	broad-leaved helleborine	CJ
<i>E. palustris</i>	marsh helleborine	G
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	fragrant orchid	LD G M
<i>Himantoglossum adriaticum</i>	lizard orchid	MS
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	violet bird's-nest orchid	Z
<i>Listera ovata</i>	twayblade	CJ Z
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	bird's-nest orchid	Z CJ
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	bee orchid	LD MC
<i>O. sphegodes</i>	late spider-orchid	MS
<i>Orchis laxiflora</i>	loose-flowered orchid	CJ
<i>O. morio</i>	green-winged orchid	M
Poaceae		
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	meadow fox-tail	CJ
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	false oat-grass	CJ
<i>Briza media</i>	quaking grass	KG
<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>		LD
<i>Melica nutans</i>	nodding melick	CJ
<i>Milium effusum</i>	wood millet	CJ
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	curved hard-grass	L
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary-grass	IC
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	LD IC G CJ
<i>Setaria viridis</i>		L
<i>Stipa eriocalis</i> ssp. <i>austriaca</i>	feather grass	LD MS M
Smilacaceae		



Smilax aspera LD

Typhaceae

Typha angustifolia lesser reedmace IC
T. latifolia greater reedmace IC

MOLLUSCS

Limax maximus leopard slug Z

ARACHNIDS

Araniella cucurbitina cucumber spider LD
Eresus niger ladybird spider Ko
Euscorpius flavicaudis a scorpion R
Philaeus chrysops a black and red jumping spider M
Thomisus onustus a pink crab-spider Me

INSECTS

Coleoptera

Aphodius sp. chafer CJ
Cetonia aurata rose chafer Z
C. cuprea R MS
Clytra 4-punctata G
Lampyris noctiluca glow-worm R Z
Oedemera nobilis G
Oxythyrea funesta flower chafer G
Trichius sp. a bee-beetle R

Dictyoptera

Mantis religiosa praying mantis Ko

Diptera

Bombylis major bee-fly LD
Thyridanthrax fenestratus Ko

Hemiptera

Aelia glabana bishop's mitre Z
Cercopis vulnerata LD
Rhinocoris sp. an assassin bug LD

Hymenoptera

Formica rufa wood ant **** JA
Vespa crabro hornet LD
Xylocopa violacea carpenter bee CJ

Lepidoptera – Butterflies

swallowtail KG
scarce swallowtail KG
clouded Apollo JA
southern festoon LD
red admiral LD
southern white admiral LD
lesser purple emperor G IC
painted lady KG
small tortoiseshell CJ
comma G
southern comma LD
high brown fritillary Ko
silver-washed fritillary LD
Glanville fritillary KG
twin-spot fritillary Ko
marsh fritillary CJ
heath fritillary KG
false heath fritillary G



spotted fritillary	M
lesser spotted fritillary	LD
niobe fritillary	LD MC Ko
Weaver's fritillary	G
Knapweed fritillary	Ko
Assmann's fritillary	M
pearl-bordered fritillary	JA
nettle-tree	LD
speckled wood	KW (northern form)
meadow brown	LD R
gatekeeper	R
bright-eyed ringlet	JA
woodland ringlet	CJ
false ringlet	G
large wall	Z LD
small heath	KG
pearly heath	KG
marbled white	KG (form <i>procida</i>)
large white	KG
small white	KG G
green-veined white	JA (dark alpine form)
orange tip	LD
wood white	LD CJ
black-veined white	LD CJ MC
clouded yellow	G MC
Berger's clouded yellow	KG L
brimstone	KG
ilex hairstreak	LD
green hairstreak	LD
white-letter hairstreak	Me
common blue	KG
silver-studded blue	MC Ma
Adonis blue	KG
Idas blue	L
green-underside blue	Ko
chalkhill blue	MC
short-tailed blue	G L
mazarine blue	CJ
small blue	KG
baton blue	MC
holly blue	G IC
small copper	Me
large skipper	CJ LD
Essex skipper	LD
red-underside skipper	Ko
mallow skipper	LD
dingy skipper	MS JA
chequered skipper	CJ
large chequered skipper	G MC
grizzled skipper	CJ
large grizzled skipper	CJ
Lepidoptera - Moths	
<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>	R MS (caterpillars)
<i>Y. rorella</i>	CJ (caterpillars)
<i>Nemophora scabiosella</i>	CJ
green oak-roller	R Z
<i>Olethreutes lacunana</i>	R
<i>Metaxmeste phrygialis</i>	JA
small magpie	R
large white plume-moth	LD
six-spotted burnet	KG

transparent burnet	MC	
slender scotch burnet	LD MS	
<i>Zygaena carniolica</i>	MC MS	
<i>Z. transalpina</i>	MS	
<i>Z. punctum</i>	Z	
scarce forester	MS Ko MC	
festoon	R Z	
six-belted clearwing	L	
orange-tailed clearwing	G	
grass eggar	Ko (caterpillar)	
common carpet	Z	
grass emerald	MS	
small grass emerald	M	
blotched emerald	R Z	
light emerald	R Z	
clay triple-lines	Z	
heath rivulet	R	
lilac beauty	R	
common heath	CJ	
silver-ground carpet	Z	
<i>Schistostegia decussata</i>	KG	
<i>Rhodostrophia vibicaria</i>	Z	
<i>Syntomis marjana</i>	LD	
hummingbird hawk-moth	KG	
maple prominent	CJ	
lunar marbled brown	Z	
<i>Dysauxes punctata</i>	LD	
scarce footman	R	
clouded buff	CJ	
vapourer	MS (caterpillars)	
burnet companion	CJ	
silver-Y	KG	
angle shades	R	
heart and dart	R	
straw dot	CJ	
<i>Grammodes bifasciata</i>	G	
spectacle	Z	
marbled minor	Z	
tawny marbled minor	R	
cabbage moth	R	
water betony	LD (caterpillar)	
white point	R	
bordered straw	R	
Mecoptera		
<i>Panorpa communis</i>	scorpion fly	CJ
Neuroptera		
<i>Libelloides macaronius</i>	ascalaphid	M
Odonata		
<i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	Norfolk hawker	IC
<i>Anax parthenope</i>	lesser emperor	L
<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	banded demoiselle	CJ
<i>C. virgo</i>	beautiful demoiselle	G
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	azure damselfly	CJ
<i>C. scitulum</i>	dainty damselfly	L
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	blue-tailed damselfly	IC
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	broad-bodied chaser	CJ
<i>L. fulva</i>	scarce chaser	G
<i>L. quadrimaculata</i>	four-spotted chaser	CJ
<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	keeled skimmer	G
<i>O. cancellatum</i>	black-tailed skimmer	LD M
<i>O. albistylum</i>	white-tailed skimmer	IC
Orthoptera		
<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	wart-biter	Ko

<i>Eupholidoptera schmidtii</i>		LD MC
<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	field cricket	KG
<i>Kisella irena</i>		LD
<i>Metrioptera brachyptera</i>	bog bush-cricket	G
<i>M. roeselii</i>	Roesel's bush-cricket	LD
<i>Oecanthus pellucens</i>	tree-cricket	R
<i>Polysarcus denticauda</i>		Ko
<i>Prionotropis hystrix</i>		Ko LD
<i>Saga pedo</i>		Z
<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	great green bush-cricket	G

FISH

pike IC

AMPHIBIANS

marsh frog R CJ

Italian agile frog LD

REPTILES

European pond terrapin IC

green lizard LD IC MS

common wall lizard IC

western whip-snake LD Me

viperine snake C (dead)

MAMMALS

western hedgehog R

mole CJ (molehills)

common pipistrelle R

serotine Z

brown hare IC Ko

red squirrel C

snow vole JA (runs)

alpine marmot JA

wild boar CJ (rootings)

roe deer R CJ

alpine ibex JA

BIRDS

Little grebe CJ IC

Great crested grebe CJ

Red-necked grebe CJ

Shag L

Night heron IC

Little egret IC L

Great white egret IC L

Grey heron CJ IC L

Purple heron IC

White stork CJ

Spoonbill IC

Mute swan CJ IC L

Greylag goose IC

Wigeon IC

Teal CJ IC

Garganey CJ IC

Mallard CJ IC L

Eider L

Honey buzzard LD Ko M G

Black kite C

Griffon vulture C

Short-toed eagle CJ LD Ko R

Marsh harrier IC M

Montagu's harrier M G

Sparrowhawk Z LD Ko

Goshawk	JA
Common buzzard	
Golden eagle	JA
White-tailed eagle	CJ
Common kestrel	
Red-footed falcon	IC
Hobby	CJ LD Ko M G
Quail	CJ M
Pheasant	IC G
Moorhen	IC
Coot	CJ IC
Black-winged stilt	IC L
Stone-curlew	M
Little ringed plover	IC M L
Kentish plover	L
Lapwing	IC M
Little stint	L
Ruff	IC
Redshank	IC L
Black-headed gull	CJ L
Yellow-legged gull	
Common tern	L
Little tern	L
Black tern	CJ
Feral pigeon	
Rock dove	CR
Woodpigeon	R C G
Collared dove	
Turtle dove	
Cuckoo	
Scops owl	R
Eagle owl	Z
Nightjar	R Z
Swift	
Alpine swift	LD MS CR
Bee-eater	Me
Hoopoe	R M
Green woodpecker	LD G
Black woodpecker	R
Great spotted woodpecker	
Lesser spotted woodpecker	R
Crested lark	M Me
Woodlark	R LD Ko M MS
Skylark	CJ M Me
Crag martin	CR
Swallow	
House martin	
Tree pipit	CJ JA
Water pipit	JA
Tawny pipit	M
Yellow wagtail (ashy-headed)	CJ IC L
Grey wagtail	CJ
White wagtail	
Dipper	JA
Robin	Z JA
Nightingale	
Black redstart	
Whinchat	CJ JA
Stonechat	M
Northern wheatear	M JA

Blue rock thrush	Z CR
Ring ouzel	JA
Blackbird	
Fieldfare	CJ
Song thrush	Z CJ LD JA
Mistle thrush	MS
Cetti's warbler	IC G
Sedge warbler	CJ
Marsh warbler	CJ IC
Great reed warbler	IC L
Melodious warbler	LD MS
Subalpine warbler	LD
Lesser whitethroat	JA
Whitethroat	
Blackcap	
Chiffchaff	
Firecrest	CJ C JA
Spotted flycatcher	CJ Z
Long-tailed tit	
Marsh tit	R
Crested tit	R JA
Coal tit	R JA
Blue tit	
Great tit	
Nuthatch	R
Short-toed treecreeper	Z
Golden oriole	R LD M Ko
Red-backed shrike	CJ LD Ko M JA
Lesser grey shrike	M
Jay	
Magpie	
Alpine chough	JA
Jackdaw	JA
Hooded crow	CJ M
Carrion crow	
Raven	Ko C CR JA LD
Starling	
House sparrow	
Italian sparrow	C
Tree sparrow	
Chaffinch	
Serin	
Greenfinch	
Goldfinch	
Linnet	CJ
Hawfinch	R Z CJ G MC Ko
Rock bunting	Z LD
Cirl bunting	R Z CJ MS
Yellowhammer	CJ
Ortolan bunting	Ko M
Reed bunting	CJ
Corn bunting	LD M