

Note for web version of this report: a printed version of this holiday report that includes the daily bird log, which wasn't available in an electronic version, is available from the Honeyguide office. This also includes a thank-you letter from the Birdwatching and bird study association of Slovenia (DOPPS) which received the usual conservation donation associated with all Honeyguide holidays, in this case for £375 towards the construction of rafts for nesting terns.

From the Alps to the Adriatic

THE MOUNTAINS AND MARSHES OF NORTH-EAST ITALY AND SLOVENIA

1 - 11 JUNE 1997

LEADERS: PAUL TOUT AND CHRIS GIBSON

Report by Chris Gibson

Sunday 1 June: Arrival

Gatwick Airport was bathed in warm sunshine as we departed at lunchtime, just a few minutes late because of air traffic congestion. But on reaching the Continent, the cloud thickened progressively, with barely a glimpse of the ground below. Descending into Venice's Marco Polo Airport, we suddenly popped out of the cloud to see the splendours of the city, its waterways and lagoons spread out before us; the first bird, a little egret was noted even before the plane touched down, soon to be followed by hooded crows and the ubiquitous feral pigeons. Although overcast, at least it wasn't raining, as we had been informed during the flight.

Once landing formalities were complete, we successfully met up with Paul and the final member of the group, Robin, who had arrived from Australia the day before. Bags stowed in the minibuses, we headed eastwards, across vast fertile plains dominated by intensive agriculture, a journey enlivened by a couple of purple herons and marsh harriers flying past. Fortunately, the speed of the *autostrada* brought us to the more promising surroundings of Sistiana in just ninety minutes. On the patio of the Alla Pineta hotel, Luciana, our host, and her son Claudio were waiting to greet us and show us to our rooms.

Unload, unpack, wash and brush-up and there was just time to squeeze in a short walk before dinner, along the Rilke path, after negotiating the fearsomely busy main road. Being Sunday afternoon, the path too was quite busy, but there were still a few birds around - jackdaws clamouring along the cliffs, alpine swifts wheeling and 'chittering' above, and a blue rock thrush performing its languid display flight from the cliff face. A substantial haze restricted the views over Sistiana Bay and the offshore mussel beds, although Trieste was just visible down the coast.

A strong Mediterranean feel to the vegetation belied the fact that here is the northernmost outpost of this climatic zone; any distance inland or upwards, and the central European influence asserts itself. Paul pointed out the smoke bush, St. Lucie's cherry, manna ash, Montpellier maple, hop-hornbeam, Christ's-thorn and shrubby scorpion-vetch, all characteristic Mediterranean shrubs, and all variously toxic, armed or smelly to withstand the browsing pressure and summer heat. Typically also, the invasive alien tree-of-Heaven was also obvious in this community. Perhaps as result of recent drought conditions, few herbaceous plants were flowering, apart from clumps of the white bedstraw *Galium lucidum* and patches of *Orlaya grandiflora*, its umbrella-like flower heads embellished by hugely enlarged petals around the perimeter. Another touch of the exotic was *Passiflora caerulea*, in full bloom, no doubt an escape from cultivation as this is a native of the Americas.

Soon we were back at the hotel for dinner, the first of many memorable meals prepared by Claudio, and most welcome it was for the hungry migrants from northern Europe. Starting as we meant to go on, the bird log was duly completed, and details given about tomorrow's plans, although by now it was raining, as if to underline the need to retain some flexibility in those plans.

Monday 2 June: Carsiana and Isola della Cona

It rained all night, but seemed to be clearing as we headed to the local botanic garden, Carsiana, as an introduction to the unfamiliar, diverse flora of this limestone region (the *carso* in Italy, *karst* in Slovenia). The garden is set in a *dolina*, a more or less conical depression formed by the collapse of an underground cave, and the original four hundred native plants have been supplemented by a couple of hundred further specialities. All

are clearly labelled, a real bonus for a tour leader new to these parts. Paul described the microclimatic conditions within a *dolina* - hot and sunny on the south-facing slope, cool and shady on the north-facing, with a temperature inversion (cold air sinks) as you progress down the slopes - and the human influences upon the habitats. This gave a clear picture of just why the *carso* is so rich in wildlife, and whetted out appetites for a closer look at the plants. Or perhaps 'wetted' would be a more accurate description: the rain had returned with a vengeance, and the only birds were a few miserable-sounding blackcaps and chaffinches, and a couple of fly-over hawfinches. A quick look around was the order of the day, before boarding the buses in an attempt to find kinder weather. Our intended destination, the nearby, exposed Val Rosandra, was clearly out of the question, so we headed towards the light, down to the plains and the new wetland reserve at Isola della Cona. This wonderful site, near the mouth of the Isonzo river, was created from arable land only eight years ago, and is a model example of creative conservation - and it has a hide, a high priority given the looming skies.

By the car park, thickets of the introduced shrub false indigo were festooned with clambering *Clematis viticella*, its purple flowers hanging heavy with raindrops, and the raised banks were clothed in birthwort, one of the many plants accorded rather dubious medicinal value by the 'Doctrine of Signatures'. A marsh warbler treated everyone to a display of its infinitely varied vocal abilities, but seeing it in its willow bush was more problematical. Even more elusive was the distant singing Savi's warbler, producing such an insubstantial 'reeling', difficult to pinpoint, that we could almost imagine we were hearing things.

The marsh frogs, however, posed no such problems, and their loud croaking and quacking calls guided us to the information centre for lunch. At this point, Paul produced the first of our lunchtime meals, prepared by his wife Ann; every day a different, and excellent, meal accompanied us on our travels - the gastronomic memories of this holiday have proved to be as lasting as any!

Fed and watered, we headed for the hide. Following the rain, huge numbers of snails, especially *Cepaea nemoralis*, were out and about, in a bewildering variety of colours and patterns. Theory suggests that this polymorphism is maintained by adaptation to different microhabitats, but to find so many forms in one small, apparently uniform, area may indicate that this is not the whole story. The three-storey hide is entered on the lower ground floor, partly below the water level, so that it gives a fascinating view of the underwater world of the lagoon and reedbed. Upstairs, in the more traditional view, the scrapes were teeming with birds. Eight spoonbills put on a good show, feeding and flying, alongside little egrets and grey herons; various ducks included single pintail and pochard, and several garganey. Two splendid black terns hovered and dipped right in front of the hide, looking for all the world as though they were thinking of breeding, and the sharp-eyed crowd picked out first one, then two and three night herons sitting motionless in trees at the far side of the pool. A squacco heron flew across, then virtually disappeared in a tiny reed clump, and briefly a little bittern edged its way to the top of a reed stem for all to see. A couple of black-winged stilts sat unconcernedly on their nests, while smaller waders, including ruff, little stints and a ringed plover, poked around on the muddy margins.

As we walked back, a male red-backed shrike flew from fencepost to fencepost in front of us, and at the entrance, we noticed numerous pendent nests of paper wasps attached to the roof of the information board. In view of the ever-darkening sky, we felt the best option now was to drive around the area, looking for birds, and always keeping close to the vans. The Valle Cavanata, again with extensive wetland views, had more egrets and waders, together with several mute swans and a feral group of grey-lag geese. Down bumpy roads we continued, to the Gulf of Trieste and its lagoon-like shallow sea, littered with tree debris which had been washed down the rivers in spate. Several curlew were feeding on the sandflats and a marsh harrier quartered the marshes, but most attention was focused upon the pine woodland, planted on the fringing dunes. The 'nests' of pine processionary moths hung from almost every tree, and the rich song of a nightingale welled out of the depths of the wood. A golden oriole whistled and squealed, eventually giving brief glimpses as it flew away, and a scops owl produced a few unexpected daytime hoots.

It had been a long day, and fortunately not too badly affected by the weather, once we had recovered from our initial soaking. The day was rounded off in style by what was for many the best meal of the holiday - *vongole* (shellfish in pasta), veal (not crated, we were assured) and *tiramisu*.

Tuesday 3 June: Cerknisko Jezero

Another cloudy, humid start, but it wasn't raining. An early walk along the Rilke path produced a family party of long-tailed tits, several enormous jellyfish in the sea, and a very confiding pair of red squirrels, in their deep brown, almost black, colour form.

After a postcard stop in Sistiana, we headed to the border for our first foray into Slovenia. Normally, and this was the case subsequently, the border crossing is achieved quickly, but today there were long queues back from the Slovenian checkpoint. Apparently, they were expecting a delegation of Euro-inspectors, and the Slovenes

were keen to demonstrate their abilities to exercise border controls as part of their desire to join the EU. Another sign of hoped-for links with the West was the extensive development in progress close to the border, but a few kilometres into Slovenia, it was as though we had gone back several decades. The modern development and intensive agricultural landscape of Italy was replaced by more extensive, pastoral, patchwork farming and settlements, with its promise of wildlife riches ahead.

Approaching our destination, we paused briefly on a forest road, overlooking a mountain river, where a honey buzzard drifted over, and chiffchaff, wood warbler and firecrests were singing. The forest floor was clothed in a distinctive assemblage of plants, which we encountered time and again, including lily-of-the-valley, asarabacca, bastard balm, knotted crane's-bill and *Lamium orvala*, a showy, purple-flowered dead-nettle.

Cerknisko Jezero, our main site, is a karstic lake, surrounded by limestone hills. The level of the lake is dependent upon groundwater levels in the limestone, and thus tends to fluctuate seasonally; given the relatively dry winter, it is not surprising that the 'lake' was barely wet at all. From our first stop just outside Cerknisko, a little open water was visible in the distance, but our attention was focused upon the surrounding grassland, with scattered scrub. The botanically-minded wandered (slowly) amongst marsh marigolds, summer snowflake, marsh spurge, black bog-rush and various sedges, but sadly the wild gladioli were showing no sign of flowering, again perhaps a victim of the drought. Several brimstone butterflies and burnet companion moths added further interest, along with a most obliging four-spotted chaser dragonfly. Meanwhile, the birding group with Paul had penetrated deeper into the scrubland, and encountered numerous whitethroats and yellowhammers, with a tantalising flight view of a barred warbler, here approaching the south-western extreme of its breeding range.

Back at the vans, a hobby hunted overhead as the sun started to emerge from the clouds. We moved on to find a suitable lunch stop, a sheltered flowery meadow amid the dense beech woodland which surrounds much of Cerknisko Jezero. Although the grassland was not as diverse as it might have been, the display of blue meadow clary among yellow viper's-grass was most spectacular; the attendant insects included Mazarine blue, blue-tailed damselfly and silver-Y moth.

After lunch, we strolled through more distant, and consequently more diverse, meadows where we found fragrant and burnt-tip orchids, and alpine rose drooped beautifully from the wood edge. Among the beech, there was a scattering of other trees, including wild pear, yew, bladder-nut and true service-tree. Under the dense shade, very few plants were actually in flower apart from a few saprophytic bird's-nest orchids, although the leaves of cyclamen, hellebores and lungworts were obvious; these woods are much more thickly, and diversely, vegetated than we associate with beech woods in Britain. To judge from the rooting areas, the woods also support wild boar; typically, none were seen. The track took us down to the 'lake' shore, a sea of reeds, with distant hunting dragonflies and a marsh harrier, and patches of a beautiful mauve and white violet *Viola elatior*.

On we went, by bus, and came to a raised causeway through long grass meadows; this was likely spot for corncrakes, one hundred pairs of which breed at this site. In the middle of the afternoon, they were unlikely to be naturally active, so Paul tried to upset them into action with his tape recordings. To no avail - the stiff wind was against us. The next stop was by the river, which usually drains out of the lake, but due to the lowered water level was actually flowing backwards. Extensive, semi-improved buttercup meadows had a few early marsh and loose-flowered orchids, and a sedge warbler sang from the reeds. On the muddy margins, lots of medicinal leeches were out looking for food; a particularly large one was being eyed up by a marsh frog - but who was intent on eating who? The last halt on our circumnavigation of the lake was a further area of (dry) marshland, where the orchids were much less showy than expected, but a quail was calling nearby as we set off home, *via* our second cheap petrol stop of the day.

Wednesday 4 June: Val Rosandra, Monfalcone and Lake Doberdo (twice)

Excitement underfoot as we waited to depart - a couple of garden snails engaged in what was aptly described as *amore* on the hotel patio! The sun was trying really hard to get out as we headed to complete Monday's abortive itinerary at Val Rosandra. This site is the last remaining extensive area of *carso* grassland in the area; although it has suffered from the withdrawal of grazing stock, its exposed hilltop position overlooking Trieste has helped to retain much of its interest, and it is now the subject of a restorative grazing programme.

From the vans, we walked up through a series of lovely flowery meadows; a wryneck hopped across the path, and nightingales and whitethroats were in song from almost every patch of scrub. Especially when the sun finally got out, there were butterflies everywhere, particularly Adonis blues and marbled whites, with smaller numbers of black-veined white, pearly heath, and Glanville and twin-spot fritillaries. Day-flying moths too were much in evidence, with an array of burnets and foresters, and several speckled yellows. In the warmth, the song of field crickets was all around, and at each footstep, other insects were disturbed, including Roesel's bush-

crickets and a praying mantis nymph. A couple of roe deer scooted across the hillside, and in absolute contrast to the agility of the deer, the air was full of rose chafers, bumbling around heavily and landing with a crash on any available open flower. And all the time we were amongst vegetation of the most diverse sort, including burning bush, yellow rattle, *Centaurea triumfetti* and wild thyme.

We continued almost imperceptibly upwards until, emerging from a pine plantation, we suddenly found ourselves on the edge of the gorge, running down towards Trieste. Despite the better weather, it was still very hazy, which restricted the view; perhaps, judging from the industrial complex we could see, that wasn't a bad thing. Around our feet, there were several plants of the local endemic golden-drops *Onosma javorkae*. And so we carried on and up to the hilltop. Dramatic stands of large, thistle-like *Jurinea mollis* were the focus of attention for scarce swallowtails, high brown fritillary and false heath fritillary, as well as the red and black striped bug *Graphosoma italicum* and a couple of hummingbird hawk-moths. There were rather few birds around, apart from a male rock bunting in song on the valley edge, and numerous woodlarks, taking advantage of the bushes as lookout and song posts.

At the summit, a patch of limestone scree had a few plants of the local speciality *Drypis spinosa* ssp. *jacquiniana*, and on the way down, a similar scree patch yielded a large male ladybird spider, now a very considerable rarity in Britain. The deluge of delights continued at every step: a field cricket posed openly on the path, a cream-spot tiger moth flew across in a flurry of orange, black and white, and then in the pines where we took lunch, yet more butterflies, including wood white, clouded yellow and great banded grayling.

From the sublime to the ridiculous, our next site - one for the birders - was at the back of Monfalcone industrial estate, instantly recognised by several of the party as Teemouth-on-Adriatic, from its areas of heavy industry, intertidal land claim and birds. A great white egret posed very helpfully with a little egret, showing the differences in size and posture, and black-winged stilts and Kentish plovers fed around the lagoons. Further out, little terns were roosting, together with a much larger white blob which on closer inspection resolved itself into a gull-billed tern. Typically of such artificial habitats, the plants were mostly weedy in nature, including stink aster and viper's-bugloss, mixed with coastal species like sea rocket, rock samphire and glasswort. Brief views of a large, blue-fronted dragonfly were enough to allow its identification as a southern emperor.

On the road again, this time to Lake Doberdo, another karstic lake nestled in the hills above Monfalcone. A singing cirl bunting and three common buzzards overhead greeted our arrival, and the air was thick with the perfume of wild privet and honeysuckle. As the temperature was falling, relatively few insects were taking advantage of this nectar source, apart from a carpenter bee, resplendent and fearsome-looking with its metallic purple body and wings. Lake Doberdo is known for its butterflies, but the lateness of the hour meant that we saw only one southern white admiral, quartering the hedges which were festooned with the feeding webs of *Yponomeuta cagnagella* caterpillars. Heading down to the lake, through old willow and poplar woodland, a hoopoe flashed across a clearing, and a great spotted woodpecker clambered up a dead tree, possibly to its nest site. The brilliant blue waters of the lake were pierced by whorled spikes of mare's-tail, and the surface was alive with large pond skaters *Aquarius najas*. Not so large as they at first seemed though: each, with a leg count of 12, was a mated pair. Back into the scrub, a melodious warbler sang briefly, its scratchy notes far from melodious, while a few corn buntings jangled in the distance. A single plant of purple mullein was, most appropriately, being devoured by a mullein moth caterpillar, and we disturbed an enormous, though not yet fully mature, migratory locust.

After an early dinner, out we went again, back to the hills, armed with a tape to try and lure nightjars at dusk. Well, they were there - at least three churring - but none wanted to play with us. So as dusk turned to night, we revisited Doberdo. What a sight! It had been transformed into fairyland, with the winking lights of fireflies all down the track. At least three species of bat were feeding over the water, to judge from the sounds emanating from the bat detector, and then - the *carabinieri* arrived to find out what we were up to. Paul duly intercepted and informed them, clearly with some success as they left saying 'we can tell you are an educated man'! But they couldn't be persuaded to leave their vehicle and share in our experiences.

At least two scops owls were calling, and with a well-pitched whistle, Paul managed to get one to fly right over our heads. By now, the sky was fully dark, revealing the glories of the stars, long-forgotten in our light-polluted world, and in the space of five minutes, three satellites passed over, to remind us we were not in a world of our own. Us watching them watching us? A single glow-worm completed the illuminations, and at least those in the front bus saw a family of foxes as we headed home, tired but amply rewarded for another long day.

Thursday 5 June: Trnova forest

Back to Slovenia, this time into the afforested mountain region of Trnova, near Predmaja. As we approached

the mountains, a short stop allowed us to see a golden eagle nest - alas, no birds: the breeding success of raptors had apparently been poor, again perhaps related to drought. A couple of honey buzzards circled overhead as some compensation, and a purple patch of alpine basil-thyme was a magnet for butterflies, including the dusky alpine form of green-veined white.

Then it was upwards on the forest tracks, with the next stop by a dramatic viewpoint at around 1000m altitude, where the grassy slopes were studded with the blue flax *Linum tommassini*, endemic to this region. Dense woodland clothed most of the area, its diverse understorey of *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, *Ranunculus platanifolius*, two *Aconitum* species, perennial honesty, martagon lily, wood spurge and snowy woodrush giving much the same impression as an English herbaceous border.

At the (closed) refuge, the party split, with the fitter ones following me downhill through the mountain pastures, and the rest with Paul on a more level track. My group was treated to swathes of Solomon's-seal, studded with poet's narcissi, false helleborines, and the occasional sword-leaved helleborine, spring gentian, round-headed orchid and patch of *Iris graminea*, while tree pipits sang all around. Arriving back at the refuge at the appointed time, we waited (and waited) for the others to appear, while the rain started and a nuthatch fed around the picnic tables. Eventually, Paul arrived back, alone and exhausted: his group has apparently over-estimated their fitness and wanted a lift back. We finally settled down to a late lunch, and compared notes. They had seen similar things to us, minus the narcissi, but with lots of trumpet gentians and a calling nutcracker.

After lunch, we drove on to the *dolina* of Smrekova Draga, one of the largest in the world; the collapse of that cave must have been a seriously cataclysmic event. It has left us with an 'inverted mountain', its vegetation zones showing clearly the thermal inversion - beech forest around the top, pine forest below, and mugo pine scrub (normally high alpine) in the bottom. Beside the road, the rock face was an alpine enthusiast's delight; blue-eyed-Mary in the shade, yellow paeederota drooping gracefully from crevices, alpine butterwort in the wet clefts, and the aptly-named spectacular primrose, largely out of reach of thieving hands.

A second *dolina*, at Paradana, proved something of a contrast. Much smaller, but steep and deep, it was cool enough in the bottom to still have a considerable snowbed in the mouth of the swallow-hole. Indeed, last century it was used as a summer source of ice, to be taken, packed in straw, to Trieste and beyond. The flora was familiarly northern - herb Paris, oak fern, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage etc - although a Roman snail crossing the path pointed to southern affinities. In the bottom of the *dolina*, twinkling yellow patches of *Viola biflora* were in full bloom, bringing brightness to the gloomy surroundings. While trying to look these up in my alpine flora, I realised I had left my book down the mountain below the refuge - let's hope it was found and enjoyed by some lucky Slovene. Emerging from the depths of the *dolina*, the rapid temperature change was particularly apparent to those of us still wearing shorts.

Heading home, we made one final stop by a roadside meadow which was crammed full of a tall, creamy lousewort *Pedicularis comosa*; a little more searching also turned up military orchids, harebells and a patch of greater yellow-rattle. Another satisfying day was wrapped up in the usual way with a lovely dinner, this time with birthday cake for Ann. Only later did it transpire that there was another birthday celebrant during the holiday - Paul himself - who kept this fact very close to his chest until it was safely out of the way.

Friday 6 June: Free day (Medeazza to Duino)

The term 'free day' doesn't really describe accurately the events of this day. Eight ventured by train to Venice, and Robin headed for the cultural delights of Cividale. Meanwhile, Keith had explored down the wooded slopes to Sistiana beach before breakfast, and come back with an accurate description of a singing Orphean warbler, a rather rare visitor to this part of Italy.

Paul and I decided to run a morning walk for those remaining, down from Medeazza to Duino, through a representative area of scrub and tree-covered *carso*. It was hot and sunny, and proved to be most delightful walk. Hardly had we got out of the van before we found the local endemic cow-wheat *Melampyrum carstiense*, heard and saw briefly a subalpine warbler, and witnessed a nightingale delivering full song right out in the open, from a telephone wire. A beautiful pink and red moth *Rhodostrophia calabra* showed itself equally well. In botanical terms, given the extent of scrub encroachment, it was perhaps more interesting than spectacular, with for example the hybrid maple (field x Montpellier) growing exactly where it should, where the Mediterranean climate gives way to the central European influence. As we looked over a vineyard, a very large bird flapped slowly away and disappeared; not a good view, despite it being very close, but enough to identify it as a short-toed eagle. A few moments later, a sparrowhawk dashed across the same patch of sky.

Another day, another *dolina*; this one with a grassy bottom, and surrounded by dense woodland. In spite of tick warnings, everyone gamely headed forth into the deluge of noise - grasshoppers and crickets making all sorts of

chirps, churrs and rattles. The most dramatic insects were the ascalaphids, predatory lacewing relatives, which were sunning themselves, before taking off and demonstrating their almost unrivalled speed and agility in flight. With an equal mastery of flight, a large goshawk flew over, moving so powerfully yet with seemingly little effort.

Approaching lunchtime, we started to head downhill more purposefully, and so the Mediterranean influences increased rapidly. *Smilax* appeared, forming prickly, clambering thickets, with nettle-tree, both plant and butterfly. Several magnificent great banded graylings winged their way powerfully amongst the scrub. In Duino, we paused briefly in the garden of the forest police office, a connoisseur's delight with all sorts of Mediterranean plants, including the showy north-east Balkan endemic *Silene compacta*.

We learned from the forest police that there was an *ozmiza* back in Medeazza, a tradition that producers can sell their own wine tax-free for 28 days per year, provided they also serve food. This relic of Slovene culture is advertised only by word of mouth, and a bunch of laurel leaves by the road junctions. Such an opportunity was too good to miss, and we didn't need much persuading to head there for lunch and a bit of rural culture. Bread, pickles, home-produced ham and cheese, all washed down with copious wine, on a hot day, under the shade of a walnut tree - a memorable, and unexpected treat.

For the rest of the afternoon, everyone was free to do their own thing - swimming, shopping, and in my case a walk along the Rilke path, where a male Sardinian warbler put on a superb show. I managed to confirm the Orphean warbler, which was still singing away furiously, like a loud, fluty blackcap with the tone and repetition of a song thrush. It also had a good line in mimicry, especially of great tit, and remained there for the rest of our stay, giving everyone the chance to hear and see (albeit briefly) this rather local species.

After dinner, we all regrouped to hear tales of the day - everyone seemed highly satisfied. Wildlife sightings included a brown hare from the train, a dead rat in a Venetian canal, a white-winged black tern over the lagoon, and a dead conger eel in the sea. I then went back to the Rilke path to try and find a few moths, and had a very close torchlight encounter with a stone marten.

Saturday 7 June: pre-Alps

The pre-breakfast walkers had wonderful views, down to one metre, of crested tits, and a group of about seventy cormorants gathered around the mussel beds. Then it was up the *autostrada* to the hazy pre-Alps, north of Udine. Our first stop, under a rock crag, at first appeared fruitless, until eagle (owl)-eyed Frank spotted just that, a nearly fledged eagle owlet watching us watching it. The almost-dry river Tagliamento, a huge expanse of water-worn boulders harboured a common sandpiper, and a black kite drifted over.

Nearby, at the griffon vulture reestablishment site, there were ten or so free-flying griffons, on and around the pre-release cages, attracted to the corpses provided for their delectation. Some were released birds, others were wild, part of the population from Croatia which has established a post-breeding migration to this site. Other birds were making use of this food supply, notably ravens and black kites, and both common and honey buzzards were seen in flight, together for easy separation. A large hornet buzzed around the assembled group, creating some consternation, before it found its nest hole, and a couple of Italian wall lizards scurried around the wall and picnic tables.

To try and escape the oppressive humidity, we headed into the mountains up the Venzonassa valley, to our lunch stop by the tunnel at the end of the public road. Here, the otherwise ubiquitous chiffchaffs were replaced by Bonelli's warblers, trilling from the tree tops. The rocky ravine was clothed in rock crane's-bill and various spleenworts, and a squashed corpse on the road was identified as a Dalmatian wall lizard. Still very much alive, a large green lizard was seen among the roadside vegetation, which included wild columbine, yellow melancholy thistle, and orange lily, almost in flower. A brief diversion onto a steep grassy slope was very worthwhile, the pasture lit up with patches of bloody crane's-bill, meadow clary and yellow woundwort, topped off with chequered blue and Duke-of-Burgundy butterflies. But, for me, one of the most exciting sights of the holiday was a couple of Apollos; this was real treat as past trips have failed to see this typical, but later-season, alpine butterfly.

Paul then decided to risk the wrath of the forest police, and we continued driving up the track towards the high tops, along roads which are supposed to be used only by locals. However, as we got ever higher, the condition of the track deteriorated, and we soon made the decision to abort, with hindsight a wise move when Paul's bus developed a fault. Most people then opted for a downhill walk, while we waited for the engines to cool down; our patience was rewarded by the sight of a distant golden eagle soaring over a mountain peak. The walkers also seemed satisfied, with their views of various rose bushes in full bloom, and gloriously diverse meadows, full of spiked rampion and other attractive flowers.

Once back in the lowlands, it was still hot and humid, so an ice-cream stop in Venzona was in order. Although we had little time to explore, it seemed a fascinating town architecturally, the sort of place I was not surprised to learn has removable litter bins and other modern features, because of its frequent use as a film set. Back in Sistiana, it had been hot and sunny all day, and the warm night tempted me out again for a marten hunt. I failed, but managed to catch an ant-lion, of the same species as has recently been discovered on the Suffolk coast, which I kept to show everyone at breakfast.

Sunday 8 June: Ljubljana Bog

Our last visit to Slovenia was to the low, peaty area on the south-western fringes of Ljubljana. In common with elsewhere, it was not as wet as we might have expected, and much of the day was spent driving around to try and find those parts of the site which were in best condition; given the size of the area, this is the only way to see it extensively.

Our first stop, next to a Bosnian refugee camp, was an unprepossessing-looking poplar plantation, with an understorey of elder and nettles. But as soon as we had parked, the air was full of trilling, cicada-like calls, and we had located one of our target birds, river warbler. This is an eastern species, a speciality of the Danube catchment, which has not penetrated westwards into apparently similar habitats in Italy. The song may have been obvious, but seeing them was more problematical, until Peter managed to spot one, singing from a side branch, half way up a tree. Typically of this habitat, golden orioles were also much in evidence, and the roadside ditch also had both banded and beautiful demoiselles fluttering over the water.

The track took us along between the poplars and open marshland, where marsh warblers sang from thickets of willow. A black longhorn beetle *Lamia textor* crossed our path, and several hawfinches were seen, including feeding young. A lone white stork drifted over, and a barred warbler showed briefly in flight - again, it could not be persuaded to respond to the tape. Even the muddy puddles along the track were of some interest, being visited by broad-bodied chaser dragonflies, and home to numerous toads and tadpoles. When one of the toads was captured and flipped over, its brightly-coloured underside identified it as a yellow-bellied toad.

Next, it was time to search out the more open parts of the site, and eventually we located a suitable lunch stop, by a river, and surrounded by vast, damp hay meadows. Here, marsh grasses and sedges, such as reed canary-grass and galingale, mingled with fen plants like marsh bedstraw and meadowsweet, and hay meadow specialities such as yellow rattle and meadow foxtail. A quail was 'wetting its lips' on one side of the river, and at least three corncrakes rasping on the other. Always hard to see, so they proved here, except to Win, who watched one crossing and recrossing the road. Again the tapes were deployed, which served only to bring the callers frustratingly close, while remaining invisible.

We spent the rest of the afternoon searching out the better, wetter bits, with high botanical diversity. Loose-flowered orchids were found in the more calcareous areas, cotton-grass where it was more peaty, and Venus's-looking-glass on more disturbed patches. The hoped-for scarlet rosefinches failed to materialise - it appears that the expected colonisation has not consolidated - but the butterflies were excellent. Heath and marbled fritillaries flew with large and grizzled skippers, and, best of all, sooty and large coppers. Two of the latter species, now extinct in Britain apart from a single re-introduction site, included the most vividly copper-orange male. By late afternoon, it was clearly a mayfly emergence day, as swarms of them - all apparently *Ephemera danica* - made their appearance in dancing formation.

And so back home, through heavy rain, to the once-again sunny coast. After dinner, those who could manage to stay awake listened to me rabbiting on once again about other Honeyguide holiday destinations, and the delights they have to offer. Memories for some, and hopefully encouragement to join us again.

Monday 9 June: Gonars Bog, bee-eater sites and the Rilke path

It dawned clear and sunny, and remained so, getting ever hotter, all day; our last lowland day proved to be exhausting. The first destination was the 'bog' at Gonars, again lacking that vital element, water. Nevertheless, the vegetation was still outstanding, with large clumps of *Clematis recta*, and meadows ablaze with yellow ox-eye, wild gladioli and lots of orchids - loose-flowered, tongue, pyramidal, early marsh and marsh helleborine. The few birds of note - marsh warblers and black kites - unfortunately did not include Montagu's harrier, which usually breed in the area. However, the butterflies were ample compensation, with swallowtail, lesser purple emperor, heath fritillary and the false ringlet, one of Europe's most threatened butterflies, occupying as it does such vulnerable and isolated wetland sites.

Back on the buses, we went in search of bee-eaters. Near the junction of the rivers Isonzo and Torre, a few were

seen and heard, albeit only distantly, and a lesser-grey shrike was spotted by a lucky few. A little meadow nearby was a riot of colour, with yellow flax, Carthusian pink, tuberous pea, clustered bellflower and cut-leaved self-heal, and swallowtail caterpillars were found on various umbellifers.

Lunch was at the peaceful hill of San Antonio at Medea, under the welcome shade of trees, amidst a feast of butterflies, including great-banded grayling, wall, nettle-tree, silver-washed fritillary and clouded yellow. Further on, at a working quarry, we managed to get much better views of four bee-eaters, ranged along a fence, together with a calling crested lark and a carrion (as opposed to the more usual hooded) crow. Still further, we came upon a couple of small cornfields covered in a haze of blue from cornflowers, viper's bugloss and larkspur. By now, everyone was ready for a break, so after ice creams at Duino milk bar, we had a couple of hours off to shelter and recuperate. But then we were off again, this time to walk the full length of the Rilke path in the cool of the early evening, to savour the views over Duino Castle. In the week since our last venture along the path, *Clematis flammula* and *Teucrium flavum* had come into flower; we also saw a Dalmatian algyroides (what an unwieldy name for a little lizard), Sardinian warbler, and several stone martin droppings, full of seeds, by way of confirmation of my earlier sighting. Offshore, we at last connected with the traditional eider flock around the mussel beds, and more unusually a flock of twenty or so common scoter. What they made of the heat - peaking at 35 C - we can only speculate.

After dinner, the intrepid few then went in search of local nightlife once again. A church near Duino was our first stop; around the emerging springs, Daubenton's bat and a pipistrelle species were hunting, and a few fireflies winking, and then around Duino Castle, a horseshoe bat was detected. In the throes of a major auction, the security guards seemed quite surprised by our activities!

Tuesday 10 June: Carnic Alps

To make the most of our last full day, many of the group made it out before breakfast. As well as the regular sightings, Keith came upon what was probably a second Orphean warbler, further down the slope and singing a different song. Win saw what she assumed was a hobby over the cliffs, though it was just as (if not more) likely to have been an Eleonora's falcon. My highlight, in contrast, was the rather baffling sight of a yellow budgie flying in off the sea.

It was a long drive up to the Carnic Alps, leaving behind the sunshine of the coast for the haze and cloud of the mountains. Beyond Tolmezzo, a stop by the road tunnel produced breeding crag martins, and wild sweet-William on the road verge. Then a very spectacular drive up tantalised us with meadows of geraniums, rampions and other flowers - a glorious sight and something to look forward to on the way down. At the top, by the refuge Cason di Lanza, we were at 1550m, and the season had gone back to early spring. Trumpet and spring gentians studded the turf with intense blue, and every rocky patch was a veritable alpine garden. Snowbells took a little more finding, but Jenny eventually succeeded, and their delicate splendour was just reward for the effort. Birds included a large flock of alpine choughs, wheeling acrobatically around the summits, and a lot of species very familiar to us in Britain - redpoll, siskin, treecreeper and lesser whitethroat, along with ring ouzel and a distant golden eagle.

Following lunch, we wandered up the mountain track towards the Austrian border, although at naturalists' pace, we didn't get that far: we were waylaid by glorious patches of alpenrose, alpine bartsia, lesser butterfly-orchid, frog orchid and dotted gentian. The end of our walk was by a rock outcrop, surmounted by a flowering auricula, and the 'fragrantest orchid' *Gymnadenia odoratissima* at its base. The return walk still produced some surprises, including the tracks of a pine marten in a mud patch, and, finally, back at the refuge, Paul found just one alpine pasque-flower still in bloom.

And so we began our last drive back to Sostana, in the most dramatic of surroundings. Forest-clad slopes, capped by rocky peaks and snowbeds, provided the scenic structure, with the detail in our more immediate surroundings. Swathes of laburnum, its yellow flower spikes drooping gracefully into the valleys, gave me an entirely new perspective on this tree: here it looked too much at home, in contrast to the awful yellow scourge of many a British garden. A rock face was covered in saxifrages, campions and stonecrops, and the meadows lower down were just as diverse as we had hoped, some of the most attractive I have ever seen.

A final stop by the river in Paularo, for dipper, redstart and black redstart, last views of the mountains, and it was back to the *autostrada* and home. A summing-up session after dinner listed 158 birds (the best ever on this tour), 57 butterflies and a whole host of other delights to treasure in our memories; hopefully everyone was well satisfied. I certainly was by this, my first visit to the region.

Wednesday 11 June: departure

An early start for a morning flight. Two new birds were added to the list on the way - Montagu's harrier and little owl - and even in the airport lounge, the keener members were watching crested larks. As we crossed the tarmac, we picked up a dead fox moth, no doubt the victim of a jet engine, and as the plane taxied along the runway, a marsh harrier was sitting unconcernedly on the verge. And there it remained, as the engines roared and we were carried up and away ...

LISTS

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

S - Sistiana area, including the Rilke path
 D - Duino
 MD - Medeazza to Duino
 LD - Lake Doberdo
 N - Nightjar site
 M - Monfalcone
 C - Carsiana
 VR - Val Rosandra

IC - Isola della Cona, and area
 G - Gonars Bog
 B - Bee-eater sites, and area
 P - Pre-Alps
 CA - Carnic Alps
 T - Trnova Forest
 CJ - Cerknisko Jezero
 LB - Ljubljana Bog

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.

MOSSES

Polytrichum commune CJ

FERNS & ALLIES

<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	wall-rue	S MD P CA
<i>A. trichomanes</i>	maidenhair spleenwort	S MD P CA CJ
<i>A. viride</i>	green spleenwort	P
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	rusty-back fern	S MD P CA
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	male fern	CJ
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail	IC
<i>E. fluviatile</i>	water horsetail	CJ
<i>E. hyemale</i>	Dutch rush	IC LB
<i>E. palustre</i>	marsh horsetail	G
<i>E. telmateia</i>	great horsetail	LD IC
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	oak fern	T
<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	interrupted club-moss	T
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	beech fern	T
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	polypody	T
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	hard shield-fern	CJ
<i>P. lonchitis</i>	holly fern	T

CONIFERS

<i>Abies alba</i>	silver fir	CA T
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	juniper	S MD N VR P CA
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	mugo pine	CA T
<i>P. nigra</i>	black pine	S MD VR T CJ
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	yew	T CJ

DICOTYLEDONS

Aceraceae

<i>Acer campestre</i>	field maple	MD
<i>A. monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier maple	S MD VR
<i>A. monspessulanum</i> x <i>campestre</i>		MD
<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore	T

Anacardiaceae

<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	smoke bush	S MD N VR
<i>Pistachia terebinthus</i>	turpentine tree	S MD

Apiaceae

<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	ground elder	B P CA T
<i>Carum carvi</i>	caraway	T
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	rock samphire	M

<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i>		MD LD
<i>Hacquetia epipactis</i>		T
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	hogweed	S
<i>Laserpitium siler</i>		T
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	sweet cicely	T
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>		S MD LD VR B
<i>Peucedanum oreoselinum</i>		CJ
<i>P. ostruthium</i>	masterwort	CA
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	sanicle	CJ
Apocynaceae		
<i>Vinca minor</i>	lesser periwinkle	CJ
Araliaceae		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy	S MD
Aristolochiaceae		
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	asarabacca	T CJ
<i>Aristolochia clematidis</i>	birthwort	LD IC
<i>A. rotunda</i>		IC
Asclepiadaceae		
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	swallow-wort	S VR P CA T CJ
Asteraceae		
<i>Achillea clavennae</i>		CA
<i>A. millefolium</i>	yarrow	S VR
<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i>		CA T
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	mountain everlasting	CA
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	wormwood	MD
<i>A. alba</i>		P
<i>A. campestre</i>	field wormwood	B
<i>A. verlotiorum</i>	Chinese mugwort	S
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	daisy	CJ
<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i>	yellow ox-eye	MD G P
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	B
<i>Carlina corymbosa</i>		T
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	cornflower	B
<i>C. kartschiana</i>		S
<i>C. nigrescens</i>		P
<i>C. phrygia</i>	wig knapweed	CA
<i>C. splendens</i>		S
<i>C. triumfetti</i>		MD LD VR P T
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>		S
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory	IC P
<i>Cirsium erythrales</i>	yellow melancholy thistle	P CA
<i>C. helenioides</i>	melancholy thistle	P
<i>C. pannonicum</i>		VR
<i>Crepis chondrilloides</i>		VR
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>		IC B
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	hemp-agrimony	G LB
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouse-eared hawkweed	CJ
<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	purple colt's-foot	P CA T
<i>Inula hirta</i>		B
<i>I. salicina</i>		P
<i>I. viscosa</i>	stink aster	M
<i>Jurinea mollis</i>		VR
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	least lettuce	S
<i>Leucanthemum liburnicum</i>		MD VR
<i>L. vulgare</i>	ox-eye daisy	S LB
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	wall lettuce	S
<i>Scorzonera austriaca</i>	viper's-grass	VR CJ
<i>S. villosa</i>		VR
<i>Senecio fluviatilis</i>		G
<i>S. ovirens</i>		CA
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	saw-wort	CJ
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>		S
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	salsify	MD
<i>T. tommasini</i>		VR
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	colt's-foot	M IC P CA
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur	M
Boraginaceae		
<i>Cerinthe minor</i>	lesser honeywort	CJ
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	viper's-bugloss	S MD M B
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>		CA
<i>Omphalodes verna</i>	blue-eyed-Mary	T

<i>Onosma javorkae</i>		S MD VR
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	lungwort	T CJ
<i>P. rubra</i>	red lungwort	T
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	comfrey	LB
<i>S. tuberosum</i>	tuberous comfrey	T

Brassicaceae

<i>Arabis alpina</i>	alpine rock-cress	T
<i>A. hirsuta</i>	hairy rock-cress	S T CJ
<i>A. turrata</i>	tower-cress	P CA T
<i>Biscutella laevigata</i>		P CA
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	sea rocket	M IC
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	large bittercress	CA
<i>C. bulbifera</i>	coralroot bittercress	T
<i>C. enneaphyllos</i>		CA T
<i>C. impatiens</i>	narrow-leaved bittercress	S
<i>C. pentaphylla</i>		CJ
<i>C. pratensis</i>	lady's smock	CJ
<i>C. trifolia</i>		CA T
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolius</i>	perennial wall-rocket	M
<i>Erysimum virgatum</i>		T
<i>Hesperis candida</i>		P
<i>Kermera saxatilis</i>		P
<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>	perennial honesty	B T
<i>Raphanus maritimus</i>	sea radish	S
<i>Thlaspi alpestre</i>	alpine pennycress	CA

Campanulaceae

<i>Campanula carnica</i>		P
<i>C. glomerata</i>	clustered bellflower	B CA CJ
<i>C. patula</i>	spreading bellflower	LB
<i>C. persicifolia</i>	peach-leaved bellflower	MD P CJ
<i>C. pyramidalis</i>		S VR
<i>C. scheuchzeri</i>		CA
<i>C. rapunculoides</i>	creeping bellflower	CA
<i>C. rapunculus</i>	rampion bellflower	MD VR B CA
<i>C. rotundifolius</i>	harebell	P CA T
<i>C. trachelium</i>	nettle-leaved bellflower	P CJ
<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	large Venus's-looking-glass	B CJ LB
<i>Phyteuma betonicifolia</i>		P T
<i>P. ovata</i>		CA
<i>P. orbiculare</i>	round-headed rampion	P CA T
<i>P. scorzoniferolium</i>		CA
<i>P. spicatum</i>	spiked rampion	CA T

Cannabaceae

<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	hop	M
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Caprifoliaceae

<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>		S MD LD VR
<i>L. japonicum</i>		IC
<i>L. periclymenum</i>	honeysuckle	MD B
<i>L. xylosteum</i>	fly honeysuckle	T
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	dwarf elder	B
<i>S. nigra</i>	elder	S VR B P T CJ
<i>S. racemosa</i>	red-berried elder	T
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaring tree	S CJ
<i>V. opulus</i>	guelder rose	CJ

Caryophyllaceae

<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	field mouse-ear	CA
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	sweet-William	CA
<i>D. carthusianorum</i>	Carthusian pink	VR B P
<i>D. sylvestris</i> ssp. <i>tergestinus</i>		MD VR
<i>Drypis spinosa</i> ssp. <i>jacquiniana</i>		VR
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>		P
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	ragged-Robin	CJ
<i>L. viscaria</i>	sticky catchfly	CA
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	tunic flower	S MD VR P
<i>Silene alba</i>	white campion	CJ LB
<i>S. dioica</i>	red campion	CA T
<i>S. italica</i>	Italian catchfly	S MD VR B P CJ
<i>S. nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly	VR CA
<i>S. saxifraga</i>	tufted catchfly	CA
<i>S. vulgaris</i>	bladder campion	S M B

Celastraceae

<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	spindle	S LD
Chenopodiaceae		
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	Good-King-Henry	T
<i>Salicornia europaea</i>	glasswort	M
Cistaceae		
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	rock-rose	P CA
<i>H. ovatum</i>		S MD VR
Convolvulaceae		
<i>Convolvulus cantabricus</i>		S MD VR B
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>		S
Cornaceae		
<i>Cornus mas</i>	cornelian cherry	S MD LD VR
<i>C. sanguinea</i>	dogwood	MD LD P
Corylaceae		
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	hornbeam	P CJ
<i>C. orientalis</i>		S MD
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	MD P CJ
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	hop-hornbeam	S MD P
Crassulaceae		
<i>Sedum ochroleucum</i>		S
<i>S. telephium</i>	orpine	S CA
<i>S. sexangulare</i>	tasteless stonecrop	S MD VR B
<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	houseleek	VR
Cucurbitaceae		
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	white bryony	G
Dipsacaceae		
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	teasel	IC
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	field scabious	VR LB
<i>K. drymeia</i>		VR
<i>K. illyrica</i>		VR CJ
<i>Scabiosa gramuntia</i>		P CJ
Ericaceae		
<i>Erica carnea</i>		P T
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	alpenrose	CA
<i>Rhodothamnus chamaecistus</i>		T
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idea</i>	cowberry	CA
Euphorbiaceae		
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	wood spurge	T
<i>E. chamaesyce</i>		VR
<i>E. cyparissias</i>	cypress spurge	S MD VR G B P CJ
<i>E. fragifera</i>		S VR MD
<i>E. lathyris</i>	caper spurge	B
<i>E. nicaeensis</i>		S VR
<i>E. nutans</i>		T
<i>E. palustris</i>	marsh spurge	CJ
<i>E. verrucosa</i>		VR
<i>E. wulfenii</i>	large Mediterranean spurge	S
<i>Mercurialis ovata</i>		T
<i>M. perennis</i>	dog's mercury	CJ
Fabaceae		
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	false indigo	M IC B
<i>Anthyllis montana</i> ssp. <i>jacquinii</i>	mountain kidney-vetch	T
<i>A. vulneraria</i>	kidney-vetch	N VR B P CA
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	purple milk-vetch	B
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree	S
<i>Chamaecytisus hirsutus</i>		MD
<i>C. supinus</i>		MD P T
<i>Chamaespartium sagittale</i>	winged greenweed	MD P T CJ
<i>Cytisus pseudoprocumbens</i>		VR
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	bladder senna	MD
<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	shrubby scorpion-vetch	S MD
<i>C. varia</i>	crown vetch	MD IB B
<i>Dorycnium germanicum</i>		MD VR
<i>D. pentaphyllum</i>		S
<i>Genista holopetala</i>		VR
<i>G. pilosa</i>		P

	<i>G. radiata</i>		VR P
	<i>G. sericea</i>		VR P
	<i>G. tinctoria</i>	dyer's greenweed	VR LD P CJ
	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	horseshoe vetch	VR P T
	<i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	alpine laburnum	P CA
	<i>L. anagyroides</i>	laburnum	CA
	<i>Lathyrus laevigatus</i>		T
	<i>L. niger</i>	black pea	CJ
	<i>L. pratensis</i>	meadow vetchling	P
	<i>L. sylvestris</i>	narrow-leaved everlasting pea	MD
	<i>L. tuberosus</i>	tuberous pea	B
	<i>L. venetus</i>		T
	<i>L. verna</i>	spring pea	T CJ
	<i>Lembotropis nigricans</i>		S
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	bird's-foot-trefoil	CJ
	<i>L. tenuis</i>	narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil	M
	<i>L. uliginosus</i>	marsh bird's-foot-trefoil	G
	<i>Medicago sativa</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i>	sickle medick	VR
	<i>M. sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	lucerne	MD VR
	<i>Melilotus altissima</i>	tall melilot	P
	<i>M. officinalis</i>	ribbed melilot	S
	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	sainfoin	VR CA
	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	spiny rest-harrow	G
	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	S B
	<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	dragon's-teeth	G
	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>	mountain zigzag clover	VR
	<i>T. badium</i>	brown clover	CA
	<i>T. campestre</i>	hop-trefoil	S
	<i>T. incarnatum</i> ssp. <i>molinieri</i>		VR
	<i>T. montanum</i>	mountain clover	VR T CJ
	<i>T. rubens</i>		S MD B
	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	tufted vetch	VR IC T LB
	<i>V. hybrida</i>		B
	<i>V. lutea</i>		CJ
	<i>V. sativa</i>	common vetch	VR
	<i>V. sepium</i>	bush vetch	CJ
Fagaceae			
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	beech	P T CJ
	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	turkey oak	VR
	<i>Q. ilex</i>	holm oak	S P
	<i>Q. pubescens</i>	white oak	S MD VR B CJ
	<i>Q. robur</i>	pedunculate oak	MD
Fumariaceae			
	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	fumitory	S MD
Gentianaceae			
	<i>Gentiana alpina</i>		CA
	<i>G. asclepiadea</i>	willow gentian	CA
	<i>G. clusii</i>	trumpet gentian	P CA T
	<i>G. punctata</i>	dotted gentian	CA
	<i>G. verna</i>	spring gentian	CA T
Geraniaceae			
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cut-leaved crane's-bill	S CJ
	<i>G. macrorrhizum</i>	rock crane's-bill	P
	<i>G. molle</i>	dove's-foot crane's-bill	S
	<i>G. nodosum</i>	knotted crane's-bill	T CJ
	<i>G. phaeum</i>	dusky crane's-bill	CA
	<i>G. purpureum</i>	little-Robin	S
	<i>G. robertianum</i>	herb-Robert	P T
	<i>G. sanguineum</i>	bloody crane's-bill	VR P T
	<i>G. sylvaticum</i>	wood crane's-bill	CA
Globulariaceae			
	<i>Globularia cordifolia</i>		P CA T CJ
Grossulariaceae			
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perforate St. John's-wort	B
Hippuridaceae			
	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	mare's-tail	LD
Lamiaceae			
	<i>Acinos alpinus</i>	alpine basil-thyme	P CA T
	<i>A. arvensis</i>	basil-thyme	B

<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>		P CA
<i>A. pyramidalis</i>	pyramidal bugle	CA
<i>A. reptans</i>	bugle	VR
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground-ivy	T
<i>Lamiastrum galaeobdolon</i>	yellow archangel	CJ
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	spotted dead-nettle	S CJ
<i>L. orvala</i>		T CJ
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	bastard-balm	MD VR T CJ
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	water mint	CJ
<i>M. longifolia</i>	horse mint	P
<i>Micromeria thymifolia</i>		MD
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	marjoram	MD
<i>Prunella laciniata</i>	cut-leaved self-heal	B
<i>P. vulgaris</i> self-heal		CJ
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	wild sage	S
<i>S. pratensis</i>	meadow clary	S MD N VR B P T CJ LB
<i>Satureja variegata</i>		S VR
<i>Stachys alopecuroides</i>		P
<i>S. officinalis</i>	betony	VR P T CJ LB
<i>S. recta</i>	yellow woundwort	S MD VR B
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	wall germander	S
<i>T. flavum</i>	yellow germander	S MD
<i>T. montanum</i>	mountain germander	MD LD N VR
<i>Thymus longicaulis</i>	wild thyme	VR T
Lentibulariaceae		
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	alpine butterwort	CA T
<i>P. vulgaris</i> butterwort		CA
Linaceae		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	purging flax	VR
<i>L. nodiflorum</i>	yellow flax	B
<i>L. tenuifolium</i>		MD N VR B
<i>L. tommassini</i>		T
Malvaceae		
<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	marsh mallow	IC
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	dwarf mallow	MD
<i>M. sylvestris</i>	common mallow	S
Moraceae		
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	S
Nymphaeaceae		
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	white water-lily	IC
Oleaceae		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	ash	P T
<i>F. ornus</i>	manna ash	S MD VR
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	wild privet	LD B
<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>		S
Orobanchaceae		
<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	bedstraw broomrape	G
<i>O. flava</i>	yellow broomrape	G
<i>O. gracilis</i>		G B
<i>O. lutea</i>		VR
Oxalidaceae		
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	wood sorrel	CA
Papaveraceae		
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	greater celandine	M
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy	S CJ
Passifloraceae		
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	passion-flower	S
Plantaginaceae		
<i>Plantago holostea</i>		CA T
<i>P. lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	S
<i>P. media</i>	hoary plantain	MD VR P
Polygalaceae		
<i>Polygala alpestris</i>	alpine milkwort	CA
<i>P. chamaebuxus</i>	shrubby milkwort	CA
<i>P. comosa</i>	tufted milkwort	T

<i>P. nicaeensis</i>		VR P CJ	
Polygonaceae			
<i>Oxyria digyna</i>	mountain sorrel	CA	
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	alpine bistort		CA
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	LB	
<i>Rumex alpinus</i>	monk's rhubarb	CA	
Primulaceae			
<i>Androsace alpina</i>	alpine rock-jasmine	T	
<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>	sowbread	T CJ	
<i>Primula auricula</i>	auricula	CA T	
<i>P. elatior</i>	oxlip	T	
<i>P. spectabilis</i>	spectacular primrose	T	
<i>P. veris</i>	cowslip	T	
<i>P. vulgaris</i>	primrose	VR CJ	
<i>Soldanella alpina</i>	alpine snowbell	CA	
Ranunculaceae			
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	monk's-hood	CA T	
<i>A. vulparia</i>	wolf's-bane		CA T
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	baneberry	T	
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	wood anemone	T CJ	
<i>A. trifolia</i>		CA	
<i>Aquilegia atrata</i>		CJ	
<i>A. nigricans</i>		CJ	
<i>A. vulgaris</i>	columbine	P T	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold	LD CJ LB	
<i>Clematis alpina</i>	alpine clematis	CA T	
<i>C. flammula</i>	maiden's bower	S MD P	
<i>C. recta</i>		IC G P	
<i>C. vitalba</i>	traveller's joy	MD T	
<i>C. viticella</i>		S M IC B	
<i>Consolida regalis</i>	forking larkspur	B	
<i>Helleborus multifidus</i>		T	
<i>H. niger</i>	Christmas rose	T CJ	
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	hepatica	T CJ	
<i>Isopyrum thalictroides</i>		T	
<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i>	alpine pasque-flower	CA	
<i>Ranunculus aconitifolius</i>		CA T	
<i>R. acris</i>	meadow buttercup	CJ	
<i>R. flammula</i>	lesser spearwort	LB	
<i>R. platanifolius</i>		T	
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	greater meadow-rue	T CJ	
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	globe-flower	CA	
Resedaceae			
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	mignonette		S M
Rhamnaceae			
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	alder buckthorn	G	
<i>F. rupestris</i>		S MD VR	
<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>	Christ's-thorn	S MD LD B	
<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i>	rock buckthorn	VR	
Rosaceae			
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	snowy mespilus	VR T	
<i>Aremonia agrimonioides</i>	bastard agrimony	T	
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	goatsbeard spiraea	CA T CJ	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn	S MD P T	
<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	mountain avens	CA	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	meadowsweet	G CJ LB	
<i>F. vulgaris</i>	dropwort	MD VR G CJ	
<i>Fragaria moschata</i>		P T CJ	
<i>F. vesca</i>	wild strawberry	B P	
<i>Geum montanum</i>		CA	
<i>G. urbanum</i>	wood avens	CJ	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	silverweed		CJ
<i>P. aurea</i>		CA	
<i>P. crantzii</i>	alpine cinquefoil	CA	
<i>P. erecta</i>	tormentil	P CJ	
<i>P. recta</i>	sulphur cinquefoil	MD	
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St. Lucie's cherry	S VR B	
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>		S	
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	wild pear	CJ	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	dog rose	S LD P CJ	
<i>R. glauca</i>		P	

<i>R. pendulina</i>	alpine rose	P CA T CJ
<i>R. pimpinellifolia</i>	burnet rose	T
<i>R. sempervirens</i>		S MD
<i>Sanguisorba major</i>	great burnet	CJ
<i>S. minor</i>	salad burnet	S VR
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	whitebeam	P T
<i>S. aucuparia</i>	rowan	T
<i>S. domestica</i>	true service-tree	CJ
<i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i>		P
Rubiaceae		
<i>Galium cruciata</i>	crosswort	CA LB
<i>G. lucidum</i>	shining bedstraw	S MD VR
<i>G. palustre</i>	marsh bedstraw	LB
<i>G. saxosum</i>		CA
<i>G. tricorutum</i>	corn cleavers	S
<i>G. verum</i>	lady's bedstraw	MD G T CJ LB
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	wild madder	S
Rutaceae		
<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	burning-bush	S MD VR
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	rue	MD VR
Santalaceae		
<i>Osyris alba</i>		S MD
<i>Thesium alpinum</i>		CA
<i>T. bavaricum</i>		P
<i>T. humifusum</i>	bastard-toadflax	VR
Salicaceae		
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	MD
<i>P. nigra</i>	black poplar	LD
<i>Salix arbuscula</i>	mountain willow	CA
<i>S. daphnoides</i>	violet willow	P
<i>S. fragilis</i>	crack willow	LD
Saxifragaceae		
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage	T
<i>Saxifraga cochlearis</i>		P CA
<i>S. cuneifolia</i>		CA T
<i>S. rotundifolius</i>	round-leaved saxifrage	T
<i>S. squarrosa</i>		CA
Scrophulariaceae		
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	snapdragon	S
<i>Bartsia alpina</i>	alpine bartsia	CA
<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	large yellow foxglove	CA
<i>Melampyrum carstiense</i>		S MD
<i>Paederota lutea</i>	yellow paederota	T
<i>Pedicularis comosa</i>		T
<i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>	greater yellow-rattle	T
<i>R. freynii</i>		VR G CA T CJ
<i>R. minor</i>	yellow-rattle	P LB
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	alpine figwort	VR
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	dark mullein	P T
<i>V. phoeniceum</i>	purple mullein	LD
<i>V. thapsus</i>	great mullein	S
<i>Veronica austriaca</i>	large speedwell	T
<i>V. bellidioides</i>		CA
<i>V. catenata</i>	pink water-speedwell	P
<i>V. chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell	CJ
Simaroubaceae		
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-Heaven	S
Solanaceae		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	woody nightshade	S
Staphylaeaceae		
<i>Staphylaea pinnata</i>	bladder-nut	CJ
Tamaricaceae		
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	tamarisk	IC
Thymelaeaceae		
<i>Daphne alpina</i>		VR
<i>D. laureola</i>	spurge-laurel	T

<i>D. mezereum</i>	mezereon	CA T
Tiliaceae		
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	small-leaved lime	P
Ulmaceae		
<i>Celtis australis</i>	nettle-tree	MD
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	wych elm	MD
<i>U. minor</i>	small-leaved elm	IC
Urticaceae		
<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	pellitory-of-the-wall	S
<i>Urtica galaeopsifolia</i>	stingless nettle	CA
Valerianaceae		
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	marsh valerian	CJ LB
<i>V. montana</i>		CA
<i>V. officinalis</i>	valerian	IC G T LB
<i>V. tripteris</i>		CA
Violaceae		
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	field pansy	S CJ
<i>V. biflora</i>		CA T
<i>V. elatior</i>		CJ
<i>V. lutea</i>	mountain pansy	CA
<i>V. reichenbachiana</i>	early dog violet	T
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Alismataceae		
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	water-plantain	CJ
Amaryllidaceae		
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	summer snowflake	LD VR CJ LB
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> var. <i>radiiflorus</i>		T
Cyperaceae		
<i>Carex acuta</i>	slender tufted sedge	CJ
<i>C. acutiformis</i>	lesser pond sedge	LD
<i>C. elata</i>	tufted sedge	IC
<i>C. extensa</i>	long-bracted sedge	IC
<i>C. flava</i>	yellow sedge	CJ LB
<i>C. hirta</i>	hairy sedge	LB
<i>C. otrubae</i>	false fox sedge	IC M LB
<i>C. panicea</i>	glaucous sedge	CJ
<i>C. riparia</i>	greater pond sedge	LB
<i>C. vesicaria</i>	bladder sedge	CJ
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	saw-sedge	G
<i>Cyperus longus</i>	galingale	LB
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	spike-rush	CJ
<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>	broad-leaved cotton-grass	LB
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	black bog-rush	CJ
<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. sylvaticus</i>	wood club-rush	CA
<i>S. tabernaemontani</i>	glaucous bulrush	MD IC LB
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>	deer-grass	G
Dioscoreaceae		
<i>Tamus communis</i>	black bryony	S B CJ
Iridaceae		
<i>Crocus vernus</i>		CA
<i>Gladiolus communis</i>		CJ
<i>G. palustris</i>		G
<i>Iris graminea</i>		T
<i>I. pallida</i> ssp. <i>illyrica</i>		VR
<i>I. pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag	LD IC
<i>I. sibirica</i>		T
Juncaceae		
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	field woodrush	MD
<i>L. nivea</i>	snowy woodrush	P T
<i>L. sylvatica</i>	great woodrush	CA
Juncaginaceae		
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	marsh arrow-grass	G

Liliaceae

<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	chives	S
<i>A. sphaerocephalon</i>	round-headed leek	S
<i>A. ursinum</i>	ramsons	T
<i>A. vineale</i>	crow garlic	IC
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>		S MD
<i>A. tenuifolius</i>		S MD VR P
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	meadow saffron	LB
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	lily-of-the-valley	CA T CJ
<i>Fritillaria tenella</i>		VR
<i>Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus</i>	day-lily	IC
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i>	orange lily	VR P T CJ
<i>L. carnolicum</i>		VR T
<i>L. martagon</i>	martagon lily	T CJ
<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>	may lily	T
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	tassel hyacinth	MD VR
<i>Ornithogalum comosum</i>	star-of-Bethlehem	VR
<i>O. pyrenaicum</i>	Bath asparagus	MD IC
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	herb-Paris	T
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	scented Solomon's-seal	VR P T CJ
<i>P. verticillatum</i>	whorled Solomon's-seal	T
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	butcher's-broom	S
<i>Veratrum album</i>	white false helleborine	CA T
<i>V. nigrum</i>		T

Orchidaceae

<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	pyramidal orchid	MD G P
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	sword-leaved helleborine	T
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	frog orchid	CA
<i>Dactylorhiza cordigera</i>		CJ
<i>D. incarnata</i>	early marsh-orchid	G CJ LB
<i>D. maculata</i>	heath spotted-orchid	CA T CJ
<i>D. sambucina</i>	elder-flowered orchid	CA
<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	dark-red helleborine	P
<i>E. palustris</i>	marsh helleborine	G
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	fragrant orchid	VR T CJ
<i>G. odoratissima</i>		CA
<i>Listera ovata</i>	twayblade	CJ
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	bird's-nest orchid	MD CJ
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	bee orchid	LD VR
<i>Orchis laxiflora</i>	loose-flowered orchid	G CJ LB
<i>O. nascula</i>	early purple-orchid	T
<i>O. militaris</i>	military orchid	T
<i>O. pallens</i>	pale orchid	T
<i>O. ustulata</i>	burnt-tip orchid	CJ
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	lesser butterfly-orchid	CA
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	tongue orchid	G
<i>Trautsteineria globosa</i>	round-headed orchid	T

Poaceae

<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>		S
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	meadow fox-tail	LB
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal-grass	MD
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	false oat-grass	CJ LB
<i>Briza media</i>	quaking grass	LB
<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>		MD
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cock's-foot	MD LB
<i>Festuca heterophylla</i>		VR
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	MD
<i>Melica ciliata</i>		S
<i>M. nutans</i>	nodding melick	P
<i>Milium effusum</i>	wood millet	P
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary-grass	IC LB
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	timothy	LB
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	LD IC G CJ LB
<i>Poa alpina</i>	alpine meadow-grass	CA
<i>Setaria viridis</i>		M
<i>Stipa eriocalis</i> ssp. <i>austriaca</i>	feather grass	VR

Smilacaceae

<i>Smilax aspera</i>		S MD
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Typhaceae

<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	lesser reedmace	IC
<i>T. latifolia</i>	greater reedmace	IC

FUNGI

Armillaria mellea honey fungus CJ

MOLLUSCS

Cepaea nemoralis banded snail IC
Helix aspersa garden snail S IC
H. pomatia Roman snail T LB

ANNELIDS

Hirudo medicinalis medicinal leech CJ

ARACHNIDS

Agelena sp. funnel-web spider G
Araniella cucurbitina cucumber spider P
Eresus niger ladybird spider VR
Pisaura mirabilis VR

DIPLOPODS

Glomeris (connexa?) red pill-millipede VR

INSECTS**Coleoptera**

Aphodius sp. chafer CJ
Cetonia aurata rose chafer VR
C. cuprea VR
Coccinella septempunctata seven-spotted ladybird B
Lampyrus noctiluca glow-worm S LD
Lamia textor LB
Luciola lusitanica firefly D LD
Oedemera nobilis S
Oxythyrea funesta flower chafer VR B
Trichodes apiarius IC

Dictyoptera

Mantis religiosa praying mantis VR

Diptera

Bombylis major bee-fly CJ

Ephemeroptera

Ephemera danica LB

Hemiptera

Aquarius najas pond-skater LD
Cercopis vulnerata IC LB
Coreus marginatus squash bug G
Graphosoma italicum VR LB

Hymenoptera

Bombus lapidarius red-tailed bumble bee VR
Formica rufa wood ant CA
Polistes sp. paper wasp IC G
Vespa crabro hornet LD G P LB
Xylocopa violacea carpenter bee MD LD

Lepidoptera - Butterflies

swallowtail S G B(caterpillars)
scarce swallowtail S VR
Apollo P
red admiral G P T
southern white admiral LD
lesser purple emperor G
painted lady VR G P
small tortoiseshell S MD VR CA CJ LB
comma MD CJ
peacock S MD G
high brown fritillary MD LD VR P
silver-washed fritillary B
Glanville fritillary LD VR T
twin-spot fritillary VR
Nickerl's fritillary VR
marbled fritillary LB
heath fritillary VR G P LB
false heath fritillary VR
nettle-tree MD B
great banded grayling MD VR B
speckled wood MD LD VR G B P

meadow brown	MD VR G B P LB
bright-eyed ringlet	VR P CA T CJ
dewy ringlet	CA
false ringlet	G
wall	B
large wall	S MD LD VR P
small heath	MD VR T CJ LB
pearly heath	MD VR G T
marbled white	MD VR G B P
large white	S VR G CJ
small white	S VR G B CJ LB
green-veined white	CA T (dark alpine form)
orange tip	P T CJ LB
wood white	MD VR G P
black-veined white	VR P
clouded yellow	VR B
brimstone	LD VR G B P CJ
Duke-of-Burgundy	P
brown argus	MD VR
common blue	S MD VR LB

silver-studded blue	VR
Adonis blue	S MD LD VR G P
Idas blue	P
chequered blue	P
Mazarine blue	MD T CJ
small blue	LD VR
baton blue	VR
holly blue	S
sooty copper	LB
large copper	LB
large skipper	LB
small skipper	VR G B
Essex skipper	VR
dingy skipper	CJ
chequered skipper	T
grizzled skipper	G LB
(alpine?) grizzled skipper	P

Lepidoptera - Moths

<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>	S LD C (caterpillars)
<i>Nemophora scabiosella</i>	VR
<i>Crambus perlella</i>	IC CJ
<i>Nymphula nymphaeata</i>	IC
six-spotted burnet	MD VR P
transparent burnet	VR P
<i>Zygaena carniolica</i>	VR
common forester	VR
scarce forester	VR
<i>Syntomis marjana</i>	VR
pine processionary	S IC (caterpillars and 'nests')
fox moth	P(caterpillar) Venice airport
hummingbird hawk-moth	MD VR
cream-spot tiger	VR
clouded buff	LB
vapourer	S
figure of eight	VR(caterpillar)

common carpet	CJ
fern	S
July belle	VR
<i>Rhodostrophia calabra</i>	MD VR
small fan-footed wave	S
speckled yellow	MD LD VR G B
tissue	LD
burnet companion	MD VR P CJ
burnished brass	LB
clay fan-foot	S
fan-foot	S
large yellow underwing	S
mullein moth	LD (caterpillar)
scarce blackneck	S
shaded fan-foot	S
silver-Y	CJ

Mecoptera

<i>Panorpa communis</i>	scorpion fly	CJ
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Neuroptera

<i>Euroleon nostras</i>	ant-lion	S
<i>Libelloides macaronius</i>	ascalaphid	S MD

Odonata

<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	southern hawker	M G P CJ
<i>Anax parthenope</i>	southern emperor	M
<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	banded damselfly	LB
<i>C. virgo</i>	beautiful damselfly	G LB
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	azure damselfly	MD G CJ LB
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	common blue damselfly	LB
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	blue-tailed damselfly	IC CJ
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	broad-bodied chaser	LB
<i>L. fulva</i>	scarce chaser	G LB
<i>L. quadrimaculata</i>	four-spotted chaser	CJ

Orthoptera

<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	wart-biter	MD VR
<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	field cricket	S MD VR CJ LB
<i>Locusta migratoria</i>	migratory locust	MD LD
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's bush-cricket	MD VR
<i>Paracinema tricolor</i> ?		MD
<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	dark bush-cricket	T LB
<i>Polysarcus denticauda</i>		MD
<i>Ruspolia nitidula</i>		G
<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	great green bush-cricket	S

FISH

eel CJ
conger eel S

AMPHIBIANS

alpine newt CA
smooth newt C
common toad CJ
yellow-bellied toad LB
common tree frog CJ
marsh frog LD IC CJ LB
pool frog CJ

REPTILES

Dalmatian algyroides S
green lizard VR P
viviparous lizard CA
common wall lizard P
Italian wall lizard S D P
Dalmatian wall lizard VR P
European whip snake T

MAMMALS

western hedgehog S
mole CJ LB (molehills)
pipistrelle sp. S D LD
Daubenton's bat D LD
whiskered/Brandt's bat LD
horseshoe bat sp. D
brown hare from the train to Venice
red squirrel S
brown rat Venice
mouse/vole sp. T
red fox D
pine marten CA (tracks)
stone marten S
wild boar CJ (rootings)
roe deer VR