

## Tour Report

### France - Birds, Butterflies & Wildflowers of the Dordogne 11 – 18 June 2022

Adonis blue



Little ringed plover



Musk mallow



Marbled white



Compiled by David Simpson & Corine Oosterlee  
Images by Sara Philipson, Bob Lee

## **Day 1: Arrival Bordeaux, travel to Lalinde**

**Saturday 11 June 2022**

After arriving at Bordeaux airport Corine and I walked to the main terminal building, the only one currently in use. We only had a short wait before the Gatwick flight landed and passengers appeared in the "arrivals" area. The other two group members were driving directly to Lalinde and our accommodation 'Les Magnolias'. We walked together back to the minibus and packed the suitcases in the boot. With a two-hour trip to our accommodation, we needed to drive directly there so as not to be late for dinner.

Driving back we began to see black kites flying near Libourne and the start of the A89 motorway. A group of 20 or so circling together above the woodland was a fine sight. White storks also nest here in a wetland area where the River Dordogne and River Isle meet. Some of us were lucky enough to see one or two on nests in trees including young. There were also other nests on electricity pylons. Further on one of the group saw some cattle egrets and a kestrel in the fields, there was also the occasional common buzzard and lots of starlings. As we entered Bergerac and joined the ring road we saw small groups of jackdaws and rooks by the road, the latter species only recently becoming a nesting species in Dordogne. Further along the ring road, we spotted a black-winged kite sitting atop a high tree and at the airport, a stonechat was seen on a wire. As we approached Lalinde town centre, swifts were flying and screaming above us and soon afterwards we were parking up at our accommodation, a great old stone house surrounded by a beautiful park with big trees. We were greeted by the remainder of the group who arrived mid-afternoon, informing us that they had just seen a hoopoe in Lalinde, a good omen for the week. Sieta and Tom our hosts were also there to welcome us and introduce themselves and we were soon helping the group to their rooms. A quarter of an hour later we all met together on the roof terrace for an aperitif and an introduction to the holiday. We enjoyed the fabulous view over the River Dordogne which from this point is wide with some small islands. As we discussed plans for the holiday we could see many mute swans on the river accompanied by two black swans, various hirundines were hawking over the water whilst Cetti's warbler and blackcap sang around us. We saw various other regulars out on the water such as the feral greylag geese, mallard, cormorant and white wagtail.

We moved to the adjacent dining room where Didier our excellent chef for the week introduced himself and later explained each course as it was brought out - the meal was truly delicious. The week ahead was forecast as very warm but today was a pleasant sunny 28°C.

## **Day 2: Cingle de Trémolat and Pradelle valley**

**Sunday 12 June 2022**

We left Lalinde on a bright sunny morning and drove the short distance to the viewpoint at the Cingle (meander) de Trémolat high above the River Dordogne. On route, a stonechat was seen briefly on the wires. From the viewpoint, we could see the sinuous curves of the river Dordogne below us and the cliffs it has cut out of the now wooded limestone hills. Looking southeast across the rich agricultural farmland in the valley bottom we could see the sandy plateau of the Bessède forest just higher than a ridge of limestone hills opposite us across the valley. The viewpoint area is a holm oak and downy oak woodland with scrubby grassland, a warm sub-Mediterranean hillside, once open rough grazing land until the mid-20th century. As it was very quiet here wildlife-wise we moved on to the stone track a little higher up near the large wooden cross at another viewpoint above the river to start our walk.

Around the parking area on top of a warm shrubby limestone slope, we found our first butterflies including wall brown, adonis blue, marbled white and meadow brown amongst grassland with small holm oaks, common dogwood and mahaleb cherry and many flowers. Several black kites and a common buzzard flew nearby and Bonelli's warbler, woodlark and ciril bunting sang from the trees. A middle spotted woodpecker called and a golden oriole flew away over the river from some distant trees where a pheasant was calling. The track is bordered with small trees and bushes and very low sub-Mediterranean shrubs such as curry plant, French broom, white rockrose and sprawling needle sunrose. Other flowers - some of them important food plants for butterflies - were horseshoe vetch, blue lettuce, Cantabrian morning glory, yellow-wort, stiff hedge-nettle and salad burnet. The orchid season was nearly over, earlier than expected due to hot weather, but we found pyramidal orchids at the end of their flowering and a still rather fresh red helleborine.

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As we walked along we added small blue, common blue, great banded grayling, small and pearly heaths, ilex hairstreak, speckled wood, Lulworth skipper and marbled fritillary to our list. Day-flying moths included common heath, hummingbird hawkmoth, burnet companion and six-spot burnet. Emperor and golden-ringed dragonflies were hunting back and forth along the track whilst on the track, a pincertail settled briefly and in the grasses, we found a blue-tailed damselfly plus both white and blue featherlegs. We noticed droppings on the track that appeared to be from a marten, with fruit seeds inside probably from mahaleb cherry. We could hear green frogs calling far below from the river, and saw a large bird of prey flying north away from us in the distance that appeared to be a short-toed eagle. By a large puddle in the track, a male broad-bodied chaser held territory and nearby several male and female beautiful demoiselles were seen amongst the scrub. Other interesting invertebrates included rose chafer, bee-fly, banded snail and a soldier beetle. Cuckoo, chaffinch and turtle dove sang whilst a little further on by a "truffière" (a truffle oak plantation) a crested tit showed well and a firecrest sang. Further on in the wood, a chiffchaff sang from the top of a dead tree and a linnet flew over calling. At a crossroad of tracks young shoots of tree of heaven, a rather invasive garden escapee, grew side by side with white lace flower, a very rare plant, a remnant from the agriculture of long ago before the advent of pesticides. We felt a few drops of rain which unfortunately turned into an unexpected heavy shower at the halfway point on our walk towards Trémolat village. Only one of the group had a waterproof jacket so the group sheltered under trees with Corine whilst I returned to the minibus to bring it to the far end of the track to meet the group once the rain had stopped. As several members of the group had got rather wet I took them back the short distance to our accommodation, dropping the others off at Corine's house en route where we were having lunch. In fact, Corine lives only a few hundred metres away from the track we had just walked amongst the same downy oak woodland, limestone grassland and scrub.

When we returned to Corine's house the weather had dried up and we were able to eat outside as planned in the wonderful setting of her own private nature reserve. We enjoyed a nice salad lunch with quiche and dessert whilst we sat entranced by the lime tree adjacent just coming into flower which was shimmering with butterflies, mostly marbled whites. However, we also noted silver-washed and marbled fritillary, ilex and purple hairstreaks, grayling and peacock. A large tortoiseshell visited the house and looked to enter a window but found it closed and flew off. As it warmed up field crickets and cicadas began to sing and a violet carpenter bee buzzed around the flowers. Turtle doves were singing and two birds were briefly seen. Meanwhile, a male common redstart spent much of its time in a tree by the house singing well. After lunch, a walk around Corine's nature reserve produced more butterflies: woodland grayling, small skipper, wood white, Berger's clouded yellow and several more great banded graylings. There was also a damaged Provençal short-tailed blue or small blue, a swallowtail, some lizard orchids which were in full bloom and the helleborines (Epipactis) had just begun to flower. It is difficult to separate Müllers and broad-leaved helleborine, in fact, a mix of both species might be present here. Most striking was helleborine with peculiar dark red flowers with a calloused lower lip, it looked very much like dark-red helleborine which normally does not grow in Dordogne. Several melodious warblers sang and one of the group saw a hobby. Corine showed several of the group some pipistrelle bats roosting behind a shutter and several common wall lizards were seen running across the stones by the house.

After lunch, with the warm weather, we changed the programme and went to a nearby unspoilt little shady valley of the small Pradelle stream for a walk amongst woodland with adjacent meadows. First, we crossed the stream running through narrow fields via a small road where one of the group saw a kingfisher and then we continued a little further where Corine showed us some beautiful tall marsh helleborines on the steep roadside covered in vegetation where water seeps through the rock. Other plants of this special habitat growing here were maidenhair fern and hairy St-John's wort. Returning to the minibus we took a track under the trees along the valley bottom. Here we heard many birds singing or calling including long-tailed tit, blackcap, firecrest, wren, song thrush and robin. We also had brief views of nuthatch and short-toed treecreeper. On the side of the track grew yellow foxglove, limestone fern, pale St-John's wort, dwarf elder and some climbers: old man's beard and black and white bryony (those last two despite their names belonging to different plant families). As we returned to Lalinde some of the group saw a roe deer from the minibus.

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In the evening when we were sitting on the terrace above the river ready to do the daily species list, middle spotted woodpecker called from the garden, sand martins were spotted flying over the river and a serin was singing near the car park.

### **Day 3: Caudeau valley, Liorac, Ste Foy de Longas and Pressignac**

**Monday 13 June 2022**

Today we travelled northwards for a morning in the Caudeau Valley to take a walk along a track between Cendrieux and Saint Laurent des Bâtons. The Caudeau is one of the tributaries to the Dordogne, the land here has been cultivated and managed but areas have been abandoned over recent decades. In many places, this valley is quite wild, with wet woodlands and abandoned millponds, in other places a mosaic of wetter and dryer meadows, wooded areas and irrigation ponds form a diversified habitat for wildlife.

As we emerged from the minibus a green woodpecker called from the trees around us. We walked along the track, the stream mostly hidden from view by a thick growth of large grey willow, alder, reed, brambles of all sorts and many other plants. The air was full of bird song or calls: woodlark, firecrest, wren, short-toed treecreeper, jay, curl bunting, blackcap, melodious warbler, Cetti's warbler, song thrush and a golden oriole which was also seen briefly. Perhaps more exciting was a hawfinch which flew high overhead calling but which few people saw.

Butterflies were also out in force in the warm sunshine including swallowtail, Berger's clouded yellow, clouded yellow, brimstone, wood white, adonis and common blues, silver-washed and marbled fritillaries, great banded grayling, ringlet, pearly heath, Lulworth and large skippers. The abundant flowering of ground elder, different species of blackberry, meadow clary, wood sage, yellow rattle and greater bird's foot-trefoil added greatly to the scene. One of the group had a great sighting of a green female silver-washed fritillary, form valesina, rare in south-west France. Several species of dragonfly were seen along the track, firstly a very blue southern skimmer settled nicely for us, then an emperor and an emerald (yellow-spotted or brilliant emerald) hunting at head height as well as beautiful demoiselles perched up on the scrub. The red and black striped shield bug was nice to see mainly on plants of the umbellifer family like cow parsley. We turned left off the main track to investigate a small mere once part of the now ruined water mill here and we carefully negotiated a simple bridge of two iron rails over the stream to view the water backed by a reed bed and the surroundings. We first noticed three medium-sized ducklings with rather stripy head markings and eventually they were joined by the mother who proved to be a garganey. This was a great find as they are a rare nester in France though they had previously nested at this site. We all enjoyed great views of them through the 'scope. The shallowness of the water makes it an attractive place for this bird as well as for plants like swamp horsetail. Ian had already called my attention to a small bird by the sluice in a little manhole/regard which turned out to be a much smaller mallard duckling. It seemed to have got separated from its siblings out on the lake and would doubtless join them when we left. Two moorhens were also spotted here and there were a variety of dragonflies cruising over the water: emperor, broad-bodied chaser plus white or black-tailed skimmer which were too active to identify exactly.

We soon returned to the main track where I went back to get the minibus to bring it down to meet the group so we could drive further on to another water body. As I walked I saw several interesting species including a comma and lesser purple emperor settled on the track and a female green lizard which scuttled off quickly into the grassy verge. Returning to the group they looked very pleased with themselves. In fact, they had just had great views of a honey buzzard which had flown slowly quite low overhead in addition to a species of white admiral fly past. We returned briefly in the minibus to admire the lesser purple emperor I had found and then turned around and continued in the minibus to the second pond but the wildflower meadow which Corine wanted to show us had just been cut. A few of the group were lucky to see a female sparrowhawk dash through the trees nearby hunting before we then turned around to try another pond near the main road where we had arrived in the morning. Sadly access here was prohibitive and we could see emperor dragonflies patrolling and commoner butterflies in the grass but with the temperature rising too, birds were less active and rather quiet. As a result, we decided to return once more back down the track and drive along the roads to Liorac. On route near Saint Laurent de Bâtons, Corine saw some fresh fragrant orchids along a roadside bank so we stopped to admire them with their lovely scent, and we also saw several stonechats.

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From here we continued on to our lunch stop at Liorac where we enjoyed a very nice light meal in a recently renovated restaurant.

After lunch with the very warm weather, we decided to find shady locations with woodland or tall trees. First of all, we went to Sainte Foy de Longas where we had planned to go yesterday afternoon. The scrubby downy oak woodland was all around us at the end of a lane which terminated with some attractive Périgordine buildings making up a farmstead. We parked up and walked back along the track not expecting to see too many birds and butterflies as the temperature rose above 30°C. A tree pipit however treated us to its parachute song flight from treetop to treetop and agitated calling ahead alerted us to the possibility of great spotted woodpeckers nesting nearby. Walking towards this area we found the nest hole in a rather thin oak tree trunk and we could hear the young calling for food inside. Even the flowers on the beautifully dry and stony limestone grasslands beside the path looked overheated and it was too hot to venture out of the shade of the trees for long. However, we did find bulbous buttercup, yellow restharrow, fairy flax, horseshoe vetch, bird's foot trefoil and yellow foxglove. In some clearings, we found adonis blue and small blue but they too seemed to be seeking shade towards the trees. With the heat, it seemed like an appropriate time to return to the minibus. Following the disappointment of only one pond to explore in the morning we decided to visit Pressignac village pond for the final stop of the day. This is a great place for dragonflies and it didn't disappoint. Amongst the bankside vegetation, we found orange featherleg, common blue and blue-tailed damselflies and out on the floating vegetation were small red-eye, some in pairs. Emperor and scarlet darter were seen out over the water with the latter landing to be admired and photographed, and a probable violet dropwing flew off before I could confirm identity. Along the far bank in the shade, an orange-spotted emerald patrolled its beat whilst in the adjacent tiny stream paper wasps were coming to drink, several 'water-skiing' perhaps to cool off or just for fun?! In the water below small freshwater shrimps were swimming around in the open spaces left by fool's watercress (which is not an edible cress but an umbellifer with partly submerged leaves), yellow iris and branched bur-reed. A giant stalk of water figwort grew nearby, however, plant life in the pond itself was limited and being rather eutrophic, rigid hornwort proliferates, although yellow water-lily, introduced or planted here, was flowering. Swifts were flying energetically above the village calling loudly and there were jackdaws with feral pigeons around the church tower. A male and female kestrel were watched through the 'scope on a nearby farm building and in the shade of the trees at the south-west side of the pond we could watch all this and listen to the nuthatches and green frogs calling. Lulworth skipper, wood white and a possible black-veined white were our only butterflies and one of the group found some mole hills to add to our mammal list of tracks and signs. As we returned to the minibus a European hornet was seen along a garden hedge.

On her morning stroll, Sara saw little egret and cattle egret near the accommodation.

#### **Day 4: Beune Valley and Les Eyzies, Vézère valley and Limeuil**

**Tuesday 14 June 2022**

The temperature was set to rise to 36°C today so we concentrated our wildlife watching efforts in the morning. We drove eastwards up the Vézère river valley beyond Les Eyzies to a new site at the Chateau de Commarque. The tributary Grand Beune valley is renowned for its many different habitats of high ecological value, as it is surrounded by limestone cliffs and woodlands and along the stream wetlands and meadows, managed or pristine, are home to many plants and other wildlife that has disappeared elsewhere. The location is spectacular with the partly restored ruined chateau built on a rock exposure and surrounded by forest. The castle was built by the Knight's Templars in the 12th century though there is prehistoric evidence of man's activities in the rock caves at its base. We were to explore some wet meadows managed for nature conservation using a local rare breed of cattle called Bordelaise.

We took the minibus right down into the valley, seeing a roe deer and young rabbit en route. Between the dark ivy-covered trees were many remarkably fresh plants of very pale ivy broomrape. As we left the minibus, butterflies were already active with a silver-washed fritillary flying low in front of the adjacent cliff, as for birds, lots of swifts were flying around the castle, several crag martins were easy to view, and a green woodpecker flew off, a white wagtail flew about the cliffs and nuthatch and short-toed treecreeper were spotted in the forest. Cuckoo, middle spotted woodpecker, chiffchaff, zitting cisticola, long-tailed tit, grey wagtail, Cetti's warbler, goldfinch, linnet and cirl bunting sang or called from the trees and scrub. By the

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information office, a pair of black redstarts showed well, the male a handsome black face and black-breasted two year plus male. I briefly saw what appeared to be a stock dove disappear into the forest, a species rare in Dordogne.

Out on the marsh, we concentrated our efforts on the meadow with its vegetation, butterflies and dragonflies. The damp muddy patches on the broad grassy ride were attractive to the butterflies for puddling. We were able to compare the close species short-tailed blue and Provençal short-tailed blue as well as holly blue. Comma, adonis blue, common blue, heath fritillary, Lulworth skipper and mallow skipper came down to the mud along with larger species like red admiral, peacock and high brown fritillary. Further on a flying false heath fritillary and male large copper were star butterflies but sadly few of the group saw them. Other butterflies included swallowtail, clouded yellow, Berger's clouded yellow, brimstone, wood white, ringlet, speckled wood and pearly heath, whilst a hummingbird hawkmoth was also nectaring at flowers. Orchids had already finished their flowering in this very warm year, but other wetland plants such as common meadow-rue, yellow loosestrife, marsh valerian and marsh horsetail were still present. On alder buckthorn (one of the four species of buckthorn to be found in Perigord) one of the group photographed a brimstone caterpillar grazing on one of its food plants. Another member of the group found us a red admiral caterpillar's nest amongst folded nettle leaves which it had bound together with silk threads. Great green and Roesel's bush crickets were seen as well as a brown chafer. Near the stream dragonflies and damselflies were diverse though the dragonflies were difficult to identify in the warm sunny weather as they rarely settled. Of the dragonflies emperor, golden-ringed and a brilliant emerald (or yellow-spotted) patrolled around us whilst black (or white) – tailed skimmers and a darter (possibly ruddy) buzzed about. Three species of demoiselle were watched by the stream: beautiful, western and copper. Nearby goblet-marked, southern and common blue damselflies were seen on vegetation, and in the water grew fool's watercress and water figwort. Cicadas were singing strongly by now as the temperature climbed. Back near the cliff in some spots on the vertical surface water percolates through the rock and here we saw maidenhair fern and three-leaved valerian. Drier spots were overgrown with pellitory-of-the-wall and a subspecies of maidenhair spleenwort typical for these cliffs. Also here we were all privileged to watch two lesser purple emperors on the ground before we returned to the minibus where I briefly saw another individual. As we left the site and reached the hilltop we passed a meadow being cut for hay, and we stopped to watch several black kites with a common buzzard searching for disturbed prey items.

For lunch we visited the restaurant at Laugerie Basse set under the impressive cliffs at Grand Roc on the western side of Les Eyzies. Here we had an excellent lunch on the shady terrace looking out across the Vézère Valley. Common swifts and jackdaws were active above us and one of the local peregrines also showed briefly on several occasions. Common wall lizards were also active and a violet carpenter bee was seen. A large tortoiseshell came to visit us briefly before disappearing. After lunch, we made a small walk around a mixed woodland area at the base of the cliff, where we found amongst other plants ivy-leaved toadflax, wall lettuce and white stonecrop. Another peregrine and a kestrel briefly showed above the cliff, and two firecrests were watched feeding amongst the branches from our tree canopy high path. On a large fern-encrusted rock a garden snail was resting, and nearby at ground level, we noted viper's bugloss and bittersweet. With the heat building, we returned to the minibus and continued down the Vézère Valley to the confluence with the River Dordogne at Limeuil. On route song thrush and crag martin were spotted near Le Bugue. At Limeuil, one of the 'most beautiful villages of France', we had a short walk by the river where we saw many small white butterflies, several apparently egg-laying amongst the low bankside vegetation of great yellow-cress and galingale. On the other side of the river, American box-elder forms dense vegetation with no undergrowth and like the tree of heaven are an exotic species that flourish here. The highlight was a pair of little ringed plovers on the muddy shingle not far from the bank, a species that breeds in such habitat along the river and in gravel pits locally. One of the group found a longhorn beetle which flew off from a tree trunk base showing a blue and green colouration whilst another noted a banded snail.

**Day 5: Causse de Daglan, Daglan, Veyrines de Domme**

**Wednesday 15 June 2022**

As the very warm weather continued we headed south-eastwards to the Causse de Daglan known for its Jurassic limestone flora and butterflies. We arrived at a small valley near Saint Pompon and I dropped off the

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group with Corine before returning to a large shady walnut tree by the road to keep the minibus relatively cool.

Although billed as a butterfly day there were also birds to see and listen to. A honey buzzard and peregrine flying over were fine sightings and it was nice to see one of the local kestrels. Various birds were singing and calling as we went in search of butterflies which included middle spotted woodpecker, woodlark, long-tailed tit, chiffchaff, Bonelli's warbler, blackcap, nuthatch and short-toed tree creeper. Butterflies were diverse with over 30 species including Cleopatra, clouded yellow, ilex and blue-spot hairstreaks, Provençal short-tailed and small blues, dark green, marbled and heath fritillaries, woodland grayling plus Lulworth and Essex skippers. One of the group showed us a black-veined white caterpillar nest web in the blackthorn scrub. Day-flying moths included a new species for the trip: chalk hill burnet with its pretty colourful wings, field crickets were singing strongly when we arrived, a small nymph was found and cicadas took over the soundscape as the temperature soared later in the morning. Violet carpenter bee and rose chafer were spotted on the flowers with various other bugs, whilst among the plants we saw - some food plants of butterflies - we mention wild candytuft (foodplant of the southern small white which we also possibly saw), Pyrenean flax, ciliate melick, proliferous pink, Pomeranian bedstraw and of course the pitch trefoil with its typical tarry smell.

For lunch, we went to the nearby village of Daglan with its beautiful stone houses and the little Céou river. After an enjoyable meal on the terrace with swifts, swallows, crag martins and house martins flying above us, we walked to the riverside for a spot of wildlife watching. Here some of us had a quick view of a kingfisher which shot across the stream and a nearby meadow never to be seen again. We watched both species of redstart and a firecrest sang from a nearby garden. Green frogs cackled in the river and a Provençal short-tailed blue perched on a rock in the river obligingly for the telescope. Various dragonflies and damselflies were seen by the stream: emperor, beautiful, western and copper demoiselles plus goblet-marked damselfly. One of the group discovered a painted lady which was laying eggs on a dwarf mallow and Corine provided magnifying glasses for us to observe an egg in detail. Corine also found a colony of aphids on the large plane tree by the river bridge and we examined the variable-sized insects in detail on a leaf.

With very warm weather we decided to shorten the afternoon session and to just call in at Veyrines de Domme for a short walk to look for the rare great sooty satyr in particular. Soon after we descended from the minibus a rather large meadow brown-type butterfly fluttered past - a female great sooty satyr and often difficult to find - it settled for us nectaring at several flowers. Further along the road, we saw a number of the black males who were not quite so obliging and continued flying before disappearing out of sight. Cleopatra and Berger's clouded yellow were notable along with several great banded graylings. The vegetation here consists mainly of small bushes adapted to the dry, sub-Mediterranean climate such as spike lavender, and also *Stachelia dubia* (no English name) a tiny bush that when not flowering looks very much like lavender but today showed its lilac composite flowers. There were yellow and white rockroses and needle sunroses and large-flowered self-heal. Of the birds, stonechat, mistle thrush and Bonelli's warbler were noted but things were generally quiet in the heat apart from the cicadas!

In the evening as it cooled a little and we made an excursion to the open hilltop near my former house at St Meyme de Rozens to search for European nightjars. As we walked through the woodland by our parking place we passed a palombière, and there were a number of helleborines in the wood including a beautiful pink flowered individual. It appeared to be a hybrid of broad-leaved and Müller's ... and/or perhaps dark red, just as we had observed at Corine's house three days earlier. We continued to the open hilltop with views all around. Dusk was falling though a few daytime birds were still singing, however soon I heard a nightjar churring higher up on the hill from the edge of the wood. Some of the group had good views of two birds circling them near the furthest point of the walk. Soon afterwards the rest of the group also had views of one bird flying past making its curious buzzy whistle flight call and wing clapping, in between flights males would settle and chur, changing pitch regularly. There were perhaps three or four birds in the area and before long a tawny owl hooted and darkness fell so it was time to leave. We switched on our torches and walked slowly back to the minibus soaking up the atmosphere of this special place.

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One of the group saw a juvenile green woodpecker on her morning watch at Les Magnolias.

## Day 6: Forêt de la Bessède, Cadouin

Thursday 16 June 2022

Today we headed south across the River Dordogne to the sandy hilltop plateau of the Bessède Forest, a mixture of pine plantations, mixed woodland, heathland and a little mixed farming. On route, Corine pointed out two coypu in a pond near Calès. We started the day with a short walk along an open forest ride with heathy scrub backed by mixed forest. Beyond the plantations of maritime pines grew English oak and some fine specimens of Pyrenean oak with leaves covered in a fine down. There were different species of heathers: common, Dorset, bell and besom. One of the first things we saw was a large fritillary which stopped occasionally to nectar at bramble flowers, from the concave outer edge of the wing it proved to be high brown. Other butterflies here included small copper, dingy skipper, Provençal short-tailed blue, marbled fritillary and a late black-veined white. Great spotted and middle spotted woodpecker plus crested tit called from the trees and a melodious warbler and whitethroat sang from the scrub along with a linnet which showed well through the 'scope. A golden oriole flew from a nearby wood and some of the group had a fair view of it, several Dartford warblers flitted in amongst the low vegetation but proved rather elusive. One of the group continued their quest for a good view of a turtle dove which they heard singing but only saw very fleetingly. However, they did find a very hairy rather large caterpillar which another group member identified as being a garden tiger, and they also found us a very dark moth, a plumed fan-foot. As we reached the end of our walk a lesser purple emperor, subspecies clytie with orange suffusions, settled repeatedly on the track giving good views. Nearby a pincertail dragonfly also settled briefly on the track and a red and yellow crab spider on a flower was probably *Misumena vatia*, a variable species.

From here we continued in the minibus through the forest to the small aerodrome near Belvès. Many pine processionary moth caterpillar nests were noted on the pine trees as we drove along. A woodlark posed nicely for us on a nearby rock by the car park looking good through the scope and beyond in the grassland a pair of skylarks and stonechats appeared to be nesting. Turtle doves sang from the forest and there were a few commoner butterflies including great banded grayling. More exciting was another large butterfly on the track which we first thought was a purple emperor but which later proved to be the typical purple/blue form *ilia* of the lesser purple emperor. It was strange to find on this sandy plateau some typical limestone plants like pitch trefoil, yellowwort and horseshoe vetch - apparently, soil and rock from elsewhere has been transported here, likely for road construction. There was even a selfheal that seemed to be a hybrid between cutleaf selfheal, a typical limestone species, and common selfheal. As it was fairly quiet here we decided to make a final stop at Salvetat on the way back to lunch in Cadouin. Here in a marshy area butterflies were more varied including swallowtail, green-veined white, wood white, brimstone and painted lady. We also watched a hummingbird hawkmoth laying eggs on lady's bedstraw amongst the roadside vegetation. On a flower, we saw a black-and-yellow longhorn beetle alongside a smaller red longhorn beetle. Further on we walked down a short path into the forest to a clearing which was a little paradise for two scarce butterflies in particular: large chequered skipper with its bouncy flight and the very rare false ringlet, a dark heath fluttering amongst the purple moor grass, the caterpillar food plant. We spent some time watching these beautiful little butterflies until it was time to go for lunch. Between the clumps of purple moor-grass heath lobelia, whorled caraway, vipers grass, small-fruited yellow-sedge and some spikes of heath spotted-orchid already in fruit were visible.

We enjoyed a good lunch on the square in the old village of Cadouin watching the swifts and an occasional black redstart. Afterwards, there was a little time to visit the ancient abbey and walk around the old streets. With another very warm sunny afternoon forecast in the high 30s, we decided to stay in shady forest locations and return early to Les Magnolias. For Cadouin we drove to Fromental in the south of the Bessède forest starting in a damp valley bottom. Here hidden between brambles and bushes is a very small meandering stream with huge English oaks beside it with varied habitats. These include sweet chestnut wood on the slopes, damp meadows and a grassy roadside full of flowers such as Carthusian pink and columbine made. By now the birds were nearly silent though a turtle dove purred and a nuthatch called "tuit, tuit". Some butterflies were still active including ilex hairstreak, red admiral, comma, silver-washed, marbled and heath fritillaries, Lulworth skipper and a courting pair of mallow skippers. A white admiral showed well in a

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sunny patch settling regularly on a dead branch near the road. Zigzag clover, 'Auvergne scabious' and rock stonecrop and 'hastate-leaved selfheal' look very much like their more common cousins. A large red damselfly and broad-bodied chaser were noted by the parking area. We continued in the minibus onto the hilltop where we made another short walk in the shade but it was very quiet apart from Mary's chiffchaff singing high on a dead branch and several more white admirals along a track whilst one of the group found a green shield bug. By now it was time to return to Les Magnolias after yet another hot afternoon.

One of the group's early morning walks produced some interesting sightings including a family of wrens, a family of four green woodpeckers and finally a good view of a male serin singing at Les Magnolias!

## **Day 7: Plateau de Faux, Issigeac**

**Friday 17 June 2022**

Today was for the birdwatchers in particular, a visit to a special area of dry arable farming called the Plateau de Faux, south of the River Dordogne towards Bergerac. This is not to say there is no other wildlife of course! Such an agrarian landscape comes with its own share of plants from arable fields including species now lost from more intensively farmed areas. Its rolling landscape is largely a chalky Tertiary limestone supporting fields of wheat, barley, sunflower, oilseed rape, sorghum, lucerne and hay meadows. There are also small woods, hedges and dry pastures. Leaving Les Magnolias we passed the church where several crag martins were flying. We headed west in the minibus down to the village of Couze where we followed the little valley for a while before climbing the hillside up onto the higher ground above Bayac.

We began the day south of Naussannes walking along a track through the fields. One of the first birds we found were a pair of black-winged kites flying and hovering in the distance across the fields and through the 'scope they could be seen well so we spent a short while following them. A stonechat family was active along the hedge next to us as we walked and we had brief views of a melodious warbler and corn bunting both of which were singing in the same hedge. Middle spotted woodpecker called from a nearby wood, skylarks sang above us, whilst a turtle dove purred though we couldn't find it. Further on towards the end of our walk we watched a brown hare on the track through the 'scope and a little later a group of woodlarks feeding a bit further on. A couple of skylarks flew low over an adjacent field and dropped down perhaps to a nest, whilst across a field we watched a corn bunting through the 'scope singing on top of a hedge. A brief snatch of pipit song sounded like a tawny pipit, a rare nesting species on the plateau but it did not show, and one or two cirl buntings sang but proved difficult to see. Besides the path grew great burnet, dryers greenweed, strawberry clover and between the more abundant ribwort plantain a rosette of hoary plantain, both species food plants for certain small fritillaries. In the field beside the path grew awned canary grass, tuberous thistle and spiny restharrow. We returned to the minibus appreciating the shade of the tall hedge as the temperature rose towards 30°C.

We continued to the silo at Faux. This high point offers a wide view over large arable fields and some meadows on rolling slopes with a little woodland and scrub nearby. We have seen many lush green places on this trip, but the vegetation here was already rather dried and yellowed in this open arid landscape. There was a lot of noise and activity from a tractor hay-making and occasional lorries bringing grain which fortunately for us finished by midday. Here we watched several black kites and the occasional common buzzard following the tractor searching for small animals and large insects displaced or dispatched by the cutting. One of the resident kestrels emerged from the silo to see off a kite, doubtless being concerned for its nearby nest. A distant large heavy falcon must have been a peregrine which frequently hunt here. A hobby briefly joined a kestrel flying above the silo and a perfect comparison could be made between these two close species. In the meadow below us, a brown hare sat, looking good through the 'scope and butterflies were active with swallowtail, scarce swallowtail, wood white, brown argus, marbled white, peacock, small copper, great banded grayling and small or Essex skipper. We walked through the oak wood away from the noise and activity and heard another turtle dove which showed briefly. On the far side of the wood, we had great views of a close male cirl bunting sitting and singing amongst dead branches. A little further on we watched cattle egrets amongst the blonde d'Aquitaine cows and more were roosting by the farm scattered in a small tree looking like giant magnolia flowers amongst the foliage. Returning through the wood we heard a nightingale singing beautifully from the scrub by the silo as by now the noisy tractor had departed. A

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melodious warbler singing nearby proved more difficult to see, however, several stonechat families were also about. By now the sun was hot and the temperature was pushing through the 30s. Cicadas were calling loudly and one of the group found a small red shield bug. As a noisy lorry with a long trailer exited the silo site a turtle dove flew low and fast beside it in the opposite direction. Some of us had a great view of it but unfortunately, the others by the tractor didn't hear my call and so missed it. However soon afterwards a magnificent pale short-toed eagle flew quite low above us heading north, probably back towards the forest near Lanquais - a great way to finish the morning session! It was lunchtime now so we drove to the medieval village of Issigeac where we ate on the terrace in the shade of the vines, wisteria and once more with the swifts above us. After lunch, there was a little time for exploring this attractive village with its alleys and little squares. The group returned with some good sightings of birds including black redstart, golden oriole, nuthatch, short-toed treecreeper, great spotted woodpecker and a honey buzzard that two of the group had seen, additionally, another hummingbird hawkmoth was noted.

With the temperature reaching the upper 30s we foreshortened the afternoon to a brief visit to Couze village and its water-powered paper mills dating back to at least the 15th century. We drove down the back lane into the village past the little cliffs with caves and old houses built into the rock and some recent artistic engravings on the stone. Through the open windows of the minibus, we heard a Bonelli's warbler sing from the trees on the cliffs above us and a kingfisher was seen by some of the group as it flashed by down the stream. Soon we were heading back in the minibus to our base at Lalinde.

On her morning walks one group member found several western demoiselle damselflies and blue chafers by the river.

#### **Day 8: Bergerac pastures, Vélines, travel to Bordeaux airport**

**Saturday 18 June 2022**

After breakfast, we gathered outside Les Magnolias to pack the suitcases and bags in the minibus and to say our goodbyes to our great hosts Sieta and Tom Plantinga. We were also saying farewell to two of the group who were driving on in their own car to the south of France to visit friends and were the first to leave. The rest of us boarded the minibus for the drive towards Bordeaux Mérignac airport. With a late afternoon flight, we planned a morning's wildlife watching starting at an area of mixed farming just south-west of Bergerac. Here the Dordogne Valley is wide and the landscape is a mix of agricultural fields, vineyards, meadows and small villages with a scattering of hedgerows, woodlands and some gravel pits. As we arrived through the vineyards a hoopoe flew up from the roadside and passed in front of the car and landed nearby on a post amongst the vines, I pulled off the road and we all had good views of this pretty bird. From here it was a short drive to the pastures where we parked in the shade of some old English oaks.

Once out of the minibus we scanned the fields and vineyards all around for anything of interest. A fan-tailed warbler, whitethroat and cirl bunting briefly sang and then one of the group directed us to a beautiful male red-backed shrike posing nicely on a nearby dead fallen tree in the middle of a field. It looked great through the 'scope. Further on there were stonechats at various high points along a hedgerow and black kite and common buzzard were spotted. One of the group checked all the doves for her beloved turtle doves but at first, only collared dove and wood pigeon were seen. However, a couple of turtle doves did break cover briefly and finally, one was followed to an area of scrub in the shade on the far side of an adjacent field. Everyone enjoyed good views through the 'scope until it finally dropped down onto the ground and out of sight. Several butterflies of interest were seen along the track including wood white, clouded yellow, swallowtail and scarce swallowtail whilst one group member noted a female adonis blue on the only patch of horseshoe vetch, the food plant of its caterpillars. As it was now late in the morning we returned to the vehicle as the temperature passed 30°C. We drove on to our lunch stop in Sainte Foy la Grande and enjoyed a very nice light salad lunch in a much-needed cool air-conditioned restaurant.

Afterwards, we continued west towards Bordeaux but made a short stop at the new gravel pit nature reserve at Vélines to do a spot of birding. There was a nice mix of water birds, and I scanned the site with the 'scope and found great, cattle and little egrets, great-crested and little grebes, mallards, coots, white wagtails and perhaps most interesting of all another little ringed plover which nest here. By the sand bank on the far side,

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several sand martins were flying about near where they also nest. As a final flourish, a pair of turtle doves arrived in front of us on the lake beach but would not settle, later flying into adjacent trees. One bird however flew to another nearby tree and perched on a dead branch in the sun giving great views, it was a nice way to finish our final stop.

By now it was mid-afternoon and the temperature was really soaring. At one point on the Bordeaux ring road, the car exterior temperature gauge was on 45°C (though it returned to 42°C at the airport) something unheard of here even in high summer. We parked up at the airport near the terminal building and made the short walk to the terminal building. We relaxed with a coffee in one of the cafeterias after the check-in and bag drop. Sadly it was soon time to say our farewells after another enjoyable week of wildlife watching in very warm temperatures in the beautiful Dordogne countryside.

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|    |                        |                              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Black-winged kite      | <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>      | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 15 | European honey buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i>       |   |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |
| 16 | Short-toed snake eagle | <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>    |   |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 17 | Eurasian sparrowhawk   | <i>Accipiter nisus</i>       |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |
| 18 | Black kite             | <i>Milvus migrans</i>        | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | Common buzzard         | <i>Buteo buteo</i>           | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Common moorhen         | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 21 | Little ringed plover   | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>  |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   | ✓ |
| 22 | Feral pigeon           | <i>Columba livia</i>         |   |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |
| 23 | Common wood pigeon     | <i>Columba palumbus</i>      | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 24 | European turtle dove   | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>   |   | ✓ |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 25 | Eurasian collared dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26 | Common cuckoo          | <i>Cuculus canorus</i>       |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 27 | Tawny owl              | <i>Strix aluco</i>           |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 28 | European nightjar      | <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 29 | Common swift           | <i>Apus apus</i>             | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 30 | Common kingfisher      | <i>Alcedo atthis</i>         |   | ✓ |   |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |
| 31 | Eurasian hoopoe        | <i>Upupa epops</i>           | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |



|    |                           |                                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Sand martin               | <i>Riparia riparia</i>         |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |
| 51 | Barn swallow              | <i>Hirundo rustica</i>         | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 52 | Eurasian crag martin      | <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>  |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 53 | Common house martin       | <i>Delichon urbicum</i>        | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 54 | Cetti's warbler           | <i>Cettia cetti</i>            | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 55 | Long-tailed tit           | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>     |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 56 | Common chiffchaff         | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>  |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 57 | Western Bonelli's warbler | <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>    |   | ✓ |   |   | ✓ |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 58 | Eurasian reed warbler     | <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 59 | Melodious warbler         | <i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>    |   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 60 | Zitting cisticola         | <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>      |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   | ✓ |
| 61 | Eurasian blackcap         | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>      | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 62 | Common whitethroat        | <i>Sylvia communis</i>         |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 63 | Dartford warbler          | <i>Sylvia undata</i>           |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 64 | Common firecrest          | <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>     |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 65 | Eurasian wren             | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 66 | Eurasian nuthatch         | <i>Sitta europaea</i>          |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 67 | Short-toed treecreeper    | <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |

|    |                     |                                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | Common starling     | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>              | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 69 | Common blackbird    | <i>Turdus merula</i>                 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 70 | Song thrush         | <i>Turdus philomelos</i>             |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 71 | Mistle thrush       | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>             |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 72 | European robin      | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>            |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 73 | Common nightingale  | <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>         |   |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 74 | Black redstart      | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>          |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 75 | Common redstart     | <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>       |   | ✓ |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 76 | European stonechat  | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>             | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 77 | House sparrow       | <i>Passer domesticus</i>             | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 78 | Grey wagtail        | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>             |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 79 | White wagtail       | <i>Motacilla alba</i>                |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |
| 80 | Tree pipit          | <i>Anthus trivialis</i>              |   |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 81 | Common chaffinch    | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>             |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 83 | Hawfinch            | <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |
| 84 | European greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i>               |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 85 | Common linnet       | <i>Linaria cannabina</i>             |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 86 | European goldfinch  | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>           |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ |   |

|    |                         |                              |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87 | European serin          | <i>Serinus serinus</i>       |  | ✓ |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 88 | Corn bunting            | <i>Emberiza calandra</i>     |  |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 89 | Cirl bunting            | <i>Emberiza cirlus</i>       |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |
|    | <b>BUTTERFLIES</b>      | <b>RHOPALOCERA</b>           |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1  | Swallowtail             | <i>Papilio machaon</i>       |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2  | Scarce swallowtail      | <i>Iphiclides podalirius</i> |  |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3  | Black-veined white      | <i>Aporia crategi</i>        |  |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 4  | Large white             | <i>Pieris brassicae</i>      |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 5  | Small white             | <i>Artogeia rapae</i>        |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 6  | Green-veined white      | <i>Artogeia napi</i>         |  |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 7  | Clouded yellow          | <i>Colias croceus</i>        |  |   | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |
| 8  | Berger's clouded yellow | <i>Colias australis</i>      |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 9  | Cleopatra               | <i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>  |  |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 10 | Brimstone               | <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>     |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 11 | Wood white              | <i>Leptidea sinapis</i>      |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 12 | Purple hairstreak       | <i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>   |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 13 | Ilex hairstreak         | <i>Satyrrium ilicis</i>      |  | ✓ |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 14 | Blue-spot hairstreak    | <i>Satyrrium pruni</i>       |  |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |

|    |                             |                              |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Small copper                | <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>       |  |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 16 | Large copper                | <i>Lycaena dispar</i>        |  |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 17 | Short-tailed blue           | <i>Cupido argiades</i>       |  |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 18 | Provençal short-tailed blue | <i>Cupido alcetas</i>        |  |   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 19 | Small blue                  | <i>Cupido minimus</i>        |  |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 20 | Holly blue                  | <i>Celastrina argiolus</i>   |  |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 21 | Brown argus                 | <i>Aricia agestis</i>        |  |   |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |
| 22 | Adonis blue                 | <i>Polyommatus bellargus</i> |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   | ✓ |
| 23 | Common blue                 | <i>Polyommatus icarus</i>    |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 24 | White admiral               | <i>Limenitis camilla</i>     |  |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 25 | Large tortoiseshell         | <i>Nymphalis polychloros</i> |  | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 26 | Peacock                     | <i>Inachis io</i>            |  | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |
| 27 | Red admiral                 | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i>      |  |   | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 28 | Painted lady                | <i>Vanessa cardui</i>        |  |   |   |   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 29 | Comma                       | <i>Polygonia c-album</i>     |  |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 30 | Silver-washed fritillary    | <i>Argynnis paphia</i>       |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 31 | Dark green fritillary       | <i>Mesoacidalia aglaja</i>   |  |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 32 | High brown fritillary       | <i>Fabriciana adippe</i>     |  |   |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |

|    |                        |                               |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | Marbled fritillary     | <i>Brenthis daphne</i>        |  | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 34 | Weaver's fritillary    | <i>Boloria dia</i>            |  |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 35 | False heath fritillary | <i>Melitaea diamina</i>       |  |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 36 | Heath fritillary       | <i>Melitaea athalia</i>       |  |   |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 37 | Marbled white          | <i>Melanargia galathea</i>    |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 38 | Woodland grayling      | <i>Hipparchia fagi</i>        |  | ✓ |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 39 | Grayling               | <i>Hipparchia semele</i>      |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 40 | Great sooty satyr      | <i>Satyrus ferula</i>         |  |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 41 | Great banded grayling  | <i>Brintesia circe</i>        |  | ✓ | ✓ |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |
| 42 | Meadow brown           | <i>Maniola jurtina</i>        |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 43 | Ringlet                | <i>Aphantopus hyperatus</i>   |  |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 44 | Small heath            | <i>Coenonympha pamphilius</i> |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 45 | Pearly heath           | <i>Coenonympha arcania</i>    |  |   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |
| 46 | Speckled wood          | <i>Pararge aegeria</i>        |  | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 47 | Wall brown             | <i>Lasiommata megera</i>      |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 48 | Mallow skipper         | <i>Carcharodus alceae</i>     |  |   |   | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 49 | Dingy skipper          | <i>Erynnis tages</i>          |  |   |   |   |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 50 | Lulworth skipper       | <i>Thymelicus acteon</i>      |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |



|    |                                |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |
|----|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 16 | Blue emperor                   | <i>Anax imperator</i>                          |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 17 | Large pincertail               | <i>Onychogomphus uncatus</i>                   |  |   |   | ✓ |   |   |  |  |
| 18 | Golden-ringed                  | <i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>                  |  | ✓ |   | ✓ |   |   |  |  |
| 19 | Broad-bodied chaser            | <i>Libellula depressa</i>                      |  | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |  |  |
| 20 | Southern skimmer               | <i>Orthethrum brunneum</i>                     |  |   | ✓ |   |   |   |  |  |
| 21 | Scarlet darter (Broad scarlet) | <i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>                   |  |   | ✓ |   |   |   |  |  |
|    | ORCHIDS                        |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| 1  | Broad-leaved helleborine       | <i>Epipactis helleborine</i>                   |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| 2  | Mueller's helleborine          | <i>Epipactis muelleri</i>                      |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| 3  | Dark red helleborine           | <i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>                    |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| 4  | Lizard orchid                  | <i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>                 |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| 5  | Marsh helleborine              | <i>Epipactis palustris</i>                     |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| 6  | Fragrant orchid                | <i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>                     |  |   | ✓ |   |   |   |  |  |
| 7  | Red helleborine                | <i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>                     |  |   |   |   | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 8  | Heath spotted-orchid           | <i>Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. ericetorum</i> |  |   |   |   |   | ✓ |  |  |
|    | OTHER PLANTS                   |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| 1  | Cantabria morning glory        | <i>Convolvulus cantabricus</i>                 |  | ✓ |   |   |   |   |  |  |

|    |                                   |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2  | French broom                      | <i>Cytisus lotoides</i>                     |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3  | Field eryngo                      | <i>Eryngium campestre</i>                   |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | Shrubby everlasting / curry plant | <i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>                 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | Horseshoe vetch                   | <i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>                   |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  | Blue lettuce                      | <i>Lactuca perennis</i>                     |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | White lace flower                 | <i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>                   |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | Amethyst broomrape                | <i>Orobanche amethystea</i>                 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | Holm oak                          | <i>Quercus ilex</i>                         |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Meadow clary                      | <i>Salvia pratensis</i>                     |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Stiff hedgenettle                 | <i>Stachys recta</i>                        |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Small-leaved lime                 | <i>Tilia cordata</i>                        |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Maidenhair fern                   | <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>            |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Hart's tongue fern                | <i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>              |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Traveler's joy / old man's beard  | <i>Clematis vitalba</i>                     |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Black bryony                      | <i>Dioscorea communis</i>                   |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Wart spurge                       | <i>Euphorbia flavicoma subsp. verrucosa</i> |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Limestone fern                    | <i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>             |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Field scabious                    | <i>Knautia arvensis</i>                     |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|    |                                |                                     |  |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 20 | Dwarf elder (not ground elder) | <i>Sambucus ebulus</i>              |  | ✓ |   |   |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Thornapple                     | <i>Datura stramonium</i>            |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Fairy flax                     | <i>Linum catharticum</i>            |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Greater bird's-foot-trefoil    | <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>           |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Yellow rattle                  | <i>Rhinanthus minor</i>             |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Single yellowhead              | <i>Inula montana</i>                |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Holm oak                       | <i>Quercus ilex</i>                 |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Downy oak                      | <i>Quercus pubescens</i>            |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Bulbous buttercup              | <i>ranunculus bulbosus</i>          |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Reflexed stonecrop             | <i>Sedum rupestre</i>               |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Wood sage                      | <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>          |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Rigid hornwort                 | <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>       |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Fool's water-cress             | <i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i>      |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | Yellow water-lily              | <i>Nuphar lutea</i>                 |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Water figwort                  | <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>      |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | Branched bur-reed              | <i>Sparganium erectum</i>           |  |   | ✓ |   |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | Black alder                    | <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>              |  |   |   | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Maidenhair spleenwort          | <i>Asplenium trichomanes subsp.</i> |  |   |   | ✓ |  |  |  |  |

|    |                                    |                                 |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
|    |                                    | <i>pachyrachis</i>              |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| 38 | Nettle-leaved bellflower           | <i>Campanula trachelium</i>     |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 39 | Alder buckthorn                    | <i>Frangula alnus</i>           |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 40 | Yellow loosestrife                 | <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>      |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 41 | Musk mallow                        | <i>Malva moschata</i>           |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 42 | Ivy broomrape                      | <i>Orobanche hederæ</i>         |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 43 | Common meadow-rue                  | <i>Thalictrum flavum</i>        |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 44 | Ivy-leaved toadflax                | <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>       |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 45 | Viper's bugloss                    | <i>Echium vulgare</i>           |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 46 | Wall lettuce                       | <i>Lactuca muralis</i>          |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 47 | Bittersweet                        | <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>        |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 48 | Ashleaf maple (American box-elder) | <i>Acer negundo</i>             |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 49 | Galingale                          | <i>Cyperus longus</i>           |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 50 | Great yellow-cress                 | <i>Rorippa amphibia</i>         |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |  |
| 51 | Pitch trefoil                      | <i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>   |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |  |
| 52 | Small centaury                     | <i>Centaurium erythraea</i>     |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |  |
| 53 | Lady's bedstraw                    | <i>Galium verum</i>             |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |  |
| 54 | Common rock-rose                   | <i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |  |

|    |                              |                             |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| 55 | Wild candytuft               | <i>Iberis amara</i>         |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 56 | Broad-leaved everlasting-pea | <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>  |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 57 | Fairy flax                   | <i>Linum catharticum</i>    |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 58 | Blackthorn                   | <i>Prunus spinosa</i>       |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 59 | Mediterranean buckthorn      | <i>Rhamnus alaternus.</i>   |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 60 | Madder                       | <i>Rubia peregrina</i>      |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 61 | Small scabious               | <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>  |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 62 | Dwarf mallow                 | <i>Malva neglecta</i>       |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 63 | Spike lavender               | <i>Lavandula latifolia</i>  |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 64 | Large-flowered selfheal      | <i>Prunella grandiflora</i> |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 65 | Common whitebeam             | <i>Sorbus aria</i>          |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 66 | Wild service tree            | <i>Sorbus torminalis</i>    |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 67 | 'False lavender'             | <i>Staehelina dubia</i>     |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 68 | Wayfaring tree               | <i>Viburnum lantana</i>     |  |  |  |  | ✓ |   |  |  |
| 69 | Common heather               | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>     |  |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |
| 70 | Dorset heath                 | <i>Erica ciliaris</i>       |  |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |
| 71 | Bell heather                 | <i>Erica cinerea</i>        |  |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |
| 72 | Besom heath                  | <i>Erica scoparia</i>       |  |  |  |  |   | ✓ |  |  |

