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Tour Report
Wildlife of the Lot Valley
4–11 May 2026

Burnt-tip orchid



Owly sulphur owlfly



Western green lizard



Sooty copper



Compiled by Simon Phillpotts

Monday 4 May 2026

Day 1:
Toulouse airport to Vers via Cahors
Dry but overcast, with thunderstorms and rain later in the day

Following our guests' arrival at Toulouse Airport, we journeyed north towards the Lot Department, admiring black kites over the A20 motorway en route, before stopping for lunch beside a lake at Caussade. We had been forced into an immediate change to our planned itinerary, a visit to Saint-Nicolas-de-la-Grave, as the Garonne River was at an unusually high level, as a result of abnormally warm April weather, causing rapid snowmelt in the Pyrenees. The water levels were much higher than normal, preventing access for bird and animal life to the mudflats and banks.

At Caussade, the sound of a golden oriole in the surrounding poplar trees made its mark immediately, and some guests were able to pinpoint its location briefly for a look at its stunning colouration. Greylag geese were feeding busily on the banks of the lake and approached our group in case any titbits were on offer. Mallards were observed on the lake along with a fleeting glimpse of a common sandpiper in flight. Our first orchids in the form of pyramidal and lizard (emerging) were also noted, with brimstone and painted lady butterflies seen around the picnic table.

Following lunch, we headed to a typical limestone plateau immediately above Cahors. Our walk allowed us to see a good variety of typical plant and orchid species, including woodcock, lizard, pyramidal, man, monkey and a clump of very attractive man/monkey hybrids, *Orchis x bergonii.* We also observed a pair of adult conehead mantises, *Empusa pennata* (both male and female within a metre of each other), which gave our guests a fascinating look at this otherworldly species. Shortly afterwards, one of our guests spotted a large, brightly coloured jumping spider, *Philaeus chrysops*, which was a rare sighting locally.

There were plenty of butterflies present, including Berger's clouded yellow, clouded yellow, Adonis and common blues, Glanville and spotted fritillary. Day-flying moths included the slender Scotch and chalk burnet, along with iridescent longhorn moths dancing in the shaded areas. Other invertebrates included plenty of scorpionflies, longhorn beetles, heath snails and bee flies, including the striking black *Bombylella atra.* We also saw our first owlflies, *Libelloides coccajus,* which amazed those guests who had never seen this species before. We were to see plenty more of this species throughout the tour.

Nightingale and cuckoo were heard frequently in the surrounding trees, and there were brief glimpses of western Bonelli's warbler and blackcap skulking in the scrub. A variety of typical limestone plant species were noted, including horseshoe vetch, pinecone thistles, European feathergrass, common blue daisy, white rock-rose, Arabian pea, broomrape and carpets of flowering wild thyme.

We stopped briefly at Pont Valentré, the famous 14th-century stone bridge over the River Lot, to admire the swooping crag martins and white wagtails busily searching the riverbanks. We hoped to see black-bellied dippers too, but the approaching storm limited our time on the bridge. Despite the onset of heavy rain, we made one final stop in Cahors before heading to the hotel at Vers. This was an unusual location in the form of a retail park, where grass verges had been left uncut, and an amazing number of various orchid species had proliferated. The main feature was a large display of both common tongue orchids and long-lipped (ploughshare) tongue orchids growing alongside each other. Also present were large numbers of pyramidal orchids and the first bee orchids of the season, including examples with white petals, rather than the more common pink petals.

Tuesday 5 May 2026

Day 2:
Vers Valley and Sauliac sur Célé
Cloudy with heavy showers

We commenced the day with a leisurely walk along the Vers River valley from the hotel; the weather was

cool and damp, so flying insects were rarely seen. We noted a beautiful male demoiselle perched on bramble leaves, which allowed for good photographic opportunities. Cockchafers were frequently seen on the cow parsley flowers, along with numerous lackey moth caterpillars. Other caterpillars included those of the mottled umber moth and large white butterfly. Dock bugs, soldier beetles, and striped shield bugs were all visible on the surrounding vegetation. Large edible and heath snails were making their way around the undergrowth after the heavy overnight rain. Longhorn moths were fairly static, allowing us to observe their vibrant colours and long antennae, and several latticed heath moths were seen too. A decaying red cage fungus was seen adjacent to the track.

Birds were difficult to see in the dense canopy, but we heard chiffchaff, common buzzard, blackcap, and cuckoo frequently. The first honey buzzard of the tour was seen flying between the cliffs on either side of the river valley.

Tassel hyacinths, mulleins, yellow archangel, wood melick, abundant herb robert, wood spurge, bastard balm, wild columbine, hart's-tongue fern and maidenhead spleenwort were some of the many plant species observed.

We then travelled to one of our favourite orchid sites high above the Vers Valley. Immediately we saw several sword-leaved (narrow-leaved) helleborine, numerous pyramidal orchids and even a few remaining early spider orchids in the shadiest areas. Our guests were fascinated by the first fly orchids of the tour and took lots of photos. We pointed out the presence of an emerging red helleborine, which was very easy to miss as it was not yet quite in bloom. In the sunniest areas of the site, the earliest orchids had been burnt back by the unusually warm weather in April. However, there were still plenty of monkey, burnt tip, lizard and woodcock orchids. In the surrounding woodland we found some excellent examples of man orchid and several violet limodore.

There were plenty of owlflies resting on the tall grass stems in the meadows, and several forester moths, in perfect condition, were seen taking to the air. Butterflies including Berger's clouded yellow, Adonis blue and spotted fritillary were numerous at this site. We observed several large black field crickets as they scuttled across stony areas to fresh cover. Their loud chirping could be clearly and constantly heard during our time in the meadows.

Following lunch, with a view of the Vers valley, we headed to Sauliac in the Célé Valley for a walk beneath the towering limestone cliffs, but still a hundred metres or so above the river. With its extensive views, we were able to observe seven honey buzzards, still on their passage north. Black kites were also seen flying along the cliffs, along with several ravens and numerous jackdaws. Crag martins were busy building their nests in a natural archway in the cliff and swooped down past our viewpoint on several occasions.

Across the valley we heard the call of a black woodpecker and shortly afterwards we saw a female bird on the trunk of a large pine tree. We were able to watch the bird for several minutes before it noisily flew to some adjacent woodland, swapping places with a male bird (showing his larger red head patch) who visited almost the same place on the pine tree. We suspected a nest was nearby but could not see a hole. As we wandered back along the track, we heard several western subalpine warblers and briefly glimpsed several individuals flitting between bushes at the base of the cliff.

Wall brown, large tortoiseshell caterpillars and painted lady were also observed along the track, with lots of *Chrysolina* beetles were also obvious. St Bernard's lily, catchfly and morning glory were some of the plant species noted in the shaded verges of the track. Walking back through the village, we saw several black redstarts on the pantile roofing.

During our journey back to the hotel we saw in excess of twenty black kites flying and standing in recently ploughed fields adjacent to the river Lot.

Wednesday 6 May 2026

Day 3:
Les Teyssonnières
Cloudy with heavy showers followed by brief, sunny intervals

On the third day of the tour, we spent the day at our home, Les Teyssonnières, on the causses (limestone plateau) near Concots. Our twelve hectares of woodland and meadow, with several hides and a wildlife pond, gave our guests plenty of areas to explore, with the backup of shelter and coffee in one of our gîtes if a shower threatened. Despite the cooler, damp conditions to begin with, we were able to find plenty of new and interesting species. A walk through the meadows and shady woodland allowed us to find lots of orchids, including examples of green-winged and early purple that had long gone elsewhere. We also saw hundreds of burnt-tip orchids and numerous monkey and sword-leaved helleborines too. In the woodland, we were able to find the tour's first butterfly orchids, with both greater and lesser species being present. This enabled us to show guests the difference in the pollinea, one of the clearest and easiest to identify differences between the two plants. Pyramidal, fly, woodcock, common twayblade and several violet limodore were also in flower, with bee, lizard, white and broad-leaved helleborine present, but still to bloom.

In the meadows we were able to find numerous owlflies, *Libelloides coccajus*, as well as small, green underwing, common, mazarine and adonis blues. The first black-veined white was seen in flight and pearly heath, southern grizzled skipper, Berger's clouded yellow, brown argus and Glanville fritillary were also seen frequently. Longhorn bees were busy feeding on bugle and the meadows were alive with field, juvenile great-green and Roesel's bush crickets. Swathes of bastard balm covered parts of the meadows along with Solomon's seal, tassel hyacinths and field gladioli.

Part of the group then headed off to the hides, with some able to see and photograph turtle doves and cirl buntings. Cuckoos were also seen and heard, with black and common redstarts frequenting the area around our house and outbuildings. A honey buzzard was noted in the sky over the pond, and there were plenty of woodlarks and western Bonelli's warblers chattering in the surrounding oak trees and juniper bushes. On several occasions, a golden oriole burst into song.

At the wildlife pond, downy emerald, four-spotted chaser and azure blue damselflies took to the wing as soon as the sun broke through the clouds, before settling on lily pads or pickerel weed stems. The pond was full of spiny toad tadpoles, and several great diving beetles surfaced. Backswimmers, pondskaters and marsh frogs were also observed.

Thursday 7 May 2026

Day 4:
Le Frau and Les Arques
Cool, cloudy start, turning warm and sunny in the afternoon

Our day started with a visit to the unusual heathland of Le Frau (which is a high point surrounded by more typical limestone habitat). The morning was cool and quite damp but with the promise of sunshine and warmer temperatures during the course of the day. The tall Austrian pines, mixed with red and European oaks, provided a varied canopy and western Bonelli's warbler, tree pipit, chiffchaff, cuckoo, blackcap and firecrest could be heard immediately, with black woodpecker also noted in the distance. A number of golden orioles were heard in the tops of some of the pines, and two males suddenly broke cover, giving us a good view of their fast flight and yellow and black plumage. Shortly afterwards, a buzzard left a low branch near to the group and flew away through the woodland.

The heather on the heathland was just beginning to flower, and we saw numerous common tubic moths, *Alabonia geoffrella,* various species of parasitic wasp and wolf spider, lackey moth caterpillars and marbled fritillary caterpillars on the bracken. Owlflies were also present here too, but the weather was too cool for the many damselflies and dragonflies at the ponds and watercourses of the reserve. On the way back to the

minibus we observed common twayblade, a praying mantis egg case and, as the sun began to break through the clouds, a black-veined white posed nicely on an ox-eye daisy.

Other species noted were lots of wild strawberries, St Bernard's lily, wild columbine and cushion spurge.

As the sun appeared and the clouds cleared, we headed to some incredible wildflower meadows, which demonstrated the importance of and breadth of species found in these habitats. Yellow rattle, ox-eye daisy, scabious, red clover, ragged robin, various grasses and cow parsley, dropwort, meadow sage, viper's bugloss and bugle were amongst the main species, with hundreds of common tongue orchids present, as well as green-winged, pyramidal, greater butterfly and burnt-tip orchids too. Shortly after our arrival, three European bee-eaters were heard and seen flying across the trees behind the meadow. A broad-bodied chaser dragonfly was also seen roosting on the grass stems. Numerous bees were visible, including the attractive grey longhorn bee, *Eucera longicornis*, along with crab spiders, scorpionflies and owlflies.

The emerging sun brought numerous butterflies into flight. Marsh, spotted, and Glanville were most obvious with a number of Duke of Burgundy appearing (to the delight of one of our guests, who had long wished to see one). Both scarce and old-world swallowtails glided lazily across the meadow, and forester and six-spot burnet moths were also observed. Small copper, dingy skipper, brimstone, black veined white, Adonis and common blues were present in good numbers and several sooty coppers were seen at close range too. In the shaded areas between the meadows, we were able to see speckled wood and wall brown butterflies. Everyone commented on how the first real sunshine of the tour had brought the meadow to life and how amazed they were at the diversity of species present.

After lunch at the village of Les Arques, we walked through the village, stopping to photograph both broad-bordered bee hawkmoths and hummingbird hawkmoths on red valerian growing from the old stone walls, before heading to a route which took in small rivers and marshland. As we walked, we noticed several flowering bird's-nest orchids emerging from the leaf litter beneath some oak trees. A cavity in one of the oaks was attracting the interest of several Asian (yellow-legged) hornets as well as a queen European hornet. The route was flanked by wildflower meadows containing several species of orchid, including green-winged. At a nearby barn, we observed a pair of kestrels that appeared to be nesting inside.

Stopping at a bridge across a stream, we watched, at close proximity, male and female beautiful demoiselles in flight and perched on the waterside vegetation, along with common clubtail dragonflies. We then followed a boardwalk through the marshes, hearing cetti's warbler, turtle dove and golden oriole. Spindle ermine moth caterpillars were making their way down from the canopy on long threads. A route through hornbeam and oak woodland revealed more examples of the bird's-nest orchid, before we emerged onto paths alongside meadows, where numerous freshly emerged marsh fritillaries were seen, along with spotted fritillaries, sooty copper, speckled wood, small and pearly heath and dingy skippers. Day flying moths included the black veined, speckled yellow, six spot burnet and forester.

With the temperatures warming, we saw our first green lizard of the tour (a juvenile) and later several wall lizards darting between gorse and Scotch broom. We then returned to the village via a series of millponds, where we saw marsh frogs, a male emperor dragonfly, common sandpiper, grey wagtail and a very fleeting glimpse of a kingfisher. The edges of the tracks revealed a large number of beetle species, including soldier, striped shield bugs, bloody nose, cockchafer and a large female oil beetle, *Meloe proscarabaeus*.

On the way back to the hotel we saw a green woodpecker flying into the adjacent woodland, roe deer grazing and stopped by a well-shaded verge where some beautiful large examples of lady orchid were still in flower (most had finished flowering a week or so earlier).

Friday 8 May 2026

Day 5:
Phosphate mines, lavoirs and ponds
Warm and sunny

We spent the morning enjoying a private guided visit to the Phosphatieres du Cloup d'Aural, a former phosphate mine which has rewilded naturally over the last century. The mine (which resembles a natural limestone canyon around twenty-five metres deep) is home to a wide variety of ferns and mosses and contains a number of orchids too. As we descended down the path into the mine, we saw monkey and early purple orchids and, as we descended deeper, we observed numerous huge common twayblades with leaves and flowers far larger than can be found anywhere else in the area. In the depths we also found maidenhead spleenwort and hart's tongue fern, along with wide varieties of moss. We were informed by our guide, Frederic, about the history of the mine and the important paleontological finds that had been made there, including dosens of species of ancient mammals and reptiles.

Afterwards, we toured the new museum before visiting the extensive grounds to look for wildlife. Orchids included long-lipped (plow-share), pyramidal, bee, greater butterfly, early purple, and monkey. Lots of Glanville and spotted fritillaries were on the wing, along with Duke of Burgundy, brimstone, green hairstreak, speckled wood, wall brown, Berger's clouded yellow, scarce swallowtail and black-veined white. A fully grown female conehead mantis was also found and was easy to observe at close quarters.

Afterwards, we headed to an old washpond (lavoir) that has been preserved and is now also a haven for wildlife. A pleasant picnic at the side of the pond was combined with the unforgettable chorus of breeding marsh frogs. The pond was filled with tens of thousands of tadpoles and the commonly found, but non-native, western mosquitofish (stocked deliberately to prevent proliferation of mosquito larvae). Several common carp cruised the margins, sending bubbles to the surface when feeding. We observed broad-bodied, downy emerald and four-spotted chaser dragonflies with numerous azure, blue-tailed, large red and orange featherleg damselflies (many coupled for breeding).

Continuing the afternoon aquatic theme, we headed to a nearby village hoping to find coypu, but we had to wait a few more days for a sighting. Instead, we found a beautiful poppy field and stunning wildflower meadows, stopping to see a gathering of blue (mazarine, small, common and adonis) butterflies, and dingy skippers on a mineral deposit. We also saw a bagworm moth larva with an impressive mobile home made of pine needles. Our next stop was to visit a five-thousand-year-old dolmen surrounded by various orchid species, and then on to another small pond, stopping to see another large gathering of adonis and common blue butterflies feeding on badger faeces! Once at the pond, we found numerous palmate newts repeatedly surfacing for air, including males with their webbed back feet, as well as a great sighting of a fire salamander larva and two adult marbled newts. A great diving beetle briefly appeared, as well as numerous backswimmers and pond skaters. Several marsh frogs sat lazily, enjoying the sunshine in the pond with broad-bodied chasers and azure and large red damselflies chasing around. Several of us were lucky enough to watch, for several minutes, an adult male green lizard (with bright blue throat), bathing lazily in the sun on a dry stone wall.

Our indirect route back to the hotel, in search of black-winged kites, was fruitful, with an adult bird hovering either side of the minibus, giving us good views for several minutes. Corn buntings were also seen and heard. We managed to fit in a brief stop at a plentiful orchid site, seeing more excellent examples of pyramidal, man, monkey, lizard, common tongue, bee, greater butterfly and several dense patches of woodcock orchids. Meadow fritillaries were seen here in addition to many other species. Distaff thistles and limestone woundwort were also abundant. Slightly further along the route we stopped to admire several excellent examples of robust marsh orchid (our first of the tour), adjacent to a small roadside stream. A field with thirteen cattle egrets in full breeding plumage, sightings of several black kites and red-legged partridge completed the day.

Saturday 9 May 2026

Day 6:
Pech Merle caves and Monclar forest
Warm and sunny

We began with a private guided tour of the famous Pech Merle caves near Cabrerets. As well as significant geological formations, the cave contains some of the best-preserved prehistoric cave paintings in the world. The paintings depict woolly mammoths, bison, reindeer and ancient horse species.

Following the tour, we travelled the short distance to Cabrerets village and walked along the small La Sagne River to where it joins the River Célé, viewing the limestone cliffs along the way. We were able to see crag martin, swallow, swift and house martin, kestrel and black kite. A serin sang from a tree next to the Célé but was not seen. Beautiful demoiselles were prolific along the river and flowering shrubs in the car park attracted, amongst others, southern white admiral, scarce swallowtail, capricorn beetles, rose chafers and hoplia beetles.

Several black redstarts were seen in the village, and both broad-bordered and narrow-bordered bee hawkmoths were seen on red valerian. Wall lizards were frequently seen on the walls of houses, and we watched a small western whip snake cross the road immediately in front of us.

Following lunch by the river, we headed to the vast Montclar Forest for a walk amongst the mixed pine/deciduous woodland and meadowland. A small waterhole hosted azure blue damselflies and emperor and broad-bodied chaser dragonflies. Both male and female emperors were seen, with the females busily depositing eggs on the underside of waterlily leaves. Day-flying moths were particularly prominent on the walk, and we observed speckled yellow, cream wave, chimney sweeper, Mother Shipton, forester and six-spot burnet along with many other smaller species and micro moths. The highlight of the walk was a mass emergence of chalk burnet moths, *Zygaena fausta,* with their gold-lined, red and black colouration.

Crested cow wheat, large selfheal, pineapple thistle and an abundance of woodcock orchids were amongst the notable plant species. Firecrest, great spotted woodpecker and woodlark were heard, and a distant honey buzzard was seen.

Sunday 10 May 2026

Day 7:
Les Teyssonnières and St Cirq Lapopie
Warm and sunny with cloudy periods

The morning session involved a second visit to our home, Les Teyssonnières. On the drive over the limestone causses from the hotel, we saw a hoopoe fly across the road and into an adjacent field.

The sunny weather made for a hive of activity at the pond, notably emerging four spotted chasers. The nymphs had climbed from the water, up pickerel weed stalks, earlier in the morning and were in the process of unfurling from their tiny casings and drying their wings in the warm sunshine. Two male emperor dragonflies and several downy emeralds were also present and extremely active and territorial.

A vocal marsh frog added to the atmosphere, and we were delighted to find our first palmate newt recorded at Les Teyssonnières. Several western clubtails were seen resting and flying around the meadow adjacent to the pond, plus an adult female spiny toad, *Bufo spinosus,* sheltering under metal corrugated sheets.

Time was spent in the hides and further exploring the woodlands and meadows. Mating western Bonelli's warblers were observed, as was a short-toed snake eagle flying overhead, with turtle doves tantalisingly close, but not wanting to be seen. Cuckoos were seen in the trees around the hides, and a cirl bunting dropped down to drink from the reflection pools. The orchid species seen on day three were all still visible, as well as a further addition, a tiny small-leaved helleborine which was close to flowering.

Following lunch and coffee, we travelled the short distance to officially one of the most beautiful villages in France, St Cirq Lapopie. This amazing hillside village is perched above the River Lot and has historic buildings dating back to the 13th century. We descended through the quaint cobbled streets before climbing to the former site of the old chateau on a rocky outcrop above the Lot Valley to admire the views. Here we had an excellent close encounter with a black kite as it flew above and below us.

On the terraces, near the church, red valerian covered the limestone walls and numerous broad-bordered bee hawkmoths could be seen along with scarce swallowtail butterflies. Black redstarts were frequently observed on the rooftops and crag martins, and swifts could be seen from the viewpoints across the valley. Our guests were eager to stop for a welcome ice cream before we continued our descent through the village to the minibus.

We stopped briefly on the River Lot at Bouziés to see the Château des Anglais and look for birds along the banks. We saw grey and white wagtails and had close views of crag martin and house martin on the causeway collecting mud for their nests, before returning to the hotel.

Monday 11 May 2026

Day 8:
Observation hide and return to Toulouse airport
Sunny with some clouds and a cool wind

On our final day we travelled to a large lake, part of which has been sectioned off as a quiet nature reserve. We made use of an observation hide to view a large heronry on the opposite bank. There were several grey herons on nests, but most were in use by several dozen cattle egrets in full breeding plumage.

We saw several coypu making their way across the lake in the distance before one of our guests noticed a brown mass in the grass beneath the heronry. After further observation, it turned out to be three adult coypu curled up and sleeping together. The lake also hosted marsh frogs, common sandpipers, moorhens, and a number of mallards. Walking back to the minibus, we were treated to the sight of a young male green lizard basking in the rising sun.

We then took a short walk along the bank of the larger lake, noting scorpionflies on the brambles, the entrance to a badger sett, several wall lizards and azure blue and orange featherleg damselflies. Another green lizard (this time in moult) paused beneath the vegetation next to the path long enough for everyone to see it. Over the lake we saw several black kites and common buzzards soaring in the late morning sun. Butterflies present included speckled wood, pearly heath, wall brown, and the occasional orange-tip. We concluded the walk and returned to the minibus to begin our journey back to Toulouse Airport, where we said our goodbyes after a thoroughly enjoyable tour.

Cover images by Simon Phillpotts

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Checklist for Wildlife of the Lot Valley

	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8
	BIRDS									
1	Greylag goose	*Anser anser*	✓							
2	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	✓				✓			✓
3	Red-legged partridge	*Alectoris rufa*					✓			
4	Common pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*					✓			
5	Western cattle egret	*Bubulcus ibis*					✓			✓
6	Grey heron	*Ardea cinerea*	✓				✓			✓
7	European honey buzzard	*Pernis apivorus*		✓	✓			✓		
8	Short-toed snake eagle	*Circaetus gallicus*							✓	
9	Black kite	*Milvus migrans*	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Black-winged kite	*Elanus caeruleus*					✓			
11	Common buzzard	*Buteo buteo*	H		✓	✓	✓			✓
12	Common moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	✓							✓
13	Common wood pigeon	*Columba palumbus*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	European turtle dove	*Streptopelia turtur*			✓	H			H	
15	Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
16	Common cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	H	H	✓	H	H	H	✓	H
17	Common swift	*Apus apus*				✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	Common kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*				✓				
19	Eurasian hoopoe	*Upupa epops*							✓	
20	Great spotted woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*				✓		H		
21	Black woodpecker	*Dryocopus martius*		✓						
22	European green woodpecker	*Picus viridis*				✓				
23	Common kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*				✓	✓	✓		
24	Eurasian golden oriole	*Oriolus oriolus*	✓		H	✓	H			
25	Eurasian jay	*Garrulus glandarius*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Eurasian magpie	*Pica pica*				✓	✓	✓	✓	

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27	Western jackdaw	*Coloeus monedula*		✓		✓	✓	✓		
28	Carrion crow	*Corvus corone*					✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Northern raven	*Corvus corax*		✓			✓			
30	Eurasian blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*		✓		✓		✓	✓	
31	Great tit	*Parus major*			✓		✓	✓		
32	Woodlark	*Lullula arborea*						H		
33	Barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*					✓	✓		
34	Common house martin	*Delichon urbicum*						✓	✓	✓
35	Cetti's warbler	*Cettia cetti*				H				
36	Common chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	H			H				
37	Western Bonelli's warbler	*Phylloscopus bonelli*	H		✓	H		✓		
38	Western subalpine warbler	*Curruca iberiae*		✓						
39	Eurasian blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	✓			✓		✓		
40	Common firecrest	*Regulus ignicapilla*						H		
41	Eurasian wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	✓	✓						
42	Eurasian nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*		✓					✓	
43	Common starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*					✓	✓		
44	Common blackbird	*Turdus merula*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Mistle thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*				✓	✓			
46	European robin	*Erithacus rubecula*		✓						
47	Common nightingale	*Luscinia megarhynchos*	H	H						H
48	Black redstart	*Phoenicurus ochruros*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
49	Common redstart	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*			✓					
50	House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Grey wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	White wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
53	Tree pipit	*Anthus trivialis*				✓				
54	Common chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*					✓	✓	✓	
55	European goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*		✓					✓	
56	European serin	*Serinus serinus*						✓		
57	Corn bunting	*Emberiza calandra*					✓			
58	Cirl bunting	*Emberiza cirlus*			✓				✓	
59	European bee eater	*Merops apiaster*				✓				
60	Crag martin	*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

	MAMMALS									
1	Roe deer	*Capreolus capreolus*			✓	✓				
2	Coypu	*Myocastor coypus*								✓
	REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS									
1	European wall lizard	*Podarcis muralis*				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Western green lizard	*Lacerta bilineata*				✓	✓	✓		✓
3	Western whip snake	*Hierophis viridiflavus*						✓		✓
4	Palmate newt	*Lissotriton helveticus*					✓		✓	
5	Marbled newt	*Triturus marmoratus*					✓			
6	Fire salamander	*Salamandra salamandra*					✓			
7	Spiny toad	*Bufo spinosus*							✓	
8	Marsh frog	*Pelophylax ridibundus*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	BUTTERFLIES									
1	Swallowtail	*Papilio machaon*				✓				✓
2	Scarce swallowtail	*Iphiclides podalirius*				✓		✓	✓	
3	Black-veined white	*Aporia crategi*			✓	✓	✓	✓		
4	Clouded yellow	*Colias croceus*	✓				✓	✓		
5	Berger's clouded yellow	*Colias australis*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Brimstone	*Gonepteryx rhamni*	✓			✓	✓	✓		
7	Small copper	*Lycaena phlaeas*				✓	✓			✓
8	Sooty copper	*Lycaena tityrus*				✓				
9	Small blue	*Cupido minimus*			✓		✓	✓	✓	
10	Brown argus	*Aricia agestis*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
11	Mazarine blue	*Polyommatus semiargus*			✓		✓			
12	Adonis blue	*Polyommatus bellargus*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Common blue	*Polyommatus icarus*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Duke of Burgundy	*Hamearis lucina*				✓	✓			
15	Southern white admiral	*Limenitis reducta*						✓		
16	Painted lady	*Vanessa cardui*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Glanville fritillary	*Melitaea cinxia*	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
18	Spotted fritillary	*Melitaea didyma*				✓	✓	✓		
19	Heath fritillary	*Melitaea athalia*					✓			

20	Marsh fritillary	*Euphydryas aurinia*				✓				✓
21	Meadow brown	*Maniola jurtina*					✓			
22	Small heath	*Coenonympha pamphilus*				✓		✓		✓
23	Pearly heath	*Coenonympha arcania*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
24	Speckled wood	*Pararge aegeria*				✓		✓		✓
25	Wall brown	*Lasiommata megera*	✓			✓		✓		
26	Grizzled skipper/southern griz	*Pyrgus malvae/malvoides*			✓		✓			
27	Dingy skipper	*Erynnis tages*				✓	✓			
28	Green underside blue	*Glaucopsyche alexis*			✓					
29	Orange tip	*Anthocharis cardamines*					✓	✓		
	DAY-FLYING MOTHS									
1	Latticed heath	*Semiothisa clathrata*		✓						
2	Speckled yellow	*Pseudopanthera macularia*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Hummingbird hawk	*Macroglossum stellatarum*				✓				
4	Broad-bordered bee hawk	*Hemaris luciformis*				✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	Mother shipton	*Callistege mi*						✓		
6	Burnet companion	*Euclidia glyphica*					✓			
7	Six-spot burnet	*Zygaena filipendulae*				✓	✓	✓		
8	Chalkhill burnet	*Zygaena fausta*	✓					✓		
9	Forester	*Adscita statices*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
10	Black veined	*Siona lineata*				✓				
11	Slender scoth bonnet	*Zygaena loti*	✓							
12	Narrow bordered bee hawkmoth	*Hemaris tityus*						✓		
13	Cream wave	*Scopula floslactata*						✓		
14	Chimney sweeper	*Odezia atrata*						✓		
	DAMSELFLIES									
1	Beautiful demoiselle	*Calopteryx virgo*		✓		✓		✓		
2	Orange featherleg	*Platycnemis acutipennis*					✓			✓
3	Large red	*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*					✓		✓	
4	Azure	*Coenagrion puella*			✓		✓	✓	✓	
5	Blue-tailed	*Ischnura elegans*			✓			✓		

	DRAGONFLIES									
1	Emperor	*Anax imperator*			✓	✓		✓	✓	
2	Common clubtail	*Gomphus vulgatissimus*				✓				
3	Western clubtail	*Gomphus pulchellus*							✓	
4	Downy emerald	*Cordulia aenea*			✓		✓		✓	
5	Four-spotted chaser	*Libellula quadrimaculata*			✓		✓		✓	
6	Broad-bodied chaser	*Libellula depressa*				✓	✓	✓		
	OTHER INVERTEBRATES									
1	Field cricket	*Gryllus campestris*			✓	✓				
2	Wood cricket	*Nemobius sylvestris*				✓	✓			
3	Great Green bush-cricket	*Tettigonia viridissima*				✓	✓	✓		
4	Roesel's bush-cricket	*Metrioptera roeselii*			✓				✓	
5	'Paper' wasp	*Pollistes gallicus*	✓		✓					
6	European hornet	*Vespa crabro*				✓				
7	Asian hornet	*Vespa velutina*				✓				
8	Violet carpenter bee	*Xylocopa violacea*						✓		
9	Striped Shield bug	*Graphosoma lineatum*		✓		✓	✓			✓
10	Dock bug	*Coreus marginatus*		✓		✓				
11	Rose chafer	*Cetonia aurata*						✓		
12	Soldier beetle	*Cantharis rustica*		✓	✓	✓				
13	Bloody-nosed beetle	*Timarcha tenebricosa*				✓				
14	Bee fly	*Bombylius major*					✓			✓
15	Crab spider	*Misumena vatia*				✓				
16	Owly sulphur owlfly	*Libelloides coccajus*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Mediterranean conehead mantis	*Empusa pennata*	✓				✓		✓	
18	Roman snail	*Helix pontatia*		✓						
19	Capricorn beetle	*Cerambyx scopolii*						✓	✓	
20	Meadow grasshopper	*Pseudochorthippus parallelus*							✓	
21	Black bee fly	*Bombylella atra*						✓		
22	Woodland grasshopper	*Omocestus rufipes*							✓	
23	Common cockchafer	*Melolontha melolontha*					✓		✓	
24	Heath snail	*Helicella itala*		✓	✓	✓				
25	Oil beetle	*Meloe proscarabaeus*					✓			

26	Wasp beetle	*Clytus arietis*					✓			
27	Bee eating beetle	*Trichodes apiarius*					✓			
28	Thick leg flower beetle	*Oedemera nobilis*					✓			
29	Bee flower beetle	*Trichius fasciatus*					✓			
30	Hoplia	*Hoplia argentea*					✓			
	ORCHIDS									
1	Green-winged orchid	*Anacamptis morio*			✓	✓				
2	Burnt-tip orchid	*Neotinea ustulata*		✓	✓	✓			✓	
3	Early Spider-orchid	*Ophrys sphegodes*		✓						
4	Early Purple orchid	*Orchis mascula*			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Monkey orchid	*Orchis simia*			✓		✓	✓	✓	
6	Lady orchid	*Orchis purpurea*				✓		✓		
7	Fly orchid	*Ophrys insectifera*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
8	Woodcock orchid	*Ophrys scolopax*	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
9	Bee orchid	*Ophrys apifera*	✓				✓			
10	Narrow-leaved Helleborine	*Cephalanthera longifolia*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
11	Small-leaved helleborine	*Epipactis microphylla*							✓	
12	Violet Bird's-nest	*Limodorum abortivum*		✓	✓		✓	✓		
13	Lizard orchid	*Himantoglossum hircinum*	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Tongue orchid	*Serapias lingua*	✓			✓	✓			
15	Long-lipped serapias	*Serapias vomeracea*	✓				✓			
16	Robust Marsh-orchid	*Dactylorhiza elata*					✓			
17	Pyramidal orchid	*Anacamptis pyramidalis*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Red Helleborine	*Cephalanthera rubra*		✓						
19	Common twayblade	*Neottia ovata*				✓	✓	✓	✓	
20	Bird's-nest orchid	*Neottia nidus-avis*				✓	✓			
21	Man orchid	*Orchis anthropophora*	✓	✓						
22	Lesser butterfly-orchid	*Platanthera bifolia*			✓					
23	Greater butterfly-orchid	*Platanthera chlorantha*			✓	✓	✓	✓		
24	Man / monkey hybrid	*Orchis x bergonii*	✓							