

# Land at Norbury Hill – An Ecological Evaluation 2021

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## Part 1: Central Compartment

Including land owned by Middle Marches Community Land Trust

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# 1 Overview

## 1.1 Introduction

This ecological report is the first part of a wider survey covering an un-named tract of land to the east of Norbury Hill, in South Shropshire. Situated above Norbury village it is located within the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, between Long Mynd Site of Special Scientific Interest and the Stiperstones National Nature Reserve. It falls within the 'Stepping Stones' Project area whilst its northern and central compartments are designated as a Local Wildlife Site.

Covering some 91ha the land rises from an altitude of 255m in the south to 400m in the north. Topographically, the eastern half of the land comprises a gently rising plateau whilst the western section forms a slope (in parts steep) down to the boundary stream. The stream eventually drains into the River East Onny. A public footpath runs along the eastern boundary but is not heavily used. In recent years all parts of the site have been grazed, to varying extents, by both cattle and sheep.

The land surveyed is divided into three compartments: Northern, Central and Southern. **This report covers the Central Compartment with a focus on the land owned by the Middle Marches Community Land Trust.** The Northern and Southern Compartments are presented separately.

Habitats were surveyed on regular visits between April and September 2021. Annotated maps were produced in line with 'Phase 1' criteria to show the key ecological features. A description of the habitats and key species is included in the report. A full list of the plant and animal species recorded on the site is given in the appendix.

A series of 'fixed-point' photographs were taken at vantage points across the site to allow visual changes to be tracked in future years.



Aerial photograph (Bing Imagery) showing the compartments surveyed in 2021. This online report covers the Central Compartment with a focus on the area owned by the Middle Marches Community Land Trust.



## 1.2 Ecological summary

The main areas of **ecological interest**, including U.K. Priority Habitats and Species<sup>1</sup>, as well as birds listed on the UK Red List<sup>2</sup> are summarised below. **This summary covers all three compartments.**

- Much of the grassland has either been agriculturally improved or encroached by bracken. However, significant areas of **acid grassland** remain across the site and there is the potential to increase it. 'Lowland Dry Acid Grassland' is a Priority Habitat in the U.K. The grasslands support breeding skylark and common lizard, whilst wall butterflies can be found on rocky outcrops. All are U.K. Priority Species and skylark is on the U.K. Red List.
- The **wetlands** on the site are very diverse (particularly in the Northern Compartment) and could be considered under two different U.K. Priority Habitats ('Purple Moor-grass and Rush Pastures' and 'Upland Flushes, Fens, and Swamps'). Wetland species such as Devil's-bit scabious, bog asphodel, marsh cinquefoil, marsh lousewort, marsh valerian, lesser skullcap and marsh violet are present. The flushes in the central area are botanically less rich, with herb species at lower density. However, their proximity to the Northern Compartment, coupled with projected changes in management, suggests that there is the potential to increase the diversity here.
- **Gorse and hawthorn scrub** areas around the flushes and along the stream (particularly extensive in the Central Compartment) are important as they support a wide range of breeding birds, including particularly good numbers of linnet, as well as reed bunting, yellowhammer, and song thrush. All these birds are U.K. Priority Species and/or on the U.K. Red List. This habitat has the potential to extend further.
- Several small patches of **wet woodland** are present along the valley stream, particularly in the Southern Compartment where willow and alder are frequent. They have a diverse flora with species such as marsh valerian, meadow sweet, yellow pimpernel, water mint and marsh marigold. Wet woodland is a Priority Habitat in the U.K., and it has the potential to expand on the site.
- The **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterfly** is a U.K. Priority Species. It has been recorded on several of the flushes in the recent past, but currently only appears to be breeding (in small numbers) in the Northern Compartment (where its food plant, marsh violet, is most abundant). With appropriate management the food plant, and in turn the colony, could increase and spread back into former areas.
- **Curlews** breed close to Norbury Hill and are regularly seen feeding in the wetter areas of the Central and Northern Compartments during the breeding season. Other **uncommon or threatened birds** also use the site to feed/rest-up on passage to their breeding grounds, including ring ouzel and whinchat. Cuckoo was regularly heard and was seen on site. All these birds are U.K. Priority species and/or on the U.K. Red List.

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<sup>1</sup> U.K. Priority habitats and species have been selected because they are internationally important, rapidly declining, or nationally rare. They are defined in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 – Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England.

<sup>2</sup> Red list species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.



## 2 Geology, Soils, and Archaeology.

Much of the bedrock of the Central Compartment is composed of sandstones and conglomerates of the Bayston-Oakwood Formation. This is part of the Wentnor Group which forms a fluvial system, deposited some 550 Ma ago during the Ediacaran Period of the Proterozoic Eon (PreCambrian).

Outcrops of the Bayston-Oakwood Formation are limited to small exposures on the steeper slopes. At one locality the Bayston-Oakwood Formation is intruded by an Ordovician dolerite dyke.

Away from the waterlogged flushes and valley bottom marsh the soils are best described as free-draining acidic loams. They generally have low natural fertility.

It is beyond the scope of this report to cover the history and archaeology, but boundary ditches and enclosures are clear across the Central Compartment on satellite imagery. One feature which stands out are the pillow mounds at SO36629469. This is a man-made system of 'E-shaped' historic rabbit warrens, which, when the bracken has died back, can be seen on the ground as a series of raised mounds.



Pillow mounds of historic warren

### 3 Ecological Assessment

The Central Compartment was purchased in 2021 and is split between two owners, the Middle Marches Community Land Trust and a private individual. There is currently no physical boundary between the ownerships and the compartment was surveyed as one unit.

Prior to purchase, the upper slopes and to a lesser extent the lower slopes were regularly grazed by cattle and sheep. All livestock were removed between April 2021 and July 2021. Since then, cattle (followed later in the year by sheep) have been allowed on to graze the grass-dominated areas for short periods of time.

This compartment covers 38 ha and is divided by a central fence running north–south along the break of slope. Above the fence grassland dominates. Below the fence dense bracken dominates the dry ground, split by two flushed valleys running down to the boundary stream.



#### 3.1 Grasslands and bracken

Most of the grassland sits on the higher ground above the central fence, only extending significantly below the fence at the southernmost end. The main grassland areas were assessed to determine their type and condition using a well-established structured approach, as described in the appendix (off-line version only). This can easily be repeated to allow future changes in grassland quality to be measured. The frequency of all the plant species recorded on the structured walk, including grasses, is given in the appendix, along with other attributes of the grassland such as the structure and frequency of positive and negative indicator-species.

##### 3.1.1 Poor semi-improved grassland

Most of the open grassland is best described as species-poor semi-improved grassland. In the past this was likely to have been grass-heath but it is understood to have been reseeded in the 1960's.

The sward was dense and of uniform height, at the time of survey. It is dominated by grasses, including smooth meadow-grass, common bent, perennial rye-grass, Yorkshire fog, crested dog's-tail, red fescue and cock's-foot. The smooth meadow grass, *Poa pratensis*, which is one of the dominant grasses recorded, is believed to be *P. pratensis subsp. irrigata* (spreading meadow grass).



White clover is the most abundant herb along with frequent dandelion and common mouse-ear. Other, less common herbs, include cuckooflower and field wood-rush. More rarely, bulbous buttercup (pictured below), germander speedwell, meadow buttercup, yarrow, lesser stitchwort, and lesser celandine were also present.



Bulbous buttercup



Poor semi-improved grassland

In the central area, around SO36949455, and to a lesser extent at SO36879489, creeping thistle was abundant and nettle present. Both species are indicative of nutrient inputs, possibly from historical supplementary feeding.

Breeding skylarks, a U.K. Priority species, were present across all significant areas of grassland, with 7 territorials males noted in a single day on this part of the hill. Bilberry bumblebee was amongst several species of bumblebee feeding on the white clover. It is a localised and declining species, associated with stands of bilberry, but also requiring supporting flowery habitats during the summer.

### 3.1.2 Semi-improved and unimproved acid grassland

Around the edges of the main grassland area, and where soils are shallower, on both man-made and natural banks, species more typical of acid grassland are found. This habitat, with frequent heath bedstraw, harebell, and sheep's sorrel, is well developed in the south-east of the land parcel and includes an area where gorse has recently been cleared. The flowers of the sheep's sorrel give the grassland a reddish tinge in the summer, as can be seen in the picture below.



Semi-improved acid grassland



On the drier banks, bird's-foot-trefoil and mouse-ear-hawkweed are also found. Finer-leaved grasses, particularly red and sheep's fescue, are a typical component of the more acidic grassland. Over much of this habitat, however, broad-leaved grasses and herbs, typical of more neutral grasslands, are still frequent, indicating that agricultural improvement has taken place in the past. This grassland is best described as semi-improved acid grassland.



Tormentil, heath speedwell and heath bedstraw

The largest areas of unimproved acid grassland are found along the upper edge of the bracken. In places it is dominated by fine-leaved grasses, in particular wavy hair grass (*Deschampsia flexuosus*). There are also extensive patches of heath bedstraw, together with tormentil and heath speedwell. Sheep's sorrel and bird's-foot-trefoil are also present. Such grassland has a widespread (but local) distribution in Britain, being most common on the upland fringes. It is included within the U.K. Priority Habitat 'Lowland Dry Acid Grassland'.

On the hill-slopes bracken starts to encroach. It is scattered near the top (with an acid grassland understory) but becomes increasingly dominant down-slope (with the understory becoming increasingly poor and often characterised by creeping soft grass). It is in these areas of scattered bracken where any bracken management should be targeted (to retain as much acid grassland as possible). Localised bracken-bashing (centred around SO36799449), took place in the summer of 2021.



Gatekeeper butterfly



Yellow meadow ant mounds

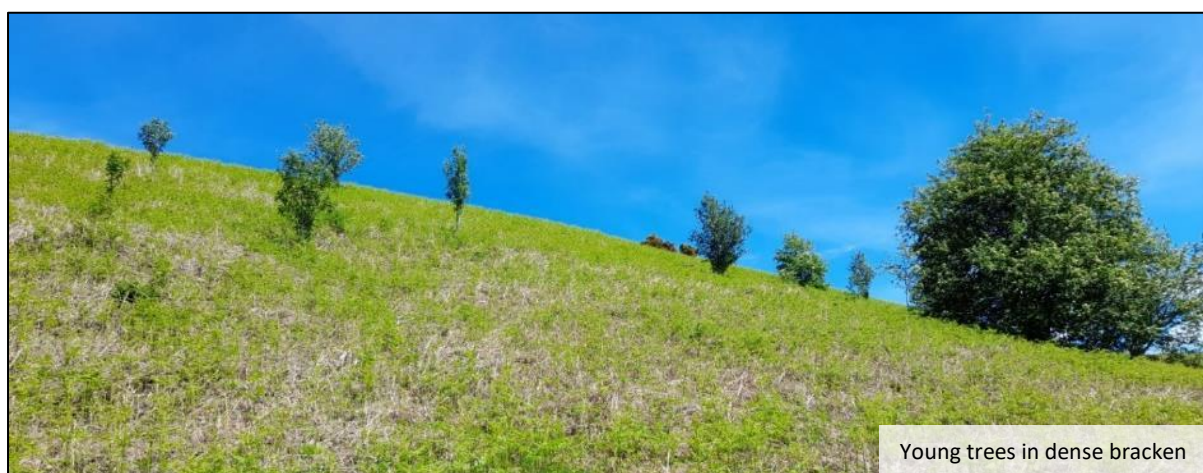
The U.K. Priority Species, common lizard, is regularly seen throughout the site, often basking on sunny patches of bracken litter. Yellow meadow ant mounds (a species typical of old grasslands) are found occasionally amongst the scattered bracken. Small heath butterflies, a U.K. Priority Species, are abundant in these grasslands, along with lower numbers of other grass-feeding butterflies including meadow browns, ringlets, skippers, and gatekeepers. Small coppers, a declining species which feed on sorrels, were seen frequently in May and August, suggesting at least 2 broods. Skylarks nest here and in the late summer, swifts and swallows were also present in good numbers (feeding over the grassland to the accompaniment of the chirruping of green grasshoppers).

### 3.1.3 Dense Bracken

Much of the steeper slopes below the central fence are dominated by bracken. Amongst the bracken, especially where the soil is thin or there are old tracks or banks, there are patches with some grass/herb understory. Much of the area, however, is species-poor as the deep layer of bracken litter beneath prevents most other plants from growing. Occasionally, woodland species



persist (the bracken acting as a replacement woodland canopy), indicating that the area was once woodland. These include bluebell, honeysuckle, wood sorrel, climbing corydalis and wood anemone, whilst around the edges of the bracken greater stitchwort is frequent. Woody regeneration (see also Section 3.3.2), especially of rowan and hawthorn, is noticeable in places suggesting that rabbit grazing pressure (natural warrens are relatively common) is not excessive.



### 3.1.4 Rock outcrops and boundary banks

There are several small rocky outcrops, or areas of very shallow soil. Similar habitat is seen all along the eastern boundary bank, which is stoned in places, and on the banked edges of some of the tracks. Here, spring ephemeral species, such as common whitlow grass, early hair grass and, more rarely, upright chickweed can be seen alongside other species typical of dry acid grasslands, such as sheep sorrel, harebell, parsley piert, mouse-ear-hawkweed and bushy lichens.



Wheatears, a largely upland species of bird, were often seen along the eastern boundary fence and it is likely that they use the rabbit burrows in the banks to breed. Young wheatears were seen here in late June. The Wall butterfly, a U.K. Priority Species which favours dry banks and rock outcrops, was seen using the site. Burrows of solitary ground-nesting bees were also noted in the banks. *Andrena bicolor*, has a second brood known to be strongly associated with harebell. Other ground nesting bees present include the tawny mining bee and ashy mining bee. These drier areas are also home field grasshoppers.



Stoned boundary bank



Wall butterfly



*Andrena bicolor*

### 3.1.5 Marshy grassland

The wet flushes and marshy grassland exist in a complex mosaic, but for the purpose of the report, the term 'marshy grassland' is used to describe areas of rushy grassland that is not obviously linked to a water course. This habitat is common in patches throughout the semi-improved grassland on the top of the hill and it is likely that attempts have been made to drain it in the past. It is relatively species-poor with frequent soft rush, tufted hair-grass, marsh thistle and cuckooflower. Marsh



Creeping forget-me-not



Marshy grassland

foxtail is present around the edges, whilst in the wetter areas bog stitchwort, creeping forget-me-not, greater bird's-foot-trefoil, and lesser spearwort can be seen. It provides a feeding, and a potential breeding area, for curlew, a U.K. Priority species, which is seen feeding and flying regularly across the site during the breeding season. Such grassland also provides shelter and feeding areas for other, over-wintering waders, such as snipe and Jack snipe, both of which were noted together in the flush at SO367948 in March 2021.



## 3.2 Wetlands

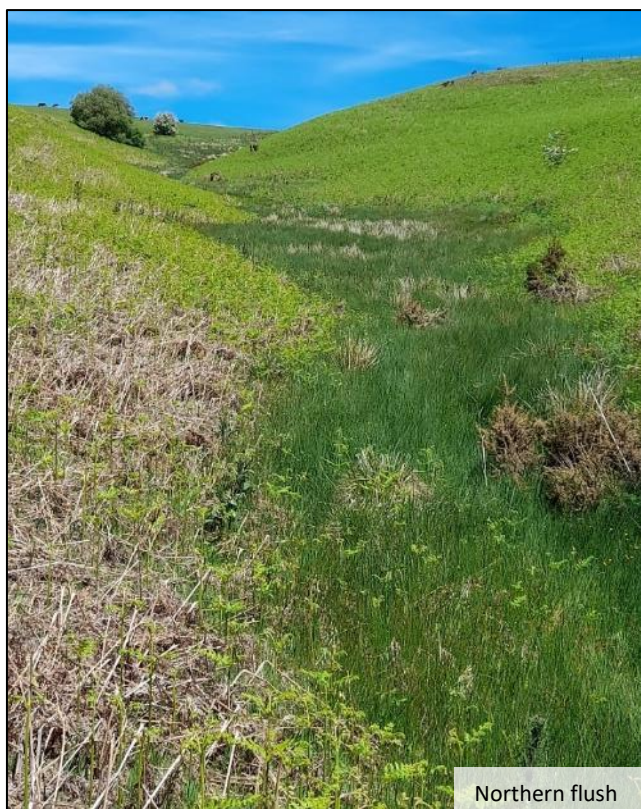
The wetlands on the site are the most significant habitat from an ecological perspective. The vegetation is generally tall and rush-dominated. As with many habitats on the upland fringes they do not fit comfortably into the defined mire habitats and often form a mosaic or transition between different types. The wetlands are best described as 'Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture', but parts could also be classed under 'Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps'. Both habitats are U.K. Priority Habitats, reflecting their importance from a nature conservation perspective. Within this report the term 'flush' is used loosely to describe them. The flushes to the north of this compartment are home to breeding small pearl-bordered fritillary butterfly, a U.K. Priority Species. Although none were recorded in the Central Compartment there are patches of suitable breeding habitat and the potential to enhance them. The population is discussed in more detail in the second part of this report (Southern and Northern Compartments) and in a separate report.

### 3.2.1 Northern flush (SO366946)

This large flush starts from wide marshy area to the north of the central fence with a spring head identifiable around SO36779485. Here, amongst the taller rush patches, are a variety of short sedges including common yellow sedge and common sedge. Patches of bulbous rush, bristle club-rush and marsh foxtail are also present. Cuckooflower, the host plant of the orange-tip butterfly, is frequent, providing a good display in spring.

The flush is joined by a tributary, where a drain outlet (SO36789474; scribed 1970) has been engineered to provide a small drinking area for livestock. Here, there is a small area of open water with ivy-leaved crowfoot, common water-starwort, marsh foxtail, blinks, and floating sweet-grass. Breeding damselflies and frogs are present.

To the south of the fence, the main body of the flush envelopes a small stream which flows throughout the year. The habitat is dominated by sharp-flowered rush, with soft rush and jointed rush also frequent. Throughout the flush herb species are frequent including fen bedstraw, marsh bedstraw, bog stitchwort, tormentil, marsh willowherb, creeping forget-me-not, cuckooflower, lesser spearwort, greater bird's-foot-trefoil, marsh thistle and heath wood-rush. Grasses include frequent creeping bent, velvet bent, tufted hair-grass, red fescue, sweet vernal-grass, Yorkshire fog, occasional purple moor-grass and rough meadow-grass. Carnation and common sedge are locally frequent in the wetter areas.



The flush system has large patches of common and marsh valerian throughout, with the common valerian being more apparent in the lower reaches and along the stream whilst marsh valerian seems to prefer the upper flush. Clumps of lady fern are also scattered throughout.





Nearing the stream, at the base of the slope, the flush becomes more diverse with wild angelica, ragged robin, bugle, water mint and sphagnum moss. Sneezewort and marsh violet were present here, although both were restricted to just a small patch.



On the bank, at SO36599452, there is an area of purple moor-grass tussock which grades into bracken. Here, Devil's-bit scabious was found along with lesser skullcap, narrow buckler fern and a single spike of common spotted orchid.

A water filled hole is present at SO36629450, approximately 1.5m deep, and holding water all year. It is surrounded (and at times obscured) by vegetation, with banks of opposite-leaved golden saxifrage, lady fern, angelica, rushes and European gorse. Although several sheep have clearly drowned here (only their skulls remain), it is home to breeding frogs.





### 3.2.2 Stream

The stream marks the western boundary of the site and is shady in the south (lined with willows and other broad-leaved trees), whilst becoming more open with scattered gorse scrub in the north. On the banks lady fern often dominates, but lemon-scented fern (with its characteristic spore pattern), and broad buckler-fern are also present in the shadier reaches. Herbs include frequent opposite-leaved golden saxifrage, angelica, marsh marigold and common valerian, whilst where the flushed edges were more extensive, a wide range of rushes and wetland herbs, typical of those seen elsewhere, were present. Golden-ringed dragonflies and beautiful demoiselles were seen here, both species that are typical of upland streams.



Stream with marsh marigold



Lemon scented fern

## 3.3 Hedgerows, scrub and trees

All boundaries were assessed. Their condition and composition are recorded in detail in the appendix. They are also shown on the 'Land App<sup>TM</sup>'.

### 3.3.1 Hedgerows

Two of these hedges run down the hillside and provide boundaries with adjacent fields to the south. The lower hedge-line, which borders the Southern Compartment, is described in part 2 of the report (Southern and Northern Compartments). The upper section, out-with the property boundary, comprises mature, leggy, hawthorns (on a raised bank) that, at some point in the distant past, had been laid.

At the base of slope, a short section of old hedge extends along the western bank of the stream. It is tall and unmanaged, but diverse with much outgrowth. Grey willow and hazel dominate, with the willow often layering across the stream. The other species present are ash, blackthorn, crab apple, hawthorn, rowan, sessile oak, downy birch and an eared willow hybrid. Willow flowers provide a really important early spring nectar/pollen source for invertebrates, in particular for queen bees and solitary bees when they first emerge from hibernation. This important food source is followed in turn by blackthorn, crab apple and hawthorn blossom, all of which are an essential spring food source for a wide range of invertebrates (many of which were observed feeding during the survey and are listed in the appendix).



### 3.3.2 Trees and Scrub

The upper part of the site is open with just a few scattered old hawthorn trees and a small patch of European gorse along the top boundary. A larger area of gorse (around SO369942) has been cleared in recent years, although there are some signs of regeneration.



On the slopes hawthorns and rowan trees make up the bulk of the open grown trees, along with the occasional holly. Mature trees are scattered at low density amongst the bracken, but young and semi-mature trees (of both rowan and hawthorn) are also developing in reasonable numbers. Several large grey willow trees can be found in the upper reaches of the two main flushes, along with patches of gorse and bramble scrub on the drier edges.

Towards the base of the slope the areas of scrub become more developed with extensive patches of gorse (mostly European, but some western), together with willow and hawthorn, providing excellent habitat for breeding birds. Here, the birdlife seems to explode in spring, with breeding linnets in abundance alongside stonechats, willow warblers and the occasional whitethroat and yellow hammer. Reed buntings were occasionally sighted, and whinchat, presumably *en passage*, were seen in late April. The striking green hairstreak butterfly was also seen here, gorse being the food plant of its caterpillar.



Along the stream, there are small patches of wet woodland (pictured) with grey willow, eared willow hybrid, holly, hawthorn, and downy birch. As well as the wetland species described in section 3.2.4 bluebell and wood sorrel can also be found. Standing and fallen deadwood is poorly represented in general, although a single standing dead rowan is present. Surprisingly, the ship-timber beetle (*Hylecoetus dermestoides*) was recorded by one of the large grey willows. This uncommon species breeds in decaying wood, particularly favouring large birch trees.

## 4 Appendices

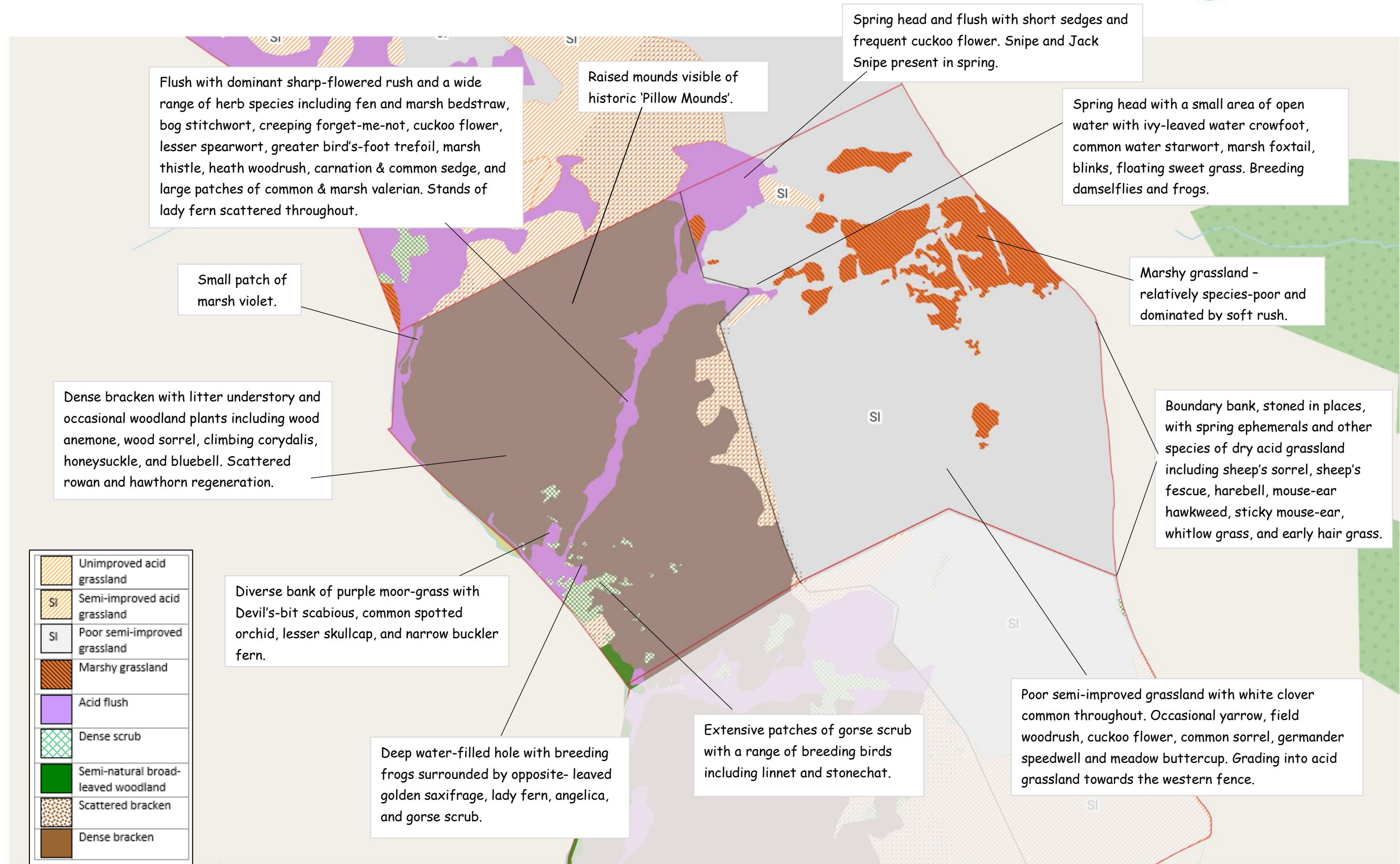
Details of the grassland and hedgerow condition assessments, including all of the field data collected and fixed point images are provided to MMCLT in full, but are not available in the online version of this report.

### 4.1 Annotated Phase 1 Maps

The maps in this report were created using the 'landapp' (<https://www.thelandapp.com/>).



# Central Compartment (North)





## 4.2 Species List

A full species list of plants and animals recorded during the survey (all compartments) is given below. Historic records that were not re-recorded in 2021 are noted in blue. Historic records that cannot be pin-pointed to the site (e.g. those with 4 figure grid references) are not included.

PLANTS AND FUNGI			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Ferns and Horsetails</b>		<i>Carex remota</i>	remote sedge
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady-fern	<i>Carex rostrata</i>	bottle sedge
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	hard-fern	<i>Carex vesicaria</i>	bladder-sedge
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	narrow buckler-fern	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	common mouse-ear
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	broad buckler-fern	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	sticky mouse-ear
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> agg.	male fern	<i>Ceratocarpus claviculata</i>	climbing corydalis
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	water horsetail	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	rosebay willowherb
<i>Oreopteris limbosperma</i>	lemon-scented fern	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	common polypody	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	creeping thistle
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	marsh thistle
		<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle
<b>Flowering plants</b>		<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	sneezewort	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	smooth hawksbeard
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	velvet bent	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	crested dog's-tail
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	broom
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping bent	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cock's-foot
<i>Aira praecox</i>	early hairgrass	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	common spotted-orchid
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	bugle	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	heath-grass
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	alder	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	tufted hair-grass
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	marsh foxtail	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	wavy hair-grass
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	bog pimpernell	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	wood anemone	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	round-leaved sundew
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	wild angelica	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	great willowherb
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal-grass	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	short-fruited willowherb
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	parsley piert	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	marsh willowherb
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	false oat grass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	common cottongrass
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	daisy	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	hare's-tail cottongrass
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	downy birch	<i>Erophila verna</i>	common whitlowgrass
<i>Briza media</i>	quaking-grass	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	beech
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	lesser soft-brome	<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	sheep's fescue
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	common water-starwort	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	red fescue
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	meadowsweet
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh-marigold	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	ash
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell	<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	wavy bittercress	<i>Galium palustre</i>	marsh-bedstraw
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	hairy bittercress	<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	cuckooflower	<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	fen bedstraw
<i>Carex caryophylla</i>	spring-sedge	<i>Galium verum</i>	ladies bedstraw
<i>Carex demissa</i>	common yellow-sedge	<i>Geranium molle</i>	dove's-foot cranesbill
<i>Carex echinata</i>	star sedge	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb-robert
<i>Carex flacca</i>	glaucous sedge	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy
<i>Carex hostiana</i>	tawny sedge	<i>Glyceria declinata</i>	small sweet-grass
<i>Carex laevigata</i>	smooth stalked sedge	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	floating sweet-grass
<i>Carex leporina</i>	oval sedge	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Carex nigra</i>	common sedge	<i>Holcus mollis</i>	creeping soft-grass
<i>Carex panicea</i>	carnation sedge	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	bluebell
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	pill sedge	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	marsh pennywort
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>	flea sedge	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	square-stalked St John's-wort

**.....PLANTS AND FUNGI continued**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	cat's-ear	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	bramble
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	bristle club-rush	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	common sorrel
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep's sorrel
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	sharp-flowered rush	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	broad-leaved dock
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	procumbent pearlwort
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> agg.	toad rush	<i>Salix alba</i>	white willow
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	bulbous rush	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	betony
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	compact rush	<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	bog stitchwort
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft-rush	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	lesser stitchwort
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	heath rush	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	greater stitchwort
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	autumnal hawkbit	<i>Stellaria media</i>	common chickweed
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial rye-grass	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	devil's-bit scabious
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	honeysuckle	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	dandelion
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	common bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	wild thyme
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	greater bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	common lime
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	field wood-rush	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	lesser trefoil
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath wood-rush	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover
<i>L. multiflora</i> ssp <i>congesta</i>	heath wood-rush	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	crab apple	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	reed mace
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	water mint	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	European gorse
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	upright chickweed	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	western gorse
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	purple moor-grass	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle
<i>Montia fontana</i>	blinks	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	bilberry
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	changing forget-me-not	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	marsh valerian
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	creeping forget-me-not	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	common valerian
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	mat-grass	<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	green field-speedwell
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	bog asphodel	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	wall speedwell
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	bird's-foot	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	brooklime
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	wood sorrel	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	marsh lousewort	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	heath speedwell
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	lousewort	<i>Veronica persica</i>	common field speedwell
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	timothy	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	marsh speedwell
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	mouse-ear-hawkweed	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	thyme-leaved speedwell
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	bush vetch
<i>Poa angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved meadow-grass	<i>Viola lutea</i>	mountain pansy
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual meadow-grass	<i>Viola palustris</i>	marsh violet
<i>Poa pratense</i> subsp. <i>irrigata</i>	spreading meadow-grass	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	common dog violet
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	rough meadow-grass	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	squirrel-tail fescue
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	heath milkwort		
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	pond weed	<b>Mosses and Liverworts</b>	
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	trailing tormentil	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	pointed spear-moss
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	common haircap
<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	marsh cinquefoil	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	springy turf-moss
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	barren strawberry	<i>Riccia sorocarpa</i>	common crystalwort
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	selfheal	<i>Schistostega pennata</i>	goblin gold
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	blackthorn	<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	neat feather-moss
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	sessile oak	<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	flat-topped bog-moss
<i>Quercus robur</i>	pedunculate oak	<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	blunt-leaved bog-moss
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup	<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	papillose bog-moss
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	bulbous buttercup	<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>	lustrous bog-moss
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	lesser celandine		
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	lesser spearwort	<b>Fungi</b>	
<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>	ivy-leaved crowfoot	<i>Agaricus arvensis</i>	horse mushroom
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	round-leaved crowfoot	<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	field mushroom
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	honey fungus
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	dog rose	<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	meadow coral

### .....PLANTS AND FUNGI continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	golden spindles	<i>hygrocybe psittacina</i>	parrot waxcap
<i>Clitocybe nuda</i>	wood blewit	<i>hygrocybe punicea</i>	crimson waxcap
<i>Cordyceps militaris</i>	scarlet caterpillar fungus	<i>Hygrocybe virginia</i>	snowy waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe ceracea</i>	butter waxcap	<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	parasol
<i>hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	golden waxcap	<i>Protostropharia semiglobata</i>	dung roundhead
<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	blackening waxcap	<i>Psilocybe semilanceata</i>	magic mushroom
<i>Hygrocybe pratensis</i>	meadow waxcap		

### ANIMALS ( Vertebrates)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Amphibians</b>		<b>Birds continued</b>	
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	frog	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	curlew
		<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	wheatear
<b>Birds</b>		<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	pheasant
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	long-tailed tit	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	redstart
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	chiff chaff
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	willow warbler
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	meadow pipit	<i>Pica pica</i>	magpie
<i>Apus apus</i>	swift	<i>Picus viridis</i>	green woodpecker
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	buzzard	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	dunnock
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	gold finch	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	stonechat
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	woodpigeon	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	starling
<i>Corvus corax</i>	raven	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	wren
<i>Corvus corone</i>	carrion crow	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	redwing
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	cuckoo	<i>Turdus merula</i>	blackbird
<i>Curruca communis</i>	whitethroat	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	song thrush
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	yellowhammer	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	ring ouzel
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	reed bunting		
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	robin	<b>Mammal</b>	
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	kestrel	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	brown hare
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	chaffinch	<i>Meles meles</i>	badger (latrines)
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	snipe	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	field vole
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	swallow	<i>Talpa europaea</i>	mole (hill)
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	linnet	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox (scats)
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Jack snipe		
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	red kite	<b>Reptile</b>	
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	spotted flycatcher	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	common lizard

### ANIMALS ( Invertebrates)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Arachnids - harvestman (Opiliones)</b>		<b>Arachnids - spider (Araneae)</b>	
<i>Dicranopalpus ramosus agg.</i>	a harvestman	<i>Centromerita bicolor</i>	a money spider
<i>Leiobunum rotundum</i>	a harvestman	<i>Centromerita concinna</i>	a money spider
<i>Paroligolophus agrestis</i>	a harvestman	<i>Ceratinella brevipes</i>	a money spider
<i>Phalangium opilio</i>	a harvestman	<i>Erigonella hiemalis</i>	a money spider
		<i>Erigonella ignobilis</i>	a money spider [NS]
<b>Arachnids - mites (Acari)</b>		<i>Hypomma bituberculatum</i>	a money spider
<i>Eriophyes laevis</i>	alder leaf gall	<i>Kaestneria pullata</i>	a money spider
<i>Araneus quadratus</i>	four-spotted Orbweb spider	<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	an orb web spider
<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i>	a money spider	<i>Lophomma punctatum</i>	a money spider
<i>Bolyphantes luteolus</i>	a money spider	<i>Metellina segmentata s. str.</i>	a long-jawed orbweb spider



**.....ANIMALS ( Invertebrates) continued**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Arachnids - spider (Araneae) continued</b>		<b>Insect - beetle (Coleoptera) continued</b>	
<i>Neriere clathrata</i>	a money spider	<i>Crepidodera fulvicornis</i>	a flea beetle
<i>Neriere peltata</i>	a money spider	<i>Ctenicera cuprea</i>	a click beetle
<i>Oedothorax gibbosus</i>	a money spider	<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	a click beetle
<i>Oedothorax retusus</i>	a money spider	<i>Denticollis linearis</i>	a click beetle
<i>Pachygnatha clercki</i>	a long-jawed orbweb spider	<i>Elodes marginata</i>	a marsh beetle
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	a long-jawed orbweb spider	<i>Exapion ulicis</i>	gorse weevil
<i>Palliduphantes pallidus</i>	a money spider	<i>Exochomus quadripustulatus</i>	pine ladybird
<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i>	a money spider	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	a longhorn beetle
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	nursery web spider	<i>Hylecoetus dermestoides</i>	ship timber beetle
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	a money spider	<i>Ischnopterapion modestum</i>	a weevil
		<i>Ischnopterapion virens</i>	a weevil
<b>Gastropod - slug (Stylommatophora)</b>		<i>Longitarsus flavicornis</i>	a flea beetle
<i>Arion flagellus</i>	Durham slug	<i>Melanotus castanipes</i>	a click beetle
		<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	small nettle weevil
<b>Insect - ants, bees &amp; wasps (Hymenoptera)</b>		<i>Neocoenorrhinus aequatus</i>	a weevil
<i>Andrena bicolor</i>	a mining bee	<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i>	a weevil
<i>Andrena cineraria</i>	ashy mining bee	<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>	garden chafer
<i>Andrena fulva</i>	tawny mining bee	<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot ladybird
<i>Andricus kollari</i>	marble gall	<i>Prosternon tessellatum</i>	a click beetle
<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	tree bumblebee	<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>	white clover seed weevil
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	red-tailed bumblebee	<i>Protopirapion atratulum</i>	a weevil
<i>Bombus monticola</i>	bilberry bumblebee	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	common carder bee	<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i>	two-banded longhorn beetle
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	buff-tailed bumblebee	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	common red soldier beetle
<i>Formica fusca</i>	dusky ant	<i>Rhagonycha lignosa</i>	a soldier beetle
<i>Lasius flavus</i>	yellow meadow ant	<i>Rhagonycha testacea</i>	a soldier beetle
<i>Myrmica ruginodis</i>	an ant	<i>Sphaeroderma testaceum</i>	a flea beetle
<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i>	an ant	<i>Stenus bimaculatus</i>	a rove beetle
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	german wasp	<i>Stenus clavicornis</i>	a rove beetle
		<i>Stenus flavipes</i>	a rove beetle
<b>Insect - barkfly (Psocoptera)</b>		<i>Stenus fulvicornis</i>	a rove beetle
<i>Ectopsocus briggsi</i>	a barkfly	<i>Stenus subaeneus</i>	a rove beetle
		<i>Tetrops praeustus</i>	plum beetle
<b>Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)</b>		<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	a weevil
<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	a ground beetle		
<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>	a click beetle	<b>Insect - butterflies &amp; moths (Lepidoptera)</b>	
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	a click beetle	<i>Adela reaumurella</i>	green longhorn moth
<i>Amara tibialis</i>	a ground beetle	<i>Aglais io</i>	peacock
<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	a false flower beetles	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	small tortoiseshell
<i>Andrion regensteiniense</i>	a weevil	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	nettle-tap
<i>Anoplotrupes stercorosus</i>	woodland dor beetle	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	ringlet
<i>Anthonomus pedicularius</i>	a weevil	<i>Arctia caja</i>	garden tiger moth
<i>Aphodius ater</i>	a dung beetle	<i>Artogeia napi</i>	green-veined white
<i>Aphodius contaminatus</i>	a dung beetle	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	silver-y
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	a click beetle	<i>Boloria selene</i>	small pearl-bordered fritillary
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	raspberry beetle	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	green hairstreak
<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	a ground beetle	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	small heath
<i>Cantharis flavilabris</i>	a soldier beetle	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	green carpet
<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>	a soldier beetle	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	elephant hawk moth
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	a soldier beetle	<i>Epinotia nisella</i>	grey poplar bell
<i>Ceratopion onopordi</i>	A weevil	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	the drinker moth
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot ladybird	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	wall brown
<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>	a flea beetle	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	small copper
		<i>Lyonettia clerkella</i>	apple Leaf Miner

.....ANIMALS ( Invertebrates) continued			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Insect - butterflies &amp; moths (Lepidoptera)</b>		<b>Insect - true bug (Hemiptera) continued</b>	
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	meadow brown	<i>Euscelis incisus</i>	a planthopper
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	large skipper	<i>Euscelis lineolatus</i>	a planthopper
<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	lunar underwing	<i>Fagocyba cruenta</i>	a planthopper
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	speckled wood	<i>Florodelphax leptosoma</i>	a planthopper
<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	brown siver-lines	<i>Lygus rugulipennis</i>	tarnished plant bug
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	large white	<i>Muellerianella fairmairei</i>	a planthopper
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	small white	<i>Nabis lineatus</i>	reed damsel bug
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	common blue	<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	common damsel bug
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	gatekeeper	<i>Neottiglossa pusilla</i>	small grass shieldbug
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex skipper	<i>Palomena prasina</i>	green shieldbug
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	small skipper	<i>Pantilius tunicatus</i>	a mirid bug
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	cinnabar moth		<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	red admiral	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	gorse shieldbug
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	painted lady	<i>Platycranus bicolor</i>	a mirid bug
<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	silver-ground carpet	<i>Psammotettix confinis</i>	a planthopper
<i>Zygaena trifolii/Ionicerae</i>	5-spot Burnet agg	<i>Psylla alni</i>	a psyllid
		<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	a mirid bug
		<i>Trioza urticae</i>	a psyllid
<b>Insect - dragonflies &amp; damselflies (Odonata)</b>			
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	southern hawker		
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	brown hawker	<b>Insect - true fly (Diptera)</b>	
<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	common hawker	<i>Bibio marci</i>	St Mark's fly
<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	beautiful demoiselle	<i>Bombylius major</i>	dark-edged bee-fly
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	azure blue damselfly	<i>Campsicnemus curvipes</i>	a dolichopid fly
<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	golden-ringed dragonfly	<i>Dasineura urticae</i>	nettle leaf pouch gall
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	common blue damselfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	marmalade fly
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	large red damselfly	<i>Erioconopa trivialis</i>	a crane-fly
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	common darter	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	a hoverfly
		<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	a hoverfly
<b>Insect - earwigs (Dermaptera); grasshoppers (Orthoptera)</b>		<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>	a fly
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	field grasshopper	<i>Haematobosca stimulans</i>	a fly
<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	meadow grasshopper	<i>Haematopa pluvialis</i>	notch-horned cleg
<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	common green grasshopper	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Tetrix undulata</i>	common groundhopper	<i>Hybos femoratus</i>	a fly
		<i>Hylemya vagans</i>	a fly
<b>Insect - lacewing (Neuroptera); springtail (Collembola)</b>		<i>Hylemya variata</i>	a fly
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>	lacewing	<i>Limonia nubeculosa</i>	a crane-fly
<i>Pogonognathellus longicornis</i>	a springtail	<i>Lonchoptera furcata</i>	a fly
		<i>Lotophila atra</i>	a lesser dung fly
		<i>Molophilus obscurus</i>	a crane-fly
<b>Insect - true bug (Hemiptera)</b>		<i>Phryxe nemea</i>	a fly
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	common flower bug	<i>Ptychoptera albimana</i>	a crane-fly
<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	alder spittlebug	<i>Scaptomyza pallida</i>	a fly
<i>Arthaldeus pascuellus</i>	a planthopper	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	yellow dung fly
<i>Arytaina genistae</i>	a psyllid	<i>Sericomyia silentis</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Capsus ater</i>	a mirid bug	<i>Sericomyia superbiens</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>	red-and-black frog hopper	<i>Sympycnus pulicarius</i>	a fly
<i>Cicadella viridis</i>	green leafhopper	<i>Tabanus sudeticus</i>	dark giant horsefly
<i>Conomelus anceps</i>	a planthopper	<i>Tachina fera</i>	a fly
<i>Conosanus obsoletus</i>	a planthopper	<i>Tipula luteipennis</i>	a crane-fly
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	dock bug	<i>Tipula maxima</i>	giant dark crane-fly
<i>Delphacodes venosus</i>	a planthopper	<i>Tipula pagana</i>	a crane-fly
<i>Dictyonota strichnocera</i>	a lacebug	<i>Tipula paludosa</i>	a crane-fly
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	sloe bug	<i>Trichina clavipes</i>	a fly
<i>Eupteryx urticae</i>	a planthopper	<i>Tricyphona immaculata</i>	a crane-fly