A PLACE WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE by Paul & Clare Ritchie

Foreword

"We're not just losing the wild world. We're forgetting it. We're no longer noticing it. We've lost the habit of looking and seeing and listening and hearing. We're beginning to act as if nature is not there anymore." Simon Barnes 2018. Where better to reconnect with the natural world and make space for nature than in our own gardens?

This report reflects that ethos and shares our approach for developing our south facing garden as an outdoor room for restoration, recreation and education but also a home for wildlife too. We created a small haven on the edge of Brockham in Surrey making space for a diversity of native plants and wild animals by maintaining a green space for people, a dog and wildlife.

Introduction

We have a large field maple tree, a variety of smaller native and exotic trees and shrubs, an ancient hedgerow, long grass areas, a wild flower meadow, a rocky gravel beach area and a pond. We have recorded a variety of native plants, which provide food and shelter for insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals that visit our garden to feed, drink and breed.

In the past these habitats and wildlife coexisted happily with a family of four, a dog, chickens, guinea pigs, rabbits and numerous human visitors of all ages. For people there are seated areas, a patio, a lawn path, a vegetable patch, a bothy and a workshop. For a decade our garden has been a place for family and friends that we have happily shared with wildlife in all its forms.

Ecology – science of living places

To understand ecology is to understand the science of life and our garden is a living place. Basically wildlife gardening is all about the principles of permaculture – cooperating with nature rather than fighting against it. We made space for wildlife rather than trying to control it!

Providing **habitats** (homes) will attract wild plants and animals by providing food, water, shelter and space. A wild garden is enhanced by layered planting (**vertical structure**) of trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses and ground cover plants. **Horizontal structure** in height, depth and density of plants provides more places for insects and other animals to feed and find shelter.

A third dimension is **species diversity** of plants allowed to naturally seed and grow in a garden. Many insect larvae are adapted to feed on specific native species of plant. Having a variety of self-seeding flowers, especially native species, will help insects to complete their **life cycles** and of course provide food for carnivorous insects, spiders, birds and mammals.

Gardens like all **ecosystems** are four dimensional and dynamic places. **Time** affects plant and animal communities so you must give nature space and time to establish natural processes. Plants are the foundation of **food webs** for herbivores that include caterpillars grazing on plant leaves, butterflies and hoverflies sipping nectar, and bees gathering pollen. These are all preyed upon by carnivorous beetles, wasps, dragonflies, spiders, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small mammals.

Wilding is a concept of giving land back to nature and encouraging wildlife back to the land. It is all about restoring natural processes, reviving degraded habitats and returning depleted or missing species to the landscape. We apply this idea to gardening with wildlife by 'cultivating chaos' and creating conditions that are suitable for self-seeding plants to thrive.

Four principles – essentials for a wild garden

Wilding is a simple idea but is it achievable in a garden? Yes - because that has been our approach to gardening for the last decade. We achieved this reconnection with nature by following the four basic principles that cater for the needs and make space for wild plants and animals…

Food – is more than just bird feeders. To attract insects, that will provide food for birds and other animals, it is important to provide some native flowers, shrubs and trees.

- Bird feeders
- Nectar rich flowers
- Fruit tree(s) or berry bearing shrubs
- Perennials left uncut over winter
- Vegetable patch, beds or pots
- Herb garden or pots

Water – all life on Earth is composed of and reliant on water. Providing a constant supply of fresh water for wildlife is often the important thing missing from most gardens.

- Wildlife pond (no fish)
- Bog garden or permanently wet area
- Bucket pond
- Bird bath
- Drought tolerant plants
- Water butts for rainwater

Shelter –is the next important thing for animals after having a drink and feeding. A place to avoid the heat of the day, cold spells, heavy rain or the interest of predators.

- Dead wood, log or stone pile
- Native trees , shrubs or hedge
- Climbing plants on wall or trellis
- Area of lawn left to grow long
- Small wild flower meadow
- Bird, mammal or insect boxes

Safety – is about protecting wildlife from harm and changing how we garden. **Organic gardening** in cooperation with nature rather than trying to control wild plants and animals.

- Not using pesticides or slug pellets
- Not using chemical weed killers
- Not cutting hedges March - August
- Using peat-free compost
- Using a compost bin or wormery
- Using hand tools for gardening

A permaculture approach to gardening means that we focus on the soil… it's condition and natural succession from a bacteria dominated ecosystem to one served primarily by fungi. We also relaxed our innate desire to control nature and have reaped the reward!

Projects

In addition to delivering routine gardening jobs safely it is satisfying to have a project that will offer opportunities for food, water and shelter. We were busy during 2022 making a community garden but that has not stopped undertaking projects at home to benefit people and wildlife.

Sunken garden – we decided to utilise an area previously excavated for a pond but never completed and used as a dump for spare soil. I dug it out in a semi-circle shape and levelled the bottom before constructing an arbor, seating and raised walls using recycled timber and decking boards. After I had built a flight of steps down into the sunken garden I lined the base with geotextile and spread waste ballast and shingle to create a gravel garden planted with herbs and succulents.

Totem bed – gravel gardens were a bit of a theme for us this year after visiting the transformed walled garden at the Knepp Estate. We had created an area with Australian aboriginal-style totem poles previously that was filled with broken waste roof tiles from our repaired house roof but a supply of surplus ballast and gravel enabled us to cover it properly and plant herbs.

Raised vegetable beds – an unexpected supply of surplus timber from SkandiaHus from a local social housing development enabled us to create raised beds for vegetables. We created beds for growing beans and peas, another for tomatoes and a third for courgettes, which we also companion plant with nasteriums and other flowers to feed predatory insects and pollinators.

Naturalised Plants

This year we recorded various species of wild flowers; grasses, sedges and rushes; trees, shrubs and climbers; and aquatic plants in our garden (see list at end of report).

We have populations of self-seeded perennials such as dandelion, cat's ear, ox-eye daisy, clover, knapweed, wild carrot and bedstraw. We supplemented these naturally occurring wild species by planting cowslips, primrose, lavender, marjoram, thyme, goldenrod and mugwort.

Whilst we prefer self-seeding of wild flowers we disturb the ground as in cornfields and sow annuals such as cornflower, corncockle, corn marigold, common poppy, yellow rattle, borage and evening primrose. We have introduced native species of aquatic plants into a wildlife pond.

Climbers including bramble, wild rose, ivy, honeysuckle and white bryony grow in our old native hedgerow of hawthorn, blackthorn, elm, elder, hazel and privet. In addition we have exotic shrubs and maiden specimens of native field maple, birch, rowan, hawthorn, cherry and apple.

Wild Animals

Our wild garden was visited by a variety of mammal, birds, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates, which I record according to my ability to identify rather than their frequency.

Both species of stag beetle living in log piles; 3 species of ant benefitting from reduced lawn mowing; large numbers of skippers and gatekeepers thriving in hedgerow and long grass margins; and wasp spiders dining on grasshoppers were all exciting observations this year.

Other highlights were breeding field and bank voles and large a breeding population of slow worm benefitting from the naturalised hedgerow and long grass margins. Smooth newts, common frogs and toads all successfully bred again this year.

We recorded fewer species of butterfly and moth this summer because we were unable to carry out our usual surveys. Our bird numbers were also reduced, which does not necessarily reflect their local populations and I record species that are seen feeding on land adjacent to our garden.

Keeping Records

One aspect of enjoying our wild garden is recording and taking photographs of the wild plants and animals that make their home there. We also report our sightings to a variety of organisations to maintain local and national records that help inform decision-making for conservation. This year we took part in the Big Butterfly Count and the Plantlife Every Flower Counts project again.

Useful Information

Wild Your Garden Dorling Kindersley Ltd	Joel Ashton ISBN: 978-0-2414-3581-6	2020
Wildlife Habitats for your Garden GMC Publications	Josie Briggs ISBN: 978-1-86108-861-1	2011
Cultivating Chaos – Self Seeding Plants Timber Press, Oregon	J. Reif, C. Kress & J. Becker ISBN: 978-1-60469-652-3	2015
Wildlife Garden Month-by-Month David & Charles	Jackie Bennett ISBN: 0-7153-0573-5	1997
Attracting Wildlife to your Garden Bookmark Ltd, Leicester	J.A. Burton & D. Tipling ISBN: 1-84509-163-9	2005
Back Garden Nature Reserve New Holland Publishers (UK) Ltd, London	Chris Packham ISBN: 978-1-84773-698-7	2010
RSPB Handbook of Garden Wildlife A&C Black Publishers Ltd, London	P. Holden & G. Abbott ISBN: 978-0-7136-8860-3	2010

https://www.surreywildlifetrust.org/wildlife/wildlife-gardening

https://www.rhs.org.uk/get-involved/wild-about-gardens

https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/gardenwatch

https://www.facebook.com/groups/683036211864322/?ref=bookmarks

Authors

Paul Ritchie is a chartered biologist with experience managing nature reserves, parks, gardens and open spaces. He is an outdoor learning practitioner and offers environmental services and advice to local authorities, charities, community groups and private clients.

Clare Ritchie is a marketing manager with broad experience in the private, public and third sector with roles in fund raising, project planning and green space management. She is passionate about wildlife gardening, rewilding and organic cultivation on allotments.

Sorbus Learning CIC was set up to realise our shared passion for outdoor learning, wildlife gardening and wilding. Our aim was to provide opportunities for lifelong learning about ecology, conservation, countryside skills and rural crafts and arts for adults. www.sorbuslearning.co.uk

WILD FLOWERS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	Jul
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground elder	Jun
Agrostemma githago	Corncockle	Jun
Ajuga reptans	Bugle	Apr
Allium schoenoprassum	Chives	May
Allaria petiolata	Garlic mustard	Apr
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet pimpernel	Jul
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow parsley	May
Armeria maritima	Thrift	Jun
Arum maculatum	Lords and Ladies	Aug
Aster novi-belgii	Michaelmas daisy	Sep
Bellis perennis	Daisy	Mar
Brassica nigra	Black mustard	Jul
Caltha palustris	Marsh marigold	Mar
Calystegia sylvatica	Great bindweed	Jun
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo flower	Apr
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower	Jun
Centaurea montana	Perennial cornflower	Jun
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	Jun
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed	Jun
Cerastium fontanum	Common mouse-ear	May
Chrysanthemum segetum	Corn Marigold	Jun
Cirsium arvense	Creeping thistle	Jul
Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed	Jul
Crepis capillaris	Smooth hawk's-beard	Jun
Crocus vernus	Spring crocus	Feb
Daucus carota ssp carrota	Wild Carrot	Jul
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	Jun
Epilobium angustifolium	Rosebay willowherb	Jul
Epilobium hirsutum	Great willowherb	Jul
Euphorbia helioscopia	Sun spurge	May
Fratillaria meleagris	Snakes-head fritillary	Mar
Galanthus nivalis	Snowdrop	Mar
Galium aparine	Cleavers	Jun
Galium odoratum	Woodruff	Jun
Galium verum	Lady's bedstraw	Jun
Geranium pusillum	Small-flowered cranesbill	May
Geranium pyrenaicum	Hedgerow cranesbill	Jul
Geranium robertianum	Herb-robert	Apr
Geum rivale	Water avens	Apr
Geum urbanum	Wood avens	May

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Glechoma hederacea	Ground ivy	Apr
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	Jun
Hieracium umbellatum	Hawkweed	Jun
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	Apr
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutson	Jun
Hypericum perforatum	Common St John’s-wort	Jun
Hypochoeris radicata	Common cats-ear	Jun
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow flag	Jun
Knautia arvensis	Field scabious	Jul
Lamiastrum galeobdolon argentatum	Variegated yellow archangel	May
Lamium album	White dead-nettle	Apr
Lamium purpureum	Red dead-nettle	Apr
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	Jun
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow vetchling	Jun
Leontodon hispidus	Rough hawkbit	Jul
Leucanthenium vulgare	Ox-eye daisy	Jun
Linum catharticum	Fairy flax	Jun
Lotus corniculatus	Common bird's-foot trefoil	Jun
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged robin	May
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsy-wort	Aug
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping Jenny	Jun
Lysimachia vulgares	Yellow loosestrife	Jul
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife	Jul
Malva moschata	Musk mallow	Jun
Mentha aquatica	Water mint	Aug
Mercurialis perennis	Dog’s mercury	Mar
Muscari neglectum	Grape hyacinth	Mar
Myosotis arvensis	Field forget-me-not	Apr
Origanum vulgare	Marjoram	Jul
Papaver rhoeas	Common poppy	Jun
Papaver somniferum	Opium poppy	Jun
Pentaglottis sempervirens	Green alkanet	Apr
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	Jun
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	Jun
Potentilla reptans	Creeping cinquefoil	Jun
Primula veris	Cowslip	Mar
Primula vulgaris	Primrose	Mar
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	Jun
Ranunculus acris	Meadow buttercup	May
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser celandine	Apr
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	May
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow rattle	Jun

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel	Jun
Sanguisorba officinalis	Great burnet	Aug
Senecio vulgaris	Common groundsel	Jul
Senecio jacobaea	Common ragwort	Jul
Silene alba	White campion	Jun
Silene dioica	Red campion	Apr
Solidago canadensis	Canadian goldenrod	Aug
Sonchus asper	Prickly sow-thistle	Aug
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth sow-thistle	Jul
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge woundwort	Jun
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	Aug
Taraxacium officinale	Common dandelion	Apr
Thymus praecox spp articus	Wild thyme	Jul
Trifolium dubium	Lesser trefoil	Jun
Trifolium pratense	Red clover	Jun
Trifolium repens	White clover	Jun
Urtica dioica	Common nettle	Jun
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander speedwell	May
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved speedwell	Jul
Vicia cracca	Tufted vetch	Jul
Vicia sativa	Common vetch	Jun
Vicia sepium	Bush vetch	May
Vinca major	Greater periwinkle	Apr
Viola odorata	Sweet violet	Mar

GRASSES, SEDGES & RUSHES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Carex acutiformis	Lesser Pond Sedge	Jul
Carex pendula	Pendulous Sedge	Jul
Elytrigia repens	Common couch	Jul
Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweet Grass	Jul
Glyceria maxim-variegata	Variegated Reed Sweet Grass	Jul
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	Jul
Juncus effuses	Soft Rush	Jul
Luzula campestris	Field woodrush	Jul

TREES, SHRUBS & CLIMBERS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Acer campestre	Field maple	Apr
Betula pendula	Silver birch	Apr
Bryonia dioica	White bryony	Jun

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Buxus sempervirens spp	Ornamental box	Mar
Choisya ternata	Mexican orange	Jun
Corylus avellana	Hazel	Mar
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	May
Forsythia spp	Forsythia	Apr
Hedera helix	Ivy	Dec
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	Aug
Lonicera pericyclmenum	Honeysuckle	Jun
Malus domestica	Apple	May
Malus sylvestris spp	Ornamental crab apple	May
Philadelphus coronarius L	Wild mock orange	Jun
Prunus avium	Cherry	May
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	Apr
Quercus robur	Oak	Jul
Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry	May
Ribes nigrum	Black currant	May
Rosa canina	Dog rose	Jun
Rosamarinus officianilis	Rosemary	May
Rubus fruticosus	Bramble	Jun
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	Jul
Salix caprea	Goat willow	Apr
Sambucus nigra	Elder	Jun
Sarothamnus scoparius	Broom	May
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	May
Thelycrania sanguinea	Dogwood	Jun
Ulmus procera	Elm	Jul
Vaccinium myrtillus	Blueberry	Jul
Vibernum opulus	Guelder rose	May

AQUATIC PLANTS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Callitriche stagnalis	Common water-starwort	Jul
Ceratophyllum demersum	Hornwort	Jun
Eleocharis acicularis	Hair grass	Jul
Hippuris vulgaris	Mares-tail	May
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae	Frogbit	Apr
Hydrocotyle vulgaris	Marsh pennywort	Apr
Nymphaea alba	White water lily	Jun
Pilularia globulifera	Pepper grass	Mar
Potomogetan natans	Floating pond weed	Apr
Stratiotes aloides	Water-soldier	Aug

MAMMALS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Apodemus flavicollis	Yellow-necked (Field) mouse	Jun
Apodemus sylvaticus	Wood mouse	May
Clethrionomys glareolus	Bank vole	Jun
Microtus agrestis	Field vole	Apr
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit	Apr
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	Jun
Rattus norvegicus	Brown rat	Apr
Sciurus carolinensis	Grey squirrel	Aug
Sorex araneus	Common shrew	Jun
Talpa europaea	Northern mole	Apr
Vulpes vulpes	Red fox	May

BIRDS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	Mar
Aegithalos caudatus	Long-tailed tit	May
Ardea cinerea	Grey heron	May
Athene noctua	Little owl	Jun
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	Apr
Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch	May
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	Mar
Corvus monedula	Jackdaw	Mar
Corvus corone corone	Carrion crow	Mar
Delichon urbica	House martin	Jul
Dendrocopos major	Great spotted woodpecker	Apr
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	Mar
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	Mar
Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch	Jun
Garrulus glandarius	Jay	May
Parus caeruleus	Blue tit	Mar
Parus major	Great tit	Mar
Passer domesticus	House sparrow	Mar
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	Apr
Phylloscopus trochilis	Willow warbler	Apr
Pica pica	Magpie	Mar
Picus viridis	Green woodpecker	Jun
Psittacula krameri	Ring-necked parakeet	Mar
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	Apr
Sitta europaea	Nuthatch	Oct
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared dove	Apr
Strix aluco	Tawny owl	Jun
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	Apr

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Sylvia communis	Whitethroat	Jun
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	Mar
Turdus philomelos	Song thrush	Apr
Turdus merula	Blackbird	Mar

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Anguis fragilis	Slow worm	Apr
Bufo bufo	Common toad	Mar
Natrix natrix	Grass snake	May
Rana temporaria	Common frog	Mar
Triturus vulgaris	Smooth newt	Apr

INSECTS - BEETLES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Adelia 2-punctata	Two-spot ladybird	May
Amara aena	Small ground beetle	May
Aphodius spp	Brown dung beetle	Jun
Carabus violaceus	Violet ground beetle	May
Coccinella 7-punctata	Seven-spot ladybird	May
Crysolina americana	Rosemary beetle	May
Dorcus parallelipipedus	Lesser stag beetle	Aug
Lucanus cervus	Stag beetle	Jul
Melolontha melolontha	Cockchafer beetle	Jun
Oedemera nobilis	Thick-legged Flower Beetle	Jul
Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata	22-Spot Ladybird	May
Pterostichus madidus	Black ground beetle	May
Pyrochroa coccinea	Cardinal beetle	Jun
Rhagonycha fulva	Soldier beetle	Jun
Staphylinus olens	Devil's coach-horse beetle	Aug
Strangalia maculata	Yellow & black longhorn beetle	Jul

BEES, WASPS & ANTS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Adrena cineraria	Ashy mining bee	Jun
Adrena fulva	Tawny mining bee	May
Anthophora bimaculata	Green-eyed flower bee	Jun
Apis mellifera	Honey bee	Mar
Bombus humilis	Brown-banded carder bee	Jun
Bombus lacorum	White-tailed bumblebee	Apr
Bombus lapidarius	Red-tailed bumblebee	May
Bombus pascuorum	Common carder bee	Apr

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Bombus pratorum	Early bumblebee	May
Bombus terrestris	Buff-tailed bumblebee	May
Chrysis ignita	Ruby-tailed wasp	Jul
Colletes hederae	Ivy bee	Oct
Lasius flavus	Yellow meadow ant	May
Lasius niger	Black ant	May
Myrmica ruginodis	Red ant	May
Osmia caerulescens	Blue mason bee	Jun
Osmia rufa	Red mason bee	Apr
Vespa crabro	Hornet	May
Vespula vulgaris	Common wasp	Mar

BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Aglais urticae	Small tortoiseshell	Jun
Anthocharis cardamines	Orange-tip	May
Aphantopus hyperantus	Ringlet	Aug
Argynnis paphia	Silver-washed fritillary	Aug
Celastrina argiolus	Holly blue	Jun
Cynthia carduui	Painted lady	Jun
Deilephila elpenor	Elephant hawkmoth	Jun
Eurrhypara hortulata	Small magpie	Jul
Gonepteryx rhamni	Brimstone	Apr
Inachis io	Peacock	Apr
Lycaena phlaeas	Small copper	Jul
Maniola jurtina	Meadow brown	Jun
Ochlodes venatus	Large skipper	Jul
Opisthograptis luteolata	Brimstone moth	Aug
Parage aegeria	Speckled wood	May
Pieris brassicae	Large white	Jun
Pieris napi	Green-veined white	May
Pieris rapae	Small white	Jul
Polygonia c-album	Comma	Jul
Polyommatus icarus	Common blue	Aug
Pyronia tithonus	Gatekeeper	Aug
Thymelicus lineola	Essex Skipper	Jul
Thymelicus sylvestris	Small Skipper	Jul
Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral	Apr
Laothie populi	Poplar hawkmoth	May
Macroglossum stellatarum	Humming-bird hawkmoth	Jul
Tyria jacobaeae	The Cinnabar	May
Zygaena filipendulae	Six-spot burnet moth	July

TRUE FLIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Bibrio marci	St. Mark's fly (March fly)	May
Bombylius major	Bee-fly	Apr
Calliphora vomitoria	Common bluebottle	May
Episyrphus balteatus	Hoverfly	Jul
Lucilia sericata	Common greenbottle	Jul
Musca domestica	Common house-fly	Apr
Scaeva pyrastri	Pied hoverfly	Jul
Syrphus ribesii	Hoverfly	Jul
Volucella bombylans	Bee mimic hoverfly	Jul
Volucella pellucens	Great pied hoverfly	Jun
Volucella zonaria	Hornet hoverfly	Jul

GRASSHOPPERS & CRICKETS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Chorthippus brunneus	Common field grasshopper	Jul
Chorthippus parallelus	Meadow grasshopper	Aug
Leptophyes punctatissima	Speckled bush-cricket	Aug
Metrioptera roeselii	Roesel’s bush-cricket	Jul
Omocestus viridulus	Common green grasshopper	Sep
Pholidoptera griseoaptera	Dark bush-cricket	Sep

DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Aeshna cyanea	Southern hawker	Sep
Anax imperator	Emperor dragonfly	Jul
Calopteryx splendens	Banded agrion	Jul
Coenagrion puella	Azure damselfly	Jun
Enallagma cyanthigera	Common blue damselfly	Jun
Iscchnura elegans	Blue-tailed damselfly	Jul
Lestes sponsa	Emerald damselfly	Jun
Libellula depressa	Broad-bodied chaser	May
Platycnemis pennipes	White-legged damselfly	Jul
Pyrrhosoma nymphula	Large red damselfly	Jun
Sympetrum striolatum	Common darter	Jul

SPIDERS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Found
Araneus diadematus	Garden spider	Aug
Argiope bruennichi	Wasp spider	Aug
Xysticus cristatus	Crab spider	Jul