# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay

# Biodiversity Survey 2024-25




## A Citizen Science Project

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay

# INDEX


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Why carry out a biodiversity survey? | 1 |
| Acknowledgements …spotter sheet observers | 2 |
| Acknowledgements …iNaturalist contributors | 3 |
| Parish map | 4 |
| Results table | 5 |
| Bird spotter survey results | 6 |
| Alphabetical index of birds | 11 |
| Endangered bird species | 14 |
| Actions to help endangered UK bird species | 20 |
| Making a natural nesting material dispenser | 23 |
| Butterfly spotter survey results | 25 |
| Alphabetical index of butterflies | 28 |
| Moth spotter survey results | 30 |
| Alphabetical index of moths | 35 |
| Endangered butterfly and moth species | 38 |
| Top tips for creating a haven for butterflies and moths | 40 |
| Plants essential for the survival of endangered butterflies and moths | 42 |
| Life cycles of endangered butterflies and moths | 45 |
| Fungi and Lichen spotter survey results | 51 |
| Alphabetical index of Fungi and Lichen | 58 |
| Endangered Fungi and Lichen | 61 |
| Wild flower spotter survey results | 62 |
| Alphabetical index of Wild flowers | 72 |
| Endangered wild flower species | 77 |
| | |

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay



## Why Carry Out A Biodiversity Survey?

Biodiversity is essential for the functioning of ecosystems, the well-being of human beings, and the overall health of our planet. Its preservation is critical for current and future generations to enjoy a stable and sustainable environment.

Each new generation views the world they grew up in as their reference, not always recognising that biodiversity is already depleted, whereas many members of the older generation have witnessed the depletion over their lifetime, e.g. loss of wild flower meadows, the dramatic decrease in the number of dead insects caked onto the windscreen after a long car journey!

As far as we know, no biodiversity survey of the village had ever been undertaken. However, we did locate a 1992 survey of nearby Woodcock Gardens, a local nature reserve, which we thought might provide some useful comparative data.

So what is the state of nature in our village now? We clearly needed to expand our knowledge and Citizen Science presented an informal and enjoyable way to record a snapshot of the variety of current species we have. Encouragingly, many villagers volunteered to support the project. This resulted in the launch of a year long biodiversity survey to provide baseline data about the range of species within the parish boundary and to form a reference point against which future changes could be measured.

We designed paper-based survey sheets for recording observations and participants also contributed by uploading observations to the mobile phone app, iNaturalist. This approach helped to bridge the digital divide by ensuring that all participants, regardless of their technological expertise, would be able to contribute their observations. An additional bonus provided by the app was the automatic contribution to regional and national databases.

## What is Citizen Science?

Citizen Science is the collection of information on the environment by volunteers of all ages and levels of experience. It makes an invaluable contribution to expanding our knowledge and understanding of the natural world. Taking part in systematic citizen science activities is a great way to contribute to that sum of knowledge, to help the environment and to expand our own skills and understanding.

Records gathered by citizen scientists contribute to important reports such as the UK's State of Nature Report.

# *Acknowledgements*

Sustainable Wootton Courtenay would like to extend a huge thank you to all our village Citizen Scientists and visitors who recorded observations on spotter sheets or on the iNaturalist app. The success of this survey can, without doubt, be attributed to the outstanding response, enthusiasm and collective engagement of our village community. Well done everyone.

## Spotter Sheet Observers

Jane Barbieri
Eddie & Liz Bishop
Shelley & Bob Cartman
Peter & Valerie Clapham
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Marjorie Giles
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Nigel Humphries
Margaret Lovatt
James & Jackie Macbeth
Sarah Maskell
Pip Poynter
Terry Walker
Rose Wilmoth



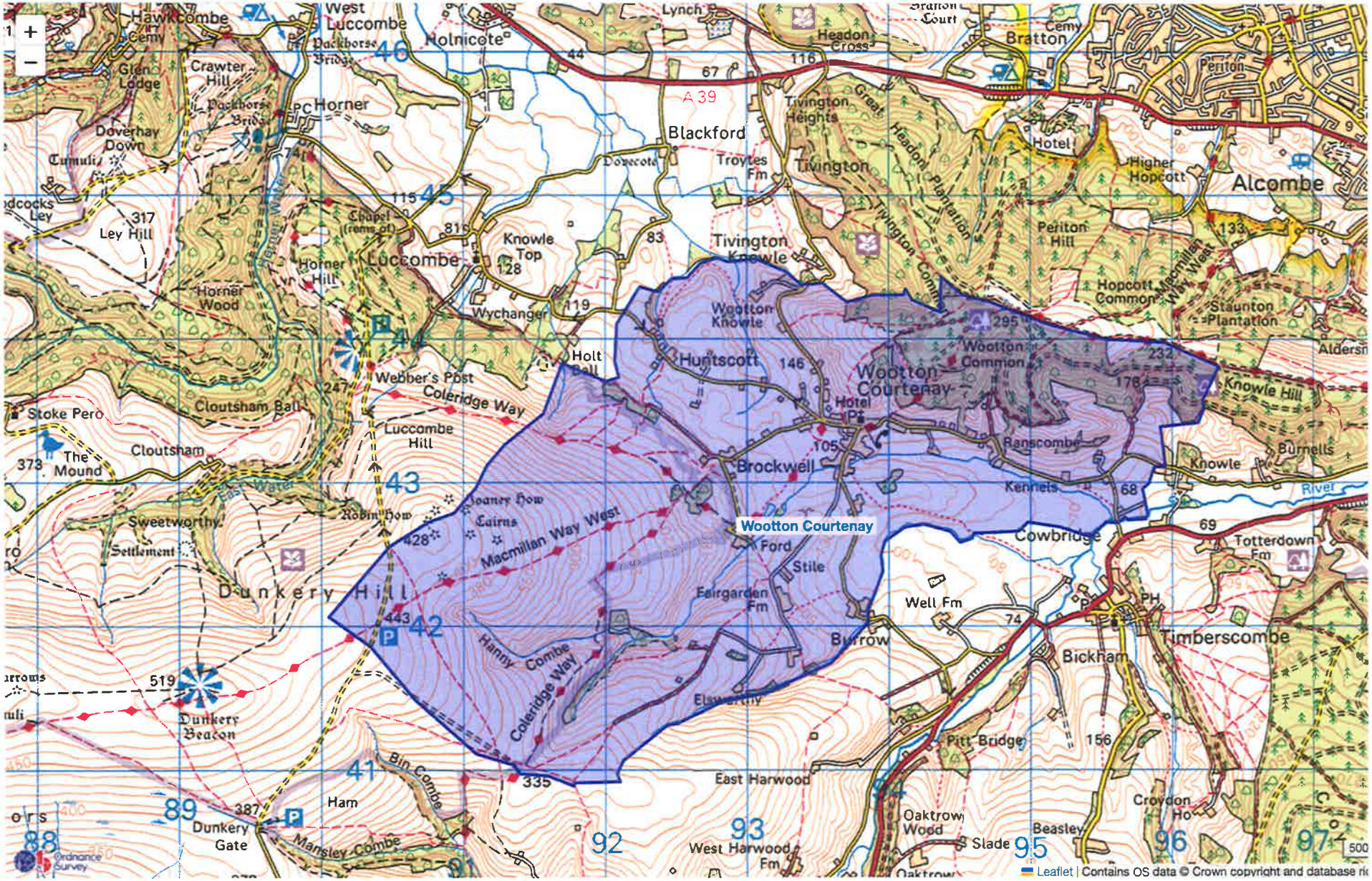
# *Acknowledgements*

## iNaturalist App Contributors

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| 25.) outdoorlover1966 | |
| 26.) huntscott | |
| 27.) tinasparkle | |



# Wootton Courtenay parish map



# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay
## Biodiversity Survey

# SURVEY RESULTS 2024-25

| SPECIES | Total no of species in Somerset | Total no of species Recorded in the village | Total in UK | % of UK total we recorded |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIRDS | 365 | 69 | 640 | 11% |
| BUTTERFLIES | 40 | 25 | 59 | 42% |
| MOTHS | 1930 | 79 | Abt 2500 | 3% |
| FUNGI | Unable to find a record | 91 | Abt 4000 (+11000 micro-fungi) | 2% |
| WILD FLOWERS | Unable to find a record | 196 | Abt 1600 | 12% |

SOURCES : British Ornithologists Union: Butterflies and Moths; Butterfly Conservation; Fungi: British Mycological Society; Wild Flowers: Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, Avibase – The World Bird Database, Butterfly Conservation (Somerset & Bristol), Somerset Moths

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay

## BIRD SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-2025



# No of species observed:69

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay Biodiversity Survey

# BIRD SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1. BARN OWL**<br><br>No of observations = 5 | **2. BLACKBIRD**<br><br>Male Female<br>No of observations = 61 | **3. BLACKCAP**<br><br>No of observations = 19 |
| **4. BLUE TIT**<br><br>No of observations = 53 | **5. BULLFINCH**<br><br>No of observations = 26 | **6. BUZZARD**<br><br>No of observations = 54 |
| **7. CARRION CROW**<br><br>No of observations = 54 | **8. CHAFFINCH**<br><br>No of observations = 47 | **9. CHIFFCHAFF**<br><br>No of observations = 26 |
| **10. COAL TIT**<br><br>No of observations = 46 | **11. COLLARED DOVE**<br><br>No of observations = 24 | **12. CUCKOO**<br><br>No of observations = 7 |
| **13. DARTFORD WARBLER**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **14.DIPPER**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **15. DUNNOCK**<br><br>No of observations = 44 |
| **16 .FIELDFARE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **17. FIRECREST**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **18. GARDEN WARBLER**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **19. GOLDCREST**<br><br>No of observations = 10 | **20. GOLDFINCH**<br><br>No of observations = 46 | **21. GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER**<br><br>No of observations = 55 |
| **22. GREAT TIT**<br><br>No of observations = 47 | **23. GREENFINCH**<br><br>No of observations = 34 | **24. GREEN WOODPECKER**<br><br>No of observations = 28 |
| **25. HERON**<br><br>No of observations = 16 | **26. HERRING GULL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **27. HOBBY**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **28. HOUSE MARTIN**<br><br>No of observations = 32 | **29.JACKDAW**<br><br>No of observations = 42 | **30.JAY**<br><br>No of observations = 24 |
| **31 KESTREL**<br><br>No of observations = 13 | **32. LARK**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **33. LITTLE EGRET**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **34. LITTLE OWL**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **35. LINNET**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **36. LONG TAILED TIT**<br><br>No of observations = 39 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **37. MAGPIE**<br><br>No of observations = 59 | **38. MARSH TIT**<br><br>No of observations = 9 | **39. MERLIN**<br><br>No of observations = 7 |
| **40. MISTLE THRUSH**<br><br>No of observations = 14 | **41. MOORHEN**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **42. NUTHATCH**<br><br>No of observations = 25 |
| **43. PEREGRINE FALCON**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **44. PHEASANT**<br><br>No of observations = 46 | **45. PIED WAGTAIL**<br><br>No of observations = 29 |
| **46. RAVEN**<br><br>No of observations = 10 | **47. RED KITE**<br><br>No of observations = 11 | **48 REDPOLL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **49. REDSTART**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **50. REDWING**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **51. ROBIN**<br><br>No of observations = 63 |
| **52. ROOK**<br><br>No of observations = 54 | **53. SISKIN**<br><br>No of observations = 32 | **54. SONG THRUSH**<br><br>No of observations = 37 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **55. SPARROW**<br><br>No of observations = 31 | **56. SPARROW HAWK**<br><br>No of observations = 27 | **57. SPOTTED FLYCATCHER**<br><br>No of observations = 18 |
| **58. STONECHAT**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **59. SWALLOW**<br><br>No of observations = 38 | **60 SWIFT**<br><br>No of observations = 17 |
| **61 TAWNY OWL**<br><br>No of observations = 12 | **62. TREECREEPER**<br><br>No of observations = 9 | **63. WHITETHROAT**<br><br>No of observations = 4 |
| **64.WILLOW WARBLER**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **65. WOOD PIGEON**<br><br>No of observations = 55 | **66. WOOD WARBLER**<br><br>No of observations = 4 |
| **67. WREN**<br><br>No of observations = 47 | **68. YELLOWHAMMER**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **69. YELLOW WAGTAIL**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |

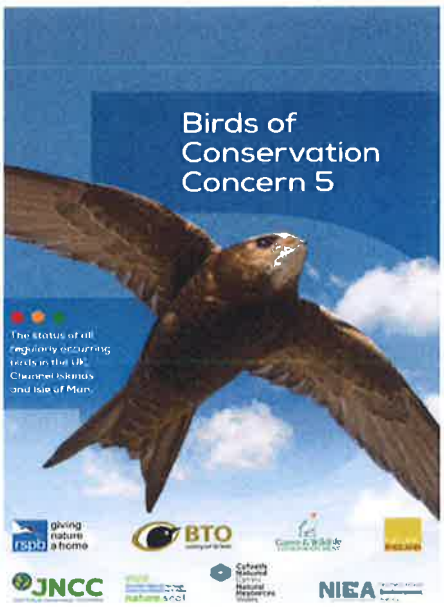
# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay
## Biodiversity Survey
## ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF BIRDS 2024-25

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| B | | | |
| Barn Owl | 5 | | 5 |
| Blackbird | 57 | 4 | 61 |
| Blackcap | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Blue Tit | 49 | 4 | 53 |
| Bullfinch | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| Buzzard | 50 | 4 | 54 |
| | | | |
| C | | | |
| Carrion Crow | 53 | 1 | 54 |
| Chaffinch | 45 | 2 | 47 |
| Chiffchaff | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| Coal Tit | 42 | 4 | 46 |
| Collared Dove | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| Cuckoo | 7 | | 7 |
| | | | |
| D | | | |
| Dartford Warbler | | 2 | 2 |
| Dipper | 1 | | 1 |
| Dunnock | 41 | 3 | 44 |
| | | | |
| E | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| F | | | |
| Fieldfare | | 1 | 1 |
| Firecrest | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| G | | | |
| Garden Warbler | 2 | | 2 |
| Goldcrest | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Goldfinch | 42 | 4 | 46 |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker | 47 | 8 | 55 |
| Great Tit | 44 | 3 | 47 |
| Greenfinch | 29 | 5 | 34 |
| Green Woodpecker | 23 | 5 | 28 |
| | | | |
| H | | | |
| Heron | 16 | | 16 |
| Herring Gull | | 1 | 1 |
| Hobby | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **H continued** | | | |
| House Martin | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| | | | |
| **I** | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **J** | | | |
| Jackdaw | 42 | | 42 |
| Jay | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| | | | |
| **K** | | | |
| Kestrel | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| | | | |
| **L** | | | |
| Lark | 1 | | 1 |
| Little Egret | | 2 | 2 |
| Little Owl | 2 | | 2 |
| Linnet | 2 | | 2 |
| Long Tailed Tit | 36 | 3 | 39 |
| | | | |
| **M** | | | |
| Magpie | 58 | 1 | 59 |
| Marsh Tit | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Merlin | 7 | | 7 |
| Mistle Thrush | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Moorhen | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | |
| **N** | | | |
| Nuthatch | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| | | | |
| **O** | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **P/Q** | | | |
| Peregrine Falcon | | 1 | 1 |
| Pheasant | 45 | 1 | 46 |
| Pied Wagtail | 27 | 2 | 29 |
| | | | |
| **R** | | | |
| Raven | 10 | | 10 |
| Red Kite | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Redpoll | | 1 | 1 |
| Redstart | | 1 | 1 |
| Redwing | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Robin | 55 | 8 | 63 |
| Rook | 53 | 1 | 54 |
| | | | |
| **S** | | | |
| Siskin | 29 | 3 | 32 |
| Song Thrush | 31 | 6 | 37 |
| Sparrow | 31 | | 31 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **S continued** | | | |
| Sparrow Hawk | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| Spotted Flycatcher | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Stonechat | 3 | | 3 |
| Swallow | 33 | 5 | 38 |
| Swift | 17 | | 17 |
| | | | |
| **T** | | | |
| Tawny Owl | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Treecreeper | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | | | |
| **U/V** | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **W** | | | |
| Whitethroat | 4 | | 4 |
| Willow Warbler | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Wood Pigeon | 55 | | 55 |
| Wood Warbler | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Wren | 43 | 4 | 47 |
| | | | |
| **X/Y/Z** | | | |
| Yellowhammer | 4 | | 4 |
| Yellow Wagtail | 2 | | 2 |
| | | | |

# ENDANGERED UK BIRD SPECIES OBSERVED IN WOOTTON COURTENAY




Birds of Conservation Concern is compiled by a coalition of the UK's leading bird conservation and monitoring organisations and reviews the status of all regularly occurring birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

The assessments show that the status of UK bird populations continues to decline. Since the last review in 2015, the golden oriole has been lost as a breeding species. In addition, the length of the **red list** has grown by three. At 70 species, the **red list** is now longer than ever before, and is almost double the length of that in the first review in 1996. New red-listed species include swift, house martin, ptarmigan, purple sandpiper, Montagu's harrier and greenfinch.

## UK CONSERVATION STATUS EXPLAINED

### Red list criteria

- Globally threatened
- A serious population decline in the UK between 1800 and 1995
- A decline of at least 50% in the UK breeding population over the last 25 years or over a longer-term period
- A contraction of at least 50% in the UK breeding range over the last 25 years or since 1969

### Amber list criteria

- A species of European conservation concern
- A serious decline in population between 1800-1995 but recovering; population size in the UK has more than doubled over last 25 years
- A decline of 25% to 49% in UK breeding population over last 25 years or since 1969 (when monitoring began)
- A contraction of 25% to 49% in UK breeding range over last 25 years, or over a longer term
- A decline of 25% to 49% in UK non-breeding population over last 25 years or over the longer term

Below are 14 bird species observed in Wootton Courtenay during our Biodiversity Survey that are on the Birds of Conservation Concern 5 **red lists** and 15 on the **amber list.**

| | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY | FOOD SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | CUCKOO | ENDANGERED | Insects, especially hairy caterpillars. |
|  | FIELDFARE | ENDANGERED | Winter: berries and fallen fruit of hawthorn, holly, juniper and yew. Summer, the diet switches towards insects, worms and snails. |
|  | GREENFINCH | ENDANGERED | Seeds from thistles & dandelions, and in gardens they eat sunflower seeds and peanuts. During the breeding season they feed insects, such as caterpillars and aphids, to their chicks. |
|  | HERRING GULL | ENDANGERED | Fish, crabs, molluscs, insects, small mammals, birds' eggs, human food waste, dead animals, seeds & fruit. |
|  | HOUSE MARTIN | ENDANGERED | Flying insects and aphids, which they catch in mid-air. They use their wide, flat beaks to scoop up prey while flying. Mealworms could entice them if other insect food is scarce. |
|  | LINNET | ENDANGERED | Seeds from flax (linseed), hemp, and wildflowers. Dandelion seeds are a key source. Chicks are supplemented with insects, larvae, and small snails. They also eat buds and flowers. |
|  | MARSH TIT | ENDANGERED | Insects and seeds, particularly black sunflower seeds. They collect and store large numbers of seeds. In spring & summer spiders & insects are eaten.<br>Thistle seeds, nuts & berries are eaten in autumn and winter. Beech nuts are a preferred food. |

| | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY | FOOD SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | **MERLIN** | ENDANGERED | Merlin eat small birds, such as meadow pipits, wheatears, and skylarks, but their diet also includes insects, small mammals like voles, and bats. Occasionally they prey on larger birds like mistle thrushes and large insects such as dragonflies. |
|  | **MISTLE THRUSH** | ENDANGERED | Mistle thrushes love worms, slugs, insects, seeds, and berries, with a particular fondness for mistletoe berries. In summer they feed more on invertebrates like insects and worms, while in winter they rely heavily on berries, especially from holly, hawthorn, and mistletoe bushes, which they will fiercely defend as a food reserve. |
|  | **REDPOLL** | ENDANGERED | Redpolls enjoy small seeds, particularly from birch, alder and conifer trees, as well as insects and caterpillars, especially during the breeding season. They are also known to visit garden bird feeders for seeds like niger and sunflower. |
|  | **SPOTTED FLYCATCHER** | ENDANGERED | Spotted Flycatchers eat flying insects, including moths, butterflies, damselflies and craneflies. They also eat wasps, bees, and other small invertebrates. During migration they will also eat berries. |
|  | **SWIFT** | ENDANGERED | Swifts live off aphids, mosquitoes, midges, hoverflies and flying ants. They catch food while flying, often collecting up to 1,000 insects at a time in a special throat pouch to feed to their chicks. |

| | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY | FOOD SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | **WOOD WARBLER** | ENDANGERED | Insects, which they often catch from the leafy canopy of mature trees in woodlands, and spiders.<br><br>They occasionally supplement this with some seeds and berries later in the summer/migration period when these become available. |
|  | **YELLOWHAMMER** | ENDANGERED | Summer: insects and spiders to feed their growing chicks. Winter: adults mainly feed on seeds and grains, which they forage on the ground. |
|  | **BULLFINCH** | VULNERABLE | Bullfinches eat a varied diet of **tree buds, seeds, and berries**, changing seasonally, with insects for their chicks; they love fruit tree buds (apple, cherry) in spring, seeds (sunflower hearts, millet) in summer/winter, and berries (hawthorn, rowan), sometimes visiting feeders for seeds or suet, and their strong beaks are perfect for crushing them. |
|  | **COMMON REDSTART** | VULNERABLE | Common Redstarts are insectivores, eating a variety of insects like beetles, flies, ants, moths, and caterpillars, along with spiders and worms, but they supplement their diet with berries and small fruits, especially before migration. They hunt by catching insects in the air (sallying) or from perches, and also forage on the ground for small invertebrates, using their distinctive red tail to flush prey. |
|  | **DARTFORD WARBLER** | VULNERABLE | The Dartford Warbler is an insectivore, feeding almost exclusively on small invertebrates like spiders, caterpillars, beetles, and flies, which it gleans from heather and gorse bushes in its heathland habitat. |
|  | **DIPPER** | VULNERABLE | UK Dippers eat aquatic invertebrates like insect larvae (mayfly, caddisfly), freshwater shrimps, and small molluscs, sometimes catching tiny fish or worms, which they find by walking, flying, and diving underwater in fast-flowing rivers, using their strong claws and flipper-like wings. |

| | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY | FOOD SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | DUNNOCK | VULNERABLE | Dunnocks primarily eat insects, spiders, and other small invertebrates, but supplement their diet with seeds and berries, especially in autumn and winter when bugs are scarce, foraging mostly on the ground under cover like hedges and bushes, and can be attracted to gardens with scattered small seeds or mealworms. |
|  | KESTREL | VULNERABLE | Kestrels primarily eat small mammals, especially voles and mice, but their diet is varied, including insects (grasshoppers, beetles), small birds, lizards, shrews, and even bats, depending on availability in their habitat like grasslands, farmlands, or urban areas. They hunt by hovering and have excellent eyesight to spot prey, often catching insects or small rodents on the ground, though they can snatch birds in flight too. |
|  | MOORHEN | VULNERABLE | Moorhens are omnivores, eating a varied diet of aquatic plants, seeds, berries, grass, insects (like snails), worms, and even small fish or crustaceans, foraging by water's edge or dabbling in shallows, unlike coots that dive. They're adaptable and will eat grains (like wheat/corn mix), lettuce, peas, and even mealworms if offered by humans, though they generally find plenty in their natural wetland habitats. |
|  | REDWING | VULNERABLE | Redwings primarily eat berries and fruits (like hawthorn, rowan, holly, apples) and invertebrates (worms, snails, insects), switching seasonally; in winter, they flock to berry-laden bushes and may visit gardens for windfall apples or mealworms, while in warmer months they focus more on insects and worms in woodlands and fields. |
|  | ROOK | VULNERABLE | Rooks are omnivores with a varied diet, eating mostly invertebrates like worms, beetles, and larvae, which they probe from the ground, but also seeds, grains, roots, fruits, acorns, and even carrion, small mammals, and birds' eggs/nestlings. |
|  | SONG THRUSH | VULNERABLE | Song thrushes eat a varied diet of invertebrates like earthworms, snails, and insects (especially caterpillars) in warmer months, switching to berries and fruits (holly, ivy, rowan, windfall apples) in autumn and winter when ground prey is scarce; they're famous for smashing snail shells on rocks to get the meat. |

| | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY | FOOD SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | SPARROWHAWK | VULNERABLE | Sparrowhawks are bird specialists, primarily eating small to medium songbirds like finches, sparrows, and thrushes, often ambushing them at garden feeders, but larger females also take pigeons and doves, with occasional prey including bats and small rodents. They are agile, stealthy hunters that snatch birds mid-air or from perches. |
|  | TAWNY OWL | VULNERABLE | Tawny Owls are opportunistic nocturnal hunters with a varied diet, primarily eating small mammals like mice and voles, but also small birds, amphibians, bats, large insects (moths, beetles), and even earthworms on damp nights, with urban owls often taking more birds like sparrows and starlings, while rural ones focus on woodland rodents. They hunt silently, swooping down to catch prey, which they often swallow whole, later regurgitating indigestible parts (fur, bones) as pellets. |
|  | WILLOW WARBLER | VULNERABLE | Willow Warblers primarily eat small insects and spiders during the spring and summer, including flies, aphids, gnats, and caterpillars, but switch to fruits and berries in the autumn to build fat reserves for migration, also enjoying things like currants and berries. Their nestlings are fed a protein-rich diet of arthropods like flies, aphids, and small spiders. |
|  | WOOD PIGEON | VULNERABLE | Wood pigeons primarily eat a diet of plant matter, including seeds, grains, shoots, buds, berries, peas, beans, fruit and a variety of crops. They are ground feeders and will readily eat suitable food placed on a bird table or the ground in gardens. |
|  | WREN | VULNERABLE | Wrens are primarily insectivores, eating spiders, beetles, flies, caterpillars, and ants found in undergrowth, but in winter they switch to berries, seeds, and plant matter, and will take mealworms, suet, or peanut granules from feeders when insects are scarce. **They use their sharp, pointed bills to probe crevices for tiny invertebrates, making them excellent natural pest control for gardens,** but they rarely visit traditional bird feeders, preferring ground feeding or suet/mealworms when desperate. |

# ACTIONS TO HELP ENDANGERED UK BIRD SPECIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **BIRD FEEDERS, TABLES, BATHS**<br><br> | In the wild, with a few exceptions such as starlings, birds don't come into close contact with each other much. This lack of contact makes it harder for diseases to spread.<br><br>Bird feeders change this dynamic. The presence of a bird feeder means that many individual birds from many different species feed in the same area. This leads to the spread of disease, because birds often poo where they eat, leaving pathogens to infect the next visitor.<br><br>The greenfinch, a once common garden bird now added to the red list, has suffered because of this. The disease trichomonosis, which used to just infect pigeons and doves, has spread to greenfinches with deadly consequences. **Regular cleaning of your garden bird feeders and bird baths can reduce this risk.** |
| 2 | **BIRD FOOD**<br> | Refresh bird food regularly; bird seed will go mouldy if left in the feeder for too long.<br>Starlings eat a wide variety of foods, including spiders and moths, as well as nutritious fruit, but it is getting harder for them to access these resources. Putting out fruit for local starlings is just one way you can help .<br>Swifts catch their insect prey on the wing. Although we can't provide food directly, we can all make our gardens more wildlife-friendly to encourage more of the insects that Swifts, and many other species, depend on.<br>**See the Food Source sections of the red list pages for food sources specific to individual species.** |
| 3 | **BIRD BOXES**<br><br> | Nesting boxes can provide birds with necessary shelter from predators and other dangers. Sustainable Wootton Courtenay, together with volunteers, have made and erected a range of bird boxes in gardens in the village. Please email sustainablewoottoncourtenay2@btinternet.com if you would like one in your garden.<br><br>Swift nest boxes and Swift bricks can provide much needed nesting sites. It can take a little while for Swifts to adopt a new nest site, so don't worry if your box isn't used straight away. Swifts are long-lived and creatures of habit, so once they do find your box, they'll keep returning to it year after year. |
| 4 | **PLANTS**<br> | Consider setting aside an area of the garden to be a bit messier and weedier to attract insects and let the grass grow.<br><br>Native plants and meadow flowers provide shelter and nesting areas for birds. The nectar, seeds, berries and insects will sustain birds and diverse wildlife.<br><br>Adding pollinator-friendly plants in gardens such as lavender, foxglove, sedum, rowan, hawthorn, silver birch and guelder rose can really boost insect numbers – natural bird food. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | **NESTING MATERIAL**<br> | Birds use lots of different nesting materials including things like lichen, moss, grass, wool, hair and feathers. Hanging up undyed sheep's wool can also provide a plentiful supply of warm nesting material for birds in your garden. |
| 6 | **PESTICIDES**<br> | In 2020 the UK treated 56,000,000 football pitches worth of land with pesticides (because land is treated multiple times per year).<br><br>The RSPB Pesticides and Wildlife Report highlights how nature is being harmed by these chemicals.These harmful chemicals don't stay in one place. They can be eaten, drift in wind, or drain into water sources. Through this process they seep into food webs far beyond insects. Build-up of toxins have been found in the livers of birds.<br><br>Poisons used to control rodents can also inadvertently kill birds of prey that consume poisoned rodents. Pesticides can also harm birds indirectly by reducing the number of available insects, which birds need to survive. |
| 7 | **CATS**<br> | If you own a cat there are ways to reduce its effect on bird numbers. A collar with a bell is an effective way to warn birds and other animals about a cat's presence.<br><br>In addition, it could be worth considering delaying when cats are allowed outside in the daytime, as birds can be more vulnerable in the very early hours when they wake and start to look for food. |
| 8 | **PONDS**<br> | **Ponds provide many benefits for birds**<br><br>**Hydration:** Birds require water to maintain their internal bodily functions, just like any other animal.<br><br>**Preening:** Water is essential for *preening* – the meticulous process of cleaning and maintaining feathers. Clean feathers are crucial for insulation, flight, and waterproofing.<br><br>**Bathing:** Regular bathing helps birds to remove parasites and dirt, further contributing to feather health.<br><br>**Insects:** Many insects, both aquatic and terrestrial, thrive near ponds, providing a protein-rich food source for insectivorous birds. |
| 9 | **WATER** | It's good to provide a regular supply of clean water for birds. It's particularly important in the winter and in dry weather. Shallow containers, like dustbin lids or plant saucers, work well, but be sure to clean them regularly. |

# SUPPORT THROUGH THE WINTER




**High-energy foods:** During cold weather, birds need food with high fat content. Good options include fat balls, suet and high-energy seed mixes.

**Seeds:** Sunflower hearts, niger, millet and oats are great choices. Place them in feeders.

**Peanuts:** Use unsalted peanuts and, for smaller birds like chicks, always use feeders with a small mesh to prevent choking.

**Kitchen scraps:** Mild grated cheese, bruised fruit, cooked rice and unsalted bacon rind can be offered. Avoid salty or processed foods.

**Other options:** Mealworms and waxworms are excellent sources of protein. Raisins and sultanas are also suitable.

**Egg shells:** Tony Whitehead of the RSPB has another good tip: "Crushed egg shells contain huge amounts of calcium, which is great for healthy bones. It is also important for female birds in the pre-egg laying stage, helping develop strong eggs that aren't too brittle and weak.

Pop the egg shells in the oven for 20 minutes or so - this makes them nice and brittle and also removes any bugs which might be there. Then crush them and put them out on the bird feeder. You should crush food up for the birds at this time, so the chicks don't choke on it in the nest."

# The Swift



**Key Reasons for Swift Decline:**

**Loss of Nesting Sites:** As older buildings are converted, demolished or insulated, the small gaps and cracks where swifts nest are lost.

**Declining Food Sources:** Swifts are insectivores that feed on aerial insects and a sharp decline in insect populations caused by pesticide use and pollution has reduced their food supply.

**Environmental Changes:** Climate change and unpredictable weather patterns have impacted on their breeding season in Europe, as well as during their migration to and from Africa, making it harder for them to survive.

**Disturbance:** Building work, including scaffolding and netting during the breeding season, can block access to nests.

# Helping Swifts

## Advice from the RSPB

1) 


**THE RSPB GUIDE "HELPING SWIFTS** - online information guide

2) 

**SWIFT NEST BOXES** If conditions and the location of your garden are suitable, maybe consider putting up a swift nesting box under the eaves. It can take a little while for Swifts to adopt a new nest site, they may not be used straight away. Swifts are long lived and creatures of habit, so once they do find a box, they keep returning to it year after year.

*Sustainable Wootton Courtenay has a Swift Box information sheet and has made and erected swift boxes on a number of houses in the village. Fingers crossed that the swifts will use them this year. If you're thinking of having one, please let us know – we can make one for a donation to SWC.*

3) **SWIFT BRICKS.** Consider installing Swift bricks where renovations or new building works are planned. 

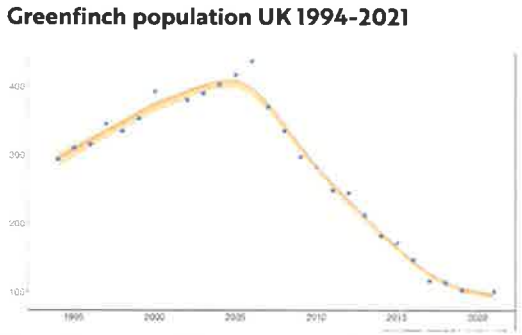
4) **INCREASING THE INSECT POPULATION.**

Although we can't provide food directly, making our gardens more wildlife-friendly will help to encourage more insects.
Cease, or seriously reduce, the use of pesticides – they're having a major impact on insect life.
Growing wild flowers provides food and shelter for insects, which will in turn provide food for Swifts and other wildlife.
The Biodiversity survey provides the names and photographs of our local wild flowers (Pages 63-71 of the survey booklet).

6) **PONDS and WATER TUBS** serve as critical breeding grounds for flying insects, providing essential, high-protein, on the-wing food source for swifts.

# The Greenfinch






Greenfinches - 66% decline in last 10 years
Chaffinches - 30% decline
Bullfinches – 40% decline

Populations have plummeted due to the disease trichomonosis. It affects the gullet, preventing swallowing of food and water. It's spread through contaminated food and drinking water and when the adults regurgitate food to feed young chicks or fledgelings they become infected. Affected birds often become emaciated and may die of starvation.



**In response to growing concerns about disease transmission among garden birds from supplementary feeding, the RSPB has stopped selling any products with flat surfaces such as table and window feeders.**

**Fat Balls/Suet:** These can melt in the heat, spoiling quickly and potentially coating feathers, which impairs their waterproofing. They can also turn rancid in the sun, which can harm birds.

**Whole Peanuts and large seeds:** These are a major choking hazard for young chicks and fledglings during the spring and summer breeding season. The advice is that they should only be in rigid mesh feeders to prevent large, dangerous pieces from being removed.

# The Cuckoo



Since the early 1980s Cuckoo numbers have dropped by 65%

Only about half of tracked birds survive the dangerous journey via Spain to and from their wintering grounds in the Congo. Spain has experienced droughts and climate-related food shortages and reduced habitat for their prey, preventing them from refueling enough for the Sahara crossing. Welsh and Scottish Cuckoos migrating via Italy have a much higher survival rate.

A new study reveals that due to climate change cuckoos face the choice of setting off on their annual migration across the desert perilously early or risking their hosts having already bred by the time they arrive.

The south of England breeding grounds have seen a decline in caterpillars in recent years. Cuckoos are specialist predators of large, hairy, often toxic caterpillars that other birds avoid, such as:



Magpie moth



Fox moth



Drinker moth



Oak Eggar moth

# British Trust for Ornithology (BTO)
# Sponsor a Cuckoo



Arthur.



Ashok.



Cleeve



Jim



Joe



Norman



The BTO's cuckoo tagging project has now entered its third year.

Cuckoos are satellite tracked to reveal migration routes, stop-over and wintering sites. The BTO has been tracking cuckoos for around 10 years to better understand how their migration affects the bird's chances of survival.

# Bird Feeders and Water

## Advice from the RSPB








***RSPB - "The safety and welfare of birds is always our priority. We know so many of you love feeding your garden birds and some bird species really benefit. However, there is increasing evidence that for other bird species, especially finches, feeding birds can have some negative effects such as the spread of disease. One way the disease is thought to spread is through contaminated food and water. We're working on a new study investigating the transmission of trichomonosis in gardens. We're also carrying out a wider review of the pros and cons of supplementary feeding. " They are due to report this spring.***

In nature there isn't anything that attracts multiple species of birds to all feed in a small area, provided repeatedly with an unlimited supply of food for months or even years. Do all birds benefit equally? The Blue Tit, Great Tit and Great Spotted Woodpecker have really benefited. However, if these bird numbers are artificially inflated, they may move into other birds' territories and decimate their numbers. Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers' nests are predated by Great Spotted Woodpeckers so might we see a decline in one species as a result of feeding another?

RSPB Top tips: Bird Feeders

**Don't overfill feeders** – try and make sure they are being emptied every 1-2 days. When refilling, make sure old food is emptied out before adding fresh food. Don't just top up on top of uneaten food.
**Move your feeders regularly**, to prevent the build up of bird food and droppings potentially contaminating the ground below.
**Avoid putting feeders under birds' roosts**, such as under trees, to avoid droppings.
**Clean away any old food** or droppings from beneath feeders.
If possible, **set up several different feeding stations** to reduce the number of birds in one place and the mixing of different species.
**Keep bird baths clean** by refilling with fresh water daily and thoroughly disinfecting weekly.

# MAKING A NATURAL NESTING MATERIAL DISPENSER





Sometimes it isn't practical to leave out garden debris, particularly if you have a small garden but we can provide nesting materials for birds by hanging them up in a dispenser. The example on the left was made from vines woven into a ball shape. It uses up natural materials and lasts for some time.

Birds will use a variety of materials to build their nests but commonly used materials include sticks and twigs, moss and grass, tree bark, leaves, mud, feathers, (untreated) sheep wool, pine needles, fluff from plants and even spider webs. Spider webs are often used as 'glue' to stick the nest together!

## WHAT YOU WILL NEED

Pliable branches or vines  Natural twine  Scissors  A straight stick

Nesting material such as: twigs and small sticks, dried grasses, moss, leaves, pine needles plant fluff, strips of bark





## WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

1) Collect pliable branches such as grape vines, honeysuckle or jasmine climbers and other nesting materials

N.B. Birds use a variety of nesting materials but it's important to use natural and non-toxic materials. There are some that are often recommended to leave out for birds that can actually be harmful. For instance, pet hair can be contaminated with chemicals used to treat fleas, worms and other medical conditions. Yarn, string and human hair is also unsafe as it can tangle around and cut through bird's legs or wings. Tumble drier fluff contains detergent chemicals and crumbles once it's been rained on, making it unsuitable for nests.





2) Trim off all the side branches of your vines. Take one of the lengths and make a small loop. Hold onto the point where the vine crosses and then carry on coiling the vine around, twisting it round the first circle as you go. Once you've met the end of the vine again and created a circle from two coils, tie together with some twine and then cut the end off the vine.

3) Make 2 more of these circles from your vines and then fit the 3 loops together to form the framework for the ball, tying some twine around the points where the circles meet. (see e.g. above).

4) Now tie another vine around the framework, threading it through the vines where you can, trying to create a spherical shape. Make sure you leave plenty of gaps in which you can stuff your material.



5) Tie a loop of twine around the top of the ball for hanging.

6) Once you're happy with the shape, push a stick through the middle of the ball which will provide the birds with a perch to stand on while they're pulling out the nesting materials.

7) Gently stuff the ball with the nesting materials you've collected. Try to ensure that some of it is poking out and easily accessible for the birds.

8) Your nesting material dispenser is now ready to be hung up on a tree or fence!

mud+ bloom

*Thanks to Mud and Bloom for this idea.*

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay

## BUTTERFLY SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-2025



*Photograph by Ingrid Popplewell*

# No of species observed:25

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay
## Biodiversity Survey

# BUTTERFLY SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1. BRIMSTONE**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **2. CABBAGE /LARGE WHITE**<br><br>No of observations = 19 | **3. COMMA**<br><br>No of observations = 12 |
| **4. COMMON BLUE**<br><br>No of ob3ervations = 10 | **5. DARK GREEN FRITILLARY**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **6. GATEKEEPER**<br><br>No of observations = 4 |
| **7. GRAYLING**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **8. GREEN HAIRSTREAK**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **9. HEATH FRITILLARY**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **10. HOLLY BLUE**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **11. LARGE SKIPPER**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **12. MARBLED WHITE**<br><br>No of observations = 6 |
| **13. MEADOW BROWN**<br><br>No of observations = 17 | **14. ORANGE TIP**<br><br>No of observations = 14 | **15. PAINTED LADY**<br><br>No of observations = 7 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **16. PEACOCK**<br><br>No of observations = 19 | **17. RED ADMIRAL**<br><br>No of observations = 20 | **18. RINGLET**<br><br>No of observations = 4 |
| **19. SILVER-WASHED FRITILLARY**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **20. SMALL COPPER**<br><br>No of observations = 9 | **21. SMALL HEATH**<br><br>No of observations = 5 |
| **22. SMALL SKIPPER**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **23. SMALL TORTOISESHELL**<br><br>No of observations = 11 | **24. SMALL WHITE**<br><br>No of observations = 3 |
| **25. SPECKLED WOOD**<br><br>No of observations = 11 | | |

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF BUTTERFLIES 2024-25

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **B** | | | |
| Brimstone Butterfly | 2 | | 2 |
| | | | |
| **C** | | | |
| Cabbage/Large White Butterfly | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Comma Butterfly | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Common Blue Butterfly | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| | | | |
| **D** | | | |
| Dark Green Fritillary Butterfly | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **E/F** | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **G** | | | |
| Gatekeeper Butterfly | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Grayling Butterfly | 3 | | 3 |
| Green Hairstreak Butterfly | | 4 | 4 |
| | | | |
| **H** | | | |
| Heath Fritillary Butterfly | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Holly Blue Butterfly | 4 | | 4 |
| | | | |
| **I/J/K** | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **L** | | | |
| Large Skipper Butterfly | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **M** | | | |
| Marbled White Butterfly | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Meadow Brown Butterfly | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | | |
| **N/O** | | | |
| Orange-Tip Butterfly | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| | | | |
| **P/Q** | | | |
| Painted Lady Butterfly | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Peacock Butterfly | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| | | | |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **R** | | | |
| Red Admiral Butterfly | 15 | 5 | **20** |
| Ringlet Butterfly | | 4 | **4** |
| | | | |
| **S** | | | |
| Silver-washed Fritillary Butterfly | | 4 | **4** |
| Small Copper Butterfly | 3 | 6 | **9** |
| Small Heath Butterfly | 2 | 3 | **5** |
| Small Skipper Butterfly | | 4 | **4** |
| Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly | 8 | 3 | **11** |
| Small White Butterfly | 3 | | **3** |
| Speckled Wood Butterfly | 5 | 6 | **11** |
| | | | |
| **T/U/V** | | | |
| | | | |
| **W/X/Y/Z** | | | |
| | | | |

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay

## MOTH SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-2025

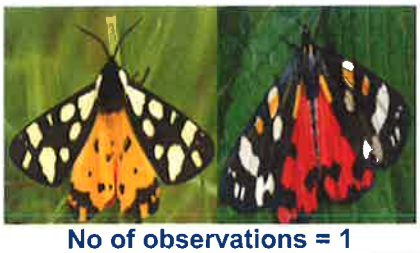


# No of species observed:79

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay
## Biodiversity Survey

# MOTH SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1. ANGLE SHADES MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **2. BARRED MARBLE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **3. BARRED STRAW MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **4. BEAUTIFUL HOOK-TIP MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **5. BEE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **6. BLACK ARCHES MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **7. BRIMSTONE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **8. BROAD BORDERED YELLOW UNDERWING MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **9. BUFF-TIP MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **10. BURNISHED BRASS MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **11.CENTRE-BARRED SALLOW MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **12. CINNABAR MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 6 |
| **13. COMMON CARPET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **14. COMMON FOOTMAN MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **15. COMMON HEATH MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **16.COMMON MARBLED CARPET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **17. COMMON NETTLE- TAP MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **18. COMMON WHITE WAVE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **19. CREAM-SPOT TIGER MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **20. CUTWORMS AND DART MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **21 DECEMBER MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **22. DINGY FOOTMAN MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **23. ELEPHANT HAWK MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **24. EMERALD MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **25. EMPEROR MOTH**<br><br>Male Female<br>No of observations = 1 | **26. FLAME CARPET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **27. FLAME SHOULDER MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 |
| **28. FLOUNCED RUSTIC MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **29. FOX MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **30. GARDEN CARPET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 5 |
| **31. GARDEN GRASS-VENEER MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **32. GENUS AMBLYPTILIA MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **33. GENUS EPIRRITA MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **34. GENUS STIGMELLA MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **35. GREEN CARPET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **36. HEDGE BEAUTY MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **37. JERSEY TIGER MOTH**<br><br>Can have a yellow centre<br>No of observations = 4 | **38. KNOT GRASS MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **39. LARGE YELLOW UNDERWING MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40. LIGHT BROCADE MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 41. LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 42. LIGHT EMERALD MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 43. LOBSTER MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 44. LONG LEGGED TABBY MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 45. LUNAR THORN MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 46. MAGPIE MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 47. MARBLED BROWN MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 48. MERVEILLE du JOUR MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 49. MINT MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 50. MOCHA MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 51. MOTTLED RUSTIC MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 52 .NOTCH-WING BUTTON MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 53. OAK EGGAR MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 3 | 54. PALE TUSSOCK MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 3 |
| 55. PEPPERED MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 56. RED GREEN CARPET MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 3 | 57. RED TWIN-SPOT CARPET MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 58. SCARLET TIGER MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 59. SCORCHED WING MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 60. SETACEOUS HEBREW CHARACTER MOTH<br><br>No of observations = 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **61. SHEARS MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **62. SILVER GROUND CARPET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **63. SILVER Y MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **64. SIX-SPOT BURNET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **65 . SMALL FAN-FOOTED WAVE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **66. SMALL MAGPIE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **67. SMALL PHOENIX MOTH**<br><br>No of observations =2 | **68. SPECKLED YELLOW MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **69. SPRUCE CARPET MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 |
| **70. SQUARE-SPOT RUSTIC MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **71. SWALLOW TAILED MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **72. TORTRICINE LEAFROLLER MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **73. TREBLE LINES MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **74. TWENTY-PLUME MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **75. VAPOURER MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **76. VARIABLE SMUDGE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **77. WHITE ERMINE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **78. WHITE-SHOULDERED HOUSE MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **79. WILLOW BEAUTY MOTH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | | |

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF MOTHS 2024-25

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | | | |
| Angle Shades Moth | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | |
| **B** | | | |
| Barred Marble Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Barred Straw Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Beautiful Hook-Tip Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Bee Moth | | 3 | 3 |
| Black Arches Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Brimstone Moth | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Buff Tip Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Burnished Brass Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **C** | | | |
| Centre-barred Sallow Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Cinnabar Moth | | 6 | 6 |
| Common Carpet Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Common Footman Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Common Heath Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Common Marble Moth/Common Marbled Carpet Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Common Nettle-Tap Moth | | 4 | 4 |
| Common White Wave Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Cream-spot Tiger Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Cutworms and Dart Moths | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **D** | | | |
| December Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Dingy Footman Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **E** | | | |
| Elephant Hawkmoth | 1 | | 1 |
| Emerald Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Emperor Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **F** | | | |
| Flame Carpet Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Flame Shoulder Moth | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Flounced Rustic Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Fox Moth | | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **G continued** | | | |
| Garden Carpet Moth | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Garden Grass-Veneer Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Genus Amblyptilia Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Genus Epirrita Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Genus Stigmella Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Green Carpet Moth | 2 | | 1 |
| | | | |
| **H** | | | |
| Hedge Beauty Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **I/J** | | | |
| Jersey Tiger Moth | | 4 | 4 |
| | | | |
| **K** | | | |
| Knot Grass Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **L** | | | |
| Large Yellow Underwing Moth | | 3 | 3 |
| Light Brocade Moth | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Light Brown Apple Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Light Emerald Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Lobster Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Long-legged Tabby Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Lunar Thorn Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **M** | | | |
| Magpie Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Marbled Brown Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Merveille du Jour Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Mint Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Mocha Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Mottled Rustic Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **N** | | | |
| Notch-wing Button Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **O** | | | |
| Oak Eggar Moth | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | |
| **P** | | | |
| Pale Tussock Moth | | 3 | 3 |
| Peppered Moth | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **Q/R** | | | |
| Red Green Carpet Moth | | 3 | 3 |
| Red Twin-spot Carpet Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **S** | | | |
| Scarlet Tiger Moth | 1 | | 1 |
| Scorched Wing Moth | | 1 | 1 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **S continued** | | | |
| Setaceous Hebrew Character Moth | | 3 | 3 |
| Shears Moth | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Silver Ground Carpet Moth | | 3 | 3 |
| Silver Y Moth | 1 | | 1 |
| Six-Spot Burnet Moth | | 4 | 4 |
| Small Fan-Footed Wave Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Small Magpie Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Small Phoenix Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Speckled Yellow Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| Spruce Carpet Moth | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Square-spot Rustic Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Swallow Tailed Moth | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | |
| **T** | | | |
| Tortricine Leafroller Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Treble Lines Moth | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Twenty-plume Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **U/V** | | | |
| Vapourer Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Variable Smudge Moth | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **W** | | | |
| White Ermine Moth | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| White-shouldered House Moth | | 1 | 1 |
| Willow Beauty Moth | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | |
| **X/Y/Z** | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

# ENDANGERED UK BUTTERFLY AND MOTH SPECIES OBSERVED IN WOOTTON COURTENAY

Butterfly Conservation

Butterflies and moths are a vital part of our wildlife heritage and are valuable as sensitive indicators of the health of our environment.

The Butterfly Conservation organisation produces **Red Lists** which are a standard, objective way of assessing the extinction risk of butterfly and moth species at global, continental and country levels. **Below are 4 x species of butterflies and 6 x species of moths observed in Wootton Courtenay during our Biodiversity Survey that appear on the red lists.**

Species are listed as **red**, amber or **green** according to the risk of extinction.

| BUTTERFLIES | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|
|  | **Grayling**<br>(Hipparchia Semele) | ENDANGERED |
|  | **Heath Fritillary**<br>(Melitaea athalia) | ENDANGERED |
|  | **Small Heath**<br>(Coenonympha pamphilus | VULNERABLE |
|  | **Dark Green Fritillary**<br>(Speyeria agiaia) | NEAR THREATENED |

| MOTHS | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|
|  | **Cinnabar Moth**<br>(Tyria jacobaeae) | **VULNERABLE** |
|  | **Knot Grass Moth**<br>(Acronicta rumicis) | **VULNERABLE** |
|  | **Small Phoenix Moth**<br>(Ecliptopera silaceata) | **VULNERABLE** |
|  | **White Ermine**<br>(Spilosoma lubricipeda) | **VULNERABLE** |
|  | **Centre-barred Sallow Moth**<br>(Atethmia centrago) | **VULNERABLE** |
|  | **Mottled Rustic Moth**<br>(Caradrina Morpheus) | **VULNERABLE** |

# TOP TIPS FOR CREATING A HAVEN FOR BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

Butterfly Conservation

### *1) Create a nectar buffet*

A great way to encourage butterflies and moths is to create a Wild Space to feed them. This involves planting a selection of flowers that bloom at different times of the year to provide nectar all year round, as well as colour and interest for you to enjoy. You can also grow lots of these in pots, hanging baskets and borders, or if you have more space, a meadow.

Some butterfly and moth favourites include plants such as: **Bird's-foot Trefoil, Wild Marjoram, Knapweed, Honeysuckle, Verbena bonariensis, Scabious, Red Valerian (if you're lucky, you might spot a Humming-bird Hawk-moth visiting Red Valerian), Sedums and Heather.**

### *2) Don't forget the caterpillars*

Another way to entice butterflies and moths to a Wild Space is to include plants which provide food for their caterpillars. Leaving a patch of nettles to grow provides food for the caterpillars of Peacocks, Red Admirals and Commas. Mint Moth caterpillars also love Wild Marjoram. **Dandelions are eaten by the caterpillars of 44 different types of butterflies and moths!**

### *3) Let it grow*

If you already have grass in your garden one of the easiest ways to attract butterflies and moths is to let it grow or cut it less frequently.Research shows that letting grass grow long can boost garden butterfly numbers by up to 93%. Grass provides food for caterpillars as well as shelter and places for caterpillars to pupate.

### *4) Add places to shelter*

As well as food, butterflies and moths need spaces to shelter and roost. Some species overwinter as adults and need safe places to do that. If you have space try adding a native hedge or including Ivy, which is a fantastic climber, providing both nectar, food for caterpillars and shelter. For smaller spaces create log piles, leave leaf litter where it is and don't cut flower stems until the following spring as some species like to overwinter in them!

### *5) Embrace the night*

Bring a Wild Space to life at night by including species of plants that release beautiful scents after dark. Not only do you get to enjoy the wonderful smells as you sit out in your Wild Space in the evening, night-scented plants attract nocturnal pollinators like Hawk-moths. Some great plant species to include are Nicotiana, Night-scented Stock, Evening Primrose, Sweet Rocket, Night Phlox, and Star Jasmine.

### *6) Sacrificial Planting*

Sacrificial planting is a practiced organic method of protecting plants from pests that feed on them but it can also provide food for caterpillars and nectar for butterflies and moths. This is achieved through the deliberate act of supplying plants that will either attract harmful pests away from, or attract natural predators to, the plants you're trying to protect.

While it's true that slugs love lettuce they love marigolds more, so if its salad crops that you are trying to protect, creating a thick border of marigolds will act as a self healing edible barrier whilst providing food for wildlife. Nasturtiums are great for attracting aphids therefore making an ideal trap for protecting precious roses and providing all important insect food for birds. Aphids will also infest sunflowers, and sunflowers can be left alone to grow. Because they are so tough the aphids cause very little damage and will still produce nice seed heads for native birds to enjoy.

## RHS How You Can Help Butterflies

Butterflies are key indicators of the UK's biodiversity and environmental health. As well as avoiding pesticides, there are several things we can do to help butterflies in our gardens:

**Plant** butterfly-friendly flowers, especially in warm, sheltered places. A well-thought out garden can attract over 20 species of butterfly. Include plants that flower from spring through to autumn. Start with wallflower 'Bowles's Mauve', marjoram, buddleja, lavender and *Verbena bonariensis*.

**Don't forget to grow** caterpillar food plants. If there is nothing for caterpillars to eat there will be no butterflies. A meadow of mixed grasses feeds a wide range of species. Wild plants such as alder and purging buckthorn, elm, willow, holly, birdsfoot trefoil, garlic mustard, lady's smock and sorrels are all caterpillar food plants. Keep in mind that some of the most valuable plants are those you might have considered removing, including ivy, docks, thistles (welted, creeping and giant – *Onopordum*) and large patches of nettles.

**Leave** fallen fruit **under trees.** Butterflies such as the red admiral and painted lady will feed on fruit juices in fallen over-ripe pears, plums and apples.

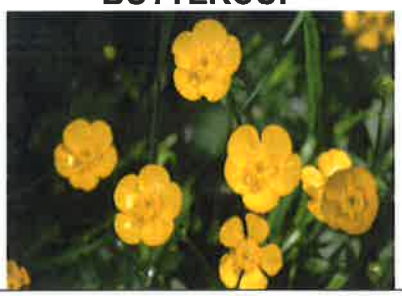
**Be aware of overwintering adult butterflies.** Some species such as peacock and small tortoiseshell overwinter as adults in sheltered dry places, often being found in garages, sheds and other outbuildings. Some may overwinter in heated buildings and become active. If this happens, attempt to capture the butterfly in a container and release it in an unheated outbuilding. Remember to leave a window ajar or other gap so that the butterflies can escape in the spring.

**Go** peat-free. Peat bogs are home to a unique range of wildlife, including the large heath butterfly, which is in decline across Europe.

**Join in with the** Big Butterfly Count in summer 2026 to report how butterflies are doing in your area and help scientists keep track of population numbers.

Dr Richard Fox says, "We must now do more to improve the habitat that our butterflies live in. This is why Butterfly Conservation is calling for an end to the unlicensed use of butterfly-killing synthetic pesticides, and asking retailers to take them off the shelves. We are in a nature crisis. We should be providing people with the tools to help and not the means of destruction".

# Plants Essential for the Survival of 4 x Butterfly and 6 x Moth Species on the Endangered and Vulnerable List Observed in Wootton Courtenay

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ANGELICA  | ASH TREES  | ASTERS  |
| BIRD CHERRY  | BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL  | BLACKBERRY/BRAMBLE  |
| BLACK-EYED SUSAN  | BLACKTHORN  | BROAD-LEAVED WILLOWHERB  |
| BUDDLEIA  | BUGLE  | BUTTERCUP  |
| CHICKWEED  | CLOVER  | COMMON SORREL  |
| COW WHEAT  | DAISIES  | DANDELIONS  |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOUS  | DOG VIOLET  | DOCK  |
| ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE  | EVENING PRIMROSE  | FOXGLOVES  |
| GOAT WILLOW  | GROUNDSEL  | HAWKWEED  |
| HAWKBIT  | HAWTHORN  | HEATHER  |
| HEBE  | HEMP AGRIMONY  | HONEYSUCKLE  |
| HOP  | IVY  | JASMINE  |

KIDNEY VETCH



KNAPWEED



KNOTGRASS



LANTANA



LESSER STITCHWORT



LOOSESTRIFE



MARSH VIOLET



NETTLES



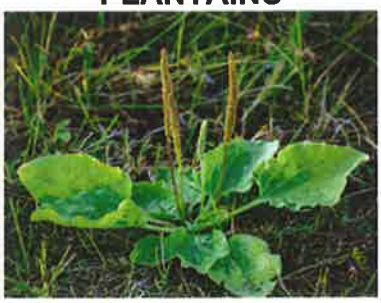
NICOTIANA



NIGHT SCENTED STOCK



PLANTAINS



RAGWORT



RED VALERIAN



RIBWORT



ROSEBAY WILLOWHERB



SCABIOUS



SPINDLE TREES



SWEET ROCKET





| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SWEET WILLIAM  | TEASELS  | THISTLES  |
| THYME  | TORMENTIL  | WILD MARJORAM  |
| YARROW  | | |

For more top tips and advice, visit Let's Create Wild Spaces – Wild Spaces (wild-spaces.co.uk)

## Life Cycles of Endangered Butterflies and Moths

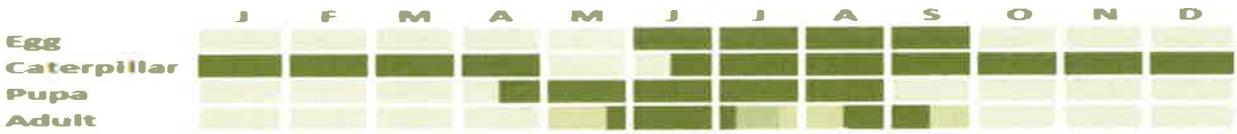
By better understanding the delicate balance required at each stage of their lives, we can better appreciate and protect our interconnected natural world. With that aim in mind, the life cycles of Wootton Courtenay's endangered species are set out in the following pages.

# Lifecycle of the Dark Green Fritillary Butterfly



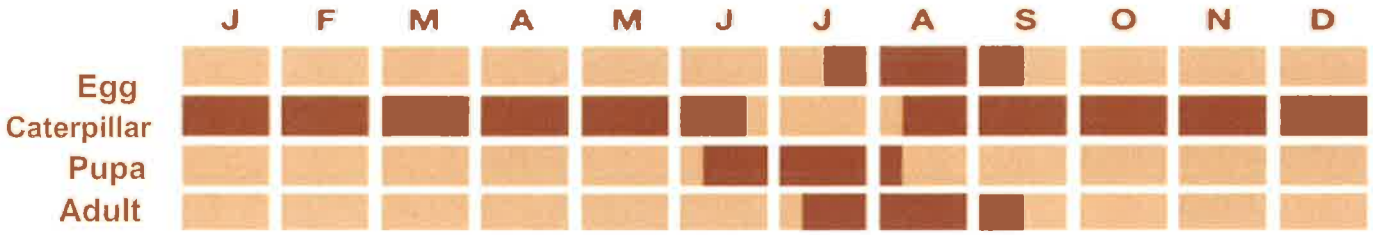

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Eggs are laid on violets, dead leaves or dead bracken |
| **Caterpillar**  | The caterpillars feed on violets: common dog violet, hairy violet, marsh violet |
| **Pupa**  | Hibernates amongst dead grass or leaf litter |
| **Adults**  | Nectar sources: bramble, thistle, scabious, lantana, and black-eyed susan. |

# Lifecycle of the Small Heath Butterfly



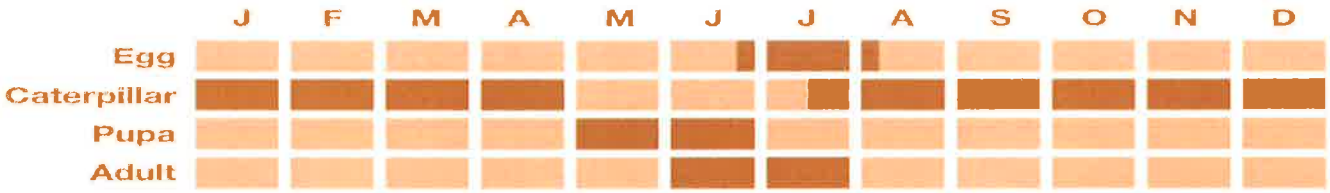

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Laid on grass blades in meadows or pastures. |
| **Caterpillar**  | Main food sources are fine grasses such as fescues, bents and meadow grasses. Here on Exmoor they also use ribwort, plantain and foxgloves. |
| **Pupa**  | Remain hidden in the vegetation near the ground, usually among the same grasses that caterpillars feed on |
| **Adults**  | Nectar sources: bramble, knapweed, yarrow, ragwort, bird's-foot trefoil, thyme, devil's-bit scabious, kidney vetch, tormentil, buttercups and daisies. |

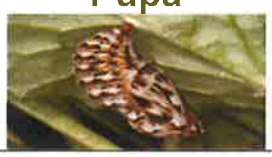
# Lifecycle of the Grayling Butterfly




| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Spherical white eggs are laid singly on **fine-leaved grasses**, usually very small tussocks, growing in full sun and surrounded by bare ground. |
| **Caterpillar**  | The caterpillars feed on grass leaves at night. The main food plants include **sheep's-fescue, red fescue, bristle bent, early hair-grass. tufted hair-grass and marram.** |
| **Pupa**  | Hibernates underground. |
| **Adults**  | Nectar sources - **bell heather, brambles, hawkweeds, thistles, bird's-foot trefoil, red valerian, teasels, wild marjoram and thyme** They are also attracted by sap oozing out of tree trunks. |

# Lifecycle of the Heath Fritillary Butterfly




| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | The eggs are laid on the underside of a leaf immediately next to common **cow wheat.** |
| **Caterpillar**  | Caterpillars feed exclusively on common **cow-wheat.** |
| **Pupa**  | They are typically hidden in the leaf litter near the ground, often inside curled-up dead leaves. |
| **Adults**  | Nectar sources: from **bramble, hawkbit, bugle, heather, lesser stitchwort, buttercups, thistles, knapweeds, daisies, asters and foxgloves.** |

# Lifecycle of the Cinnabar Moth

**Interesting Fact:** The Cinnabar Moth was originally named after the bright red mineral 'cinnabar', which was once used by artists as a red pigment for painting.

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Females can lay up to 300 eggs, usually in batches of 30 or 60 on the underside of **Ragwort leaves** |
| **Caterpillar**  | They voraciously feed on ragwort plants and they're capable of finishing an entire patch of the plant. They will sometimes eat **groundsel.** When food is scarce, these caterpillars can become cannibalistic. |
| **Pupa**  | After feeding and growing, they burrow into the ground to pupate, often overwintering there, before emerging as adult moths in late spring or early summer to mate and lay new eggs. |
| **Adults**  | Adult moths emerge from the ground in late spring to early summer (around May). **Adult cinnabar moths do not eat**; they only live long enough to mate and lay eggs. Their primary food source is nectar, which they consume during the caterpillar stage of their life cycle. |

# Lifecycle of the Knot Grass Moth

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Knotgrass moth eggs are laid in clusters on the underside of leaves and are typically found on a wide range of plants, including **dock, nettle, and bird's-foot trefoil.** |
| **Caterpillar**  | The caterpillars will sometimes feed on knotgrass though not exclusively. They also eat **broad-leaved dock, plantains, bramble, hawthorn, common sorrel, heather, and purple loosestrife.** |
| **Pupa**  | Once the winter months near, fully grown caterpillars pupate in cocoons on leaves or leaf litter. The cocoon has tough white silk with one simple layer of **grass, twigs, or leaves** for better concealment from predators. |
| **Adults**  | The adult Knotgrass moths are nocturnal and feed on nectar from flowers, especially those that are highly scented at **night – honeysuckle, evening primrose, jasmine, night-scented stock, sweet rocket, hemp agrimony, ivy.** |

# Lifecycle of the Small Phoenix Moth

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Females lay eggs on species of **willowherbs** such as rosebay willowherb and broad-leaved willowherb. |
| **Caterpillar**  | Most commonly found feeding on **willowherbs** and **enchanter's-nightshade.** |
| **Pupa**  | After fully grown, the caterpillar enters the soil to pupate. |
| **Adults**  | The moths are attracted to a variety of night-scented, nectar-rich flowers where **willowherbs** are abundant such as: **honeysuckle, evening primrose, nicotiana, hebe, buddleia and red valerian.** |

# Lifecycle of the White Ermine Moth

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Eggs are laid in late autumn overwintering under a protective silk covering to hatch in early spring. The *larvae* hatch and create large, "spooky" silk webs on host plants like **bird cherry, hawthorn, blackthorn, and spindle trees.** |
| **Caterpillar**  | They feed on herbaceous plants like **nettles, docks, dandelions and bramble.** |
| **Pupa**  | The pupa is formed amongst plant and leaf litter. |
| **Adults**  | Adults feed on nectar from a variety of plants like **buddleia, ragwort, brambles, dandelions, honeysuckle, and ivy blossom**, and plants with white or pale flowers are often favoured. Planting a diverse range of flowers that bloom throughout the season will support them, especially those that are night-scented like **evening primrose, sweet rocket, and night-scented stock**. |

# Lifecycle of the Centre-barred Sallow Moth

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Eggs are laid on a twig or in a bark crevice, on or near **Ash trees.** |
| **Caterpillar**  | The caterpillars feed on **Ash trees**, burrowing into the buds when newly hatched and subsequently feeding on the flowers and leaves |
| **Pupa** **No photograph available.** | Pupa are found underground or in leaf litter near Ash trees. |
| **Adults**  | Nectar sources are: **buddleia, honeysuckle, evening primrose, night-scented stock, tobacco plants, red valerian, sweet Williams, angelica, blackberry, bugle, clover, dandelion, hemp agrimony, knapweeds.** |

# Lifecycle of the Mottled Rustic Moth

| Lifecycle stage | Plants |
|---|---|
| **Eggs** | Eggs are laid on a variety of broad-leaved herbaceous plants, such as nettle and dock, and sometimes on shrubs like willow. |
| **Caterpillar**  | The caterpillars are active at night, feeding on various herbaceous plants like **nettle, dock, dandelion, knotgrass, chickweeds, plantains, hop, and goat willow.** |
| **Pupa** **No photograph available.** | The chrysalis is typically camouflaged, resembling twigs or leaves to evade predators. This stage can last several weeks, depending on environmental conditions. The adult moths emerge from the chrysalis at night, |
| **Adults**  | The adult moths are night-flying moths, sourcing nectar from a range of available flowers such as **dandelion, bramble, honeysuckle, jasmine, evening primrose, sweet rocket, flowering ivy, tobacco plants and hemp agrimony** |

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay

## FUNGI AND LICHEN SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-25



Both fungi (mushrooms) and lichens can be poisonous, with many species being toxic, even deadly, while others are edible or used in medicine, making **proper identification crucial and foraging dangerous without expertise**.

# No of species observed:91

# FUNGI AND LICHEN SPOTTER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-25

Both fungi (mushrooms) and lichens can be poisonous, with many species being toxic, even deadly, while others are edible or used in medicine, making **proper identification crucial and foraging dangerous without expertise**.

### 1. AMANITA MOLD



No of observations = 1

### 2.AMETHYST DECEIVER



No of observations = 4

### 3. ARTIST'S BRACKET



No of observations = 1

### 4. ASCOT HAT



No of observations = 1

### 5. BAY BOLETE



No of observations = 1

### 6. BEECH:MILKCAP



No of observations = 2

### 7. BEECH: WOODWART



No of observations = 2

### 8. BICOLOURED DECEIVER



No of observations = 2

### 9. BIRCH POLYPORE



No of observations = 4

### 10. BOLETE: BROWN-BIRCH



No of observations = 1

### 11. BOLETE:DOTTED STEM



No of observations = 1

### 12. BOLETE: REDCRACKING



No of observations = 1

### 13. BONNET: COMMON



No of observations = 3

### 14. BONNET: IVORY

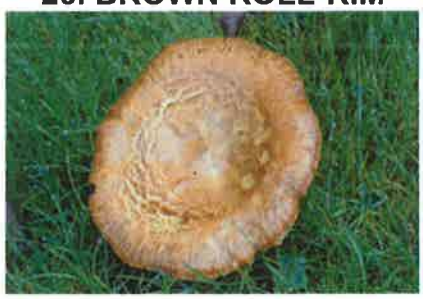
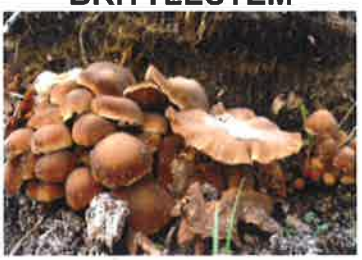


No of observations = 3

### 15. BONNET: NITROUS



No of observations = 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **16. BONNET: ROSY**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **17. BONNET: SCOTCH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **18. BLUSHER: TRUE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **19. BRITISH EARTHSTAR**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **20. BRITTLEGILL: BLACKENING**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **21. BRITTLEGILL:OCHRE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **22. BRITTLEGILL: ROSY**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **23. BROWN BIRCH-BOLETE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **24. BROWN CUP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **25. BROWN MOTTLEGILL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **26. BROWN ROLL-RIM**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **27. BUTTER CAP**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **28. CANDLESNUFF**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **29. CHOKE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **30. CLOUDED FUNNEL**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **31. CLUSTERED DOMECAP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **32. COLLARED PARACHUTE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **33. COMMON STUMP BRITTLESTEM**<br><br>No of observations = |

## 34. CONICAL BRITTLESTEM



No of observations = 3

## 35. DEADLY WEBCAP



No of observations = 2

## 36. DEATH CAP

POISON





No of observations = 1

## 37. DEER SHIELD



No of observations = 1

## 38. DRYAD'S SADDLE



No of observations = 1

## 39. EARTHBALL:COMMON



No of observations = 1

## 40. EARTHBALL: SCALY



No of observations = 2

## 41. ELF CUPS



No of observations = 1

## 42. EUROPEAN FALSE BLUSHER/PANTHER CAP





No of observations = 1

## 43. FALSE CHANTERELLE



No of observations = 2

## 44. FLY AGARIC/AMANITA MUSHROOM





No of observations = 3

## 45. HONEY FUNGUS



Stay clear, wash boots if trodden near. It is very difficult to eradicate from the garden

No of observations = 2

## 46. INK CAP: COMMON



No of observations = 1

## 47. INK CAP: SHAGGY



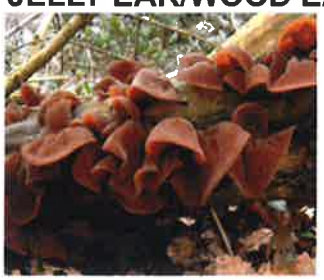
No of observations = 1

## 48. JELLYBABY



No of observations = 2

## 49. JELLY EAR/WOOD EAR



No of observations = 1

## 50. KING ALFRED'S CAKES

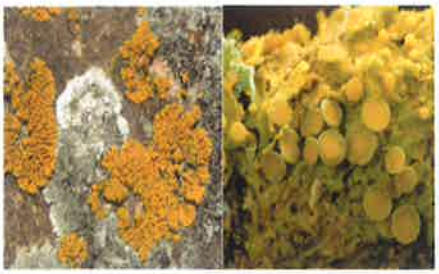
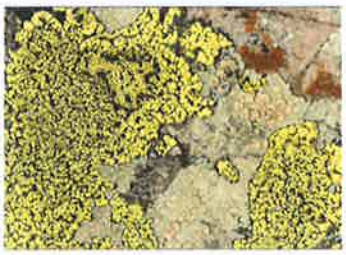


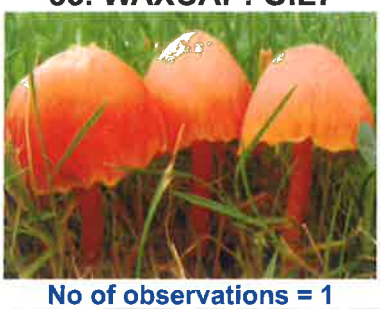
No of observations = 3

## 51. LICHEN: ASTERISK



No of observations = 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **52. LICHEN: BROWN BERET**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **53. LICHEN: BUSHY**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **54. LICHEN: CALCEROUS RIMMED**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **55. LICHEN: SALTED SHIELD**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **56. LICHEN: COMMON POWDERHORN**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **57. LICHEN: GOLDEN SHIELD**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **58. LICHEN:PIXIE CUP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **59. LICHEN: YELLOW MAP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **60. NETTED FIELDCAP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **61. ORANGE MOSSCAP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **62. PARASOL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **63. PARASOL: SLENDER**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **64. PUFFBALL:COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **65. PUFFBALL:STUMP**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **66. RED DOCK SPOT**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **67. ROOTING SHANKS**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **68. SCOTCH BONNET MUSHROOM**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **69. SCURFY TWIGLETS**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **70. SHEATHED WOODTUFT**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **71. SILKY PINKGILL**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **72. SLIMECAPS (BROWN)**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **73. SMOKY SPINDLES**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **74 SPINDLESHANK**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **75. STINKHORN**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **76. STUBBLE ROSEGILL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **77. SULPHUR TUFT**<br><br>No of observations = 5 | **78. TAWNY GRISETTE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **79. TOOTHED CUP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **80. TROOPING FUNNEL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **81 .TUBEROUS POLYPORE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **82. TURKEYTAIL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **83. WAXCAP: BLACKENING/WITCH'S HAT**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **84. WAXCAP: GOLDEN**<br><br>No of observations = 6 |
| **85. WAXCAP: OILY**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **86. WAXCAP: PINK**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **87. WEEPING WIDOW**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |

| 88. WHITE FIBRECAP | 89. WHITE SADDLE | 90. WRINKLED CLUB FUNGUS |
|---|---|---|
|  No of observations = 1 |  No of observations = 1 |  No of observations = 2 |
| 91. YELLOW FIELDCAP | | |
|  No of observations = 1 | | |

Magical and mistrusted. Toadstools and mushrooms are associated with ancient taboos, dung, death and decomposition. But trees and many other species rely on fungi and we're just starting to understand how close this relationship is: great woodland networks that link and support life. They come in dazzling shapes, colours and sizes; even working with other species to produce different organisms.

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF FUNGI AND LICHEN 2024-25

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | | | |
| Amanita Mold | | 1 | 1 |
| Amethyst Deceiver | | 4 | 4 |
| Artist's Bracket | | 1 | 1 |
| Ascot Hat | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **B** | | | |
| Bay Bolete | 1 | | 1 |
| Beech: Milkcap | | 2 | 2 |
| Beech: Woodwart | | 2 | 2 |
| Bicoloured Deceiver | | 2 | 2 |
| Birch Polypore | | 4 | 4 |
| Bolete: Brown Birch | | 1 | 1 |
| Bolete: Dotted Stem | | 1 | 1 |
| Bolete: Red-Cracking | | 1 | 1 |
| Bonnet: Common | | 3 | 3 |
| Bonnet: Ivory | | 3 | 3 |
| Bonnet: Nitrous | | 1 | 1 |
| Bonnet: Rosy | | 1 | 1 |
| Bonnet: Scotch | 1 | | 1 |
| Blusher:True | | 1 | 1 |
| British Earthstar | | 1 | 1 |
| Brittlegill: Blackening | | 2 | 2 |
| Brittlegill: Ochre | | 1 | 1 |
| Brittlegill:Rosy | | 1 | 1 |
| Brown Birch-Bolete | | 1 | 1 |
| Brown Cup | | 1 | 1 |
| Brown Mottlegill | | 1 | 1 |
| Brown Roll-Rim | | 3 | 3 |
| Butter Cap | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **C** | | | |
| Candlesnuff Fungus | | 2 | 2 |
| Choke | | 1 | 1 |
| Clouded Funnel | | 2 | 2 |
| Clustered Domecap | | 1 | 1 |
| Collared Parachute | | 1 | 1 |
| Common Stump Brittlestem | | 1 | 1 |
| Conical Brittlestem | | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |
| **D** | | | |
| Deadly Webcap | | 2 | 2 |
| Death Cap | | 1 | 1 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **D continued** | | | |
| Deer Shield | | 1 | 1 |
| Dryad's Saddle | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **E** | | | |
| Earthball: Common | | 1 | 1 |
| Earthball: Scaly | | 2 | 2 |
| Elf Cups | | 1 | 1 |
| European False Blusher/Panther Cap | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **F** | | | |
| False Chanterelle | | 2 | 2 |
| Fly Agaric/Amanita Mushroom | | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |
| **G/H** | | | |
| Honey Fungus | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **I** | | | |
| Ink Cap: Common | | 1 | 1 |
| Ink Cap: Shaggy | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **J** | | | |
| Jellybaby | | 2 | 2 |
| Jelly Ear/Wood Ear | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **K** | | | |
| King Alfred's Cakes | | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |
| **L** | | | |
| Lichen: Asterisk | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Brown Beret | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Bushy | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Calcerous Rimmed | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Salted Shield | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Common Powderhorn | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Golden Shield | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Pixie Cup | | 1 | 1 |
| Lichen: Yellow Map | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **M/N** | | | |
| Netted Fieldcap | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **O** | | | |
| Orange Mosscap | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **P/Q** | | | |
| Parasol | | 1 | 1 |
| Parasol: Slender | | 2 | 2 |
| Puffball: Common | | 2 | 2 |
| Puffball: Stump | | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **R** | | | |
| Red Dock Spot | | 1 | 1 |
| Rooting Shanks | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **S** | | | |
| Scotch Bonnet Mushroom | 1 | | 1 |
| Scurfy Twiglets | | 1 | 1 |
| Sheathed Woodtuft | | 3 | 3 |
| Silky Pinkgill | | 2 | 2 |
| Slimecaps (Brown) | | 2 | 2 |
| Smoky Spindles | | 1 | 1 |
| Spindleshank | | 1 | 1 |
| Stinkhorn | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stubble Rosegill | | 1 | 1 |
| Sulphur Tuft | | 5 | 5 |
| | | | |
| **T** | | | |
| Tawny Grisette | | 1 | 1 |
| Toothed Cup | | 1 | 1 |
| Trooping Funnel | | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberous Polypore | | 1 | 1 |
| Turkeytail | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **U/V/W** | | | |
| Waxcap:Blackening/Witch's Hat | | 1 | 1 |
| Waxcap: Golden | | 6 | 6 |
| Waxcap: Oily | | 1 | 1 |
| Waxcap: Pink | | 1 | 1 |
| Weeping Widow | | 1 | 1 |
| White Fibrecap | | 1 | 1 |
| White Saddle | | 1 | 1 |
| Wrinkled Club Fungus | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **X/Y/Z** | | | |
| Yellow Fieldcap | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |

# ENDANGERED FUNGI AND LICHEN SPECIES OBSERVED IN WOOTTON COURTENAY

National Red List

Fungi play a key role in the ecosystems of the natural world. They help keep the soil healthy by breaking down dead plants and animals, and they also help plants take in water and nutrients. This improves carbon sequestration, which is where carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere.

**In the UK work has started on creating the first official Great Britain Red List in nearly 15 years.** This list will show which fungi are at risk and need protection. This collaborative assessment led by Natural England brings together fungi experts from Natural Resources Wales, NatureScot, Kew, Aberystwyth University, the British Mycological Society, as well as the wider community. The new Red Lists will cover around 600 species of fungi.

**None of the village's observed fungi is on the current red list which is good news.**

## The Oak Polypore: Calling all Walkers and Photographers





**The oak polypore (Fomitopsis pulvina), is a rare fungus on the global red list. This fungus occurs on the limbs and trunks of living or dead veteran oak trees** (i.e. trees which are 250–800 years old), **or on fallen heartwood.** Typical habitats include medieval forests, deer parks, wood pasture and wooded commons.

This fungus was not spotted in our Wootton Courtenay Survey but as we have many veteran oak trees please keep a look out. If you are lucky enough to spot one please let us know and consider taking a photograph, sending it to us together with the location. (sustainablewoottoncourtenay2@btinternet.com). We'll record it on our village data set and pass it on to Natural England.

Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

## Interesting Facts about 2 Wootton Courtenay Fungi

### Turkey Tails *(Trametes versicolor)*



Traditionally, turkey tails have been used to relieve gout, arthritis and rheumatism. Research is underway into their immune-boosting properties and their ability to help fight cancer. They have been found to prolong the activity of antibiotics and even enhance the effects of radiation and chemotherapy.

### Birch Polypore *(Piptoporus betulinus)*



It may not be obvious from its soft-looking exterior, but the birch polypore is also commonly referred to as the 'razor strop fungus', because it was once used to help sharpen part of a barber's shaving razor!

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay

## WILD FLOWER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-2025

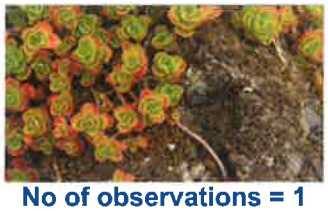


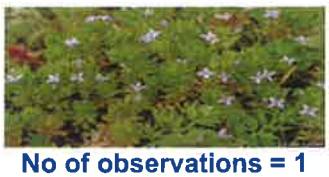
# No of species observed:196

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay Biodiversity Survey

# WILD FLOWER SURVEY RESULTS 2024-25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1. ALEXANDERS**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **2. ARUM** (CUCKOO PINT/LORDS & LADIES)<br><br>No of observations = 7 | **3. BEAR'S BREECH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **4. BEDSTRAW: HEATH (Sticky grass)**<br><br>No of observations = 9 | **5. BEDSTRAW:LADY'S**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **6. BELLFLOWER: TRAILING**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **7. BILBERRY**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **8. BINDWEED**<br><br>No of observations = 14 | **9. BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL**<br><br>No of observations = 7 |
| **10. BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL: GREATER**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **11.BLACK SPLEENWORT**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **12. BLACKBERRY:CUTLEAF/EUROPEAN**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **13. BLUEBELL**<br><br>No of observations = 10 | **14. BRAMBLE**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **15. BROOM**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **16.BRYONY: BLACK**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **17. BRYONY: WHITE**<br><br>No of observations = 5 | **18. BUDDLEIA**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **19. BUTTERCUP: CREEPING**<br><br>No of observations = 19 | **20. BUTTERCUP: MEADOW**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **21. CAMPION : RED/WHITE**<br><br>No of observations = 20 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **22. CAT'S EAR: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 9 | **23. CAUCASIAN STONECROP**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **24. CELANDINE:LESSER**<br><br>No of observations = 18 |
| **25. CENTAURY**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **26. CHERVIL:ROUGH**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **27. CHICKWEED: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 5 |
| **28. CHICKWEED: MOUSE-EAR**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **29. CLOVER: RED**<br><br>No of observations = 11 | **30. CLOVER: WHITE**<br><br>No of observations = 13 |
| **31. COLUMBINE**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **32. COMFREY**<br><br>No of observations = 6 | **33. CORNCOCKLE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **34. CORNFLOWER**<br>(BACHELOR'S BUTTON)<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **35. COW PARSLEY**<br><br>No of observations = 17 | **36. COWSLIP**<br><br>No of observations = 15 |
| **37. CRANE'S -BILL: CUT-LEAVED**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **38. CRANE'S -BILL: DRUCE'S**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **39. CRANE'S -BILL:VEINED/PENCILLED**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **40. CUCKOO FLOWER(Lady's Smock)**<br><br>No of observations = 14 | **41. CYCLAMEN**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **42. DAISY: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 21 |
| **43. DAISY:OX EYE**<br><br>No of observations = 18 | **44. DANDELION**<br><br>No of observations = 22 | **45. DOCK**<br><br>No of observations = 22 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **46. DOG'S MERCURY**<br><br>No of observations =12 | **47. ERIGERON (Fleabane)**<br><br>No of observations = 8 | **48. FENNEL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **49. FEVERFEW**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **50. FIELD MADDER**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **51. FIELD WOODRUSH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **52. FOOL"S WATERCRESS**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **53. FORGET-ME-NOT**<br><br>No of observations = 21 | **54.FOXGLOVE**<br><br>No of observations = 20 |
| **55. GARDEN TREE MALLOW**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **56. GARLIC: THREE CORNERED**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **57. GARLIC: MUSTARD**<br>(Jack-by -the Hedge)<br><br>No of observations = 3 |
| **58. GARLIC: WILD (Ransoms)**<br><br>No of observations = 10 | **59. GOAT'S BEARD**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **60. GORSE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **61. GRAPE HYACINTH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **62. GREAT MULLEIN**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **63. GREATER BURDOCK (Sticky Bud)**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **64. GREATER PERIWINKLE**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **65. GREEN ALKANET**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **66. GROUND ELDER**<br><br>No of observations = 12 |
| **67. GROUND IVY**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **68. GROUNDSEL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **69. HAIRY BITTERCRESS**<br><br>No of observations = 7 |

### 70. HAWKWEED



No of observations = 7

### 71. HEATH: CROSS-LEAVED



No of observations = 1

### 72. HEATH: MILKWORT



No of observations = 1

### 73. HEATHER: BELL



No of observations = 9

### 74. HEATHER: COMMON



No of observations = 1

### 75. HEDGE WOUNDWORT



No of observations = 9

### 76. HELLEBORINE



No of observations = 2

### 77. HEMLOCK WATER DROPWORT



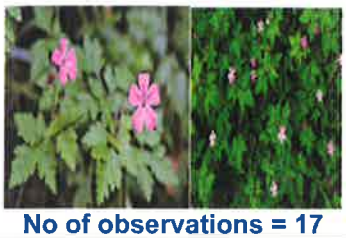
No of observations = 1

### 78. HERB BENNET (Wood Avens)



No of observations = 6

### 79. HERB ROBERT



No of observations = 17

### 80. HOGWEED



No of observations = 2

### 81. HONEYSUCKLE



No of observations = 17

### 82. IVY



No of observations = 2

### 83. IVY BROOMRAPE



No of observations = 3

### 84. IVY LEAVED TOADFLAX



No of observations = 4

### 85.KNAPWEED



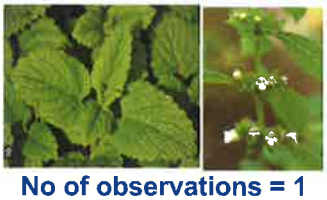
No of observations = 1

### 86. LAMB'S EAR



No of observations = 4

### 87. LEMON BALM



No of observations = 1

### 88. LESSER BURDOCK



No of observations = 1

### 89. LESSER MEXICAN STONECROP



No of observations = 1

### 90. LESSER TREFOIL



No of observations = 2

### 91. LILY OF THE VALLEY



No of observations = 10

### 92. MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT



No of observations = 1

### 93. MALLOW:COMMON



No of observations = 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **94. MALLOW: MUSK**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **95. MARSH MARIGOLD**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **96. MEADOWSWEET**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **97. MEADOW VETCHLING**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **98. MEDICK:BLACK/ YELLOW TREFOIL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **99. MILKWORT: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **100. MISTLETOE**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **101. MONBRETIA**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **102. MOTHERWORT: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **103. MOUSE EAR:COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **104. NAVELWORT/PENNY WORT**<br><br>No of observations = 6 | **105. NETTLE: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 17 |
| **106. NETTLE: RED DEAD**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **107. NETTLE: WHITE DEAD**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **108. NETTLE: YELLOW DEAD (Yellow Archangel)**<br><br>No of observations = 6 |
| **109. NIGHTSHADE: ENCHANTER'S**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **110. NIPPLEWORT**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **111. ORCHID: COMMON SPOTTED**<br><br>No of observations = 4 |
| **112. ORCHID:EARLY PURPLE**<br><br>No of observations = 7 | **113. ORCHID: HEATH SPOTTED (WHITE & PINK)**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **114. ORCHID:MARSH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **115. ORCHID: PYRAMIDAL**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **116. OXSLIP: FALSE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **117. PALMATE GERMANDERWORT**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **118.PERFORATE ST JOHN'S-WORT**<br><br>No of observations = 5 | **119. PIGNUT**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **120. PIMPERNEL: RED**<br> |
| **121. PIMPERNEL: BLUE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **122. PIMPERNEL: YELLOW**<br><br>No of observations = 3 | **123. PINEAPPLE-WEED**<br><br>No of observations = 5 |
| **124. PLANTAIN: GREATER**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **125. PLANTAIN:RIBWORT**<br><br>No of observations = 11 | **126. POPPY**<br><br>No of observations = 6 |
| **127. POPPY:WELSH**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **128. POPPY: ORIENTAL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **129. PRICKLY SOWTHISTLE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **130. PRIMROSE**<br><br>No of observations = 21 | **131. PROVENCE ROSE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **132. RAGGED ROBIN**<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| **133. RAGWORT**<br><br><br>No of observations = 4 | **134. SALAD BURNET**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **135. SALSIFY: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **136. SAXIFRAGE: OPPOSITE - LEAVED GOLDEN**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **137. SCARLET PIMPERNEL**<br><br>No of observations = 2 | **138. SELF-HEAL: COMMON**<br><br>No of observations = 16 |
| **139. SHEEP'S SORREL**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **140. SILVERWEED**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **141. SMOOTH HAWKSBEARD**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 142. SNOWDROP<br><br>No of observations = 3 | 143. SOLOMON'S SEAL<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 144. SOFT RUSH<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 145. SORREL: COMMON<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 146. SORREL: FIELD/SHEEP'S<br><br>No of observations = 5 | 147. SORREL: LEAST YELLOW<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 148. SORREL: PINK<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 149: SORREL: PROCUMBENT YELLOW<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 150. SORREL: WOOD<br><br>No of observations = 5 |
| 151. SOWTHISTLE<br><br>No of observations = 5 | 152. SPEEDWELL: FIELD<br><br>No of observations = 11 | 153. SPEEDWELL: GERMANDER<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| 154 .SPEEDWELL: THYME LEAVED<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 155. SPEEDWELL: WOOD<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 156. SPINDLE<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| 157. SPINDLE: FORTUNE'S<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 158. SPURGE: BALKAN<br><br>No of observations = 3 | 159. SPURGE:PETTY<br><br>No of observations = 2 |
| 160. SPURGE: WOOD<br><br>No of observations = 2 | 161. ST JOHN'S WORT<br><br>No of observations = 6 | 162. STINKING IRIS<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| 163. STITCHWORT: BOG<br><br>No of observations = 1 | 164. STITCHWORT: GREATER<br><br>No of observations = 11 | 165. STITCHWORT: LESSER<br><br>No of observations = 1 |

166. STRAWBERRY: WILD



No of observations = 17

167. TEASEL



No of observations = 1

168. THISTLE: CREEPING



No of observations = 3

169. THISTLE: MARSH



No of observations = 4

170. THISTLE: MEADOW



No of observations = 7

171. THISTLE: MUSK



No of observations = 1

172. THISTLE: SPEAR



No of observations = 5

173.TORMENTIL



No of observations = 4

174. TURKISH SQUILL



No of observations = 2

175. TUTSAN



No of observations = 4

176. VALERIAN: RED/WHITE



No of observations = 18

177. VETCH: BUSH



No of observations = 3

178. VETCH: COMMON



No of observations = 3

179. VETCH: TUFTED



No of observations = 2

180. VIOLET:DOG



No of observations = 9

181. VIOLET: SWEET



No of observations = 1

182. VIPER'S BUGLOSS



No of observations = 1

183. WATER LILY: WHITE



No of observations = 1

184. WELD



No of observations = 1

185. WHITE STONECROP



No of observations = 1

186. WILD CARROT



No of observations = 6

187. WILLOWHERB: BROAD LEAVED



No of observations = 2

188. WILLOWHERB: GREAT



No of observations = 1

189. WILLOWHERB:HOARY



No of observations = 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **190. WILLOWHERB: ROSEBAY**<br><br>No of observations = 9 | **191.WILLOWHERB:SQUARE STALKED**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **192. WINTER HELLITROPE**<br><br>No of observations = 1 |
| **193. WOOD DOCK**<br><br>No of observations = 1 | **194. WOOD SAGE**<br><br>No of observations = 4 | **195. YARROW**<br><br>No of observations = 3 |
| **196. YELLOW RATTLE**<br><br>No of observations = 6 | | |

# Sustainable Wootton Courtenay
# Biodiversity Survey
## ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF WILD FLOWERS 2024-25

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | | | |
| Alexanders | 1 | | 1 |
| Arum/Cuckoo Pint/Lords & Ladies | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| | | | |
| **B** | | | |
| Bear's Breech | | 1 | 1 |
| Bedstraw: Heath(Sticky grass) | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Bedstraw: Lady's | 1 | | 1 |
| Bellflower: Trailing | | 2 | 2 |
| Bilberry | | 3 | 3 |
| Bindweed | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Birds-Foot Trefoil | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Birds-Foot Trefoil: Greater | | 2 | 2 |
| Black Spleenwort | | 1 | 1 |
| Blackberry: Cutleaf/European | | 2 | 2 |
| Bluebell | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Bramble | | 2 | 2 |
| Broom | | 1 | 1 |
| Bryony: Black | | 1 | 1 |
| Bryony: White | 5 | | 5 |
| Buddleia | | 1 | 1 |
| Buttercup:Creeping | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Buttercup: Meadow | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **C** | | | |
| Campion: Red/White | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Cat's Ear: Common | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Caucasian Stonecrop | | 1 | 1 |
| Celendine: Lesser | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Centaury | | 1 | 1 |
| Chervil: Rough | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Chickweed: Common | 5 | | 5 |
| Chickweed: Mouse Ear | 3 | | 3 |
| Clover: Red | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Clover: White | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Columbine | | 2 | 2 |
| Comfrey | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Corncockle | | 1 | 1 |
| Cornflower | 4 | | 4 |
| Cow Parsley | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Cowslip | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Crane's-Bill Cut-Leaved | | 1 | 1 |
| Crane's-Bill: Druce's | | 1 | 1 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C continued** | | | |
| Crane's-Bill: Veined/Pencilled | | 1 | 1 |
| Cuckoo Flower (Lady's Smock) | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Cyclamen | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| **D** | | | |
| Daisy: Common | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Daisy: Oxeye | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Dandelion | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| Dock | 21 | | 21 |
| Dog's Mercury | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| | | | |
| **E** | | | |
| Erigeron/Fleabane | | 8 | 8 |
| | | | |
| **F** | | | |
| Fennel | | 1 | 1 |
| Feverfew | | 2 | 2 |
| Field Madder | 1 | | 1 |
| Field Woodrush | | 1 | 1 |
| Fool's Watercress | | 1 | 1 |
| Forget-Me-Not | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Foxglove | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| | | | |
| **G** | | | |
| Garden Tree Mallow | | 2 | 2 |
| Garlic: Three-Cornered | | 2 | 2 |
| Garlic: Mustard/Jack By The Hedge | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Garlic: Wild/Ransoms | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Goat's Beard | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Gorse | | 1 | 1 |
| Grape Hyacinth | | 1 | 1 |
| Great Mullein | | 1 | 1 |
| Greater Burdock(Sticky Bud) | | 1 | 1 |
| Greater Periwinkle | | 2 | 2 |
| Green Alkanet | | 4 | 4 |
| Ground Elder | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Ground Ivy | | 1 | 1 |
| Groundsel | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **H** | | | |
| Hairy Bittercress | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Hawkweed | 7 | | 7 |
| Heath: Cross-Leaved | | 1 | 1 |
| Heath: Milkwort | | 1 | 1 |
| Heather: Bell | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Heather: Common | | 1 | 1 |
| Hedge Woundwort | 6 | 3 | 9 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **H continued** | | | |
| Helleborine | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hemlock Water Dropwort | | 1 | 1 |
| Herb Bennet (Wood Avens) | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Herb Robert | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Hogweed | | 2 | 2 |
| Honeysuckle | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | | |
| **I** | | | |
| Ivy | | 2 | 2 |
| Ivy Broomrape | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ivy-Leaved Toadflax | | 4 | 4 |
| | | | |
| **J/K** | | | |
| Knapweed | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | |
| **L** | | | |
| Lamb's Ear | 4 | | 4 |
| Lemon Balm | | 1 | 1 |
| Lesser Burdock | | 1 | 1 |
| Lesser Mexican-Stonecrop | | 1 | 1 |
| Lesser Trefoil | | 2 | 2 |
| Lily of the Valley | 10 | | 10 |
| | | | |
| **M** | | | |
| Maidenhair Spleenwort | | 1 | 1 |
| Mallow: Common | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Mallow: Musk | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Marsh Marigold | 2 | | 2 |
| Meadowsweet | | 1 | 1 |
| Meadow Vetchling | 1 | | 1 |
| Medick: Black/Yellow trefoil | | 1 | 1 |
| Milkwort: Common | 1 | | 1 |
| Mistletoe | 3 | | 3 |
| Montbretia | | 2 | 2 |
| Motherwort: Common | | 1 | 1 |
| Mouse Ear: Common | 2 | | 2 |
| | | | |
| **N** | | | |
| Navelwort/Penny Wort | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Nettle: Common | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Nettle: Red Dead | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Nettle: White Dead | 4 | | 4 |
| Nettle: Yellow Dead (Yellow Archangel) | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Nightshade: Enchanter's | | 2 | 2 |
| Nipplewort | | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |
| **O** | | | |
| Orchid:Common Spotted | 4 | | 4 |
| Orchid: Early Purple | 2 | 5 | 7 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **O continued** | | | |
| Orchid: Heath Spotted (White and Pink) | | 2 | 2 |
| Orchid: Marsh | | 1 | 1 |
| Orchid: Pyramidal | 2 | | 2 |
| Oxslip: False | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | |
| **P/Q** | | | |
| Palmate Germanderwort | | 1 | 1 |
| :Perforate St John's-Wort | 5 | | 5 |
| Pignut | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Pimpernel: Red | 7 | | 7 |
| Pimpernel: Blue | 1 | | 1 |
| Pimpernel: Yellow | 3 | | 3 |
| Pineapple-Weed | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Plantain: Greater | | 1 | 1 |
| Plantain: Ribwort | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Poppy | 6 | | 6 |
| Poppy: Welsh | | 1 | 1 |
| Poppy Oriental | | 1 | 1 |
| Prickly Sowthistle | | 1 | 1 |
| Primrose | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Provence Rose | | 1 | 1 |
| Ragged Robin | 2 | | 2 |
| Ragwort | | 4 | 4 |
| | | | |
| **S** | | | |
| Salad Burnet | | 1 | 1 |
| Salsify: Common | 1 | | 1 |
| Saxifrage: Opposite-Leaved Golden | | 1 | 1 |
| Scarlet Pimpernel | | 2 | 2 |
| Self-Heal: Common | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Sheep's Sorrel | | 1 | 1 |
| Silverweed | 1 | | 1 |
| Smooth Hawksbeard | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Snowdrop | | 3 | 3 |
| Solomon's Seal | | 1 | 1 |
| Soft Rush | | 1 | 1 |
| Sorrel: Common | 2 | | 2 |
| Sorrel: Field/Sheep's | 5 | | 5 |
| Sorrel: Least-Yellow | | 1 | 1 |
| Sorrel: Pink | | 1 | 1 |
| Sorrel: Procumbent Yellow | | 1 | 1 |
| Sorrel: Wood | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Sowthistle | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Speedwell:Field | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Speedwell: Germander. | | 2 | 2 |
| Speedwell: Thyme Leaved | | 1 | 1 |
| Speedwell: Wood | 1 | | 1 |

| NAME | Number of spotter sheet observations | Number of iNaturalist App observations | Total No of observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| **S continued** | | | |
| Spindle | | 2 | 2 |
| Spindle: Fortune's | | 1 | 1 |
| Spurge: Balkan | | 3 | 3 |
| Spurge: Petty | | 2 | 2 |
| Spurge Wood | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| St John's Wort | 6 | | 6 |
| Stinking Iris | | 1 | 1 |
| Stitchwort: Bog | | 1 | 1 |
| Stitchwort: Greater | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Stitchwort: Lesser | 1 | | 1 |
| Strawberry: Wild | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | | | |
| **T** | | | |
| Teasel | | 1 | 1 |
| Thistle: Creeping | | 3 | 3 |
| Thistle: Marsh | | 4 | 4 |
| Thistle: Meadow | 7 | | 7 |
| Thistle: Musk | | 1 | 1 |
| Thistle: Spear | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Tormentil | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Turkish Squill | | 2 | 2 |
| Tutsan | | 4 | 4 |
| | | | |
| **U/V** | | | |
| Valerian:Red /White | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Vetch: Bush | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Vetch:Common | 3 | | 3 |
| Vetch:Tufted | 2 | | 2 |
| Violet: Dog | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Violet: Sweet | | 1 | 1 |
| Viper's Bugloss | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | |
| **W** | | | |
| Water Lily: White | | 1 | 1 |
| Weld | | 1 | 1 |
| White Stonecrop | | 1 | 1 |
| Wild Carrot | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Wild Garlic (Ransoms) | 9 | | 9 |
| Willowherb: Broad Leaved | 2 | | 2 |
| Willowherb: Great | | 1 | 1 |
| Willowherb: Hoary | | 1 | 1 |
| Willowherb: Rosebay | 9 | | 9 |
| Willowherb: Square Stalked | | 1 | 1 |
| Winter Hellitrope | | 1 | 1 |
| Wood Dock | | 1 | 1 |
| Wood Sage | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | |
| **X/Y/Z** | | | |
| Yarrow | | 3 | 3 |
| Yellow Rattle | 3 | 3 | 6 |

# ENDANGERED WILD FLOWER SPECIES OBSERVED IN WOOTTON COURTENAY



The protection of British wild flowers involves a combination of legal measures, conservation efforts by charities and voluntary codes of conduct. The primary legislation is the **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981**, which protects all wild plants from unauthorised uprooting and provides special protection for rare species.

A new comprehensive **GB Red List for Plants** was published in November 2025, which assessed 1,720 native plant species in Britain. The report found that **26% of these species are considered threatened**.

54 UK wild flower species are listed as **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED,** 116 species as **ENDANGERED** and 261 as VULNERABLE.

One wild flower species recorded in the village survey is listed as **ENDANGERED** and 4 species are listed as VULNERABLE. They are as follows:

| | SPECIES | RED LIST CATEGORY |
|---|---|---|
|  | **THISTLE: MEADOW**<br>( Cirsium dissectum ) | ENDANGERED |
|  | **MARSH MARIGOLD**<br>(Caltha palustris) | VULNERABLE |
|  | **BLUE PIMPERNEL**<br>(Lysimachia foemina) | VULNERABLE |
|  | **COMMON MILKWORT**<br>(Polygala vulgaris) | VULNERABLE |
|  | **SALAD BURNET**<br>(Porterium sanguisorba/<br>Sanguisorba minor) | VULNERABLE |



Plants have difficulty growing and reproducing without access to pollination. This is how plants breed and contribute to the growth of their species. As humanity takes over virgin land, putting up cities and suburbs, **we interfere with plant species' abilities** to pollinate.

Additionally, irregular rainfall patterns due to climate change cause challenges for water-moving pollen. When rivers become dry, they can't carry the necessary pollen from region to region to keep plant species alive. If these rivers overproduce discharge, they can flood nearby plants, causing mortality that way as well.

## HOW WE CAN HELP

| | ACTION | DETAILS |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **GROW NATIVE WILDFLOWERS** | Plant species native to this area and help endangered species. These plants have evolved with local pollinators and are better suited to the environment, requiring fewer chemicals and less water. |
| 2 | **LET THE GRASS GROW** | Participate in initiatives like "No Mow May" or simply leave parts of your lawn unmowed. This allows wildflowers to bloom and provides essential habitat and shelter for pollinators and small animals. |
| 3 | **CREATE A POLLINATOR GARDEN** | Plant a variety of flowers to ensure a year-round supply of pollen and nectar for insects. **Attracting natural predators like birds can also help manage pests naturally.** |
| 4 | **AVOID USING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES** | Avoid using chemicals that can harm native plants, insects, and the wider ecosystem. Choose natural pest control methods to maintain a balanced garden ecosystem. |
| 5 | **DEVELOP A WILD GARDEN PATCH** | Volunteer a patch of garden as a local plant sanctuary to grow wild flowers and directly protect endangered species. Alternatively, grow some in pots for a colourful display. |
| 6 | **DON'T GROW NON - NATIVE SPECIES** | Introducing non-native species may upset the balance of native species. |