Chesworth Farm invertebrate survey, 2021

Graeme Lyons

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Fig. 1. Pignut flowering in White Gate Lag at end of May.

0 – Summary

Chesworth Farm is an approximately 35-hectare site on the outskirts of Horsham in West Sussex. It is managed by Horsham District Council. The Friends of Chesworth Farm is a charity that supports the management of the site and it was they who commissioned the author to carry out the survey in summer 2021.

The site was visited on three occasions, 17th April, 30th May and 16th August 2021. On each visit, five compartments were recorded for one hour each and the order that they were tackled was varied between visits. This allowed for five comparable site lists to be created and for any future surveys to have a robust baseline to compare to.

A total of 1034 records of 468 species were made over the three visits. An additional six species were recorded on the site outside of the recording compartments. Of these 468 species, 22 had some form of conservation status (4.7%). This is quite low for a nature reserve but is perhaps fairly typical based on the underlying geology and is noticeably lower than the average across all the author's recent surveys of 6.4%

The largest order was the beetles with 169 species, followed by spiders at 93 species and Heteroptera at 52 species.

Eight spiders with conservation status were recorded, with many of these being found at Wheat Rick, including ***Cercidia prominens***, ***Sibianor aurocinctus*** and ***Thanatus striatus***. A further eight beetles with status were recorded, including several wetland species like the Nationally Scarce ***Acupalpus exiguus*** and the soldier beetle ***Cantharis fusca*** was perhaps the commonest soldier beetle in May.

Several unusual species, including the recent colonist tachinid fly, ***Ectophasia crasipennis***, were recorded.

The compartment that held the most species was White Gate Lage while Wheat Rick held the most species with status and the highest proportion of species with status. Analysis using Pantheon was also carried out.

The site was quite species-rich but not exceptionally so. Of the species with conservation status, none were particularly rare, many being the kind of species that are perhaps no longer best assessed as having status. The limiting factor for this site is perhaps the underlying clay but better grassland management will improve the site for invertebrates.

Management recommendations are provided on a compartment-by-compartment basis but the site is well managed and the suggestions are tweaks rather than significant changes.

1 – Introduction

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The site sits in the north east corner of the 10 km square TQ 12 and all compartments fall in this hectad. A very small portion of the site sits in TQ13 but this area was not covered in the survey.

2 – Methodologies

Five compartments were selected after liaising with Tim Thomas on site. These were:

- White Gate Leg
- Gravel Pit
- Wheat Rick
- Parlour Mead
- Jenny Bare Legs

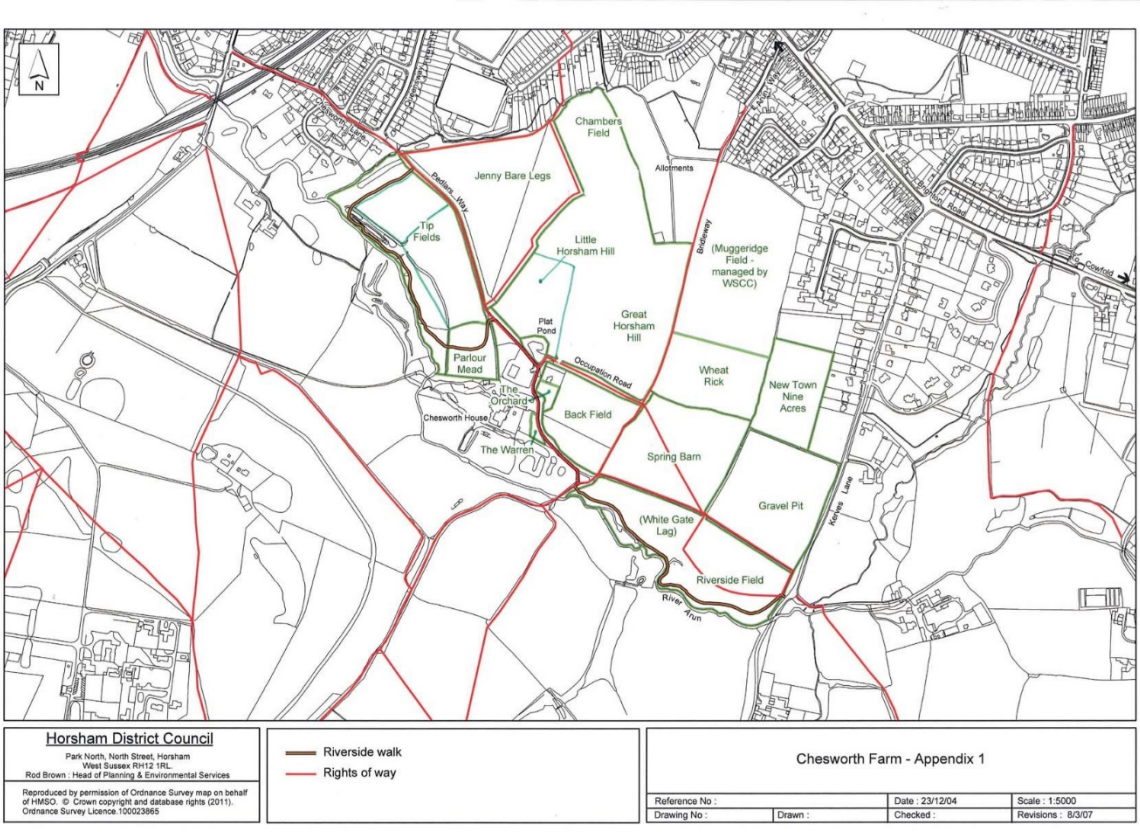

Fig. 2. Location of the five recording compartments at Chesworth Farm.

On each visit, the methods pertinent to the season were used, being: sweeping, beating, suction-sampling, grubbing, searching flowers, searching bare ground, turning logs etc. Five individual comparable site lists were created on the first visit (comprising one overall site list). These were then added to on each subsequent visit.

All records were recorded to a generic grid reference at the centre of each compartment (a site centroid). All records will be passed in time to the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Any especially rare species recorded on the site will be recorded to a higher resolution using an eight-figure grid reference.

Tim Thomas accompanied the author on each of the three visits.

The site was visited on the following three occasions:

- 17th April 2021
- 30th May 2021
- 16th August 2021

3 – Results

3.1 – Summary of findings

A total of 1034 records of 468 species were made over the three visits. An additional six species were recorded on the site outside of the recording compartments. Of these 468 species, 22 had some form of conservation status (4.7%). This is quite low for a nature reserve but is perhaps fairly typical based on the underlying geology and is noticeably lower than the average across all the author's recent surveys of 6.4%

Out of all the author's three-visit surveys, the mean is 428 species (based on a sample size of 12). Therefore, 468 is higher than the average but not the highest (which is 491). This reflects fairly high biodiversity at the site but not exceptional.

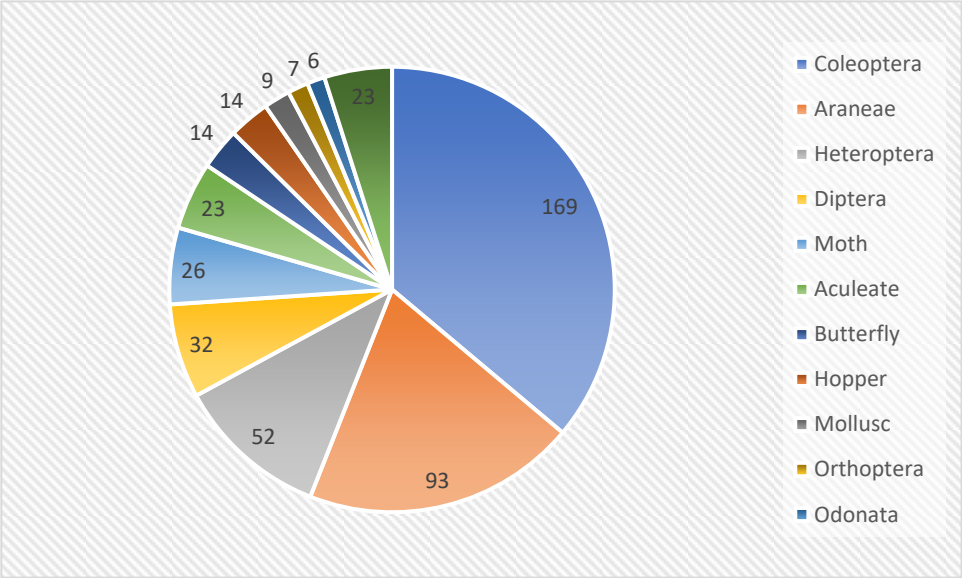

Fig.3. Breakdown of the major groups recorded.

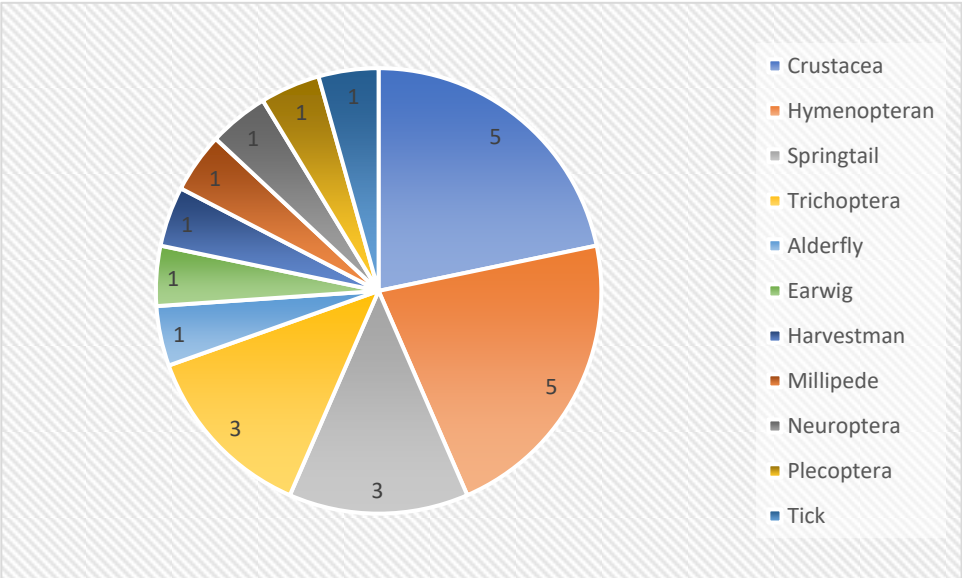

Fig. 4. 'Others' from figure 3 above.

3.2 – Species with conservation status

Conservation status is a complex issue. Each taxonomic group has used a slightly different set of criteria for assessing their species. Within each group, some species are assessed more often or more thoroughly than others. Some are long overdue and as a result there are two systems running at present. Mike Edwards has kindly allowed the author to use this text to explain both systems.

"GB Conservation Status categories are in the process of being upgraded. This means that it is currently necessary to provide values for both systems as not all groups have been dealt with.

The old RDB (Red Data Book) Conservation Status categories were based purely on the number of 10km squares which a species was known to have been recorded from, with a base-line date of 1970. These categories are obviously susceptible to the progressive accumulation of new records over time. This is especially so as, for some species in particular, non-specialist recording has increased significantly. There are also known changes in range and abundance which have been increasingly commented on by specialists.

The old system graded species like this:

RDB 1. Endangered. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in five or fewer ten-kilometre squares.

RDB 2. Vulnerable. Species in severely declining or vulnerable habitats, or of low known populations. Known to exist (post 1970) in ten, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

RDB 3. Rare. Species with small populations, not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but which are felt to be at risk. Species currently known to exist (post 1970) in fifteen, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

RDB K. Species of undoubted RDB rank, but with insufficient information for accurate placement; includes possible recent arrivals.

Nationally Scarce. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in one hundred, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

In some groups these are further sub-divided into:-

Nationally Scarce a. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

Nationally Scarce b. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty-one to one hundred ten-kilometre squares.

The new IUCN-type Red Data Book Conservation Status categories are based on perceived threat, of which distribution is only one part, the other being related to the population trend over the 10 years previous to the assessment, for the species in question. Such trends may be inferred from accumulated specialist knowledge, but, as the quantity and quality of data improves increasing effort is being made to model such changes. The output of such modelling being then compared with the specialist knowledge. Species with a negative trend may not be inherently rare, it is the decline which is the significant factor.

The new system grades species like this (This is very much a summary, there is considerable detail to this, please consult the group-appropriate published Great Britain Red List for a better understanding of how the gradings have been arrived at):

Regionally Extinct (RE). See group-appropriate Red List for criteria. In general, a sufficiently long time has elapsed since the last record of this species.

Critically Endangered (CE). Species with a very severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Endangered (E). Species with a severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Vulnerable (V). Species with a marked decline in trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Near Threatened (NT). Species which are suspected to qualify for Vulnerable, but where the data does no quite support such a category.

Least Concern (LC). Species which show no marked negative population trend or geographic range. Indeed, they may have positive values for either or both.

There will be a number of species where it has been considered that there is insufficient information to provide a supported grading, such species are called Data Deficient (DD). There are also categories for invasive (with anthropogenic agency) species, which are usually assessed as Not Applicable (NA).

The IUCN Red List system was primarily developed for assessing large mammal populations and fish stocks, adapting it for invertebrates is, inevitably, an experimental process and it is to be expected that there will be variability in its application and interpretation between groups. However, each published GB Red List has information on the actual way in which decisions have been arrived at. These should be consulted where necessary.

There is no inherent equivalence between the old and new systems

Great Britain has a considerable environmental gradient from north to south and, to a lesser extent, east to west. Species which are stable in their trend or geographic extent may still be considerably limited by the availability of suitable habitat resources. In order that such species do not get missed from conservation considerations a second, parallel, system of GB scarcity has been developed. This is similar to the old Conservation Status system in that it is based on the number of 10km squares which the species is known from, in a given time period, usually 30 years previous to the date of the assessment.

Categories for this National Scarcity rating are:

NR, with 1-15 10Km occupied squares

NS, with 16 to 100 10Km occupied squares.

Clearly both systems will require periodic revision if they are to remain relevant to the needs of a modern country and the conservation of its fauna."

The ‘Research BAP’ was a long list of still fairly common but rapidly declining moths that was never meant to have equivalence to the true BAP. Species on this list are often wrongly listed as having conservation status by consultants. Here, this includes Cinnabar, Blood-vein and Green-brindled Crescent.

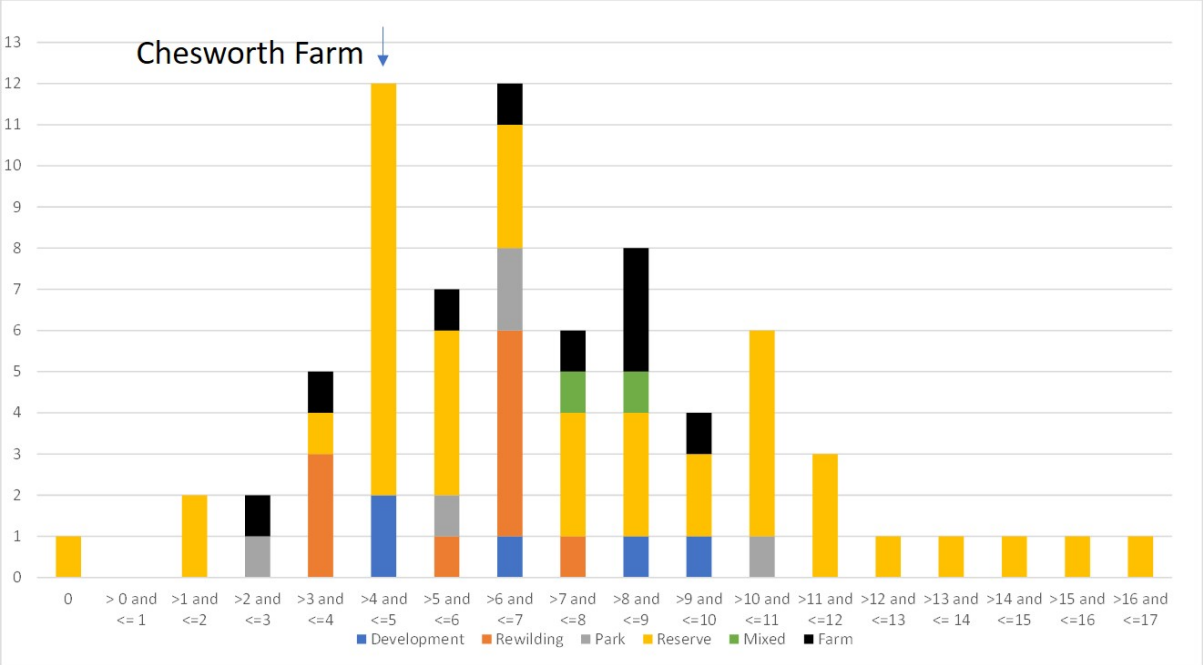

Fig. 5. Frequency distribution of the proportion of invertebrates with conservation status from the author’s recent surveys. Here, Chesworth Farm was categorised as a reserve (orange).

Aculeate Hymenoptera (bees, ants and wasps)

A total of 23 species were recorded, quite a low total. Of these, only two had status and are now not considered to be scarce. Four ants, one wasp and 19 bees were recorded.

***Lasioglossum pauxillum* - Nationally scarce a**

A now extremely common bee throughout the region with no particular habitat association. It was recorded in Wheatrick only.

***Lasius brunneus* (Brown Tree Ant) - Nationally scarce a**

This species is a carton nester, nesting in trees with some decay. It is no longer scarce though and is quite common in the south east.

Araneae (Spiders)

Spider conservation statuses were updated in 2017 and as such, can be considered to be fairly up to date. A total of 93 species were recorded, of which eight were classed as having

conservation status. However, of these none are known to be especially rare. The second most speciose group, with spiders far outweighing Heteroptera during this survey.

***Ballus chalybeius* – Nationally Scarce**

A small, arboreal jumping spider that is quite common in the region and perhaps doesn't warrant the status it has. It is found on trees and bushes and was found in Parlour Mead only.

***Cercidia prominens* – Nationally Scarce**

Recorded from the rich grassland in Wheat Rick in April but represented only by a single adult male. This species is likely to lose its status soon. Although a good indicator of nutrient-poor sites, it's widespread and not especially associated with any particular type of grassland.

Fig. 6. A male *Cercidia prominens*.

***Meioneta mollis* – Nationally Rare, Near Threatened and Section 41**

A heavily designated spider that does not warrant the status it has. A tiny money spider that is usually only recorded by suction sampler. It was recorded once from White Gate Lag. It has no particular associations other than being found in open habitats.

***Pardosa tenuis* (was *proxima*) – Nationally Scarce**

A fairly local wolf spider that is difficult to predict where it may be found. A ground-level species it was recorded only once in Gravel Pit.

***Sibianor aurocinctus* – Nationally Scarce**

A small jumping spider that likes warm, hot, sparsely vegetated places that has undergone a rapid range expansion in recent years. During this survey it was recorded only in Wheat Rick in an area of more broken sward to the east of the compartment where it was numerous.

***Styloctetor compar* (was *Ceratinopsis stativa*) – Nationally Scarce**

A medium-sized money spider that does not warrant the Nationally Scarce status, being found in almost any type of grassland in the region. It was one of the commonest 'species with status' of the survey, being found in all compartments except the ranker Parlour Mead.

***Thanatus striatus* – Nationally Scarce**

Usually associated with dry litter, this species was recorded only from Wheat Rick where it was associated with the litter at the base of grass at the top of the field where management had been less frequent.

***Trematocephalus cristatus* – Nationally Scarce**

A small and striking money spider with an unusually shaped cephalothorax with a hole through its head. It is found on trees and bushes in spring and here was recorded only from Parlour Mead.

Fig. 7. A male *Trematocephalus cristatus* under the microscope.

Coleoptera (beetles)

The most speciose group with 163 species recorded. Of these, eight species had some form of conservation status. As with the species mentioned above, none of these were especially rare. Beetles are such a large group that they cannot be assessed in one go like the spiders and bees etc.

Acupalpus exiguus **– Nationally Scarce**

Recorded only once in Jenny Bare Legs. A tiny black carabid that is typically found in or near wet grassland sites. It was not recorded in White Gat Lag which would be a ty

Agelastica alni **(Alder Leaf Beetle) – RDB DD**

Recorded in White Gate Lag and Wheat Rick. This species has spread rapidly since it was first recorded in West Sussex in 2014. A striking blue leaf beetle that feeds on Alder, it is usually very common where it occurs but would now not even be considered Nationally Scarce if it were assessed today.

Fig. 8. Alder Leaf Beetle.

Attactagenus plumbeus **– Nationally scarce b**

Recorded only in Parlour Mead in the spring. Usually found in dry, often acidic places this flightless weevil feeds at the roots of various plants.

Fig. 9. *Attactagenus plumbeus.*

Cantharis fusca – **Nationally Scarce**

Recorded in every compartment except Parlour Mead. This large and impressive soldier beetle, that has spread rapidly in recent years, is now found in any managed grassland in the region and seems to even be pushing out *Cantharis rustica*. The *common Cantharis rustica* was not recorded at all during the survey.

Chaetocnema subcoerulea **- Nationally Scarce**

A tiny blueish flea beetle that feeds on *Juncus*. It is fairly local and here was recorded only in White Gate Lag.

Glocianus punctiger – **Nationally scarce b**

A small, dark weevil. Recorded in Parlour Mead and Gravel Pit. The species feeds on Dandelions and is not scarce when a suction-sampler is used to record invertebrates.

Hypera meles – **Nationally scarce a**

Yet another fairly common species that does not warrant the status it has any more. It feeds on clovers and is fairly common in the region. It was recorded in Jenny Bare Legs, Wheat Rick and Gravel Pit.

Protapion difforme – **Nationally scarce b**

Recorded only in White Gate Lag. This weevil is fairly common in the region and feeds on clovers.

Heteroptera (true bugs)

A total of 52 species of Heteroptera were recorded, two of which had some form of conservation status. A further 14 species of hopper were recorded.

Adelphocoris ticinensis **– Nationally scarce b**

A genuine wetland specialist usually only found in the nicest wetlands. Here it was recorded in White Lag only.

Lygus pratensis **– RDB3**

A now ubiquitous species that is often one of the commonest bugs in late summer wherever composites are found. It was recorded in all five compartments.

Lepidoptera (butterflies)

A total of 14 species of butterfly were recorded, one of which had conservation status.

Small Heath – Near Threatened, Section 41

A familiar and still common butterfly. Here it was recorded White Gate, Wheatrick and Gravel Pit. The species likes relatively short swards and finer grasses in warm places.

Lepidoptera (moths)

A total of 26 species were recorded, one of which had conservation status.

Ochsenheimeria taurella **– Nationally scarce b**

A small but distinctive moth typically found in areas of rank grass where there is some litter beneath. It was the most widespread species with status of the survey, being recorded in all five compartments. The author encounters this species frequently while surveying, it may be that this species is found more readily by diurnal surveying than it is by light traps at night.

3.3 – Other species of note

The following species are worth mentioning, as although they lack official statuses, are rare or scarce for one reason or another.

Graptus triguttatus

A distinctive weevil found on several occasions in Gravel Pit. This species is fairly uncommon, much more so than most of the beetles with status listed above and the author only has a handful of records of this species. It feeds on Ribwort Plantain.

Fig. 10. *Graptus triguttatus*.

Ectophasia crassipennis

A striking tachinid. It has only very recently colonised the UK in the last few years and this is only the second time the author has encountered it. It was recorded once in Gravel Pit.

Fig.11. *Ectophasia crasipennis*.

Eulagius filicornis

A saproxylic fungus beetle. The species has colonised the south east and the Midlands rapidly in the last few years. The author now has three records for this species, all in 2021. Two in West Sussex and one in Staffordshire.

Hypera miles

Not a typo, this is a completely different species to the above-mentioned, *Hyper meles*. Although this species of weevil does not have conservation status, it is actually much scarcer than *Hypera meles*. It feeds on legumes. In the forthcoming weevil review it appears it will be listed as Nationally Scarce.

3.4 – Species recorded outside of the five survey compartments

The hoverfly *Volucella inanis* was recorded while walking between plots and in the picnic area, the following five species were found under logs etc. *Lithobius forficatus, Arion hortensis, Cepaea nemoralis, Cornu aspersum and Tetrix subulate*.

4 - Conclusions

4.1 - Comparative analysis

Tab. 1. Comparative analysis between the compartments with the highest scoring total highlighted in green and the lowest red.

Habitat	WGL	GP	WR	PM	JBL	ALL
Total species	203	174	186	192	183	468
Species with status	10	7	12	6	7	22
Proportion of species with status	4.9	4.0	6.5	3.1	3.8	4.7
Uniques	65	39	37	59	42	242
Ubiquitous	31	31	31	31	31	31

4.2 - Analysis using Pantheon

At the site level, habitats in 'favourable' condition are highlighted in green (just 'rich flower resource') while those not reaching the arbitrary freehold of species are highlighted in red. Internally, the compartment with the lowest species per habitat is highlighted in red and the most, underlined.

Habitat	WGL	GP	WR	PM	JBL	ALL
Rich flower source	6/15	8/15	8/15	4/15	8/15	17/15
Bark & sapwood decay	6/19	2/19	2/19	8/19	6/19	11/19
Open short sward	3/13	4/13	5/13	2/13	4/13	8/13
Scrub edge	3/11	3/11	4/11	4/11	4/11	8/11
Scrub-heath and moorland	4/9	3/9	4/9	4/9	3/9	6/9
Bare sand & chalk		2/19	2/19	2/19		5/19
Fungal fruiting bodies	2/7				1/7	3/7
Undisturbed fluctuating marsh	2/4				1/4	3/4
Heartwood decay				1/6	1/6	2/6
Epiphyte fauna				1/3		1/3
Reed-fen & pools	1/11					1/11
Number of habitats	8	6	6	8	8	11

There are 11 habitats present according to Pantheon but even at the site level, only one was found to be in favourable condition. This is however more likely to be due to recorder effort and only three visits being made to the site. With six visits, more habitats are likely

to show as being in favourable condition and this illustrates an inherent flaw in the Pantheon approach.

Gravel Pit and Wheat Rick came out best in terms of 'rich flower resource', which is not surprising while interestingly, Parlour Mead came out the lowest. Parlour Mead was the highest in terms of 'bark and sapwood decay' while conversely, Gravel Pit and Wheat Rick had the least saproxylic species, no doubt down to the lack of accessible dead wood and large workable hedgerow trees. Parlour Mead also had the least number of species associated with short swards, while Wheat Rick had the most.

4.3 – Conclusion

The site is quite biodiverse but not exceptionally so. The low number of species with status and lack of any really significant rare species is most likely due to the underlying clay geology limiting the assemblage. Keeping the grass a little shorter and more varied is perhaps the best way to improve the site in terms of species and rarity.

5 – Management recommendations

Generally, the management of this site was very good with only tweaks of improvement suggested. Mainly in terms of brief periods of summer grazing or cutting.

5.1 - White Gate Leg

This area was particularly rich botanically with a wealth of different species present in the wet areas and on the meadow-like grassland. A bank full of Pignut did not produce the Chimney Sweeper moth however. The grassland management here was spot on and the wet features also looked very good. Some of the ranker area of fen to the north could perhaps do with a late summer cut to promote the fen vegetation and stop coarser plants dominating.

Fig. 12. White Gate Lag in May 2021.

5.2 - Gravel Pit

Another well-managed grassland that was mainly limited by underlying geology. A shorter/richer area had been fenced off to allow Skylarks to breed. This area had a shorter and more varied sward than the rest of the field that had a more enriched feel to it. The edges of this field were also rich in terms of structure and nectar sources. Occasional light summer grazing (albeit only for a short period) will help with the management of the meadows here.

5.3 - Parlour Mead

This was the rankest of the areas, despite having some very large patches of Meadow Vetchling. By late summer it was difficult to get through this meadow but it did have a wealth of nectar sources and clearly has a history of enrichment. Some early supplementary cutting (a partial cut of a quarter to a third in May on rotation) would help this. This method could actually be applied to any of the other meadows (especially Jenny Bare Legs and parts of Gravel Pit) where coarse grass dominance is an issue.

5.4 - Wheat Rick

The nicest grassland of the survey. Gentle ecotones, varied sward and a wealth of flowers were all present. The general management here is very good. The rougher area that is left at the top of the hill should be 'moved around the site' so that it does not get so rough as to become a problem. Therefore, the uncut area in any one years should move around.

Allowing some scrub to march out in the field should be allowed but the line should be held so that not too much grassland is lost. This edge could then be managed on a rotation too.

5.5 – Jenny Bare Legs

Disturbance here is an issue due to the high number of people and dog walkers. Grazing was definitely needed on this site in the summer months to break up the sward and reduce the vigour of course grasses.

5.6 – Future monitoring

This survey would definitely have benefited from six visits from April to September. It would be best to repeat a survey like this no longer than in five years' time. This would allow for a comparison with the existing data but also an accumulative analysis of the species on the site by adding the two lists together. Each additional visit will increase the number of species recorded on the site a little more.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Mike Edwards for allowing me to use his text on the conservation statuses of invertebrates in the UK. Thanks to Tim Thomas and the Friends of Chesworth Farm for commissioning me to carry out this survey. Thanks to Jake Everitt for his support throughout. A special thanks to Tim Thomas for his support throughout, for accompanying me on all the visits.

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Appendix 1

Species recorded for the first-time during visit 2 are highlighted in yellow and on visit 3, in orange. Species with status are highlighted in bold and any non-native species highlighted in red.

Order	Species	Vernacular	WG	JBL	PM	WR	GP	Staus
Aculeate	*Andrena bicolor*						1	
Aculeate	*Andrena dorsata*					1		
Aculeate	*Andrena haemorrhoa*		1	1		1		
Aculeate	*Andrena minutula*		1				1	
Aculeate	*Andrena nitida*		1		1		1	
Aculeate	*Andrena semilaevis*				1			
Aculeate	*Anthophora plumipes*			1			1	
Aculeate	*Apis mellifera*		1	1	1	1	1	
Aculeate	*Bombus hypnorum*			1				
Aculeate	*Bombus lapidarius*		1	1		1	1	
Aculeate	*Bombus pascuorum*			1	1	1	1	
Aculeate	*Bombus terrestris*			1		1	1	
Aculeate	*Bombus vestalis*			1			1	
Aculeate	***Lasioglossum pauxillum***					**1**		**Na**
Aculeate	*Lasioglossum zonulum*		1					
Aculeate	***Lasius brunneus***			**1**				**Na**
Aculeate	*Lasius niger*			1	1		1	
Aculeate	*Myrmica ruginodis*			1	1	1	1	
Aculeate	*Myrmica scabrinodis*		1	1			1	
Aculeate	*Nomada flava*					1		
Aculeate	*Nomada flavoguttata*				1			
Aculeate	*Osmia bicornis*			1		1		
Aculeate	*Vespula germanica*		1					
Alderfly	*Sialis lutaria*		1					
Araneae	*Agelena labyrinthica*		1			1		
Araneae	*Agalenatea redii*		1		1	1	1	
Araneae	*Alopecosa pulverulenta*			1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Anelosimus vittatus*		1	1	1	1		
Araneae	*Anyphaena accentuata*				1			
Araneae	*Araneus diadematus*			1	1			
Araneae	*Araneus quadratus*					1		
Araneae	*Araneus triguttatus*		1			1		
Araneae	*Araniella cucurbitina*						1	
Araneae	*Argiope bruennichi*	Wasp Spider	1			1		
Araneae	***Ballus chalybeius***				**1**			**NS**
Araneae	*Bathyphantes approximatus*		1					
Araneae	*Bathyphantes gracilis*			1			1	
Araneae	***Cercidia prominens***					**1**		**NS**
Araneae	*Cheiracanthium erraticum*		1		1	1	1	
Araneae	*Clubiona brevipes*			1				
Araneae	*Clubiona comta*			1		1		
Araneae	*Clubiona reclusa*		1		1			
Araneae	*Clubiona stagnatilis*		1	1				
Araneae	*Clubiona subtilis*					1		
Araneae	*Cnephalocotes obscurus*					1	1	
Araneae	*Dictyna arundinacea*		1				1	

Araneae	*Dictyna latens*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Dictyna uncinata*						1	
Araneae	*Dismodicus bifrons*		1					
Araneae	*Enoplognatha thoracica*						1	
Araneae	*Entelecara acuminata*			1				
Araneae	*Erigone atra*			1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Erigone dentipalpis*		1			1	1	
Araneae	*Erigonella hiemalis*				1			
Araneae	*Ero cambridgei*		1		1			
Araneae	*Euophrys frontalis*				1		1	
Araneae	*Gnathonarium dentatum*		1					
Araneae	*Gongylidium rufipes*				1			
Araneae	*Heliophanus cupreus*						1	
Araneae	*Hypomma bituberculatum*		1					
Araneae	*Hypomma cornutum*			1				
Araneae	*Hypsosinga pygmaea*		1			1		
Araneae	*Kaestneria dorsalis*				1			
Araneae	*Larinioides cornutus*		1		1	1		
Araneae	*Lathys humilis*				1			
Araneae	*Lepthyphantes minutus*			1				
Araneae	*Mangora acalypha*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	***Meioneta mollis***		**1**					**NR, NT, S.4**
Araneae	*Meioneta rurestris*				1	1	1	
Araneae	*Meioneta saxatilis*						1	
Araneae	*Metellina mengei*		1		1		1	
Araneae	*Metellina segmentata*				1			
Araneae	*Microlinyphia pusilla*		1		1	1		
Araneae	*Misumena vatia*			1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Neoscona adianta*			1		1		
Araneae	*Neottiura bimaculata*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Neriene clathrata*			1	1		1	
Araneae	*Nuctenea umbratica*			1				
Araneae	*Oedothorax gibbosus*				1			
Araneae	*Ozyptila sanctuaria*			1			1	
Araneae	*Ozyptila simplex*					1	1	
Araneae	*Pachygnatha clercki*		1				1	
Araneae	*Pachygnatha degeeri*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Paidiscura pallens*			1	1	1		
Araneae	*Palliduphantes ericaeus*					1		
Araneae	*Pardosa amentata*		1					
Araneae	*Pardosa palustris*						1	
Araneae	*Pardosa prativaga*		1		1			
Araneae	***Pardosa proxima***						**1**	**NS**
Araneae	*Pardosa pullata*		1		1	1	1	
Araneae	*Pelecopsis parallela*					1		
Araneae	*Philodromus albidus*		1	1		1		
Araneae	*Philodromus cespitum*						1	

Araneae	*Philodromus praedatus*					1		
Araneae	*Pirata piraticus*		1					
Araneae	*Pirata uliginosus*		1				1	
Araneae	*Pisaura mirabilis*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Pocadicnemis juncea*		1			1		
Araneae	*Porrhomma pygmaeum*		1	1				
Araneae	***Sibianor aurocinctus***					**1**		**NS**
Araneae	***Styloctetor compar***		**1**	**1**		**1**	**1**	**NS**
Araneae	*Tallusia experta*		1			1		
Araneae	*Tenuiphantes tenuis*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Tenuiphantes zimmermanni*			1				
Araneae	*Tetragnatha extensa*		1					
Araneae	***Thanatus striatus***					**1**		**NS**
Araneae	*Theridion impressum*				1			
Araneae	*Theridion sisyphium*					1		
Araneae	*Tibellus oblongus*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Tiso vagans*			1				
Araneae	***Trematocephalus cristatus***				**1**			**NS**
Araneae	*Trichopternoides thorelli*					**1**		
Araneae	*Trochosa terricola*						1	
Araneae	*Walckenaeria antica*				1		1	
Araneae	*Xysticus cristatus*		1	1	1	1	1	
Araneae	*Xysticus lanio*			1				
Araneae	*Zora spinimana*			1	1	1		
Butterfly	*Aglais io*	Peacock		1	1	1	1	
Butterfly	*Anthocharis cardamines*	Orange-tip	1		1			
Butterfly	*Aricia agestis*	Brown Argus		1	1			
Butterfly	*Celastrina argiolus*	Holly Blue				1	1	
Butterfly	***Coenonympha pamphilus***	**Small Heath**	**1**			**1**	**1**	**NT, S.41**
Butterfly	*Gonepteryx rhamni*	Brimstone	1		1			
Butterfly	*Lycaena phlaeas*	Small Copper	1	1		1	1	
Butterfly	*Maniola jurtina*	Meadow Brown	1	1	1	1	1	
Butterfly	*Pieris brassicae*	Large White	1	1	1			
Butterfly	*Pieris rapae*	Small White	1	1		1		
Butterfly	*Polyommatus icarus*	Common Blue		1		1		
Butterfly	*Pyronia tithonus*	Gatekeeper	1	1	1	1	1	
Butterfly	*Vanessa atalanta*	Red Admiral			1			
Butterfly	*Vanessa cardui*	Painted Lady		1				
Coleoptera	*Acupalpus dubius*		1	1				
Coleoptera	***Acupalpus exiguus***			**1**				**NS**
Coleoptera	***Agelastica alni***	**Alder Leaf Beetle**	**1**			**1**		**DD, Red Lis**
Coleoptera	*Agonum fuliginosum*		1					
Coleoptera	*Agonum thoreyi*		1					
Coleoptera	*Agriotes acuminatus*			1	1			
Coleoptera	*Agriotes lineatus*		1	1		1		
Coleoptera	*Agriotes pallidulus*				1			
Coleoptera	*Alosterna tabacicolor*				1			

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Coleoptera	*Amara aenea*					1		
Coleoptera	*Amara communis*				1		1	
Coleoptera	*Amara plebeja*				1			
Coleoptera	*Anacaena limbata*		1					
Coleoptera	*Anaspis fasciata*				1			
Coleoptera	*Anaspis frontalis*		1	1	1		1	
Coleoptera	*Anaspis garneysi*		1					
Coleoptera	*Anaspis lurida*			1				
Coleoptera	*Anaspis maculata*		1	1	1	1		
Coleoptera	*Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata*	Water Ladybird	1					
Coleoptera	*Anthonomus pedicularius*			1				
Coleoptera	*Anthonomus rubi*					1		
Coleoptera	*Aphodius sphacelatus*				1			
Coleoptera	*Aphthona nonstriata*	Iris Flea Beetle	1					
Coleoptera	*Apion cruentatum*						1	
Coleoptera	*Apion frumentarium*				1		1	
Coleoptera	*Archarius pyrrhoceras*			1				
Coleoptera	***Attactagenus plumbeus***				**1**			**Nb**
Coleoptera	*Badister bullatus*						1	
Coleoptera	*Barynotus obscurus*						1	
Coleoptera	*Barypeithes araneiformis*				1			
Coleoptera	*Barypeithes pellucidus*		1		1		1	
Coleoptera	*Bembidion clarkii*		1					
Coleoptera	*Bembidion guttula*				1			
Coleoptera	*Bembidion mannerheimii*				1			
Coleoptera	*Bembidion obtusum*			1		1	1	
Coleoptera	*Biphyllus lunatus*		1					
Coleoptera	*Bruchidius cisti*			1				
Coleoptera	*Bruchidius varius*			1		1	1	
Coleoptera	*Bruchus loti*					1		
Coleoptera	*Bruchus rufimanus*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Bruchus rufipes*				1			
Coleoptera	*Bryaxis bulbifer*				1			
Coleoptera	*Byturus tomentosus*	Raspberry Beetle	1	1	1			
Coleoptera	*Calodromius spilotus*			1				
Coleoptera	*Cantharis cryptica*		1					
Coleoptera	*Cantharis decipiens*		1	1				
Coleoptera	***Cantharis fusca***		**1**	**1**		**1**	**1**	**NS**
Coleoptera	*Cantharis nigra*					1		
Coleoptera	*Cantharis nigricans*			1				
Coleoptera	*Cantharis rufa*		1	1			1	
Coleoptera	*Cartodere bifasciata*		1					
Coleoptera	*Cassida flaveola*		1		1			
Coleoptera	*Cassida vibex*		1	1	1	1		
Coleoptera	*Catapion seniculus*			1		1		
Coleoptera	*Ceratapion onopordi*			1	1		1	
Coleoptera	*Ceutorhynchus typhae*			1				

Coleoptera	*Chaetocnema hortensis*		1		1	1		
Coleoptera	*Chaetocnema picipes*						1	
Coleoptera	***Chaetocnema subcoerulea***		**1**					**NS**
Coleoptera	*Coccidula rufa*		1					
Coleoptera	*Coccinella septempunctata*	7-spot Ladybird	1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Cordylepherus viridis*					1		
Coleoptera	*Crepidodera fulvicornis*				1			
Coleoptera	*Curculio glandium*			1				
Coleoptera	*Curculio venosus*			1				
Coleoptera	*Curtonotus aulicus*		1					
Coleoptera	*Cyphon coarctatus*		1					
Coleoptera	*Datonychus melanostictus*		1					
Coleoptera	*Demetrias atricapillus*		1				1	
Coleoptera	*Dromius quadrimaculatus*			1				
Coleoptera	*Drusilla canaliculata*				1			
Coleoptera	*Epuraea melanocephala*				1			
Coleoptera	*Eulagius filicornis*			1				
Coleoptera	*Eutrichapion ervi*				1			
Coleoptera	*Eutrichapion viciae*			1				
Coleoptera	*Gabrius breviventer*			1				
Coleoptera	***Glocianus punctiger***				**1**	**1**		**Nb**
Coleoptera	*Grammoptera ruficornis*		1	1	1	1		
Coleoptera	*Graptus triguttatus*						1	
Coleoptera	*Harmonia axyridis*	Harlequin Ladybird					1	
Coleoptera	*Holotrichapion pisi*				1			
Coleoptera	***Hypera meles***			**1**		**1**	**1**	**Na**
Coleoptera	*Hypera miles*				1			
Coleoptera	*Hypera nigrirostris*		1			1	1	
Coleoptera	*Hypera plantaginis*		1	1		1		
Coleoptera	*Hypera rumicis*		1					
Coleoptera	*Ischnopterapion loti*			1		1		
Coleoptera	*Ischnopterapion virens*			1			1	
Coleoptera	*Lema cyanella*				1			
Coleoptera	*Litargus connexus*		1					
Coleoptera	*Lochmaea crataegi*				1	1		
Coleoptera	*Longitarsus luridus*				1			
Coleoptera	*Malachius bipustulatus*		1	1	1		1	
Coleoptera	*Mecinus pascuorum*		1	1		1	1	
Coleoptera	*Mecinus pyraster*			1		1	1	
Coleoptera	*Meligethes aeneus*			1	1	1		
Coleoptera	*Meligethes atratus*			1		1		
Coleoptera	*Meligethes ovatus*						1	
Coleoptera	*Melolontha melolontha*	Cockchafer				1		
Coleoptera	*Metopsia clypeata*						1	
Coleoptera	*Mordellochroa abdominalis*			1	1			
Coleoptera	*Nedyus quadrimaculatus*			1	1		1	
Coleoptera	*Neocrepidodera ferruginea*						1	

Coleoptera	*Neocrepidodera transversa*		1					
Coleoptera	*Nephus redtenbacheri*				1	1		
Coleoptera	*Oedemera lurida*			1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Oedemera nobilis*			1		1	1	
Coleoptera	*Olibrus affinis*						1	
Coleoptera	*Orchestes quercus*			1				
Coleoptera	*Orchestes signifer*				1			
Coleoptera	*Oulema melanopus*		1					
Coleoptera	*Oulema obscura*		1	1				
Coleoptera	*Oxypselaphus obscurus*		1				1	
Coleoptera	*Oxystoma craccae*				1			
Coleoptera	*Paederus littoralis*			1	1	1		
Coleoptera	*Paederus riparius*		1					
Coleoptera	*Paradromius linearis*			1			1	
Coleoptera	*Parethelcus pollinarius*						1	
Coleoptera	*Perapion curtirostre*			1	1	1		
Coleoptera	*Perapion hydrolapathi*				1			
Coleoptera	*Perapion violaceum*		1		1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Phaedon tumidulus*			1	1			
Coleoptera	*Philorhizus melanocephalus*			1	1		1	
Coleoptera	*Phyllobius glaucus*			1				
Coleoptera	*Phyllobius maculicornis*				1			
Coleoptera	*Phyllobius pomaceus*		1					
Coleoptera	*Phyllobius pyri*		1	1			1	
Coleoptera	*Phyllobius roboretanus*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Phyllobius virideaeris*						1	
Coleoptera	*Poecilus versicolor*		1					
Coleoptera	*Pogonocherus hispidus*				1			
Coleoptera	*Propylea quattuordecimpunctata*	14-spot Ladybird	1		1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Protapion apricans*					1		
Coleoptera	*Protapion assimile*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	***Protapion difformе***		**1**					**Nb**
Coleoptera	*Protapion fulvipes*		1	1		1	1	
Coleoptera	*Protapion trifolii*		1	1			1	
Coleoptera	*Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata*	22-spot Ladybird		1	1		1	
Coleoptera	*Pyrochroa serraticornis*	Red-headed Cardinal Bee	1					
Coleoptera	*Quedius semiobscurus*				1	1		
Coleoptera	*Rhagonycha fulva*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Rhagonycha lignosa*		1	1		1		
Coleoptera	*Rhagonycha limbata*			1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Rhinoncus pericarpius*		1	1	1		1	
Coleoptera	*Rhyzobius litura*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Rugilus erichsonii*				1			
Coleoptera	*Sepedophilus nigripennis*				1			
Coleoptera	*Sitona cambricus*		1			1		
Coleoptera	*Sitona hispidulus*			1		1	1	
Coleoptera	*Sitona lepidus*		1	1		1	1	

Coleoptera	*Sitona lineatus*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Sitona sulcifrons*		1	1				
Coleoptera	*Sitona suturalis*		1	1	1			
Coleoptera	*Sphaeroderma testaceum*		1		1	1		
Coleoptera	*Stenus aceris*						1	
Coleoptera	*Stenus cicindeloides*		1					
Coleoptera	*Stenus clavicornis*						1	
Coleoptera	*Stenus flavipes*		1					
Coleoptera	*Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpun*	24-spot Ladybird			1	1		
Coleoptera	*Syntomus obscuroguttatus*			1			1	
Coleoptera	*Tachyporus chrysomelinus*		1		1			
Coleoptera	*Tachyporus dispar*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Tachyporus hypnorum*		1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Tachyporus nitidulus*			1	1			
Coleoptera	*Trichosirocalus troglodytes*			1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Tychius picirostris*		1	1			1	
Coleoptera	*Tychius stephensi*						1	
Coleoptera	*Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata*	16-spot Ladybird	1	1	1	1	1	
Coleoptera	*Neocoenorrhinus aequatus*					1		
Crustacea	*Armadillidium vulgare*				1	1	1	
Crustacea	*Oniscus asellus*				1			
Crustacea	*Philoscia muscorum*		1	1	1	1	1	
Crustacea	*Porcellio scaber*			1	1			
Crustacea	*Trichoniscus pusillus agg.*		1					
Diptera	*Beris chalybata*			1				
Diptera	*Bombylius major*	Dark-edged Bee-fly	1			1		
Diptera	*Cheilosia albitarsis*					1		
Diptera	*Cheilosia antiqua*		1					
Diptera	*Chrysopilus cristatus*		1					
Diptera	*Chrysotoxum bicinctum*		1					
Diptera	*Coremacera marginata*		1					
Diptera	*Dioctria atricapilla*		1			1	1	
Diptera	*Dioctria rufipes*					1	1	
Diptera	*Ectophasia crassipennis*						1	
Diptera	*Episyrphus balteatus*	Marmalade Hoverfly	1			1	1	
Diptera	*Eriothrix rufomaculata*		1	1	1		1	
Diptera	*Eristalis arbustorum*					1		
Diptera	*Eristalis nemorum*		1					
Diptera	*Eristalis pertinax*		1	1	1	1	1	
Diptera	*Eupeodes luniger*			1				
Diptera	*Helophilus pendulus*		1					
Diptera	*Helophilus trivittatus*		1			1		
Diptera	*Machimus atricapillus*		1	1				
Diptera	*Melanostoma mellinum*		1	1		1	1	
Diptera	*Merodon equestris*					1		
Diptera	*Myathropa florea*				1			
Diptera	*Nephrotoma appendiculata*				1			

Diptera	*Phasia pusilla*						1	
Diptera	*Phylidorea ferruginea*		1					
Diptera	*Rhagio lineola*			1				
Diptera	*Rhagio scolopaceus*		1					
Diptera	*Scathophaga stercoraria*	Yellow Dung Fly					1	
Diptera	*Sphaerophoria scripta*		1	1			1	
Diptera	*Syritta pipiens*		1		1	1	1	
Diptera	*Tipula paludosa*		1					
Diptera	*Tipula vernalis*		1	1	1	1	1	
Earwig	*Forficula auricularia*	Common Earwig		1	1	1	1	
Harvestman	*Paroligolophus agrestis*		1	1	1	1		
Heteroptera	***Adelphocoris ticinensis***		**1**					**Nb**
Heteroptera	*Aelia acuminata*	Bishop's Mitre			1	1		
Heteroptera	*Anthocoris confusus*			1				
Heteroptera	*Anthocoris nemoralis*				1	1		
Heteroptera	*Anthocoris nemorum*			1	1		1	
Heteroptera	*Apolygus lucorum*				1			
Heteroptera	*Blepharidopterus angulatus*	Black-kneed Capsid	1		1			
Heteroptera	*Capsus ater*					1		
Heteroptera	*Closterotomus norwegicus*						1	
Heteroptera	*Coreus marginatus*		1		1	1		
Heteroptera	*Coriomeris denticulatus*	Denticualte Leatherbug					1	
Heteroptera	*Corizus hyoscyami*				1			
Heteroptera	*Cymus melanocephalus*		1					
Heteroptera	*Deraeocoris lutescens*			1				
Heteroptera	*Deraeocoris ruber*				1	1		
Heteroptera	*Dolycoris baccarum*		1	1	1	1	1	
Heteroptera	*Drymus sylvaticus*		1		1			
Heteroptera	*Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus*			1				
Heteroptera	*Eurygaster testudinaria*		1		1	1		
Heteroptera	*Harpocera thoracica*		1	1	1			
Heteroptera	*Himacerus major*		1			1		
Heteroptera	*Himacerus mirmicoides*				1			
Heteroptera	*Ischnodemus sabuleti*		1	1		1	1	
Heteroptera	*Leptopterna dolabrata*	Meadow Bug	1	1	1	1	1	
Heteroptera	*Liocoris tripustulatus*			1				
Heteroptera	***Lygus pratensis***		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**RDB3**
Heteroptera	*Lygusrugulipennis*						1	
Heteroptera	*Nabis ferus*			1		1		
Heteroptera	*Nabis flavomarginatus*		1			1		
Heteroptera	*Nabis limbatus*		1		1			
Heteroptera	*Nabis rugosus*						1	
Heteroptera	*Notostira elongata*					1		
Heteroptera	*Oncotylus viridiflavus*			1		1	1	
Heteroptera	*Orthops kalmii*				1			
Heteroptera	*Palomena prasina*	Green Shield	1	1	1	1		
Heteroptera	*Pentatoma rufipes*				1			

Heteroptera	*Peritrechus geniculatus*					1	1	
Heteroptera	*Physatocheila dumetorum*				1			
Heteroptera	*Phytocoris varipes*			1		1	1	
Heteroptera	*Pithanus maerkeli*					1	1	
Heteroptera	*Plagiognathus arbustorum*				1			
Heteroptera	*Plagiognathus chrysanthemi*		1	1	1	1		
Heteroptera	*Podops inuncta*			1		1	1	
Heteroptera	*Rhabdomiris striatellus*			1				
Heteroptera	*Rhopalus subrufus*				1			
Heteroptera	*Scolopostethus thomsoni*		1	1				
Heteroptera	*Stenodema calcarata*		1	1	1			
Heteroptera	*Stenodema laevigata*		1	1	1	1	1	
Heteroptera	*Stictopleurus abutilon*				1			
Heteroptera	*Stygnocoris fuligineus*						1	
Heteroptera	*Trigonotylus caelestialum*			1				
Heteroptera	*Zicrona caerulea*	Blue Shieldbug	1					
Hopper	*Alebra albostriella*			1				
Hopper	*Anoscopus albifrons*					1		
Hopper	*Athysanus argentarius*			1	1	1	1	
Hopper	*Cicadella viridis*				1			
Hopper	*Conomelus anceps*		1					
Hopper	*Dicranotropis hamata*					1		
Hopper	*Eupteryx aurata*		1					
Hopper	*Euscelis incisus*					1		
Hopper	*Iassus lanio*			1				
Hopper	*Javesella dubia*				1	1	1	
Hopper	*Megophthalmus scanicus*					1		
Hopper	*Neophilaenus lineatus*			1	1	1	1	
Hopper	*Philaenus spumarius*		1	1	1	1	1	
Hopper	*Tachycixius pilosus*					1		
Hymenopteran	*Andricus foecundatrix*	Artichoke Gall			1			
Hymenopteran	*Andricus quercuscalicis*	Knopper Gall		1				
Hymenopteran	*Andricus kollari*	Oak Marble Gall					1	
Hymenopteran	*Neuroterus numismalis*	Silk Button Gall		1	1		1	
Hymenopteran	*Neuroterus quercusbaccarum*	Common Spangle Gall		1	1	1	1	
Millipede	*Tachypodoiulus niger*				1			
Mollusc	*Aegopinella nitidula*				1			
Mollusc	*Cochlicopa lubrica*		1			1		
Mollusc	*Monacha cantiana*	Kentish Snail	1		1		1	
Mollusc	*Succinea putris*		1					
Mollusc	*Vertigo pygmaea*					1		
Mollusc	*Zonitoides nitidus*		1					
Mollusc	*Hygromia cinctella*	Girdled Snail			1			
Mollusc	*Trochulus hispidus*	Hairy Snail				1		
Mollusc	*Trochulus striolatus*	Strawberry Snail			1	1		
Moth	*Agriphila straminella*		1	1	1	1		
Moth	*Agriphila tristella*					1	1	

Moth	*Alabonia geoffrella*			1				
Moth	*Cauchas rufimitrella*		1					
Moth	*Celypha lacunana*					1		
Moth	*Cochylimorpha straminea*						1	
Moth	*Crambus lathoniellus*		1			1	1	
Moth	*Dichrorampha plumbagana*						1	
Moth	*Evergestis pallidata*		1					
Moth	*Glyphipterix fuscoviridella*		1					
Moth	*Glyphipterix simpliciella*	Cocksfoot Moth			1		1	
Moth	*Grapholita compositella*			1	1	1		
Moth	*Micropterix calthella*					1		
Moth	***Ochsenheimeria taurella***		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**Nb**
Moth	*Pyrausta aurata*		1					
Moth	*Timandra comae*	Blood-vein	1					
Moth	*Euclidia glyphica*	Burnet Companion			1			
Moth	*Tyria jacobaeae*	Cinnabar					1	
Moth	*Perizoma albulata*	Grass Rivulet					1	
Moth	*Allophyes oxyacanthae*	Green-brindled Crescent			1			
Moth	*Orgyia antiqua*	Vapourer					1	
Moth	*Operophtera brumata*	Winter Moth		1				
Moth	*Autographa gamma*	Silver Y	1				1	
Moth	*Euclidia mi*	Mother Shipton	1			1	1	
Moth	*Panemeria tenebrata*	Small Yellow Underwing	1			1	1	
Moth	*Rivula sericealis*	Straw Dot	1		1	1	1	
Neuroptera	*Chrysoperla carnea agg.*					1		
Odonata	*Coenagrion puella*	Azure Damselfly	1					
Odonata	*Aeshna grandis*	Brown Hawker	1					
Odonata	*Anax imperator*	Emperor Dragonfly				1		
Odonata	*Sympetrum sanguineum*	Ruddy Darter	1					
Odonata	*Sympetrum striolatum*	Common Darter	1			1		
Odonata	*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*	Large Red Damselfly				1	1	
Orthoptera	*Meconema thalassinum*	Oak Bush-cricket		1				
Orthoptera	*Chorthippus albomarginatus*	Lesser Marsh Grasshopper		1			1	
Orthoptera	*Chorthippus parallelus*	Meadow Grasshopper		1	1		1	
Orthoptera	*Leptophyes punctatissima*	Speckled Bush-cricket	1	1	1			
Orthoptera	*Pholidoptera griseoaptera*	Dark Bush-cricket		1	1	1	1	
Orthoptera	*Conocephalus fuscus*	Long-winged Conehead	1		1	1	1	
Orthoptera	*Metrioptera roeselii*	Roesel's Bush-cricket	1	1	1	1	1	
Plecoptera	*Nemoura cinerea*		1			1		
Springtail	*Orchesella cincta*		1		1			
Springtail	*Orchesella villosa*				1		1	
Springtail	*Tomocerus longicornis*		1	1	1			
Tick	*Ixodes ricinus*		1					
Trichoptera	*Hydropsyche angustipennis*		1					
Trichoptera	*Limnephilus affinis*		1					
Trichoptera	*Limnephilus auricula*				1			