

Repeat invertebrate survey of Wadhurst Park 2025 (comparing to 2015 and 2020 surveys)

Graeme Lyons

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Fig. 1. *Stenurella nigra*.

0 - Summary

Wadhurst Park (c380 ha) is the original core part of the now much larger Wadhurst Estate (c850 ha). It is situated in the High Weald of East Sussex near the village of Wadhurst. It is mostly neutral grassland over clay with a large lake and significant blocks of woodland. Some 20 years ago it was an intensively grazed deer park with over 1,000 animals present. Since then, the Estate have been rewilding/renaturing the park, with many different approaches. They include; removal of the deer, application of year-round grazing in around half of the site, temporary removal of grazing completely from certain areas, creation of new ponds and wetlands and the reinstatement of traditional meadow management.

This survey is the second repeat of an invertebrate survey set up by the author in 2015 and repeated five years later in 2020. The site was visited on three occasions in May, June and August 2025, mirroring the dates in 2015. On each visit, the methods pertinent to the season were used, being sweeping, beating, suction-sampling, searching deadwood and bracket fungi. In August, around half of the day was focused on aquatic invertebrates, similar to that in 2015 and 2020.

A total of 1,634 records of an incredible 758 species were recorded in 2025, (up by 266 species from 492 in 2020, and 376 species from 382 in 2015). The total number of species with status was 42 (up from 35 in 2020 and 20 in 2015). The proportion of species with status rose from 5.2% to 7.1% in 2020 but fell to 5.5% in 2025, all figures being below the author's rolling average of 7.2% for this metric. Beetles still remain the most speciose group with 228 species, followed by 133 bugs and 104 spiders.

The 23rd June was an exceptional recording day, with 428 species recorded on that day alone, 305 of which were field identifications. Both of these statistics are records for the author. In fact, more species were recorded in that day than were recorded on the entire survey in 2015.

Of the 228 beetles recorded, more than 10% (25 species) had conservation status. These broadly split into species associated with deadwood (around 10 species), species associated with water and wetlands (at least six species) and species associated with grasslands and other habitats. Many of the most important finds of this survey are rare saproxylic beetles recorded new to the site in 2025. Two Nationally Rare longhorn beetles, *Stenurella nigra* and *Grammoptera ustulata* were recorded. The Endangered beetle *Triplax lacordairii* was again found on the same tree using Dryad's Saddle but was only represented by one animal this year. *Diaperis boleti* (Nationally Scarce) was now present here in numbers and may have outcompeted it.

In stark contrast to the beetles, of the 133 bugs recorded only one was found to have conservation status and this species no longer warrants it. Similarly, of the 104 spiders recorded, only six had conservation status and none of these were especially rare.

Hymenoptera rose from 25 species in 2020, to 49 in 2025 - with bees increasing to 22 species from 15 over the same period. **Long-horned Bee** *Eucera longicornis* (Nationally scarce and Section 41) were recorded in both the Wetland and Wellwood Grassland West. This scarce bee only takes pollen from legumes, which are easily lost by over or under-grazing. Furthermore, a male *Andrena ferox* was recorded in Underhill Wood in May. This RDB1 bee is only the 8th Sussex record. The cuckoo bee *Sphecodes rubicundus* was recorded by the author for the first time.

All major invertebrate groups showed an increase in species-richness between 2015 and 2020 and 2020 and 2025 (with the exception of Orthoptera, which fell by one species in 2025 and butterflies, which were the same in all three years). Comparing this survey with recent surveys at Pigstrod and Sharnden, Wadhurst Park now scores highest for most metrics, but not all. Sharnden held more species of spider, as well as a number of small invertebrate orders. Sharnden shared the same proportion of species with status with Wadhurst Park of 5.5%. A total of 1,035 species have now been recorded at Wadhurst Park over the three years of monitoring, 69 of which have conservation status. This means that 359 species were recorded in 2025 that were not recorded in either 2015 or 2020 (following 295 species recorded in 2020 that were not recorded in 2015). Only 167 of the 1,035 species recorded over all three years, were recorded in every year of survey (16.1%).

The accumulative species total for all seven surveys across all three sites across the Estate currently stands at 1,422 species, 99 of which have some form of conservation status (7.0%). This includes 452 beetles (over 10% of the UK beetle fauna), 210 bugs and 179 spiders.

An analysis of the assemblages present using Pantheon showed the that the most significant changes between 2020 and 2025 were a large increase in the number of species associated with 'bark & sapwood decay' and another increase in 'rich flower source' (effectively a list of bee species). Many saproxylic species use deadwood as larvae but flowers as adults, so it is not surprising that both of these have risen in response to changes in management. Furthermore, 'scrub heath & moorland' and 'fungal fruiting bodies' also reached favourable condition for the first time.

The exceptional change in the invertebrate fauna at Wadhurst Park is not just down to the removal of the deer, it's down to the many-pronged approach that the team are delivering across the site. With many different things happening in different areas, from extensive grazing, to areas left ungrazed, to wetland and pond creation, to meadow management - each area caters for a different assemblage of invertebrates. This is a far better approach than fencing the entire area and applying extensive grazing everywhere.

Generally speaking, the management has greatly improved on what was observed in 2015 but suggested improvements to the extensive grazing approach are made. Although the management of the meadows is likely working for many plants, it is not working for invertebrates and the author reiterates the importance of leaving small portions uncut annually in each meadow. Furthermore, the most species rich corner of Quarantine Field has been poorly treated and systems should be put in place to make sure that this does not happen again here or to any other such 'invertebrate hotspots'.

1 - Introduction

1.1 - The site

Wadhurst Park (c380 ha) is the original core part of the now much larger Wadhurst Estate (c850 ha). It is situated in the High Weald of East Sussex near the village of Wadhurst. It is mostly neutral grassland over clay with a large lake and significant blocks of woodland. Some 20 years ago it was an intensively grazed deer park with over 1,000 animals present. Since then, the Estate have been rewilding/renaturing the park, with many different approaches. They include; removal of the deer, application of year-round grazing in around half of the site, temporary removal of grazing completely from certain areas, creation of new ponds and wetlands and the reinstatement of traditional meadow management.

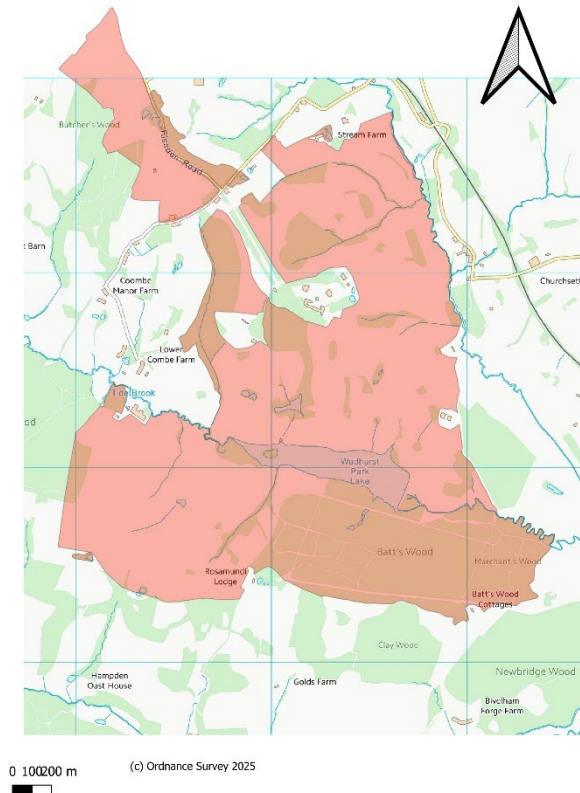


Fig.1. Map of Wadhurst Park.

1.2 - The survey

The author was commissioned in 2015 to carry out a baseline survey of the park, it was repeated in 2020 and again in 2025, and a considerable effort was made to visit similar areas at similar times to make the results as comparable as possible. The survey is based on three visits (early spring, early summer and late summer) and is part of a wider study conducted on the Estate by the author at others sites (Pigstrod and Sharnden) and in time should draw in sites such as Mayfield College and Rolf's Meadow.

1.3 - Grazing

The major change to the Estate between the period of 2015 and 2025 is the huge reduction in deer. The number of deer present in the park at the time of the first resurvey was 35, down from 400 in 2015 and from 1070 in 2009. Shortly after the 2020 survey, the number of deer had been reduced to zero.

Cattle have been applied to a specific area of the site for approximately four years, where they are grazing extensively year-round at a fairly static stocking density following a 'naturalistic' approach to grazing. Currently 33 cows and 14 calves are grazing in 180 ha, nearly half of the park.

1.4 - Pond & wetland creation/restoration

Two ponds have been created (here named New Pond 1 and New Pond 2). Fish have been removed from the lake and a great project to encourage emergent vegetation growth has been made on the main lake which has also been successful. All of these have been surveyed in this survey although detailed monitoring of the aquatic invertebrates in New Pond 2 was not carried out in 2020, as it was only recently created and there was little vegetation to survey. In the interests of comparability, aquatic invertebrates were not surveyed there in 2025 also.

An interesting wetland had been created to the north of Wellwood Grassland between 2020 and 2025 and was included within the survey in 2025 (although aquatic invertebrates were not sampled here).

1.4 - Recording

The site sits within the entirety of hectad TQ62 in East Sussex (VC14).

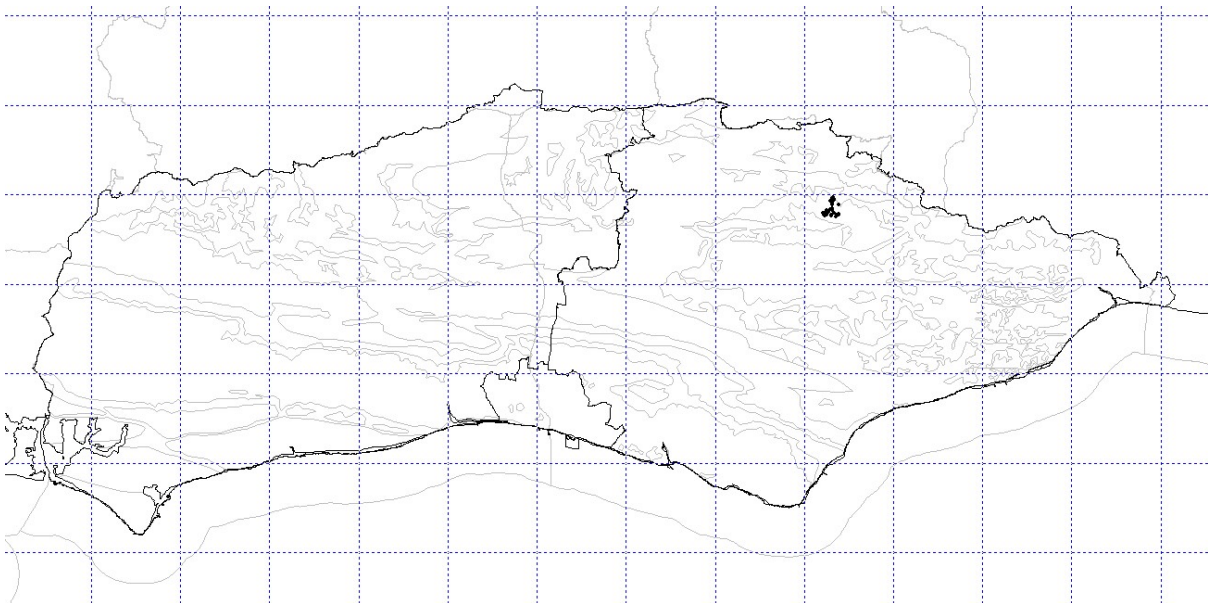


Fig.2. Location of Wadhurst in relation to Sussex and the hectad.

1.5 - The season

After two rather wet and difficult summers, 2025 was very easy for entomologists and furthermore, many people widely reported significant numbers of invertebrates. The winter of 2024/25 was very wet, this then led to the drying spring on record, followed by the warmest year on record. However, just enough rain when it was needed (from mid-May onwards) seemed to create near perfect conditions for many species.

2 - Methodologies

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. Each survey visit consisted of around six hours continuous surveying, making the survey around 18 hours continuous surveying in all.

All records were recorded to a generic grid reference at the centre of each field or 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 were recorded to a higher resolution, using an eight-figure grid reference.

The site was visited on the following three occasions:

- 7th May 2025
- 23rd June 2025
- 18th August 2025

On the 18th August, the focus was on pond netting of a number of water bodies, which were targeted in 2020 and 2015 but several of these were new stations, that either did not exist in 2015 (such as New Pond 1) and the north edge of the main lake (which had no emergent vegetation in 2015).

An attempt to standardise the pond netting was made with the following methodology made. Each water body had four samples made, where netting was carried out until a full net of vegetation was made and then recorded in the tray for exactly 7.5 minutes (making 30 minutes in total). This was carried out at:

1. Old Lake (surveyed in 2015 & 2020)
2. North edge of Lake (surveyed in 2020)
3. New Pond 1 (surveyed in 2020)

3 - Results

Please note that conservation statuses of invertebrates are constantly changing, so any figures provided in this report related to conservation statuses of previous surveys, supersede the figures provided in all previous reports.

3.1 - Summary of findings

A total of 1,634 records of an incredible 758 species were recorded in 2025, (up by 266 species from 492 in 2020, and 376 species from 382 in 2015). The total number of species with status was 42 (up from 35 in 2020 and 20 in 2015). The proportion of species with status rose from 5.1% to 7.1% in 2020 but fell a little to 5.5% in 2025, all figures being below the author's rolling average of 7.2% for this metric. Beetles still remain the most speciose group with 228 species, followed by 133 bugs and 104 spiders.

The 23rd June was an exceptional day, with 428 species recorded on that day alone, 305 of which were field identifications. Both of these statistics are records for the author. In fact, more species were recorded in that day than were recorded on the entire survey in 2015.

This survey has returned the highest species total for any three-visit survey the author has conducted - a total of 758 species is closer to that of a six-visit survey. The author's average species total for all three-visit surveys is 482 species out of a sample size of 37 sites. The next highest being 669 (which was Sharnden in 2024). While the average number of species with conservation status for such surveys is 31.

Tab. 1. Breakdown of the main orders recorded, as compared to 2015 and 2020.

Order	2015	2020	2025
Coleoptera	122	150	228
Hemiptera	56	83	133
Araneae	51	73	104
Diptera	34	43	78
Moths	29	37	57
Hymenoptera (bees in brackets)	24 (14)	25 (15)	49 (22)
Butterflies	18	18	18
Mollusca	10	11	16
Odonata	12	17	15
Orthoptera	9	10	9
Trichoptera	2	3	9
Mites	0	1	7
Neuroptera	1	2	6
Crustacea	5	6	6
Harvestmen	2	2	5
Springtail	0	2	4
Centipede	1	0	2
Leech	0	2	2
Scorpionfly	1	0	2
Millipedes	1	1	2
Stoneflies	0	0	2
Earwigs	1	1	1

Ticks	1	0	1
Alderfly	1	1	1
Snakefly	0	1	1
Flatworms	0	2	0
Mayfly	1	1	0
Total species	382	492	758

3.2 - Species with conservation status

A total of 42 species (5.5%) were found to have some form of conservation status in 2025. The number rose slightly from the 35 species recorded in 2020 but the proportion fell from 7.1% in that year. In 2015, these metrics were 20 and 5.1%. The author's rolling average across all surveys is 7.2%, meaning that all years of surveying fell below this.

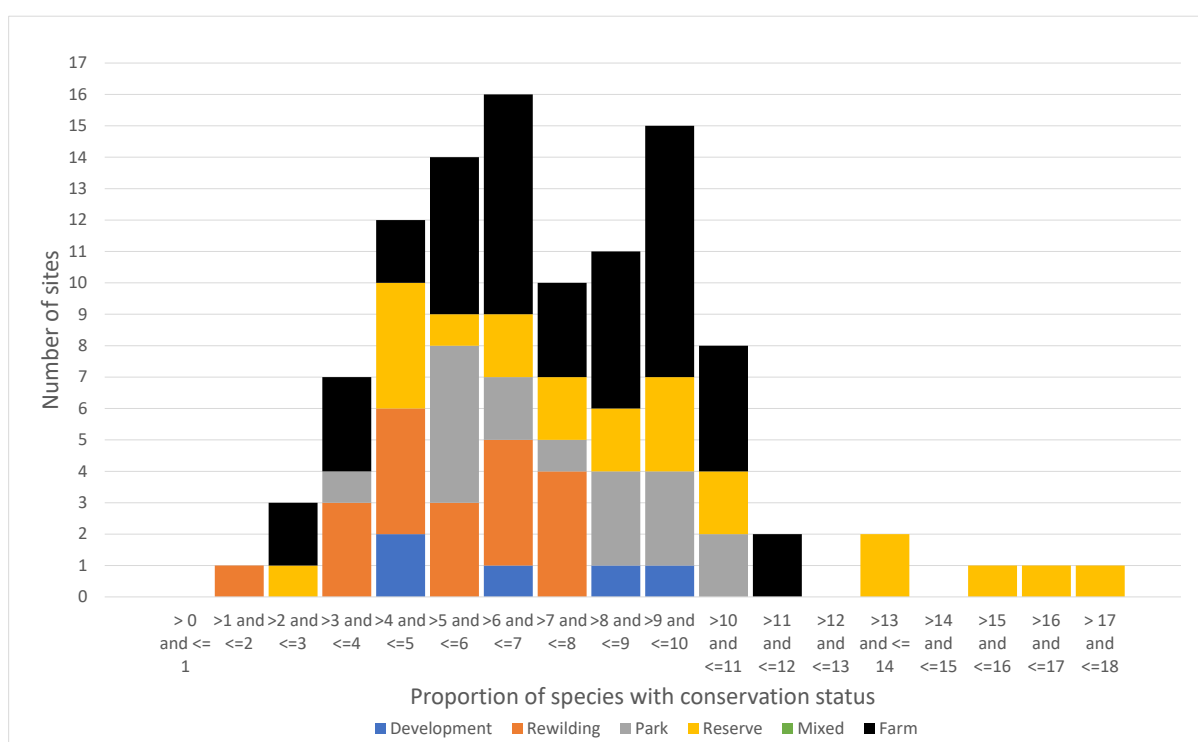


Fig. 3. Frequency distribution of the author's 'proportions of species with conservation status' from all recent surveys, categorised into broad site types. Here Wadhurst Park is classed as 'rewilding'.

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 as follows:

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 not 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 (Nationally Rare) with 1-15 10Km occupied squares.

NS (Nationally Scarce) 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."

Tab. 2. Species with conservation status and the years they were recorded.

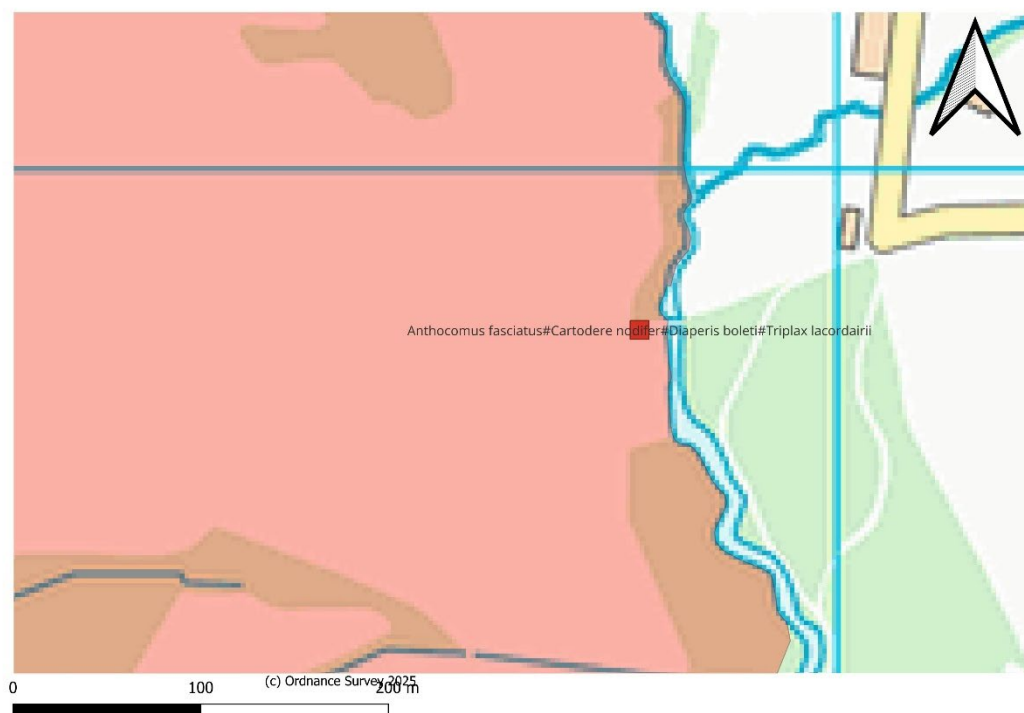
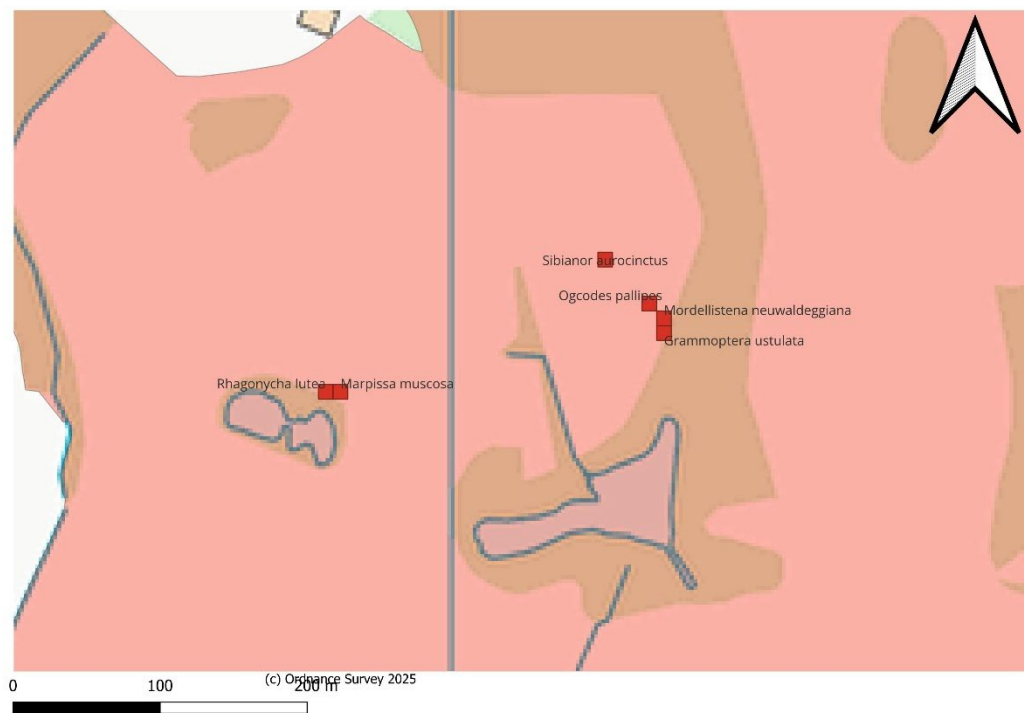
Order	Species	Status	2015	2020	2025
Araneae	<i>Agyneta mollis</i>	(NR, NT & S.41)			*
Araneae	<i>Araniella inconspicua</i>	NS		*	
Araneae	<i>Drassodes pubescens</i>	NS			*
Araneae	<i>Marpissa muscosa</i>	(NS)	*	*	*
Araneae	<i>Nigma puella</i>	(NS)	*	*	
Araneae	<i>Pardosa tenuipes</i>	NS	*		
Araneae	<i>Robertus neglectus</i>	NS		*	
Araneae	<i>Sibianor aurocinctus</i>	NS		*	*

Araneae	<i>Styloctetor compar</i>	(NS)		*	*
Araneae	<i>Theridion pinastri</i>	NS		*	
Araneae	<i>Trematocephalus cristatus</i>	NS	*	*	*
Coleoptera	<i>Abdera biflexuosa</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Acupalpus exiguus</i>	NS	*	*	*
Coleoptera	<i>Agelastica alni</i>	(DD NR)			*
Coleoptera	<i>Anthocomus fasciatus</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis fusca</i>	NS		*	*
Coleoptera	<i>Diaperis boleti</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Dieckmanniellus gracilis</i>	RDB3			*
Coleoptera	<i>Elodes elongatus</i>	NS	*	*	*
Coleoptera	<i>Elodes minutus</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Elodes pseudominutus</i>	NS	*		
Coleoptera	<i>Epuraea longula</i>	Nb			*
Coleoptera	<i>Glocianus punctiger</i>	(Nb)		*	
Coleoptera	<i>Grammoptera ustulata</i>	NR			*
Coleoptera	<i>Haliphus variegatus</i>	NS		*	
Coleoptera	<i>Hydrochus angustatus</i>	(NS)			*
Coleoptera	<i>Hypera meles</i>	(Nb)	*		
Coleopter	<i>Larinus carlinae</i>	(Nb)			*
Coleoptera	<i>Mordellestina neuweldegiana</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Orthocis coluber</i>	RDB3			*
Coleoptera	<i>Paracorymbia fulva</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Pelenomus waltonii</i>	Nb			*
Coleoptera	<i>Peltodytes caeseus</i>	NS		*	
Coleoptera	<i>Poecilium alni</i>	NS		*	
Coleoptera	<i>Protapion difforme</i>	Nb		*	*
Coleoptera	<i>Protapion varipes</i>	Nb		*	
Coleoptera	<i>Rhagonycha lutea</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Rhinocyllus conicus</i>	(Na)		*	*
Coleoptera	<i>Squamapion cineraceum</i>	Nb			*
Coleoptera	<i>Stenurella melanura</i>	NR, NT?			*
Coleoptera	<i>Tachys bistriatus</i>	NS			*
Coleoptera	<i>Telmatophilus brevicollis</i>	RDB3			*
Coleoptera	<i>Tillus elongatus</i>	NS	*		
Coleoptera	<i>Triplax lacordairii</i>	RDB3		*	*
Coleoptera	<i>Tropiphorus elevatus</i>	Nb		*	
Coleoptera	<i>Uleiota planata</i>	(Na)	*		
Coleoptera	<i>Zaclades exiguus</i>	Nb	*		
Diptera	<i>Acrocera orbiculus</i>	NS		*	*
Diptera	<i>Ogcodes pallipes</i>	NS	*	*	*
Diptera	<i>Myopites inulaedyssentericae</i>	RDB3		*	

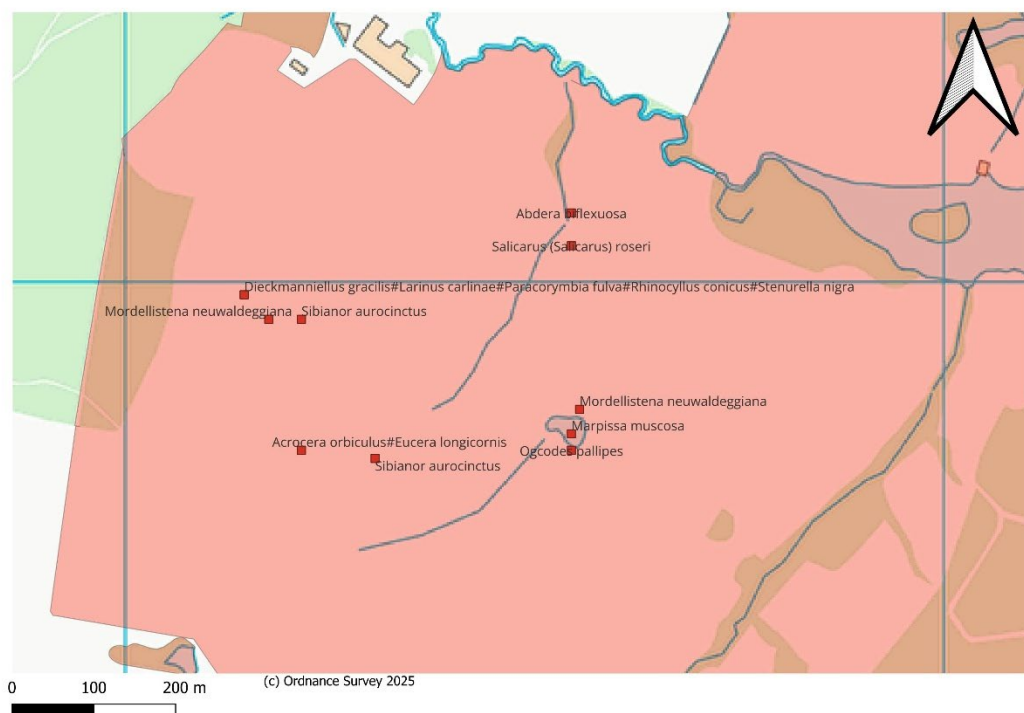
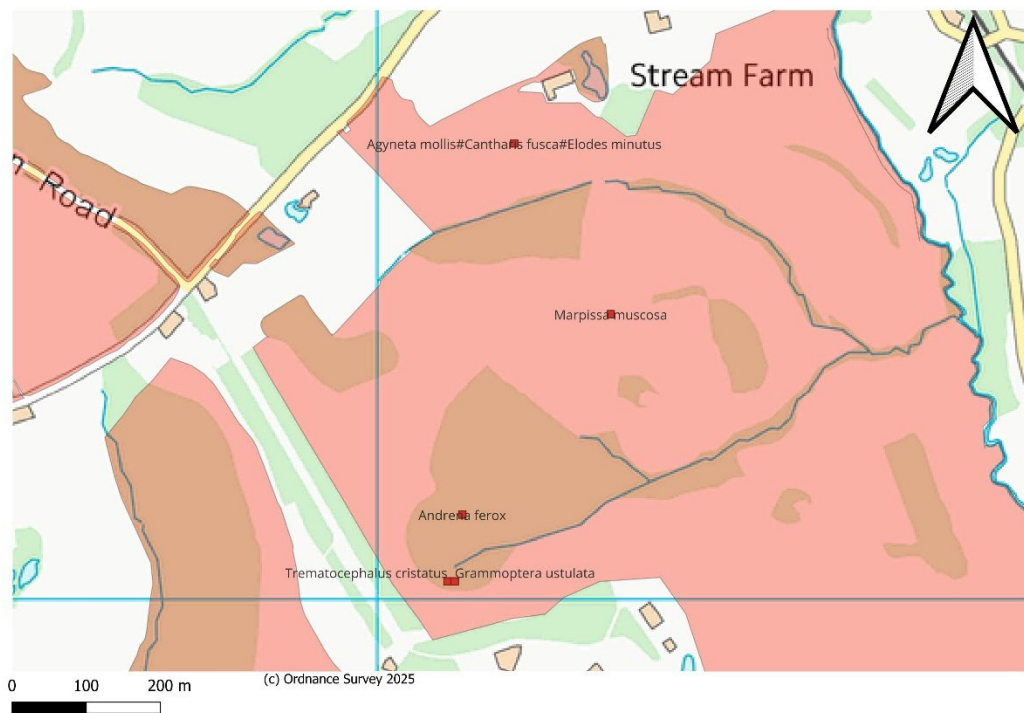
Diptera	<i>Stratiomys longicornis</i>	NS	*	*	
Heteroptera	<i>Aquarius paludum</i>	NS	*	*	
Heteroptera	<i>Drymus latus</i>	Nb	*		
Heteroptera	<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	RDB3	*	*	*
Heteroptera	<i>Microvelia pygmaea</i>	NS		*	
Heteroptera	<i>Andrena ferox</i>	RDB1 & S.41			*
Hymenoptera	<i>Andrena labiata</i>	(Na)		*	
Hymenoptera	<i>Eucera longicornis</i>	Na			*
Hymenoptera	<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	(Nb)			*
Hymenoptera	<i>Lasioglossum puncticolle</i>	Nb		*	*
Hymenoptera	<i>Sphecodes rubicundus</i>	Na			*
Hymenoptera	<i>Stelis ornatula</i>	RDB3		*	
Lepidoptera: butterflies	Dingy Skipper	S.41		*	
Lepidoptera: butterflies	Small Heath	VU & S.41	*	*	*
Lepidoptera: moths	<i>Dasycera oliviella</i>	Na	*		
Lepidoptera: moths	<i>Ochsenheimeria taurella</i>	Nb		*	
Lepidoptera: moths	<i>Prochoreutis</i> sp.	Nb		*	
Lepidoptera: moths	Mottled Umber	VU	*	*	*
Lepidoptera: moths	Pale Brindled Beauty	NT	*	*	*
Trichoptera	<i>Stenophylax vibex</i>	NS	*		
Total		69	20	35	42

In each of the following species accounts, any conservation statuses that are now thought to be out of date are written in brackets. The total number of records the author holds for each species in their personal database (of 351,779 records) is provided to give some idea about just how scarce these species are. These vary from one in the case of *Sphecodes rubicundus* (the first time the author has encountered this species) through to 661 records in the case of Small Heath (the species with conservation status that the author holds the most records for).

In the following maps, all species of note that were given eight figure grid references are plotted. The reader is encouraged to cross-reference these maps with the following species accounts.



Figs. 4 & 5. Location of species of note in 40 Acre Field above, and the dead tree of note to the east of the site below.



Figs. 6 & 7. Records of note in Underhill Wood and Quarantine Field above and Wellwood Grassland below.

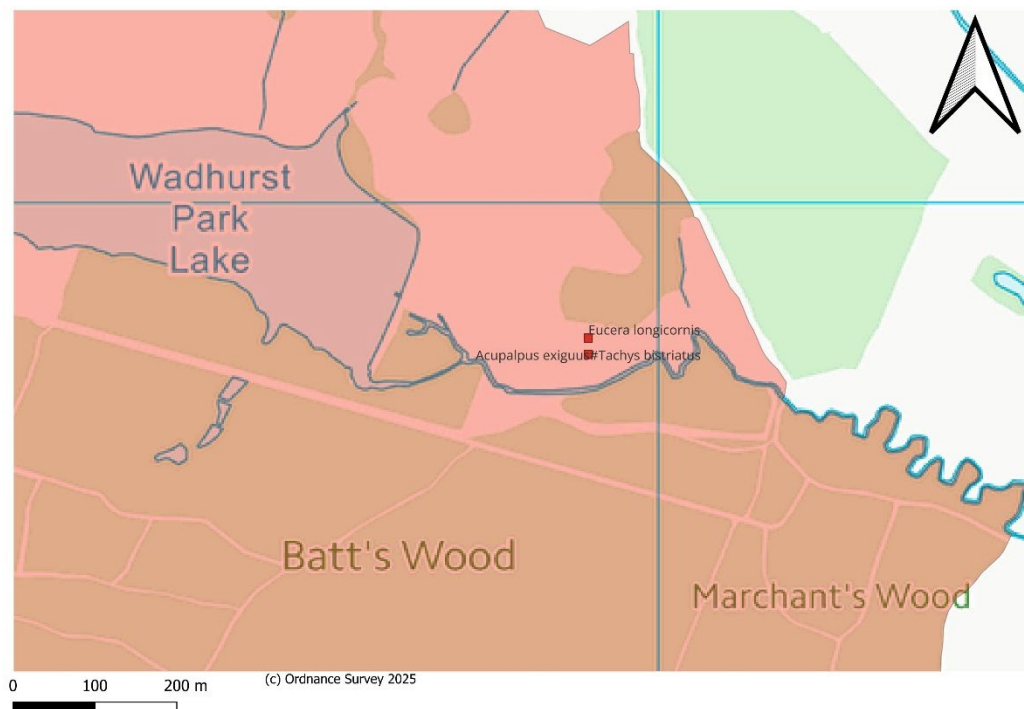


Fig. 8. Records of note in the Wetland.

Araneae (spiders)

A total of 104 species were recorded in 2025, up from 73 in 2020. Of these 104 species, just six were found to have some form of conservation status but none of these would be considered especially scarce. Although spider conservation status were only updated eight years ago in 2017, many are now out of date. This is in part due to a significant renaissance in spider recording but also shows how many species are naturally increasing their range, such as thermophilic species benefiting from climate change.

***Agyneta mollis* - (Nationally Rare, Near Threatened & Section 41) - Author's records = 289**

This is perhaps the most over-designated spider in the UK. It is a tiny money spider that is hard to find without suction, it may also be spreading. The habitat is open grassland of any type, especially short grassland but it is as equally at home in pristine short chalk-grassland, as it is in amenity grassland. Here it was represented by a single female in Quarantine Field in early May. It is one of the spiders with conservation status that the author records most frequently but it shouldn't even be classed as Nationally Scarce.

***Drassodes pubescens* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 17**

Recorded once from Church Field in May. A local species usually found in the field layer by suction sample. It is hard to predict where it may turn up and looks like a *Clubiona* spider in the field. This is the first time the author has recorded it at Wadhurst Park.

***Marpissa muscosa* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 133**

Found while beating the old Dryad's Saddle towards the north of the site in May, as well as 40 Acre Field. This is a common species in the region and was also recorded in 2015 and 2020. This is our largest jumping spider and is known to favour, warm and sunny, open grown trees, along with gates and fenceposts.

***Sibianor aurocinctus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 293**

Found in Wellwood Grassland East and West, and 40 Acre Field. This species usually likes dry, warm and short grassland. It has expanded its range rapidly in the last few years but is still regionally restricted. It was first recorded on this survey in 2020. It is the spider with conservation status that the author records most frequently.

***Styloctetor compar* - (Nationally Scarce) - Author's records = 117**

This is a widespread species that was moved to nationally scarce in the 2017 review and does not really warrant this status. It is not tied to any particular type of grassland, nor is it tied to good quality grasslands. It was first recorded on this survey in 2020 and was again recorded in 2025, at Wellwood Grassland West.

***Trematocephalus cristatus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 169**

This tiny black and red arboreal money spider is common in the region and has been recorded in all three rounds of survey. In 2025, it was found in Sock Wood and Underhill Wood.

Coleoptera (beetles)

A total of 228 species were recorded (by far the largest order of the survey), with an incredible 25 of these having conservation status. This compares to a total of 151 species recorded in 2020, 12 of which had status.

***Abdera biflexuosa* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 28**

Recorded new to the survey in 2025. This small, saproxylic tenebrionid was beaten from typical habitat - the dead lower branches of an oak (here in Wellwood Grassland in June).

***Acupalpus exiguus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 124**

Recorded in all three years of survey. This small black carabid is typically found in damp, flood plain grassland where it can be common in the region. In 2025, it was recorded just once from the Wetland.

***Agelastica alni* (Alder Leaf Beetle) - (Data Deficient & Nationally Rare) - Author's records = 152**

Although this species was only recorded for the first time in 2014 in West Sussex, it is still quite uncommon in East Sussex, these being the first records from Wadhurst. It was recorded just once from the new wetland, to the north of Wellwood Grassland West. It was also noted at Sharnden by the author in 2014.

***Anthocomus fasciatus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 15**

A small and striking red and black malachite beetle. It was recorded new to the site in May by beating a Hawthorn near the large decaying Horse-chestnuts to the east of the site.



Fig.9. *Anthocomus fasciatus*.

***Cantharis fusca* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 139**

This large soldier beetle is becoming increasingly frequent in the region, it is a grassland species and is likely to have benefited from the relaxation of the grazing and/or better meadow management. It was first recorded in 2020, and in 2025 was noted just once in Quarantine Field in May.

***Diaperis boleti* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 24**

Recorded from the *Triplax lacordairii* tree (the old decaying Horse-chestnut) by beating the many large Dryad's Saddles there. Hundreds of animals were found this way, these being the first the author has recorded of this striking mycetophagous, saproxylic tenebrionid at Wadhurst Park. There are so many there they may have outcompeted the much rarer *Triplax* species.



Fig.10. *Diaperis boleti*.

***Dieckmanniellus gracilis* - RDB3 - Author's records = 9**

Recorded from around New Pond 2 in June, this being the first record for the site. A scarce weevil that feeds only on Water-purslane.

***Elodes elongatus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 6**

Recorded in all three years of survey. A local species of marsh beetle, it was recorded in Wellwood Grassland East only.

***Elodes minutus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 6**

Recorded just once from Quarantine Field, where this local marsh beetle was new to the survey.

***Epuraea longula* - Nationally scarce b - Author's records = 2**

Recorded in Church Field in May where it was new to the site. This small beetle feeds on flowers and sometimes at sap runs.

***Grammoptera ustulata* - Nationally Rare - Author's records = 3**

Recorded new to the survey, and the two records made here appear to be only the second and third Sussex records of this rare longhorn beetle. The first in May was recorded in Underhill Wood where it was beaten from a flowering Hawthorn, while the second was

recorded on the eastern edge of 40 Acre Field in June, where it was beaten from a flowering lime.



Fig.11. The *Grammoptera ustulata* recorded in May at Underhill Wood.

***Hydrochus angustatus* - (Nationally Scarce) - Author's records = 14**

A small water beetle that is now quite widespread and no longer warrants the status it has. It was recorded new to the site during 2025 in New Pond 1.

***Larinus carlinae* - (Nationally scarce b) - Author's records = 50**

A now common weevil associated with thistle that is spreading and no longer warrants the status it has. Here it was recorded just once from around New Pond 2 and was new to the survey.

***Mordellestina neuweldeggiana* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 11**

A distinctive brown saproxylic tumbling flower beetle recorded new to the site in 2025. It was recorded in three locations; Wellwood Grassland East, West and 40 Acre Field.

***Orthocis coluber* - RDB3 - Author's records = 2**

This is only the second time the author has recorded this species of small saproxylic beetle, which is typically found on fungoid infected wood. It was recorded new to the site on Wellwood Grassland West.

***Paracorymbia fulva* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 21**

Recorded just once from around New Pond 2 in June. This late summer longhorn beetle is spreading in the region. It is not clear what the species feeds on and whether it is one of the few longhorn beetles that is not saproxylic.

***Pelenomus waltonii* - Nationally scarce b - Author's records = 6**

A small weevil that feeds only on Water-pepper. It was recorded once on the north edge of the Main Lake in August, where it was new to the site.

***Protopion difforme* - Nationally scarce b - Author's records = 224**

Although listed as scarce, it's quite common in Sussex and was widespread during 2025. It was recorded in New Pond 1, Quarantine Field, The Wetland, the new wetland, 40 Acre Field and Wellwood Grassland West. This weevil is readily found by suction and feeds on clovers.

***Rhagonycha lutea* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 57**

Recorded new to the site in 2025. This local arboreal soldier beetle was recorded once by beating trees in 40 Acre Field.

***Rhinocyllus conicus* - (Nationally scarce a) - Author's records = 94**

A now common weevil that feeds on thistle that no longer warrants the status it has. It was first recorded in 2020 and here it was noted around New Pond 2.

***Squamapion cineraceum* - (Nationally scarce a) - Author's records = 39**

Recorded twice from the end of the lake and Quarantine Field in August by suction sampler. Feeds only on Selfheal. It was new to the site. Although uncommon, it is perhaps not quite as scarce as the status suggests.

***Stenurella nigra* - Nationally Rare - Author's records = 8**

This is the first time the author has seen this scarce deadwood longhorn beetle away from a small specific area of West Sussex around Ebernoe Common. It was swept from around New Pond 2 in June.



Fig.12. *Stenurella nigra* swept from around New Pond 2 in June.

***Tachys bistratus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 38**

A tiny carabid associated with wet grassland (often found with *Acupalpus exiguus*), found just once as new to the site in the Wetland.

***Telmatophilus brevicollis* - RDB3 - Author's records = 4**

A small beetle associated with Branched Bur-reed. It was recorded new to the site in New Pond 1 and Wellwood Grassland West.

***Triplax lacordairii* - RDB3/Endangered- Author's records = 5**

Hundreds were recorded by beating decomposing Dryad's Saddle fungi growing from an old, open-grown Horse Chestnut in 2020. This was a significant record, being only the second Sussex record at the time, the only other known record was from one individual beaten from a bracket fungi at Sussex Wildlife Trust's Eridge Rocks in 2011.

In 2025, just one individual was found by working the same bracket fungi on the same tree, which was now dominated by *Diaperis boleti*.



Fig. 13. *Triplax lacordairii* in 2025.



Fig. 14. The open-grown Horse Chestnut is the tree on the right in 2020.



Fig.15. By 2025, this tree was entirely dead but was producing even more Dryad's Saddle. By 2030, this resource could well have already come and gone.

Diptera (true flies)

A total of 78 species were recorded in 2025, with just two of these having conservation status. This compares to a total of 42 species in 2020, four of which had status. Some of this increase can be attributed to the author taking on more fly groups in more recent years, though some of this is as a response to the habitat being more suitable, especially the increase in pollinators.

***Acrocera orbiculus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 6**

A smaller and less common version of the following fly, which the author first recorded on the site in 2020 (and the only other record the author has of it is from a site near Robertsbridge this year). It is also a parasite of spiders. Here it was recorded just once to the south west of Wellwood Grassland West (but in 2020 it was also noted in 40 Acre Field).

***Ogcodes pallipes* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 6**

Recorded on the site in all three years of survey, in fact the only other place the author has seen this fly is on the Estate at Mayfield College. In 2025 it was recorded twice; at the

wooded pond at Wellwood Grassland East and in 40 Acre Field. The species is a parasite of spiders and always appears in 40 Acre Field and Wellwood Grassland.



Fig. 16. *Ogcodes pallipes*.

Heteroptera

A total of 133 species were recorded in 2025, with just one of these having some form of conservation status (albeit a species that no longer warrants it). This compares to a total of 83 species recorded in 2020, three of which had status.

***Lgus pratensis* - (RDB3) - Author's records = 574**

Probably the most over-designated UK invertebrate, now almost ubiquitous in late summer in areas with a wealth of composites. It was recorded in 2020 and 2025. In 2025 it was noted in Quarantine Field and the end of the lake.

Hymenoptera (bees, ants and wasps etc)

Five years on and the statuses of our bees, wasps and ants have still not been updated. In 2025, a total of 49 species were recorded (up from 25 in 2020). Of these, 22 were bees (up from 15 in 2020). A 50% increase in bee species is undoubtedly due to more flowers being present on site, and this is as a direct consequence of better management.

***Andrena ferox* - RDB1 - Author's records = 2**

This is a very rare bee, that is also hard to find. It is only the eighth Sussex record, according to James Power (author of the Bees of Sussex). A male was recorded in early May at Underhill Wood. The author's only other record is from Flatropers Wood, 11 years ago in 2014. It is known as the Oak Mining-bee, as it mainly takes its pollen from oak flowers up in the trees, hence why it is rarely encountered.



Fig.17. The male *Andrena ferox*.

***Eucera longicornis* (Long-horned Bee) - Nationally scarce a & Section 41 - Author's records = 19**

Recorded twice during the survey, where it was the first record made by the author at Wadhurst Park. A male in May was swept in the Wetland and an adult female in June was found using Common Bird's-foot-trefoil to the south west of Wellwood Grassland West. Although this bee is scarce, it does seem to be expanding in the region. It is a specialist of legumes.



Fig.18. *Eucera longicornis* male swept from the Wetland in May.

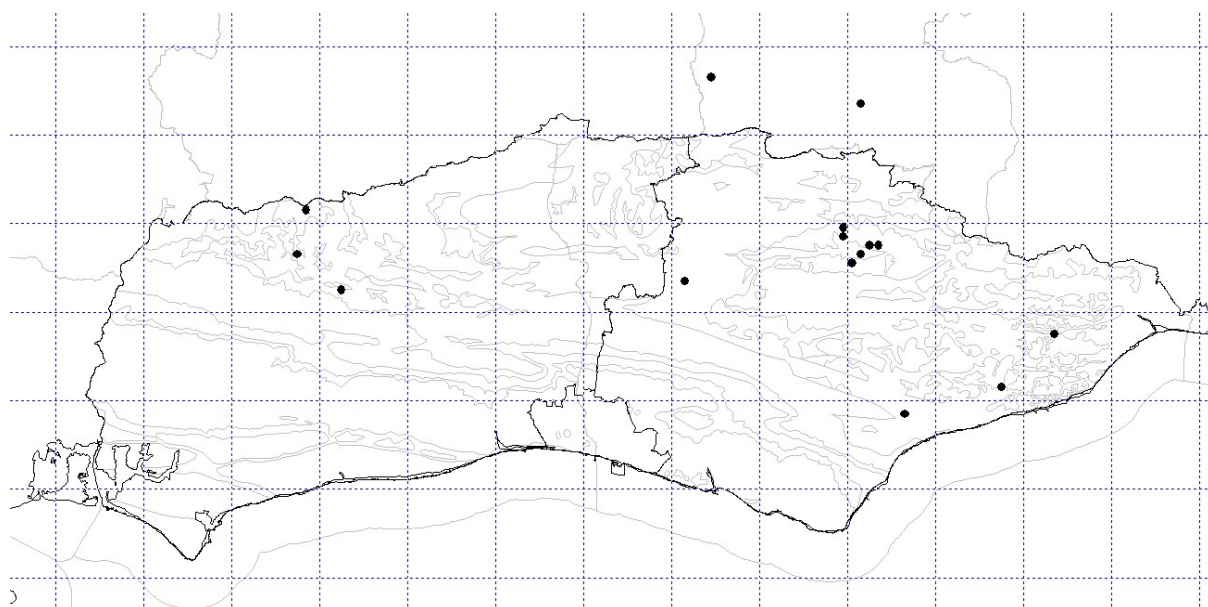


Fig. 19. The author's records of *Eucera longicornis* in Sussex. The Estate is clearly a significant area for this bee, as the author has now recorded it at Rolf's Farm and Pigstrood.

***Lasioglossum malachurum* - (Nationally scarce b) - Author's records = 133**

This bee no longer warrants any conservation status, being one of the commonest in the genus, especially on clays. In 2025, it was recorded in 40 Acre Field, Wellwood Grassland West and New Pond 1. Remarkably, they were the first records for the site, showing how much the site has improved for pollinators.

***Lasioglossum puncticollis* - Nationally scarce b - Author's records = 17**

Recorded in 40 Acre Field in 2025 and 2020. A local bee, typically found in flower-rich grasslands in East Sussex.

***Sphecodes rubicundus* - Nationally scarce a - Author's records = 1**

This is the first time the author has recorded this bee. The hosts are large *Andrena*, such as *Andrena labialis* and *Andrena flavipes*. According to the Bees of Sussex, most records come from the High Weald. It is commoner to the north around the Thames Gateway. Here, a male was recorded around New Pond 1 in May.

Lepidoptera (butterflies)

A total of 18 species were recorded in 2025, the same number of species seen in 2015 and 2020. The only species of note recorded in 2020 that was not noted in 2025, was the Dingy Skipper that was recorded in Quarantine Field.

Small Heath - Vulnerable and Section 41 - Author's records = 661

Recorded in all three years where it is abundant around the site. This well-known butterfly likes dry, short grassland and is the species with conservation status that the author records most frequently.

Lepidoptera (moths)

A total of 57 moth species were recorded in 2025, two of which had conservation status. This compares to 37 species in 2020, two of which had conservation status.

The macro moth status review was conducted in 2018 but was not widely published. Micro moths are long over due an update. The 'research BAP' list is not recognised by the author as, species that have conservation status, so species like Cinnabar are not listed here.

Mottled Umber - Vulnerable - Author's records = 127

Recorded in all three years of survey. A common winter active moth with soring active larvae. Readily beaten from a range of broad-leaved trees and shrubs. The following species has an identical species account.

Pale Brindled Beauty - Near Threatened - Author's records = 68

3.3 - Additional species of note

Stratiomys potamida

Two adults of this large and impressive local soldierfly (that has aquatic larva) were swept from the small new wetland to the north of Wellwood Grassland West.



Fig. 20. Adult *Stratiomys potamida*.

4 - Analyses and conclusion

4.1 - Comparison with previous surveys

All major invertebrate groups showed an increase in species-richness between 2015 and 2025, and 2020 and 2025 (with the exception of Orthoptera, which fell by one species in 2025 and butterflies, which were the same in all three years). Only 167 of the 1,035 species were recorded in all three years (just 16.1%).

Tab. 3. Comparative and accumulative analysis of 2015, 2020 and 2025 survey data. Green shows the highest scoring year for any given order, red the lowest. This allows an ‘at a glance’ approach for interpreting the data.

Order	2015	2020	2025	2015 to 2025
Coleoptera	122	150	228	329
Hemiptera	56	83	133	166
Araneae	51	73	104	136
Diptera	34	43	78	103
Moths	29	37	57	86
Hymenoptera	24	25	49	68
Butterflies	18	18	18	25
Mollusca	10	11	16	26
Odonata	12	17	15	21
Orthoptera	9	10	9	11
Trichoptera	2	3	9	12
Mites	0	1	7	8
Neuroptera	1	2	6	6
Crustacea	5	6	6	8
Harvestmen	2	2	5	5
Springtail	0	2	4	4
Centipede	1	0	2	3
Leech	0	2	2	3
Scorpionfly	1	0	2	2
Millipedes	1	1	2	3
Stoneflies	0	0	2	2
Earwigs	1	1	1	1
Ticks	1	0	1	1
Alderfly	1	1	1	1
Snakefly	0	1	1	1
Flatworms	0	2	0	2
Mayfly	1	1	0	1
Total records	575	731	1,634	3,082
Total species	382	492	758	1,035
Species with status	20	35	42	69
Proportion of species with status	5.2%	7.1%	5.7%	6.7%
Ubiquitous	167	167	167	167

4.2 - Comparison with other surveys across Estate

Tab. 4. (Taken from the 2020 report and left in here for interest). In this analysis, direct comparisons between the three surveys in years 2018 to 2020 are made (with the data from the 2015 survey presented, but not included in the comparative analysis). Again, green shows the highest scoring site and red the lowest.

	Wadhurst 15	Pigstrood	Sharnden	Wadhurst 20	Total
Year	2015	2018	2019	2020	2015-20
Total species	382	363	463	491	935
Size (hectares)	360	21.4	93	380	495
Species/hectare	1.06	17.0	5.00	1.29	1.89
Species with status/hectare	0.05	0.61	0.18	0.09	0.06
Species with cons status	18	13	17	35	59
Proportion	4.7%	3.6%	3.7%	7.1%	6.3%
Total records	575	643	767	731	2716
Beetles	122	102	117	152	289
Harvestmen	2	3	7	2	7
Crustaceans	5	2	4	6	7
Centipedes	1	0	2	0	2
Ticks & mites	1	0	2	1	3
Alderflies	1	1	0	0	1
Butterflies	18	18	18	18	26
Caddisflies	2	2	2	3	9
Dragon & damselflies	12	10	11	17	21
Earwig	1	1	1	1	1
Hymenoptera	27	25	31	25	64
Lacewing	1	3	3	2	5
Mayfly	1	1	2	1	3
Moths	29	30	52	37	97
Crickets & grasshoppers	9	8	10	10	11
Scorpionfly	1	0	1	0	1
Stonefly	0	0	1	0	1
Bugs	56	72	85	83	153
Millipedes	1	0	0	1	2
Flies	34	38	34	42	80
Flatworms	0	0	0	2	2
Snakefly	0	0	0	1	1
Leeches	0	0	0	2	2
Molluscs	10	6	10	11	26
Spiders	51	40	67	73	118
Springtails	0	1	3	2	3

Tab. 5. In this analysis, direct comparisons between the latest three rounds of surveying across the Estate in years 2023 to 2025 are made (with the data from the 2020 survey presented, but not included in the comparative analysis). The final column here shows the accumulative species totals across all seven rounds of monitoring across the Estate from 2015 to 2025. Again, green shows the highest scoring site and red the lowest.

Metric	Wadhurst	Pigstrood	Sharnden	Wadhurst	Total
Year	2020	2023	2024	2025	2015-2025
Total species	491	528	669	758	1,422
Size (hectares)	360	21.4	93	380	475
Species/hectare	1.36	24.7	7.19	2.00	3.00
Species with status/hectare	0.10	0.93	0.40	0.11	0.21
Species with cons status	34	20	37	42	99
Proportion	6.9%	3.8%	5.5%	5.5%	7.0%
SQL	123	119	116	122	129
Total records	731*	2,058	1,872	1,634	8,440
Beetles	151	161	207	228	452
Harvestmen	2	3	7	5	9
Crustaceans	6	3	5	6	9
Centipedes	0	0	2	2	3
Ticks & mites	1	2	7	8	12
Alderflies	0	1	1	1	1
Butterflies	18	21	18	18	27
Caddisflies	3	7	2	9	20
Dragon & damselflies	17	8	11	15	23
Earwig	1	1	1	1	1
Hymenoptera	25	24	45	49	106
Lacewing	2	3	3	6	9
Mayfly	1	0	0	0	3
Moth	37	38	49	57	143
Crickets & grasshoppers	10	9	11	9	12
Scorpionfly	0	1	2	2	2
Snakefly	1	0	0	1	1
Stonefly	0	1	3	2	4
Bugs	83	85	97	133	210
Millipedes	1	0	2	2	5
Flatworms	2	0	0	0	2
Leech	2	0	0	2	3
Flies	42	47	65	78	146
Molluscs	11	9	11	16	35
Spiders	73	102	112	104	179
Springtails	2	2	3	4	4
Pseudoscorpion	0	0	1	0	1

*The huge discrepancy between the number of records made in 2020, compared to all the following years of survey is to do with how the author has changed the way they collate records, so does not make for a valid comparison. Comparing between 2023, 2024 & 2025 is valid, however.

In this analysis, Wadhurst Park now scores highest for most metrics, but not all. Sharnden held more species of spider, as well as a number of small invertebrate orders. Sharnden shared the same proportion of species with status with Wadhurst Park of 5.5%

The accumulative species total for all seven surveys across all three sites currently stands at 1,422 species, 99 of which have some form of conservation status (7.0%). This includes 452 beetles (over 10% of the UK beetle fauna), 210 bugs and 179 spiders.

4.3 - Analysis using Pantheon

Pantheon is the Biological Record Centre's online tool for analysing large lists of invertebrates. It is a crude system desperately in need of an update but it is at least standardised.

4.3.1 - Assemblages

In this analysis, species are grouped together into broad 'assemblages'. They are then ranked by how many qualifying species are present in each assemblage.

Tab. 6. Cells highlighted in green show a resource in favourable condition, with those in red being unfavourable.

Resource	2015	2020	2025	ALL YEARS
Bark & sapwood decay	19/19	23/19	31/19	52/19
Rich flower resource	12/15	15/15	20/15	33/15
Scrub edge	12/11	11/11	23/11	26/11
Open water on disturbed mineral sediments	3/6	9/6	8/6	14/6
Heartwood decay	4/6	3/6	1/6	6/6
Bare sand & chalk	2/19	6/19	5/19	10/19
Scrub heath & moorland	1/9	6/9	9/9	10/9
Open short sward	3/13	6/13	11/13	13/13
Fungal fruiting bodies	2/7	4/7	8/7	9/7
Reed-fen & pool	1/11	3/11	2/11	5/11
Epiphyte fauna	1/3	1/3	2/3	2/3
Seepage			2/6	2/6
Undisturbed fluctuating marsh	1/4	1/4	2/4	2/4
Saltmarsh and transitional brackish marsh	1/9	1/9	1/9	2/9
Open water in acid mire		1/5		1/5
Stream & river margin		1/6		1/6
Slow-flowing rivers	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Sphagnum bog		1/7		1/8
Total assemblages	14	17	15	18

Assemblages in favourable condition	2	4	6	8
SQI	116	122	122	125

It should be noted that whether an assemblage reached favourable condition is more about survey effort than it is any other factor, but if survey effort is the same, then valid comparisons can be made between the years of survey.

In the above table it is clear that the number of invertebrate habitats in favourable condition rose from two to four between 2015 and 2020 and from four to six between 2020 and 2025. If all three years are considered accumulatively, eight are considered to have reached favourable condition.

The most significant changes between 2020 and 2025 are a large increase in the number of species associated with ‘bark & sapwood decay’ and another increase in ‘rich flower source’ (effectively a list of bee species). Many saproxylic species use deadwood as larvae but flowers as adults, so it is not surprising that both of these have risen in response to changes in management. Furthermore, ‘scrub heath & moorland’ and ‘fungal fruiting bodies’ also reached favourable condition for the first time. ‘Open short sward’ is approaching favourable condition and just reached it when all three years of survey were considered together.

4.3.2 - Feeding guilds

Here, the species data is categorised into broad feeding guilds by Pantheon.

Tab.7. Total number of qualifying species by feeding guild in each year with the increase in brackets shown on the previous year’s total.

Guild	2015	2020	2025
Predator	110	147 (+37 or 33.6%)	213 (+66 or 44.9%)
Herbivore	94	117 (+21 or 22.3%)	172 (+55 or 47.0%)
Nectivore	82	95 (+13 or 15.9%)	127 (+32 or 33.6%)
Saprophagous	8	11 (+3 or 37.5%)	24 (+13 or 118.0%)
Fungivore	4	7 (+3 or 75.0%)	24 (+17 or 242.9%)

All feeding guild groups increased on the previous year’s total in both rounds of monitoring. However, the most significant increases were in the predators, herbivores and nectivores, all of which increased at a much greater rate between 2020 and 2025 as they did between 2015 and 2020.

4.3.3 - Pantheon SQI

Not be confused with the ‘Saproxylic Quality Index’ mentioned below. The Pantheon SQI is a measure of invertebrate quality, it is close to the author’s more personal metric of ‘the proportion of species with conservation status’ but unlike that, each species has an index that is weighted by rarity. Many of these weighted metrics are however, very out of date.

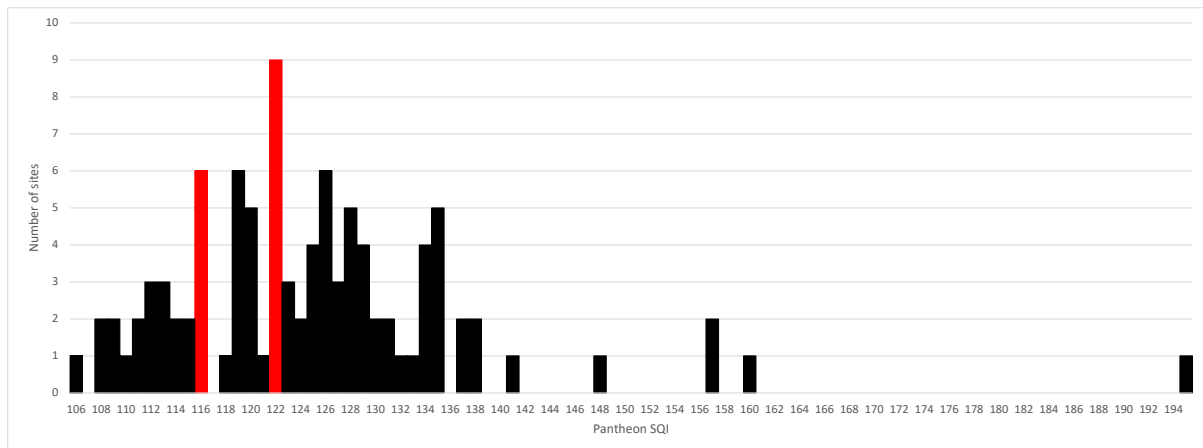


Fig. 21. The SQI from 2025 and 2020 is highlighted in red at 122, with the 2015 SQI of 117 also highlighted.

The author's mean SQI score for all sites surveyed is 124.9, meaning that all survey years at Wadhurst Park fall below this average.

4.4 - Saproxyllic Quality Index and Revised Index of Ecological Continuity

Taken from the 2020 report

'With deadwood invertebrates featuring so highly in the Pantheon analyses, it was worth putting the deadwood beetles into the SQI spreadsheet to see where it ranks. A threshold of 40 native beetles is required for this to work and here it was found that only 34 species qualified. They have been placed into a spreadsheet which will hopefully be added to in 2025 so that an SQI can be generated.'

The additional species recorded in 2025 were added to the spreadsheet, bringing the total species to 53, well above the minimum fresh-hold of the 40 required species. The SQI is now 576.92 and the Revised Index of Ecological Continuity (RIEC) is 17. The SQI would rank the site as 15th nationally (out of 246 listed on the rankings). This is remarkably high and is likely an artefact of such a relatively small list total. Nevertheless, it is a very encouraging result. It is not surprising given how many beetle species were recorded in 2025 that were rare, new to the site and saproxyllic in nature.

The RIEC however, ranks the site as joint 157th out of the same 246 sites, a much less impressive result and tends to lend weight to the idea that the true SQI for the site is much lower than rank 15th. The only way to know would be a targeted saproxyllic beetle survey, including various traps such as aerial interception and subterranean traps.

4.5 - Conclusion

The remarkable changes that have occurred to the site's invertebrate fauna are impressive, being even more significant than those seen between 2020 and 2025. Reasons for this are as follows:

- A multi-pronged approach to management is by far the most important factor (i.e., the site has not opted for extensive, year-round grazing across the whole site). These are broadly...
- Reduction in deer numbers and the subsequent application of cattle grazing in areas.
- Creation of new ponds, wetland, fish removal and marginal planting on the lake.
- Meadow and grassland management.
- Improvements in the author's recording abilities.
- 2025 was a good year for invertebrates

Although the proportion of species with status fell from the 2020 result, the total number of rare species increased. However, this small decline is offset by the huge increase in species diversity and the number of genuinely rare species discovered for the first time in 2025 at Wadhurst Park. The fact that this includes several interesting grassland species is also greatly encouraging.

Rather than overgrazing that can often be seen in extensive grazing systems, the issue here seems to be a lack of a disturbance/germination cycle, which may be slowing the speed at which flowers colonise the site. The author suggests alternatives to this year-round grazing in the following section.

5 - Management recommendations

5.1 - Grazing

5.1.1 - Extensive grazing

Although there is some flower around the extensive grazing area, bare ground and germination space do seem to be at a premium. It would be easy to think that the answer here is to just add in more animals but although this might produce more germination space, the year-round grazing would likely graze off any plants before they had chance to flower.

There is an increasing body of evidence that suggests that year-round extensive grazing does not produce as good a quality of habitat for invertebrates as pulsed grazing does. It is clear that the level of grazing within the 180ha compartment is an improvement based on comparisons with the 2015 and 2020 surveys but it could be improved further. One way this could be achieved is to split the 180 ha into two or more large compartments and move the animals between them in a long-term rotation. This could effectively double the stocking density in the grazed area, (increasing bare ground and therefore germination space and reducing the competitiveness of coarse grasses), while allowing the other half to flower and flourish.

It would also interject heterogeneity into the management of the site, something that year-round extensive grazing does not do at the scale that can be achieved here and is likely closer to naturalistic grazing. One way to think of this is rather than trying to emulate a microcosm of neolithic Britain in a 200 ha enclosure, think more about how the animals would have passed through that space due to predators, short-distance seasonal migration and even Human influence, rather than always being present there. When thought of like this, set stocking rates over many years appear as a very artificial approach and lack any real opportunity for those all-important pauses in grazing that allow the plants and invertebrates to recover.

5.1.2 - Ungrazed areas

The eastern side of Wellwood Grassland East has not been grazed for some years, in order to 'fast track' scrub recruitment. Although the author does think that it is very useful to have some grassland ungrazed for a number of years, leaving this ungrazed for much longer seems counter-productive. The reason being that scrub encroachment only ever really moves in one direction and in 10 or 20 years the Estate could be worrying about cutting it down if it reaches levels that are taking over and dominating the grassland in this area. Furthermore, enough scrub is now regenerating that if grazing was applied now, it would help improve the sward quality without greatly impacting what scrub has already started growing. A species-rich grassland is very much achievable at the same time as allowing some scrub to develop. It is however much harder to create species-rich grassland than it is scrub.

5.2 - Meadow management

This section has been repeated from the 2020 report, and the author is disappointed to see that the meadow management is not being done sensitively when it comes to invertebrates. In fact, Quarantine Field was much less interesting than it was in 2020.

By the 18th August in 2020 and 2025, the entirety of Quarantine Field had been cut. Although this is good for meadow plants, cutting an entire meadow in one go when many invertebrate species are still adult is catastrophic for invertebrates. Even an area of say 10% or as little

as 5% left uncut (not the same narrow strip around the edge), will greatly help but 10 to 20% is desirable. This area should be moved around (i.e. areas left uncut one year, should be cut the following year). Areas that are flower-rich at the time of cutting and with a variety of structural types should be left. In other words, be reactive. The key things to embrace here are messiness and creativity. Small strips, one block, a border around the edge or an island in the middle are all options that could be employed here.

Any invertebrate that needs to overwinter in the rougher vegetation will not be able to carry out a full life cycle when a meadow is cut. This will include species that feed on late flowering plants, species that nest in stems, species that over winter in grass litter. It is very easy to not cut sections of a meadows (it involves less work) and should be factored in to all meadow management. The earlier the meadow is cut, the greater the area that should be left.

Furthermore, the flower-rich arable strip around the edge that was so interesting in 2015 has in almost all cases become solid bramble scrub. There are some significant patches of Common Fleabane but they are dwindling and will likely be gone by 2030.



Fig. 22. Quarantine Field cut in its entirety by mid-August 2025 with barely a metre left, meaning very few invertebrates could be found here during the survey.



Fig. 23. Taken in 2020 and left in to compare to figure 24 below. One corner of Quarantine Field remains uncut, but it is left permanently uncut, so in time will be lost to scrub and is therefore a short-lived reservoir for repopulating the meadow with invertebrates. More needs to be left uncut in the meadow itself or some management applied here to prevent it from scrubbing over. Nevertheless, this was a rich area within the meadow.



Fig. 24. Taken in 2025. Unfortunately, this invertebrate-rich corner to Quarantine Field has been used as a dumping ground for a large volume of dung, which will have leached into the sward here and damaged it permanently. The author cannot understand why after mentioning how important this field corner was in the 2020 report, that this would be done.

Small, unusual, rough corners like that shown above can be incredibly important invertebrate habitats. Although they may not look neat, or part of some bigger management unit, they are vitally important and if they are all collectively mistreated like this in favour of large more homogeneous areas, the invertebrate interest of the site will decline. Messiness is vital for managing for invertebrates, so as well as thinking about extensive grazing and meadow management, small-scale, granular detail also needs to be understood and cared for. If an area looks different, for whatever reason, then the wildlife it contains will be different too, and is worth conserving.

It is a shame that the far end of Quarantine Field is still not accessible but after not being able to access this area for a decade, this rich area is likely lost to scrub encroachment.

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Appendix 1: All species with conservation status are highlighted in bold.

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Araneae	<i>Agalenatea redii</i>	Agalenatea redii
	Araneae	<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i>	Labyrinth Spider
(NR, NT & S.41)	Araneae	<i>Agyneta mollis</i>	Thin Weblet
	Araneae	<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>	Alopecosa pulverulenta
	Araneae	<i>Anelosimus vittatus</i>	Anelosimus vittatus
	Araneae	<i>Antistea elegans</i>	Antistea elegans
	Araneae	<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i>	Buzzing Spider
	Araneae	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	Garden Spider
	Araneae	<i>Araneus marmoreus</i>	Araneus marmoreus
	Araneae	<i>Araneus quadratus</i>	Araneus quadratus
	Araneae	<i>Araniella cucurbitina</i>	Araniella cucurbitina
	Araneae	<i>Araniella opisthographa</i>	Araniella opisthographa
	Araneae	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>	Wasp Spider
	Araneae	<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i>	Bathyphantes gracilis
	Araneae	<i>Brigittea latens</i>	Brigittea latens
	Araneae	<i>Centromerita bicolor</i>	Centromerita bicolor
	Araneae	<i>Ceratinella scabrosa</i>	Ceratinella scabrosa
	Araneae	<i>Cheiracanthium erraticum</i>	Cheiracanthium erraticum
	Araneae	<i>Clubiona brevipes</i>	Clubiona brevipes
	Araneae	<i>Clubiona corticalis</i>	Clubiona corticalis
	Araneae	<i>Clubiona reclusa</i>	Clubiona reclusa
	Araneae	<i>Clubiona subtilis</i>	Clubiona subtilis
	Araneae	<i>Cnephalocotes obscurus</i>	Cnephalocotes obscurus
	Araneae	<i>Diaea dorsata</i>	Diaea dorsata
	Araneae	<i>Dictyna arundinacea</i>	Dictyna arundinacea
	Araneae	<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	Dictyna uncinata
	Araneae	<i>Dicymbium nigrum/brevisetosum</i>	Dicymbium nigrum/brevisetosum
	Araneae	<i>Diplostyla concolor</i>	Diplostyla concolor
NS	Araneae	<i>Drassodes pubescens</i>	Drassodes pubescens
	Araneae	<i>Enoplognatha latimana</i>	Enoplognatha latimana
	Araneae	<i>Enoplognatha ovata</i>	Enoplognatha ovata
	Araneae	<i>Episinus angulatus</i>	Episinus angulatus
	Araneae	<i>Erigone atra</i>	Erigone atra
	Araneae	<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i>	Erigone dentipalpis
	Araneae	<i>Euophrys frontalis</i>	Euophrys frontalis
	Araneae	<i>Floronia bucculenta</i>	Floronia bucculenta
	Araneae	<i>Gibbaranea gibbosa</i>	Gibbaranea gibbosa
	Araneae	<i>Gnathonarium dentatum</i>	Gnathonarium dentatum
	Araneae	<i>Gonatium rubens</i>	Gonatium rubens
	Araneae	<i>Gongylidium rufipes</i>	Gongylidium rufipes
	Araneae	<i>Heliophanus cupreus</i>	Heliophanus cupreus
	Araneae	<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i>	Heliophanus flavipes
	Araneae	<i>Hylyphantes graminicola</i>	Hylyphantes graminicola
	Araneae	<i>Hypomma cornutum</i>	Hypomma cornutum
	Araneae	<i>Hypsosinga pygmaea</i>	Hypsosinga pygmaea
	Araneae	<i>Kaestneria dorsalis</i>	Kaestneria dorsalis
	Araneae	<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	Larinioides cornutus
	Araneae	<i>Lathys humilis</i>	Lathys humilis
	Araneae	<i>Linyphia hortensis</i>	Linyphia hortensis

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Araneae	<i>Linyphia triangularis</i>	Linyphia triangularis
	Araneae	<i>Mangora acalypha</i>	Mangora acalypha
NS	Araneae	<i>Marpissa muscosa</i>	Marpissa muscosa
	Araneae	<i>Metellina menzei</i>	Metellina menzei
	Araneae	<i>Metellina segmentata</i>	Metellina segmentata
	Araneae	<i>Micaria micans</i>	Micaria micans
	Araneae	<i>Micrargus herbigradus</i>	Micrargus herbigradus
	Araneae	<i>Microlinyphia pusilla</i>	Microlinyphia pusilla
	Araneae	<i>Microneta viaria</i>	Microneta viaria
	Araneae	<i>Misumena vatia</i>	Misumena vatia
	Araneae	<i>Neoscona adianta</i>	Neoscona adianta
	Araneae	<i>Neottiura bimaculata</i>	Neottiura bimaculata
	Araneae	<i>Neriere clathrata</i>	Neriere clathrata
	Araneae	<i>Neriere montana</i>	Neriere montana
	Araneae	<i>Neriere peltata</i>	Neriere peltata
	Araneae	<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i>	Toad Spider
	Araneae	<i>Oedothorax fuscus</i>	Oedothorax fuscus
	Araneae	<i>Pachygnatha clercki</i>	Pachygnatha clercki
	Araneae	<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Pachygnatha degeeri
	Araneae	<i>Paidiscura pallens</i>	Paidiscura pallens
	Araneae	<i>Pardosa amentata</i>	Pardosa amentata
	Araneae	<i>Pardosa nigriceps</i>	Pardosa nigriceps
	Araneae	<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Pardosa palustris
	Araneae	<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	Pardosa pullata
	Araneae	<i>Philodromus albidus</i>	Philodromus albidus
	Araneae	<i>Philodromus praedatus</i>	Philodromus praedatus
	Araneae	<i>Phylloneta impressa</i>	Phylloneta impressa
	Araneae	<i>Phylloneta sisypbia</i>	Phylloneta sisypbia
	Araneae	<i>Pirata piraticus</i>	Pirata piraticus
	Araneae	<i>Piratula latitans</i>	Piratula latitans
	Araneae	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Nursery Web Spider
	Araneae	<i>Platnickina tinctoria</i>	Platnickina tinctoria
	Araneae	<i>Pocadicnemis juncea</i>	Pocadicnemis juncea
NS	Araneae	<i>Sibianor aurocinctus</i>	Sibianor aurocinctus
(NS)	Araneae	<i>Styloctetor compar</i>	Styloctetor compar
	Araneae	<i>Tallusia experta</i>	Tallusia experta
	Araneae	<i>Tenuiphantes flavipes</i>	Tenuiphantes flavipes
	Araneae	<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	Tenuiphantes tenuis
	Araneae	<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	Tetragnatha extensa
	Araneae	<i>Tetragnatha montana</i>	Tetragnatha montana
	Araneae	<i>Tetragnatha nigrita</i>	Tetragnatha nigrita
	Araneae	<i>Tetragnatha obtusa</i>	Tetragnatha obtusa
	Araneae	<i>Tetragnatha pinicola</i>	Tetragnatha pinicola
	Araneae	<i>Theridion mystaceum</i>	Theridion mystaceum
	Araneae	<i>Theridion varians</i>	Theridion varians
	Araneae	<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>	Tibellus oblongus
NS	Araneae	<i>Trematocephalus cristatus</i>	Trematocephalus cristatus
	Araneae	<i>Trichopternoides thorelli</i>	Trichopternoides thorelli
	Araneae	<i>Walckenaeria antica</i>	Walckenaeria antica

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Araneae	<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Xysticus cristatus
	Araneae	<i>Xysticus kochi</i>	Xysticus kochi
	Araneae	<i>Xysticus lanio</i>	Xysticus lanio
	Araneae	<i>Zilla diodia</i>	Zilla diodia
	Araneae	<i>Zora spinimana</i>	Zora spinimana
	Araneae	<i>Zygiella atrica</i>	Zygiella atrica
	Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock
	Butterfly	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet
	Butterfly	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed Fritillary
VU & S.41	Butterfly	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
	Butterfly	<i>Favonius quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak
	Butterfly	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown
	Butterfly	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled White
	Butterfly	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Large Skipper
	Butterfly	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood
	Butterfly	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
	Butterfly	<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White
	Butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
	Butterfly	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue
	Butterfly	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper
	Butterfly	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex Skipper
	Butterfly	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper
	Butterfly	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral
	Butterfly	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady
	Centipede	<i>Cryptops hortensis</i>	Cryptops hortensis
	Centipede	<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>	Lithobius forficatus
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Abdera biflexuosa</i>	Abdera biflexuosa
	Coleoptera	<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	Acupalpus dubius
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Acupalpus exiguus</i>	Acupalpus exiguus
	Coleoptera	<i>Acupalpus parvulus</i>	Acupalpus parvulus
	Coleoptera	<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	10-spot Ladybird
(NR & DD)	Coleoptera	<i>Agelastica alni</i>	Alder Leaf Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Agonum emarginatum</i>	Agonum emarginatum
	Coleoptera	<i>Agonum marginatum</i>	Agonum marginatum
	Coleoptera	<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>	Agriotes acuminatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Agriotes obscurus</i>	Agriotes obscurus
	Coleoptera	<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>	Agriotes pallidulus
	Coleoptera	<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Agriotes sputator
	Coleoptera	<i>Anacaena limbata</i>	Anacaena limbata
	Coleoptera	<i>Anaspis fasciata</i>	Anaspis fasciata
	Coleoptera	<i>Anaspis frontalis</i>	Anaspis frontalis
	Coleoptera	<i>Anaspis garneysi</i>	Anaspis garneysi
	Coleoptera	<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	Anaspis maculata
	Coleoptera	<i>Anaspis regimbarti</i>	Anaspis regimbarti
	Coleoptera	<i>Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata</i>	Water Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Anotylus mutator/sculpturatus</i>	Anotylus mutator/sculpturatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Anthicus antherinus</i>	Anthicus antherinus
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Anthocomus fasciatus</i>	Anthocomus fasciatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Anthonomus pedicularius</i>	Anthonomus pedicularius

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Coleoptera	<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>	Strawberry-blossom Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Aphidecta oblitterata</i>	Larch Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Aphthona nonstriata</i>	Iris Flea Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Apion frumentarium</i>	Apion frumentarium
	Coleoptera	<i>Astenus immaculatus</i>	Astenus immaculatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Athous bicolor</i>	Athous bicolor
	Coleoptera	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	Athous haemorrhoidalis
	Coleoptera	<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	Bembidion assimile
	Coleoptera	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	Bembidion biguttatum
	Coleoptera	<i>Bembidion genei</i>	Bembidion genei
	Coleoptera	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	Bembidion guttula
	Coleoptera	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	Bembidion lunulatum
	Coleoptera	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	Bembidion mannerheimii
	Coleoptera	<i>Berosus affinis</i>	Berosus affinis
	Coleoptera	<i>Betulapion simile</i>	Betulapion simile
	Coleoptera	<i>Brachypterus urticae</i>	Nettle Pollen Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Bruchidius varius</i>	Bruchidius varius
	Coleoptera	<i>Bruchus loti</i>	Bruchus loti
	Coleoptera	<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Spanish Bean Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Calodromius spilotus</i>	Calodromius spilotus
	Coleoptera	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	Cream-spot Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis decipiens</i>	Cantharis decipiens
	Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis flavilabris (=nigra auctt.)</i>	Cantharis flavilabris (=nigra auctt.)
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis fusca</i>	Cantharis fusca
	Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis nigricans</i>	Cantharis nigricans
	Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>	Cantharis pellucida
	Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis rufa</i>	Cantharis rufa
	Coleoptera	<i>Cartodere bifasciata</i>	Cartodere bifasciata
	Coleoptera	<i>Cartodere nodifer</i>	Cartodere nodifer
	Coleoptera	<i>Cassida flaveola</i>	Pale Tortoise Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	Thistle Tortoise Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Cassida vibex</i>	Cassida vibex
	Coleoptera	<i>Catapion seniculus</i>	Catapion seniculus
	Coleoptera	<i>Ceratapion carduorum</i>	Ceratapion carduorum
	Coleoptera	<i>Ceutorhynchus typhae</i>	Ceutorhynchus typhae
	Coleoptera	<i>Chaetocnema arida</i>	Chaetocnema arida
	Coleoptera	<i>Chrysomela populi</i>	Red Poplar Leaf Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Cionus alauda</i>	Cionus alauda
	Coleoptera	<i>Cionus hortulanus</i>	Cionus hortulanus
	Coleoptera	<i>Clytus arietis</i>	Wasp Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Coccidula rufa</i>	Coccidula rufa
	Coleoptera	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Coelositona puberulus</i>	Coelositona puberulus
	Coleoptera	<i>Coelostoma orbiculare</i>	Coelostoma orbiculare
	Coleoptera	<i>Colymbetes fuscus</i>	Colymbetes fuscus
	Coleoptera	<i>Conopalpus testaceus</i>	Conopalpus testaceus
	Coleoptera	<i>Contacyphon coarctatus</i>	Contacyphon coarctatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>	Cordylepherus viridis
	Coleoptera	<i>Corticara gibbosa</i>	Corticara gibbosa

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Coleoptera	<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>	Willow Flea Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Crepidodera aurea</i>	Crepidodera aurea
	Coleoptera	<i>Crepidodera fulvicornis</i>	Crepidodera fulvicornis
	Coleoptera	<i>Crepidodera plutus</i>	Crepidodera plutus
	Coleoptera	<i>Cryptocephalus pusillus</i>	Cryptocephalus pusillus
	Coleoptera	<i>Cryptophagus dentatus</i>	Cryptophagus dentatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Acorn Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Curculio venosus</i>	Curculio venosus
	Coleoptera	<i>Dacne bipustulata</i>	Dacne bipustulata
	Coleoptera	<i>Dacne rufifrons</i>	Dacne rufifrons
	Coleoptera	<i>Datonychus melanostictus</i>	Datonychus melanostictus
	Coleoptera	<i>Deporaus betulae</i>	Birch Leaf Roller
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Diaperis boleti</i>	Diaperis boleti
RDB3	Coleoptera	<i>Dieckmanniellus gracilis</i>	Dieckmanniellus gracilis
	Coleoptera	<i>Donacia marginata</i>	Donacia marginata
	Coleoptera	<i>Donacia simplex</i>	Donacia simplex
	Coleoptera	<i>Donacia vulgaris</i>	Donacia vulgaris
	Coleoptera	<i>Dorytomus taeniatus</i>	Dorytomus taeniatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	Dromius quadrimaculatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Drusilla canaliculata
	Coleoptera	<i>Elaphrus riparius</i>	Elaphrus riparius
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Elodes elongatus</i>	Elodes elongatus
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Elodes minutus</i>	Elodes minutus
	Coleoptera	<i>Enochrus coarctatus</i>	Enochrus coarctatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Enochrus melanocephalus</i>	Enochrus melanocephalus
	Coleoptera	<i>Epuraea aestiva</i>	Epuraea aestiva
Nb	Coleoptera	<i>Epuraea longula</i>	Epuraea longula
	Coleoptera	<i>Epuraea melanocephala</i>	Epuraea melanocephala
	Coleoptera	<i>Eulagius filicornis</i>	Eulagius filicornis
	Coleoptera	<i>Eutrichapion ervi</i>	Eutrichapion ervi
	Coleoptera	<i>Exapion ulicis</i>	Gorse Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Exochomus quadripustulatus</i>	Pine Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i>	Green Dock Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	Grammoptera ruficornis
NR	Coleoptera	<i>Grammoptera ustulata</i>	Grammoptera ustulata
	Coleoptera	<i>Hadroplontus litura</i>	Hadroplontus litura
	Coleoptera	<i>Haliphus flavicollis</i>	Haliphus flavicollis
	Coleoptera	<i>Haliphus ruficollis</i>	Haliphus ruficollis
	Coleoptera	<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Orange Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Helochares lividus</i>	Helochares lividus
	Coleoptera	<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>	Helophorus brevipalpis
	Coleoptera	<i>Hemicoelus fulvicornis</i>	Hemicoelus fulvicornis
(NS)	Coleoptera	<i>Hydrochus angustatus</i>	Hydrochus angustatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Hygrobia hermanni</i>	Screech Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Hygrotus impressopunctatus</i>	Hygrotus impressopunctatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Hypera rumicis</i>	Hypera rumicis
	Coleoptera	<i>Hyphydrus ovatus</i>	Hyphydrus ovatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i>	Ischnopterapion loti

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Coleoptera	<i>Ischnopterapion modestum</i>	Ischnopterapion modestum
	Coleoptera	<i>Ischnopterapion virens</i>	Ischnopterapion virens
	Coleoptera	<i>Laccobius bipunctatus</i>	Laccobius bipunctatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Laccophilus hyalinus</i>	Laccophilus hyalinus
(Nb)	Coleoptera	<i>Larinus carlinae</i>	Larinus carlinae
	Coleoptera	<i>Leiopus nebulosus</i>	Leiopus nebulosus
	Coleoptera	<i>Leiosoma deflexum</i>	Leiosoma deflexum
	Coleoptera	<i>Liopterus haemorrhoidalis</i>	Liopterus haemorrhoidalis
	Coleoptera	<i>Litargus connexus</i>	Litargus connexus
	Coleoptera	<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i>	Hawthorn Leaf Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Malthinus flaveolus</i>	Malthinus flaveolus
	Coleoptera	<i>Malthodes marginatus</i>	Malthodes marginatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Malthodes minimus</i>	Malthodes minimus
	Coleoptera	<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common Pollen Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Meligethes nigrescens</i>	Meligethes nigrescens
	Coleoptera	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	Microlestes maurus
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Mordellistena neuwaldeggiana</i>	Mordellistena neuwaldeggiana
	Coleoptera	<i>Mycetophagus piceus</i>	Mycetophagus piceus
	Coleoptera	<i>Mycetophagus quadripustulatus</i>	Mycetophagus quadripustulatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Nalassus laevioctostriatus</i>	Nalassus laevioctostriatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	Small Nettle Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Neocrepidodera transversa</i>	Neocrepidodera transversa
	Coleoptera	<i>Nephus redtenbacheri</i>	Nephus redtenbacheri
	Coleoptera	<i>Notaris acridulus</i>	Notaris acridulus
	Coleoptera	<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>	Larger Noterus
	Coleoptera	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Oedemera lurida
	Coleoptera	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Olibrus affinis</i>	Olibrus affinis
	Coleoptera	<i>Orchesia undulata</i>	Orchesia undulata
	Coleoptera	<i>Orchestes fagi</i>	Beech Leaf Miner
RDB3	Coleoptera	<i>Orthocis coluber</i>	Orthocis coluber
	Coleoptera	<i>Oulema obscura</i>	Oulema obscura
	Coleoptera	<i>Paederus littoralis</i>	Paederus littoralis
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Paracorymbia fulva</i>	Paracorymbia fulva
	Coleoptera	<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	Paradromius linearis
	Coleoptera	<i>Paromalus flavicornis</i>	Paromalus flavicornis
Nb	Coleoptera	<i>Pelenomus waltoni</i>	Pelenomus waltoni
	Coleoptera	<i>Perapion curtirostre</i>	Perapion curtirostre
	Coleoptera	<i>Perapion violaceum</i>	Perapion violaceum
	Coleoptera	<i>Phaedon armoraciae</i>	Phaedon armoraciae
	Coleoptera	<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>	Celery Leaf Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Phratora vitellinae</i>	Brassy Willow Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Phyllobius pomaceus</i>	Green Nettle Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Common Leaf Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Platystethus nitens</i>	Platystethus nitens
	Coleoptera	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	Poecilus cupreus
	Coleoptera	<i>Polydrusus pterygomalis</i>	Polydrusus pterygomalis
	Coleoptera	<i>Polydrusus tereticollis</i>	Polydrusus tereticollis

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Coleoptera	<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Protopion apricans</i>	Clover Seed Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Protopion assimile</i>	Clover Seed Weevil
Nb	Coleoptera	<i>Protopion difforme</i>	Protopion difforme
	Coleoptera	<i>Protopion fulvipes</i>	White Clover Seed Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Pseudovadonia livida</i>	Pseudovadonia livida
	Coleoptera	<i>Psylliodes affinis</i>	Potato Flea Beetle
	Coleoptera	<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	22-spot Ladybird
	Coleoptera	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Black Clock
	Coleoptera	<i>Pycnomerus fuliginosus</i>	Pycnomerus fuliginosus
	Coleoptera	<i>Rhagium mordax</i>	Rhagium mordax
	Coleoptera	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Common Red Soldier Beetle
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Rhagonycha lutea</i>	Rhagonycha lutea
	Coleoptera	<i>Rhagonycha nigriventris</i>	Rhagonycha nigriventris
(Na)	Coleoptera	<i>Rhinocyllus conicus</i>	Rhinocyllus conicus
	Coleoptera	<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus</i>	Rhinoncus pericarpus
	Coleoptera	<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Rhyzobius litura
	Coleoptera	<i>Rugilus erichsonii</i>	Rugilus erichsonii
	Coleoptera	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>	Rutpela maculata
	Coleoptera	<i>Salpingus planirostris</i>	Salpingus planirostris
	Coleoptera	<i>Scirtes hemisphaericus</i>	Scirtes hemisphaericus
	Coleoptera	<i>Scymnus frontalis</i>	Scymnus frontalis
	Coleoptera	<i>Scymnus haemorrhoidalis</i>	Scymnus haemorrhoidalis
	Coleoptera	<i>Sepedophilus nigripennis</i>	Sepedophilus nigripennis
	Coleoptera	<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	Clover-root Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Sitona humeralis</i>	Sitona humeralis
	Coleoptera	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Pea-leaf Weevil
	Coleoptera	<i>Sitona obsoletus</i>	Sitona obsoletus
	Coleoptera	<i>Sitona striatellus</i>	Sitona striatellus
	Coleoptera	<i>Sitona sulcifrons</i>	Sitona sulcifrons
	Coleoptera	<i>Sitona suturalis</i>	Sitona suturalis
	Coleoptera	<i>Sphaeridium lunatum</i>	Sphaeridium lunatum
	Coleoptera	<i>Sphaeroderma rubidum</i>	Sphaeroderma rubidum
	Coleoptera	<i>Sphaeroderma testaceum</i>	Sphaeroderma testaceum
(Na)	Coleoptera	<i>Squamapion cineraceum</i>	Squamapion cineraceum
	Coleoptera	<i>Staphylinus dimidiaticornis</i>	Staphylinus dimidiaticornis
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenolophus mixtus</i>	Stenolophus mixtus
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenurella melanura</i>	Stenurella melanura
NR	Coleoptera	<i>Stenurella nigra</i>	Stenurella nigra
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus bimaculatus</i>	Stenus bimaculatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus ciciindeloides</i>	Stenus ciciindeloides
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus flavipes</i>	Stenus flavipes
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus fulvicornis</i>	Stenus fulvicornis
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus impressus</i>	Stenus impressus
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus ossium</i>	Stenus ossium
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus picipes</i>	Stenus picipes
	Coleoptera	<i>Stenus providus</i>	Stenus providus
	Coleoptera	<i>Synapion ebeninum</i>	Synapion ebeninum
	Coleoptera	<i>Tachyporus dispar</i>	Tachyporus dispar

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Coleoptera	<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Tachyporus hypnorum
NS	Coleoptera	<i>Tachys bistriatus</i>	Tachys bistriatus
	Coleoptera	<i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i>	Apple Fruit Rhynchites
RDB3	Coleoptera	<i>Telmatophilus brevicollis</i>	Telmatophilus brevicollis
	Coleoptera	<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	Trichosirocalus troglodytes
NR	Coleoptera	<i>Triplax lacordairii</i>	Triplax lacordairii
	Coleoptera	<i>Trixagus obtusus</i>	Trixagus obtusus
	Coleoptera	<i>Tychius picirostris</i>	Tychius picirostris
	Coleoptera	<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	16-spot Ladybird
	Crustacean	<i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus</i>	Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus
	Dermaptera	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common Earwig
NS	Diptera	<i>Acrocer orbiculus</i>	Top-horned Hunchback
	Diptera	<i>Anasimyia contracta</i>	Anasimyia contracta
	Diptera	<i>Austrolimnophila ochracea</i>	Austrolimnophila ochracea
	Diptera	<i>Beris chalybata</i>	Murky-legged Black Legionnaire
	Diptera	<i>Beris vallata</i>	Common Orange Legionnaire
	Diptera	<i>Bibio marci</i>	St Marks Fly
	Diptera	<i>Cheilosia albitarsis</i>	Cheilosia albitarsis
	Diptera	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Broad Centurion
	Diptera	<i>Chorisops tibialis</i>	Dull Four-spined Legionnaire
	Diptera	<i>Chrysopilus cristatus</i>	Black Snipefly
	Diptera	<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	Chrysotoxum bicinctum
	Diptera	<i>Chrysotoxum festivum</i>	Chrysotoxum festivum
	Diptera	<i>Contarinia petioli</i>	Contarinia petioli
	Diptera	<i>Dilophus febrilis</i>	Fever Fly
	Diptera	<i>Dioctria linearis</i>	Small Yellow-legged Robberfly
	Diptera	<i>Dolichopus festivus</i>	Dolichopus festivus
	Diptera	<i>Dolichopus wahlbergi</i>	Dolichopus wahlbergi
	Diptera	<i>Eloeophila maculata</i>	Eloeophila maculata
	Diptera	<i>Empis livida</i>	Empis livida
	Diptera	<i>Empis tessellata</i>	Empis tessellata
	Diptera	<i>Empis trigramma</i>	Empis trigramma
	Diptera	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Hoverfly
	Diptera	<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	Eriothrix rufomaculata
	Diptera	<i>Eristalis nemorum</i>	Eristalis nemorum
	Diptera	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Eristalis pertinax
	Diptera	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Eristalis tenax
	Diptera	<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	Eupeodes luniger
	Diptera	<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>	Notch-horned Cleg
	Diptera	<i>Helius longirostris</i>	Helius longirostris
	Diptera	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	Helophilus pendulus
	Diptera	<i>Ilisia maculata</i>	Ilisia maculata
	Diptera	<i>Imantimyia albiseta</i>	Imantimyia albiseta
	Diptera	<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i>	Jaapiella veronicae
	Diptera	<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>	Striped Slender Robberfly
	Diptera	<i>Limnia unguicornis</i>	Limnia unguicornis
	Diptera	<i>Limoniea macrostigma</i>	Limoniea macrostigma
	Diptera	<i>Limoniea phragmitidis</i>	Limoniea phragmitidis
	Diptera	<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>	Kite-tailed Robberfly

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Diptera	<i>Melanogaster hirtella</i>	Melanogaster hirtella
	Diptera	<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	Melanostoma mellinum
	Diptera	<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	Melanostoma scalare
	Diptera	<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>	Nephrotoma appendiculata
	Diptera	<i>Odontomyia tigrina</i>	Black Colonel
NS	Diptera	<i>Ogcodes pallipes</i>	Black-rimmed Hunchback
	Diptera	<i>Pachygaster atra</i>	Dark-winged Black
	Diptera	<i>Pachygaster leachii</i>	Yellow-legged Black
	Diptera	<i>Phasia pusilla</i>	Phasia pusilla
	Diptera	<i>Pherbina coryleti</i>	Pherbina coryleti
	Diptera	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	Holly Leaf Gall Fly
	Diptera	<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	Platycheirus albimanus
	Diptera	<i>Platycheirus angustatus</i>	Platycheirus angustatus
	Diptera	<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>	Platycheirus rosarum
	Diptera	<i>Portevinia maculata</i>	Portevinia maculata
	Diptera	<i>Pseudolimnophila lucorum</i>	Pseudolimnophila lucorum
	Diptera	<i>Ptychoptera contaminata</i>	Ptychoptera contaminata
	Diptera	<i>Rhagio scolopaceus</i>	Downlooker Snipefly
	Diptera	<i>Rhagio tringarius</i>	Marsh Snipefly
	Diptera	<i>Rhaphium appendiculatum</i>	Rhaphium appendiculatum
	Diptera	<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	Rhingia campestris
	Diptera	<i>Rivellia syngenesiae</i>	Rivellia syngenesiae
	Diptera	<i>Sepedon sphegea</i>	Sepedon sphegea
	Diptera	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Sphaerophoria scripta
	Diptera	<i>Stratiomys potamida</i>	Banded General
	Diptera	<i>Sylvicola punctatus</i>	Sylvicola punctatus
	Diptera	<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	Syrirta pipiens
	Diptera	<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	Syrphus ribesii
	Diptera	<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>	Syrphus vitripennis
	Diptera	<i>Tephritis hyoscyami</i>	Tephritis hyoscyami
	Diptera	<i>Tetanocera elata</i>	Tetanocera elata
	Diptera	<i>Tipula fascipennis</i>	Tipula fascipennis
	Diptera	<i>Tipula lateralis</i>	Tipula lateralis
	Diptera	<i>Tipula oleracea</i>	Tipula oleracea
	Diptera	<i>Tipula paludosa</i>	Tipula paludosa
	Diptera	<i>Tipula vernalis</i>	Tipula vernalis
	Diptera	<i>Tricyphona immaculata</i>	Tricyphona immaculata
	Diptera	<i>Urophora cardui</i>	Urophora cardui
	Diptera	<i>Urophora stylata</i>	Urophora stylata
	Diptera	<i>Xanthogramma citrofasciatum</i>	Xanthogramma citrofasciatum
	Hemiptera	<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	Hawthorn Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Acetropis gimmerthalii</i>	Acetropis gimmerthalii
	Hemiptera	<i>Alebra albotriella</i>	Alebra albotriella
	Hemiptera	<i>Allygus mixtus</i>	Allygus mixtus
	Hemiptera	<i>Amblytylus nasutus</i>	Amblytylus nasutus
	Hemiptera	<i>Anaceratagallia ribauti</i>	Anaceratagallia ribauti
	Hemiptera	<i>Anaceratagallia venosa</i>	Anaceratagallia venosa
	Hemiptera	<i>Aneurus avenius</i>	Aneurus avenius
	Hemiptera	<i>Anoscopus serratulae</i>	Anoscopus serratulae

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Hemiptera	<i>Anthocoris confusus</i>	Anthocoris confusus
	Hemiptera	<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	Common Flower Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	Aphrophora alni
	Hemiptera	<i>Apolygus lucorum</i>	Apolygus lucorum
	Hemiptera	<i>Asciodema obsoleta</i>	Asciodema obsoleta
	Hemiptera	<i>Athysanus argentarius</i>	Athysanus argentarius
	Hemiptera	<i>Atractotomus magnicornis</i>	Atractotomus magnicornis
	Hemiptera	<i>Atractotomus mali</i>	Atractotomus mali
	Hemiptera	<i>Baeopelma foersteri</i>	Baeopelma foersteri
	Hemiptera	<i>Berytinus minor</i>	Berytinus minor
	Hemiptera	<i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i>	Black-Kneed Apple Capsid
	Hemiptera	<i>Buchananiella continua</i>	Buchananiella continua
	Hemiptera	<i>Campyloneura virgula</i>	Campyloneura virgula
	Hemiptera	<i>Capsus ater</i>	Capsus ater
	Hemiptera	<i>Cardiastethus fasciiventris</i>	Cardiastethus fasciiventris
	Hemiptera	<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>	Cercopis vulnerata
	Hemiptera	<i>Cicadella viridis</i>	Cicadella viridis
	Hemiptera	<i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i>	Potato Capsid
	Hemiptera	<i>Conomelus anceps</i>	Conomelus anceps
	Hemiptera	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Corixa punctata</i>	Punctate Corixa
	Hemiptera	<i>Criomorphus albomarginatus</i>	Criomorphus albomarginatus
	Hemiptera	<i>Cyllecoris histrionius</i>	Cyllecoris histrionius
	Hemiptera	<i>Cymus melanocephalus</i>	Cymus melanocephalus
	Hemiptera	<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i>	Deraeocoris flavilinea
	Hemiptera	<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>	Deraeocoris lutescens
	Hemiptera	<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>	Deraeocoris ruber
	Hemiptera	<i>Dicranotropis hamata</i>	Dicranotropis hamata
	Hemiptera	<i>Dictyla convergens</i>	Dictyla convergens
	Hemiptera	<i>Dicyphus epilobii</i>	Dicyphus epilobii
	Hemiptera	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Hairy Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Drymus brunneus</i>	Drymus brunneus
	Hemiptera	<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i>	Drymus sylvaticus
	Hemiptera	<i>Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus</i>	Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus
	Hemiptera	<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>	Birch Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Elasmucha grisea</i>	Parent Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Empicoris vagabundus</i>	Empicoris vagabundus
	Hemiptera	<i>Eupelix cuspidata</i>	Eupelix cuspidata
	Hemiptera	<i>Eupteryx aurata</i>	Eupteryx aurata
	Hemiptera	<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	Tortoise Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Euscelis incisus</i>	Euscelis incisus
	Hemiptera	<i>Eysarcoris venustissimus</i>	Woundwort Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Gerris argentatus</i>	Little Pondskater
	Hemiptera	<i>Gerris lacustris</i>	Common Pondskater
	Hemiptera	<i>Grypocoris stysi</i>	Grypocoris stysi
	Hemiptera	<i>Harpocera thoracica</i>	Harpocera thoracica
	Hemiptera	<i>Heterogaster urticae</i>	Nettle Groundbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Heterotoma planicornis</i>	Heterotoma planicornis
	Hemiptera	<i>Himacerus apterus</i>	Tree Damsel Bug

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Hemiptera	<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i>	Ant Damsel Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Hydrometra stagnorum</i>	Water Measurer
	Hemiptera	<i>Iassus lanio</i>	Iassus lanio
	Hemiptera	<i>Ilyocoris cimicoides</i>	Saucer Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>	European Cinchbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Javesella obscurella</i>	Javesella obscurella
	Hemiptera	<i>Kleidocerys (f.?) privignus</i>	Kleidocerys (f.?) privignus
	Hemiptera	<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i>	Birch Catkin Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Meadow Plant Bug
	Hemiptera	<i>Livia juncorum</i>	Livia juncorum
	Hemiptera	<i>Loricula elegantula</i>	Loricula elegantula
	Hemiptera	<i>Loricula pselaphiformis</i>	Loricula pselaphiformis
	Hemiptera	<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i>	Common Green Capsid
(RDB3)	Hemiptera	<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	Lygus pratensis
	Hemiptera	<i>Macrotylus solitarius</i>	Macrotylus solitarius
	Hemiptera	<i>Megaloceroea recticornis</i>	Megaloceroea recticornis
	Hemiptera	<i>Megophthalmus scanicus</i>	Megophthalmus scanicus
	Hemiptera	<i>Micronecta scholtzi</i>	Micronecta scholtzi
	Hemiptera	<i>Miris striatus</i>	Fine Streaked Bugkin
	Hemiptera	<i>Myrmus miriformis</i>	Myrmus miriformis
	Hemiptera	<i>Nabis flavomarginatus</i>	Broad Damselbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Nabis limbatus</i>	Marsh Damselbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	Common Damselbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Neolygus viridis</i>	Neolygus viridis
	Hemiptera	<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i>	Neophilaenus lineatus
	Hemiptera	<i>Nepa cinerea</i>	Water Scorpion
	Hemiptera	<i>Notonecta glauca</i>	Common Backswimmer
	Hemiptera	<i>Notonecta viridis</i>	Notonecta viridis
	Hemiptera	<i>Notostira elongata</i>	Notostira elongata
	Hemiptera	<i>Nysius huttoni</i>	Nysius huttoni
	Hemiptera	<i>Oncopsis flavicollis</i>	Oncopsis flavicollis
	Hemiptera	<i>Orthocephalus coriaceus</i>	Orthocephalus coriaceus
	Hemiptera	<i>Orthocephalus saltator</i>	Orthocephalus saltator
	Hemiptera	<i>Orthotylus flavinervis</i>	Orthotylus flavinervis
	Hemiptera	<i>Orthotylus marginalis</i>	Dark Green Apple Capsid
	Hemiptera	<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Green Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Red-legged Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	Cuckoo-Spit Insect
	Hemiptera	<i>Phylus coryli</i>	Phylus coryli
	Hemiptera	<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>	Phylus melanocephalus
	Hemiptera	<i>Phytocoris dimidiatus</i>	Phytocoris dimidiatus
	Hemiptera	<i>Phytocoris tiliae</i>	Phytocoris tiliae
	Hemiptera	<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>	Phytocoris varipes
	Hemiptera	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	Gorse Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Pinalitus cervinus</i>	Pinalitus cervinus
	Hemiptera	<i>Pithanus maerkelii</i>	Pithanus maerkelii
	Hemiptera	<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>	Plagiognathus arbustorum
	Hemiptera	<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthemi</i>	Plagiognathus chrysanthemi
	Hemiptera	<i>Plea minutissima</i>	Plea minutissima

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Hemiptera	<i>Populicerus populi</i>	Populicerus populi
	Hemiptera	<i>Psallus ambiguus</i>	Psallus ambiguus
	Hemiptera	<i>Psallus perrisi</i>	Psallus perrisi
	Hemiptera	<i>Psallus varians</i>	Psallus varians
	Hemiptera	<i>Psylla alni</i>	Psylla alni
	Hemiptera	<i>Ranatra linearis</i>	Water Stick Insect
	Hemiptera	<i>Rhabdomiris striatellus</i>	Rhabdomiris striatellus
	Hemiptera	<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>	Rhopalus subrufus
	Hemiptera	<i>Saldula saltatoria</i>	Common Shorebug
	Hemiptera	<i>Salicarus roseri</i>	Salicarus roseri
	Hemiptera	<i>Scolopostethus puberulus</i>	Scolopostethus puberulus
	Hemiptera	<i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i>	Scolopostethus thomsoni
	Hemiptera	<i>Sigara falleni</i>	Sigara falleni
	Hemiptera	<i>Stenocranus major</i>	Stenocranus major
	Hemiptera	<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>	Stenodema calcarata
	Hemiptera	<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	Stenodema laevigata
	Hemiptera	<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>	Timothy Grassbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Stephanitis takeyai</i>	Andromeda Lacebug
	Hemiptera	<i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i>	Stictopleurus punctatonervosus
	Hemiptera	<i>Stygnocoris rusticus</i>	Stygnocoris rusticus
	Hemiptera	<i>Tachycixius pilosus</i>	Tachycixius pilosus
	Hemiptera	<i>Teratocoris antennatus</i>	Teratocoris antennatus
	Hemiptera	<i>Tingis ampliata</i>	Creeping Thistle Lacebug
	Hemiptera	<i>Troilus luridus</i>	Bronze Shieldbug
	Hemiptera	<i>Xylocoris cursitans</i>	Xylocoris cursitans
	Hemiptera	<i>Zicrona caerulea</i>	Blue Shieldbug
	Hymenoptera	<i>Amblyteles armatorius</i>	Amblyteles armatorius
	Hymenoptera	<i>Andrena chrysosceles</i>	Hawthorn Mining Bee
RDB1 & S.41	Hymenoptera	<i>Andrena ferox</i>	Oak Mining Bee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Andrena nitida</i>	Grey-patched Mining Bee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Andrena scotica</i>	Chocolate Mining Bee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Andrena subopaca</i>	Impunctate Mini-miner
	Hymenoptera	<i>Andricus grossulariae</i>	Andricus grossulariae
	Hymenoptera	<i>Andricus kollari</i>	Marble Gall
	Hymenoptera	<i>Andricus quercuscalicis</i>	Knopper Gall
	Hymenoptera	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Athalia bicolor</i>	Athalia bicolor
	Hymenoptera	<i>Biorhiza pallida</i>	Oak Apple
	Hymenoptera	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Small Garden Bumble Bee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	Tree Bumblebee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed Bumblebee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early Bumblebee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	Bedeguar Gall
Na & S.41	Hymenoptera	<i>Eucera longicornis</i>	Long-horned Bee
	Hymenoptera	<i>Eutomostethus ephippium</i>	Eutomostethus ephippium
	Hymenoptera	<i>Formica fusca</i>	Dusky Ant
	Hymenoptera	<i>Gymnomerus laevipes</i>	Gymnomerus laevipes
	Hymenoptera	<i>Hylaeus confusus</i>	White-jawed Yellow-face Bee

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Mollusca	<i>Hippeutis complanatus</i>	Flat Ramshorn
	Mollusca	<i>Limax maximus</i>	Leopard Slug
	Mollusca	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>	Kentish Snail
	Mollusca	<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail
	Mollusca	<i>Oxyloma elegans</i>	Pfeiffer's Amber Snail
	Mollusca	<i>Physella acuta</i>	Physella acuta
	Mollusca	<i>Planorbis carinatus</i>	Keeled Ramshorn
	Mollusca	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Jenkins' Spire Snail
	Mollusca	<i>Sphaerium corneum</i>	Horny Orb Mussel
	Mollusca	<i>Succinea putris</i>	Large Amber Snail
	Mollusca	<i>Trochulus striolatus</i>	Strawberry Snail
	Mollusca	<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	Hairy Snail
	Mollusca	<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	Vertigo pygmaea
	Moths	<i>Adaina microdactyla</i>	Hemp-agrimony Plume
	Moths	<i>Adela reaumurella</i>	Green Long-horn
	Moths	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Straw Grass-veneer
	Moths	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Common Grass-veneer
	Moths	<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>	Yellow Oak Button
	Moths	<i>Allophytes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent
	Moths	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing
	Moths	<i>Ancylis achatana</i>	Triangle-marked Roller
	Moths	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Common Nettle-tap
	Moths	<i>Archips xylosteana</i>	Variegated Golden Tortrix
	Moths	<i>Argyresthia brockeella</i>	Gold-ribbon Argent
	Moths	<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	Golden Argent
	Moths	<i>Asthena albulata</i>	Small White Wave
	Moths	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y
	Moths	<i>Bactra</i>	Bactra
	Moths	<i>Callistege mi</i>	Mother Shipton
	Moths	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner
	Moths	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell
	Moths	<i>Carcina quercana</i>	Long-horned Flat-body
	Moths	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	Small China-mark
	Moths	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common Marble
	Moths	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer
	Moths	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar
	Moths	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>	Hook-streak Grass-veneer
	Moths	<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	Red-barred Tortrix
	Moths	<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	Brindled Green
	Moths	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman
	Moths	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	Brown China-mark
	Moths	<i>Epirrita dilutata</i> agg.	November Moth agg.
VU	Moths	<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	Mottled Umber
	Moths	<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>	Sulphur Tubic
	Moths	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion
	Moths	<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	Satellite
	Moths	<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i>	Cocksfoot Moth
	Moths	<i>Glyphipterix thrasonella</i>	Speckled Fanner
	Moths	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>	Common Cloaked Shoot

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Moths	<i>Incurvaria oehlmanniella</i>	Common Bright
	Moths	<i>Nola confusalis</i>	Least Black Arches
	Moths	<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.	Marbled Minor agg.
	Moths	<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth
	Moths	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth
	Moths	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer
	Moths	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	Common Quaker
	Moths	<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character
NT	Moths	<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>	Pale Brindled Beauty
	Moths	<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>	Nut Leaf Blister Moth
	Moths	<i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i>	Red Hazel Midget
	Moths	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Diamond-back Moth
	Moths	<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>	Marbled White Spot
	Moths	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent
	Moths	<i>Roeslerstammia erxlebella</i>	Copper Ermel
	Moths	<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>	Nut-tree Pigmy
	Moths	<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>	Winter Shade
	Moths	<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	Green Oak Tortrix
	Moths	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
	Moths	<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>	Cock's-head Bell
	Moths	<i>Zygaena</i>	Burnet Moth
	Neuroptera	<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> group	Chrysoperla carnea group
	Neuroptera	<i>Hemerobius humulinus</i>	Hemerobius humulinus
	Neuroptera	<i>Micromus angulatus</i>	Micromus angulatus
	Neuroptera	<i>Micromus variegatus</i>	Micromus variegatus
	Neuroptera	<i>Psectra diptera</i>	Psectra diptera
	Neuroptera	<i>Sisyra nigra</i>	Sisyra nigra
	Odonata	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker
	Odonata	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker
	Odonata	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly
	Odonata	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Beautiful Demoiselle
	Odonata	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly
	Odonata	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Golden-ringed Dragonfly
	Odonata	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	Downy Emerald
	Odonata	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	Red-eyed Damselfly
	Odonata	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly
	Odonata	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Emerald Damselfly
	Odonata	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser
	Odonata	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Chaser
	Odonata	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Black-tailed Skimmer
	Odonata	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	White-legged Damselfly
	Odonata	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly
	Opiliones	<i>Dicranopalpus ramosus</i>	Dicranopalpus ramosus
	Opiliones	<i>Leiobunum rotundum</i>	Leiobunum rotundum
	Opiliones	<i>Paroligolophus agrestis</i>	Paroligolophus agrestis
	Opiliones	<i>Phalangium opilio</i>	Phalangium opilio
	Opiliones	<i>Rilaena triangularis</i>	Rilaena triangularis
	Orthoptera	<i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i>	Lesser Marsh Grasshopper
	Orthoptera	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Field Grasshopper

Staus	Order	Species	Vernacular
	Orthoptera	<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head
	Orthoptera	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush-cricket
	Orthoptera	<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Oak Bush-cricket
	Orthoptera	<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	Common Green Grasshopper
	Orthoptera	<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow Grasshopper
	Orthoptera	<i>Roeseliana roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket
	Orthoptera	<i>Tetrix subulata</i>	Slender Ground-hopper
	Plecoptera	<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	Isoperla grammatica
	Plecoptera	<i>Nemoura erratica</i>	Nemoura erratica
	Snakefly	<i>Phaeostigma notata</i>	Phaeostigma notata
	Springtail	<i>Entomobrya albocincta</i>	Entomobrya albocincta
	Springtail	<i>Orchesella cincta</i>	Orchesella cincta
	Springtail	<i>Orchesella villosa</i>	Orchesella villosa
	Springtail	<i>Pogonognathellus longicornis</i>	Pogonognathellus longicornis
	Trichoptera	<i>Agapetus fuscipes</i>	Agapetus fuscipes
	Trichoptera	<i>Beraea maurus</i>	Beraea maurus
	Trichoptera	<i>Crunoecia irrorata</i>	Crunoecia irrorata
	Trichoptera	<i>Cyrnus trimaculatus</i>	Cyrnus trimaculatus
	Trichoptera	<i>Holocentropus dubius</i>	Holocentropus dubius
	Trichoptera	<i>Hydropsyche angustipennis</i>	Hydropsyche angustipennis
	Trichoptera	<i>Limnephilus centralis</i>	Limnephilus centralis
	Trichoptera	<i>Limnephilus flavicornis</i>	Limnephilus flavicornis
	Trichoptera	<i>Tinodes waeneri</i>	Tinodes waeneri