

Trip to the French Alps and N Italy (20/08-02/09/2021)

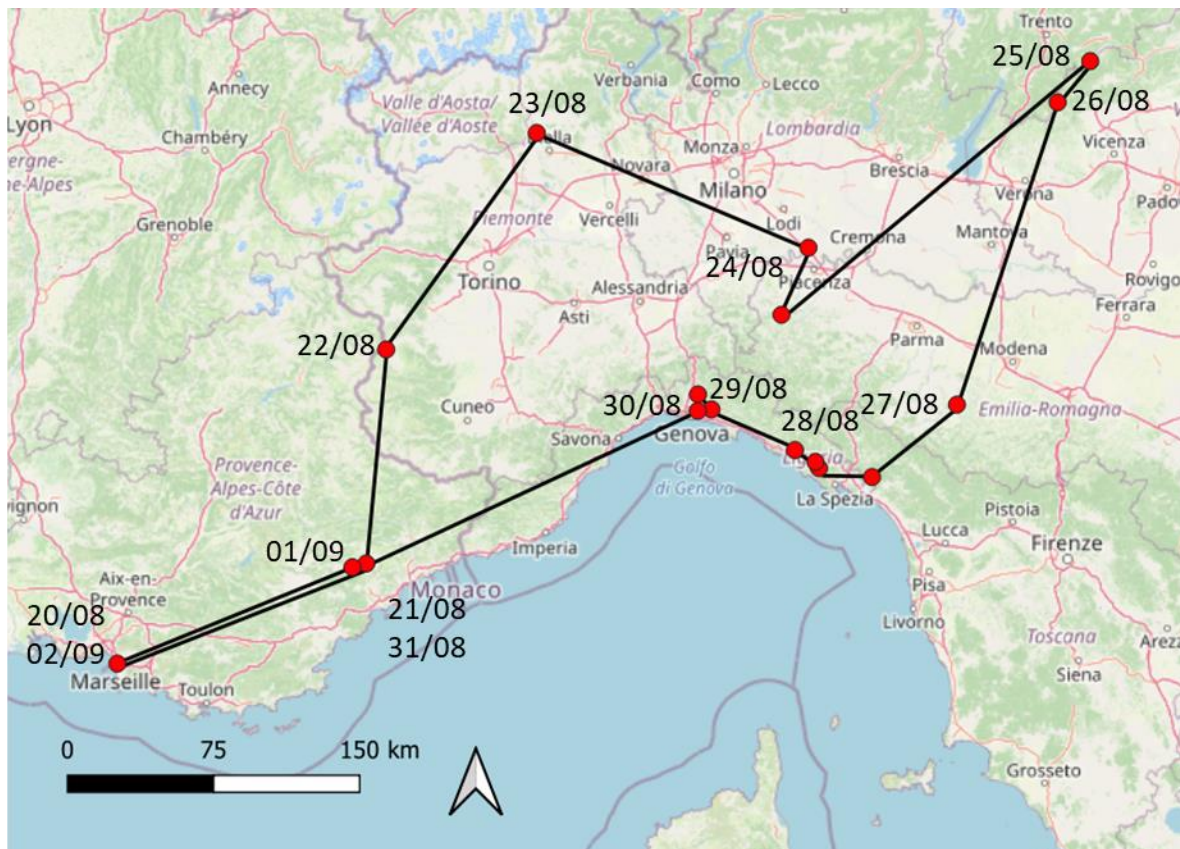


Crew: Bart, Hans & Willem

Report: Willem

Since a move to France and a few Covid-outbreaks had prevented me to take a holiday for over a year, last spring I felt the urge to look for a good place to see some new species. While an entomologist by profession, the last few years I had become increasingly interested in herpetology, which opened some perspectives for travel locations.

Northern Italy quickly came to my mind because of the diverse habitats, the large number of amphibian and reptile taxa, many of which have a very restricted range, and – of course, in times of covid – the ease to get there. Like last year in Portugal, I was joined by Bart and Hans. The plan was to take the train to Marseille, rent a car and embark on a 2400 km road trip to see as many endemic herps as possible. In this report, I mainly focus on amphibians and reptiles, but I have also tried to mention all butterfly and bird species that we found on the trip (although none of us are really die-hard birders). For clarity, each observed species is written in bold the first time it is mentioned, with different colour codes used for **birds**, **amphibians and reptiles**, **butterflies** and **mammals**.



The route

The trip

Friday 20/08/2021 – Arrival

After some final packing, I walked to the station of Dijon to catch a TGV to Marseille, where I met up with Hans and Bart, who arrived from Lille. Near Avignon I saw a few **European rollers** (*Coracias garrulus*) through the train window. Once in Marseille, we immediately went on to collect our rental car, threw our bags in and left for our first location, north of Cannes in the Alpes Maritimes to search for Meadow viper (*Vipera ursinii*). After an intermediate supermarket stop to stock up on food and drinks, we arrived at the location in the evening, a beautiful plateau dominated by stony grassland. Several people had parked their cars, vans and mobile homes on the plateau for the night, so it seemed like nobody minds wild camping at this spot. After some wine, we put up our tent and went to sleep, ahead of a long and intensive day of snake-hunting.



The viper-plateau (W)

Saturday 21/08/2021 – Alpes Maritimes (part I)

We got up early to search the plateau for Meadow vipers and other herpetological treasures. In addition to the usual **European wall lizard** (*Podarcis muralis*), we found several **Western green lizards** (*Lacerta bilineata*), mostly concentrated around small aggregations of pine bushes. Other than that, we did not find many reptiles. In the afternoon, during a short break from the sun, we found a **Western whip snake** (*Hierophis viridiflavus*) just hanging around in a small bush.



Western whip snake (H)

In addition, we did catch some nice butterflies, including very high numbers of **False grayling** (*Arethusana arethusa*), **Wall brown** (*Lasiommata megera*), **Small heath** (*Coenonympha pamphilus*), **Great banded grayling** (*Brintesia circe*), **Chalk hill Blue** (*Lysandra coridon*) and **Turquoise blue** (*Polyommatus dorylas*). Less common species were **Silver-washed fritillary** (*Argynnis paphia*), **Silver-spotted skipper** (*Hesperia comma*), **Cinquefoil skipper** (*Pyrgus cirsii*), **Tree grayling** (*Hipparchia statilinus*), **Violet fritillary** (*Boloria dia*), **Scotch argus** (*Erebia aethiops*), **Baton blue** (*Pseudophilotes baton*), **Swallowtail** (*Papilio machaon*), **Damon blue** (*Polyommatus damon*), **Spotted fritillary** (*Melitaea didyma*) and **Dark green fritillary** (*Speyeria aglaja*).

We did not pay too much attention to the local avifauna, but we did observe **Eurasian Hoopoe** (*Upupa epops*), **Griffon vulture** (*Gyps fulvus*), **Red-backed shrike** (*Lanius collurio*), **Raven** (*Corvus corax*), **Short-toed eagle** (*Circus gallicus*), **European honey buzzard** (*Pernis apivorus*), **Northern wheatear** (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) and **Black redstart** (*Phoenicurus ochruros*).

We did not manage to find any Meadow vipers, although we found a viper skin under a stone. An additional evening excursion, however, yielded a nice **Smooth snake** (*Coronella austriaca*). We decided to sleep at the same spot, and leave early the next day to our next target species.



A juvenile smooth snake (W)

Sunday 22/08/2021 – Cottian Alps and Lanza's salamander

While our next location was not extremely far away, it required us taking narrow, winding mountain passes, taking half a day. On the way, in addition to seeing **White wagtail (*Motacilla alba*)**, we briefly stopped at two nice locations at high altitude to look for butterflies. At the Col d'Allos, hundreds of Damon blues were flying, along with Chalk hill blues, Scotch argus, **Meadow brown (*Maniola jurtina*)**, **Red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)**, **Marbled white (*Melanargia galathea*)**, **Scarce copper (*Lycaena virgaureae*)** and **Essex skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*)**.

The Col de Vars proved more interesting, adding **Carline skipper (*Pyrgus carlinae*)**, **Common brassy ringlet (*Erebia arvernensis*)**, **Clouded yellow (*Colias crocea*)** and a possible Northern brown argus (*Aricia artaxerxes*) to the list. Furthermore, lots of **Spotted nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*)** and in the grassland, we saw several **Alpine marmots (*Marmota marmota*)**. We also found a little chapel, which we wanted to check for bats, but unfortunately the the attic was locked.



The col de Vars (W)

When we arrived in the Lanza-valley, it was already late afternoon, and we still had to walk 5 km to the location, so after a short lunch break, we headed out immediately. During the walk, we saw several Alpine marmots which seemed to have absolutely no fear of humans. We arrived a few hours before dark, and immediately started to look for salamanders. Turning stones did not yield immediate results, but we did find a **Viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*)**. After some scouting of the terrain, however, I found the first specimen: a very nice **Lanza's salamander (*Salamandra lanzai*)**, just walking through the grass. Over the next hour, we found seven more individuals and a big **Common frog (*Rana temporaria*)**. Since we were very tired and had some really good views of the salamanders, we decided to refrain from nightly searches and go to sleep.



Lanza's salamander (W)

Monday 23/08/2021 – Pennine Alps & Walser viper

After a very cold night, we walked back to the car, to leave for Italy. During the walk, we saw a **White-throated dipper** (*Cinclus cinclus*) and a **Grey wagtail** (*Motacilla cinerea*) in the river, and a **Eurasian jay** (*Garrulus glandarius*) flying past. The long drive was, again, interrupted by a short butterfly break, this time on the Col d'Izoard. In addition to earlier observed butterflies, we saw **Niobe fritillary** (*Fabriciana niobe*) and **Marbled ringlet** (*Erebia montana*). We also added **European goldfinch** (*Carduelis carduelis*) to the list, while **House sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) was seen during a refueling stop at Briançon.

In Italy, we had to drive through the Po-plain, where Hans noted **Cattle egrets** (*Bubulcus ibis*), **Hooded crow** (*Corvus cornix*) and **African sacred ibis** (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*). Past Biella, we once more drove into the mountains, to one of the few known locations of the recently described and highly restricted **Walser viper** (*Vipera walser*). Again, we arrived late in the afternoon, so after a quick meal, we immediately started searching. The steep slope with high grass did not make this an easy task, and for the first hour, we were only able to find an **Italian slow worm** (*Anguis veronensis*). Butterfly-wise, the area was a bit boring, but a **Peacock** (*Aglais io*) was added to the list. After moving a few hundreds of metres, I finally found the first Walser viper. However, before I could catch it, the animal had crawled behind a big rock, and we were only able to see part of its body. Luckily, Hans caught a very nice, melanistic Walser only five minutes later. After taking our time to photograph this beauty, we slowly returned to the car to look for a place to set up camp. On the way back, we were followed by a very curious **Stoat** (*Mustela erminea*), who approached up to 2 metres! After this nice observation, we drove uphill, where we found a small chapel, in which we could sleep. A brief evening walk yielded another four Italian Slow worms. After this great day, we then enjoyed a well-deserved sleep.



A beautiful, fat, melanistic Walser viper (W)

Tuesday 24/08/2021 – Po plain and Tuscany

In the morning, we drove back to the viper-location, hoping to find additional animals. Soon after starting the search, I heard a very angry viper hissing at me, a few metres away. I managed to catch it and we spent some time photographing it. After an hour of fruitless further searching, we decided to continue towards the Po plain for our next target species. We visited a small forest, where we saw Common wall lizard and Italian slow worm. Deeper inside the forest, we saw large numbers of **Italian agile frog (*Rana latastei*)**, the target of this stop! With some effort, we managed to catch an individual to have a better look at it. We also searched some suitable habitat for the recently described tree frog *Hyla perrini*, but unfortunately without result. **Green veined white (*Pieris napi*)** and **Comma butterfly (*Polygonia c-album*)** were also noted here.



Another nice Walser viper (W)



Italian agile frog (W)

After a swimming break in the Trebbia, we drove into Tuscany to visit a rock church with a well-known population of **Italian crested newt (*Triturus carnifex*)** in the nearby rock pools. The lower rock pool was filled with juveniles of the local subspecies of Alpine newt (***Ichthyosaura alpestris apuana***) and Smooth newt (***Lissotriton vulgaris meridionalis***), but also contained a few juvenile crested newts. Since the pool had become very eutrophic and was completely stuffed with green algae, we removed some of it. In the upper rock pool, we found large, adult individuals of all three species. Before retreating to our tents, we were entertained by some **Edible dormice (*Glis glis*)** hopping around in the tree tops.



The rock church with newt pools (W)

Wednesday 25/08/2021 – Italian prealps

After a relaxed morning, during which Bart noticed some **Dryads (*Minois dryas*)**, we left for another long ride. Just after leaving, we stopped to watch a group of **Bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*)**, and on a motorway rest stop, we saw our first **Italian sparrows (*Passer italiae*)**.

In the afternoon, we arrived at a location for **Golden alpine salamander (*Salamandra atra aurorae*)**, a beautiful and rare subspecies of Alpine salamander. We parked the car near the local tavern and started the climb into the forest. It took some time to find suitable habitat, since most of the natural forest cover of beech and silver fir has been converted to large, intensively managed monocultures of Norway spruce. However, after about half an hour, we arrived in a forest stand that looked suitable. After only a few minutes, Hans already found the first salamander! Five minutes later, we had already found eight individuals, including three under the same stone! Other additions were **Agile frog (*Rana dalmatina*)** and Alpine newt. We also searched adjacent parts of the forest with less success, but in the end, we were able finish at 10 individuals in just over an hour. We noticed that some other stones and logs had recently been turned, and wondered whether this was done by other amateur herpetologists or whether research or monitoring on the population was being carried out. Anyway, we left for our next target species, stopping at an excellent pizzeria. I then had the brilliant idea to spare ourselves the effort of looking for a camping spot and sleep in the car instead, which resulted in a rather horrible night.



Golden alpine salamander (H)



Salamander madness! (W)

Thursday 26/08/2021 – Monte Pasubio

We arrived very early at the foot of the Monte Pasubio to look for the other, even rarer local subspecies of **Alpine salamander** (*Salamandra atra pasubiensis*). In between, we stopped in a few small caves to look for bats, which yielded **Lesser horseshoe bat** (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*). During the climb, we found several **Alpine chamois** (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) and **Alpine chough** (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*). After a long walk, we finally arrived at the pasubiensis-spot, where we started turning stones. After a long, tedious round of stone-turning on a steep slope, we started to lose courage. Luckily, just before giving up, I finally managed to find one single salamander. Further searches unfortunately did not yield any more individuals, so we decided to return to our car and cross the Po valley one last time.



Our only *Salamandra atra pasubiensis* (B)



Mother and child (H)

Another long ride took us to the north of Tuscany, where we wanted to visit a cave in the northern edge of the range of Italian cave salamander. We parked our car at the foot of the hill, and during the climb, we found a spine of **Crested porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*)**. The cave itself turned out to be very big and easily accessible without any special equipment, but rather dry. During our two-hour evening excursion, we found lots of cave grasshoppers and spiders, but not a single salamander. Deeper inside, the cave became a bit more humid, but we decided to turn back to avoid getting stuck and not finding our way out. After discovering to our horror that we accidentally bought sparkling red wine (we did not even know this abomination existed!), we went to sleep, planning to revisit the cave the next morning.

Friday 27/08/2021 – Liguria (Part I)

The second cave expedition turned out to be more successful. Hans discovered a juvenile **Italian cave salamander (*Speleomantes italicus*)** under a stone in a slightly more humid part of the cave. On our way back to the surface, a big adult animal also crossed our path. Delighted with this find, we returned to the car and drove further west, to a location where the *bianchii*-subspecies of Ambrosi's cave salamander was known to occur.



Italian cave salamander (H)

After a few hours over small, winding roads, we arrived in the forest where this subspecies was known to occur. Unfortunately, the two caves we had in mind were impossible to find on the steep, overgrown slope. We did find a hole that was sealed off, except for a broken pressurized water pipe that had been

run through it. This might have been the first cave, destroyed by sloppy Italian engineering, as we did not find anything else looking like a cave entrance. The tedious, frustrating search for caves was interrupted when we found a stream filled with hundreds of subadult **Italian fire salamanders** (***Salamandra salamandra gigliolii***). Furthermore, we also found another porcupine spine and Hans saw an **Italian wall lizard** (***Podarcis siculus***). On the way back to the car, we also found another Agile frog. **Cleopatra** (***Gonepteryx cleopatra***) and **Long-tailed blue** (***Lampides boeticus***) were added to the butterfly list. We then drove on to a village north of La Spezia and put up our tents on a small forest road.



Subadult 'gigolo' fire salamander (H)



Improvised camping site (W)

Saturday 28/08/2021 – Liguria (Part II): La Spezia region

We started the day with a steep climb to two caves on a hill, to search for **Ambrosi's cave salamander** (*Speleomantes ambrosii*). However, the caves turned out to be deep vertical pits that proved inaccessible without specialized equipment or a death wish. We then looked for more caves in the area, and found a very nice, big and easily accessible cave a few kilometres further. We immediately found around 25 cave salamanders and dozens of **Italian stream frogs** (*Rana italica*). As we had not yet written down **Speckled wood** (*Pararge aegeria*) for the butterfly list, we did this here.



Ambrosi's secret lair (W)



Ambrosi's cave salamander (W)

We then visited an abandoned quarry, another small cave and a forested valley, but without any interesting species, although the quarry was populated by Italian wall lizards. Unfortunately no Italian yellow-bellied toads, so we decided to drive a bit further north in the direction of Genova. As we were chased away from a parking by a very unfriendly hotel owner, we decided to drive uphill to an archaeological site, and have a look at the sources and creeks in the surrounding forest. While the sources had dried out and did not yield any new amphibians, at the archaeological site, we saw an **Aesculapian snake (*Zamenis longissimus*)** and a Western whip snake.

Sunday 29/08/2021 – Liguria (Part III)

After driving north and restocking in Genova, we visited a long, narrow cave not far from the city. As we were told by two elderly men not to enter because it was dangerous, we first went on to look for some other caves in the nearby forest, but these proved either impossible to find or uninteresting. We then returned to the first cave, which was a long, horizontal, easily accessible tunnel, where we quickly found about 30 **Strinati's cave salamanders (*Speleomantes strinati*)**.

We then continued towards a forested river valley that looked promising for amphibians. After parking our car, we saw a few **Little egrets (*Egretta garzetta*)** in the mostly dry river bed. We then continued to walk upstream, and soon discovered that the creek still contained some water, and despite the high abundance of fish also held some amphibian activity, with large numbers of Italian stream frog. We followed the river up to an old building that had been restored as a picnic spot in the middle of the forest. When turning stones in the partly dried river bed, Bart discovered a very small juvenile **Northern spectacled salamander (*Salamandrina perspicillata*)**! A few minutes later we had found about a dozen of them and a few large **Common toads (*Bufo bufo*)**. We decided to pick up our luggage back at the car

and to stay at the picnic spot and sleep there. An evening excursion unfortunately did not yield any full-grown spectacled salamanders, but Hans found a nice **Viperine snake (*Natrix maura*)**. Again, we saw high activity of Edible dormouse at our sleeping spot.



The strinati-cave from the inside (B)



Strinati's cave salamander (H)



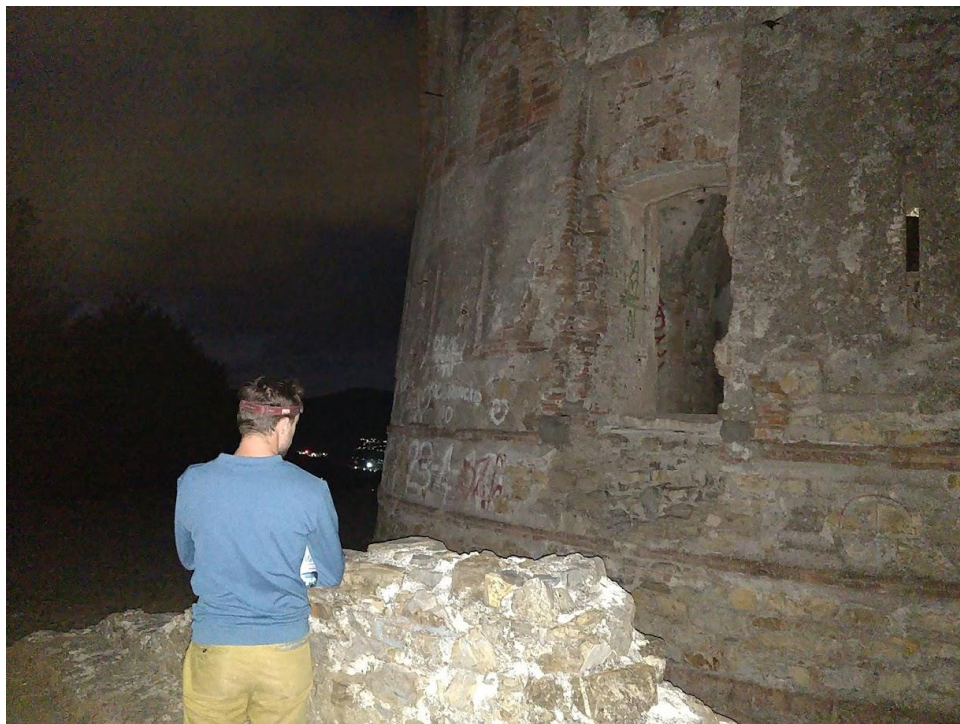
One of the very few creeks that had not dried out (W)



A juvenile spectacled salamander (W)

Monday 30/08/2021 – Genova

We wanted to check out a spot with one of the rare continental populations of Leaf-toed gecko that evening, but since we already saw most of the other species we wanted to see, we decided to scout the location, an old tower north of Genova, already at noon. A few old goat shepherds were herding their flocks near the tower, a weird sight in the outskirts of the city. Except for some Green lizards, an **Adonis blue** (*Lysandra bellargus*) and a **Red-legged partridge** (*Alectoris rufa*) we did not find anything worth mentioning. Since we still had some time left, we visited the city centre and had a nice meal there. An hour before dark we returned to the tower to start looking. Bart did the first biological observation of the evening: a man who was playing with himself with a nice view of the sunset above Genova. Unfortunately, the night was not very warm and rather windy, so several hours of searching yielded only two **Turkish geckoes** (*Hemidactylus turcicus*) hiding between the bricks. We decided to give up the search and find the gecko in a future trip to Sardinia, but could not find any good sleeping place, so we decided to say Italy farewell and return to the Meadow viper spot that we visited over a week before. Unfortunately road works and lack of clear deviation signs forced us to cross the famous, rebuilt Bridge of Doom three times and it took over an hour just to leave Genova, but on the way we were able to see a **Red fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*). In France, we also saw a **Badger** (*Meles meles*) and several **Roe deer** (*Capreolus capreolus*) crossing the road. Arriving back at the spot at 2:30 am, we quickly put up our tents and went to sleep.



Nightly searches at the tower of disappointment (H)

Tuesday 31/08/2021 – Alpes maritimes (part II)

While the beginning of September is actually a bit too late to find Meadow vipers, we still wanted to give it a try. Except for some Green lizards and a rather weird rock chapel, we did not find anything interesting. However, in the late afternoon, Hans found an **Iberian three-toed skink (*Chalcides striatus*)** hiding under a stone. At the foot of the plateau, while on the way to refill our water supplies, we also had some nice views of a European roller.



Iberian three-toed skink (H)

Wednesday 01/09/2021 – Alpes Maritimes (part III)

After another fruitless search, we decided to go to a different, slightly higher nearby spot. This involved a long climb on foot, in which we found a source containing larvae of the nominal subspecies of **Fire salamander (*Salamandra salamandra salamandra*)**. The grassland looked perfect for Meadow vipers, but except for another viper skin, we again did not find anything. Looks like we'll have to return another time in July! We did, however, find a few very nice Ladybird spiders (*Eresus kollari*). We drove back to Marseille, washed the car and booked a 2-person room in a F1-hotel near Aix-en-provence.



Another interesting grassland, unfortunately again without vipers (W)



Eresus kollari (H)

Thursday 02/09/2021 – Return journey

We returned the car in Marseille in the early morning and, since no other bakers were open, found a Tunisian baker who only sold ridiculously sweet stuff. We then caught the 10:00 Ouigo to Lille, arriving there 4.5 hours later. Here, Bart and Hans changed to a TGV to Brussels, while I continued with a local train, all very happy with this amazing trip that yielded 29 different taxa of herps and some very nice other stuff!

Practical info

-Given the fragility of the habitats and the rareness of many species, I do not share any locations in the report. For most species, however, suitable spots are relatively easy to find on the internet.

-We decided to travel to Marseille because it is easily reached from Belgium and there is a wide choice of car rental companies. Nice was another option, but this would have meant changing trains in Paris, although it is possible to take a Paris-Nice night train, which makes the journey affordable and very time-efficient.

-For travel between Belgium and Marseille, we used the low-budget Ouigo-trains from Lille Flandres. These are usually much cheaper than direct trains from Brussels and offer a fast and direct connection with Marseille (± 4.5 h), saving you a change of station in Paris. Tickets were booked at www.oui.sncf. Keep in mind that Ouigo, being some kind of Ryanair on rails, charges €5 per large piece of luggage at the moment of booking (if you have not booked the luggage fee before, they may ask a higher fee on the platform). Including baggage fee, we paid about €45 pp for the journey to Marseille and €27 pp for the journey back (not including the price of a local train ticket from Belgium to Lille Flandres).

-We rented our car at Olympic location (www.olympiclocation.org), a relatively small car rental company with several offices in the Provence region, including near the main train station of Marseille. They got excellent reviews and were a lot cheaper at the time of booking than the big car rental companies. We paid €707 for two weeks for a Seat Arona with 3 registered drivers, 2200 free kilometres and international support through EuropAssistance. A very reasonable price, given that it was tourist season and Covid and a chip shortage in the car industry had put the rental market under heavy pressure.

-While originally planning to do the trip at the end of June or start of July, we travelled in late summer mainly because of time constraints. However, late august is not a bad time either. For vipers it may be a bit late and at lower altitudes, amphibian activity may be somewhat reduced during periods of drought, but on the other hand, cave salamanders are easy to find since they spend the summer in caves and in the mountains, amphibian activity is still high this time of the year.

Species lists

Amphibians & reptiles

	Scientific name	English name	Dutch name
1	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common toad	Gewone pad
2	<i>Ichthyosaura alpestris apuana</i>	Alpine newt	Alpenwatersalamander
3	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris meridionalis</i>	Smooth newt	Kleine watersalamander
4	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	Agile frog	Springkikker
5	<i>Rana italica</i>	Italian stream frog	Italiaanse beekkikker
6	<i>Rana latastei</i>	Italian agile frog	Italiaanse springkikker
7	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common frog	Bruine kikker
8	<i>Salamandra atra aurorae</i>	Golden alpine salamander	Aurora's alpenlandsalamander
9	<i>Salamandra atra pasubiensis</i>	Monte Pasubio alpine salamander	Monte Pasubio alpenlandsalamander
10	<i>Salamandra lanzai</i>	Lanza's salamander	Lanza's alpenlandsalamander
11	<i>Salamandra salamandra gigliolii</i>	Italian fire salamander	Italiaanse vuursalamander
12	<i>Salamandra salamandra salamandra</i>	Fire salamander	Vuursalamander
13	<i>Salamandrina perspicillata</i>	Northern spectacled salamander	Noordelijke brilsalamander
14	<i>Speleomantes ambrosii</i>	Ambrosi's cave salamander	Ambrosi's grottensalamander
15	<i>Speleomantes italicus</i>	Italian cave salamander	Italiaanse grottensalamander
16	<i>Speleomantes strinati</i>	Strinati's cave salamander	Ligurische grottensalamander
17	<i>Triturus carnifex</i>	Italian crested newt	Italiaanse kamsalamander
1	<i>Anguis veronensis</i>	Italian slow worm	Italiaanse hazelworm
2	<i>Chalcides striatus</i>	Iberian three-toed skink	Iberische hazelskink
3	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	Smooth snake	Gladde slang
4	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>	Turkish gecko	Europese tijtjak
5	<i>Hierophis viridiflavus</i>	Western whip snake	Geelgroene toornslang
6	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>	Western green lizard	Westelijke smaragdhagedis
7	<i>Natrix maura</i>	Viperine snake	Adderringslang
8	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	European wall lizard	Muurhagedis
9	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>	Italian wall lizard	Ruïnehagedis
10	<i>Vipera walser</i>	Walser viper	Walseradder
11	<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>	Aesculapian snake	Esculaapslang
12	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Viviparous lizard	Levendbarende hagedis

Birds

	Scientific name	English name	Dutch name
1	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged partridge	Rode patrijs
2	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle egret	Koereiger
3	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European goldfinch	Putter
4	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	White-throated dipper	Waterspreeuw
5	<i>Circetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed eagle	Slangenarend
6	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European roller	Scharrelar
7	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven	Raaf
8	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Hooded crow	Bonte kraai
9	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret	Kleine zilverreiger
10	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian jay	Gaai
11	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon vulture	Vale gier
12	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed shrike	Grauwe klauwier
13	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bee-eater	Bijeneter
14	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White wagtail	Witte kwikstaart
15	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey wagtail	Grote gele kwikstaart
16	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Spotted nutcracker	Notenkraker
17	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern wheatear	Tapuit
18	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Huisemus
19	<i>Passer italiae</i>	Italian sparrow	Italiaanse mus
20	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European honey buzzard	Wespendief
21	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black redstart	Zwarte roodstaart
22	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	Alpine chough	Alpenkauw
23	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African sacred ibis	Heilige ibis
24	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Eurasian hoopoe	Hop

Butterflies

	Scientific name	English name	Dutch name
1	<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock	Dagpauwoog
2	<i>Arethusana arethusa</i>	False grayling	Oranje steppevlinder
3	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed fritillary	Keizersmantel
4	<i>Boloria dia</i>	Violet fritillary	Akkerparelmoervlinder
5	<i>Brintesia circe</i>	Great banded grayling	Witbandzandoog
6	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small heath	Hooibeestje
7	<i>Colias crocea</i>	Clouded yellow	Oranje luzernevlinder
8	<i>Erebia aethiops</i>	Scotch argus	Zomererebia
9	<i>Erebia arvernensis</i>	Common brassy ringlet	Westelijke glanserebia
10	<i>Erebia montana</i>	Marbled ringlet	Marmererebia
11	<i>Fabriciana niobe</i>	Niobe fritillary	Duinparelmoervlinder
12	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	Cleopatra	Cleopatra
13	<i>Hesperia comma</i>	Silver-spotted skipper	Kommavlinder
14	<i>Hipparchia statilinus</i>	Tree grayling	Kleine heivlinder
15	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Long-tailed blue	Tijgerblauwtje
16	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall brown	Argusvlinder
17	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>	Scarce copper	Morgenrood
18	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>	Adonis blue	Adonisblauwtje
19	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	Chalk hill blue	Bleek blauwtje
20	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow brown	Bruin zandoogje
21	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled white	Dambordje
22	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>	Spotted fritillary	Tweekleurige parelmoervlinder
23	<i>Minois dryas</i>	Dryad	Blauwoogvlinder
24	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Swallowtail	Koninginnenpage
25	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled wood	Bont zandoogje
26	<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green veined white	Klein geaderd witje
27	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma butterfly	Gehakkelde aurelia
28	<i>Polyommatus damon</i>	Damon blue	Witstreepblauwtje
29	<i>Polyommatus dorylas</i>	Turquoise blue	Turkooisblauwtje
30	<i>Pseudophilotes baton</i>	Baton blue	Klein tijmblauwtje
31	<i>Pyrgus carlinae</i>	Carline skipper	Westelijk spikkeldikkopje
32	<i>Pyrgus cirsii</i>	Cinquefoil skipper	Rood spikkeldikkopje
33	<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>	Dark green fritillary	Grote parelmoervlinder
34	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex skipper	Zwartsprietdikkopje
35	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red admiral	Atalanta