

SURVEY: Eary Cushlin SC222753
DATE: 21/6/05
RECORDER: Linda Moore
DESCRIPTION:

An area of coastal fields, heathland and broughs on the north flank of Cronk ny Arrey Laa (the second highest hill in the south of the Island at 437m/1434ft). The total area is around 135ha. The area is bounded to the north by the Glion Moar valley (a small, steep glen created by the various streams running off Cronk ny Arrey Laa). The coastline of the site thus runs from Gob ny Ushtey at the north end, to the Grinnagh Dhoo beach at the south end, below the ancient keill site of Lag ny Keilley. The well-used track which runs north-south from Kerrowdhoo Plantation to the A36 road forms the east boundary. The site lies entirely within Manx National Heritage land.

Around half the area surveyed consists of steep, unenclosed coastal heath and bracken-dominated broughs. The whole area is grazed for most of the year by a more or less hefted flock of hill sheep. This area follows the coastline and small, rocky glens, and extends to the sides of Cronk ny Arrey Laa. The north end of the site has been "reclaimed" from the heathland in the past, and subjected to enclosure with sod banks and/or fences at various times. A pattern of grass fields remains. This has been surveyed according to field units, although most of the old boundaries are no longer stockproof and the area is now grazed as one unit with the adjacent hill. The biodiversity of the site benefits from a wide variety of aspects, water levels and small features such as streams and boggy areas. The ruggedness of the coastal broughs also adds to the diversity of available habitats as some parts are highly exposed, and others are very warm and sheltered.

The site as a whole attracts feeding hen harriers and peregrines, breeding choughs and ravens, flocks of feeding chough, many other coastal, hill and farmland birds, and a population of dark green fritillary butterflies which benefit from the abundant common dog violet (the larval foodplant) which grows throughout the broughs and grassland. There is a strong likelihood that rare and/or locally distributed invertebrates thrive on this site (including the very short intertidal zone at the base of the cliffs), which merits further survey. The site is also likely to support both frogs and lizards.

The site was surveyed on 27/6/05 except for Compartment 1, which was surveyed on 21/6/05. The species abundancies (dominant, abundant, frequent, occasional and rare, locally frequent etc.) given below are approximate, subject to seasonal appearances, and should be treated as qualitative unless a quantity is given. **For location of compartments, see below.**

See map for exact locations

COMPARTMENT 1: Surveyed 21/6/05

Coastal broughs and west flank of Cronk ny Arrey Laa. This area includes the popular public footpath to the ancient keill site of Lag ny Keilley. Much of the "compartment" (which is unenclosed) is dominated by bracken, although many woodland species appear to be thriving under the bracken canopy. Small populations of wind-stunted bramble, blackthorn and other scrub occur sparsely along the coast and in sheltered areas. There are also scattered, similarly-stunted trees including rowan, ash and oak. The compartment has a wild and slightly overgrown appearance and is notable both for dark green fritillary butterflies and a good diversity of birds. NB. In spring the "woodland groundflora" under the bracken is revealed in a carpet of bluebells, violets and greater stitchwort.

Not all of this compartment was surveyed in detail due to the very steep nature of some of the cliffs and slopes. No survey of the intertidal area was carried out on this occasion.

Species	English	Abundance	comments
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	lf	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent		
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping bent		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal-grass	f	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	thrift	r	
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	hard fern	r	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling		
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	knapweed		
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	common mouseear		

<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	marsh thistle		
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut		
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> <i>subspecies ericetorum</i>	heath-spotted orchid	r	
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	wavy hair-grass		
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove		
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather	r	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue		
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	ash	r	saplings, rare, in gullies
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	f	
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	creeping soft-grass	lf	
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scriptus</i>	bluebell	la	no non-native plants seen
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	slender St John's wort	r	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	cat's ear		
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush		
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	purple moor-grass		
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	wood sorrel		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain		
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual meadow-grass		
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	smooth meadow-grass		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	heath milkwort		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	f	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	blackthorn	r	very low-growing
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	d	
			reported as occurring on the steep cliffs below Cronk ny Arrey Laa; not investigated during this survey.
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	sessile oak	?	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	bramble	f	very low-growing
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	sorrel		
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English stonecrop	r	
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	rowan	r	very stunted
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	greater stitchwort		
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	wood sage	lf	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover		
			not particularly frequent until further up the hill and slopes (Compartments 2, 4, 5, 6, 7)
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	r	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	bilberry		
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell		
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	heath speedwell		
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	common dog's-violet	a	mostly underneath bracken

COMPARTMENT 2: Surveyed 27/6/05

This lies to the east of Compartment 1, and is a continuation of heather (ling)-dominated heathland on the north side of Cronk ny Arrey Laa. At the time of survey the heather was at around knee height, and mostly very uniform. It was historically separated from Compartment 1 by a sod bank and fence, and bears signs of more regular heathland management (burning and gorse control). It consequently has a less diverse flora than Compartment 1, but it is varied slightly by occasional patches of modified bog, and one larger patch at the lower, north end. There is also an increasing proportion of grasses towards the lower end, which merges with the enclosed grass fields around the farmhouse, and is now grazed with them.

NB The east corner is slightly different due to relatively recent separation by a sod bank, and hence has been recorded as Compartment 3 (below).

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal-grass		
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling (common heather)	d	
<i>Carex binervis</i>	green-ribbed sedge		
<i>Carex nigra</i>	common sedge		
<i>Carex panicea</i>	carnation sedge	la	
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	pill sedge		
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	wavy hair-grass		
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather	f	
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	common cotton-grass	o	patches of modified cotton-grass bog were very dry at the time of survey, and often very small.
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	f	
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	heath rush		
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	mat-grass		
<i>Polygala sp.</i>	milkwort		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	f	
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	f	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	bilberry	lf	

COMPARTMENT 3: Surveyed 27/6/05

Heathland on the north side of Cronk ny Arrey Laa. Run with the adjacent compartments, but surveyed separately from Compartment 2 as it shows clear signs of different management, probably dating from when this corner was separated off with an intact sod bank. The heath is shorter, more homogeneous, possibly burnt more recently, and appears to have a much higher proportion of bell heather than in Compartment 2.

Polytrichum mosses are also more frequent.

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	brown bent		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling	a	
<i>Carex binervis</i>	green-ribbed sedge		
<i>Carex nigra</i>	common sedge	vld	mostly restricted to one patch
<i>Carex panicea</i>	carnation sedge		
<i>Dicranum majus</i>	Great fork-moss		
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather	a – ld	50% or more
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	common cotton-grass	r	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	a	the dominant grass
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	a	
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	Step moss		
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	o	
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	heath rush		
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		both "subspecies" present
<i>Polygala sp.</i>	milkwort		

<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Marsh hair-moss	la	
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	a	
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	o	very low-growing
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	bilberry	f	

COMPARTMENT 4: Surveyed 27/6/05

An area of once-enclosed grassland, now reverting to heathland and with over 25% heather and bilberry. A small gully across the centre of this "compartment" (which is now grazed with the adjacent fields) had a trickle of water at the time of survey, and small amounts of marsh vegetation. There are also one or two small patches of *Sphagnum*-dominated bog. In terms of plant species this is not the most diverse area of the site, but it has a good structural diversity and was attracting a lot of bird and invertebrate activity at the time of survey, notably a hunting hen harrier and dark green fritillary butterflies.

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent	a	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	hard fern	r	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling	o	scattered clumps
<i>Carex binervis</i>	green-ribbed sedge		
<i>Carex echinata</i>	star sedge	vld	
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	marsh thistle	r	
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather	r	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue		
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	a	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	lf	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	cat's-ear		
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush		
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		
<i>Polygala sp.</i>	milkwort		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	a	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	o	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	lesser spearwort		
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	lawn moss		
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	sorrel		
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep's sorrel		
<i>Sphagnum spp</i>	bog mosses	lf	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	wood sage		
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	f	seedlings only; mature plants have been burnt
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	bilberry	f – ld	

COMPARTMENT 5: Surveyed 27/6/05

A "reclaimed" grass field on the northwest, coastal edge of the site, now with relatively short coastal turf and frequent clumps of Manx gorse and ling. The grassland is bounded by the coastal cliffs, a small, dry gully to the south, and a broad band of more dense gorse (Compartment 6) to the north and east, which now has a minor path/trackway along the edge. The turf is a popular feeding area for choughs, and is notable for an abundance of common dog's-violet, the larval foodplant for dark green fritillary butterflies (which were seen in the area at the time of survey). The grassland looks as though it has had some lime input, although probably not recently. At the time of survey the turf was a little longer and tuftier than the ideal length for choughs.

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	lf	very frequent on the path and at the upper end of the field
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping bent		

<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	ordinary moss		
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling		
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell		
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut		
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather		
<i>Euphrasia</i> agg.	eyebright		
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	d	
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	a	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	f-la	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	bird's-foot trefoil		
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain		
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual meadow-grass		
<i>Polygala</i> sp.	milkwort		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	f	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	vlf	a small fringe of bracken along the boundary with Compartment 1.
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	lawn moss		
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	sorrel		
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	wood sage		
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	thyme		
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover	o	
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	lf	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell		
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	heath speedwell		
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	common dog violet	f -la	

COMPARTMENT 6: Surveyed 27/6/05

A block of dense bracken and Manx gorse along the north edge of the site, with a gully and stream running across the centre, bordered to the northwest by Glion Moar and on the northeast by another small gully and Compartment 7. There are small areas of acid grassland amongst the bracken, similar to Compartment 5 in composition, and an almost continuous carpet of small violet plants throughout both the bracken groundflora and the grasses. Harebell is also very abundant. Both streams have a good flow and a small amount of emergent vegetation; the northernmost stream (next to Ct7) had a faster flow and less vegetation. Red darter dragonflies were seen hunting in this compartment.

Species	Abundance	comments	
Latin	English		
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell	a	
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	cuckooflower	r	
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	heath spotted-orchid	1	one seen alongside main gully
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	scaly male fern	r	
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather	f	
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	f	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush	o	next to stream
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	f	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	a -d	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	lesser spearwort		
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	a	much taller clumps than in Ct. 5, often forming hummocks
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	common dog-violet	a	abundant violet leaves amongst both bracken understory and turf

COMPARTMENT 7: Surveyed 27/6/05

A grass field, reverting to heath and with a heavy margin of gorse and bracken along the northwest edge, which is bounded by Glion Moar. The upper part of the field is short acid grassland similar to Ct 5. Breeding stonechat seen (feeding young, also two birds calling).

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent	f	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling		
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell	a	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut		
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather	r	
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	sheep's fescue		
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	d	the dominant grass, with some sheep's fescue as well.
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	a	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	f	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	o	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	bird's-foot trefoil		
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	field woodrush		
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	a	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	sorrel		
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep's sorrel		unusually prominent here
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	ld	
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	heath speedwell	lf	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	common dog-violet	a	

COMPARTMENT 8: Surveyed 27/6/05

A grass field next to Eary Cushlin farmhouse/field centre. The grassland has a dense southern margin (with Ct 4) of bracken and some gorse, but is otherwise much grassier than most of the site, and similar to Ct 9 in composition. There is a strong heath element despite the grassy appearance, with frequent bilberry and locally frequent ling, both at or below the height of the sward and presumably kept short by grazing, which is heavier here than elsewhere on the site. This field may have been cultivated in the past, and appears to have had some lime input.

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	o	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling	lf	
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell	f	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut		
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	d	
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	a	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	bird's-foot trefoil		
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	field woodrush		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	a	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	o	only on southern edge (by Ct.4)
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	sorrel		
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep's sorrel		
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	r	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	bilberry	la	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	common dog violet	a	

COMPARTMENT 9: Surveyed 27/6/05

A grass field just northwest of Eary Cushlin farmhouse/field centre. The grassland had very little bracken and gorse compared with the rest of the site, is likely to have been limed in the past, and is clearly more attractive to grazing stock than elsewhere on the site. As with Ct.8, there is a strong dwarf shrub element despite the grassy appearance, with abundant low-growing bilberry. There is a small derelict stone building in the northern corner, dominated now by bracken. A popular field with feeding choughs.

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell	f	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut		
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	a	
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	a	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	o	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	bird's-foot trefoil	f	
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	field woodrush		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	f	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	o	
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	r	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	bilberry	a	

COMPARTMENT 10: Surveyed 27/6/05

A mix of acid grassland and heath next to the Eary Cushlin farmhouse/field centre. Varied by a small amount of mire and shallow stream running from Ct.2 down toward the farmhouse, plus a dense stand of Manx gorse to the north, bordering Ct. 11. This gorse, whilst almost impenetrable to livestock, still supports the same heath and grassland species as the rest of the compartment, growing up through the "cushions" of gorse.

Species		Abundance	comments
Latin	English		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling	f	
<i>Carex binervis</i>	green-ribbed sedge		
<i>Carex echinata</i>	star sedge		
<i>Carex nigra</i>	common sedge	r	
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	heath spotted-orchid	r	only found in the marshy strip behind the farmhouse
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather		
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	common cotton-grass	vlf	in marshy area behind farmhouse
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	d	
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw		
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush	vlf	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	vld	just behind the farmhouse
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	heath rush	o	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	bird's-foot trefoil		
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		the subspecies <i>congesta</i> was found in the wet area
<i>Polygala sp.</i>	milkwort		
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	lesser spearwort	r	
<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>	bog moss	r	
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	o - ld	

COMPARTMENT 11: Surveyed 27/6/05

An area of Manx gorse-dominated heath, apparently historically separated from the adjacent heath and grassland but now grazed along with the surrounding site. Bounded on the northwest by the main track to the farmhouse, and on the east by the track which leads from Kerrowdhoo Plantation south to the A36 road. Defunct sod banks separate this compartment from Cts 10 and 2. The lower end of this compartment had very dry, modified bog, with frequent common cotton-grass but no *Sphagnum* noted. The vegetation suggested that this compartment is more "peaty" than the rest of the site.

Species	English	Abundance	comments
Latin			
			only recorded in this compartment, but highly likely to be elsewhere on the site.
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	brown bent		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	a	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	ling	a - ld	
<i>Carex binervis</i>	green-ribbed sedge	o	
<i>Carex panicea</i>	carnation sedge	o	
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	heath spotted-orchid	r	
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	bell heather	o	
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	cross-leaved heath	r	
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	common cotton-grass	f	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	a	
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	r	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush		
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	heath rush		
			the subspecies <i>congesta</i> was found
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	heath woodrush		
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	purple moor-grass	f	
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	mat-grass		
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	bog asphodel	r	
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	common lousewort		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	a	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	sorrel		
			growing in low "cushions" with other vegetation growing through it, including heather.
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Manx gorse	d	

Total plant species found on the site: 75

Other species seen at the time of survey:

Species	English	comments
Latin		
<i>Corvus corax</i>	raven	appear to be breeding on the adjacent cliffs
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	meadow pipit	
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	stonechat	breeding
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark	
		feeding on grassland, and along the shore at the base of the cliffs.
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	oystercatcher	
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	red admiral	
		apparently breeding throughout the site (feeding & singing)
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	wren	
<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	dark green fritillary	fast-flying and very hard to judge abundance
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	small heath	
? probably <i>Haliobchoerus grypus</i>	?grey seals calling in cave to south	breeding?
		lots of hoverflies apparent on the shorter heathland (esp. Compartment 3)
<i>Syrphidae</i>	hoverflies	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	hen harrier (female)	hunting over Compartment 4.
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	common darter	seen in compartment 6.

Eary Cushlin
Surveyed 21&27/6/2005
Linda Moore
location of compartments

