

# **Manor Woods Valley Local Nature Reserve**

## **Moth Report**

**2025**



**Peter Loy-Hancocks  
Manor Woods Valley Group**

**in collaboration with**

**Ray Barnett  
Bristol and District Moth Group**



## 1. Introduction and Methodology

Bristol and District Moth Group, led by Ray Barnett, carried out light-trap based moth surveys in Manor Woods Valley on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2024 and 30<sup>th</sup> May 2025 both occasions the main trap was an aluminium Skinner trap with a 125W mercury vapour (mv) bulb, plus a compact Skinner trap that had two 20W bulbs. These were powered by a small portable generator. On the second survey occasion an additional, battery powered compact Skinner trap with a single 20w bulb version was also used. The traps were run from approximately 9pm until midnight. Moths that are attracted to the bright lights fall into chamber that has a supply of cardboard egg-boxes on which they can alight. The moths are released following identification at the end of the trapping sessions.

On both occasions the traps were placed in a dark part of the site, near to the Malago and its adjacent woodlands and amenity grassland (see figure 1).

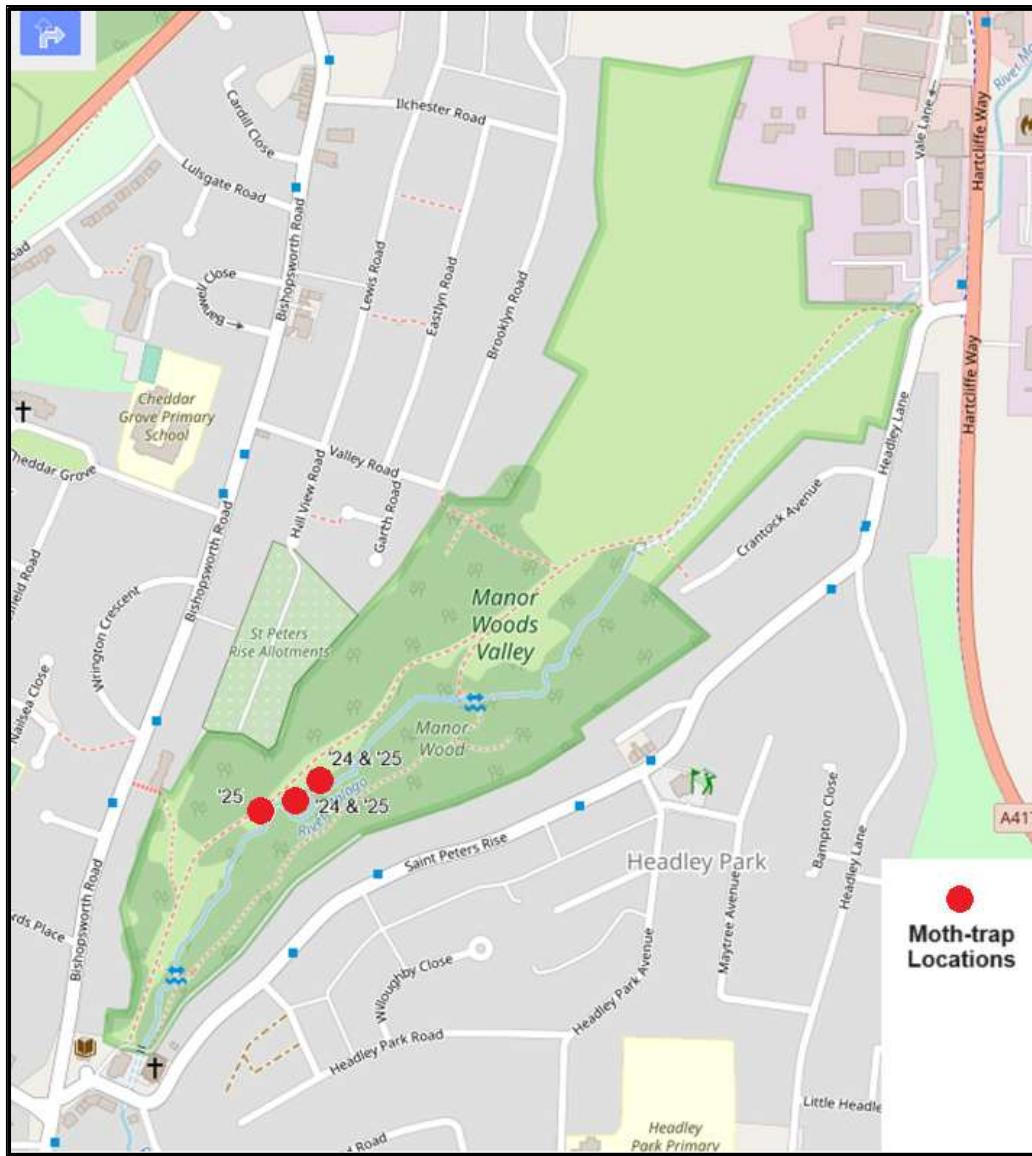


Figure 1: Manor Woods Valley moth trap locations

Manor Woods Valley Group member, Peter Loy-Hancocks, also undertook a search of internet-based records of moths recorded in Manor Woods Valley over the past circa ten

years. These records were obtained from Bristol Regional Environmental Records Centre (BRERC) open access records, iNaturalist and iRecord online recording records, and the National Biodiversity Network atlas (NBN). Due to the way that these online sources report to each other's databases, there was a considerable amount of overlap in these records.

## 2. Results

37 species of moth were recorded during the light-trap based survey of August 2024 and 54 during the survey of May 2025 (see appendices 1 and 2 - abridged reports prepared by the Bristol and District Moth Group). It is worth noting that 2024 was an exceptionally poor year for insect numbers generally, but that there has been some recovery in early 2025.

Records of 37 species were obtained from the online sources.

Taking into account duplication of species across the two surveys and the online sources, a total of 114 species of moth are known to have been recorded in Manor Woods Valley Local Nature Reserve over recent years (see appendix 3 - table of all results).

## 3. Discussion

Most moth species are relatively easy to identify. As with the closely related butterflies, their numbers can vary greatly from year to year. Of the 2,500+ UK moth species, 1,700+ species have been found in the region around Bristol and Bath. It is suggested that recording 114 of these species over the space of a few hours trapping on two nights, and the inclusion of readily obtainable casual records, is a good proportion of this number.

Regular moth trapping in Manor Woods Valley would undoubtedly increase the species list into several hundred over a few seasons. Moths can also be recorded by disturbing from foliage in the day or looking for larval leaf mines.

Neither of the moth trapping nights seem to have coincided with any nights of migrant moths arriving. These can add to the species lists but not reflect what is actually breeding on or adjacent to a site. All recorded are therefore likely to be of resident and breeding moth species. When on the wing, most moth species can potentially travel considerable distances, however the food plants of their larvae must be available for species to persist in an area. Some moth species larvae are extremely plant species specific in their food requirements, whilst others are more generalist feeders.

Comparing the larval food preferences with the moth species recorded in Manor Woods Valley, there are no major discrepancies, with all specific food species or wider food types occurring on the site or in adjoining gardens. The presence of Grass Rivulet, the larvae of which feed on Yellow Rattle, demonstrates that introducing and encouraging one species, in this case Yellow Rattle in the nearby valley Heights Meadow, can lead to the establishment of associated species, thus increasing overall biodiversity within the site even further.

An analysis of the general food types of the moths recorded in Manor Woods Valley reveals that 55 species (48%) are associated with trees and shrubs, 37 (32%) with low growing herbaceous plants, 11 (10%) with grasses, 5 (4%) with lichens (usually growing on trees), 4 (4%) with plant and bird nest debris and 2(2%) with aquatic plants. These proportions are probably a fair reflection of these food groups within, or immediately adjacent to, the site.

Some moth species present in, or adjacent to, Manor Woods Valley represent dramatic changes which have been taking place in our insect fauna probably due to climate change e.g. Jersey Tiger has spread out from its Devon enclave in the last 20 years. Vine's Rustic was originally a migrant but has become established as a breeding resident and has increased in recent years.

The presence of Box Tree Moth represents an East Asian species that became established in Europe in 2007, with the first adult moth arrived in Britain in 2007. Caterpillars were first found in 2011 and since then it has spread throughout the UK.

## **4. Acknowledgments**

Credit is due to all of those people who spot, identify and submit records of moths (and all fauna and flora) to a recording authority or scheme. Special thanks are due to members of the Bristol and District Moth Group, and particularly Ray Barnett, for bringing their moth traps to Manor Woods Valley and sharing their data, which allowed and encourage the preparation of this report. Ray also commented on, and provided suggested additions to, an early draft of this report – thank you Ray.

## **5. Appendices**

Appendix 1: Bristol and District Moth Group August 2024 Newsletter No. 198 (abridged)

Appendix 2: Bristol and District Moth Group June 2025 Newsletter No. 204 (abridged)

Appendix 3: All moth records and larval foodplant preferences

## Appendix 1: Bristol and District Moth Group August 2024 Newsletter No. 198 (abridged)



## August 2024 Newsletter No. 198 (abridged)

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### Field Meetings Results

**Friday 9 August 8.30pm**, The Malago and Manor Woods Valley Local Nature Reserve, south Bristol. ST5727 6916.

Bristol Moth Group attendees were Jean Oliver, Debs Hutchinson and Ray Barnett with Peter Loy-Hancocks and Jenny Denton from the Manor Woods Valley Group. One mv and one actinic trap provided by Ray Barnett 9.00pm to 11.45pm. A mild night with light cloud.

#### Lepidoptera

Lepidoptera checklist numbers are from Agassiz, D.J.L., Beavan, S.D. & Heckford, R.J (2024) *A checklist of the Lepidoptera of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. British Entomological & Natural History Society.

3.001	<i>Triodia sylvina</i> (L.)	Orange Swift
16.xxx	<i>Yponomeuta</i> sp.	Small Ermine moth
35.018	<i>Hypatima rhomboidella</i> (L.)	
41.002	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i> Wals.	
49.023	<i>Pandemis cinnamomeana</i> (Treits.)	
49.025	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i> (Hb.)	
49.026	<i>Pandemis heparana</i> (D. & S.)	Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix
49.338	<i>Cydia pomonella</i> (L.)	Codling Moth
49.341	<i>Cydia splendana</i> (Hb.)	
62.035	<i>Acrobasis advenella</i> (Zinck.)	
63.025	<i>Anania hortulata</i> (L.)	Small Magpie
63.038	<i>Patania ruralis</i> (Scop.)	Mother of Pearl
63.067	<i>Eudonia lacustrata</i> (Panz.)	
63.080	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i> (L.)	
63.093	<i>Agriphila straminella</i> (D. & S.)	
63.116	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i> (L.)	Small China-mark
65.008	<i>Thyatira batis</i> (L.)	Peach Blossom
66.007	<i>Lasiocampa quercus</i> (L.)	Oak Eggar
69.016	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i> (L.)	Elephant Hawk-moth
70.013	<i>Idaea biselata</i> (Hufn.)	Small Fan-footed Wave
70.036	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i> (L.)	Maiden's Blush
70.061	<i>Epirrhoe alternata alternata</i> (Mull.)	Common Carpet
70.226	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i> (L.)	Brimstone Moth
70.237	<i>Selenia dentaria</i> (Fabr.)	Early Thorn
70.258	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i> (D. & S.)	Willow Beauty
70.277	<i>Cabera pusaria</i> (L.)	Common White Wave

70.305	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i> (Hb.)	Common Emerald
72.010	<i>Lymantria monacha</i> (L.)	Black Arches
72.030	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i> (Poda)	Jersey Tiger
72.035	<i>Miltochrista miniata</i> (Forst.)	Rosy Footman
72.044	<i>Eilema griseola</i> (Hb.)	Dingy Footman
73.045	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i> (L.)	Knot Grass
73.047	<i>Craniophora ligustri</i> (D. & S.)	Coronet
73.062	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i> (L.)	Copper Underwing
73.329	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i> (L.)	Flame Shoulder
73.342	<i>Noctua pronuba</i> (L.)	Large Yellow Underwing
73.348	<i>Noctua janthe</i> (Borkh.)	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing

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Species of note were:

Oak Eggar is a thinly distributed resident but seems to have a good population in this valley as two attendees who live locally have recorded it previously. The stream is presumably the source of the Small China-mark and more study of the caddisflies may be profitable. Black Arches seems to be having a good year locally and there were numbers of Maiden's Blush, a species usually only seen in ones and twos. What is most notable is the absence of some usually very common species eg Heart & Dart, Shuttle-shaped Dart, Dark Arches and the small numbers of even Large Yellow Underwing (just 2 recorded) reflecting this very poor year for insects in general.

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**Appendix 2: Bristol and District Moth Group June 2025 Newsletter No. 204  
(abridged)**



**June 2025 Newsletter No. 204 (abridged)**

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**Lepidoptera**

Lepidoptera checklist numbers are from Agassiz, D.J.L., Beavan, S.D. & Heckford, R.J (2024) *A checklist of the Lepidoptera of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. British Entomological & Natural History Society.

3.002 <i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i> (L.)	Common Swift
3.005 <i>Hepialus humuli</i> (L.)	Ghost Moth
12.033 <i>Tinea trinotella</i> Thunb.	
12.039 <i>Monopis crocicapitella</i> (Clemens)	
19.002 <i>Glyphypteryx thrasonella</i> (Scop.)	
32.017 <i>Agonopterix arenella</i> (D. & S.)	
49.004 <i>Ditula angustiorana</i> (Haw.)	Red-barred Tortrix
49.023 <i>Pandemis cinnamomeana</i> (Treits.)	
49.038 <i>Clepsis consimilana</i> (Hb.)	
49.059 <i>Tortrix viridana</i> (L.)	
49.157 <i>Hedya pruniana</i> (Hb.)	
49.294 <i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i> (L.)	Bramble Shoot Moth
49.298 <i>Notocelia trimaculana</i> (Haw.)	
62.065 <i>Ephestia woodiella</i> Richards & Thompson	
63.080 <i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i> (L.)	
65.008 <i>Thyatira batis</i> (L.)	Peach Blossom
69.001 <i>Mimas tiliae</i> (L.)	Lime Hawk
69.017 <i>Deilephila porcellus</i> (L.)	Small Elephant Hawk
70.031 <i>Cyclophora annularia</i> (Fabr.)	Mocha
70.036 <i>Cyclophora punctaria</i> (L.)	Maiden's Blush
70.037 <i>Cyclophora linearia</i> (Hb.)	Clay Triple-lines
70.075 <i>Hydriomena impluviata</i> (D. & S.)	May Highflyer
70.085 <i>Cidaria fulvata</i> (Forst.)	Barred Yellow
70.086 <i>Electrophaes corylata</i> (Thunb.)	Broken-barred Carpet
70.097 <i>Dysstroma truncata truncata</i> (Hufn.)	Common Marbled Carpet
70.100 <i>Colostygia pectinataria</i> (Knoch)	Green Carpet
70.137 <i>Perizoma albulata albulata</i> (D. & S.)	Grass Rivulet
70.144 <i>Pasiphila rectangularata</i> (L.)	Green Pug
70.176 <i>Eupithecia intricata</i> (Zett.) ssp. <i>arceuthata</i> (Frey.)	Freyer's Pug
70.183 <i>Eupithecia vulgata</i> (Haw.)	Common Pug
70.200 <i>Acasis viretata</i> (Hb.)	Yellow-barred Brindle

70.208 <i>Ligdia adustata</i> (D. & S.)	Scorched Carpet
70.226 <i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i> (L.)	Brimstone Moth
70.257 <i>Menophra abruptaria</i> (Thunb.)	Waved Umber
70.258 <i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i> (D. & S.)	Willow Beauty
70.273 <i>Parectropis similaria</i> (Hufn.)	Brindled White-spot
70.280 <i>Lomographa temerata</i> (D. & S.)	Clouded Silver
70.283 <i>Campaea margaritaria</i> (L.)	Light Emerald
72.002 <i>Rivula sericealis</i> (Scop.)	Straw Dot
72.015 <i>Calliteara pudibunda</i> (L.)	Pale Tussock
72.019 <i>Spilosoma lutea</i> (Hufn.)	Buff Ermine
72.020 <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> (L.)	White Ermine
72.049 <i>Eilema sororcula</i> (Hufn.)	Orange Footman
72.055 <i>Herminia grisealis</i> (D. & S.)	Small Fan-foot
72.069 <i>Laspeyria flexula</i> (D. & S.)	Beautiful Hook-tip
73.099 <i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i> (D. & S.)	Vine's Rustic
73.155 <i>Apamea epomidion</i> (Haw.)	Clouded Brindle
73.174 <i>Oligia</i> sp.	Marbled Minor agg.
73.176 <i>Oligia fasciuncula</i> (Haw.)	Middle-barred Minor
73.293 <i>Mythimna impura</i> (Hb.)	Smoky Wainscot
73.317 <i>Agrotis exclamationis</i> (L.)	Heart & Dart
73.329 <i>Ochropleura plecta</i> (L.)	Flame Shoulder
73.333 <i>Diarsia mendica mendica</i> (Fabr.)	Ingrailed Clay
73.342 <i>Noctua pronuba</i> (L.)	Large Yellow Underwing

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### Appendix 3: All moth records and larval foodplant preferences

Scientific Name	Common Name	2024 Trapping	2025 Trapping	Online Record	Main Larval Food Plant(s)
<i>Triodia sylvina</i>	Orange Swift	Y			roots of a variety of plants
<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>	Common Swift		Y		roots of grasses and small plants
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth		Y		roots of grasses and low herbaceous plants
<i>Tinea trinotella</i>	Triple-spotted Nest Moth		Y		birds' nests
<i>Monopis crocicapitella</i>	Pale-backed Detritus Moth		Y		dried animal and vegetable refuse
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse Chestnut Moth			Y	Horse Chestnut
<i>Yponomeuta sp.</i>	Small Ermine moth	Y			varous shrubs and trees
<i>Glyphipterix thrasonella</i>	Eyed Rush Moth		Y		in stems of Rushes
<i>Glyphipterix simpliciella</i>	Cocksfoot Moth			Y	Cocksfoot seeds
<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>	Sulphur Tubic			Y	dead wood
<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>	Brindled Buff		Y		Thistles and Knapweed
<i>Hypatima rhomboidella</i>	Black Rhomboid Grey	Y			Birch and Hazel
<i>Depressaria daucella</i>	Dingy Flat-body			Y	Water-dropwort and related plants.
<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>	Common Masoner	Y			decaying vegetable matter
<i>Marasmarcha lunaedactyla</i>	Crescent Plume			Y	Rest-harrow
<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	Red-barred Tortrix		Y		Various trees and shrubs
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	Y	Y		especially fruit-trees
<i>Pandemis cinnamomeana</i>	White-faced Tortrix	Y			a range of deciduous trees
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix	Y			various fruit and other deciduous trees
<i>Depressaria radiella</i>	Parsnip Moth			Y	Wild Parsnip, also Hogweed
<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>	Rufous Tortrix		Y		Privet
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling Moth	Y			Apple, Quince, Pear
<i>Cydia splendana</i>	Marbled Piercer	Y			Oak acorns or Sweet Chestnut chestnuts

<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	Green Oak Tortrix		Y		Oak
<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	Common Yellow Conch			Y	Thistle
<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Common Nettle-Tap			Y	Nettle
<i>Hedya pruniana</i>	Plum Tortrix		Y		Blackthorn and Plum
<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	Marbled Orchard Tortrix			Y	Hawthorn and Blackthorn
<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common Marble			Y	a wide variety of herbaceous plants
<i>Notocelia cynosbatella</i>	Black Cloak			Y	wild and cultivated Rose
<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>	Bramble Shoot Moth		Y		Bramble, and other <i>Rubus</i> species
<i>Notocelia trimaculana</i>	Hawthorn Shoot Moth		Y		Hawthorn
<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>	Hawthorn Knot-horn	Y		Y	mainly Hawthorn
<i>Ephestia woodiella</i>	Blushed Knot-horn			Y	dried leaves and other plant matter
<i>Anania hortulata</i>	Small Magpie	Y			a wide variety of herbaceous plants
<i>Patania ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	Y			Nettle
<i>Eudonia lacustrata</i>	Tawny Grey	Y			mosses, usually on walls or tree-trunks
<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>	Box-tree Moth			Y	Box
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-moth	Y	Y		grasses
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Straw Grass-moth	Y			grasses
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Common Grass-veneer			Y	grasses
<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	Small China-mark	Y			Duckweed
<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>	Ringed China-Mark			Y	pondweeds and other aquatic plants
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet			Y	Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Zygaena lonicerae</i>	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet			Y	Low plants such as Clover and Vetch
<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>	Five-spot Burnet			Y	low plants as Clover and Vetch
<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom	Y	Y		Bramble
<i>Lasiocampa quercus</i>	Oak Eggar	Y		Y	range of shrubs
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth	Y			Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>	Small Elephant Hawk		Y		Bedstraw

<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	Y			a variety of low-growing plants
<i>Cyclophora annularia</i>	The Mocha				Field Maple
<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush	Y	Y	Y	Oak
<i>Cyclophora linearia</i>	Clay Triple-lines		Y		Beech
<i>Epirrhoe alternata alternata</i>	Common Carpet	Y			Bedstraw
<i>Hydriomena impluviata</i>	May Highflyer		Y		Alder
<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	Barred Yellow		Y		Dog Rose
<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>	Broken-barred Carpet		Y		a range of trees and bushes
<i>Dysstroma truncata truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet		Y		wide range of low-growing plants
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet		Y		Bedstraw
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave			Y	a variety of low-growing plants
<i>Perizoma albulata albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet		Y		seeds of Yellow Rattle
<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	Green Pug		Y		blossoms of Apple and Pear
<i>Eupithecia intricata</i> ssp. <i>arceuthata</i>	Freyer's Pug		Y		Cypress or Juniper
<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common Pug		Y		Sallow and Hawthorn
<i>Acasis viretata</i>	Yellow-barred Brindle		Y		Holly and Ivy
<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	Magpie Moth			Y	Currant and Gooseberry bushes
<i>Ligdia adustata</i>	Scorched Carpet		Y		Spindle
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	Y	Y		Hawthorn and Blackthorn
<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn	Y			a variety of deciduous trees
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty			Y	a range of deciduous trees
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty	Y	Y		Hawthorn and Ivy
<i>Parectropis similaria</i>	Brindled White-spot				Oak and Birch
<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave	Y			trees and shrubs, especially Birch
<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	Clouded Silver		Y		Hawthorn and Blackthorn
<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty			Y	a number of different plants and trees
<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>	Light Emerald		Y		a number of deciduous trees

<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	Common Emerald	Y			Hawthorn and Blackthorn
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot		Y	Y	grasses
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches	Y			usually on Oak
<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	Pale Tussock		Y	Y	a range of deciduous shrubs and trees
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine		Y		herbaceous plants, bushes and trees
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine		Y		a variety of herbaceous plants
<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey Tiger	Y		Y	a range of herbaceous plants
<i>Callimorpha dominula</i>	Scarlet Tiger			Y	a number of herbaceous plants
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger Moth			Y	a number of herbaceous plants
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar			Y	Ragwort and other related plants
<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	Rosy Footman	Y			lichens growing on trees
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman	Y		Y	various lichens
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman			Y	various lichens
<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	Orange Footman		Y		lichens on of Oak and Beech
<i>Herminia grisealis</i>	Small Fan-foot		Y		a range of deciduous trees
<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>	Beautiful Hook-tip		Y		lichens
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer Moth			Y	a range of deciduous trees and shrubs
<i>Acronicta aceris</i>	The Sycamore			Y	Horse Chestnut, Sycamore and Field Maple
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	Y			a range of herbaceous plants
<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	The Coronet	Y			Ash and Privet
<i>Amphipyra pyramididea</i>	Copper Underwing	Y			a range of trees and shrubs, mainly Oak
<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	Vine's Rustic		Y		Dock and Plantain
<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass			Y	Nettle
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades			Y	a variety of herbaceous plants
<i>Mormo maura</i>	Old Lady				Blackthorn
<i>Apamea epomidion</i>	Clouded Brindle		Y		grasses
<i>Oligia</i> sp.	Marbled Minor agg.		Y		grasses

<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor		Y		grasses
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot		Y		grasses
<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart & Dart		Y	Y	various wild and garden plants
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder	Y	Y		low plants such as Dock and Plantain
<i>Diarsia mendica mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay		Y		Bramble and Bilberry
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	Y	Y		a variety of herbaceous plants and grasses
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Y			a variety of herbaceous plants
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y			Y	a wide range of low plants
<i>Callistege mi</i>	Mother Shipton			Y	mainly on Clover and various grasses
<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion			Y	Clover and Trefoil

KEY:

trees and shrubs
low growing herbaceous plants
grasses
lichens
plant and bird nest debris
aquatic plants