



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	01/04/2026
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	51
Species Count: (see notes)	12 New for Year: 3 New for Location: 0 Total new species for Location this Year: 0 Species Count for Year: 29 Species Total for Location: 525
Non-species Count:	0
Notable Record Count:	3

Full List

NFY = New Species For Year

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Blossom Underwing (<i>Orthosia miniosa</i>)	1	Macro	Scarce (230)	A relatively scarce resident and occasional immigrant. Single brooded flying mainly from mid-March to mid-May. Larvae feed on Oak. Has had a chequered history in Sussex with the species disappearing and then re-colonising areas of Sussex.
Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>)	3	Macro	Common (1,801)	This relatively common species is single brooded occurring from early February to mid-May. Larvae feed on lime, oak & silver birch
Clouded Drab (<i>Orthosia incerta</i>)	4	Macro	Common (5,043)	A resident species generally well distributed. Single-brooded, flying mainly from late February to late May. Larvae feed on oak, willow, apple, white helleborine and hop.
Common Quaker (<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>)	6	Macro	Very Common (9,110)	A very common, resident species found in a wide range of habitats. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early February to late May. Larvae feed on birch, willow, oaks, lime, elm, bramble, rose, sweet chestnut, hawthorn and ash.
Early Grey (<i>Xylocampa areola</i>)	3	Macro	Common (6,249)	A common resident species found in a wide range of habitats. Primarily flies from late February to mid May. Larvae feed on honeysuckle.
Emperor Moth (<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>) NFY	1	Macro	Scarce (318)	
Frosted Green (<i>Polyphoca ridens</i>)	8	Macro	Fairly Common (776)	A fairly common resident that is associated with Oak woods. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April to mid May. Larvae feed on Oak.
Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>)	14	Macro	Very Common (10,295)	A very common species. Single-brooded and flies mainly from early March to early June. Larvae feed

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
				on a large range of trees, shrubs and low-growing plants.
Lunar Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (1,170)	A common, resident species. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April to late June, occasionally from late March or to mid July. Larvae feed on oak.
Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (4,327)	A fairly common resident species associated with deciduous. Double-brooded with the largest from the second week of July to the third week of August. Also a significant brood flying mid-April to late May. Larvae feed on beech.
Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>)	8	Macro	Common (4,821)	A common species associated with deciduous woods. Single-brooded, flying from mid-February to late April. Larvae feed on oak, silver birch, willow, lime and rose.
Twin-spotted Quaker (<i>Anorthoa munda</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,766)	A fairly common, resident species. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early March to late April. Larvae feed on oak, aspen, willow, hop and damson.

Notable Records

Species	Comment
Emperor Moth (<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>)	A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex; Only the 2nd time recorded at this location.
Blossom Underwing (<i>Orthosia miniosa</i>)	A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex; Only the 5th time recorded at this location.

Images



Blossom Underwing (*Orthosia miniosa*)



Frosted Green (*Polyphoca ridens*)



Lunar Marbled Brown (*Drymonia ruficornis*)



Nut-tree Tussock (*Colocasia coryli*)



Twin-spotted Quaker (*Anorthoa munda*)

Notes

The numbers in the **Species Count** section of the **Summary** section only include moths that have been identified to species level.

You can see more details of each species from the [UK Moths website](#) by clicking on the name of the species. This doesn't apply to records at genus level or aggregates.

The Sussex Status is an **unofficial** indication of the likelihood of encountering the species in Sussex based on data sourced from the [Sussex Moth Group](#) website. The number in brackets is the minimum number of times the moth has been recorded in Sussex.

The species comments are primarily sourced from the excellent volumes of **A Revised History of the Butterflies and Moths of Sussex** by C R Pratt.

For further details of the records see [Green Cross Nature](#)

Produced by Chris Chapman ([Plumpton & East Chiltington Wildlife Group](#))