



Moth Survey Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	08/04/2026
Survey Method(s):	MV Light
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	151
Species Count: (see notes)	29 New for Year: 9 New for Location: 1 Total new species for Location this Year: 2 Species Count for Year: 50 Species Total for Location: 527
Non-species Count:	0
Notable Record Count:	8

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden NFY = New Species For Year

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Blossom Underwing (<i>Orthosia miniosa</i>)	2	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>)	6	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
Brindled Pug (<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>)	16	Macro	Common (4,025)	A relatively common resident species that generally flies from early March to late May. The larvae feed on oak.
Chestnut (<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,297)	Resident. The larvae feed on oak, elm and willow.
Clouded Drab (<i>Orthosia incerta</i>)	1	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>)	12	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.
Dotted Chestnut (<i>Conistra rubiginea</i>)	1	Macro	Scarce (250)	A resident species. Little is known about the larval foodplant in this country, but permanent colonies in this county are associated with oak woodland.
Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (9,937)	Resident. Larvae feed on the flowers of heather, gorse, broom, clematis (traveller's joy), holly and

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
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Early Grey (<i>Xylocampa areola</i>)	2	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.
Early Tooth-striped (<i>Trichopteryx carpinata</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (596)	A declining resident species. Larval foodplants are honeysuckle and willow.
Frosted Green (<i>Polyploca ridens</i>)	53	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.
Great Prominent (<i>Peridea anceps</i>) ^{NFY}	2	Macro	Common (1,040)	Resident species. Single-brooded flying mainly from late April to mid-June. Larvae feed on oak.
Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>)	10	Macro	Very Common (10,295)	A very common species. Single-brooded and flies mainly from early March to early June. Larvae feed on a large range of trees, shrubs and low-growing plants.
Least Black Arches (<i>Nola confusalis</i>)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (917)	This resident species occurs in a wide range of habitats. Well distributed on the chalk. Single-brooded, flying mainly from the third week of April to mid June. Larvae are said to feed on oak leaves in Sussex, although oak-loving lichens have been noted f
Lesser Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,216)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch.
Lunar Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>)	16	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.
Muslin Moth (<i>Diaphora mendica</i>) ^{NFY}	2	Macro	Common (2,573)	A resident species. Males are widespread and usually occur sparingly in a wide range of habitats. Females are comparatively scarce and largely confined to woodland clearings, and are only seen flying by day. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April
Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>)	2	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.
Oak-tree Pug (<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,022)	Resident. Larvae feed on the leaves of Oak and Hawthorn, and on the flowers of evergreen oak.
Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (3,840)	Resident. The moth usually occurs sparingly or fairly commonly in a wide range of habitats, Well distributed. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to early July and again from late July to late August. Larvae feed on poplar and willow.
Powdered Quaker (<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>)	2	Macro	Common (1,495)	A less common, resident species. Single-brooded, flying mainly from mid-March to late May. Larvae feed on a range of plants including loosestrife, meadow-sweet, dyer's greenwood and bog-myrtle.
Purple Thorn (<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (1,239)	A resident species. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, willow, oak and damson.
Red-green Carpet (<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (3,131)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak, ash, apple and willow.
Scorched Carpet (<i>Ligdia adustata</i>) ^{NFY}	4	Macro	Common (1,770)	A resident species. Larvae feed on spindle.
Shoulder Stripe (<i>Earophila badiata</i>)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (677)	A resident species. Larvae feed on dog rose.
Small Quaker (<i>Orthosia cruda</i>)	6	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.
Streamer (<i>Anticlea derivata</i>)	2	Macro	Fairly Common (925)	A fairly common, resident species. Single-brooded, flying mainly from mid-April to late May. Larvae feed on wild rose.
Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia tremula</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (4,210)	A resident occurring singly or sparingly in a wide range of habitats. Probably generally distributed. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to mid June and again from late July to early

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				September. The larvae feed on willow, poplar and aspen.
Waved Umber (<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (1,292)	

Notable Records

Species	Comment
Dotted Chestnut (<i>Conistra rubiginea</i>)	A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex; Likely to be only the 5th time recorded in Plumpton & East Chiltington.
Blossom Underwing (<i>Orthosia miniosa</i>)	A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex
Early Tooth-striped (<i>Trichopteryx carpinata</i>)	First time recorded at this location.
Frosted Green (<i>Polyplocia ridens</i>)	53 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 36.
Lunar Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>)	16 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 7.
Scorched Carpet (<i>Ligdia adustata</i>)	4 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 2.
Purple Thorn (<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>)	Only the 5th time recorded at this location.
Lesser Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>)	Only the 6th time recorded at this location.

Images



Dotted Chestnut (*Conistra rubiginea*)



Early Tooth-striped (*Trichopteryx carpinata*)



Great Prominent (*Peridea anceps*)



Pale Prominent (*Pterostoma palpina*)



Powdered Quaker (*Orthosia gracilis*)



Purple Thorn (*Selenia tetralunaria*)



Scorched Carpet (*Ligdia adustata*)



Shoulder Stripe (*Earophila badiata*)



Streamer (*Anticlea derivata*)



Waved Umber (*Menophra abruptaria*)

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](#)