

# The Wild Flowers & Gardens of the Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

5th – 12th May 2023



Block House Beach



*Geranium maderense*



*Gladiolus byzantinus*



*Leucospermum*

Tour report and images by Andrew Cleave



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Tour participants: Andrew Cleave (leader) with eight Naturetrek clients

## Tour summary

Early May is a good time to visit the Isles of Scilly as it coincides with the peak flowering time of many of the rare native species and also the large range of exotics from mild climates around the world which flourish on the islands. The world-famous Tresco Abbey Gardens are noted for the abundance and luxuriance of the flora, but many species have spilled over from gardens, both on Tresco and the other islands and are now naturalised. Some of the rare native species, many at their only UK sites are a little harder to find as they are often small and inconspicuous, but we managed to find a very good selection of those as well. We experienced a mix of sunny days, low cloud and some spells of rain, but we were out every day and managed to visit all of the inhabited islands.

## Day 1

Friday 5th May

Our trip started in Penzance where we boarded Scillonian 111 for the crossing to St Mary's. We had good sea conditions and enjoyed views of the Cornish coast during the start of the journey. There were a few seabirds to look out for, especially near Gwennap Head where Gannets, Manx Shearwaters and a few auks were spotted. The islands came into view after about two hours and we travelled in to St Mary's on the low-tide route, taking us past Tolls Island, Peninnis Head and the Garrison, before docking at the Quay. We checked in at Crebinick House, our accommodation for the week, and arranged to meet up again at 3pm.

We gathered at Porthcressa and looked at some of the plants growing on the beach, which included native species like Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima* and Sea Sandwort *Honckenya peploides*, and exotics like Cape Daisy *Osteospermum* sp. At Little Porth there were some very colourful gardens, fully exposed to the sea, but full of succulents like the ubiquitous Aeonium and several species of Dew Plants. We followed the steps through the Garrison Walls – the original Sally Port – and joined the path which runs around the impressive fortifications. This gave us a good view down to Porthcressa where we could see how luxuriant the flora was in the gardens below us. A mixture of native trees and shrubs were growing alongside introduced species and it was an interesting experience to be walking beneath an avenue of lofty Elm trees which, on the islands, have escaped the devastating Dutch Elm disease. Higher up there was a shelter belt of Monterey Pines which seem to do well on the islands and are essential for protecting more tender species. The tops of the beautifully constructed granite walls were home to a number of native species including Western Clover *Trifolium occidentale*, Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and Small-flowered Catchfly *Silene gallica*. In the shade of the Elms more native species included Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima* and Large (Italian) Arum *Arum italicum*. One rocky outcrop had a tangled mass of Wireplant *Muehlenbeckia complexa* covering it, and we also found a colourful patch of Hottentot Fig *Carpobrotus edulis*. Other native coastal species growing along the walls included Rock Samphire *Crithmum maritimum*, not yet in flower, and Thrift *Armeria maritima*. As we walked around the Garrison, we got views of St Agnes and Gugh and on the sea below us we could see Herring Gulls, Lesser Black-backed Gulls, Shags and some very agitated Oystercatchers, and further out to sea the occasional Gannet could be seen. The circular walk led us back to Hugh Town via some more colourful gardens. A very fine specimen of the Norfolk Island Pine *Araucaria heterophylla* grew in one of the gardens, and in a narrow strip of land between the ramparts and a belt of Tamarisk trees we saw a very neat vegetable patch with the shoots of potatoes and broad beans peeping through. There were some magnificent specimens of the Madeiran Herb Robert *Geranium maderense* in flower here, and by one house was a very tempting plant stall with some of the garden exotics we had seen elsewhere potted up for sale.

After this gentle introduction to the islands, we met up at The Mermaid for our evening meal, which we enjoyed in the upstairs dining room with its view of the harbour and the setting sun.

## Day 2

Saturday 6th May

We had a relaxing morning, partly because of the drizzly weather, but also to allow time for some errands, and for some to watch the Coronation. We met up after lunch for another walk on St Mary's, this time heading towards the Rose Hill Nature Garden. Some former bulb fields had been allowed to revert to wetland and meadow and seats and a meandering path were provided for visitors. Ponds had been created here and more trees and shrubs were planted to create a very interesting habitat. There were more tall Elm trees sheltering the gardens and lush growths of ferns in the shade below them. We walked up Rocky Hill where Bear's Breeches *Acanthus mollis* was naturalised. Balm-leaved Figwort *Scrophularia scorodonia* was common here and we found the feeding signs of the very rare micro-moth *Nothris congressariella* which feeds only on this plant. As well as the native fern species growing here, we spotted the Chilean Hard-fern *Blechnum chilense* which enveloped the lower trunks of some of the Elm trees. We called in briefly at Sunnyside Farm where Mike Brown, one of the main bulb growers on the islands had a chat with us, and then carried on to Carreg Dhu gardens. This community garden was created in an abandoned quarry and is maintained entirely by volunteers. In this very sheltered spot, there were some eye-catching species like Red Angel's Trumpets *Brugmansia sanguinea* and a rather delicate Hibiscus. Some of the Fuchsias were just coming into flower, but we were too late for the various varieties of Narcissus which were all in seed. We had time for tea at the nearby Longstone Café and then returned to Hugh Town by various routes.

We met up again at The Mermaid for our evening meal.

## Day 3

Sunday 7th May

We visited Tresco today, in sunny conditions, and planned to spend all of our time in the Abbey Gardens. Fortunately, because of the low tide, we landed at Carn Near, which is relatively close to the garden entrance. A short detour across the dune slacks on the way there enabled us to see a patch of Small Adder's-tongue Fern *Ophioglossum azoricum* growing amongst the Sheep's Sorrel *Rumex acetosella* and stunted Ling *Calluna vulgaris*. The gardens were in great shape with many exotic species in flower and there was something new to see around every corner. Divided up by incredibly tall shelter belts, the gardens were a series of small micro-habitats with only the occasional vista to the sea in the distance. Plants from the Canary Islands, Madeira, New Zealand and South Africa were all found here, and frustratingly, many of them had seeded themselves away from their original planting site and so had no labels on them, but friendly gardeners were usually around to help. Amongst all the colour and variety of plants from around the world we did manage to find a few native species such as Small-flowered Buttercup *Ranunculus parviflorus* and the very small Suffocated Clover *Trifolium suffocatum*. The garden of the café was a good place to sit and watch the introduced Red Squirrels, and the resident birds such as House Sparrow, Chaffinch, Blackbird and Song Thrush checked the tables for crumbs. Some spectacular species from South Africa were in flower along one of the terraces, including *Leucospermum* 'Scarlet Ribbons' (actually a hybrid first bred in 1974) and one of the hardier members of the Protea family. Other Proteas were just coming into flower in the same area, and overhead, mature palm trees added a tropical flavour to the gardens. The remains of the original Abbey provided a scenic backdrop to many of the plants and the walls were home to the Fleshy Yellow Sorrel *Oxalis megalorrhiza* which seems to be more common on Tresco than the other islands. On one of the terraces there

was a Mediterranean theme with a very colourful display of various species of *Cistus* and some flowering Tree Heather *Erica arborea*.

The return boat to St Mary's was due to leave from New Grimsby so we left the gardens in time to walk along Abbey Drive under some magnificent Monterey Pines with *Rhododendron ponticum* flowering well, although we noted that some stands of *Rhododendron* had been cleared here. A prominent shrub along this walk was the large-leaved Hedge Ragwort *Brachyglottis repandum*, and there was also a lush growth of native ferns and flowering Red Campion *Silene dioica*. The warm sun had tempted several of the Scilly form of the Speckled Wood butterfly out on to the wing. We had distant views of the Great Pool where amongst the waterbirds were a few Gadwall and Mute Swans and a small collection of preening gulls. The return boat journey gave us lovely views of the coast of neighbouring Bryher and Samson.

We took our evening meal in the Atlantic Hotel, with another view of the harbour from the dining room.

## Day 4

Monday 8th May

We heard heavy rain during the night, but it had cleared by the morning, so we visited St Agnes, which we had viewed across Crow Sound on our first day. The low tide enabled us to cross the sandbar to visit the small island of Gugh with its two interesting houses. We then walked along the road towards the post office, admiring the gardens on the way with their walls covered with succulents such as Deltoid-leaved Dewplant *Oscularia deltooides* and the native Navelwort *Umbilicus rupestris*. We followed Barnabay's Lane, lined like many Scilly roads and lanes with thick hedges of Karo *Pittosporum crassifolium* and Tree Bedstraw *Coprosma repens*. This led out onto the open area of Wingletang Down where we managed to spot a few very small fronds of the Least Adder's-tongue Fern *Ophioglossum lusitanicum* at its only UK site. Further on we found a small patch of Orange Bird's-foot *Ornithopus pinnatus*. The coastal path led down to St Warna's Cove where we found St Warna's Well which had a lush growth of Sea Spleenwort *Asplenium marinum* growing in the entrance. Along the field margins around the cove, we found some flowering spikes of the naturalised *Gladiolus communis* ssp *byzantinus*, known locally as Whistling Jacks, which was once cultivated for the cut-flower trade.

We stopped at the Coastguard Café for lunch and made it there just in time as the heavy rain started. The wall opposite the entrance to the café had some interesting ferns growing on it, including the scarce Lanceolate Spleenwort *Asplenium obovatum* which was growing alongside the more common Black Spleenwort *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*. By now the rain was quite heavy so we decided to return by an earlier boat and made our way to the quay to wait. Although it was still raining, the return boat journey was calm, and we were soon back at Hugh Town. We met up again at the Atlantic Hotel for our evening meal.

## Day 5

Tuesday 9th May

The weather forecast for today predicted rain around mid-day, clearing by early afternoon, and it was largely accurate. We visited Bryher, landing at Church Quay and followed the path to the south, passing Veronica Farm on the way towards Rushy Bay. The farm had several small fields where various herbs and garden plants were being cultivated, and in the entrance to a barn with Swallows nesting on the beams we found a few plants of Nettle-leaved Goosefoot *Chenopodium murale*. As we made our way around the south of Bryher it was clear that there had once been much more cultivation of bulbs on this island as there were just a few spikes of Narcissus flowers

showing through the brambles and bracken. One small area had a variety resembling “Primrose Peerless” which was still flowering well. The plan was to check the sandy area at Rushy Bay for the small native *Viola*, but by now a heavy squall had arrived and we sheltered behind a hedge hoping it would pass by. It slackened off a little, but we decided to make a dash for the Hell Bay Hotel and hope they would let us in, even though by now we were extremely wet. They were very welcoming and helped us hang up our wet coats and found room for us to sit and enjoy our lunch in the spacious surroundings with some fascinating artwork on the walls. Eventually the rain started to ease off, so we returned to the sandy patch at Rushy Bay where we were pleased to find quite a few of the diminutive Dwarf Pansy *Viola kitaibeliana* in flower – although we needed to get down on our hands and knees to see them. We walked over to Heathy Hill and here we found a good patch of Spring Squill *Scilla verna* still in flower and nearby another very extensive patch of the rare Orange Bird’s-foot flowering very well. Alongside it the much more widespread Bird’s-foot *Ornithopus perpusillus* was also flowering. Small white flowers under a hedge attracted our interest and these turned out to be Spring Beauty *Claytonia perfoliata*. We walked around the Great Pool and had a quick look at the beach at Popplestone Bay where Sea Sandwort and Sea Kale *Crambe maritima* were in flower at the top of the shore. The short, damp turf around the pool was fragrant with Chamomile *Chamaemelum nobile*, although not much of it was in flower. A brief diversion into the rubbish tip area enabled us to spot the bright yellow flowers of Buttonweed *Cotula coronopifolia*. It was quite sunny now and as we arrived at Anneka’s Quay there was time to explore the shore and look for shells and seaweeds. We returned to St Mary’s and met up again for our evening meal at the Mermaid.

## Day 6

Wednesday 10th May

The weather was sunny again today so we were able to visit St Martin’s. As with some of the other island visits, we were due to land at one quay but return from another, but this made planning our walk a bit easier. We arrived at Higher Town Quay and followed the sandy path around the island, aiming for the Day Mark. The path led us along a quiet lane with low dunes on one side and typical Scilly hedges and fields on the other. There were far-reaching views of the uninhabited Eastern Isles and also a glimpse of Land’s End, 28 miles to the east. The Day Mark is a conspicuous tower, painted red and white, which warns shipping of proximity to the islands. To reach it we crossed an exposed area of maritime heath, looking rather barren at this time of year, but here and there were a few flowers of Lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, Common Milkwort *Polygala vulgaris* and Tormentil *Potentilla erecta* to add a little colour. We headed back towards Middle Town along a very scenic route with lovely views of Great Bay and White Island. The grassland here had Bluebells *Hyacinthoides (Endymion) non-scripta*, Red Campion *Silene dioica* and Pignut *Conopodium majus* all in flower. We turned down a narrow lane where Red Corn Lilies *Ixia campanulata* and Common Star-of-Bethlehem *Ornithogalum umbellatum* were in flower. We stopped in the lovely garden of the Polreath Tea Room for our lunch where one plant of interest was *Aeonium tabuliforme* which formed perfect saucer-shaped rosettes on the walls. We then visited Churchtown Farm, a very active flower farm where bulbs and cut flowers were cultivated. The manager allowed us to look in some of the bulb fields as this was a dormant time for most species. The marginal plants were very interesting here, with several species we had not seen elsewhere, including just a few flowers of the very rare St Martin’s Buttercup *Ranunculus marginatus*, plus Prickly-fruited Buttercup *Ranunculus muricatus* and Corn Spurrey *Spergula arvensis*.

There was a memorial in the churchyard commemorating the shipwreck which led to the Day Mark being painted red and white to distinguish it from the St Agnes Lighthouse. Inside the church some of the roof beams had the holes of Shipworms *Teredo navalis* in them, indicating that they were once ship’s timbers and would have been at sea for many years. The quiet “main” road led us back to the quay at Lower Town and some of the group chose

to visit the Karma Hotel for a tea break before the boat came to take us back to St Marys. Beneath some Elms on a sheltered stretch of the road we came across a stand of some very splendid Altar Lilies *Zantedeschia aethiopica* which had dwarfed the ubiquitous Three-cornered Leeks *Allium triquetrum* which we had seen on all of the islands. The trip back to St Mary's took us past a number of seaweed-covered rocks and through sandy channels where we could see how clear the sea water was. There were glimpses of a couple of Grey Seals as we travelled and some good views of feeding Oystercatchers.

We visited Old Town Inn for our evening meal, with some of the group opting for a taxi ride to get there whilst others walked and enjoyed the views of Old Town Bay.

## Day 7

Thursday 11th May

We chose to spend our last full day on Tresco again, this time visiting some of the areas of the island outside the gardens. The weather was fine and as it was close to high tide, the boat landed us at New Grimsby. We walked from here across to Old Grimsby, admiring the colourful plants growing on the walls and the very attractive well-tended gardens of the cottages, some with enormous Century Plants *Agave americana* growing in them. Splashes of bright yellow in some of the fields were provided by clumps of Bermuda Buttercup *Oxalis pes-caprae* – a plant which is not a buttercup or from Bermuda. We had a look around the churchyard and then headed for the Ruin Beach Café for a protracted coffee break. The flowers were spectacular here, set against a backdrop of white sand beaches and a blue sea and sky. Many of the towering Giant Echiums *Echium pininana* were alive with bees and other insects. The walk south took us past the Tudor Blockhouse where there were views across to St Martin's and the Eastern Isles and below us were a series of almost deserted beaches. As the tide was low, we could see how shallow the water was between the islands. The springy coastal turf had many interesting plants growing in it, including Bird's-foot Trefoil and Subterranean Clover *Trifolium subterraneum*. We arrived at the Abbey Gardens again and made use of the café for a late lunch. The striking Cape Silver Tree *Leucadendron argenteum* looked very attractive in the afternoon sunlight. This is another member of the Protea family and is a protected species in its native South Africa, but it is appearing in several locations on the islands and seems to thrive here.

The return boat was due to leave from Carn Near which was more convenient for us, so we took advantage of an earlier return to St Mary's. On the route back to Carn Near we saw extensive patches of the very spiny and invasive *Rhodostachys fascicularia bicolor*, which can form impenetrable barriers if left unchecked. The short boat trip back to St Mary's was very pleasant and there were some good sightings of small parties of fishing Shags amongst the rocks as we left the jetty.

In the evening we walked just a few steps up the road to the Bell Rock Hotel for our final dinner of the week, where we were looked after very well.

## Day 8

Friday 12th May

This was our final day on the islands, so we left our luggage to be collected, checked out of our very comfortable accommodation at Crebinick House and spent the morning on various individual trips and errands before meeting up at mid-day at Juliet's Garden. We enjoyed our lunch looking at the lovely views across the harbour to the Quay where we watched Scillonian 111 arrive and tie up. There was time for a leisurely stroll back to Hugh Town past the new sea defences at Porthloo, where large quantities of granite blocks had been imported to protect the low-

lying road from rising sea levels. The walls and kerbs in Hugh Town provided us with our last look at the fascinating Scilly flora with some eye-catching species, like Seaside Daisy *Erigeron glaucus* looking very photogenic, and others, like Rock Sea-spurrey *Spergularia maritima*, being a bit harder to find. Ivy-leaved Toadflax *Cymbalaria muralis* and the pure white form *C. muralis forma alba* were both also spotted. Four-leaved Allseed *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* is a scarce plant away from the island but here it is found commonly in Hugh Town, along with another often-overlooked coastal plant, Sea Stork's-bill *Erodium maritimum*. Various varieties of Pelargonium were spilling over the garden walls providing good splashes of colour, and a patch of African Daisies *Gazania* sp near the old primary school had a few spikes of the parasitic Common Broomrape *Orobancha minor* subsp *maritima* peeping through the foliage.

We boarded the boat on time and finally left St Mary's harbour at 4.15pm, sailing out on the same route we took on arrival. It was a lovely sunny afternoon with good sea conditions so we could watch the islands slipping away behind us as we headed towards Land's End. The numbers of seabirds spotted on the journey increased as we neared the mainland, with good numbers of Manx Shearwaters, Gannets and auks passing the boat, especially off Gwennap Head where there were a few small fishing boats. We arrived back at Penzance on time and collected our luggage on the quay and said our farewells.

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*Erigeron glaucum* & *Puya chilensis*

## Species lists

### Flora

Scientific name	Common name	Location
This species list follows the nomenclature in New Flora of the British Isles 3rd Edition by Clive Stace, and The Plant List.		
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>	
<b>Eusporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>Adder's-tongues &amp; Moonworts</b>	
<b>Ophioglossaceae</b>	<b>Adder's-tongue Family</b>	
<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Lesser Adder's-tongue	Tresco, dunes near Carn Near
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Early Adder's-tongue	Small fronds at one site, St Agnes
<b>Calamophytes</b>	<b>Horsetails</b>	
<b>Equisetaceae</b>	<b>Horsetail Family</b>	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail	Great Pool, Tresco
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>True Ferns</b>	
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>	<b>Spleenwort Family</b>	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	Walls, frequent



Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Walls near the sea, St Warna's Well
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i> subsp. <i>lanceolatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	St Agnes, wall near Coastguard Café
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	Garrison, Rocky Hill, shady sites
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	St Mary's
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	Walls, St Mary's
<b>Blechnaceae</b>	<b>Hard-fern Family</b>	
<i>Blechnum cordatum</i>	Chilean Hard-fern	Rocky Hill
<i>Woodwardia radicans</i>	Chain Fern	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>	<b>Bracken Family</b>	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	unfurling fronds, common
<b>Dryopteridaceae</b>	<b>Buckler-fern Family</b>	
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	House Holly-fern	Abbey Gardens
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	Rosehill Garden
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	Rosehill Garden
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	Rosehill Garden
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>	<b>Polypody Family</b>	
<i>Phymatosorus diversifolius</i>	Kangaroo Fern	Tesco Gardens
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody	Abbey Gardens
<b>Salviniaceae (Azollaceae)</b>	<b>Water Fern Family</b>	
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern	St Mary's
<b>Woodsiaceae</b>	<b>Lady-fern Family</b>	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	Garrison, Rocky Hill, shady sites
<b>PINACEAE</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>	
<b>Araucaria</b>	<b>Monkey-puzzle Family</b>	
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle	<b>Tresco</b>
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	St Mary's, Tresco, St Martin's
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<b>Juniper Family</b>	
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	Shelter belts, Tresco, St mary's
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>	
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole Pine	St Mary;s, Bryher
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	Tresco, St Mary's, shelter belts
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>	
<b>Eu-dicots</b>	<b>True Dicotyledons</b>	
<b>Aizoaceae</b>	<b>Dewplant Family</b>	
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaf Iceplant	Tresco, not in full flower
<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	Garrison walls
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	Porthcressa
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant	Tresco
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Pale Dewplant	leaves and buds only,

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Erepsia heteropetala</i>	Lesser Sea-fig	Buzza Hill, St Mary's
<i>Lampranthus falciformis</i>	Sickle-leaved Dewplant	St Mary's,
<i>Lampranthus roseus</i>	Rosy Dewplant	St Agnes and Tresco
<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	St Mary's, Tresco
<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Shrubby Dewplant	Ast Agnes
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Goosefoot Family</b>	
<i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i>	Babington's Orache	beaches on Bryher
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	Bryher
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Sea Beet	widespread around shores
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	Bryher, Veronica Farm
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>	
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	leaves only, St Martin's
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	St Mary's, St martin's
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	leaves only, St Martin's
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	leave only, St Martin's
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot	mostly in bud, common
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>gummifer</i>	Sea Carrot	Bryher
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	common in grassy areas
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Rosehill Nature Garden
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	St Marys, Tresco
<i>Smyrnium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	Garrison, lanes and tracks
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	Bryher, Veronica Farm
<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>	<b>Holly Family</b>	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Rosehill Garden
<b>Araliaceae</b>	<b>Ivy Family</b>	
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Fatsia	Polreath garden, St Martin's
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy	Garrison
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Atlantic (Irish) Ivy	widepsread
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	leaves and buds only,
<i>Anthemis punctata</i>	Sicilian Chamomile	St Mary's
<i>Arctium minus</i> agg.	Lesser Burdock	St Mary's
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	grassy areas, all islands
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	Hedge Ragwort	Tresco
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot Marigold	St Mary's
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	damp grassy areas, St Agnes, Bryher
<i>Chrysocoma coma-aurea</i>	Shrub Goldilocks	Tresco
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	not in flower
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	Tresco, St Mary's, shelter belts
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	frequent
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Buttonweed	Bryher rubbish dump
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	Tresco and St Mary's
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	German-ivy	Porth Mellon, not in flower
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy	naturalised on walls, St Mary's

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	naturalised on walls, St Mary's
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	Tresco, Bryher
<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Treasureflower or Gazania	widespread garden escape
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	Rocky Hill bulbfield
<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	Silver-bush Everlasting Flower	Tresco
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	leaves only, St Martin's
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	frequent
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	leaves and buds only,
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	widespread
<i>Matricaria chamomilla (recutita)</i>	Scented Mayweed	widespread
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pinappleweed	St Martin's
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiraho	St Mary's
<i>Olearia traversii</i>	Ake-ake	St Mary's
<i>Olearia x haastii</i>	Daisy-bush	Tresco
<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape Daisy	common garden escape
<i>Osteospermum 'Tresco Peggy'</i>	a Cape Daisy	Tresco, St Mary's
<i>Pericallis hybrida</i>	Cineraria	Garrison walk
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	leaves only,
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	leaves only
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Silver Ragwort	St Mary's
<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	Woad-leaved Ragwort	Tresco Gardens
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	scattered sites
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Toothed (Shrubby) Fireweed	
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	St martin's
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	St Martin's
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	near Daymark, not in flower
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle	St Martin's
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sowthistle	St Mary;s, Bryher
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew	St Mary's
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	St Martin's
<i>Triplurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	widespread
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	Bryher beaches
<b>Betulaceae</b>	<b>Birch Family</b>	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Common Alder	Rosehill Garden
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	Rosehill Garden
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Rosehill Garden
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Rosehill Garden and other sites
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Forget-me-not Family</b>	
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	St Martin's
<i>Echium candicans</i>	Pride of Madeira	widepsread
<i>Echium pininana</i>	Giant Viper's-bugloss	widely planted and naturalised
<i>Echium x scillonensis</i>	Scillonian Viper's-bugloss	St Mary's
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	St Martin's
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	St Mary's
<i>Myosotis ramossisima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	Bryher, St Agnes
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	St Mary's
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	St Mary's
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	St Mary's

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>	
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress	Tresco
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish	St Martin's
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter-cress	St Martin's
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	Porthloo beach
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	scattered sites
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress	scattered sites
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower or Lady's Smock	Rosehill Nature Garden
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	Porthloo path
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	very common, pavements, walls, rocks
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	St Agnes
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	Popplestone Beach, Bryher
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Annual Wall-rocket	Hugh Town
<i>Erysium cheiri</i>	Wallflower	Garrison
<i>Lepidium coronopus (C. squamatus)</i>	Swine-cress	Bryher, St Agnes
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Pepperwort	St Mary's
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	St Mary's
<i>Matthiola longipetala</i>	Night-scented Stock	garden escape
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Water-cress	St Mary's
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp <i>maritimum</i>	Sea Radish	Porthcressa
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp <i>raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	widspread
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	widspread
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	scattered sites
<b>Callitrichaceae</b>	<b>Water-starwort Family</b>	
<i>Callitriche</i> agg	Water-starwort	Rosehill Nature Garden
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>	
<i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i>	Adria Bellflower	walls, Hugh Town
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	Garrison
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Garrison
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry	St Mary's
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	St Mary's, Hugh Town
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>	
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> agg.	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Sea Mouse-ear	Bryher
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	Garrison
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-summer	
<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	Popplestone Beach, Bryher
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	Kerbs and pavements, Hugh Town
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort	St Mary's, St Agnes
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	Hugh Town, Garrison
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	widspread, grassy coastal sites
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	Rosehill Nature Garden
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Garrison walls and other sites
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Garrison, Bryher

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	Churchtown Farm
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	Garrison walls
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Garrison, Sally Port
<i>Stellaria neglecta</i>	Greater Chickweed	Tresco
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	St Martin's
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	leaves and shoots only, Gugh
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	St Martin's
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Tree Aeonium	widespread
<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>	Aeonium	widely planted and naturalised
<i>Aichryson laxum</i>	Aichryson	Tresco
<i>Crassula multica</i>	Fairy Crassula	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop	St Mary's
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	St Martin's, many other sites
<i>Sedum confusum</i>	Lesser Mexican-stonecrop	St Mary's
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	Walls, Garrison, other sites
<b>Dipsacaceae</b>	<b>Teasel Family</b>	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	Bryher
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heath family</b>	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather or Ling	not in flower, extensive areas
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heather or Heath	Tresco Abbey Gardnes
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	not in flower, St Martin's
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	Tresco
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	Tresco
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	scattered sites
<i>Euphorbia mellifera</i>	Honey Spurge	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	Bryher
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	Tresco
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	St Mary's
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	Garrison
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>	Lobster Claw	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	Tresco
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	Tresco
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	Tresco
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<i>Lupinus albus</i>	White Lupin	Tresco
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Tree Lupin	St Agnes, Tresco
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	widespread
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	widespread
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Common Bird's-foot	Bryer, Heathy Hill
<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird's-foot	Bryher, Heathy Hill, St Agnes
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	Bryher, St Martin's
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	scattered sites

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	Tresco, St Mary's, Bryher
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	Garrison walls
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover	Bryher
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	widespread in grassy areas
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	common
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	Bryher, Heathy Hill
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover	various sites, common but overlooked
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	widespread, all islands
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western Gorse	not in flower
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	not in flower
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	St Mary's
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Common Vetch	very common in grassy areas
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>	Common Vetch	very common
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	not in flower
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Oak &amp; Beech Family</b>	
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	St Agnes
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Tresco
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pendunculate Oak	St Mary's
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	<b>Gentian Family</b>	
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	not in flower
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	widespread
<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Stork's-bill	St Mary's, Hugh Town
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	Sally Port
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	St Martin's
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill	widepread
<i>Geranium maderense</i>	Giant Herb-Robert	widely naturalised
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	frequent
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	shady areas
<i>Geranium yeoi (syn G rubescens)</i>	Greater Herb-Robert	garden escape, all islands
<i>Pelargonium tomentosum</i>	Peppermint-scented Geranium	garden escape - St Mary's, Tresco
<i>Pelargonium x hybridum</i>	Geranium/Zonal Pelargonium	garden escape - St Mary's, Tresco
<b>Griselinaceae</b>	<b>Broadleaf Family</b>	
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	New Zealand Broadleaf	Tresco
<b>Gunneraceae</b>	<b>Giant-rhubarb Family</b>	
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Giant-rhubarb	Tresco
<b>Hydrocotylaceae</b>	<b>Pennywort Family</b>	
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgare</i>	Marsh Pennywort	leaves only, Tresco nr Abbey Pool
<b>Hypericaceae (Clusiaceae)</b>	<b>St. John's-wort Family</b>	
<i>Hypericum x inodorum</i>	Tall Tutsan	
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>	
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony	not in flower

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	common, grassy areas
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	St Mary's, St Martins
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	leaves only, Tresco nr Abbey Pool
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	Rosehill Nature Garden
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	widesread
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	Sunnyside Farm, Rocky Hill
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	Bryher, not in flower
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	St Agnes
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>	
<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	Bryher
<b>Lythraceae</b>	<b>Purple-loosestrife Family</b>	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	Rosehill Nature Garden
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>	
<i>Fremontodendron californicum</i>	Californian Flannelbush	Tresco
<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	Tresco, New Grimsby
<i>Malva pseudolavatera (Lavatera cretica)</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	Tresco, St Mary's
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	widespread
<i>Sparmannia africana</i>	African Hemp	Garrison, Tresco Abbey Gardens
<b>Melanthaceae</b>	<b>Honeyflower Family</b>	
<i>Melianthus major</i>	Honeyflower	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<b>Montiaceae</b>	<b>Blinks Family</b>	
<i>Claytonia siberica</i>	Springbeauty	Bryher
<i>Montia fontana</i> agg.	Blinks	St Agnes, Bryher
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b>Myrtle Family</b>	
<i>Luma apiculata</i>	Chilean Myrtle	Tresco
<i>Ugni molinae</i>	Chilean Guava	nr Sunnyside
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	Tresco dunes
<b>Onagraceae</b>	<b>Willowherb Family</b>	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	leaves and shoots only, Tresco
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	Tresco
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Fuschia	widely planted and naturalised
<i>Oenothera</i> sp.	Evening Primrose	St Mary's
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>	
<i>Euphrasia</i> agg	Eyebright	Bryher
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	St Martin's near Daymark
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	Carn Thomas
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood-sorrel Family</b>	
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink-sorrel	Tresco, St Mary's
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel	Tresco
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Garden Pink-sorrel	Tresco St Mary's

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Oxalis megalorrhiza</i>	Fleshy Yellow-sorrel	common on walls, esp Tresco
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda-buttercup	cultivated areas, bulb fields
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Californian Poppy	gardens, Little Porth
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping-fumitory	St Mary's., St Martin's
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> subsp. <i>babingtonii</i>	White Ramping-fumitory	Garrison
<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	Garrison
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> agg.	Common Fumitory	widespread
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> subsp. <i>boroei</i>	Common Ramping Fumitory	widepsread
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	St Mary's
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	Tresco
<b>Pittosporaceae</b>	<b>Pittosporum Family</b>	
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	all islands, common
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	St mary's, Tresco
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Stag's-horn Plantain	common, all islands
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	common, all islands
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	Holgate's Green, St Mary's
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	rocky coastal areas
<b>Polygalaceae</b>	<b>Milkwort Family</b>	
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	possibly this species, Daymark
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	Daymark, St Martin's
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Knotweed Family</b>	
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wireplant	Garrison, Buzza Hill, Tresco
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	Tresco
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	Bryher
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	widespread
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	widespread
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	St Mary's
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	St Mary's
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	St Mary's
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	St Mary's
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	some fields, St Mary's
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping-jenny	Tresco
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	mostly post-flowering
<b>Proteaceae</b>	<b>Protea Family</b>	
<i>Leucadenron argentea</i>	Silver Tree	Tresco, St Mary's
<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	King Protea	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	



Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	Tresco, Abbey Pool margins
<i>Ficaria verna</i> subsp. <i>fertilis</i>	Lesser Celandine	widespread
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	widespread
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	garssy areas
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	Rosehill Nature Garden
<i>Ranunculus marginatus</i> var. <i>trachycarpus</i>	St Martin's Buttercup	Churchtown Farm
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited Buttercup	Churchtown Farm
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	Churchtown Farm, Tresco
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	widespread
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	Hairy Buttercup	Garrison Walls, Bryher
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley-piert	Bryher
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	St Mary's
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	St Mary's
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	St Mary's
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	St Agnes
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	St Martin's
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinqufoil	St Mary's
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	St Agnes
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose	St Agnes
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	widespread
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tree Bedstraw	widespread hedging shrub
<i>Galium (mollugo) album</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	Tresco, Bryher
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers or Goosegrass	St Mary's
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	not yet in flower, St Martin's, St Mary's
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	widespread
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	grassy areas, all islands
<b>Rutaceae</b>	<b>Rue Family</b>	
<i>Correa backhouseana</i>	Tasmanian-fuchsia	Tresco
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<b>Willow &amp; Poplar Family</b>	
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	St Mary's, St Martin's
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	St Mary's
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Grey Willow	widespread
<b>Sapindaceae</b>	<b>Maple Family</b>	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Rosehill Nature Garden
<b>Saxifragaceae</b>	<b>Saxifrage Family</b>	
<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>	Elephant-ears	Tresco
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort Family</b>	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	Tresco, St Mary's
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	widespread, lanes and hedges
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	leave only
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>	Angel's Trumpets	Carreg Dhu gardens
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	Tresco
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> var. <i>marinum</i>	Sea Bittersweet	Bryher, St Agnes
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>	<b>Tamarisk Family</b>	
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	common around coasts
<b>Tropaeolaceae</b>	<b>Nasturtium Family</b>	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	naturalised, St Mary's
<b>Ulmaceae</b>	<b>Elm Family</b>	
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Elm	widely planted, all islands
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	widespread, all islands
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	Hugh Town
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	Scattered sites
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	Bryher
<b>Valerianaceae</b>	<b>Valerian Family</b>	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	very common on walls
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Common Cornsalad	gardens, field margins
<b>Veronicaceae</b>	<b>Speedwell family</b>	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	widespread
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> forma. <i>alba</i>	White Ivy-leaved Toadflax	widespread
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	not yet in flower, St Martin's, St Mary's
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	Bryher
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	widespread
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> agg.	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Scattered sites
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	Bryher
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell	St Martin's
<i>Veronica (Hebe) x franciscana</i>	Hedge Veronica	widespread
<b>Violaceae</b>	<b>Violet Family</b>	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	St Martin's, Bulb farm
<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	Rushy Bay, Bryher
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	Tresco, St Martin's
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<b>Alliaceae</b>	<b>Onion Family</b>	
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	African Lily	widespread garden escape
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> var. <i>ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	in some bulbfields
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> var. <i>babingtonii</i>	Babington's Leek	Garriosn
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	St Martin's
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	widely naturalised and invasive
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Pheasant's-eye Daffodil	gone over
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Bunch-flowered Daffodil	gone over

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Araceae</b>	<b>Arum Family</b>	
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>	Large Cuckoo Pint	Garrison
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Calla or Altar-lily	St Martin's
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>	
<i>Agave americana</i>	Centuryplant	mainly in gardens
<i>Beschorneria yuccoides</i>	Mexican Lily	Tresco
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider Plant	Tresco
<i>Furcraea longaeva</i>	Furcraea	Tresco Gardens, Carreg Dhu
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	cliff-top grasslands
<i>H. hispanica</i> x <i>H. non-scripta</i>	Hybrid Bluebell	common
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star-of-Bethlehem	St Martin's
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill	Heathy Hill Bryher
<i>Semele androgyna</i>	Climbing Butcher's-broom	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<b>Bromeliaceae</b>	<b>Rhodostachys Family</b>	
<i>Fascicularia bicolor</i> (all spines forward pointing lvs ~35cm)	Rhodostachys	Tresco, St Mary's
<i>Ochagavia camea</i> (lower spines recurved lvs <25cm)	Tresco Rhodostachys	Tresco dunes
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>	
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	very common in coastal grasslands
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey sedge	Tresco
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	Tresco
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	Blue Corn-lily	Tresco Abbey Gardens
<i>Chasmanthe bicolor</i>	Chasmanthe	Tresco, gone over
<i>Crocsmia</i> x <i>crocsmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	leaves only
<i>Gladiolus communis</i>	Eastern Gladiolus	garden escape, naturalised
<i>Homeria collina</i>	Cape Tulip	St Martin's Tresco
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Garrison
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Tresco
<i>Ixia campanulata</i>	Red Corn-lily	Bulb field escape, St Martin's
<i>Libertia formosa</i>	Chilean-iris	Tresco
<i>Sparaxis grandiflora</i>	Plain Harlequinflower	Tresco
<i>Watsonia borbonica</i>	Bugle-lily	Tresco
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<b>Rush Family</b>	
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	Tresco
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	Tresco, St Martin's
<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	Saltmarsh Rush	Bryher
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	Tresco
<b>Lemnaceae</b>	<b>Duckweed Family</b>	
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	Rosehill Nature Garden
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	St Mary's
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	St Mary's
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silver Hair-grass	Bryher
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass	Bryher
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram	Bryher
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	widespread
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	Common, all grassy areas
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	common
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	Tresco
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass	Tresco
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> agg.	Soft-brome	St mary's
<i>Catapodium marinum</i>	Sea Fern-grass	St Agnes, walls
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass	Tresco, St Martin's, St Mary's
<i>Cynosorus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	widepsread
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	common and widespread
<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch	Gugh
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	widepsread
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	Red Fescue	widespread
<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	Sheep's-fescue	Bryher, St Agnes
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	widespread
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	St Mary's
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass	widespread
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	Tresco
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Tresco
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	widespread
<b>Typhaceae</b>	<b>Bulrush Family</b>	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Great Pool
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasmanian Flax-lily	Tresco
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand Flax	Tresco
<b>Seaweeds</b>		
<b>Brown Seaweeds</b>		
<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	Egg wrack	Bryher
<i>Fucus serratus</i>	Serrated Wrack	Bryher
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Bladder wrack	Bryher
<i>Laminaria saccharinum</i>	Sugar kelp	Bryher
<i>Saccorhiza polyschides</i>	Furbellows	Bryher
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Wireweed	Bryher
<b>Red Seaweeds</b>		
<i>Chondrus crispus</i>	Irish Moss	Bryher
<b>Green Seaweeds</b>		
<i>Ulva intestinalis</i>	Gut Weed	Bryher
<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	Sea lettuce	Bryher

## Birds

Common name	Scientific name
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Great Northern Diver (Loon)	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia (Feral)</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Common Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>

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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>