

THE TRAVELLING NATURALIST

TRAVEL | EXPERIENCE | CONSERVE



Tour Report

UK – The Outer Hebrides in Summer

12-18 July 2021

Common seal



Sea bindweed



Heath spotted orchids



Ringed plover



Compiled by Martyn Jamieson

Day 1: Arrival Benbecula, transfer to Lochmaddy Hotel

Monday 12 July 2021

Weather: Sunny and clear

The party all arrived on the same slightly delayed flight from Glasgow, and on a very swish new LoganAir jet rather than the usual propeller job. On this lovely sunny clear day, the aerial views of the Highlands, Inner and Outer Hebrides were beautiful.

A drive of 45 minutes across the islands of Benbecula, Grimsay and North Uist, brought us to our accommodation for the week, the Lochmaddy Hotel. The family run hotel has views out over Lochmaddy, a sea loch with a convoluted coastline of over 300 miles. The opportunity for local sea food was too good to miss, and it was fish all round. After our evening meal several of us went for a short walk at Loch Langass, another sea loch. The ground was carpeted with bog asphodel, and, as we explored and wondered at the 5000-year-old Pobull Fhinn (Fingal's People) Neolithic stone circle, we watched a juvenile hen harrier flying along the hillside. It would have recently fledged from the nearby nest in the heather. Other members of the group took a stroll around Lochmaddy harbour and found a pair of ringed plovers shepherding their three youngsters on the shingle.

Day 2: Balranald, North Uist

Tuesday 13 July 2021

Weather: Warm, dry, hazy cloud

A drive north brought us to the RSPB reserve at Balranald. For some reason, on the Uists, you go up south and down north. En route we stopped to watch a short-eared owl and then a male hen harrier hunting close to the road. As the week progressed, we became used to seeing both species quartering low over the ground and had some very good views. Even as we parked the minibus by the visitor centre we could hear corncrake and corn bunting calling. Our two target species for the day straight away. The corncrake was in a dense patch of vegetation beside the car park, moving around and craking loudly. Seven pairs of eyes scoured the umbellifers and ragwort, and, just as we were about to give up, the bird showed itself. We even managed to set the telescope up on it, and watched the head held vertically when calling. Corncrake numbers are stable on the Uists at the moment, though changes in crofting and agri-environment schemes do not look good for the future. Corn buntings are already in serious decline out here, with fewer than 20 pairs now nesting on the Outer Hebrides. Balranald is their main refuge, and we were lucky to see and hear several birds during the day.

After that exciting introduction to Balranald, we set off on a leisurely walk around the headland of Aird an Runair, with a picnic stop overlooking the magnificent white sand beach of Traigh Iar. The machair flowers were outstanding, a riot of colour. Fields of kidney vetch, corn marigold, dove's-foot crane's-bill, common stork's-bill, wild pansy, heath, northern marsh and early marsh orchids (subspecies coccinea, a Hebridean specialty). The pollen and nectar of all these flowers drew in the insects, moss carder and white-tailed bumblebees, common blue, meadow brown and red admiral butterflies.

Oystercatchers and a couple of sanderling in bright breeding plumage ran along the tide-line, eider ducklings bobbed and dived, a black guillemot fished offshore, and a flotilla of moulting greylag geese sought safety on the sea. As a final treat, the sea mist cleared slightly, and we could just make out St Kilda - Boreray, Stac Lee and Stac an Armin - on the horizon.

After our evening meal a short walk down to the ferry terminal saw us witness to a brutal drama. Our attention was drawn to a noisy commotion by greylags out in the bay, and we noticed a common gull diving down at the flock, then realized it was mobbing a great skua (bonxie) that had caught one of the geese. The skua was sitting on the goose, bludgeoning and drowning it. Not exactly a clean kill, and the poor goose was still kicking as the bonxie started to eat it. A couple of light-phase Arctic skuas attempted to join the action but gave up. The other moulting and flightless geese were very unsettled, but eventually moved away and

left their comrade to its fate. We also saw three red-throated divers, a couple of black guillemots (tysties), a heron, common and arctic terns and common (harbour) seals.

Day 3: Benbecula and South Uist

Wednesday 14 July 2021

Weather: Drizzle, wind increasing to 20mph

A wet and increasingly windy day, 20mph+ by afternoon.

Our first stop was Stinky Bay on the west coast of Benbecula; aptly named when full of rotting seaweed. Common, black-headed and a few herring gulls were having an absolute feeding frenzy along the high tide line. We wondered what they were feeding on and assumed it must be insect larvae and sand hoppers washed out of the seaweed. They were doing well, whatever it was. Eiders with chicks were feeding in the more sheltered areas, and a pair of shelduck with ten well-grown young had done well to rear so many.

At the nearby Loch Mor we hoped to see red-necked phalaropes. We did see young curlew with shorter beaks than an adult would have. There was a curlew or whimbrel identification debate, but that was settled when the birds called! A female duck didn't look right to be a tufted, too much white around the base of the bill and the wrong shaped head; we decided it was a scaup, left behind when the small wintering population headed north to breed. A short-eared owl was hunting over the fields west of the loch and perched on a fence post for a while. After several false alarms (distant redshanks) we gave up on the phalaropes, but, after turning the minibus around further up the road and coming back past the loch, we did see one briefly. Not a great view though, so we said we would try again later in the week.

There were no coots on Coot Loch, so we continued over the causeway to South Uist and paid a visit to Martyn and Jan's croft. Tea and coffee all around while we had our sandwiches and talked about how important traditional low intensity small scale crofting is to the biodiversity of the Outer Hebrides. Unfortunately, modern farming methods are being adopted, to the obvious detriment of the environment. Martyn and Jan manage their (and a couple of other) croft for wildlife, and we looked at the traditional breeds of stock grazing the land - Hebridean and Manx Loaghtan sheep, Galloway and Belted Galloway cattle. Douglas, the very impressive Manx ram, enjoyed having his head scratched. The story of Hector the bull walking around with a very heavy cast iron bath on his head went down well.

One of our fields is particularly good botanically, so we spent some time looking at the plants. Common spotted, lesser butterfly, northern and early marsh orchids, marsh lousewort, marsh pennywort, marsh cinquefoil and marsh ragwort. It is fair to say the field is boggy!

Onwards to Loch Druidibeg, a community owned (South Uist Estate) reserve managed by RSPB. It was pretty drizzly and windy by now, but we did manage to find a black-throated diver out in the murk on the loch. They breed here, but we wonder what impact the white-tailed eagles that have nested on an island for the last couple of years will have on them. This year the eagles failed, but the divers have a chick. Along the roadside we noticed butterwort, round-leaved and great sundew - three insectivorous plants, hopefully eating lots of midges. At a smaller loch further down the road we were treated to great views of red-throated diver through the telescope. One bird was on the water, and, as we watched, its mate gracefully dived down with wings held high to make a perfect landing. Quite a sight.

Our evening walk around Lochmaddy found a robin in a garden. With all the 'reds' today, we decided it had been a red-letter day.

Day 4: Berneray

Thursday 15 July 2021

Weather: Overcast, drizzle, fresh breeze

Before we left the hotel the day got off to a good start. One of the adult white-tailed eagles from the Lochmaddy pair casually flapped overhead, no doubt off searching for food to sustain the single large chick still in the nest on a low crag further along the coast.

Heading up the east coast of North Uist we stopped at Dun an Sticir to investigate the Iron Age broch reached by narrow causeways across the loch. The ground was covered with bog asphodel and heath spotted orchids, and a family of twite perched on the overhead wires.

A brief stop at the Berneray Bistro and Shop to make use of facilities proved a popular decision and allowed us to book a table for seven at 15:30, then it was off to watch the seals hauled out on rocks in Bays Loch. They were all common seals today, and the nearest, which we could see in stunning detail through the 'scope, appeared to have two pups - unusual if they were both hers. We agreed that common seals are cute and look like labradors, whereas the much larger grey seals look more like bull terriers.

Walking across the machair towards the 4-mile-long west beach, despite the noisy little and Arctic terns flying overhead carrying sand eels back to their young, we concentrated on the wild flowers again. There is nothing like the machair in full bloom, drifts of purple and yellow in all directions. The ragged robin was densely packed, milkwort, assorted orchids, meadowsweet and ladies bedstraw scented the air like honey. A first for most was a small fern, adder's tongue, hundreds of them just behind the dune system. While looking at the ferns, we found a belted beauty moth caterpillar, uncommon in most areas, but common out here. The adult female is flightless.

Lunch looking out to the islands of Pabbay and (another) Boreray with a constant stream of gannets passing was a pretty good picnic site, even if the weather was still a bit grey. A brisk couple of miles south along the beach to meet Martyn and the minibus at the other end made coffee/tea and cakes at the Bistro very welcome, but not before we counted the 400 adult and juvenile terns resting on the shore of Loch Borve, with dunlin and redshank feeding in the wetter areas.

Back on North Uist, choosing the long way back to Lochmaddy took us over the Committee Road, a 'peat road' used to access areas still dug for peat by crofters. A merlin on a passing place sign was a good sighting. Returning to Langass in the evening, two or three noisy young hen harriers gave a good display, stonechats flitted about in the heather, and a small group of red deer stags in velvet watched us as we watched them.

Day 5: Eriskay and Rubha Ardvule, South Uist

Friday 16 July 2021

Weather: Overcast, drizzle, fresh breeze

Everyone knows the film 'Whisky Galore', the original (and best) being filmed in 1949 on Barra. But the actual incident, the wreck of SS Politician, took place off the island of Eriskay in 1941. We headed 'up' across South Uist, not in the hope of finding any hidden whisky, but to walk the lovely beach, enjoy the beautiful scenery, and find even more wildlife.

Coilleag a' Phrionnsa (Prince's beach) is where Bonnie Prince Charlie first landed on Scottish soil to start the 1745 Uprising. The local MacDonald chieftain told him to go home; he should have listened, but that's another story. A local legend tells how seeds fell from the prince's pocket, and to this day the prince's flower, marked with the Scottish saltire, grows here and nowhere else. We found both the cairn commemorating the landing and the flower, which is in fact sea bindweed, - so has a bit of a wider distribution than the legend suggests! A beautiful flower though.

The narrow machair behind the shore was thick with orchids, including a new species for us - pyramidal, which has a limited distribution on the Outer Hebrides. Amongst the butterflies flitting about was a dark green fritillary, which posed very nicely for photographs. A large bird heading straight towards us proved to be an adult golden eagle, giving everyone a great view as it glided majestically overhead.

We shared another white sand bay picnic spot with turnstones, and there were turnstones at our next destination, Rubha Ardvule, a headland on the west coast of South Uist, one of the few breaks in a 20-mile beach. Walking down to the point we passed the remains of a broch, a drystone wall tower built over 2000 years ago. We watched in amazement as the couple walking ahead of us read and then ignored the RSPB signs asking people to avoid disturbing the nesting Arctic and little terns. They caused the whole colony to take to the air while they took photographs of them. Gannets passed back and forth, cormorants and shags were drying their wings, and there were auks out to sea, but too far away to positively identify. A couple of grey seals played in the surf just offshore, but in no time at all we had to head back north for our meal. Walking back to the minibus, keen eyes spotted amphibious bistort in flower along the edge of Loch Ardvule, and a whimbrel on the shore. It even called to confirm our identification. A check on the ringed plover family this evening revealed all was fine - still 3 young, despite the presence of a very playful local cat.

Day 6: Loch Eynort, Loch Bee, Ardivachar, South Uist

Saturday 17 July 2021

Weather: Overcast, drizzle, wind SW 20mph

Different scenery this morning at Loch Eynort, an east coast sea loch, more typical of Scotland - loch, mountains and trees. The trees are thanks to Archie, who has made it a lifetime's work planting tens of thousands of trees on his lochside croft. Although the Outer Hebrides are now bare and treeless, a few thousand years ago the islands were heavily wooded. Siskin, chaffinch, goldcrest, willow warbler, dunnock and robin have all discovered Archie's woodland.

Several divers were fishing out on the loch, then flying back with fish to youngsters. Most were red-throated, but one seemed larger and darker, probably black-throated. A white-tailed eagle stooped down on something but disappeared out of sight behind a rock. Whatever it caught, a queue of ravens formed hoping to grab scraps, and several shags formed an orderly line along the rocks. A seal with a large octopus in its jaws popped up to see what was going on. We added another mammal to our list, a dead pygmy shrew on the path. Tiny wee thing. Loch Bee is well known for holding large numbers of mute swan, up to 500 in late summer, and they were well in evidence this afternoon, many with cygnets in tow. There were also hundreds of moulting greylags and young gulls loafing in the shallows. With so little rain this summer, water levels are very low, so the waders we could see feeding were a long way off.

There was no red warning flag flying at the entrance to the military firing range, so we took the opportunity to follow the track right through across the machair. Although a very active range, the machair is used for grazing and crops by the two local townships and is good habitat for breeding waders and corncrakes. There were none calling today, but we did find a lovely patch of machair rich in kidney vetch and orchids, including hundreds of common twayblades, not that widespread out here.

Exiting the range at Ardivachar, the shore was alive with birds. Sanderling, dunlin, ringed plover, redshank, oystercatcher and curlew on the exposed wet sand, thousands of starling and a few turnstone in the rotting seaweed, eiders with chicks on the sea, and hundreds of gulls of all ages and plumages on the rocks. Even a grey seal or two offshore. We could have sat there for hours, but it was time to start back for Lochmaddy, pausing briefly to say hello and goodbye to Jan at the croft gate.

Today was a 7-owl day, all short-eared, one even flying past the hotel window as we enjoyed our evening meal.

Weather: Overcast, sunny periods

Sadly, our last morning, but we were determined to make full use of the few hours before check-in at the airport.

North to revisit Balranald first, with a kestrel family on the roadside wires at Langass, good views of a juvenile white-tailed eagle, short-eared owls and a singing sedge warbler en route. We didn't see the corncrake at Balranald, but he was still craking away. We did see corn buntings and listened again to their 'jangling keys' song. A bonus was a whooper swan on Loch nam Feithean.

After dropping one passenger off at the mediaeval chapel and burial ground, Nunton, we returned to Loch Mor to see if we could get a better look at a red-necked phalarope - and we did, a lovely male bird feeding on a pool in front of us. Hard to believe that tiny bird will winter on the Pacific Ocean off Peru!

Speaking of travel, it was time to go. Check-in and security at Benbecula is a bit different than some experienced at Heathrow on the way out! So, it was goodbyes all round at the end of a successful and enjoyable week. The rest of the UK had been sweltering in a heatwave while we had a bit of a grey week but look at all the wonderful places we had visited and the wildlife we had seen.

An hour or so later I waved to the plane as it gained height over the croft and headed south for Glasgow.

Checklist

THE TRAVELLING
NATURALIST

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	BIRDS	AVES							
1	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			✓			✓	
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
5	Eurasian wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		✓				✓	✓
6	Eurasian teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓				
7	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
8	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>			✓				
9	Common eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
10	Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			✓	✓	✓		
11	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	H						
12	Red-throated loon (Red-throated diver)	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			✓			✓	
13	Common loon (Great northern diver)	<i>Gavia immer</i>			✓			✓	
14	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
15	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

16	Northern gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
17	European shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	
18	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>					✓		
20	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
21	White-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>				✓		✓	✓
22	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓
23	Corn crane	<i>Crex crex</i>		✓					H
24	Eurasian oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Common ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓				✓	
28	Red-necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>			✓				✓
29	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓		
30	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				✓			
33	Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>					✓		
34	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
35	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓		✓		✓	

36	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
37	Mew gull (Common gull)	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	European herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				✓	✓		
41	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>					✓	✓	✓
42	Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Great skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>		✓		✓			
44	Parasitic jaeger (Arctic skua)	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		✓		✓			
45	Black guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>		✓		✓	✓		
46	Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓				
48	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
50	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓						✓
51	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>				✓			
52	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
53	Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
55	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

56	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>						✓	
58	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>							✓
59	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>						✓	
60	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					H	✓	
61	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓
63	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓		✓		
64	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓			✓	
65	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Northern wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		✓		✓	✓		
67	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>						✓	
69	White wagtail (Pied wagtail)	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Eurasian rock pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		✓		✓			
72	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>						✓	
73	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>				✓			
74	Common linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓
75	Lesser redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>						✓	

76	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				✓		✓	✓
77	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>						✓	
78	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓					✓
	MAMMALS	MAMMALIA							
1	European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓				✓	
2	Pygmy shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>						✓	
3	Common seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>				✓	✓	✓	
4	Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>					✓	✓	
5	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>				✓			
	INSECTS	INSECTA							
1	Great yellow bumblebee	<i>Bombus distinguendus</i>							
2	White-tailed bumblebee	<i>Bombus lucorum/terrestris/magnus/cryptarum</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
3	Garden bumblebee	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>						✓	
4	Moss carder bumblebee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
5	Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>							
6	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
7	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓		✓		✓	
8	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓		✓			
9	Small tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>		✓					
10	Dark green fritillary	<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>					✓		

11	Belted beauty moth caterpillar	<i>Lycia zonaria</i>				✓			
12	Six-spot burnet moth	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>						✓	



	PLANTS	PLANTAE
1	Ling (heather)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
2	Bell heather	<i>Erica cinereal</i>
3	Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
4	Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
5	Ground elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
6	Scots lovage	<i>Ligusticum scoticum</i>
7	Bog asphodel	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>
8	Sea campion	<i>Silene uniflora</i>
9	Amphibious bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>
10	Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
11	Creeping willow	<i>Salix repens</i>
12	Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
13	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
14	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
15	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
16	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
17	Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
18	Common birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
19	White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
20	Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
21	Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
22	Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
23	Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
24	Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>
25	Sea mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>
26	Common cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
27	Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
28	Northern marsh orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>
29	Heath spotted orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. ericetorum</i>
30	Common spotted orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>
31	Field pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>

32	Common butterwort	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>
33	Common milkwort	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>
34	Wild thyme	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>
35	Round-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
36	Great sundew	<i>Drosera anglica</i>
37	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
38	Adder's-tongue fern	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>
39	Lesser meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum minus</i>
40	White water-lily	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>
41	Long-headed poppy	<i>Papaver dubium</i>
42	Sea rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>
43	Slender St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>
44	Ragged robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>
45	Dove's-foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
46	Common stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
47	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
48	Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
49	Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>
50	Marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>
51	Wild angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
52	Common centaury	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>
53	Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
54	Sea bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>
55	Common figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
56	Marsh lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
57	Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>
58	Red bartsia	<i>Odontites verna</i>
59	Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
60	Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
61	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
62	Devil's-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
63	Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>

64	Marsh ragwort	<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>
65	Sea aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>
66	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
67	Corn marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
68	Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
69	Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
70	Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
71	Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
72	Common twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>
73	Lesser butterfly-orchid	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>
74	Early marsh orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>
75	Pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>