

# Alderney in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

25 – 29 September 2015



Southern Coast path by Dave Shute



Rock Spurrey by Dave Shute



Hedgehog leucistic by Dave Shute



Checking the moth traps by Martin Batt

Report compiled by Dave Shute and images by Martin Batt and Dave Shute



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Tour Participants:        Martin Batt (leader & historian/naturalist)  
                                      Dave Shute (leader & naturalist)  
                                      David Wedd (entomologist) & Anne-Isabelle Boulon (naturalist)  
                                      Annabel Finding (Alderney Tours minibus)  
                                      15 Naturetrek clients.

## Day 1

## Friday 25th September

Apart from Gary, who had unexpectedly arrived a day early(!), our group arrived on two separate flights from Southampton. So the first eight touched down in fine weather around 10am, to be greeted by Martin, and were soon aboard Annabel's Alderney Tours minibus for the short transfer to the Braye Beach Hotel, our wonderfully-appointed base for the tour. As it was changeover day, I was engaged with our earlier group this morning.

After a welcome coffee and snack, everyone visited the main town of St. Anne, a short uphill drive from Braye. Here, Martin led a guided tour of the attractions, from the cobbled Victoria Street (named in honour of the Queen's affection for the island), through the impressively large 19th century church and very well laid out museum, to the public library which houses the beautiful final panel of the apparently incomplete Bayeux tapestry. Depicting the coronation of William the Conqueror after the Battle of Hastings this was recently crafted by the Alderney community and was subsequently displayed alongside the original in Bayeux in 2014.

Our group then either lunched in the town or strolled back down hill to eat at the Braye Beach Hotel. Martin and I returned to the airport at 2pm to greet the remaining six of our party on their arrival. Soon all the group was assembled at the Braye Beach and, after settling in to our rooms, it was soon time for our afternoon excursion.

Annabel ferried us to the south-west of the island so that we could explore the Giffoine heathland. After pausing to admire a litter of rare-breed Oxford Sandy and Black piglets, we were soon enjoying fabulous views of the larger of Alderney's two offshore Gannet colonies. Just a few hundred metres from the tip of the island, the colony on Les Etacs holds around 6,000 pairs and we enjoyed the swirling mass of birds flying to and from the islets. With bright blue skies, we could clearly make out the neighbouring Channel Islands of Sark, Herm, Brecqhou and Guernsey and, in the far distance, Jersey. In the clifftop grassland, we discovered the larval webs of the scarce butterfly, Glanville Fritillary. In 2015, Alderney recorded a double brood of this normally spring-flying species for the first time and adults had still been on the wing until 15th September. The webs, looking for all the world like those of a spider, are spun by the emerging caterpillars around the leaves of their food-plant, Ribwort Plantain, as a protective shield against predation. On close examination, the black early-instar larvae were observed within their silken cocoon.

We followed the coastal path to the north to overlook Clonque Bay and its Victorian fort and views out to Burhou Island (summer home to Alderney's Puffins), the Ortac gannetry and, in the distance, the Casquets lighthouse. Northern Wheatear, Stonechat, Kestrel and Raven were seen, along with Common Blue and Small Heath butterflies.

Passing a recently cut hayfield, we found a number of Linnets and Meadow Pipits and, in the field-edge, we saw a number of arable ‘weeds’ including Red and White Campions (as well as the hybrid between the two), Wild Carrot, Scarlet Pimpernel, Cut-leaved Crane’s-bill, Common Vetch and Fat-hen.

We then descended a step zig-zag path down to Fort Clonque before following the road east around Clonque Bay. As it was high tide, there were a good number of wading birds roosting on the beach including over 50 Curlew and 200 Oystercatchers, Little Egret and Grey Heron.

On reaching Fort Tourgis, Annabel arrived to transport most of the group back to Braye Beach but a couple of us continued on foot across Platte Saline beach where we saw eight Ringed Plovers and four Sanderlings. As we approached Crabby Bay, we were amazed to see two Common Kingfishers fly across the road and down into the deep gravel pit adjacent to the electricity generating station. They circled below us and briefly perched before disappearing up a narrow channel. These birds are winter visitors to Alderney where, due to the limited freshwater, they feed amongst shoreline rock pools.

That night we all dined together at the Braye Beach Hotel.

## Day 2

## Saturday 26th September

A pre-breakfast walk for the hardy few failed to relocate the kingfishers of the evening before at Crabby Bay.

It was cloudy this morning but, as it remained calm, it was decided to bring forward the planned boat trips round the island. The limited capacity of the boat meant that whilst most of the group who wished to go were on the earlier cruise at 10.30, the remaining three had to wait until the afternoon.

After breakfast, most of us headed to Longis Bay, at the eastern end of the island and the site of a nature reserve, for a short walk before the first boat trip. We began our exploration at “The Nunnery”, the remains of a Roman coastal fort subsequently altered through the centuries until German fortifications were added in WW2. From there we proceeded to Longis Common where there is a very small hide overlooking a small reed-fringed lagoon. By taking turns to visit the hide, we saw a male Shoveler and a Little Grebe but only I managed to glimpse a Water Rail. Some of the group, however, spotted a Brent Goose out in the bay which proved to be the only one of the trip. The common was quiet bar a few Stonechats, Greenfinches and Goldfinches but it was soon time for most to head back to Braye quay for the boat, accompanied by Martin.

I remained at Longis with the other three and we embarked on a circuitous route around the headland to the Mannez lighthouse and across the Mannez Garenne heathland. The area is dominated by the 4-storey German WW2 anti-aircraft bunker known affectionately as “The Odeon” as it resembles an art deco style cinema. In a garden with a shelter-belt of Corsican and Monterey Pines, we found a few Chiffchaffs and, nearby, a single Sand Martin passed through, but bird activity seemed limited.

As we crossed the heath, we found the deep blue flowers of Viper’s-bugloss, Large-flowered Evening-primrose, Wild Privet, Common Centaury, Sea and Petty Spurge, Honeysuckle and Eyebright, a day-flying migrant moth,

Rush Vener, and three Small Bloody-nosed Beetles. We descended back to the common and by 12.30 had made our way to the Old Barn Café for lunch and a rendezvous with the returning sailors!

For those with Martin on the boat, though a little choppy in places, a fairly smooth circumnavigation of the entire island was made. First, we headed out to Burhou Island where, although there were no Puffins left, the rather spartan hut that is available for hire at £10 per night was seen! Then on to the western end of Alderney and a close approach to the Les Etacs Gannet colony, without doubt the highlight of the boat trip. The sight, sound and smell (!) of thousands of these masters of the air all around the boat was a great spectacle and a few were seen plunge-diving. Shags were also present on the lower stacks.

The boat then continued along the southern coast, where Martin pointed out the coloured rock strata in the granite and, further east, the transition to the softer sandstone outcrops in the dramatically steep cliffs. No need for fortifications here! The skipper paused beside Fort Raz and the rocks in Cats Bay, where the sailing ship Liverpool ran aground in 1902, before continuing round the eastern end below Mannez lighthouse and then back along the north coast to Braye.

Once back on dry land, Annabel transported everyone to the Old Barn Café for lunch where our group was briefly complete again!

After lunch, Gary, Richard and Marion were taken back to Braye in Martin's car for the boat trip, to be guided by Anne-Isabelle Boulon. Although the easterly wind had begun to pick up, it turned into a gloriously sunny afternoon and they recorded Peregrine from the boat in addition to the Gannet spectacle.

As the rest of us emerged from the café, we noticed quite a few Red Admirals and a Comma feeding on Ivy flowers and the warmth had prompted no less than six Buzzards to rise on the thermals. We took the coastal footpath around the headland to the east where the warmth had tempted out both Common Blue and Small Copper butterflies. On the short turf of the cliffs, Autumn Squill, Sea Campion, Sheep's-bit and Wild Thyme were found, plus a few remaining pink flower-heads of Thrift. A sunken WW2 German bunker was also investigated. Pellitory-of-the-wall was in profusion along the stone walls as we headed back up to the road.

We followed the road round the headland to Mannez lighthouse where there had been an earlier report of a Wryneck but there was no trace of it and then, as Martin re-joined us, we continued on across Corblets Bay to the restored and inhabited fort of Chateau a L'Etoc. We were allowed into the compound where we saw a Northern Wheatear, Rock Samphire, Yellow Horned-poppy, Sea-holly and Rock Spurrey.

From here, it was a short walk to the Saye Beach campsite where we waited for Annabel to come and pick us up. Whilst sitting and chatting, we suddenly noticed that a Whimbrel had arrived and was probing the short grass of the campground.

Annabel soon arrived and we returned to Braye Beach after an enjoyable and varied day.

## Day 3

## Sunday 27th September

Another bright day dawned and, after breakfast, Annabel took us to Val Longis in St Anne, the home of 7-year-old Chloe who is a leading light in Alderney's under-11 wildlife 'Watch' group. There we met David Wedd, Chloe and her parents and friend Anna to watch her open a moth trap that had been run in her garden the previous night. It was great to see these youngsters taking an interest in wildlife. The highlights were Beautiful Gothic, Pinion-streaked Snout, Delicate, Four-spotted Footman and Crescent Dart, all of which are extremely scarce on the UK mainland.

After a brief return to the hotel to pick-up those who had opted out of the moth session, we returned to St Anne. As the weather promised to be fine and sunny, we bought picnic lunches in the town before setting off on foot for a day's walk along the southern cliffs.

On reaching the coastal path, there seemed to be a steady eastward movement of Barn Swallows and House Martins, and an arrival of Common Kestrels with up to a dozen seen, whilst Marion spotted our first Wall Brown butterfly. We visited the Alderney Wildlife Trust's interpretation centre in a converted WW2 bunker and then descended into their woodland valley reserve, Vau du Saou. Butcher's Broom was an interesting new plant here as an indicator of ancient woodland.

Continuing westwards, we lunched on the cliff edge with a spectacular view under perfect blue skies. Autumn Squill and Rock Spurrey were seen again, and a huge colony of Ivy Bees burrowing in the sandy cliff-top. Reluctantly leaving our comfortable rest stop, we were soon jolted from our reverie when a large raptor, originally thought to be a Buzzard, banked below the cliffs to reveal a white-rump: Hen Harrier! This is quite a rare visitor to the island and this first-year bird had clearly just arrived and began to hunt the heathland above Telegraph Bay.

Shortly after this, Peter announced that he had picked up a large insect and revealed to us a huge female Great Green Bush-cricket which sat obligingly on his hand and then when placed back on the grass immediately began to egg-lay by probing its long ovipositor into the soft earth. A superb insect, it was beautifully camouflaged in the grass despite its size (4cm).

This little 'purple patch' concluded with the discovery of a Willow Warbler in roadside sallows around a small pond.

We passed by the gate posts that are all that remain of a German concentration camp from WW2 and I found the diminutive plant Four-leaved Allseed, growing on the gravel track.

Presently, we arrived back at the Giffoine where we noticed that there had been a considerable reduction in the number of Gannets on Les Etacs with many of them circling the stacks and others settled on the water. It seemed that they might be considering leaving the island for their winter quarters of West Africa.

Our walk finally took us along the road eastwards to the airport where we enjoyed a welcome cup of tea before Annabel duly arrived to transport us back to Braye Beach.

## Day 4

Monday 28th September

It was another gorgeously sunny day, albeit with a cool easterly breeze. We returned to the airport after breakfast this morning to continue our walk of the previous day. We strolled north through the secluded Rose Farm and down through the Bonne Terre woodland. Song Thrush and Chiffchaff were seen along with Water Mint and Greater Tussock Sedge.

On emerging from the woodland, we visited the Bonne Terre Watermill which is being restored by local volunteers of the Alderney Society and then uphill to Fort Tourgis where Martin gave us a guided tour round this large, derelict Victorian establishment which is currently undergoing clearance and conservation work by the Alderney Living Islands project.

Our morning walk was completed by walking back along Platte Saline beach and then around Crabby Bay, back to Braye. There were eight Ringed Plovers and two Ruddy Turnstones on the beach, which is the only Channel Islands breeding site of the former. An attractive mauve-flowered ornamental shrub at Crabby Bay proved to be Duke of Argyll's Teaplant.

After lunch, Annabel took us up to Fort Albert which gave breath-taking views of the island. From here we walked west along the island's only railway track. The train consists of a diesel locomotive pulling two 1970's carriages from the London Underground's Northern Line. It is manned by volunteers and runs the length of the island from Braye Beach to the Mannez Lighthouse but only on Sundays. Some of our group had enjoyed the ride the previous afternoon.

The sheltered railway line was host to Small Copper and Common Blue butterflies and a male Blackcap was seen in a nearby quarry. Presently, we arrived at the community-planted woodland, Les Rochers, where native trees are being grown to replace non-native pines. A Goldcrest gave brief views here but it was generally quiet. Before long we had found our way back to St Anne and returned to Braye Beach for an early dinner before heading out on a quest for bats and Hedgehogs!

Annabel picked us up again at 7pm and we met up with Anne-Isabelle at the Alderney Wildlife Trust shop in Victoria Street. Bat detectors were distributed amongst our group and then we set off through the town to the churchyard. Despite a cool evening, we soon had lively responses on the detectors and our torches picked out a number of pipistrelle bats. Alderney has only three species of bats, two of which are Pipistrelles (Common and Soprano) which, although they call at slightly different frequencies, could not be separated by our detectors. Pleased with this success, we moved on to meet Suzy Weir, the island's Hedgehog expert. We had a quick look in her garden where she regularly feeds them, but there was no sign of any, so we climbed aboard Annabel's bus to drive to a Hedgehog hot-spot, the island's golf course!

Having to detour round a rare road traffic accident, we arrived to find Sue had already found two normal-coloured hedgehogs, an adult and a baby, and was busily weighing and tagging them for her research project. Then, as we continued up the fairway, we found what we had all been hoping for, two 'Blonde' hedgehogs! These animals are not true albinos but completely lack any dark pigment (leucism) and have pink noses and feet. They are a speciality of Alderney where they form a large proportion of the population and thrive due to the lack of any large predators. Some of our group had the added pleasure of holding these endearing creatures whilst Sue carried out her monitoring. Despite the chill of the evening we thoroughly enjoyed what was one of the highlights of the tour.

## Day 5

Tuesday 29th September

This was our final morning and, after checking out of the hotel following breakfast, there was still time for a walk at Longis Bay before departure for the airport. We were thrilled to find three Water Rails, a Kingfisher and a Little Grebe on Mannez Pond, the former staying around long enough for all to see after a rotation in the hide viewing. It was a fitting finale to the holiday. We then crossed Longis Common and circuited back along the road to the 'Nunnery' seeing a Painted Lady butterfly en-route. Annabel arrived to take us back to the hotel and then ten of the group were transported to the airport for the 12 noon departure. The remaining five spent the rest of the day at leisure before being taken to the airport for their 4.10 flight back to Southampton.

It had been a wonderful introduction to Alderney, perhaps the least known of the Channel Islands, and we had enjoyed excellent weather as well as a tremendous variety of wildlife, culture and history. I'm sure many of us will wish to return.

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## Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			25	26	27	28	29
1	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		✓			
2	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		✓			
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
4	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓		✓	
5	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓			✓
6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓			
7	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓		
10	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓			
11	European Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓			
12	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			✓		
13	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		✓			✓
14	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓	✓			✓
15	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
16	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓	✓		✓	
18	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		✓			
19	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	✓	✓			
20	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				✓	
21	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	✓	✓			
22	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	✓				
24	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		✓			
27	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
29	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓				✓
30	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
31	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓			
32	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓		
33	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Northern Raven	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓		✓	✓	
35	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓			
36	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
37	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓			
38	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			✓	✓	
40	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			✓		
41	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓		✓	✓
42	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				✓	
43	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓		✓	
44	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
47	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>				✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			25	26	27	28	29
48	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓			✓
50	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
53	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓			
56	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓			✓
57	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
58	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓

### Butterflies

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Small White	<i>Artogeia (Pieris) rapae</i>		✓			
3	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓		✓	
4	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	✓		✓	
5	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	✓				✓
7	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>					✓
8	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10	Glanville Fritillary (larval web)	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	✓		✓		
11	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓	✓		
12	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			✓		

### Moths

1	Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>			✓		
2	Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>			✓		
3	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>			✓		
4	Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>			✓		
5	Four-spotted Footman	<i>Lithosia quadra</i>			✓		
6	Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux lunigera</i>			✓		
7	Turnip Moth	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>			✓		
8	Shuttle-shaped Dart	<i>Agrotis puta</i>			✓		
9	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>			✓		
10	Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>			✓		
11	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>			✓		
12	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>			✓		
13	Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>			✓		
14	Delicate	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>			✓		
15	Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>			✓		
16	L-album Wainscot	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>			✓		
17	Beautiful Gothic	<i>Leucochlaena oditis</i>			✓		
18	Angle Shades	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>			✓		
19	Vine's Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>			✓		
20	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>			✓	✓	
21	Pinion-streaked Snout	<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>			✓		
22	Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>		✓	✓		
23	Light Brown Apple Moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>			✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			25	26	27	28	29

## Mammals

1	Western Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>				✓	
2	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓			
3	Pipistrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>				✓	

## Other insects

1	Great Green Bush-cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>			✓		
2	Small Bloody-nosed Beetle	<i>Timarcha goettingensis</i>		✓			
3	Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>		✓		✓	
4	Ivy Bee	<i>Colletes hederæ</i>			✓	✓	✓

## Dragonflies

1	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>		✓		✓	
2	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			✓		

## Plants

**Scientific Name****Common Name****GYMNOSPERMS****Pinaceae***Pinus nigra**Pinus radiata***CONIFERS****Pine Family**

Corsican Pine

Monterey Pine

**DICOTS****Aizoaceae***Carpobrotus edulis***DICOTYLEDONS****Dewplant Family**

Hottentot-fig

**Apiaceae***Crambe maritima**Crithmum maritimum**Daucus carota**Eryngium maritimum**Heracleum sphondylium***Carrot Family**

Sea-kale

Rock Samphire

Wild Carrot

Sea-holly

Hogweed

**Araliaceae***Hedera helix***Ivy Family**

Common Ivy

**Asteraceae***Achillea millefolium**Cirsium vulgare**Senecio jacobaea**Senecio vulgaris**Taraxacum* agg.*Tripleurospermum inodorum***Daisy Family**

Yarrow

Spear Thistle

Common Ragwort

Groundsel

Dandelion group

Scentless Mayweed

**Boraginaceae***Echium vulgare***Borage Family**

Viper's-bugloss

**Brassicaceae***Cakile maritima***Cabbage Family**

Sea Rocket

**Scientific Name**

*Lobularia maritima*  
*Raphanus raphanistrum* ssp. *maritimum*

**Campanulaceae**

*Jasione montana*

**Caprifoliaceae**

*Lonicera periclymenum*

**Caryophyllaceae**

*Polycarpon tetraphyllum*  
*Silene dioica*  
*Silene latifolia*  
*Silene uniflora* (vulgare ssp. *maritima*)  
*Spergularia rubicola*

**Chenopodiaceae**

*Chenopodium album*

**Convolvulaceae**

*Calystegia soldanella*

**Crassulaceae**

*Umbilicus rupestris*

**Dipsacaceae**

*Knautia arvensis*

**Ericaceae**

*Calluna vulgaris*  
*Erica cinerea*

**Euphorbiaceae**

*Euphorbia paralias*  
*Euphorbia peplus*

**Fabaceae**

*Cytisus scoparius* subsp. *maritimus*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Trifolium pratense*  
*Trifolium repens*  
*Ulex europaeus*  
*Vicia sativa*

**Gentianaceae**

*Centaurium erythraea*

**Geraniaceae**

*Erodium cicutarium*  
*Geranium dissectum*  
*Geranium robertianum*

**Common Name**

Sweet Alison  
 Sea Radish

**Bellflower Family**

Sheep's-bit

**Honeysuckle Family**

Honeysuckle

**Pink Family**

Four-leaved Allseed  
 Red Campion  
 White Campion  
 Sea Campion  
 Rock Spurrey

**Fat-hen Family**

Fat-hen

**Bindweed Family**

Sea Bindweed

**Stonecrop Family**

Navelwort

**Teasel Family**

Field Scabious

**Heather Family**

Heather  
 Bell Heather

**Spurge Family**

Sea Spurge  
 Petty Spurge

**Pea Family**

Prostrate Broom  
 Bird's-foot Trefoil  
 Black Medick  
 Red Clover  
 White Clover  
 Gorse  
 Common Vetch

**Gentian Family**

Common Centaury

**Geranium Family**

Common Stork's-bill  
 Cut-leaved Crane's-bill  
 Herb Robert

**Scientific Name****Lamiaceae**

*Mentha aquatica*  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
*Stachys sylvatica*  
*Teucrium scorodonia*  
*Thymus polytrichus*

**Malvaceae**

*Malva sylvestris*

**Orobanchaceae**

*Euphrasia* sp.  
*Orobanche rapum-genistae*

**Oxalidaceae**

*Oxalis articulata*

**Plantaginaceae**

*Plantago coronopus*  
*Plantago lanecolata*

**Oleaceae**

*Ligustrum vulgare*

**Onagraceae**

*Circaea lutetiana*  
*Oenothera glazioviana*

**Papaveraceae**

*Glaucium flavum*

**Plumbaginaceae**

*Armeria maritima*

**Polygonaceae**

*Persicaria amphibia*

**Primulaceae**

*Anagallis arvensis*

**Ranunculaceae**

*Ranunculus repens*

**Rosaceae**

*Crataegus monogyna*  
*Potentilla anserina*  
*Potentilla reptans*  
*Prunus spinosa*  
*Rubus fruticosus*

**Rubiaceae**

*Galium aparine*

**Common Name****Dead-nettle Family**

Water Mint  
 Selfheal  
 Hedge Woundwort  
 Wood Sage  
 Wild Thyme

**Mallow Family**

Common Mallow

**Broomrape Family**

Eyebright sp.  
 Greater Broomrape

**Wood-sorrel Family**

Pink-sorrel

**Plantain Family**

Buck's-horn Plantain  
 Ribwort Plantain

**Olive Family**

Wild Privet

**Evening Primrose Family**

Enchanter's-nightshade  
 Large-flowered Evening Primrose

**Poppy Family**

Yellow Horned-poppy

**Sea Lavender Family**

Thrift

**Knotweed Family**

Amphibious Bistort

**Primrose Family**

Scarlet Pimpernel

**Buttercup Family**

Creeping Buttercup

**Rose Family**

Hawthorn  
 Silverweed  
 Creeping Cinqufoil  
 Blackthorn  
 Bramble

**Bedstraw Family**

Cleavers

**Scientific Name**

**Common Name**

**Sapindaceae (Aceraceae)**

*Acer pseudoplatanus*

**Maple Family**

Sycamore

**Solanaceae**

*Lycium barbarum*

**Nightshade Family**

Duke of Argyll's Teapant

**Urticaceae**

*Parietaria judaica*

**Nettle Family**

Pellitory-of-the-wall

**Valerianaceae**

*Centranthus ruber*

**Valerian Family**

Red Valerian

**Veronicaceae (formerly in Scrophulariaceae)**

*Veronica chamaedrys*

**Speedwell Family**

Germander Speedwell

**MONOCOTS**

**Araceae**

*Arum maculatum*

**MONOCOTYLEDONS**

**Arum Family**

Lord's-and-Ladies

**Asparagaceae**

*Prospero autumnale*

*Ruscus aculeatus*

**Asparagus Family**

Autumn Squill

Butcher's-broom

**Iridaceae**

*Iris foetidissima*

**Iris Family**

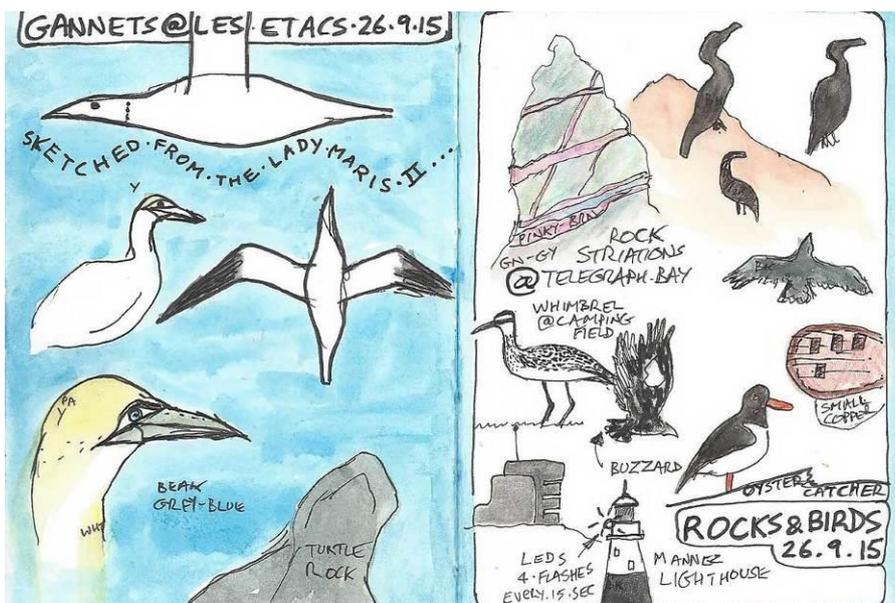
Stinking Iris

**Poaceae**

*Phragmites australis*

**Grass Family**

Common Reed



Gannet sketch by Peter Osborne