



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

36 Thunder Lane, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich NR7 0PX

Telephone: 01603 300552

www.honeyguide.co.uk E-mail: chris@honeyguide.co.uk



**The Dordogne
12 – 19 May 2016**

Holiday participants

Gerald and Janet Turner
David and Barbara Lovell
Lyn Guy
John Durdin
Tim and Cheryl Hunt

Leader: Chris Durdin
Report by Chris Durdin



Photos by Cheryl and Tim Hunt (C&TH), Barbara Lovell (BL) and Chris Durdin (CD), all taken on the holiday.
Cover: southern white admiral at Montalieu Haut (CD).
Above: scarce swallowtail in Berbiguières (C&TH).

Our hosts at Castang: Cathy and Keith Parker www.castang.info, front, with the group.



This holiday, as for every Honeyguide holiday, also puts something into conservation in our host country by way of a contribution to the wildlife that we enjoyed. The conservation contribution this year of £40 per person towards the 'Refuges LPO' project was supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, leading to a donation of £400. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £107,556 to May 2016.

DAILY DIARY

Thursday 12 May – Stansted to Castang

There were delays for the Southampton contingent of four, but they were still at Bergerac and taken to Castang a couple of hours before the rest of the group, seeing a red squirrel on the way. The three of us who'd flown from Stansted met Cheryl and Tim who had come out a few days earlier. They shared news of wildlife sightings farther south in France as we journeyed in the minibus, from which we enjoyed the French countryside and had the surprising sight of two little egrets and a great white egret in a flooded field.

After unpacking, meeting up with the others and a welcome cup of tea, there was plenty of time for a walk around the main meadow at Castang and down the local lane. Barbara had already found some man orchids, tucked in behind the stumps of lizard orchids. These were at the soon-to-be-flowering stage, or so we hoped, but they didn't quite make it out into flower by the week's end. It was a good time to catch the early flowering orchids before they were over, particularly green-winged and early spider, along with a good sprinkling of pyramidal and bee orchids. We put names to dozens of other flowers, too, before walking down the road to the corner field with lady orchids. We'd already seen black kites and a hobby flying through was a stroke of luck.

After aperitifs – kir was a popular choice – we settled down to the first of Cathy's legendary 5-course meals: pumpkin soup, cheese omelette, guineafowl with courgette, a choice of cheeses and lemon cake. These came with white or red wine for those who fancied it and afterwards several had red berry infusion to drink. We even dared – a bold step for Honeyguiders – to talk politics, given the EU referendum coming in June: perhaps for a group in France a pro-Europe consensus was no great surprise.

Friday 13 May – local walks around Castang

Four met on the road at 7:45, but it was mostly a question of what we could hear rather see this morning: cuckoo, golden oriole and hoopoe all stayed out of sight.

The birds were obvious after breakfast with everyone there. We quickly picked up on the scratchy, sustained sound of a melodious warbler and found it high in a hedge. There was also a woodlark in and out of sight in the large clods of the recently ploughed field in front of the melodious warbler.

Before we reached Lagrave, peering over the bank from our position in the sunken lane revealed a remarkable sight: hundreds of tongue orchids in a garden. Some were close enough to photograph, but life was made even easier by finding just as many in the adjacent plot of land, a former pocket-handkerchief vineyard now up for sale, no doubt for another house. It remains a mystery why so many were growing here, but it was a great sight to see.



A swarm (waggle?) of tongue orchids, close to Castang, and a close-up (CD).

Along the road there was another melodious warbler, a curlew and a hoopoe in an oak tree. Everyone enjoyed the charming buildings in Lagrave near the restored community bread oven. A black redstart showed well here. It was almost lunchtime when it started to rain, so we increased our pace and headed back to base for a lunch of quiche and salad.

It remained cloudy, with showers, for our afternoon walk to Le Coux. On the woodland edge we heard and got glimpses of a Bonelli's warbler. There were narrow-leaved helleborines, some chunky lady orchids and milkwort, among much else.

After purchases of local produce in Le Coux village, we took a brief look at the church before heading for La Plage across the cultivations of the Dordogne's floodplain. A pile of stumps and nettles held a whitethroat and another melodious warbler, plus a stonechat not far away. All the while black kites moved to and fro, sometimes settling on the large ploughed fields. Down at the Dordogne River, the place was alive with hunting swallows and house martins.

Walking back, there was a kingfisher at the whitethroat spot which stayed so still that everyone could see it well through the telescope. Cathy met us in Le Coux and gave John and Lyn a lift home, the rest of us walking. Exploring the arable edge near the asparagus beds revealed large Venus's looking-glass, henbit deadnettle and corn spurrey. Better still was a solitary monkey orchid on the roadside on the final leg of the journey.

After tea and checklists, dinner was tomato soup, *feuilletés* (pastry parcels) with ham and sorrel, lamb and beans, cheese and apple pie, followed by infusion of vervain (verbena).

Saturday 14 May – woodland walk and Limeuil

Low cloud covered the countryside for those who turned out at 7:30 for a distinctly grey pre-breakfast walk. Beyond Langle we had an excellent view of a male cirl bunting on a wire. Golden orioles were noisy near the Chateau of Cazenac, including a female's 'cat call', and as we walked back an oriole flew across and three of the four of us saw it well, if briefly. A melodious warbler sang on top of a bush in full view and we found our first serins.

Picnics organised and loaded, Gilles took us in the school bus along the edge of the river valley to Bigaroque, the start of our walk along the very quiet road on a woodland edge. Wood bitter-vetch was immediately a new



Bonelli's warbler (C&TH); Sooty copper, female (CD).

flower, as was tuberous comfrey. Orchids were all but absent here, perhaps a consequence of a dry autumn and winter, though there were other flowers, such as globularia, chalk milkwort and Nottingham catchfly on the dry slopes. Bonelli's warblers sang and flitted around on several occasions. It remained cool most of the time, but began to get warmer towards the end of the morning, bringing out some

butterflies over the meadow along the adjacent river valley. The last stretch, with the bus almost in view, was the best for orchids with some smart fly orchids along with narrow-leaved helleborines and our first twayblades, violet birdsnest orchid and woodcock orchids.

Some ate picnics inside the bus, others on a bank, before we went to look at the orchids Gilles had already found for us. Burnt-tip orchid – *orchidée brûlée* – was one of the species, and the clump of tongue orchids he showed us was a second new species as they were long-lipped serapias. In the second meadow, there were large numbers of tongue orchids and plenty of bee and woodcock orchids, the last including a peculiar pale plant on which the flowers were greenish-yellow. The warmth was bringing out ascalaphids, this predatory insect quartering the meadow, and butterflies, including sooty coppers and violet (weaver's) fritillary. After quite a search in the third meadow we had our first – and last – military orchid, just past its best: it was plainly a poor year for this species. Barbara photographed a broad-bordered bee-hawkmoth on a meadow clary (photo on page 9).

Dropped at the top of Limeuil, we potted around and descended the narrow streets of this pretty village. Wall lizard and scarce swallowtail were among individual finds and everyone saw the tree sparrows in their regular spot in the garden at the bottom. Looking over the wall, not only were sand martins feeding over the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Vézère, they were also going in and out of holes in the wall, dodging traffic as they did so. We all enjoyed a drink or ice cream before we returned to more tea at Castang.

Then there was some quiet time before dinner of green vegetable soup, terrine with foie gras, hake and roast potatoes, cheese and meringue with sorbet.



Limeuil (CD).

Sunday 15 May – the ‘two views’ walk at Berbiguières and Montalieu Haut

It was again chilly early on but dry as we tried a different direction, left after the *lavoir*. A sparrowhawk was a new bird for the week and we found a good cluster of violet birdsnest orchids, 15 or so. The best find, though, was a superb male red-backed shrike.



Distant red-backed shrike, limodor and roofs in Berbiguières (C&TH).

Gilles arrived with news of more violet birdsnest orchids – limodors as he said – and they were our first port of call, on a detour from the usual route. Not only were they numerous, several were very smart, fresh and purple, compared with the gone-over, dried stalks that can be so typical. Our journey onwards took us through St Cyprien with its busy Sunday market.

The false acacia looked very pretty from the bridge in Berbiguières, but there was little else to see there so we moved into the village, the charm of its buildings and chateau added to by rambling roses and clambering wisteria. The sunny and warm day helped, too and that also brought out butterflies, starting with two smart-looking scarce swallowtails on valerian growing from a wall. We stopped to look at soft shield and polypody ferns on the walk up the steepish path through the woods, which took us to the walk along the open crest. There was a steady sprinkling of orchids everywhere, starting with a particularly fine man orchid, the first of many seen here, and the same again for pyramidal, burnt-tip, and woodcock orchids. A Bonelli’s warbler sang persistently, eventually showing well for some of us, and ‘real’ swallowtails flew past. I caught a small blue and Oberthur’s grizzled skipper for shared study.

One orchid-rich patch had string around it, to discourage cutting, and here was a particularly strange orchid. My conclusion was a hybrid monkey x lady orchid, which was later supported by finding a picture of that hybrid in Gilles’s French orchid book after we’d met up again on the southeastern end of the crest. After the holiday the author of that book, Frank Jouandoude, emailed to say he agreed with the identification.

We picnicked in the field before checking the adjacent wood, finding two greater butterfly orchids plus bitter vetchling and pignut. There was no sign of birdsnest orchid, here or anywhere this week; perhaps the dry autumn was the reason for their absence.



An interesting orchid, thought to be a hybrid of monkey orchid and lady orchid
Orchis purpurea x simia (CD).

The drive to Montalieu Haut took us past people on a fun-run to our stop east of our local map. The shade over the first part of the path included southerly or *causse*-style shrubs and trees including Mediterranean buckthorn, Montpellier maple, holm oak and Mediterranean coriaria, and blue houndstongue was a flower absent from northern guides. Around the corner were showy plants of bastard balm and as well as numerous woodcock orchids; new plants included wild candytuft, hairy greenweed and the unusual pea argyrolobium. The star appearance though was certainly the southern white admiral, so smart that it must have been newly emerged, that thought underlined by how it sat quietly as it was admired and photographed. On the descent there were plants of stinking hellebore and long-leaved lungwort and a live Roman snail. By the bus, several Adonis blues were taking salts on some mud with a knapweed fritillary very nearby. Under a hedge were intensely-coloured blue gromwell flowers.

As we journeyed on, we saw that some fun-runners were now caked in mud before we took another detour to reach the mediaeval fortified village of Beynac, where we had a brief stop for crag martins and photos.

As usual, aperitifs were followed by five courses, this evening celeriac soup, melon with port, *confit de canard* with ratatouille, cheese and chocolate pudding. Some of us looked at Jupiter and four clear moons as dusk turned to night.

Monday 16 May – Keith’s walk

A young black redstart was being fed under a bush; golden orioles whistled in the oak woods; a melodious warbler sang in the hedgerow behind us; a black kite flew low overhead. Then as we returned for breakfast, our first nightingale was singing from scrub under the false acacia trees. All in all a very French scene for the pre-breakfast birders, justifying the usual 07:30 start.



Firecrest (C&TH).

Keith was the main walk leader this morning, as is our routine, with his local take and surveyor’s eye on local life, buildings and structures. We started with construction techniques for the house across the road and continued in the meadow by the *pigeonnier* (pigeon house), which has deteriorated further since I saw it three years ago, the roof part collapsed, part leaning at an angle that suggests it won’t last many years. In the woods we looked at the overgrown *abreuvoir*, a combined sluice/cattle trough now overgrown on a watercourse above former pasture, now a walnut plantation. Narrow-leaved bittercress was a new flower in the woods and sunshine brought out our first pearly heath, the latter by the small limestone quarry with the fossils. Two distant short-toed eagles drifted through as we looked at roof tiles, ancient and modern, in Les Valades, after which we turned our attention to a firecrest in a cypress tree. Farther on, turtle doves were calling and Gerald found one on a wire. Hogweed flowers attracted a longhorn beetle, an Asian hornet (identified later) and a white crab spider.

After a late lunch at Castang, it was our free afternoon. Some had a quiet few hours, and several group members joined me to search successfully for adder’s-tongue ferns in the meadow, but unsuccessfully for loose-flowered orchid. We found our first Glanville fritillary and some day-flying moths, including forester and burnet companion. By now it was getting a little chilly, but the patch of scrub on the other side of the road was protected from the wind and held several butterfly and orchid species plus grass vetchling.

After dinner – vegetable soup, smoked salmon, pork with two whole cauliflowers (for the table, that is), cheese and strawberries – it was a good time to walk to Lagrave to look for midwife toads, with Keith’s help too on this mild but cloudy night. As well as a chorus of calling toads there were several tucked into holes in a wall, including a mating pair, and a single toad without eggs in the open. On returning to Castang we saw two fox moths attracted to outside lights.

Tuesday 17 May – Le Bugue and the cave walk

This morning before breakfast, this time with a 7:45 start, we tried the local open woodland with the hope of finding a red squirrel. We were in luck: it was Tim and Cheryl who first saw it moving through an oak before sitting for a long time in the same position, allowing telescope views. As we moved on a common redstart was singing on a high tree top.

Above Le Bugue we had good views of a Bonelli’s warbler and found some new plants, namely white (or Pyrenean) flax, *fumana* and ivy broomrape. On the descent there were some very impressive man orchids but no trace of the yellow bee orchid seen in this spot three years ago. We shopped or looked at the stalls in Le Bugue’s market and several of us convened for a drink at the Bar Menhir at the other end of the main street. We met up again by the roundabout and descended to walk alongside the river, enjoying young white wagtails begging for food, sand martins in drainage pipes and the tiny bellflower *Campanula erinus*. Gilles took us to a spot by the river a few hundred metres away where we had picnics overlooking the Vézère.

At the drop-off point for the ‘cave walk’, near a good number of orchids, we found fairy flax and large self-heal. In a yellow rattle meadow off the main track there was a good range of orchids, including loose-flowered in the damp area. It was far from hot but nonetheless butterflies were moving around, especially many meadow fritillaries and black-veined white. Here or elsewhere there were also both swallowtail species and Cleopatra. By the uphill section of the final part of the walk through the wood there were greater butterfly orchids, these just before we emerged into a large open meadow, part of which was fenced for grazing by horses.

It’s plainly management that suits orchids and other flowers, most remarkably today a large number (I counted 70) of long-lipped serapias and many tongue orchids. The area with sombre bee orchids for once wasn’t fenced, so they were easy to get to, though many were well past their best. Two interesting finds here were dwarf spurge *Euphorbia exigua* and smooth tare, both growing in profusion. It was a pleasure to meet the English owners’ son who was comfortable with us being there and happy to hear about why the field is so special.

After meeting Gilles and Jan, the group enjoyed the tour of the 'crystal cathedral' of the Gouffre de Proumeyssac while I minded possessions and ate an ice cream. We returned to Castang for tea. After dinner – of vegetable soup, mixed starters with goats' cheese, beef and green beans, cheese and crème caramel – we looked at Jupiter and now three moons through the telescope.



Morning, afternoon and evening sightings: red squirrel, sombre bee orchid *Ophrys fusca*, and Jupiter with its moons (CD).

Wednesday 18 May – Roque St-Christophe and Font de Gaume

Our hour's walk before breakfast was a repeat of the first morning's walk to Lagrave. For birds, it was mostly repeat sightings, with a singing hoopoe especially good to see. What sounded rather like the quack of a duck on Lagrave's pond was in fact a pool frog, the start of a frog chorus.

At Roque St Christophe, Lyn and John decided to visit the troglodyte site, which they enjoyed greatly, especially the close views of crag martins and swifts by the cliff face. The rest of us stuck to just natural history, starting with early purple orchids and sanicle under the trees. Starting in the higher of the two meadows, with the rampion bellflower and bloody cranesbill, we found a few butterflies despite the cool morning and a Blue Emperor dragonfly on patrol. Jan was alert to a field cricket scampering through the grass, which we were able to see well in the bug box. Farther up, we clambered over or under the electric fence – happily it was off! – into the dry grassland slopes that hold such an interesting array of species. Pink convolvulus, white rock-roses, yellow fumana, the hairy leaves of *Inula montana* and more dwarf spurge were some of these.

But our main target was bug orchids, and it was plainly a good year: some 30 spikes, many with colour in the buds, but none quite fully in flower as yet. Descending through the lower meadow, common spotted orchids were new for the week.



Bug orchid, almost in flower (C&TH).

The group was back together for our 12:15 rendezvous. After a brief loo stop we parked under the cliffs on the exit road. Gilles had learnt from the gardener that the local peregrines were nesting in the usual place and had three chicks. It was all quiet and we were on the point of moving on when an adult bird appeared, encouraging one big youngster to come forward into view. Then the second adult flew round and perched in an oak tree at the top of the cliff, so all-in-all it was a great birdwatching experience.

We ate picnics at Cap Blanc, a new site for me. Gilles then took five off to Font de Gaume with a botanical brief for the walk to the famous cave with polychrome prehistoric paintings. Ticket availability for Font de Gaume is now very limited so the rest of us stayed at Cap Blanc, three of us taking the opportunity to see the full presentation of the now covered *abris* – rock overhang – that has a remarkable frieze of prehistoric mammal carvings, with horses the centre-piece. A big patch of eyebright in the field across the road was a new flower for the week.

The route back took us through some very wet meadows, where we stopped to see a rather different mix of wildlife, including early marsh orchids, meadow thistle and Azure Damselflies. Three well-grown raven chicks were making quite a noise from a large cavity in the cliff at the back of the meadow.

Back at Castang, local naturalist David Simpson (www.wilddordogne.co.uk) had arrived to search for a very scarce butterfly, Chapman's blue, around the sainfoin plants that grow in the meadow. Despite the cool weather he had been successful and showed us both photos of a male and the specimen itself in a bug box. The butterfly was released by the sainfoin shortly afterwards. All excellent news, if somewhat tempered by discovering that the monkey orchid we'd been seeing all week had been cut down by verge cutting.

Sweeping rain outside the dining room over dinner reminded us how lucky we'd been with the weather this week. During our final meal – spinach soup, seafood terrine and chicken in tarragon sauce – we collected the group's holiday highlights, noted below.

Thursday 19 May – Bergerac and home

The contingent for a slightly delayed Southampton flight left shortly after 10 o'clock. Three of the Stansted group walked through Lagrave and through the pretty iris avenue to Les Tyssanderies on the other side of the road to Le Coux. We'd already seen a couple of new flowers, perennial flax and tufted vetch, but there was something else still to find. A little beyond there we turned into a dry meadow where we located a single spike of white helleborine, the 27th orchid species of the week, if you include two species (red and broad-leaved helleborine) only in leaf. Then it was time to finish packing ready for our 12:30 departure for Bergerac and safely home.

Group members' holiday highlights

- Lyn** Cathy's food; the profusion and variety of orchids; standing with John on the troglodyte terrace surrounded by crag martins and swifts flying about our heads.
- John** Troglodyte caves; the orchid field at Proumeyssac; fields of clary and oxeye daisies.
- David** The food and drink; great views of peregrine falcon leaving the ledge.
- Barbara** Red squirrel waiting to cross the road; field of serapias at Proumeyssac; peregrine falcons; Chris's dad!
- Cheryl** Meadow full of butterflies on the first part of the Proumeyssac walk; red-backed shrike.
- Tim** Orchids, orchids, orchids; and the company.
- Gerald** First ever bee orchids; the way the whole week has been set up and led; two woodlarks.
- Jan** Orchids; group of black kites at Le Coux.
- Chris** Swarm of tongue orchids on the way to Lagrave; southern white admiral; red-backed shrike.



Orchids, orchids, orchids: early spider and lady orchid just after our arrival (C&TH); white helleborine, the final and 27th species of the week; and below, a 'hypochrome' (undercoloured) woodcock orchid (CD).



WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS H = heard only

Great white egret	Hoopoe	Chiffchaff
Little egret	Green woodpecker	Firecrest
Grey heron	Black woodpecker H	Long-tailed tit
Mute swan	Great spotted woodpecker	Blue tit
Mallard	Woodlark	Great tit
Black kite	Sand martin	Nuthatch
Short-toed eagle	Crag martin	Short-toed treecreeper
Sparrowhawk	Swallow	Golden oriole
Buzzard	House martin	Jay
Kestrel	White wagtail	Magpie
Hobby	Wren	Jackdaw
Peregrine	Robin	Carrion crow
Red-legged partridge	Nightingale H	Raven
Pheasant	Black redstart	Starling
Feral pigeon	Common redstart	House sparrow
Woodpigeon	Blackbird	Tree sparrow
Collared dove	Song thrush H	Chaffinch
Turtle dove	Mistle thrush	Serin
Cuckoo	Melodious warbler	Greenfinch
Tawny owl H	Whitethroat	Goldfinch
Swift	Blackcap	Linnet
Kingfisher	Bonelli's warbler	Girl bunting

MAMMALS

Roe deer	Rabbit	Red squirrel	Mole (dead)	Wild boar (rootings)
----------	--------	--------------	-------------	----------------------

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Grass snake (probably)	Western whip-snake (road casualty)	Wall lizard	Green lizard	Pool frog	Common frog	Midwife toad
------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------	--------------	-----------	-------------	--------------

BUTTERFLIES

Swallowtail	Wood white	Southern white admiral	Small heath
Scarce swallowtail	Green hairstreak	Red admiral	Pearly heath
Black-veined white	Sooty copper	Glanville fritillary	Speckled wood
Small white	Small blue	Knapweed fritillary	Wall
Orange-tip	Brown argus	Meadow fritillary	Dingy skipper
Berger's clouded yellow	Adonis blue	Weaver's (violet) fritillary	Oberthur's grizzled skipper
Cleopatra	Common blue	Meadow brown	

MOTHS British checklist numbers from Waring & Townsend

163 Forester	1909 Speckled yellow	2059 Clouded	Micro-moths
170 Five-spot burnet	1952 Common heath	2221 Mullein (caterpillar)buff	White plume
1638 Fox moth	1983 Broad-bordered bee hawkmoth	2463 Burnet companion	Spindle ermine
1673 Small emerald	2021 Pine processionary (tent)		(caterpillar/tent)

OTHER INSECTS

Banded demoiselle	Thick-legged flower beetle <i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	<i>Graphosoma italicum</i> – a black and red shield bug
Azure damselfly	Long-horned beetle <i>Cerambyx scopolii</i>	7-spot ladybird
Black-tailed skimmer	<i>Trichodes</i> sp., a red and black soldier beetle	Bryony ladybird
Emperor dragonfly	Rose chafer <i>Cetonia</i> sp.	Field cricket
Ascalaphid <i>Libelluloides coccajus</i>	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i> a chafer	Great green bush-cricket
Green lacewing <i>Chrysopa perla</i>	<i>Tropinota hirta</i> a furry chafer	Roesel's bush-cricket
Paper wasp <i>Polistes gallicus</i>	Rosemary beetle <i>Chrysolina americana</i>	
Asian hornet <i>Vespa velutina</i>	Firebug	

SPIDERS AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES

Crab spider <i>Misumena cristatus</i>	Pill bug	Roman (edible) snail
Garden snail	Pale-lipped banded snail	Slug <i>Arion ater</i>



Azure damselfly (CD); Broad-bordered bee hawkmoth (BL) and ascalaphid (C&TH), both on meadow clary.

PLANTS

Most species are in The Wild Flowers of Britain and Northern Europe by Fitter, Fitter & Blamey.
Others, in bold, are marked as follows: M = Mediterranean flora A = Alpine flora *Inula montana* is in neither!
nif = not in flower

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ACERACEAE (Maple)	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple
	<i>Acer monspessulanus</i>	Montpelier maple
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
ARACEAE (Arum)	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Large (or Italian) lords and ladies
ARALIACEAE (Ivy)	<i>Hedera helix (hibernica)</i>	Ivy
ASCLEPIADACEAE (Milkweed)	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort
BETULACEAE (Birch)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
BORAGINACEAE (Borage)	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Bugloss
	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue houndstongue M
	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's bugloss
	<i>Lithospermum purpureocaerulea</i>	Blue (or purple) gromwell
	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing forget-me-not
	<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved lungwort
	<i>Symphytum tuberosum</i>	Comfrey
	<i>Symphytum officianale</i>	Tuberous comfrey
	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box
	BUXACEAE (Box)	<i>Campanula erinus</i>
CAMPANULACEAE (Bellflower)	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Rampion bellflower
	<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	Large Venus's looking-glass
CAPRIFOLIACEAE (Honeysuckle)	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly honeysuckle
	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder nif
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
	<i>Viburnum lanata</i>	Wayfaring tree
CARYOPHYLLACEAE (Pink)	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved sandwort
	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear
	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged robin
	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent pearlwort
	<i>Silene alba</i>	White campion
	<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly
	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion
	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater stitchwort
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
	CELASTRACEAE (Spindle)	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
CHENOPODIACEAE (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen
CISTACEAE (Cistus)	<i>Fumana procumbens</i>	Common fumana
	<i>Helianthemum appenninum</i>	White rockrose
	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common rockrose
COMPOSITAE (Daisy)	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow nif
	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser burdock nif
	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort nif
	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Perennial daisy
	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender thistle
	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina thistle
	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Black knapweed
	<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i>	Pineapple mayweed
	<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	Meadow thistle
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle nif
	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Immortelle/Curry plant
	<i>Hieracium maculatum</i>	Spotted hawkweed
	<i>Inula montana</i>	nif
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce nif
	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy
	<i>Matricaria (Chamomilla) recutita</i>	Scented mayweed
	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur nif
	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear hawkweed
	<i>Senecio jacobea</i>	Ragwort
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle

	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth sow-thistle
	<i>Taraxacum</i> (group)	Dandelion
	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goatsbeard=Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
	<i>Convolvulus cantabricus</i>	Pink bindweed M
	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>	Mediterranean coriaria M
CORIARIACEAE (Coriaria)	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
CORNACEAE (Cornus)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
CORYLACEAE (Hazel)	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
CORYLACEAE (Hornbeam)	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting stonecrop
CRASSULACEAE (Stonecrop)	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort/wall pennywort
	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Small alison
CRUCIFERAE (Cress)	<i>Arabis glabra</i>	Tower mustard
	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy rockcress
	<i>Barbarea</i> sp.	a wintercress
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse
	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Narrow-leaved bittercress
	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's violet
	<i>Iberis amara</i>	Wild candytuft
CUCURBITACEAE (Gourd)	<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	White bryony
CUPRESSACEAE (Cypress)	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
DIOSCOREACEAE (Yam)	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony
DIPSACACEAE (Scabious)	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field scabious
	<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i>	Wood scabious
	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel nif
EUPHORBIACEAE (Spurge)	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood spurge
	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress spurge
	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf spurge
	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun spurge
	<i>Euphorbia hyberna</i>	Irish spurge
	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper spurge
	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty spurge
	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>	Marsh spurge
	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual mercury
	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's mercury
FAGACEAE	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut (planted)
	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut
	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen/holm oak
	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy oak
FUMARIACEAE (Fumitory)	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common fumitory
GENTIANACEAE (Gentian)	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort nif
GERANIACEAE (Geranium)	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill
	<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked cranesbill
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovesfoot cranesbill
	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little robin
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert
	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved cranesbill
	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody cranesbill
GLOBULARIACEAE (Globularia)	<i>Globularia vulgaris</i>	Globularia
GRAMINEAE (Grass)	<i>Briza media</i>	Common quaking-grass
(very incomplete)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood melick
HYPERICACEAE (Hypericum)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St.John's wort
IRIDACEAE (Iris)	<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	Field gladiolus
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag iris
JUGLANDACEAE	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut
LABIATAE (Mint)	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Common bugle
	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common hemp-nettle
	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit dead-nettle
	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted dead-nettle
	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red dead-nettle
	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender M nif
	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard balm
	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint

	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Apple (round-leaved) mint
	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	Large self-heal
	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow clary
	<i>Salvia verbeneca</i>	Wild clary
	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall germander nif
	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Wild thyme
LEMNACEAE (Duckweed)	<i>Lemna</i> sp.	Duckweed
LILIACEAE (Lily)	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Wild asparagus
	Asphodelus albus	Asphodel A, M
	<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel hyacinth
	<i>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</i>	Bath asparagus/spiked star-of-Bethlehem
	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Common star-of-Bethlehem
	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom
LINACEAE (Flax)	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax
	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy (=purging) flax
	<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial flax
	<i>Linum suffruticosum</i>	Pyrenean or white flax
MALVACEAE (Mallow)	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow
OLEACEAE (Olive)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Man orchid
	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal orchid
	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	White helleborine
	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved helleborine
	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Red helleborine nif
	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common spotted orchid
	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early marsh orchid
	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved helleborine nif
	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard orchid
	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet birdsnest orchid (= limodor)
	<i>Listera ovata</i>	Common twayblade
	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee orchid
	Ophrys fusca	Sombre bee orchid M
	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly orchid
	Ophrys scolopax	Woodcock orchid M
	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider orchid
	<i>Orchis coriofora</i>	Bug orchid
	<i>Orchis laxiflora</i>	Loose-flowered orchid
	<i>Orchis masculata</i>	Early purple orchid
	<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military orchid
	<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged orchid
	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady orchid
	<i>Orchis simia</i>	Monkey orchid
	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip orchid
	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater butterfly orchid
	Serapias lingua	Tongue orchid M
	Serapias vomeracea	Long-lipped serapias A M
OROBANCHACEAE (Broomrape)	<i>Orobanche hederaceae</i>	Ivy broomrape
	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common broomrape
OXALIDACEAE (Wood-sorrels)	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow oxalis
	<i>Oxalis fontana</i>	Upright yellow oxalis
PAPAVERACEAE (Poppy)	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater celandine
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy
PAPILIONACEAE (Pea)	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney vetch
	Argyrolobium sanonii	Argyrolobium M
	Cercis siliquastrum	Judas tree (planted) M
	Coronilla scorpioides	Annual scorpion Vetch M
	<i>Genista pilosa</i>	Hairy greenweed
	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe vetch
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow vetchling
	<i>Lathyrus montanus</i> (=L. linifolius)	Bitter vetchling
	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass vetchling
	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling
	Lathyrus setifolius	Brown vetch A, M
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot trefoil

	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted medick
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne (= alfalfa)
	<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>	Sainfoin
	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	False acacia or Locust tree
	- ditto - (planted)	False acacia 'purple robe'
	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom (introduced)
	<i>Sarothamnus (=Cytisus) scoparius</i>	Broom
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop trefoil
	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser trefoil
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover
	<i>Trifolium ochroleum</i>	Sulphur clover
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse nif
	<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian vetch
	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch
	<i>Vicia orobus</i>	Upright vetch or wood bitter-vetch
	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy tare
	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth tare
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch
	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush vetch
PLANTAGINACEAE (Plantain)	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain
PLATANACEAE (Plane tree)	<i>Platanus hybrida</i>	London plane
POLYGALACEAE (Milkwort)	<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	Chalk milkwort
	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common milkwort
POLYGONACEAE (Dock)	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock
	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
PRIMULACEAE (Primrose)	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
PTERIDOPHYTA (Fern)	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair fern
	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black spleenwort
	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall rue
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair spleenwort
	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rusty-back fern
	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern
	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adderstongue
	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue fern
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft shield fern
	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common polypody
RANUNCULACEAE (Buttercup)	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Common columbine
	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's joy
	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking hellebore
	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous buttercup
	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>	Stream water-crowfoot
	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild mignonette
RESEDACEAE (Mignonette)	<i>Rhamus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean buckthorn M
RHAMNACEAE (Buckthorn)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
ROSACEAE (Rose)	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry
	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet
	<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	Medlar (planted)
	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil
	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St Lucie's cherry
	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
	<i>Sanguisorbia minor</i>	Salad burnet
	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>	True service tree (planted)
	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild service tree

RUBIACEAE (Bedstraw)	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i> <i>Galium album</i> <i>(G. mollugo ssp. erectum)</i> <i>Galium aparine</i> <i>Galium pumilum</i> <i>Galium verum</i> <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> <i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Crosswort Upright hedge bedstraw
SALICACEAE (Willow)	<i>Populus alba</i> <i>Populus tremula</i> <i>Salix alba</i> <i>Salix caprea</i>	Cleavers Slender bedstraw Lady's bedstraw Field madder Wild madder White poplar Aspen White willow Goat willow
SAXIFRAGACEA (Saxifrage)	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow saxifrage
SCROPHULARIACEAE (Figwort)	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> <i>Digitalis lutea</i> <i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i> <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> <i>Verbascum sp.</i> <i>Veronica arvensis</i> <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> <i>Veronica persica</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax Small yellow foxglove nif Common eyebright Yellow rattle Water figwort Mullein sp. nif Wall speedwell Germander speedwell Common field speedwell
TILIACEAE (Lime)	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved lime
ULMACEAE (Elm)	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Small-leaved elm
UMBELLIFERAE (Carrot) (= Apiaceae)	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> <i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i> <i>Conopodium majus</i> <i>Eryngium campestre</i> <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> <i>var. sibiricum</i> <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> <i>Sanicula europaea</i> <i>Silaum silaus</i>	Cow parsley Rough chervil Pignut Field eryngo nif Fennel nif Hogweed Hogweed (greenish flowered)
URTICACEAE (Nettle)	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> <i>Urtica dioica</i>	Corky-fruited water dropwort Sanicle Pepper saxifrage Pellitory-of-the-wall Stinging nettle
VALERIANACEAE (Valerian)	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> <i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Red valerian Common valerian Cornsalad
VIOLACEAE (Violet)	<i>Viola arvensis</i> <i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Field pansy/heartsease Early dog violet