



# Honeyguide

**WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS**

36 Thunder Lane, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich NR7 0PX  
Telephone: 01603 300552  
[www.honeyguide.co.uk](http://www.honeyguide.co.uk) E-mail: chris@honeyguide.co.uk



Norfolk break  
6 – 10 September 2021

**For the whole break**

Anne Macgregor  
Margaret Dixey  
Jill Jordan  
Jean Dunn

**Participants****Honeyguiders joining the group one day**

Ann Greenizan  
Helen and Malcolm Crowder

**Leader:** Chris Durdin

The group stayed at the Oaklands Hotel in Thorpe St Andrew

<https://oaklands-hotel.co.uk>

Report and lists by Chris Durdin. Photos by Chris Durdin or as noted.

Cover, top: red admirals were abundant and very fresh looking this week.

Cover, below: common darter (JD); willow emerald damselfly on elder berries at Strumpshaw Fen.



Above: round-leaved sundews, Holt Lowes.

Below: the group at Great Yarmouth, minus Jean who is taking the photo (JD).



Honeyguide Wildlife Holidays always tries to put something into nature conservation where we visit, and a donation of £40 per person to Norfolk Wildlife Trust was our way of contributing this time. After adding in Gift Aid through the Honeyguide Charitable Trust we gave £200 to NWT.

## DAILY DIARY

### Monday 6 September – arrival

I collected Anne and Jill from Norwich railway station, which was busy with young people leaving Norwich having spent the weekend at the Sundown music festival at the Royal Norfolk Showground. Margaret was at Oaklands Hotel at much the same time and Jean soon after. Margaret came to tea at my house, as did Jean and Jill after walking around Thorpe Marshes, and they seemed to enjoy watching me do the ironing in the garden. Anne also walked around the marshes and reported a marsh harrier, little egret and a small flock of lapwings. We all met, with Julie Durdin, for an evening meal at Oaklands Hotel.

### Tuesday 7 September – NWT Thorpe Marshes and RSPB Strumpshaw Fen

Ann Greenizan joined us on another day in this Indian summer, indeed almost too hot sometimes this morning. We started at Oaklands Hotel where there were sounds of a goldcrest. On Whitlingham Lane, the private road that leads to Thorpe Marshes, we looked at flowering ivy without finding anything of note. On the marshes, it was Ann's eagle eye that picked up on a pied hoverfly on buddleia. Over a ditch, while it was still relatively cool, a male migrant hawker was warming itself, perched on a head of purple loosestrife. Soon after we studied a hanging female migrant hawker, close enough to see the tee-shape at the top of the abdomen. We found a good-looking orb web spider *Araneus marmoreus* var. *pyramidalatus*.



Pied hoverfly; orb web spider *Araneus marmoreus* var. *pyramidalatus*.

Galls are a group we often look at, having been inspired by Honeyguider Mervin Nethercoat. On the path here some mugwort was obviously affected by something, that something being an aphid *Cryptosiphum artemisiae*. Later some meadowsweet leaves were riddled with galls from the gall midge *Dasineura ulmariae*.



Galls on mugwort and meadowsweet (see text for details).

We looked at a big range of dry ground and wetland plants and these are just a few of those we discussed: upright hedge parsley, water chickweed, nodding bur marigold and orange balsam. The stars botanically speaking, to my mind, were the several greater water parsnip plants, some in seed, some with lingering flowers. These were introduced last summer and have plainly taken well.

There weren't many birds, though it was good to hear a chiffchaff singing. Greylags and cormorant flew past, to be expected here, and a grey heron flew along the far side of the gravel pit, St Andrews Broad. A

couple of blackcaps were feeding in riverside scrub. Red admirals were easily the most numerous butterflies. It wasn't the place to see a lot of fungi though tar spot on sycamore leaves was everywhere, there were dried up jelly ear fungi on the dead elder by the river, near where we struggled to see a red-eyed damselfly, and I found the reliable King Alfred's cakes fungus buried behind brambles on a dead ash.

By the mooring basin two brown hawkers tumbled together and a male banded demoiselle flew past. We also took time out to see skullcap that grows from the deteriorating timbers on the far side. Back in Whitlingham Lane there was still no convincing ivy bee for all to see (there had been one two days earlier) and Ann found a hornet hoverfly.

Cold drinks in the shade in my garden were in order. Who needs marshes when odonata come to the garden? First there was a confiding male migrant hawker on the trunk of my hibiscus, later a female of the same species. Our first willow emerald damselfly of the day, here at home, was only my second record for the garden. Lunch with homemade bread and a help-yourself salad was followed by Julie's homemade lemon cake. Anne saw a buzzard overhead, a blackbird skulked in the border and jackdaws investigated a chimney pot.



[Wildlife close to home: a very approachable migrant hawker in the garden at 36 Thunder Lane. Orange balsam at NWT Thorpe Marshes.](#)

We took the short drive to the RSPB's Strumpshaw Fen nature reserve, where we spent the afternoon, along with Honeyguiders Helen and Malcolm Crowder. By the first pond-dipping platform there were at least three very tame willow emeralds, plus a ruddy darter with a bent, damaged abdomen. On 'sandy wall' we encountered (though not exactly in this order) a common lizard, a black-tailed skimmer and warden Ben Lewis. Ben told us that this morning a team was out counting the nursery webs of fen raft spiders, introduced at Cantley Marshes, and they are growing steadily in numbers and range. The survey had stopped now to be fair to the team on this hot afternoon.

On the way to Fen Hide, a male emperor dragonfly was patrolling an open ditch. From the hide there was a family of moorhens and flypast little egret, but little to make us linger, especially with a grumpy photographer put out by us coming in.

Today we did the Fen Trail, doing our best to make steady progress despite the never-ending stream of sightings of willow emeralds and common darters. From Tower Hide, and viewpoints beforehand, there were good numbers of ducks, mostly in eclipse plumage. Gadwalls were the most numerous, followed by teals; Helen found some wigeons on the far side and a shoveler eventually revealed its beak. It took a little searching but eventually I found the garganeys in eclipse plumage that we'd heard about. Soon after they flew away, four in a little group.

We completed the circuit at a steady pace, hearing water rail on route, with a small diversion onto the boardwalk in a small piece of fen where there was tubular water dropwort, bog myrtle and lots of marsh fern, but no sign of any swallowtail caterpillars on the overgrown plants of milk parsley. We returned to Norwich via Brundall and a brief stop at the Co-op.

## **Wednesday 8 September – Breydon Water, Great Yarmouth and NWT Hickling**

Our first call today was Breydon Water, the estuary inland of Great Yarmouth. From the sea wall by Asda's car park, saltmarsh vegetation included sea aster, sea lavender and sea purslane. We walked under Breydon Bridge and immediately large numbers of waders were in view on their high tide roost on 'The Lumps'. The most obvious were avocets in a large, tight flock: we estimated about 300 of them. Other waders were generally a bit distant, including redshanks, grey plovers and black-tailed godwits mostly identifiable when flying, though a common sandpiper and curlews were a bit closer. We viewed all this from the sea wall: this lovely, dry day there was no need for the hide. It was disappointing to see that there was a lot of litter; also road noise, though that's to be expected here.

Some large white lumps moved a little and revealed spoon-shape beaks: yes, four spoonbills, plus little egrets in several places, totalling in double figures. There was a very obvious great black-backed gull on a post and others mixed with other gulls elsewhere, plus a common tern that called and flew around. All the ducks here were pintails; in eclipse plumage, but nonetheless with their characteristic elegance.



[Avocets; spoonbills and great black-backed gull. Digiscoped at Breydon Water.](#)

We moved onto Great Yarmouth, the idea being to look for the reliable (my word) Mediterranean gulls on the beach. The drive took us along the 'golden mile', bringing back many memories for Jean. Having managed to park, Anne noticed some unusual pellets on the ground under a laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*) overhanging a wall. To my surprise, she identified these as the droppings (or rather *frass*) of privet hawk-moth caterpillars. Later she found photos that matched the size and shape, ridged like tiny hand grenades.

In the near heatwave conditions, Great Yarmouth was busier than usual, despite the schools having returned, and there were no Med gulls in their usual area. We walked along the prom towards a flock of gulls: no Med gull there either. However, a flock of waders landed on the beach. It's a big beach, and despite the busy day, there was lots of undisturbed space. These were ringed plovers, then more arrived and we estimated about 50 were there, a real autumn migration flock. The gull search was feeling like an epic fail, so thoughts turned to refreshments. The name Dixies Café caught our eye and prompting our own Margaret Dixey to offer to buy us coffee and ice cream in the place *almost* bearing her name. It must have been an omen, as while we sat there an adult Mediterranean gull appeared on the beach, and we all enjoyed good views of it through my telescope.

We drove to NWT Hickling and ate our picnics at the nature reserve's picnic benches. NWT volunteer Bruce Carman revealed last night's moth trap haul, tucked into egg boxes. He showed us, among others, canary-shouldered thorn, dotted footman, Hebrew character, flame shoulder and large yellow underwing.



[Moths at Hickling: canary-shouldered thorn, dotted footman and Hebrew character \(not to scale\).](#)

There were dragonflies – common and ruddy darters especially – on the reserve, some of which seemed to like landing on Jill, and willow emeralds around some lesser (narrow-leaved) bulrushes. From the first

hide there was quite a commotion as a Chinese water deer ran out of the reeds, disturbing eclipse-plumage ducks, then a second deer.

There was a brief ping of a bearded tit somewhere left of the path, but it didn't show or call again. A little farther along, just off the main route, an area of bare ground was fenced off with a sign saying it was for fen mason wasps, a rare species more or less confined to dry ground within large Broads wetlands. Here there was something very odd: the head, thorax and wings of a dead ruddy darter, with the dragonfly's abdomen in a hole, as the photos show.

Later I sent photos to Honeyguide's Tim Strudwick, Mr Fen Mason Wasp. Tim says: "A bit of a wild guess, but possibly a green tiger beetle larva has grabbed a darter by the tail and consumed the end of the abdomen. Tiger beetles certainly occur around Hickling and nest in very similar bare ground to fen mason wasps with a very cleanly round hole, very much like a fen mason wasp hole before they build the turret." May's Honeyguide group saw green tiger beetles along the path here.



Half a ruddy darter, Hickling. Any suggestions?

It wouldn't be an autumn Honeyguide group, nowadays, without turning over a few oak leaves, on which we found silk button and spangle galls, plus several hanging knopper galls. These were as we approached the boat departure point for our 3:30 departure, along with boatman Henry and other visitors to Hickling. This took us through Hickling Broad, past the usual large numbers of mute swans and some common terns perching on posts. Tufted ducks, pochards and wigeons swam together in a small mixed flock.

We'd elected to go to the hide overlooking the lagoon at Swim Coots. This proved a good choice as there were many eclipse-plumage teals from the hide, plus avocets, ruffs and, later, two golden plovers flying over. A Chinese water deer showed well in front of nearby reeds. But all this was eclipsed by the sight and sound of three cranes flying over and bugling as they landed opposite.



On show at 'Swim Coots': cranes and Chinese water deer (JD). The yellow is buttonweed (*Cotula*).

We returned from the boat trip and completed the circuit of the nature reserve, seeing marsh harrier and great white egret along the way, plus distant hobbies from Bittern Hide. There was a single green sandpiper on Brendan's marsh. Back at the visitor centre, unfortunately it was only me looking in the right direction as a bittern flew over as I chatted to warden John Blackburn.

Back at the hotel, Jean established that one tyre on her car had a slow puncture. A hobby flew over the hotel car park.

### **Thursday 9 September – Ranworth and Buckenham Marshes**

I arrived early at the hotel to lead Jean to the local Wilco, which proved less easy than expected as a short stretch of road approaching it was closed for roadworks. A diversion later we dropped the car, and it was a good outcome in that it was a simple puncture that they fixed by mid-morning.

The itinerary was juggled to allow for a very local day and we were soon, all in one car, at Ranworth. We walked from the NWT car park past a lovely thatched cottage and alongside the Bure Marshes National Nature Reserve. There'd been a little light rain very early today, but it turned into another perfect, warm day. Any flowers, ivy especially, seemed to be buzzing with insects. In recent days perfect, new red admirals had already been common and today even more so. Speckled wood and green-veined white butterflies showed well as we completed a circuit of local lanes. It was fairy quiet for birds, save for a very persistent mewing buzzard, presumably a young one demanding food. We had a lively discussion on the merits of the relatively modern thatched houses by the fourth stretch of the squarish route.



Picture-postcard thatched cottage at Ranworth.

Dusted yellow wall lichen *Caloplaca ruderum* on old mortar at the church; the 20p is to show scale.

From there we walked to the NWT visitor centre, firstly passing large numbers of swallows on wires plus house martins with them and in the air. It was one of those classic English village scenes that in reality we see rather rarely. By the boardwalk we easily found the large royal fern and a second one more hidden in the alder carr, but no luck with any swallowtail larvae on milk parsley plants going to seed on the more open stretch approaching the floating centre.

While three of the group were inside the centre, Anne and I were scanning Ranworth Broad. Beyond the nearer black-headed gulls, great crested grebes and cormorants, a mysterious, changing shape was working its way across. We concluded that it was an otter, wrestling with an eel.

We drove to Ranworth Church, St Helen's, having already admired the wind vane from afar. The present wind vane, erected in 2010, depicts Pacificus, a devoted monk at St Benet's Abbey in the 15th century, who came to Ranworth Church every day with his dog, Caesar, to restore the rood screen which we saw inside the church. Outside we found common calamint and the recently discovered dusted yellow wall lichen *Caloplaca ruderum* featured in the book *Norfolk's Wonderful 150*.

I dropped three of the group back at home and we went back to Wilco to pick up Jean's car. We had our lunch in the garden, as on Tuesday.

The afternoon excursion was to Buckenham Marshes, in the Mid Yare. Here there were several Chinese water deer, three showing especially well. Two hobbies hunted over the marshes most of the time we were there; kestrels perched on distant gates but there was no sign of the local peregrine that nests on Cantley sugar beet factory. A helicopter spooked a large flock of greylags into the air. There were lapwings and a flock of starlings on brambles. As we returned from overlooking the River Yare, a single little egret flew though and overhead were three snipe, one of which tumbled rapidly into the marsh: a case of 'falling with style', like Buzz Lightyear. Jean spotted a hare in a field as we drove away from Buckenham, and we returned via Postwick and a roadside bush of Duke of Argyll's teaprant.

Julie and I came to Oaklands Hotel to join the group's final dinner.

### **Friday 10 September – Holt Lowes and Buxton Heath**

We started the day by saying farewell to Jean, then moving suitcases to my house. Our first stop was a small detour off the Holt Road to the very new Broadland County Park near Horsford. It may be new, but

it is plainly already well-known as the car park was full, albeit probably mostly with dog walkers. We overlooked a lovely piece of heath, colourful with heather and bell heather, and already getting known as a place to see nightjars. The heath is fenced for grazing as the site is very much work on progress, but all credit to Broadland District Council for taking on such a valuable project.

At Holt Country Park the car park was also nearly full, though once we'd walked through the plantation area – pausing for a scorpion-fly and wall lettuce – it was far from busy. On the large pond we watched patrolling emperor dragonflies, then, from the path alongside the pond, we found a female southern hawker that was laying eggs into a soggy, fallen tree trunk. A grey wagtail called and flew over.



Southern hawker, ovipositing; western gorse and heather at Holt Lowes (AM); mating swarm of ivy bees.

The heath of Holt Lowes was even more striking than Broadland County Park with the yellow of western gorse mixed with heather and bell heather, plus cross-leaved heath in damp areas. On the sandy path alongside the wood, we tried to watch a fast-moving spider-hunting wasp, but failed to get good views. We found holes where I know there is a colony of the bee-wolf wasp, but there was no sign of the insects, presumably over for the year.

In the damp bits around the edge of Holt Lowes there were patches of yellow lesser spearwort, pinky-purple marsh lousewort and devilsbit scabious. Less obvious were trailing leaves of bog pimpernel and the yellow flowers of marsh St John's wort. Common darters were flying in tandem and egg-laying in tiny patches of open water. We searched for a keeled skimmer and I saw just one blue male, fast-flying and not settling. On the dry heathy edge, we had a close view of a small copper plus sightings of end-of-season gatekeepers and meadow brown, and we found the parasitic dodder scrambling over gorse.

There was none of the scrambled egg slime mould enjoyed so much last year, though very nearby a patch of open, dry grass and bare ground was swarming with hundreds of bees. They were ivy bees, aka ivy mining bees, which although a 'solitary bee' can occur in big aggregations when the conditions are right. These included a mating swarm: a large number of males piling onto a female.

It was a little early for many fungi though both old and newly emerging birch polypores were there in good numbers. Another nice species of fungus was several earthballs. A look at the birches confirmed a mix of silver and downy birches. Other trees of note were a rowan, with a blackbird eating its berries, and alder buckthorns. A star plant here is always sundews and we found plenty (photo on page 2), including some in flower. A very hairy caterpillar in a lovely apple-green colour crawling on my back was later identified by Anne as from the miller moth; happily the birch on which it was released is one of its larval food plants.



Earthballs, probably common earthball; marsh St John's wort; caterpillar of the miller moth.

We had our picnic lunch back in the car park area then a drink from Hetty's kiosk, before a shower of rain encouraged us to pack up in a hurry.

On the return route we called in at Buxton Heath. A hobby flew over, as did two mistle thrushes. Anne showed how she has a knack of looking in the right places. Firstly, she found our one and only silver-Y moth of the holiday, feeding busily on bell heather, then she scanned a fallen tree trunk, half-hidden in the heather, where there were basking common lizards. That said, any basking would have been short-lived when rain arrived again. The rain was well-timed in a way, as it was when we needed to leave. We returned to Thorpe St Andrew to collect suitcases and I took Anne and Jill to the railway station, then Margaret to check-in at the local Premier Inn, all early departures from Oaklands Hotel as they'd kindly warned about a wedding disco. Margaret joined Julie and me for an evening meal a little later.

### The best bits

Holiday highlights nominated by the group.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Anne     | otter, cranes and the amazing green caterpillar (the miller)   |
| Jill     | cranes, all the damselflies and dragonflies and the moth-trapping.   |
| Jean     | cranes, Chinese water deer, plethora of dragonflies and red admirals and the weather of course!  |
| Margaret | variety of habitats we visited – different landscapes and different focuses. Meeting the 'moth man'; I was fascinated by the variety of detail on the moths, watching them fly away and by some extraordinary names. |
| Chris    | red admirals, butterfly of the week; cranes bugling as they arrived at Swim Coots; hawk-moth caterpillar poo; migrant hawkers and willow emerald in my garden.   |

### WILDLIFE LISTS

#### BIRDS H – heard

Great crested grebe	Crane	Wren
Cormorant	Oystercatcher	Robin
Bittern	Avocet	Blackbird
Little egret	Ringed plover	Mistle thrush
Great white egret	Golden plover	Cetti's warbler H
Grey heron	Lapwing	Blackcap
Mute swan	Ruff	Chiffchaff
Greylag goose	Redshank	Goldcrest H
Canada goose	Snipe	Bearded tit H
Egyptian goose	Black-tailed godwit	Long-tailed tit
Shelduck	Green sandpiper	Marsh tit
Wigeon	Common sandpiper	Coal tit H
Gadwall	Mediterranean gull	Blue tit
Teal	Black-headed gull	Great tit
Garganey	Great black-backed gull	Nuthatch
Mallard	Lesser black-backed gull	Jay
Shoveler	Herring gull	Magpie
Pochard	Common tern	Jackdaw
Tufted duck	Stock dove	Rook
Marsh harrier	Woodpigeon	Carriion crow
Buzzard	Collared dove	Starling
Kestrel	Kingfisher	House sparrow
Hobby	Green woodpecker H	Chaffinch
Red-legged partridge	Great spotted woodpecker	Greenfinch
Pheasant	Swallow	Goldfinch
Water rail H	House martin	Linnet
Moorhen	Grey wagtail	Reed bunting
Coot	Pied wagtail	

#### MAMMALS

Chinese water deer	Peacock
Grey squirrel	Red admiral
Brown hare	Painted lady

#### DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES

Willow emerald damselfly
Common blue damselfly
Red-eyed damselfly

#### REPTILE & AMPHIBIAN

Common lizard	Meadow brown
Common frog	Gatekeeper

Banded agrion
Southern hawker
Migrant hawker
Brown hawker
Emperor

#### BUTTERFLIES

Large white	<b>MOTHS plus those being released at Hickling</b>
Small white	Small china-mark
Green-veined white	Silver-Y
Brimstone	

Black-tailed skimmer
Keeled skimmer
Common darter
Ruddy darter

## OTHER INVERTEBRATES

7-spot ladybird  
Harlequin ladybird  
Common carder bee  
Ivy bee  
Pied hoverfly  
Hornet hoverfly  
Scorpion-fly *Panorpa* sp  
Garden spider  
Orb web spider *Araneus marmoreus* var. *pyramidalus*

## GALLS

Robin's pincushion on dog rose, gall wasp *Diploepis rosae*.  
*Taphrina betulina* fungus causing witch's broom on birch  
Meadowsweet gall midge *Dasineura ulmaria*  
Mugwort, aphid *Cryptosiphum artemisiae*.  
Stinging nettle, gall midge or gnat *Dasineura urticae*  
**On oak:** spangle galls: common spangle gall wasp *Neuroterus quercusbaccarum*.  
Knopper or acorn gall: gall wasp *Andricus quercuscalicis*  
Silk button gall wasp *Neuroterus numismalis*

## PLANTS

Some widespread and familiar species are omitted. nif = not in flower, mostly for distinctive leaves.

### Apiaceae, umbellifers

*Angelica sylvestris*  
*Conium maculatum*  
*Torilis japonica*  
*Daucus carota*  
*Eryngium maritimum*  
*Heracleum sphondylium*  
*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*  
*Sium latifolium*  
*Berula erecta*  
*Oenanthe fistulosa*  
*Peucedanum palustre*  
**Araliaceae**

*Hedera helix*

### Asteraceae, daisy family

*Achillea millefolium*  
*Arctium minus*  
*Artemesia vulgaris*  
*Aster tripolium*  
*Bidens cernua*  
*Centaurea nigra*  
*Cirsium arvense*  
*Cirsium vulgare*  
*Cirsium palustre*  
*Cotula coronifolia*  
*Crepis capillaris*  
*Eupatorium cannabinum*  
*Hypochaeris rasicata*  
*Lactuca serriola*  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
*Matricaria matricarioides*  
*Picris echiodes*  
*Pilosella aurantiaca*  
*Senecio jacobaea*  
    *S. aquaticus*  
    *S. squolidus*  
*Solidago canadensis*  
*Sonchus arvensis*  
*Sonchus palustris*  
*Tussilago farfara*

### Balaminaceae, balsams

*Impatiens glandulifera*  
*Impatiens capensis*

### Boraginaceae

*Myosotis scorpioides*

### Brassicaceae, cabbage family

*Sisymbrium officinale*  
*Sinapis arvensis*

### Caprifoliaceae, honeysuckle family

*Lonicera periclymenum*  
*Sambucus nigra*  
*Viburnum opulus*

### Caryophyllaceae

*Lychnis flo-cuculi*  
*Myosoton aquaticum*  
    *S. dioica*

*Angelica*  
Hemlock  
Upright hedge parsley  
Wild carrot  
Sea holly  
Hogweed  
Marsh pennywort  
Greater water parsnip  
Lesser water parsnip  
Tubular water dropwort  
Milk parsley nif

Ivy  
Yarrow  
Lesser burdock  
Mugwort  
Sea aster  
Nodding bur-marigold  
Black knapweed  
Creeping thistle  
Spear thistle  
Marsh thistle  
Buttonweed  
Smooth hawsbeard  
Hemp agrimony  
Common catsear  
Prickly lettuce  
Ox-eye daisy  
Pineapple mayweed  
Bristly ox-tongue  
Fox-and-cubs  
Ragwort  
Marsh ragwort  
Oxford ragwort  
Canadian golden-rod  
Perennial sow-thistle  
Marsh sow-thistle  
Coltsfoot nif

Himalayan balsam  
Orange balsam  
Water forget-me-not  
Hedge mustard  
Charlock  
Honeysuckle  
Elder fruit  
Guelder rose fruit  
Ragged robin  
Water chickweed  
Red campion

### Celastraceae

*Euonymus europaeus*  
**Chenopodiaceae**

*Atriplex patula*

*Atriplex portulacoides*

*Chenopodium album*

### Clusiaceae (Hypericaceae)

*Hypericum elodes*  
*Hypericum perforatum*

### Convulvulaceae

*Calystegia sepium*  
*Calystegia sylvatica*  
*Cuscuta epithymum*

### Dipsacaceae, scabious & teasels

*Succisa pratensis*  
*Dipsacus fullonum*

### Droseraceae

*Drosera rotundifolia*

### Ericaceae, heathers

*Calluna vulgaris*  
*Erica cinerea*  
*Erica tetralix*

### Fabaceae, pea family

*Lathyrus pratensis*  
*Lotus uliginosus*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Trifolium arvense*

*T. pratense*

*Ulex europeus*

*Ulex gallii*

### Geraniaceae

*Geranium robertianum*

### Hydrocharitaceae

*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*

*Stratiotes aloides*

### Lamiaceae, labiates

*Ballota nigra*  
*Clinopodium ascendens*  
*Galeopsis tetrahit*  
*Lamium album*

*Lycopus europaeus*

*Mentha aquatica*

*Scutellaria galericulata*

*Stachys pulustris*

### Lythraceae

*Lythrum salicaria*

### Malvaceae

*Malva sylvestris*

### Onagraceae

*Epilobium angustifolium*

*Epilobium hirsutum*

*Epilobium montanum*

### Plumbaginaceae

*Limonium vulgare*

Spindle-tree

fruit

Common orache  
Sea purslane

Fat hen

Marsh St. John's-wort  
Perforate St. John's-wort

Hedge bindweed  
Greater bindweed

Common dodder

Devilsbit scabious  
Teasel

Round-leaved sundew

Heather  
Bell heather

Cross-leaved heath

Meadow vetchling  
Greater (marsh) birdsfoot trefoil

Black medick

Haresfoot clover

Red clover

Gorse NiF

Western gorse

Herb Robert

Frogbit NiF  
Water soldier NiF

Black horehound  
Common calamint

Common hemp-nettle

White dead-nettle

Gipsywort

Water mint

Skullcap

Marsh woundwort

Purple loosestrife

Common mallow

Rosebay willowherb

Greater willowherb

Broad-leaved willowherb

Common sea-lavender

<b>Polygonaceae</b>	Knotgrass	<b>Urticaceae, nettle</b>	Pellitory of the wall
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Redshank	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Stinging nettle
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Sheep's sorrel	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stingless / fen nettle
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Broad-leaved dock	<i>Urtica galeopsifolia</i>	
<i>R. obtusifolius</i>	Great water dock		
<i>R. hydrolapathum</i>			
<b>Primulaceae</b>	Scarlet pimpernel	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Bog pimpernel NiF	<b>Wetland vegetation, grasses etc (selected)</b>	
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>		<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater tussock sedge
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	Meadow buttercup	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	Great fen-sedge or saw sedge
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Lesser spearwort		
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>		<b>Poaceae (very incomplete)</b>	
<b>Resedaceae</b>	Wild mignonette	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed sweet-grass
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Alder buckthorn	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Reed
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	Hawthorn fruit	<i>Spartina anglica</i>	Cord or salt grass
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Meadowsweet		
<b>Rosaceae</b>	Tormentil	<b>Typhaceae</b>	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush / reedmace
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Silverweed	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser bulrush/reedmace
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Blackthorn fruit		
<i>P. reptans</i>	Dog rose fruit		
<i>P. anserina</i>	Japanese rose		
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackberry/bramble		
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rowan fruit		
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>			
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Fen bedstraw		
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Bog myrtle or sweet gale		
<b>Rubiaceae</b>			
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax	<b>FERNS, MOSES, LICHENS</b>	
<b>Salicacea, willows</b>	Common toadflax	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Red bartsia	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad buckler-fern
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	Marsh lousewort or red rattle	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal fern
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>		<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Duke of Argyll's teaplant	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Marsh fern
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Bittersweet / woody nightshade		
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>		<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Haircap moss
		<i>Sphagnum sp</i>	Bog moss
<b>Solanaceae</b>		<i>Caloplaca ruderum</i>	Dusted yellow wall lichen
<i>Lycium barbarum</i>		<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	Sunburst lichen
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>			
		<b>FUNGI</b>	
		<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly ear
		<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's cakes
		<i>Schleroderma sp</i>	Earthball sp
		<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore
		<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Tar spot (on sycamore)
		<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkey tail



Sometimes plants are distinctive rather than pretty. Left to right: royal fern, by the boardwalk at Ranworth; bog myrtle at Strumpshaw Fen; dodder clambering over gorse at Holt Lowes.