

Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Eastern Hungary
Salisbury & District Natural History Society
3 – 10 June 2006

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Holiday participants

Rosemary and Gerald Nicholls

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Christopher Reynolds

Ray Witt

John Pitman

Barbara Carter

Audrey Lovett

Brenda Davis

Ailsa McKee

Elisabeth Richmond

Joan Tripp

Marigold Woolley

Pamela James

Grace Hickman

Leaders

Gerard Gorman

Rob Macklin

Report by Rob Macklin

Woodpecker and collared flycatcher illustrations are by Szabolcs Kokay from Gerard Gorman's *Woodpeckers of Europe* (Bruce Coleman Books) and reprinted here with their kind permission.
Cover: lesser spotted woodpecker

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 £25 per person, £375, will be supplemented by gift aid through the new Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, totaling £459. This will be added to the money raised through the Eastern Hungary holiday in September. The money will go to the Hungarian Birdlife partner, MME, to support its saker falcon protection. The group was pleased to meet Imre Fater of MME during the holiday to hear about MME's work.

The total conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was at £42,235 (roughly €59,100) at the end of June 2006.

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Saturday June 3rd – Gatwick–Budapest–Nosvaj

Glorious sunny conditions were left behind at Gatwick as we made our two and a half hour flight to Budapest. It was overcast and cool when we arrived to be greeted by Gerard Gorman. Our bags were soon loaded onto the trailer, ably assisted by Attila, the first of three drivers for the week, then we were on our way to Nosvaj.

We crossed the Great Hungarian Plain where the roadside vegetation was dominated by false acacia, an introduction just coming into flower. At our halfway comfort stop we found several plants in flower including purple gromwell, wild mignonette, whorled clary and viper's bugloss. Two crested larks showed well on the tarmac and a white wagtail was feeding in a flooded sunflower field.

As we drove on we logged common buzzard, kestrel, marsh harrier and magpie from the bus finally arriving at Hotel Nomad in Nosvaj just before 8pm to the sounds of singing blackbirds and song thrushes. We were greeted by Barbara and her brother, who both spoke excellent English, then sat down to the first of several 'large Hungarian dinners' washed down with local wine. As we all returned to our rooms the rain began to fall steadily outside.

Sunday June 4th – Bükk Hills & National Park

Early morning rain did not dampen our spirits and we all enjoyed a hearty breakfast including bacon and eggs on the griddle! Chris found a serin's nest in the pines just outside the hotel entrance and the group also noted black redstart, nuthatch, great tit, robin and a red squirrel which darted across the car park. The first of many large Roman snails was found at the rear of a nearby tree.

Even though the weather was poor we headed for the Bükk hills and our first stop, at a known black woodpecker nest-site just outside the village. A chick was seen at the nest-hole but there was no sign of the adults who would not respond to Gerard's 'woodpecker' calls. A green woodpecker flew over while blackcap, blackbird and coal tit sang from the surrounding woods. The plant list soon began to take shape with walnut, sycamore, mugwort, dwarf elder, cornelian cherry and greater celandine soon added.

We moved on to a super little wetland area immediately picking up at least two each of singing river warbler and great reed warbler, the latter showing particularly well. Nightingales were also in full song and a male marsh harrier flew low across the reeds carrying prey. Turtle doves and cuckoos seemed to be all over the place and we had excellent views of at least four red-backed shrikes. A bedraggled female marsh harrier was seen well perched up in a dead tree. It was extremely heartening to see such good numbers of turtle doves, cuckoos, shrikes and song thrushes – all of which are in decline in the UK. Large numbers of Roman snails were out in the wet conditions and the plant list continued to grow with, among others, dogwood, whorled clary, birthwort and hemlock.

The next stop was at a known bee-eater colony but in the cold and wet conditions they were nowhere to be seen although we did pick up four tree sparrows, a singing quail and a brief view of a barred warbler. Our last stop of the morning produced several singing nightingales, a splendid male red-backed shrike plus more turtle doves and cuckoos; as it was still raining we decided to head back to the hotel for lunch.

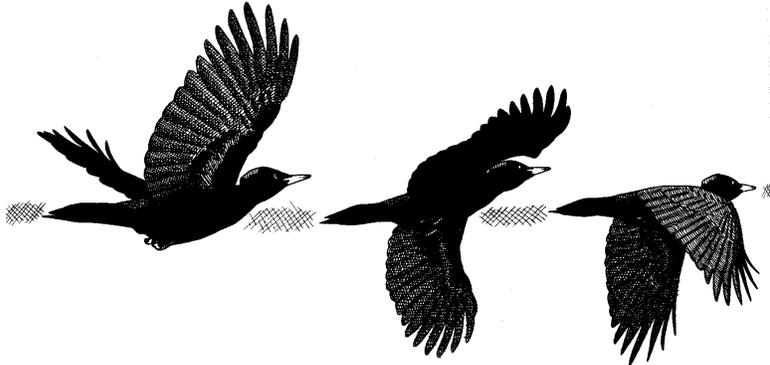
Unfortunately the rain intensified after lunch but undaunted we pressed on. We drove up to higher ground in the hope of raptors but only found skylarks and red-backed shrikes here; we moved many Roman snails out of the road to prevent them being crushed by passing traffic. We did find forking larkspur in full flower on the roadside.

Gerard knew a fellow from Estonia who now owned a smithy in a local village so we all decamped there to avoid the rain. Several other folk had the same idea and we were able to watch him hard at work making

replica 'Viking' utensils for the Scandinavian market. The Russian-made automatic hammer equipment was huge, noisy and bearing the legendary symbol CCCP – simple yet very effective machinery. On the way back home we checked out a woodpecker site in the village; no luck but we did find a female black redstart.

Monday June 5th – Heves Grasslands and Lake Tisza

Heavy rain before breakfast was not greeted with much enthusiasm by the group although John found a male collared flycatcher at the rear of the hotel. Fortunately the rain eased off after breakfast and we headed off to Lake Tisza and the farmland to the south. Just outside the village we stopped for a second look at the black woodpecker site and were delighted to see an adult fly in to feed two young at the nest. A family of green woodpeckers were also very active here and a great spotted woodpecker called from the forest. As we drove south red-backed shrikes seemed to be everywhere and we saw the first of many bee-eaters.



Our main morning destination was at a known saker falcon nest-box site on an electricity pylon in open farmland. No joy with the falcons, but two eastern imperial eagles were then seen high overhead being mobbed by several lapwings; Gerard stated there were 75 pairs of this magnificent raptor in Hungary. A quail was calling from the crops, an avocet and two black-tailed godwits were feeding on flooded fields, our first of many lesser grey shrikes was on roadside wires and four tree sparrows and two yellow wagtails were noted. A large amount of a strikingly colourful larkspur was in flower here and the ubiquitous grey roadside shrub was finally identified as Russian Olive (oleaster). A second marsh harrier then flew through and we picked up two more lesser grey shrikes.

We drove into a local village to view a white stork's nest on top of a man-made nest platform with an adult standing obligingly on the nest. There are apparently 5,000 pairs in Hungary. Continuing our drive south we saw three great white egrets from the bus, a roller on the wires, many swifts in the air, very close views of a quartering male marsh harrier and two whinchats on the wires. A coffee stop in a local village was very welcome and we saw another great reed warbler plus our first black-headed gull. The thermometer on the café wall read a desultory 10.5°C falling to just 9°C as the rain came again.

Our next stop was overlooking the impressive Lake Tisza and even the sun began to break through. We drove along a bank with the lake on one side and an area of marshes on the other. Redshanks and lapwings were breeding on the marshes but the highlight here was the abundance of grey, night and squacco herons. Two golden orioles flew out of the scrub and reed buntings and great reed warblers were in song. A male garganey made flitting appearances out on the marsh and great white egrets started to appear. Out on the lake were several great crested grebes and three mute swans while several whiskered terns flew serenely by. A calling penduline tit was picked up by Gerard and we were all delighted to get excellent views of a male perched up on reeds right out in the open. Several of the group then found a skulking barred warbler in the lakeside scrub. Two vetch species here were identified as crown and yellow vetch.

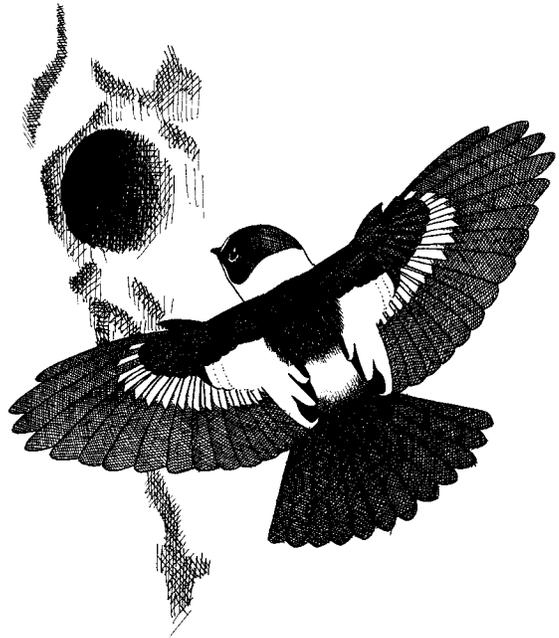
As the weather had improved we moved on to another saker falcon site. This time we were extremely fortunate to see one bird in flight over nearby trees, then two birds perched up in the pylon next to the nest-box pylon. Good views were had of these magnificent falcons through the telescopes then much closer views were had of a male red-footed falcon next to its nest on the roadside. As if this wasn't enough a roller

then flew in and a black stork drifted over only to be mobbed by two lapwings. We then had good views of a yellow wagtail, a white stork flew over and cameras started clicking when a large copper butterfly appeared: all this to the background accompaniment of calling fire-bellied toads. What a day!

Tuesday June 6th – Bükk National Park

Sunny conditions before breakfast tempted most of the group out and a new find was a singing male redstart just along the road from the hotel. A male collared flycatcher (*right*) and singing chiffchaff were also noted while Gerald and Rosemary caught sight of a kingfisher on the local lake. A pair of spotted flycatchers had begun to build their nest on the wall of the hotel.

Our first stop was at an old quarry in the Hor valley where early sunshine had tempted out several butterflies including pearly & chestnut heath, orange-tip and silver-studded blue. The quarry held some delightful plants with bloody cranesbill, peach-leaved bellflower, chicory, rock-rose and biting stonecrop all in flower. Gerald took a good look at the ferns and came up with rusty-back fern, maidenhair spleenwort and wall rue. We walked farther along the road and climbed up to a high point. Gerard could hear rock buntings calling and a few of the group managed to get a sighting although we all saw the raven overhead. More spectacular plants were added to the list here with dusky cranesbill, valerian, Nottingham catchfly and wild clary particularly colourful.



After coffee in a local village we headed up to high ground within the woods to search for middle-spotted woodpecker; no luck on this occasion but we did get a female great spotted woodpecker, hawfinch and nuthatch. Woodruff and milkwort were growing on the wood edge here and a clump of sticky catchfly certainly lived up to the 'sticky' bit! Our lunch stop was on the wood edge overlooking a meadow full of scrub and flowering field scabious. Several butterflies were on the wing here and among the familiar green-veined whites, speckled woods and large skippers were at least three brightly-marked chequered skippers. Purple mullein, meadow clary and Solomon's seal were all in flower. We then walked around a lake in a small village looking for woodpeckers, no luck but we did pick up nuthatch and black redstart.

The weather was becoming much brighter with periods of sunshine so we headed up to higher ground. Several butterflies were on the wing and we identified pale clouded yellow, more large coppers, common & silver-studded blues, brown argus and pearl-bordered fritillary. Four soaring raptors comprised the inevitable buzzards but the fourth bird turned out to be our only black kite of the trip. The hillside here was full of flowers with lots of Carthusian pink in flower while dropwort and field eryngo were also abundant.

We arrived back at the hotel a little early as we had booked a wine-tasting trip to Eger. We were shown around the cellars by the owners with Barbara from the hotel providing the translation. We also got to sample several wines and several of the group bought a few bottles to take home including the famous 'Bull's Blood'.

Wednesday June 7th – Bükk Hills & National Park

A cloudy start to the day but the pre-breakfast sortie found a middle spotted woodpecker and female collared flycatcher at the hotel. New local plants included deadly nightshade and martagon lily.

After another enormous breakfast it was back into the hills; the bus dropped us off and we walked up the road through the valley immediately spotting a soaring goshawk over head. This was joined by a much smaller sparrowhawk and two buzzards. We then entered a superb meadow covered in flowers including

dusky cranesbill, peach-leaved bellflower, carthusian pink, mountain clover and meadow clary. Several wood whites were on the wing here and Gerald caught a magnificent green, sand lizard. We then discovered a small elephant hawk-moth in the grass which promptly became the most photographed moth in history.!

We then continued to make our way further up the valley on foot picking up perennial honesty, sanicle and bastard balm in flower. We boarded the bus but our way was barred as the road had flooded and washed away in the recent storms. Undeterred by this setback we explored the lower part of the valley. We immediately picked up a male collared flycatcher before the woodland plants took over. A really good find was several spikes of birdsnest orchid under the small-leaved limes and beeches, then toothwort on the roadside, several types of helleborine including broad-leaved, oxlip and yellow archangel. We boarded the bus to head out of the valley but soon came to a screeching halt as Ailsa and Rosemary spotted a couple of woodpeckers; we all piled out of the bus and were soon looking at least four white-backed woodpeckers, probably a family group who were very active and giving most of us reasonably good views. Just at that moment a female 'rufous' form of cuckoo flashed into view and perched up in the trees overhead.

After this excitement we headed off to high ground within a vineyard; a violet-carpenter bee attracted a lot on interest as we tried to photograph it on a sunny shed wall. Several raptors were on the wing here among the several buzzards and a female kestrel we were lucky enough to find a hovering short-toed eagle over the nearby woods. A male stonechat perched up well enough for all to get good views. A golden oriole was then briefly spotted in a neighbouring vineyard.

Our last stop of the day was at a superb hillside meadow outside of the national park; a blaze of flowers greeted us and we soon identified ragged robin, yellow rattle, spreading bellflower, yellow scabious, dyer's greenweed and marjoram among a host of dropworts and pinks. The butterflies were excellent here and we identified pearl-bordered and spotted fritillary, black-veined white and brown hairstreak among others. The birds didn't let us down either with several bee-eaters hawking insects overhead and quail, nightingale and river warbler all in song.

On the way home we stopped for a photo-shoot at the wine cellars which are dug deep into the hills. Two white storks and singing serins enlivened proceedings while our first cicadas began to call in the background.

Thursday June 8th – Hortobágy National Park

An early breakfast at 7.00am as we were heading off south to Hortobágy; on the drive we noted white poplar, turkey oak, Hungarian oak and lots of false indigo which was introduced for honey production but has now invaded many of the wetland sites.

Our first stop was at a large sand martin colony and the weather had turned decidedly cloudy and chilly. This was more than offset by the wealth of birdlife in the marshes in front of us. Great white egrets were common, several purple and night herons were very active, Gerard picked out the only little egret of the trip, two bitterns boomed in the background and three spoonbills flew over. The marsh terns here were magnificent and we all had excellent views of black, whiskered and white-winged black terns. Two little grebes were on one of the pools while wildfowl included pochard, greylag geese with chicks, three gadwall, a male garganey and just one ferruginous duck. A very special bird here was pygmy cormorant and we started off by getting good views of five perched up in a dead tree although numbers soon rose to at least 10 individuals. A flock of 10 black-tailed godwits then flew in while hundreds of sand martins continued to look for insects and these were joined by several bee-eaters that were also breeding in the sand pit. To cap it all a male red-footed falcon began hunting over the cut field right in front of the group. – what a start to the day!

After all the excitement time for a coffee stop; swallows were breeding in the nearby barns and the huge horns of Hungarian grey cattle adorned the café walls. Our next stop was at a big carp lake and our ears were immediately assaulted by the calls of edible frogs who were very active right on the edge of the lake. The lake itself was one of a series of carp ponds and was teeming with activity. Ferruginous ducks were

common among the many pochards and coots with some of these intriguing ducks coming really close. Spoonbills were all over the place and Gerard reckoned there were some 100 pairs breeding here. A bittern then flew by at the rear of the lake and a single tufted duck was spotted on the lake. A series of 'pings' announced the presence of bearded tits and several of these delightful birds moved through the reeds in front of us while a Savi's warbler sang from the depths of the reeds. Gerard then found a fire-bellied toad and showed the group the fantastic markings on the belly while Gerald found otter tracks on the path. New plants included narrow-leaved everlasting pea and celery-leaved buttercup.

We then moved on to another series of smaller fish ponds and these also proved extremely productive. A Savi's warbler was singing well from dense reeds and our persistence paid off as we finally got good views. Several night herons were perched up in full view then Gerard picked out a singing male white-spotted bluethroat at the back of one of the ponds. Both common and dwarf mallow were in flower along the track and we also picked up henbane, flowering corncockle and water forget-me-not. Rob then found a singing marsh warbler in full view which went through its whole repertoire of calls.

After this we headed up to an wide open area of farmland in search of possible bustards. On the way we saw another three rollers and at least six red-footed falcons. We drove along farm tracks but were unable to penetrate too far into the farming area as heavy rains had made the tracks impassable. However we reached an area of marsh which hosted yet another booming bittern as well as spoonbills, lapwings and whiskered terns. A pair of gadwall then flew in and we also saw a male spoonbill skulking on the edge of one of the ponds. A lesser grey shrike was perched up in full view on a sodden hay bale and five brown smudges in the distance turned out to be roe deer. Several buzzards were in the air but a much larger 'aquila' raptor put up a whole field of terns and waders before being mobbed by several lapwings. The bird never came too close but did enough to be identified as a lesser-spotted eagle. What an extraordinary day!

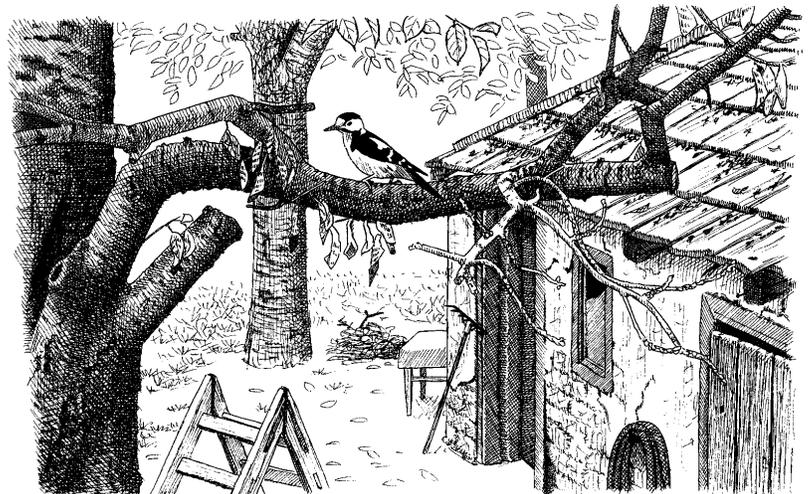
Before dinner, Imre Fater of the MME (the Hungarian BirdLife Partner) gave us a talk on the problems with eastern imperial eagles and power lines, plus an update on great bustard work in Hungary. All aided by an excellent translation by Gerard.

Friday June 9th – Bükk Hills & National Park

A sunny and warm morning tempted most of the group out before breakfast and a cracking hawfinch was soon discovered while a tree sparrow and great tit feeding young provided more distractions. A pair of spotted flycatchers were nest building on the wall of the hotel while the serin by the front door continued to incubate eggs oblivious to the comings and goings of folk at the hotel.

Several of the group wished to get photographs of the local village so our first stop did not take us far. We walked up a track round the back of the houses past Duke of Argyll's tea-plant in the hedgerow, blackcaps singing in the scrub and two white storks soaring majestically overhead. It did not take long to find our quarry as Gerard lured with a tape two Syrian woodpeckers (*right*) in the local gardens. Both birds were very active and most of the group got reasonable views of the birds particularly when they perched up on a telegraph pole. Several tree sparrows were also seen well, a black redstart sang from the house roofs and two ravens soared overhead. An unusual blue butterfly on the path turned out to be a new one for the group, a male chequered blue.

Our next port of call was a brief stop for singing river warbler with a background of singing nightingales, cuckoos and blackcaps. By now it was getting very



warm so we headed back to the flower-filled meadow we had visited earlier in the week but this time to search for butterflies. It didn't take long for things to happen and we quickly found large copper and the spectacular purple-shot copper. Gerald found green hairstreak, several black-veined whites posed superbly for photographs and sloe hairstreak was found on the dogwood scrub. Several fritillaries were on the wing but were very difficult to pin down; after much careful checking we finally identified small pearl-bordered fritillary and heath fritillary. Several of the birders stayed on the road and were rewarded with 30 bee-eaters and another splendid hawfinch.

Our next stop took us down a path and into an open meadow; two marsh fritillaries were on the path and obliged the group with their cameras. A fritillary on the track edge turned out to be the only Queen-of-Spain fritillary of the trip while another small butterfly was unexpectedly identified as Nickerl's fritillary. Not too many birds on this patch although we did pick up another spotted flycatcher, Chris found a family of blackcaps plus a juvenile great spotted woodpecker while John found four crossbills and two more hawfinches.

We had lunch back in the valley that we visited on Tuesday and were rewarded with another chequered blue, orange-tip and large copper butterflies. We also finally confirmed broad-leaved everlasting pea. Several of us then walked a little way up the valley looking for butterflies and plants while the rest boarded the bus to go a little further in. On the walk we found a family group of rock buntings and briefly saw a saker falcon mobbing a raven. A pale clouded yellow was on the wing and new plants included bladder senna in flower. Unfortunately it then began to rain heavily so we took shelter in an old shepherd's hut. The rest of the group then turned up in the bus reporting finds of a solitary treecreeper plus Japanese knotweed, common gromwell and bladder nut.

Our last stop of the day was at yet another superb valley known to Gerard. We had a bit of a struggle getting over the flooded track but the lads re-built the stones across the track and we all piled over. Butterflies were on the wing in such warm conditions and we identified chequered skipper, marsh fritillary, small pearl-bordered fritillary and dingy skipper. On a large patch of wet mud we found butterflies taking on minerals including several stunning mazarine blues and many grizzled skippers. Not too many birds here but we did pick up a soaring honey buzzard among several buzzards, a red female cuckoo, two hawfinches and a single lesser spotted woodpecker in flight. We then came across a herd of Hungarian grey cattle complete with a fierce-looking bull plus attendant shepherd and dogs – an amazing sight. Several bee-eaters were in the air and approximately 30 were flying around yet another sand-pit colony. On the way back to the bus we encountered a bee-keeper trying to retrieve a swarm from trees by the hives! A dark butterfly on the track was finally identified as a woodland ringlet.

Our final dinner at the hotel was taken *al fresco* on the terrace and we were wined and dined by three local musicians playing traditional music; instruments included a dustbin top! An amazing end to an amazing holiday!

Saturday June 10th – back to Budapest and home

An early breakfast and then time to head for Budapest; with time in hand before the flight Gerard had kindly arranged for Ivette, his wife, to show us the sites of Budapest. We started off in Heroes Square before moving on to the cathedral and other sites – very illuminating.

It was soon time to head for the airport and we boarded our easyJet flight back to Gatwick. Another very enjoyable trip with the Salisbury & District Natural History Society and one of the best for its birds and butterflies.

BIRD LIST

Little Grebe	Great Crested Grebe	Pygmy Cormorant
Cormorant	Little Egret	Grey Heron
Purple Heron	Great White Egret	Squacco Heron
Night Heron	Little Bittern	Bittern
Spoonbill	Black Stork	White Stork
Mute Swan	Greylag Goose	Gadwall
Mallard	Garganey	Shoveler
Pochard	Ferruginous Duck	Tufted Duck
Black Kite	Honey Buzzard	Lesser-spotted Eagle
Short-toed Eagle	Marsh Harrier	Sparrowhawk
Goshawk	Common Buzzard	Eastern Imperial Eagle
Kestrel	Red-footed Falcon	Saker Falcon
Quail	Pheasant	Moorhen
Coot	Lapwing	Black-tailed Godwit
Redshank	Avocet	Black-headed Gull
Yellow-legged Gull	Whiskered Tern	White-winged Black Tern
Black Tern	Common Tern	Feral Pigeon
Woodpigeon	Stock Dove	Turtle Dove
Collared Dove	Swift	Kingfisher
Bee-eater	Roller	Hoopoe
Cuckoo	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Great Spotted Woodpecker
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	White-backed Woodpecker	Syrian Woodpecker
Black Woodpecker	Green Woodpecker	Crested Lark
Skylark	Sand Martin	Swallow
House Martin	White Wagtail	Yellow Wagtail
Grey Wagtail	Tree Pipit	Wren
Robin	Black Redstart	Redstart
Whinchat	Stonechat	Nightingale
Bluethroat	Song Thrush	Mistle Thrush
Blackbird	River Warbler	Savi's Warbler
Sedge Warbler	Marsh Warbler	Reed Warbler
Great Reed Warbler	Barred Warbler	Blackcap
Chiffchaff	Spotted Flycatcher	Collared Flycatcher
Bearded Tit	Marsh Tit	Coal Tit
Great Tit	Blue Tit	Nuthatch
Treecreeper	Penduline Tit	Golden Oriole
Red-backed Shrike	Lesser Grey Shrike	Jay
Magpie	Jackdaw	Rook
Hooded Crow	Raven	Starling
House Sparrow	Tree Sparrow	Chaffinch
Serlin	Greenfinch	Goldfinch
Linnet	Hawfinch	Yellowhammer
Rock Bunting	Reed Bunting	Corn Bunting

129 species

BUTTERFLIES

Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Small White	<i>Atrogeia rapae</i>
Green-veined White	<i>A. napi</i>
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapsis</i>
Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglia urticae</i>

Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	
Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	
Pearl-bordered fritillary	<i>Clossiana euphrosyne</i>	
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>	
Queen-of-Spain fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	
Spotted fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>	
Heath fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>	
Nickerl's fritillary	<i>Mellicta Aurelia</i>	
Marsh fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	
Woodland Ringlet	<i>Erebia medusa</i>	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola nurag</i>	
Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>	
Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>	
Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	
Sloe Haistreak	<i>Satyrrium acaciae</i>	
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	
Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	
Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>	
Chequered Blue	<i>Scolitantides orion</i>	
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	
Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus menelaos</i>	
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	
Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>	36 species

Plant list, June 2006

This list concentrates on plants in flower in this June visit. A surprisingly high proportion are species found in guides to the wild flowers of Britain and northern Europe: we use *The Wild Flowers of Britain and Northern Europe* by Fitter, Blamey & Fitter (Collins). Trees and shrubs are lumped together at the beginning, apart from species that occur in other families in the list e.g. peas.

A – established aliens

L – leaves only

Trees and shrubs (*incomplete and excludes obviously planted trees*)

<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine
<i>Acer campestre</i>	field maple
<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London plane
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	hornbeam
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	smoke bush
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	dogwood
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	spindle-tree
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	wild privet
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	beech
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak

<i>Quercus robur</i>	pedunculate oak
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	sessile oak
<i>Quercus frainetto</i>	Hungarian oak
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	ash
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	small-leaved lime
<i>Staphylea pinnate</i>	bladder-nut
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse-chestnut
<i>Juglans regia</i>	walnut
<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive/oleaster

EQUISETACEAE – Horsetails
Equisetum arvense

field horsetail

TYPHACEAE
Typha latifolia
Typha angustifolia

reedmace
lesser reedmace

Flowering plants - Dicotyledons

ARISTOLOCHACEAE – birthworts

Asarum euroaeum
Aristolochia clematitis

asarabacca
birthwort

BORAGINACEAE – borage family

Myosotis scorpioides
Myosotis arvensis
Cynoglossum officinale
Lithospermum officinale
Buglossoides purpureocaerulea
Echium vulgare
Symphytum officinale

water forget-me-not
field forget-me-not
houndstongue
common gromwell
purple gromwell
viper's bugloss
comfrey

CAMPANULACEAE – bellflowers

Campanula persicifolia
Campanula patula

peach-leaved bellflower
spreading bellflower

CANNABACEAE

Humulus lupulus

hop

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus ebulus
Sambucus nigra
Viburnum opulus

dwarf elder/danewort
elder
guilder rose

CARYOPHYLLACEAE – pinks

Dianthus carthusianorum
Agrostemma githago
Silene alba
Lychnisflos-cuculi
Lychnis viscaria
Silene vulgaris
Silene nutans
Stellaria graminea

carthusian pink
corncockle
white campion
ragged robin
sticky catchfly
bladder campion
Nottingham catchfly
lesser stitchwort

CHENOPODIACEAE

Chenopodium bonus-henricus

good king henry

CISTACEAE – rock-roses

Helianthemum nummularium common rock-rose

COMPOSITEAE (ASTERACEAE) – daisy family

Achillea millefolium yarrow
Artemisia absinthum wormwood
Artemisia maritima sea wormwood L
Artemisia vulgaris mugwort
Aster linosyris goldilocks
Bidens tripartite trifold bur-marigold
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum oxeye daisy
Tragopogon pratensis goatsbeard
Cichorium intybus chicory
Cirsium eriophorum woolly thistle
Cirsium arvense creeping thistle
Conyza canadensis Canadian fleabane A
Eryngium campestre field eryngo L
Eupatorium cannabinum hemp agrimony
Matricaria perforata scentless mayweed
Solidago virgaurea goldenrod
Tanacetum vulgare tansy

CONVOLVULACEAE – bindweeds

Convolvulus arvensis field bindweed

CRASSULACEAE – stonecrops

Sedum acre biting stonecrop

CRUCIFERAE (BRASSICACEAE) – crucifers

Capsella bursa-pastoris shepherd's purse
Hesperis matronalis dame's-violet
Lunaria rediviva perennial honesty
Thapsia arvense field pennycress

CUCURBITACEAE

Bryonia cretica white bryony

DIPSACACEAE – scabious/teasel family

Dipsacus fullonum teasel
Knautia arvensis field scabious
Scabiosa ochroleuca yellow scabious

EUPHORBIACEAE – spurges

Euphorbia amygdaliodes wood spurge
Euphorbia cyparissius cypress spurge

GERANIACEAE – cranesbills & storksills

Erodium cicutarium common storksbill
Geranium dissectum cut-leaved cranesbill
Geranium robertianum herb robert
Geranium sanguineum bloody cranesbill
Geranium phaeum dusky cranesbill

GUTTIFERAE – St John's-worts

Hypericum perforatum perforate St John's-wort

IRIDACEAE – Iris family

Iris pseudacorus yellow iris

LABIATAE (Lamiaceae) – labiates

<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	bugle
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	wild basil
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	red hemp-nettle
<i>Lamium album</i>	white dead-nettle
<i>Lyocopus europaeus</i>	gypsywort
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	bastard balm
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	marjoram
<i>Salvia horminoides</i>	wild clary
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary
<i>Salvia verticillata</i>	whorled clary
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	wild sage
<i>Scutellaria columnae</i>	one-sided skullcap
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	hedge woundwort

LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE) – peas

<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	false indigo	A
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	bladder senna	
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	crown vetch	
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	dyer's greenweed	
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	broad-leaved everlasting pea	
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	narrow-leaved everlasting pea	
<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i>	tuberous pea	
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	spring pea	
<i>Medicago falcate</i>	sickle medick	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medick	
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	lucerne	
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	ribbed melilot	
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	false acacia	A
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover	
<i>Trifolium aureum</i>	large hop trefoil	
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	mountain clover	
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	tufted vetch	
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	yellow vetch	
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	smooth tare	

LORANTHACEAE

<i>Viscum album</i>	mistletoe
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MALVACEAE – mallows

<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	common mallow
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	dwarf mallow

OROBANCHACEAE – broomrapes

<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	toothwort
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PAPAVERACEAE – poppies

<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	greater celandine

PLANTAGINACEAE – plantains

<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	greater plantain
<i>Plantago media</i>	hoary plantain

POLYGALACEAE - milkworts

<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	common milkwort
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POLYGONACEAE – docks

<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	water dock
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	redshank
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotgrass
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	common sorrel
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed

PRIMULACEAE – primrose family

<i>Primula elatior</i>	oxlip
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	creeping jenny
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel

RANUNCULACEAE – buttercup family

<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	celery-leaved buttercup
<i>Consolida regalis</i>	forking larkspur
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	traveller's joy
<i>Clematis integrifolia</i>	clematis
<i>Adonis aestivalis</i>	summer pheasant's-eye

ROSACEAE – rose family

<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	dropwort
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	bramble
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	wild strawberry
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	herb bennet
<i>Geum rivale</i>	water avens
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	creeping cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	hoary cinquefoil
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	blackthorn
<i>Prunus domestica ssp.insititia</i>	bullace

RUBIACEAE – bedstraws

<i>Galium odoratum</i>	woodruff
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	crossword
<i>Galium aparine</i>	common cleavers

SCROPHULARIACEAE – figwort family

<i>Euphrasia sp.</i>	eyebright
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	common toadflax
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	yellow rattle
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	great mullein
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	white mullein
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	moth mullein
<i>Verbascum phoeniceum</i>	purple mullein
<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i>	orange mullein
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell
<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	long-leaved speedwell
<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	yellow foxglove

SOLANACEAE – nightshades

<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet
<i>Atropa bella-donna</i>	deadly nightshade
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	henbane
<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Duke of Argyll's tea plant A

UMBELLIFERAE (APIACEAE) – umbellifers

<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	cow parsley
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	upright hedge parsley
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut

Daucus carota wild carrot
Conium maculatum hemlock
Oenanthe crocata hemlock water dropwort
Saniluca europaea sanicle

URTICACEAE

Urtica dioica stinging nettle

VALERIANACEAE – valerians

Valeriana officinalis common valerian

VIOLACEAE – violets

Viola arvensis field pansy or heartsease

Monocotyledons

LILIACEAE – lilies

Lilium martagon` martagon lily
Polygonatum multiflorum Solomon's seal

ORCHIDACEAE – orchids

Epipactis helleborine broad-leaved helleborine
Cephalanthera damasonium white helleborine
Neottia nidus-avis birdsnest orchid

Ferns

Asplenium trichomanes maidenhair spleenwort
Asplenium ruta-muraria wall rue
Ceterach officinarum rustyback fern
Dryopteris flix-mas male fern
Phyllitis scolopendrium Hart's-tongue fern
Cystopteris fragilis brittle bladder fern