
Stradbally Biodiversity Action Plan 2009-2012



Stradbally Tidy Towns 2009

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council





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Table of contents

Introduction	4
Stradbally's biodiversity resource	4
Habitats of Stradbally village and surrounding areas	5
Habitats for wildlife around Stradbally	6
Flora and Fauna of Stradbally	8
Creation of the Biodiversity Action Plan.....	9
Biodiversity Action Plan.....	12
Objective 1- Promote the biodiversity of Stradbally to the wider public	12
Objective 2 – Conserve, protect, and increase Stradbally's biodiversity	13
Objective 3 – Monitor Stradbally's biodiversity	14
Appendix 1: A botanical survey of Stradbally.....	15
Appendix 2: Bat survey report and recommendations for bat conservation.....	19
Appendix 3: Biodiversity Inventory	21
Mammals	21
Reptiles	21
Amphibians	21
Birds.....	21
Invertebrates	23
Plants	25

Stradbally Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2012

Introduction

Stradbally is a beautiful village situated on the south coast of Waterford. It has a wealth of biodiversity and Stradbally Tidy Towns are working to enhance and protect our wildlife. This Biodiversity Action Plan outlines our objectives in this area for the next three years. The first task in this project was to document as far as possible the biodiversity resources i.e. the plants, animals and habitats in and around Stradbally. Ideas for biodiversity actions were sought from visiting wildlife experts and local people and the An Taisce Green Communities scheme.

Stradbally's biodiversity resource

To understand what habitats and species contribute most to biodiversity in Stradbally, we undertook an audit of Stradbally's biodiversity as well as collecting existing information on the village's flora and fauna.

We firstly consulted various wildlife agencies for information on Stradbally's biodiversity. Organisations consulted were the National Biodiversity Data Centre, BirdWatch Ireland, Bat Conservation Ireland, Irish Whale and Dolphin Group, National Parks and Wildlife Service, and the Botanical Society of the British Isles. We then commissioned a botanical and bat survey of Stradbally by Paul Green of the Botanical Society of the British Isles and Chris Peppiatt of Bat Conservation Ireland as well as commissioning a survey and mapping of habitats.

Outlined below are the results of the surveys. The report on the survey of Stradbally's flora which gives an informative guide to the most interesting places for plants is in Appendix 1. Lists of plants and animals are also recorded in the appendices. Legally protected species occurring in Stradbally village include the Freshwater Pearl Mussel, five species of bats, Chough, Barn Owl, Bottlenose Dolphin, Harbour Porpoise, and Leatherback Turtle.

Habitats of Stradbally village and surrounding areas



Figure 1. Aerial view of Stradbally

Habitats for wildlife around Stradbally

Stradbally Tidy Towns commissioned survey and mapping of habitats for wildlife in the village and surrounding areas. The various habitats are coloured and hatched on the map for maximum clarity. The map is intended as a guide to help Stradbally Tidy Towns and to highlight the wide variety of habitats present in their local area. Due to the area covered, it is not possible to show smaller details such as individual gardens or other small areas. Habitats mapped include: hedgerows, grassy banks, woodland and scrub, coastal grassland, sand dunes, old grassland, old walls and buildings, riverbanks, rivers and streams.

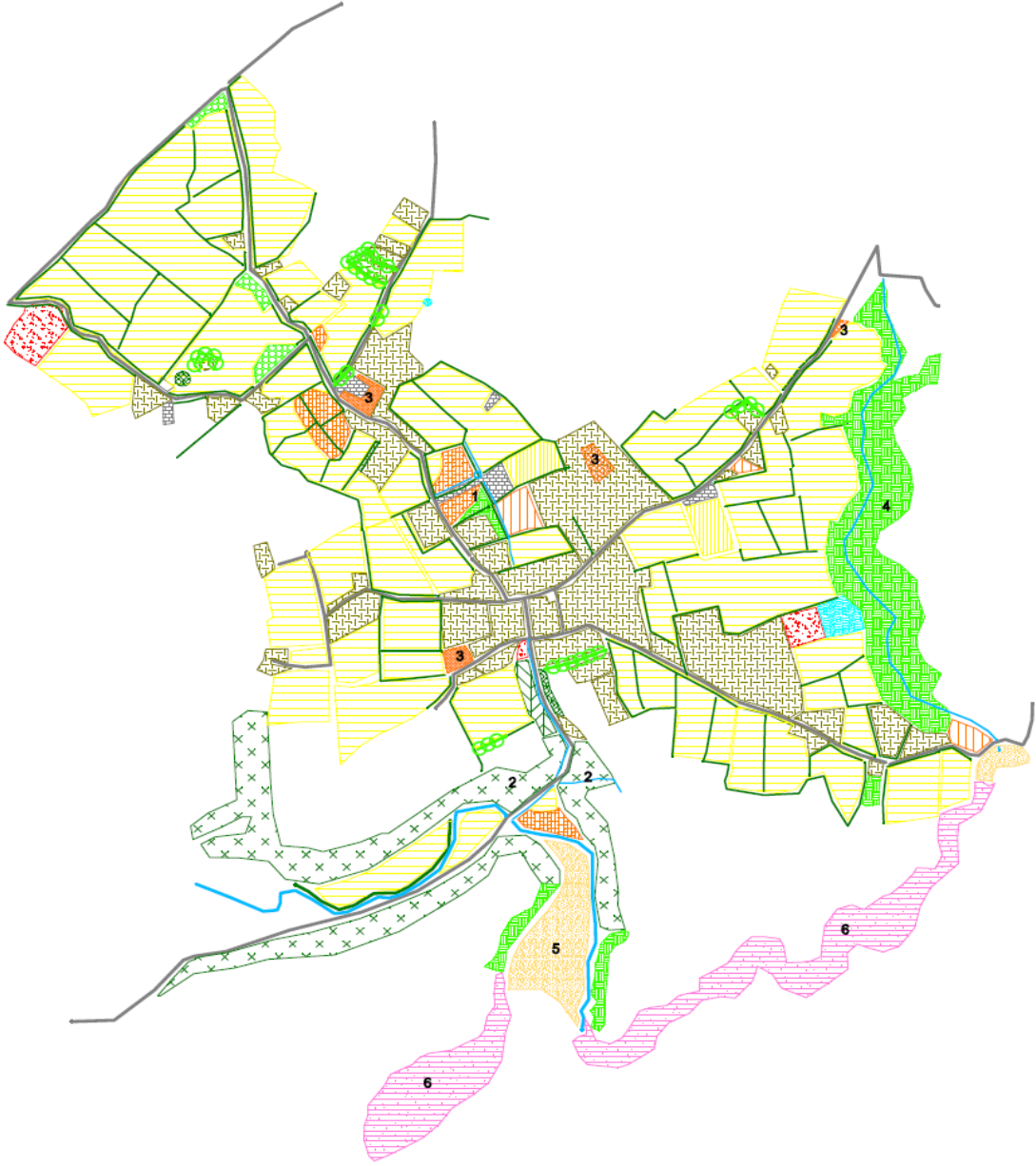
Important habitats in the village include the coastal cliffs which are Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive for the Chough, the woodlands around Woodhouse which are proposed as Natural Heritage Areas under the Irish Wildlife Act. Important features of the area for wildlife are numbered on the map and listed below.

Areas with habitats of note

1. Old well, wet grassland and scrub on the entrance to the new pitch north of the village on the Carrickahilla road. The well is marked on the 6" map.
2. Mixed woodland along the Ballyvoyle road south of the village, with associated scrub, streams and hedgerows. This woodland is protected as a proposed Natural Heritage Area.
3. Dry grassland with similar diversity of species found in church yards, in housing estate and beside 'Welcome to Stradbally' sign north east of the village on the Newtown road.
4. Scrub and stream corridor east of the village, leading to Ballyvooney cove.
5. Stradbally Cove with associated coastal and marine habitats.
6. Coastline protected in Special Protection Area.
7. Network of hedgerows throughout the locality.
8. Roadside walls/banks with a good diversity of wild flowers, grasses and ferns.
9. Other patches of wet grassland and dry meadows; treelines; young woodland and patches of scrub. Older gardens in the village and those with a mixture of grass, trees, shrubs and other natural feature are also of interest for biodiversity.

Stradbally, Co. Waterford

Habitat Map



Legend	
BL3a Buildings and gardens	
BL3 Built land	
GA1 Improved agricultural grassland	
GA2 Improved amenity grassland	
GS1 Dry calcareous-neutral grassland	
GS2 Dry meadows	
GS4 Wet grassland	
WS1 Scrub	
WS2 Immature woodland	
WD1 Mixed woodland	
WD5 Parkland	
WL1 Hedgerow	
WL2 Treeline	
WD4 Conifer woodland	
ED Disturbed ground	
LS2 Sand shores	
CS Sea cliffs	
FW Rivers	
FL Artificial ponds, reservoirs	
Well	
Road	

Molin Maybank & Associates 2008

A total of 19 habitats were surveyed and mapped. These are:

- BL3a – buildings and gardens
- BL3 – built land
- GA1 – improved agricultural grassland
- GA2 – amenity grassland
- GS1 – Dry calcareous-neutral grassland
- GS2 – dry meadows
- GS4 - wet grassland
- WS1 – scrub
- WS2 – immature woodland
- WD1 – mixed woodland
- WD5 – parkland
- WL1 – hedgerow
- WL2 – Treeline
- WD4 – conifer woodland
- ED – disturbed ground
- LS2 – sand shores
- CS – sea cliffs
- FW – rivers
- FL – artificial ponds, reservoirs

Flora and Fauna of Stradbally

The second part of the audit was gathering of information on the different plant and animal species that are known to occur in and around Stradbally. Recorded from our area are: 429 plant species, 14 mammals, 2 reptiles, 2 amphibians, 88 birds, 84 invertebrates, including bees, butterflies, slugs, snails, beetles, a predatory bug, a damselfly a bush cricket and a centipede. All of these are listed in the appendices. Most of these are quite common and widespread across much of the Irish countryside, a few, however, are restricted to certain types of habitats and their continued presence in our environs is testament to the quality of the habitats around our village. Thousands more species occur here but they have never been recorded. Some of these species have legal protection such as the some of the birds, the bat species and Freshwater Pearl Mussel, but most have not.

Biodiversity, even in a small area such as our corner of Co. Waterford, is too diverse to measure. Neither can we measure the contribution of particular species of wild plant or insect to our enjoyment of our natural heritage in Stradbally. Yet when species are lost because their habitat is damaged, destroyed, or neglected, we are all a little bit worse off. By acknowledging, appreciating and protecting the flora and fauna inherited from past generations we can perhaps enhance our enjoyment of our living environment and quality of life in Stradbally.

Creation of the Biodiversity Action Plan

This plan aims to contribute to the appreciation and conservation of wildlife in and around Stradbally. Stradbally Tidy Town's have consulted with local groups to produce this Biodiversity Action Plan. These are the Holy Cross and St. James' churches, Stradbally GAA, St. James' National School, The Convent National School and the Holy Cross National School. Having compiled information gathered from visiting wildlife experts and from consultation with individuals and community groups, the priorities and targets of this plan are:

1. Increase awareness of our local biodiversity

Sometimes it is easy to overlook the wealth of biodiversity that lives in and around our village. The Tidy Towns are promoting an understanding and appreciation of our wildlife through walks and talks on various aspects of our wildlife throughout the year as well as providing interpretative material.

2. Networking of wildlife sites

Creation of linkages in between established habitats was identified as a priority biodiversity action. The habitat map and aerial photography was used to identify breaks in hedgerow and isolated habitats and these areas were targeted for planting. A number of areas have been highlighted including a boundary of the GAA pitches and a new boundary at St. James' National School. The Tidy Towns will work with the GAA club and the national school to establish new hedgerows at these breaks. Native species of tree and shrub will be used and will be sourced from a local nursery.

3. Provide suitable hibernation and summer roosts for protected bat species in Stradbally

Stradbally is home to five of the ten Irish bat species. They are legally protected under the EU Habitats Directive as well as the Irish Wildlife Act. Providing appropriately designed and situated bat boxes will help conserve these species in the village. Bat Conservation Ireland have given advice on appropriate boxes and in partnership with An Taisce Green Communities, bat boxes have been purchased and will be erected at the Holy Cross Church, St. James' Church, and some of the national schools.

4. Provide bird boxes for our native birds

Bird boxes in Stradbally will fulfill two aims: 1. to help conserve some of our important bird species and 2. increase awareness of our biodiversity. Barn owls are a Red-Listed *Bird of Conservation Concern in Ireland*. Stradbally may have breeding barn owls in the locality. We aim to help conserve this species by providing appropriate bird boxes with assistance from the probation service. We will also erect other bird boxes to help the conservation and improve our awareness of our local bird species. This will be done with the advice of the Waterford branch of BirdWatch Ireland.



Photo: Stradbally wildlife walk May 22nd 2009



Photo: Stradbally bat walk September 12th 2009

Acknowledgements

This action plan was compiled by Stephen McCormack and Dr. Eugenie Regan. We would like to thank Paul Green, Mieke Muyliaert, Dr. Chris Peppiatt, Paul Walsh, Dr. Úna Fitzpatrick, and Dave Pollock for their help with compiling this action plan and supporting the biodiversity initiatives of the Stradbally's Tidy Towns committee. We are also grateful for the support to all those consulted in the preparation of this plan. Support from the Heritage Council, An Taisce Green Communities scheme and Waterford County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

Biodiversity Action Plan

Objective 1- Promote the biodiversity of Stradbally to the wider public

Action	Timeframe	Lead	Partner
1.1 Village clean up	Annual (April/May)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Schools, village community, Waterford County Council
1.2 Wildflower walk	Annual (summer)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Botanical Society of the British Isles
1.3 Bat walk	Annual (August)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Bat Conservation Ireland
1.4 Wildlife Walk	Annual (May, National Biodiversity Day)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	
1.5 Heritage in Schools		Stradbally Tidy Towns	Heritage Council
1.6 Dawn Chorus	Annual (May)	BirdWatch Ireland	Stradbally Tidy Towns
1.7 Erect interpretation signs	2009/2010	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Heritage Council
1.8 Produce and distribute wildlife map of Stradbally	2009/2010	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Heritage Council
1.9 Promote gardening for wildlife	March 2010	Stradbally Tidy Towns	An Taisce Green Communities, Stradbally residents associations

Objective 2 – Conserve, protect, and increase Stradbally’s biodiversity

Action	Timeframe	Lead	Partner
2.1 Erect bird boxes	Winter 2009/2010	Stradbally Tidy Towns	BirdWatch Ireland, Probation Service
2.2 Erect bat boxes	Winter 2009/2010	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Bat Conservation Ireland, Holy cross and St. James’ churches, St. James’, Holy Cross, and the Convent national schools
2.3 Hedgerow planting	2010/2011	Stradbally Tidy Towns	GAA club, St. James’ national school
3.4 Tree planting	Annual (March, National Tree Week	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Waterford County Council, Tree Council of Ireland
2.5 Removal of invasive species	Annual (Autumn)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	An Taisce Green Communities
2.6 Leave areas of grass uncut for nature conservation	Annual (Summer)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	
2.7 Reduce use of pesticides and herbicides	Annual	Stradbally Tidy Towns	
2.8 Choose plants rich in nectar and pollen for flowerbeds and borders to attract butterflies and other insects	Annual	Stradbally Tidy Towns	An Taisce Green Communities
2.9 Leave mosses, lichens and ferns on stone walls	Annual	Stradbally Tidy Towns	

Objective 3 – Monitor Stradbally’s biodiversity

Action	Timeframe	Lead	Partner
3.1 Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme	Annual	National Biodiversity Data Centre	Stradbally Tidy Towns
3.2 Daubenton’s bat Waterways Survey	Annual (August)	Bat Conservation Ireland	Stradbally Tidy Towns
3.3 Monitor bat boxes in village	Annual (March)	Bat Conservation Ireland	Stradbally Tidy Towns
3.4 I-WeBS (Irish Wetland Bird Survey)	Annual (winter)	BirdWatch Ireland	
3.5 Countryside Bird Survey	Annual (summer)	BirdWatch Ireland	
3.6 Monitor Mackay’s Horsetail	Annual (June-August)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Botanical Society of the British Isles
3.7 Monitor Invasive plant	Annual (all year)	Stradbally Tidy Towns	Botanical Society of the British Isles

Appendix 1: A botanical survey of Stradbally

By Paul Green



Southern Polypody, a rare fern found in the walls of St. James' churchyard, Stradbally

Stradbally Cove

A rocky sided cove surrounded by broad-leaved woodland.

There is a small area of sand dune. This is under huge pressure from human recreation. The only dune plants here are Sea Mouse-ear which is a very small annual. The other species is Sand Couch; this grass helps to stabilise the dunes.

Ivy Broomrape, a parasitic plant on Ivy, can be found around the lime-kiln.

On the rocks are Burnet Rose, Kidney Vetch, Rock Samphire, Thrift and Wild Madder.

River Tay

The bank of the River Tay is rich in flora. Butterbur, Marsh Hawk's-beard, Ramsons, Sanicle, Wild Onion, Wood Anemone, Wood Avens and Wood Sedge are some of the common native species here. Mackay's Horsetail is a very rare native species and this is the only known site in Co. Waterford. It is a hybrid between Rough and Variegated Horsetail. Rough Horsetail is only known from four sites in the county and Variegated Horsetail has never been recorded from Co. Waterford.

There are four non-native invasive species on this river bank: Ground-elder, Japanese Knotweed, Montbretia and Winter Heliotrope. It could be worth trying to remove these. The only problem is that the Mackay's Horsetail grows amongst the Winter Heliotrope and next to the Japanese Knotweed.



Stradbally is the only site in county Waterford for this rare plant, Mackay's horsetail

Woodlands above Stradbally Cove

These woodlands are reasonably rich in ground flora. Bluebells are widespread, Wood Speedwell and Pignut are as well. Ferns are common and these consist of Broad Buckler-fern, Hard-fern and Soft Shield-fern. Bramble and Honeysuckle are also frequent. Pedunculate Oak is the commonest tree, but there are also Ash, Beech, Downy Birch, Hazel, Mediterranean Sycamore, Rowan, Scots Pine, Sessile Oak, Sycamore, etc.

Damp pasture

The two damp pastures on either side of the road by the bridge are not herb-rich. They do have a good selection of common plants: Creeping Buttercup, Cuckooflower, Meadow Buttercup, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow sweet and Sweet Vernal, etc.

River Tay

The water is crystal clear. Growing in the river are Butterbur, Hemlock Water-dropwort and Stream Water-crowfoot. The Stream Water-crowfoot gives a fine display of white when flowering.

Wood on left side of road, if walking up slope to Stradbally

This wood has many large Beech trees and is a carpet of blue from the Bluebells. This is probably one of the top ten Bluebell woods in the county. The Beech gives just the correct amount of shade to keep out the bramble. This wood is very open and is not rich in ground flora apart from the Bluebells but it does have a good selection of ferns: Broad Buckler-fern, Hard-fern, Hart's-tongue, Male-fern and Soft Shield-fern. Tree species include: Aspen, Bay, Beech, Cherry, Cherry Laurel, Grand Fir, Hawthorn, Holly, Pedunculate Oak, Scot Pine, Sweet Chestnut, etc. It could be worth removing the one Cherry Laurel as this species can be very invasive.

The broad-leaved wood is joined by a conifer plantation – this is mainly Sitka Spruce – there is no ground flora under these trees – this is a very good example of shading.

Stream below the above woods

This has a herb-rich flora of damp loving species along its banks: Bluebell, Fool's-water-cress, Lesser Celandine, Marsh Bedstraw, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Primrose, Ramsons, Remote Sedge, Water-cress and Water Figwort, etc, they are all native species. Non-native species include: Bear's-breech, Fuchsia, Garden Yellow Archangel, Mind-your-own-business, Pendulous Sedge and Winter Heliotrope.

Hedges and banks along the roadsides

All the hedges and banks along the roads seem to be very straight forward and only common species are found: Ash, Blackthorn, Grey Willow, Hawthorn, Small-leaved Elm, Sycamore, etc. Ivy is frequent, Greater Stitchwort, Herb-robert and Intermediate Polypody are as well.

St. James' churchyard in centre of Stradbally

This is kept very tidy. Southern Polypody used to be common on the walls. Re-pointing of the joints in the walls has removed much of this uncommon fern that is mainly confined to the very southern counties of Ireland. There still is a large patch of the fern on

a wall in Church Lane. Other species found on the walls include: Columbine, Ivy, Ivy-leaved Speedwell, Maidenhair Spleenwort, Navelwort, Purple Toadflax and Red Valerian.

Species of tree found in the churchyard: Ash, Beech, Cherry, Copper Beach, Hawthorn, Laburnum, Lime, Mediterranean Sycamore, Norway Maple, Pedunculate Oak, Sycamore and Whitebeam.

Ballyvooney Cove

A nice shingle beach in contrast to the sandy Stradbally beach. Sea Spleenwort can be found growing under Ballyvoony Bridge. On the cliffs to the west of the bridge can be found Danish Scurvygrass, Sea Campion, Sea Radish, Wild Madder, Thrift, etc.

There is a stream leading up from Ballyvoony Bridge, this has much scrub along it. Good for nesting birds but not greatly exciting for plants.



Ballyvooney cove

Recommendations for Stradbally Tidy Towns to help conserve native flora in Stradbally:

- 1. Monitoring and awareness of Mackey's horsetail on the banks of the Tay.**
- 2. Monitoring and, perhaps, removal of invasive species along the banks of the Tay**
- 3. Removal of cherry laurel from bluebell woods**

Appendix 2: Bat survey report and recommendations for bat conservation

Bat species recorded in Stradbally were the Long-Eared, Leisler's, Soprano pipistrelle, Pipistrelle, and the Daubenton's.

Bat recommendations for Stradbally Tidy Towns:

(1) Bat boxes can be mounted on large mature trees. A standard configuration is three per tree oriented facing N, SE and SW, if possible. This allows the bats to move with changing weather conditions so that they can roost at a comfortable temperature. The boxes should be at heights of 3.5 to 5 metres above the ground. They should be in positions that cannot easily be climbed to by hand, but will be safely accessible with a decent ladder. The boxes should be cleaned/monitored once or twice per year (Feb-Mar and/or Aug-Sept). Traditional wooden boxes (these could be bought or locally made to patterns that can be provided) or woodcrete boxes are acceptable. I suggest that boxes could be mounted on perhaps two of the mature trees in the grounds of the Church of Ireland church, on another two in the grounds of the Roman Catholic church and on one of the mature trees next to the girls' school. In addition, a wall-mounted box (Schwegler make) could be mounted on each gable end of the boys' school.

(2) Hedgerows and treelines should be maintained. Try to avoid very heavy flail maintenance that keeps the hedges strongly cut-back and low (although many of the roadside hedges will be cut by the local authority and the committee are unlikely to have any control over how they do so). Remember that hedges should only be cut between September and February inclusive, unless there is a safety issue. Where possible hedgerows or lines of native trees should be planted between blocks of trees, area of scrub, or by old buildings to provide commuting routes for bats.

(3) The sensible use of public/private outside lighting should be encouraged (i.e. lighting of minimum power and intensity used, lights directed downwards, sensor activated, if appropriate). Avoid uplighting of building exteriors, lighting onto rivers, ponds (not that I think this is too likely at Stradbally). Sensor-activated lighting (e.g. security lighting) should not be set so that it is so sensitive that objects much smaller than a person will set them off (I have seen security lights set off by bats themselves and by large moths; this is a waste of energy and can be annoying to neighbours).

(4) Survey the churches (inside at any time of year, emergence checks between May and July-August-September), bridges (May-August) and large old private houses (by agreement) for presence of bat roosts. If there are any unflooded caves or tunnels (e.g. old railway tunnels) in the area, these could be checked for roosting bats too. Both Bat Conservation Ireland and the Heritage Council have produced signs that can be put on buildings which contain bat roosts. These are intended to inform building contractors etc. about the presence of a roost and should be put at or near the entrances into the spaces used by bats (e.g. loft entrances), rather than on the outside of a building. If roosts are

identified in public or private buildings, the owners need to be made aware of the measures they need to take (e.g. checking if a derogation licence is required from the NPWS, timing of maintenance works, use of bat-safe chemicals for wood treatment) when carrying out work in the roost area.

Dr. Chris Peppiatt
20 November 2009

Appendix 3: Biodiversity Inventory

Mammals

Species		EU HD			WA	Red list
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog				3	II
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Pygmy Shrew				3	
<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	Daubenton's bat		IV		3	II
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Leisler's bat		IV		3	II
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle		IV		3	II
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle		IV		3	
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown long-eared bat		IV		3	II
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Red Squirrel				3	
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter	II	IV		3	II
<i>Martes martes</i>	Pine Marten			V	3	II
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger				3	II
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat				3	
<i>Tursiops truncatus (tursio)</i>	Bottlenose Dolphin	II	IV		3	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour porpoise	II	IV		3	

Reptiles

Species		EU HD			WA	Red list
<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle		IV	3		
<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	Common lizard			3		

Amphibians

Species		EU HD			WA	Red list
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common frog		V		3	
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	Common newt				3	

Birds

Species	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap

<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff
<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Chough
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Dipper
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gannet
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Guillemot
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Hooded Crow
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver

<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Shag
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Siskin
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Stonechat
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull

Invertebrates

Species		EU HD			WA
<i>Bombus muscorum</i>	Bumblebee				
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Bumblebee				
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Bumblebee				
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Bumblebee				
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common blue butterfly				
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly blue butterfly				
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed fritillary butterfly				
<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	Small white butterfly				
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large white butterfly				
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip butterfly				
<i>Artogeia napi</i>	Green-veined white butterfly				
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted lady butterfly				
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small tortoiseshell butterfly				
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red admiral butterfly				
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small heath butterfly				

<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled wood butterfly				
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow brown butterfly				
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet butterfly				
<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>	A ground beetle				
<i>Agabus sturmii</i>	Water beetle				
<i>Anacaena globulus</i>	A water-scavenger beetle				
<i>Anacaena lutescens</i>	A water-scavenger beetle				
<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	A ground beetle				
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	A ground beetle				
<i>Cercyon littoralis</i>	A water-scavenger beetle				
<i>Chartoscirta cincta</i>	A shore bug				
<i>Gyrinus substriatus</i>	A whirligig beetle				
<i>Halipus lineatocollis</i>	A crawling water beetle				
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>	An aquatic beetle				
<i>Hydroporus tessellatus</i>	A diving beetle				
<i>Nebrioporus depressus</i>	A diving beetle				
<i>Ocys harpaloides</i>	A ground beetle				
<i>Oreodytes sanmarkii</i>	A diving beetle				
<i>Stenus clavicornis</i>	A rove beetle				
<i>Stenus melanopus</i>	A rove beetle				
<i>Stenus picipennis</i>	A rove beetle				
<i>Thinobius vestitus</i>	A rove beetle				
<i>Geophilus pusillifrater</i>	Centipede				
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	Smooth glass snail				
<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	Beautiful Demoiselle				
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Spotted bush cricket				
<i>Anisus (Anisus) leucostoma</i>	Button ram's-horn				
<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>	Moss bladder snail				
<i>Arion (Carinarion) circumscriptus</i>	Bourguignat's slug				
<i>Arion (Kobeltia) distinctus</i>	Garden slug				
<i>Arion (Kobeltia) hortensis</i>	Garden slug				
<i>Arion (Mesarion) subfuscus</i>	Dusky slug				
<i>Balea perversa</i>	Tree snail				
<i>Candidula intersecta</i>	Wrinkled snail				
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Slender herald snail				
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	Grove snail				
<i>Ceriuella virgata</i>	Striped snail				
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	Common door snail				
<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>	Pointed snail				
<i>Cochlicopa cf. lubrica</i>	Slippery moss snail				
<i>Cochlicopa cf. lubricella</i>	Moss snail				
<i>Deroceras laeve</i>	Marsh slug				
<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>	Field slug				
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	Rounded snail				
<i>Galba truncatula</i>	Dwarf pond snail				
<i>Helicella itala</i>	Heath snail				
<i>Helix aspersa</i>	Garden snail				
<i>Lauria cylindracea</i>	Common chrysalis snail				
<i>Lehmannia marginata</i>	Tree slug				
<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Freshwater pearl mussel	●		V	3
<i>Milax gagates</i>	Jet slug				

<i>Myosotella myosotis</i>	Mouse eared snail				
<i>Nesovitreia hammonis</i>	Rayed glass snail				
<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic snail				
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	Cellar snail				
<i>Pisidium nitidum</i>	A pea mussel				
<i>Pisidium obtusale</i>	A pea mussel				
<i>Pisidium personatum</i>	A pea mussel				
<i>Pisidium subtruncatum</i>	A pea mussel				
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Jenkins's spire snail				
<i>Radix balthica</i>	Common pond snail				
<i>Tandonia budapestensis</i>	Budapest slug				
<i>Tandonia sowerbyi</i>	Keeled slug				
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	Hairy snail				
<i>Trochulus striolatus</i>	Strawberry snail				
<i>Vallonia cf. excentrica</i>	Eccentric grass snail				
<i>Vertigo (Vertigo) pygmaea</i>	Common whorl snail				
<i>Vitrea contracta</i>	Milky crystal snail				
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	Pellucid glass snail				

Plants

Species	
<i>Abies alba</i>	European silver fir
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground elder
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's parsley
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Common agrimony
<i>Agrimonia procera</i>	Fragrant agrimony
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent grass
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent grass
<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	Silver hair grass
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Yellow hair grass
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered leek
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Wild garlic
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow garlic
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black alder
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh foxtail
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. arvensis</i>	

<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog pimpernel
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild angelica
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney vetch
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. lapponica</i>	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snap dragon
<i>Aphanes arvensis agg.</i>	Parsley-piert
<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender parsley piert
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's watercress
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Colombine
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale cress
<i>Arctium nemorosum</i>	Wood burdock
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift/sea pink
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum</i>	Onion couch
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and ladies
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black spleenwort
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea spleenwort
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maiden hair spleenwort
<i>Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens</i>	
<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea aster
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i>	Babington's orache
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common orache
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved orache
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter cress
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Root beet
<i>Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima</i>	Sea beet
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy birch
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard fern
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood false-brome
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	
<i>Brassica rapa subsp. campestris</i>	Wild turnip
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome
<i>Callitriche stagnalis sens. lat.</i>	Common water-starwort
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Bindweed
<i>Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed

<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepard's purse
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy bittercress
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy bittercress
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo flower
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand sedge
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey sedge
<i>Carex divulsa subsp. divulsa</i>	
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star sedge
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous sedge
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common sedge
<i>Carex ovalis</i>	Oval sedge
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation sedge
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater tussock sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge
<i>Carex punctata</i>	Dotted sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood sedge
<i>Carex viridula</i>	Yellow sedge
<i>Carex viridula subsp. oedocarpa</i>	Common yellow-sedge
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Knapweed
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common centuary
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Sea mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rusty-back fern
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	Meadow thistle
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish scurvygrass
<i>Cochlearia officinalis sens. lat.</i>	Common scurvy-grass
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed

<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser swine-cress
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster sternianus</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawk's-beard
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	Marsh hawk's beard
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock samphire
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Monbretia
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax
<i>Cymbalaria muralis subsp. muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested dog's tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	Western marsh orchid
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath grass
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Daucus carota subsp. carota</i>	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hairgrass
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. cespitosa</i>	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Fox glove
<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Hay-scented buckler fern
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly male fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad buckler fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Elytrigia juncea</i>	Sand couch
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Couch
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American willowherb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited willowherb
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Water willowherb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field horsetail
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great horsetail
<i>Equisetum x trachyodon</i>	
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell heather
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved heath
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican fleabean
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common cottongrass

<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sea spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty surge
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Spurge
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg.	Eyebright
<i>Euphrasia tetraquetra</i>	Eyebright
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black bindweed
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's fescue
<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	
<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>ovina</i>	
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	Red fescue
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Fumitory
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> subsp. <i>boraei</i>	
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common hemp-nettle
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> agg.	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh bedstraw
<i>Galium palustre</i> subsp. <i>palustre</i>	
<i>Galium verum</i>	Ladies bedstraw
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's foot cranesbill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating sweet-grass
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh cudweed
<i>Hebe x franciscana</i>	Hedge veronica
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>hibernica</i>	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's violet
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping softgrass

<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Sea sandwort
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh pennywort
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St. John's wort
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	St. John's wort
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St. John's wort
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St. John's wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle club-rush
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered rush
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush
<i>Juncus bufonius sens. lat.</i>	
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous rush
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lapsana communis subsp. communis</i>	
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Broad-leaved everlasting-pea
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common duckweed
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn hawkbit
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough hawkbit
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's pepperwort
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye daisy
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple toad-flax
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common bird's-foot trefoil
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater bird's-foot trefoil
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field wood-rush
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath wood-rush

<i>Luzula multiflora</i> subsp. <i>congesta</i>	
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great wood-rush
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged robin
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow pimpernel
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping-jenny
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Yellow loosestrife
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> sens. lat.	
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Balm
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Round-leaved mint
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor-grass
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Blinks
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping forget-me-not
<i>Narcissus</i> agg.	Daffodils
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red bartsia
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort
<i>Oenothera</i> agg.	Evening primrose
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i> x <i>biennis</i> x <i>cambrica</i>	
<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>	Star-of-bethlehem
<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	Ivy broomrape
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed poppy
<i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>lecoqii</i>	Yellow-juiced poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium poppy
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sylvatica</i>	
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale persicaria
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank

<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter heliotrope
<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Butterbur
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary-grass
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller cat's-tail
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Phleum pratense sens. lat.</i>	
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue fern
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain
<i>Plantago major subsp. major</i>	
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis sens. lat.</i>	
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough meadow-grass
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath milkwort
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common milkwort
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Polygonum aviculare agg.</i>	
<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern polypody
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate polypody
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypody
<i>Polypodium vulgare sens. lat.</i>	
<i>Polypodium x mantoniae</i>	
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft-shield-fern
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar
<i>Populus x canescens</i>	Grey poplar
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog pondweed
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Trailing tormentil
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren strawberry
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel

<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow corydalis
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Fleabane
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Quercus x rosacea</i>	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser celandine
<i>Ranunculus ficaria subsp. ficaria</i>	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser spearwort
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>	Stream water-crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus penicillatus subsp. penicillatus</i>	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup
<i>Ranunculus subg. Batrachium</i>	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum subsp. maritimus</i>	Sea radish
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum agg.</i>	
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	
<i>Rosa sherardii</i>	Sherard's downy-rose
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild madder
<i>Rubus botryeros</i>	
<i>Rubus cinerosus</i>	
<i>Rubus dentatifolius</i>	
<i>Rubus dumnoniensis</i>	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rubus nemorosus</i>	
<i>Rubus plymensis</i>	
<i>Rubus polyanthemus</i>	
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	
<i>Rubus vestitus</i>	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel

<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clusltered dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock
<i>Rumex crispus subsp. littoreus</i>	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood dock
<i>Rumex x pratensis</i>	
<i>Rumex x schulzei</i>	
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent pearlwort
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	
<i>Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia</i>	Grey willow
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack-willow
<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping willow
<i>Salix x multinervis</i>	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Rue-leaved saxifrage
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water figwort
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common figwort
<i>Scutellaria minor</i>	Lesser skullcap
<i>Sedum album</i>	White stonecrop
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English stonecrop
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea campion
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion
<i>Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>	
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White mustard
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth sow-thistle
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn spurrey
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater sea-spurrey

<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock sea-spurrey
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh woundwort
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge woundwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser stitchwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater stitchwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed
<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>	Bog stitchwort
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit scabious
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood sage
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild thyme
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright hedge-parsley
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover
<i>Triglochin palustre</i>	Marsh arrowgrass
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless mayweed
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea mayweed
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western gorse
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych elm
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Small-leaved elm
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common valerian
<i>Valerianella carinata</i>	Keeled-fruited cornsalad
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Common cornsalad
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great mullein
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall speedwell
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell
<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	Slender speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>hederifolia</i>	
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>lucorum</i>	
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood speedwell
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common field-speedwell
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey field-speedwell

<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia subsp. serpyllifolia</i>	
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Dog violet
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush vetch