

Isles of Scilly trip report, 8th to 15th May 2017

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Scilly 2017



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Monday 8 May 2017: St Mary's

On a glorious, sunny day the group all arrived on St Mary's, except for Ken who had arrived on Scilly several days earlier and Rosemary who was waiting on the quay. RMS *Scillonian* got in early and it was not long before everyone was making their way through Hugh Town to Mincarulo guesthouse. On the way, Rosemary pointed out places of interest; the bank ATM, sandwich shops, Co-op, deli and where she was staying in a self-catering cottage. The latter would be a useful place to keep the library of identification books and a handy meeting place.

After leaving our bags at Mincarulo everyone settled for a picnic lunch on Porthcressa beach looking due south over an idyllic view. After lunch, the group returned to Mincarulo to unpack before reassembling for a short walk up onto Peninnis Head.

Our route took us up the steep path beside Buzza quarry and first encounters with some typical Scilly plants; Hottentot-fig *Carpobrotus edulis*, Rock Sea-spurrey *Spergularia rupicola*, Small-flowered Tree-mallow *Malva pseudolavatera*, Lesser Sea-fig *Erepsia heteropetala* (high on the quarry walls), Greater Quaking-grass *Briza maxima* and at the top of the hill a beautiful patch of the grass Rough Dog's-tail *Cynosurus echinatus*. The first of the clover species were noted: Slender Trefoil *Trifolium micranthum* and Bird's-foot Clover T. *ornithopoidiodes* as well as Sea Spleenwort *Asplenium marinum* which is frequent on walls as well as coastal rocks.

One of the targets for the group was to relocate a new colony of Spring Squill *Scilla verna* that had just been found. We didn't have a grid reference but a description of a large 'castle-shaped' rock nearby. As Peninnis Head is covered in huge granite carns of fantastic shapes this could have been challenging! But the squill was soon located and photographed. The heathland here is quite extensive with Tormentil *Potentilla erecta* and in the coastal grassland Western Clover *Trifolium occidentale*s. Hints were given on how to differentiate Western Clover from White Clover *T. repens*. Then a little further to the lighthouse and more dramatic rocks where after a bit of searching we found lots of small patches of the very rare Golden-hair Lichen *Teloschistes flavicans*. Then, retracing our way back along King Edward's Road we continued into Town along Church Road where Early Hair-grass *Aira praecox* and Squirrel-tail Fescue *Vulpia bromoides* grow on some garden walls. Arriving at Carn Thomas we checked out some fine Portland Spurge *Euphorbia portlandica* on the walls and about twenty Common Broomrape *Orobanche minor* in a weedy patch by the wall. Then it was off to the Atlantic Inn for dinner. After dinner we visited the cottage where Rosemary was staying to look at the collection of books she and Liz had brought for the group to use. Plans for the morrow were outlined –subject to weather and tides as usual.

Tuesday 9 May: St Agnes

A breezy, sunny day.

Today Liz was with us all day. A twenty minutes sailing took us to the small island of St Agnes, with its twin island of Gugh joined by a tombolo – The Bar. On the hill in the middle of the island is the disused lighthouse which now acts as a daymark. The lighthouse dominates the view in all directions. From the quay we walked up a hill taking in many of the typical plants such as Wild Madder *Rubia peregrina* along the hedges on our way. The two most common shrubs used as hedges (in Scilly they are called 'walls'), *Pittosporum crassifolium* and *Coprosma repens* were examined: both are introductions. Both have shiny evergreen leaves impervious to salt spray and make for very successful hedges, although less welcome when they escape into the heathland.

A brief stop at the Post Office for chocolate, then down Barnaby Lane to Wingletang Down. On walls in the lane both Black Spleenwort *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* and Lanceolate Spleenwort *A. obovatum* ssp *lanceolatum* could be seen –the latter is very much a south-western fern and far less common. On the open heathland of Wingletang we had a quick look but failed to find any adder's-tongue ferns –probably too early for one, but too late for the other. But our noses were assailed by the delicious scent of Chamomile *Chamaemelum nobile* as we walked over the short turf.

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There are many large rocks and carns (tors) on the heathland. One, the Devil's Punchbowl is supposed to be a logan rock but it would need a giant to rock it. Near there we checked for Small Adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum azoricum* without success but did find a patch of the very rare Orange Bird's-foot *Ornithopus pinnatus* in flower. By Carn Adnis we found Sea Spleenwort and plenty of Western Clover. From here there is a superb view to the distant Western Rocks and the Bishop Rock lighthouse. We then followed the coast path to a bay called Porth Askin and then crossed the island to Wingletang Bay and the Beady Pool where trade beads from a 17th Century wreck had washed ashore (Rosemary later showed some earrings she had fashioned from the beads). By the bay we found masses of Sand Sedge *Carex arenaria*, both Portland and Sea Spurge *Euphorbia paralias* and Yellow-horned Poppy *Glaucium flavum* although not in flower. The large, square crystals that make up the sand was remarked on: the sand on Porth Askin on the opposite side of the island had been very fine and soft. Rock Pipits could be heard doing their song flight and a Wheatear was glimpsed on the rocks. Several times Whimbrel were heard. The orange and black larva of Grass Eggar moth, an early instar, was found in the grass. The ones on Scilly are a colour variety, very different to the usual brown mainland version. Another find was Golden-hair Lichen on several rocks.

Then it was time to go for lunch at the Coastguard Café. Crab rolls were popular and delicious, as was the apple juice from a local farm. An added delight was good views of two Turtle Doves in a field next to the café.

After lunch we walked down to the meadow cum cricket pitch cum occasional helicopter landing place. On the way a visit was made to the little island church to see the lovely stained glass windows made by a local artist Oriel Hicks. The meadow is an SSSI, which also includes the slightly brackish pool with its circles of Sea Club Rush *Bolboschoenus maritimus* and other plants and some coastal fields. Once again there was the scent of Chamomile and the turf was full of tiny clovers, Field Woodrush *Luzula campestris*, and many grass species. Beside the meadow is Periglis Bay (bay of the church) which was severely altered in the storms of the last few winters and not yet recovered. The next bay was Porth Killier where we stopped to watch birds for a while; a nice summer Dunlin, Whimbrel, Shelduck, Oystercatcher and more Rock Pipits.

Then our boat was spotted coming in and soon we were on our way back to St Mary's.

Dinner that evening was at The Pit – formerly the bicycle hire shop. The décor may be basic - but the food was delicious.

Wednesday 10 May: St Martin's

Plans to visit Bryher had to be shelved due to the tides being low in the morning – so no boats. Liz joined us again today as we went to St Martin's instead; the tides would just allow us to reach the quay at Lower Town. The boat trip gave everyone wonderful views of the Eastern Isles ahead of us and the beautiful blue of the sea over the sand flats between St Martin's and the other islands.

Landing by the hotel we began walking the long concrete road that extends along the island between Lower and Higher Town quays. Passing a wall with a few Wall Rue *Asplenium ruta-mararia* plants (a rare fern on Scilly), we then branched off past the Seven Stones pub to the heathland that covers the crown of St Martin's. Along the shaded path we met the island race of Speckled Wood and a Holly Blue before coming out into the bright sunshine at the top of the hill. Dense gorse was covering most of the area with some firebreaks and areas where there had been bracken rolling. These areas were much more obviously species-rich with all the typical heathland plants. From the top we had lovely views of Round Island and its lighthouse.

After a short walk we descended the north side of the hill, through a narrow Marram *Ammophila arenaria* covered dune to the white sands of Great Bay, probably the most beautiful coast on Scilly. Far in the distance could be seen the red and white striped Daymark on the highest tip of St Martin's warning approaching shipping they were close to the islands. A pleasant time was had poking about in the line of seaweed where the 'bones' of both common and one of the smaller cuttlefish were found. Hirundines flew

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along the beach and three Whimbrel were seen, their seven-whistle calls had been haunting us for some time. Eventually it was time to cut up through the dune to the slope above: quite a scramble but did introduce the unusual prostrate form of Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare* among the Marram. Just above the dunes in an area of short maritime turf and heath both species of Bird's-foot were discovered, Common *Ornithopus perspusillus* and the rare Orange Bird's-foot. Lunch beckoned so we continued up the slope looking out for the elusive Suffocated Clover *Trifolium suffocatum*. Eventually a group of the clover was found alongside the sandy track and well photographed. Among the fauna recorded were an oil beetle and several common butterflies including our first Small Copper.

After a picnic lunch, our walk now continued along the concrete road from where we had great views across towards St Mary's and back to Tresco and the other islands. The pattern of small fields could be seen although most are now grass or bracken. Clumps of Rosy Garlic *Allium roseum* grew all along the verges: it is only found here and on St Mary's. A slight diversion to the rubbish dump in a former quarry was extraordinary due to the number of very tall triffid-like Echioiums towering above us, very popular with bees. In the hamlet a pit-stop for ice creams and admiring a patch of White Ramping Fumitory *Fumaria capreolata* ssp *babingtonii* then down the steep hill to Higher Town quay. Crow Garlic *Allium vineale* and more Rosy Garlic were growing along the verges as well as Babington's Leek *Allium ampeloprasum* ssp *babingtonii* and Balm-leaved Figwort *Scrophularia scorodonia*.

Our next stop was the meadow cum cricket pitch with the usual array of tiny clovers, daisies and Chamomile with a small pool in one corner. The surface of the pool was covered in a thick crust of Azolla through which several small birds were trying to poke their beaks to drink. This pool had been where the best Brackish Water-crowfoot *Ranunculus baudotii* in Scilly had been so it was feared the plant had lost out to the Azolla. A few throws of a grapple brought in a mass of vegetation including Beaked Tasselweed *Ruppia maritima* and lots of vegetative crowfoot, so it seems they will survive despite the fern.

A very sandy path behind the bay led past a vineyard, the local fish and chip shop and out to Chapel Down but we had no time to go further and dropped down to the beach through the narrow dune. Here there was plenty of Sea Sandwort *Honkenya peploides*, Sea Bindweed *Calystegia soldanella* (not in flower) and Sea Mayweed *Tripleurospermum maritimum*. Just before the quay Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima* was in flower. Then back on the boat to return to St Mary's and dinner later at the Mermaid Inn over-looking the Harbour.

Thursday 11 May: Tresco

Because of the low tide we landed at Carn Near in the south of the island – this was Plan A – which meant we could walk up the island and leave from New Grimsby further up on the west coast. The dunes where we started are a very strange mixture of native plants and all kinds of exotics, either deliberately planted many years ago or spread from the Abbey Gardens. Yellow-horned Poppy was not in flower by the quay and further along the road we passed Wireplant *Muehlenbeckia complexa* and more Wild Privet, the latter just coming into flower. There was also Portland Spurge and more unusually Wood Spurge *Euphorbia amygdoloides*, believed to be a relic of former woodland. A wide flattish area, possibly formerly a dune slack was our next venue. Here we found hundreds of emerging Small Adder's-tongue Ferns, many with fertile fronds showing. Soon the whole group were kneeling down in the characteristic botanist's pose!

Having eventually had our fill of tiny ferns we continued over the wonderful lichen heath with tiny Common Centaury *Centaureum erythraea* plants (one investigated later seemed to be form *capitatum*), Common *Erodium cicutarium* and Sea Stork's-bill *E. maritimum*, Tormentil as well as Ling *Calluna vulgaris* and Bell Heather *Erica cinerea*. Near the Gardens we crossed the former heliport, now reverting nicely to a mixture of heath and grassland with Sheep's Sorrel *Rumex acetosella* and again lots of the small clovers.

We then paid our obligatory visit to the Gardens. After having lunch there and exploring the paths and terraces, we met the noisy Golden Pheasants but not, surprisingly, the introduced Red Squirrels. After about two hours the group all decided to revert to wild flower hunting! In the Gardens, several of the

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group had taken an interest in the 'weeds' and had found Orange Bird's-foot and Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus subbiflorus*. Leaving the Gardens the *Gazania* beds along the pathway revealed a large number of flowering spikes of Common Broomrape which seems to persist despite being weeded.

Crossing the end of Great Pool along a path marked out in clumps of Purple Moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*, with regenerating Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* in the heathland, we had a quick look at the edge of the water. Common Reed *Phragmites australis*, Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*, Common Bulrush *Typha latifolia*, Purple Loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*, Marsh Pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* and Common Spike-rush *Eleocharis palustris* were seen but the water was too high to see any plants on the mud. Our route now led along the northern side of the pool. Several large patches of Grey Sedge *Carex divulsa* were spotted and among all the fields now under grass were two with a lovely weed flora. The dominant plant seemed to be Corn Spurrey *Spergularia arvensis* but we also found Changing Forget-me-not *Myosotis discolor*, Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*, Lesser Quaking Grass *Briza minor*, Small-flowered Catchfly *Silene gallica*, Field Woundwort *Stachys arvensis* and along the ditch Babington's Leek and Balm-leaved Figwort. While looking over the field Mary spotted a Buzzard that flew up followed by a Sparrowhawk.

A visit to one of the bird hides along a boardwalk through the reed bed failed to reveal any Tubular Water-dropwort *Oenanthe fistulosa*, but perhaps it was too early. Gadwall, Mute Swans, Coot, Moorhen, Reed Warbler and other common birds were seen or heard from the hide.

A short pit-stop at the New Inn allowed more flavours of St Agnes ice cream to be sampled before the final walk to the quay, on the way passing many succulent plants on the walls including the 'jelly-bean' like Purple Dewplant *Disphyma crassifolium*. Later we had dinner at the Galley, a tiny restaurant above the fish and chip shop.

Friday 12 May: Bryher

Sadly the weather had deteriorated and it was wet and grey. With a choice between a wet day on St Mary's or one on Bryher – and possibly not getting to Bryher at all, we set off down to the boats. As Ken had unfortunately lost his waterproof trousers he elected to stay behind and use the time to sort out his photographs. Landing on the pontoon Bar (or Anneka's Quay –originally built on an Anneka Rice TV show) we met with Elizabeth and Peter who were staying on Bryher. As the rain became heavier we then piled into Vine Café for tea and shelter.

Later we continued along the road noting more Balm-leaved figwort and Babington's Leek on the way. Gamely everyone continued to Rushy Bay in the south of the island where we had hoped to find the elusive and rare Dwarf Pansy *Viola kitaibeliana*. Despite the weather and perhaps encouraged by the promise of a chocolate bar to whoever found the first pansy, soon all had their heads down searching the short sandy turf for the diminutive plants. Just as it was decided enough time had been spent in searching Elizabeth found a flower – and the party realised just how tiny the plants are. So a well-deserved chocolate bar to Elizabeth. A detour up onto the nearby Heathy Hill where Orange Bird's-foot was found before retreating to the Hotel to have bowls of hot soup and to drip on their floors!

After lunch, we walked back around to the Pool, a brackish lagoon, being more or less salt depending on tides and rainfall. It is linked to the sea by a leat so fish and crabs can sometimes be seen there. A very narrow strip of saltmarsh vegetation grows along the leat and around the pool but only Ivor went off to explore, coming back with examples of Beaked Tassel-weed, Lesser Sea-spurrey *Spergularia marina* and an unusual-looking Atriplex. Sea Milkwort *Glaux maritima*, Sea Club Rush and Saltmarsh Rush *Juncus gerardii* also grow here. Walking around the edge of bay, and quickly avoiding a distressed, probably nesting Ringed Plover we made a quick detour up Gweal Hill where the heathland has been managed allowing plants such as eyebright, Heath Milkworts *Polygala serpyllifolia* and Spring Squill to flourish. In the bay we found Sea Sandwort and Sea Kale *Crambe maritima*.

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Our path then took us across the island back to the east side along a path redolent with Chamomile to make our way to Church Quay. A recommended visit to the church to see the very fine stained glass windows all designed and executed by Oriel Hicks from St Mary's. There are four themed windows with many depictions of wildlife in them.

Back by boat, seeing a few Kittiwakes on the way.

Dinner was at another pub, the Bishop and Wolf. This was not as planned but Mr B the proprietor of where we had booked came around to say he had had an electrical fault, hence no cooking facilities. Kindly he then went off and eventually found us a table as most restaurants were already booked up.

Saturday 13 May: St Mary's

Fortunately the weather had cleared overnight. We caught the community bus to get us to the north of St Mary's from where we planned to walk back. After some slightly bizarre behaviour when the bus was driven around the Parade several times, apparently so that the driver could get some coffee, we set off up the main road to Maypole.

As we started down the hill towards Holy Vale we could see the stand of very large Monterey Cypress *Cupressus macrocarpa* there and just opposite a beautiful private garden full of exotic shrubs and flowers. Several butterflies were enjoying the flowers including a Painted Lady. A small vineyard has been planted by the roadside, one of several now established on Scilly. Two different elms, Dutch *Ulmus x hollandica* and Cornish Elm *Ulmus minor ssp angustifolia* have been planted beside the path, now mature trees, enabled to grow tall in the shelter of the valley. The path then picks its way over elm tree-roots and tiny bridges alongside the Holy Vale stream. Very large plants of Fool's Watercress *Apium nodiflorum*, Watercress *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* and Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata* grow along the stream. In the pools a water starwort *Callitriche sp* was growing. As we came out into a wet meadow below the elms there was also much Yellow Iris, Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula* and Lady's Smock *Cardamine pratensis* and other wetland species. A number of birds were singing; Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler, Blackcap, Song Thrush, Wren and others: a Cuckoo was heard briefly a long way off.

Crossing the main road we entered Higher Moors SSSI and Nature Trail managed by the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust. The wetland species continued here with an extensive reed bed until we reached a stand of huge Greater Tussock Sedge *Carex paniculata*, some two metres high. Lady Fern *Athyrium felix-femina* and Royal Fern *Osmunda regalis* are also found here. A brief stop at the bird hides gave good views over the pools but few birds. The swirling Common Eels probably attracted most attention, they seemed enormous. The pool is sometimes slightly brackish, linked to the sea at Porthellick by a sluice.

Porthellick is a large and quite sheltered bay where some locals keep their boats. It can be a good stop for migrating birds but was quiet today. This bay is famous as the place where the body of Sir Cloudsley Shovell came ashore after he lost part of his fleet on the Western Rocks in 1707, four ships and over 1,000 men. Later his body was taken to London and interred in Westminster Abbey. Because the disaster was caused by mistakes in navigation, it led to the competition to invent a clock that could be used to measure longitude.

The sea bank is protected by a low fringe of Hottentot Fig and *Rhodostachys fascicularia bicolor*, although probably not very effective. After Porthellick our walk continued up on to Salakee Down and the first area we had seen of 'waved heath' –wind eroded heath. This is one of the areas where there are good amounts of Western Gorse *Ulex gallii* although it is not so easy to pick out when not in flower. All along the coastal path here Rock Pipits were doing their song flight and there are rocky outcrops and deep clefts above the sea where they get a good echo. The turf is very short, a combination of rabbit grazing, wind pruning and trampling. Western Clover thrives all along the edges of the cliff and the path and in places both Common *Cochlearia officinalis* and Danish Scurvy-grass *Cochlearia danica* are common. The remains of the hill fort called Giant's Castle dominates the view despite the typical terraces and fortification having been destroyed by being used for target practise during WW2. The sound of a buzzer alerted us to the traffic

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lights where the path cuts the end of the Airport runway. As the planes land and take off sometimes very close to the edge it is as well to stop here as instructed! At Blue Carn a little way on we found a spot out of the wind which was rather fresh, and sat on comfortable Festuca 'mattresses' to eat our picnic.

Skirting the sea wall at Porth Mellick we got on to the beach where among other typical coastal plants were large flowering Sea Kale plants and a big patch of Sea Pea *Lathyrus japonicus maritimus* – sadly not yet in flower, which has survived despite some big seas sweeping right through here in the past. Then on around the side of Old Town Bay and another pit-stop for ices at Old Town Café before making our way through the other wetland on the island, Lower Moors. Here again is a large reed bed, this time heavily co-dominated by Sea Rush *Juncus maritimus var atlanticus* – an endemic form only found on Scilly, possibly reflecting an earlier time when the area was saltings? In the bird hide we had more sightings of very large eels. Then passed a wet area where this time Tubular Water-dropwort plants were just visible. Nearby the first flowers of Lesser Spearwort were found. On the way, back to Town we counted the broomrape spikes again and just as the rain started saw the patch of Rough-fruited or Scilly Buttercup *Ranunculus muricatus* on Holgates Green. We could not look before as gig boats had been parked there!

An early dinner at the Scillonian Club so that those who wanted to could go to Will Wagstaff's talk. The food was excellent but portions very generous – probably because the club provides helpings to suit working men! Will's talk was enjoyable as usual and he had put in photographs of a good number of plants.

Sunday 14 May: St Mary's

Our penultimate day. Liz joined us again today and we soon set out, starting with a bus ride back up to Maypole triangle on the north of St Mary's. This time we walked even further north stopping at a delightful field at Borough Farm with many arable weeds; including Small-flowered *Ranunculus parviflorus* and Rough-fruited Buttercups, Small-flowered Catchfly, Lesser Quaking-grass and Changing Forget-me-not. We paused by Watermill stream to search for Cornish Moneywort *Sibthorpia europaea*, which we found, now sadly only found on this one site on Scilly due to loss of suitable wet habitat.

Ignoring the motley selection of tame ducks on the pond we turned up the lane to Tremelethen and out into the pine windbreaks along the north of St Mary's. Most of the trees are Monterey Pines *Pinus radiata* and enormous despite growing in sand along the dune edge. Our destination was the twin ancient chambered tombs named unimaginatively Upper and Lower Innisidgen Chambers, these usually have the turf over and around them mown and can often have a very rich flora, but as they had just been cut not a lot was distinguishable. In glorious sunshine we continued along the coast path passing Bar Point the northernmost tip of the island to reach another area of archaeological interest at Halangy Down. The path to the ancient village is the site for a rare alien introduction known as Scilly Pygmyweed *Crassula decumbens*. It was easily found as although very tiny the whole plant turns red at this time of year. After looking at the remains of the village it was up the slope through lovely mown heathland with sheets of wild Bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* to the even older Bant's Carn Burial Chamber. A Stonechat was spotted here -its 'chack' calls giving it away. From the top of the hill there are fantastic views across to some of the other islands, it is difficult to imagine that thousands of years ago it would have all been land, not sea.

A slight detour to avoid the main road took us towards Content Farm where Liz pointed out a group of Pale Flax *Linum bienne* plants she had found earlier and we also came across more broomrape plants. Our destination was now in sight. We had planned our lunch stop would be Sabine's coffee house. Soon Sabine was making us very welcome and soup followed by in most cases Appelstrudel was the choice of the day. After lunch, we had quite a long walk back to Town but we looked out for plants as we went and everyone was delighted to see the very lovely Bithynian Vetch *Vicia bythinica* by the roadside and even discovered a few more plants. Another detour away from the road took us to Rose Hill, where House Holly-fern *Cyrtomium falcatum* grows. Then to where Sophie's Walk took us over a small boardwalk through a reed bed we found many Tubular Water-dropwort plants which was excellent news as it is becoming increasingly rare nationally. Here also Ivor found some mysterious and atypical Calystegia leaves, but

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without the flowers they couldn't be reliably identified. Back to Town by Porth Mellon: some people went to have a look at Harry's Walls – a part built Tudor fortification, while the rest made their way back to Town.

Dinner that evening was at Juliet's Garden with stunning views across the Harbour. By now after a whole day walking and dinner everyone was quite tired so a taxi was called to whisk us back to Town.

Monday 15th May: departure day

A free day. Not such nice weather grey, wet and rather windy. People variously went off to explore, visit the Museum or go around the shops. We all met later by the Scillonian for the trip home.

Rosemary Parslow
Wildlife Travel



Above (clockwise from top left): an Eyebright *Euphrasia sp.*, Pale Flax *Linum bienne*, Sea Spleenwort *Asplenium marinum* and Golden-hair Lichen *Teloschistes flavicans*

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PLANTS			
	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
FERNS			
	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	X
	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	X
	<i>Asplenium obovatum ssp lanceolatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	X: St Agnes
	<i>Asplenium ruta-mararia</i>	Wall Rue	X: St Martins
	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	X
	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	House Holly-fern	X: St Mary's
	<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adder's-tongue Fern	X: Tresco
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	X: St Marys
	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hartstongue Fern	X
	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	X
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	X
CONFIFERS			
Cupressaceae			
	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	X
Pinaceae			
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	X
DICOTYLEDONS			
Acanthaceae (acanthus)			
	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech	X
Aizoaceae (mesembryanthemum)			
	<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	X: St Marys
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	X
	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant	X: Tresco
	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Pale Dewplant	X: St Marys
	<i>Erepsia heteropetala</i>	Lesser Sea-fig	X: St Marys
	<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Shrubby Dewplant	X
Apiaceae (umbellifers)			
	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	X
	<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert	X
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	X
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	X
	<i>Daucus carota ssp gummiifer</i>	Sea Carrot	X
	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	X: Bryher
	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	X
	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	X
	<i>Smyrniium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	X
Araliaceae (ivy)			
	<i>Hedera helix ssp hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	X
	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	X: Tresco
Asteraceae (composites including daisies)			
	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	X
	<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania	X
	<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	X
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed	X
	<i>Olearia traversii</i>	Daisy Tree	X
	<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	X
	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape Daisy	X

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<i>Pericallis hybrida</i>	Cineraria	X
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	X
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	X
Boraginaceae (forget-me-nots, bugloss)		
<i>Echium pininana</i>	Giant Bugloss	X
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	X
Brassicaceae (crucifers, cabbage)		
<i>Beta vulgaris ssp maritima</i>	Sea Beet	X
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	X: St Martin's
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Lady's Smock	X
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	X
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	X
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	X
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp maritimum</i>	Sea Radish	X
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	X
Campanulaceae (bellflower)		
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's Bit	X: St Mary's
Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)		
<i>Centranthes ruber</i>	Red Valerian	X
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	X
Caryophyllaceae (pinks, carnation)		
<i>Honkenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	X
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	X
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	X
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	X
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	X
<i>Spergularia arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	X: Tresco
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea-spurrey	X: Bryher
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	X
Convolvulaceae (bindweed)		
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	X: leaves only
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Larger Bindweed	X: leaves only
Crassulaceae (sedum)		
<i>Aeonium arboretum</i>	Tree Aeonium	X
<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>	Aeonium	X
<i>Crassula decumbens</i>	Scilly Pygmyweed	X: St Mary's
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	X
Ericaceae (heather)		
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling	X
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	X
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	X
Escalloniaceae		
<i>Escallonia macrantha</i>	Escallonia	X
Euphorbiaceae (spurge)		
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	X
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	X
<i>Euphorbia amygdoloides</i>	Wood Spurge	X: Tresco

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
Fabaceae (legumes, pea)			
	<i>Cytiscus scoparius</i>	Broom	X
	<i>Lathyrus japonicus maritimus</i>	Sea Pea	X: St Mary's
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	X
	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	X
	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil	X: Tresco
	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Tree Lupin	X: Tresco
	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	X
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	X
	<i>Ornithopus perspusillus</i>	Common Bird's-foot	X
	<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird's-foot	X
	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	X
	<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	X
	<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	X
	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover	X
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	X
	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	X
	<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover	X
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	X
	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western Gorse	X
	<i>Vicia bythinica</i>	Bythinian Vetch	X
	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	X
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	X
	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	X: St Mary's
Gentianaceae (gentian)			
	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	X
Geraniaceae (geranium)			
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	X
	<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Stork's-bill	X
	<i>Erodium moschata</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	X
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	X
	<i>Geranium maderense</i>	Giant Herb Robert	X
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	X
	<i>Geranium reuteri</i>	Canary Herb Robert	X
Hypericaceae (St John's wort)			
	<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St. John's-wort	X
Lamiaceae (dead nettle)			
	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	X: Tresco
Linaceae (flax)			
	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	X: St Mary's
Malvaceae (mallow)			
	<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	X
	<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i>	Small-flowered Tree-mallow	X
Oleaceae (olive)			
	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	X: St Mary's, Tresco
Orobanchaceae (broomrape)			
	<i>Euphrasia sp.</i>	an Eyebright	X
	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	X: St Mary's, Tresco
	<i>Paretuncellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	X: leaves only
	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	X

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Oxalidaceae (wood sorrel)		
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink Sorrel	X
<i>Oxalis megalorrhiza</i>	Fleshy Yellow Sorrel	X
<i>Oxalis pes-caprea</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	X
Papaveraceae (poppy)		
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping Fumitory	X
<i>Fumaria capreolata ssp babingtonii</i>	White Ramping-fumitory	X
<i>Fumaria muralis ssp boroiei</i>	Common Ramping Fumitory	X
<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	X
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow-horned Poppy	X
Pittosporaceae		
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Pittosporum	X
Plantaginaceae (plantain, toadflax)		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	X
<i>Cymbalaria muralis flore alba</i>	Ivy-leaved T'flax white form	X: St Martin's
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn Plantain	X
<i>Sibthorpia europaea</i>	Cornish Moneywort	X: St Mary's
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	X
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	X
Plumbaginaceae (leadwort)		
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	X
Polygalaceae (milkwort)		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	X
Polygonaceae (dock, knotweed)		
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wireplant	X
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	X
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	X
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	X
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	X
Primulaceae (primula, primrose)		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	X
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	X: Tresco
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	X: Tresco
<i>Glaux maritima</i>	Sea Milkwort	X: Bryher
Ranunculaceae (buttercup)		
<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i>	Brackish Water-crowfoot	X: St Martin's
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	X
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	X: St Mary's
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited Buttercup	X: St Mary's
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	X: St Mary's
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	X
Rosaceae (rose)		
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	Bramble	X
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	X
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	X
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	X
Rubiaceae (bedstraw)		
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tree Bedstraw	X
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	X
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	X: St Mary's

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Salicaceae (willow)			
	<i>Salix cinerea ssp oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	X
Scrophulariaceae (foxglove)			
	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	X
	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	X: St Mary's
	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	X
Solanaceae (tomato)			
	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	X
Tamaricaceae (tamarix)			
	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	X
Ulmaceae (elm)			
	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	X: Maypole
	<i>Ulmus minor ssp angustifolia</i>	Cornish Elm	X: Maypole
Urticaceae (nettle)			
	<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	X
Violaceae (violet)			
	<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	X: Bryher

MONOCOTYLEDONS

Amaryllidaceae (daffodil)

	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Agapanthus	X
	<i>Allium ampeloprasum ssp babingtonii</i>	Babington's Leek	X
	<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	X
	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	X
	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow Garlic	X: St Martin's

Araceae (arum)

	<i>Arum italicum ssp neglectum</i>	Italian Lords-and-ladies	X
	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Altar Lily	X

Asparagaceae (asparagus)

	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cordyline	X
	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	X
	<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Bluebell hybrid	X
	<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill	X

Bromeliaceae (pineapple)

	<i>Fasicularia bicolor</i>	Rhodostachys	X
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Cyperaceae (sedge)

	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club Rush	X: St Agnes, Bryher
	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	X
	<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge	X: Tresco
	<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock Sedge	X: Higher Moors
	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	X: Tresco

Iridaceae (iris)

	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	X
	<i>Gladiolus communis ssp byzantinus</i>	Whistling Jack	X
	<i>Ixia paniculata</i>	Tubular Corn-lily	X
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	X
	<i>Libertia formosa</i>	Chilean Iris	X

Juncaceae (rush)

	<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	Saltmarsh Rush	X: Bryher
	<i>Juncus maritimus var atlanticus</i>	Sea Rush	X
	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	X

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Poaceae (grass)			
	<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass	X
	<i>Aira caryophyllum</i>	Silver Hair-grass	X
	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	X: St. Martins
	<i>Anisantha diandra</i>	Great Brome	X
	<i>Anthoxanthemum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	X
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass	X
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	X
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	X
	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail	X: St Mary's
	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath Grass	X
	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	X
	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	X: Tresco
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	X
	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	X
Ruppiaceae			
	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed	X
Typhaceae			
	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Bulrush	X: Tresco
Xanthorrhoeaceae (asphodel)			
	<i>Phormium cookiana</i>	Lesser New Zealand Flax	X: St Martin's
	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Redhot Poker	X: Tresco

ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	NOTES
BIRDS										
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)										
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				X	X				
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		X							
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				X	X				
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)										
Golden Pheasant	<i>Phasianus pictus</i>				X					
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>									Seen
Family Sulidae (Gannets)										
Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>									Seen
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)										
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									Seen
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>									Seen
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)										
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>									Seen
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>									Seen
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)										
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									Seen
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>									Seen
Family Himantopidae (Oystercatchers)										
Oystercatcher	<i>Himantopus ostralegus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)										
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>									Seen

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ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	NOTES
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)										
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>									Seen
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>									Seen
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>									Seen
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>									Heard
Family Laridae (Gulls)										
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>									Seen
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>									Seen
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>									Seen
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>									Seen
Family Sternidae (Terns)										
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>									Seen
Family Alcidae (Auks)										
Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>									Seen
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>									Seen
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)										
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>									Seen
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		X							
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>									Seen
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)										
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>									Seen
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)										
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									Seen
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>									Seen
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)										
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>							X		
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>									Seen
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (alba) yarelli</i>									Seen
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)										
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)										
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>									Seen
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)										
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)										
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>									Seen
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									Seen
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									Seen
Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers)										
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>									Seen
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)										
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									Seen
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									Seen
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)										
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>									Seen
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>									Seen
Family Paridae (Tits)										
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>									Seen
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>									Seen

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Family Corvidae (Crows)											
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>									Seen
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>									Seen
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)											
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>									Seen
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)											
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>									Seen
Family Fringillidae (Finches)											
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>									Seen
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>									Seen
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>									Seen
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>									Seen

MAMMALS											
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>									Seen

BUTTERFLIES											
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>									Seen
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>									Seen
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>									Seen
	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>									Seen
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>									Seen
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>									Seen
	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>									Seen
	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>									Seen
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>									Seen