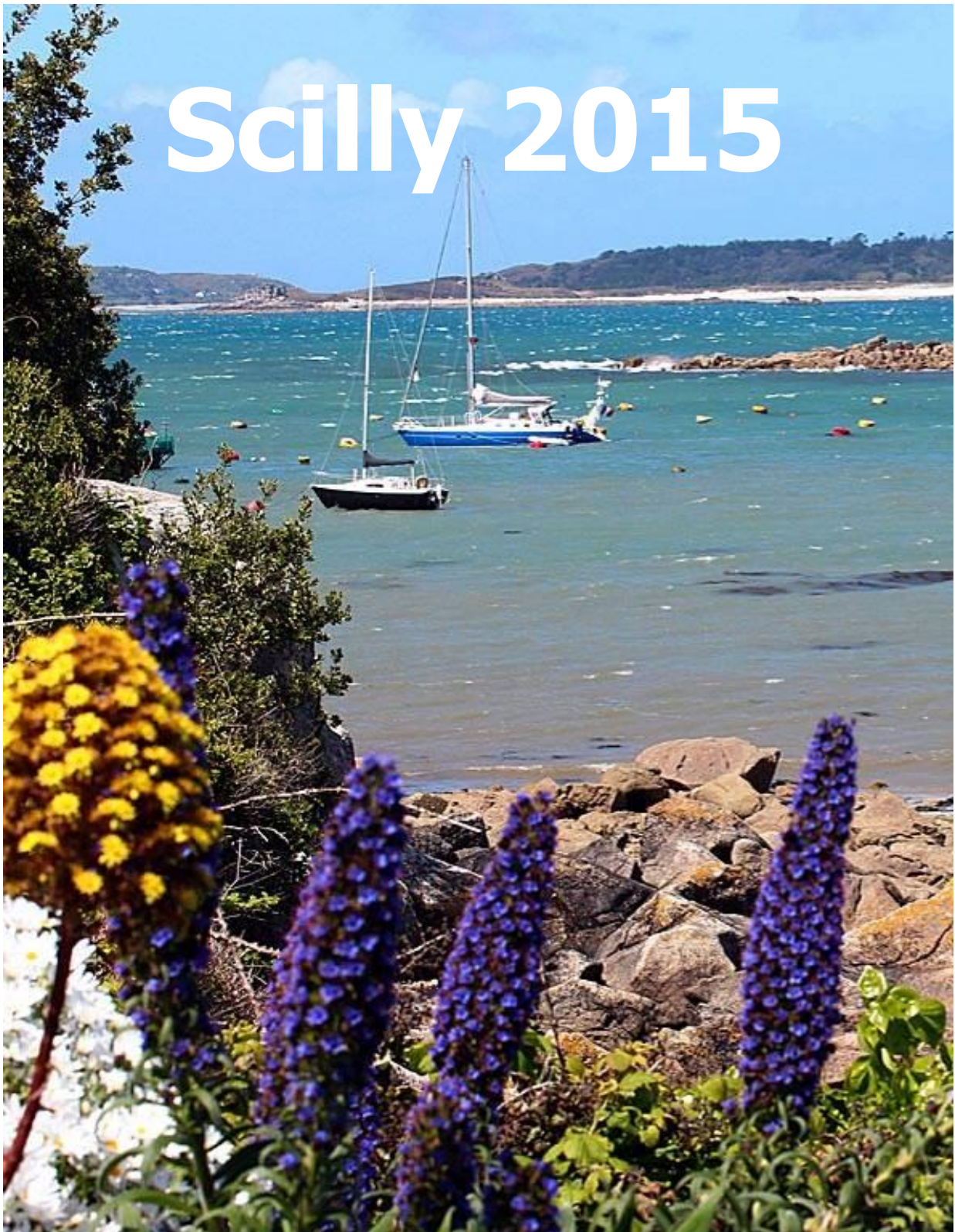


Isles of Scilly trip report, 13th to 18th May 2015

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Scilly 2015



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#	DATE	LOCATIONS
1	13 th	Penzance to St Marys
2	14 th	Bryher
3	15 th	St Martin's
4	16 th	Tresco
5	17 th	St Agnes
6	18 th	St Mary's and back to Penzance

LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Leaders

Rosemary Parslow

Charlie Moores

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Day one. Penzance to St Mary's. Our trip to Scilly began at Penzance aboard the Scillonian III. A virtually flat sea made seawatching from the deck not only easy but relatively pleasurable. Highlights were small parties of **Manx Shearwater** (some 60+ birds in total), small numbers of **Gannets**, and two **Fulmar**. Close to St Mary's we sailed through a large raft of **Shags** which skittered off to our right, and we noted our first **Oystercatchers** on the rocks.

St. Mary's (afternoon)

Once settled into our rooms at the Country Guesthouse (all except Charlie who was in a nearby guesthouse) and a light lunch we ventured outside for a short walk towards Telegraph and the archaeological sites at Halangy Down. The remains of a Romano-British settlement and a much earlier chambered grave – Bant's Carn are on a hillside with beautiful heathland rich in typical plants. Here we were able to meet some of the extraordinarily tiny plants that we were to see over the following days, especially the clovers. On the walk we also met other plants that are associated with bulbfields, **Small-flowered Catchfly** (growing on the wall outside the guesthouse), the brilliant gold of **Corn Marigolds**, magenta **Whistling Jacks (Eastern Gladiolus)** and everywhere **Red Campion**, **Three-cornered Leeks** and **Bluebells**.

In the Guesthouse garden we met some of the 'exotic' plants that were soon to become very familiar, including the sky-rocketing tall **Echiums**, and several species of **Aeoniums**. Both **Buff-tailed** and the smaller **Early Bumblebees** were common here, particularly favouring a group of Echium plants: Early bumbles apparently only appeared on Scilly in 2014, and it's interesting to note that they've reached this part of the island (as a side-note we only saw Earlys here despite checking many similar plants). Our first butterfly, a **Holly Blue**, flashed down the lane next to us as we walked down it, and a chorus of Scilly songsters provided a backdrop that would become very familiar: the triple coo of **Collared Doves**, the repeated notes of **Song Thrushes**, the loud rattling calls of **Wrens**, the slightly melancholic song of **Blackbirds** (some males here have distinctly deep orangey-red bills), and the tuneless warble of **Dunnocks** (the unremarkable-looking birds with – apparently – quite a remarkably swinging lifestyle!). Small numbers of **(Barn) Swallows** and the occasional **House Martin** were regularly seen, and it appeared we would never be far from **Herring** and both **Greater** and **Lesser Black-backed Gulls**. Rosemary heard a **Garden Warbler** singing (a migrant warbler from equatorial Africa) and our first of several **Blackcap** (another migrant warbler) sang beautifully for us as we walked down towards the edge of the golf course, where the first of several **Northern Wheatears** was seen. Wheatears have one of the most remarkable migrations of all passerines (perching birds) and are well worth investigating on the internet (the Wikipedia entry for Northern Wheatear is a good place to start). **Linnets** and **Goldfinches** were both fairly common in the area of Halangy Down where we also found another Wheatear and our first **Stonechats**, a species typical of gorse and/or bracken areas across Scilly. A few **Greenfinches** added to our growing list, along with a pair of **Carrion Crows**.

Our day ended with dinner at the Kavorna café in Hugh Town.



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Day Two: Bryher A reasonable morning suddenly turned very squally making sighting anything from the boat from St Mary's very difficult. A **Little Egret** was seen distantly near Hangman's Island from the quay on Bryher, which along with **Grey Heron** put us on two heron species up for the trip (much more of which to come later). The rain set in quite heavily mid-morning but not for long, so it was already brightening up when we reached Rushy Bay. Here it was the first of the 'eyes-down' moments as everyone looked for the **Dwarf Pansy**, the first of the Scilly special plants we hoped to find. Luckily the pansy was well in flower and once the first minute flowers had been seen and exclaimed over there were plenty of the tiny blooms for the photographers. As we walked on a **Rock Pipit** was singing near to the 'tourist cairns' where we also saw at least three **Atlantic Grey Seals** – bobbing around in the water. Our first of three **Small Copper butterflies** was also seen here, while a **Shelduck** offshore was new for the trip for many of us. On the top of Heathy Hill nearby we found the next Scilly rarity, **Orange Birdsfoot** and its common relative, **Common Birdsfoot** on the sparse heathland on top of the hill. During a picnic lunch we saw our first **Cormorant** (as it sat on a rock with two Great Black-backed Gulls and an Oystercatcher), they're much scarcer than the ubiquitous Shag around Scilly. As we walked back down the hill we saw drifts of **Bluebells** (a coastal plant in Scilly), deep blue **Milkworts**, **Spring Squill** and **Germander Speedwell** completed the blue theme.

Walking back towards Big Pool, the only true saline lagoon in Scilly we crossed the leat that forms the link between the pool and the sea. A shoal of trapped Grey Mullet in the pool would be there until the next high spring tide allowed them to escape. A strip of salt marsh vegetation along the leat and around the pool is probably one of the smallest salt marshes anywhere! Over the Pool a small flock of hirundines contained one or two **Sand Martins**, browner and slightly smaller than the House Martins and Swallows they accompanied. Walking around the edge of the Pool we unexpectedly came across a near breeding-plumaged **Dunlin** feeding very close to us, and almost hidden under the bank. The close views allowed us to see the worn coverts and primaries indicating the bird hadn't fully moulted yet.

Just several hundred yards on, while looking at a family of Stonechats, our first real surprise of the trip: a sub-adult **Purple Heron** (a rarity on Scilly with only ten or so records, and our third heron species of the trip) suddenly appeared flying over a bracken-covered hillside looking as if it had just arrived in off the sea. On the insect front, a photograph of a butterfly taken by Ross was later identified as a **Painted Lady** (another was seen later in the day). **Small Whites** were fairly widespread (and were found on all the islands we visited) and the occasional **Large White** was also seen.

Down at the tea room while waiting for the boat back to St. Mary's a high-flying **Peregrine** appeared, and was later picked up again as it soared higher and higher until it was just a dot before drifting away towards Tresco.



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Day Three: St. Martin's Day Three was mostly spent on St. Martin's, though we began with a trip around the nearby Eastern Isles first. This group of small islands and islets are sheltered within the circle of the archipelago and comparatively well vegetated with heathy summits to the hills, bracken below and coastal grassland fringes. From the boat we could see the pink of **Thrift** and creamy white **Common Scurvy-grass**. Our quarry this time were the many Atlantic Grey Seals that live and breed here.. Coat colour is very variable in this species, though the males especially are large and dark and have the distinctive, long sloping foreheads and noses that inspired their scientific name *Halichoerus grypus* - which translates (a little unfairly) as 'hook-nosed sea pig'. One of our largest remaining native predators these powerful mammals mostly eyed us with a mild curiosity before going back to sleep!

Seabirds of course nest on the isles, and as well as many Herring, Lesser and Greater Black-backed Gulls, we had good views of the stiff-winged Fulmars that breed here, numerous Shags (their crests and round-headed profiles very obvious when seen next to the much larger, bulkier Cormorants whose profiles are much flatter, the crown sloping evenly down onto the thick bill), and small numbers of the almost black-backed **Razorbills** (the related **Guillemot** - which we saw off St. Agnes later in the trip - has a much more chocolatey-brown colouration as well as a slimmer bill). A few Rock Pipits (and numerous Wrens) could be heard, a non-breeding plumaged **Great Northern Diver** was seen (and later seen again from St. Martin's itself), and we had brief views of a Peregrine on Great Ganilly, one of their breeding sites as it swooped rapidly behind a hill and disappeared. As we sailed between the islands it was possible to pick out large drifts of the alien succulent **Hottentot Fig** on some slopes, this alien species is thought to have been taken there by gulls with nesting material.



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Landing on St Martin's we quickly found plenty of Song Thrushes, Blackbirds, and Linnets again, and a **Kestrel** hovered close to the quay. Near the quay we saw plenty of **Rosy Garlic** plants, also the very tiny **Suffocated Clover**, typically half-buried in the sand by the edge of the path. Walking across the meadow/cricket field we were assailed by the scent of **Chamomile**, still a common plant on Scilly. A tiny pool in the corner of the field was covered in the flowers of **Seaside Buttercup** (a crowfoot), now a declining species. We then walked along the coast to English Island Point where we sat on the hill to eat lunch. Whilst there we picked up our first **Common Swifts** of the trip. In the afternoon some opted to take a circular walk with Rosemary before returning to the quay. Others walked up to the red and white striped Daymark at the eastern tip of the island, then along the north of the island. On hearing a male **Cuckoo** calling off in the distance we walked beyond a small plantation and quickly found the bird perched across the top of a broad fence-post, posing with head and tail up in a shallow 'v'. While we watched it, we noticed a beautiful male Peregrine drift right over us then remarkably a heron appeared flying steadily uphill and over our heads: it was (presumably) the same **Purple Heron** we'd seen the day before on Bryher! As if that wasn't enough we realised that there was not one but two Cuckoos - a female was sitting quietly near the male (females don't 'cu-ckoo' but make a wonderfully evocative bubbling sound). A wonderful couple of minutes...

Heading back towards the quay we had excellent views of a **Hummingbird Hawk-moth** nectaring - typically - on **Red Valerian**, probing the florets with its very long proboscis (its generic name *Macroglossum* means 'great tongue'). Rather oddly we then found another one near the post office erratically dipping over a red-tiled roof: these moths do see colour well, but apparently don't distinguish much beyond that!

The group with Rosemary had been mainly looking at plants, although they did hear the cuckoos! Some paid a brief visit to the bulb farm to look for the very rare **St Martin's Buttercup** at its only British site. As the fields had been left fallow we were lucky to see one plant in flower and nearby **Small-flowered Buttercup**, now a declining species in Scilly. Then time for a cream tea before back down to the quay for the boat.

Back at St. Mary's with news of **Black-crowned Night Herons** (a scarce visitor to the UK that is a classic 'spring overshoot' species - ie a bird that 'overshoots' its regular breeding range by often hundreds of miles on spring migration) at Lower Moors (and our chosen evening restaurant in that direction anyway), we strolled down the boardwalk where we heard both **Reed** and **Sedge Warblers** and - belatedly - our first **Chaffinches** and **Willow Warblers**. On reaching the L-shaped ISBG Hide we found no unusual herons unfortunately, but some large **Eels** and some pond-dipping Swallows provided a nice distraction.

Back at the Guesthouse after dinner we assembled for a short talk about the work being carried out by the Isles of Scilly Bat Group from Anne and Mike Gurr. Then we had a short walk down the lane where some obliging **Pipistrelles** made several passes and could be seen and heard (using bat detectors).

Day 4: Tresco The next day we visited Tresco and its gardens. The second largest of the Isles of Scilly, Tresco (which in the original Cornish *Enys Skaw* means "island of elder-trees" - although elders are now absent) has undergone huge changes and is now something of an open-air botanic garden covered in non-native plants and a forest of planted trees. The dunes are a bewildering confusion of native and alien species with **Agapanthus** lilies, **Red-hot Pokers** and many spiky exotics among the **Marram Grass**. Other native species still occur here, of course, some found Orange Birdsfoot again on Oliver's Battery near the quay. On the heath just up from the quay in the south of the island is home to more botanical rarities including a fine show of hundreds of one of the diminutive *Ophioglossum* ferns, **Small Adderstongue**. It was also a good place to look for the long-legged, predatory **Green Tiger Beetle**, a jewel of a beetle that hunts other invertebrates but also devotes plenty of time to ensuring that there will always be more Tiger Beetles... We later found another iridescent green beetle, a **Rose Chafer** which feeds on flowers.

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Many visitors to Tresco will probably not realise that both Abbey and the much larger Great Pools are famed for their vagrant birds, thinking instead that the (admittedly beautiful) **Golden Pheasants** that strut the Gardens shrieking like parakeets and the **Red-legged Partridges** (released for 'sport') are where birding on the island stops and starts. There is far more to Tresco than that of course! Starting in the Gardens we saw our first **Great Tits** (oddly scarce on the islands), but of more interest were **Common** and Holly Blues, good views of a Painted Lady, and our only **Comma** of the trip; **Blue-tailed Damselfly** (along with Common Darter the only regularly-occurring Scilly odonate); and some small unidentifiable solitary bees tunnelling into an earth bank, and the wasp-like kleptoparasite **Nomad bees** (possibly *Nomada goodeniana*) that lay their eggs in the solitary bees tunnels - the larvae hatch out and live off the pollen stores meant for the solitary's larvae, saving the nomads multiple trips to plants. Most of the group wandered around the Gardens photographing and admiring the extraordinary range of species from warmer climates than Cornwall! Along with the pheasants, the Gardens also host introduced **Red Squirrels**: delightful of course, but already nibbling their way through some of the Gardens' prized Proteas. Released in September 2013 the squirrels have no predators here and no native trees to provide food: time will tell how long it is before the traps are brought out...

After lunch in the Café we again split with one group staying with Rosemary, the other opting for a quick yomp with Charlie around the island taking in Abbey Pool, Great Pool and the fields in the north of the island. The more botanical group walked through the plantation woodland south of Great Pools where there is a vestigial woodland ground flora including **Remote Sedge** and **Wood Speedwell** among the towering pines and Eucalyptus trees. Charlie's group had some wonderful views in perfect weather of the islets to the west, adding male **Shoveler**, a couple of **Tufted Ducks**, more Gadwalls, **Mute Swans**, **Canada Geese**, and a distant **Little Grebe** on the water, and two **Buzzards** over it (we saw just three raptor species



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the whole trip: Buzzard, Kestrel, and Peregrine). We also added a **Goldcrest** – spotted by one of our less ornithologically-inclined group members who nonetheless found the UK's smallest bird (joint with Firecrest) before the rest of us! Speckled Woods danced in the sunlight below the Abbey Gardens walls, and a worn **Peacock** perched for a few moments along our walk. Just time for an ice cream, a quick look at the alien succulents on the walls then a boat back to St Mary's. A buzzard and a lone gannet were seen from the boat on our way back.

Dinner was in the Atlantic Inn in Hugh Town so after dinner a few of the group went to Will Wagstaff's talk about the islands, others returned to the guesthouse and Charlie and some others decided to try to see the **Night Heron** from the ISBG Hide on Lower Moors again. They arrived in time to get distant views of one, obscured as it perched in a distant dead tree, which then - unfortunately - took off. It was found again later that same evening but (as far as we know) then not seen again. Brief views, the fourth heron species in as many days...With daylight fading fast they walked quickly back through the Moors and across the road to a dyke that had hosted a sought-after Little Bittern just hours earlier (along with Squacco Heron, a spring overshoot and rare on Scilly and in the UK as a whole).

Day 5: St. Agnes Our last full day was to be spent on St. Agnes, and remarkably one of our best birds of the trip was seen from the bus as we drove to Hugh Town: a sub-adult **Common Crane** at Porth Hellick standing against a bank of **Yellow Iris** close to the main road! Amazingly the bus driver obligingly reversed the bus back up the lane so we could all see the bird (making him late for the next pick-ups!). A long-distance migrant breeding right across Europe, this stately bird had been flying around the islands for a week or more but is just the fifth Scilly record.

Our plan today was to take the trip around the island of Annet on the way to St Agnes. But failing to find the Puffins off Annet the skipper took us farther out to the Western Rocks, a real bonus. For quite a while we circled the many rocky islands and granite stacks. Sailing by the island of Rosevear we could see the forest of **Tree Mallow** which is the only taller vegetation on these extremely rocky, bare islands and the ruins of the cottages once inhabited by the men who built the Bishop Rock Lighthouse. It seemed impossible to imagine them living all summer on the tiny island and rowing the huge granite blocks the two miles to the rock where the lighthouse now stands. On the way out we had sailed past a close to breeding-plumaged Great Northern Diver, but our main target had been to see **Puffins**, and though we only saw small numbers (only a few hundred are resident in Scilly, it's a much commoner species further north) we had good views of them both in flight and on the sea. We also saw many seals, large numbers of Shags and several Cormorants, and both Guillemots and the more numerous Razorbills. No terns though – there has been a crash in numbers of 'sea swallows' and we saw none all trip.

Chugging into the quay on St Agnes we saw just our second Little Egret on the rocks, and saw and heard the colony of **Kittiwakes** (the UK's only truly maritime gull now) below The Turk's Head pub. On the island itself we actually saw few birds, though good views of Wheatears and Stonechats, a 'heard-only' Cuckoo, and a very brief **Yellow Wagtail** near Big Pool (seen only by Charlie unfortunately) were notable – as was a distant Grey Heron that caused a momentary identification panic as it cruised along the coastline during our lunch.

We again saw Holly Blue and Speckled Woods, and very large numbers of Buff-tailed Bumblebees. One larval case of the case-bearer or bagworm moth *Psyche casta* was found, but of perhaps most interest were several *Andrena thoracica* – large solitary bees with a gingery thorax and shiny black abdomen. It's often difficult to identify solitary bees without dissection, but this species is typical of the sandy, littoral habitats where we saw ours in and have been previously confirmed on St. Agnes by visiting experts (so we can put them on our list, in other words)

Arriving back on St. Mary's late afternoon with two hours before dinner at Juliet's Garden above Porthlloo beach, several of us again left the main group and took a taxi to Porth Hellick on the opposite side of the island to look for the Little Bittern and Squacco Heron that had been seen there earlier. While we did see our only **Pied Wagtail** of the trip we missed both herons – the much larger Grey Heron patrolling the

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edge of the reeds had apparently driven the Little Bittern off and the Squacco had flown off mid afternoon heading inland. Frustrating, but that's twitching for you!

With thoughts turning to dinner we walked empty-handed back to the same dyke we'd looked at yesterday evening, again with no luck. Oh well. As we were only half a mile or so from the restaurant we walked quickly up the road, stopping only to have a brief look at Porthloo beach. Almost unbelievably, sitting hunched up on the seaweed covered rocks almost directly below Juliet's Garden and just a few yards from a Grey Heron was the missing **Squacco Heron**! Almost perfectly camouflaged against the rocks the bird (our fifth heron species) was very hard to see when it wasn't moving, but we finally all had good views before we trotted up the hill for dinner. (As a footnote the Squacco remained on the rocks throughout the next day, but apparently left the islands soon afterwards.). A gentle walk back up the hill to the Guesthouse, two bats flitting around as we neared our destination.

Day 6: St. Mary's and the Scillonian Heavy overnight rain threatened to ruin our last day, but fortunately it cleared by mid-morning allowing some to have another go for the **Little Bittern** which had re-appeared on Porth Hellick Pool the night before, and then walk around the coast into Hugh Town for a late lunch.

This will be difficult reading for Sue F who had to leave the island earlier by air, but it was as if the birding gods had listened to our prayers as the normally very elusive bittern was just outside the Sussex Hide as we arrived! It was walking away though, and on a hunch we quickly moved down to the Seaward Hide about 100 yards away. For 45 minutes the bittern teased us by moving slowly towards us through some vegetation and keeping almost out of sight, but it eventually walked right out in the open and right past us. A very beautiful bird hardly bigger than a chicken, we had clear and relatively prolonged views that many serious birders will never get! Six heron species – four of which are scarce or rare - in such a small area of the UK is very, very unusual, and while we saw little else in the way of rarities, hopefully all who saw them will have been pleased with the tally...

Our walk back to Hugh Town yielded little else but a **Hooded Crow** (in the allotments below the airport) and a **Spotted Flycatcher** in bulb fields near Old Town (which was our only flycatcher of the entire trip) bringing our total bird list to 74.

While Charlie's group were pursuing herons others had elected to visit Hugh Town and visit the Museum etc. The rest went with Rosemary on a circuit of the Garrison before returning to Town. Besides the impressive batteries and walls of the Garrison there were new plants to see as well as a chance to photograph Small-flowered Catchfly, Western Clover and others at a comfortable eye-level on the wall tops. **Smith's Peppergrass** was new as was **Common Figwort** (a very rare plant on Scilly unlike the ubiquitous **Balm-leaved Figwort** we had seen everywhere). A pair of Stonechat 'chacked' away on top of the gorse bushes and further on Chiffchaff and Robin were singing. Then it was time to line up on the quay to board the ferry. As she wasn't allowed onto the quay due to the heavy work been carried out there Rosemary walked along the coast and was watching the Squacco Heron as Scillonian sailed past!

Despite the heavy swell the sailing back to Penzance was uneventful, but again small numbers of Manx Shearwater, Fulmar, and Gannet were seen.

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Thank you to Jen & Ross Harley for photos of Jacks & corn marigolds, Small copper butterfly, dunlin, bluebells, seals & red squirrel.

Thank you to David Scott for photos of St Martin's, small adder's-tongue fern, tiger beetle, razorbills, St Agnes Punchbowl rock, St Mary's & western clover. Rosemary took the photo of the group plant hunting.

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PLANT LIST

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
FERNS			
	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	
	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	
	<i>Asplenium obovatum ssp lanceolatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	
	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	
	<i>Dryopteris felix-mas</i>	Male Fern	
	<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adderstongue Fern	
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	
	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hartstongue Fern	
	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	
CONIFERS			
Pinaceae			
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
DICOTYLEDONS			
Acanthaceae			
	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech	
Adoxaceae (moschatel)			
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	
Aizoaceae			
	<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	
	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Pale Dewplant	
	<i>Erepsia heteropetala</i>	Lesser Sea-fig	
	<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Shrubby Dewplant	
Apiaceae (umbellifers)			
	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Angelica	
	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	
	<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert	
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	
	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	
	<i>Daucus carota ssp gummifer</i>	Sea Carrot	
	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	
	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	
	<i>Smyrniium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	
Apocynaceae (oleander)			
	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	
Araliaceae (ivy)			
	<i>Hedera helix ssp hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	
Asteraceae (composites including daisies)			
	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	
	<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania	
	<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) segetum</i>	Corn marigold	
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed	
	<i>Matricaria recucita</i>	Scented Mayweed	
	<i>Olearia traversii</i>	Daisy Tree	
	<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	
	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape Daisy	

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
<i>Pericallis hybrida</i>	Cineraria	
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	
Boraginaceae		
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	
<i>Echium pininana</i>	Giant Bugloss	
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	
Brassicaceae (crucifers, cabbage)		
<i>Beta vulgaris ssp maritima</i>	Sea Beet	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Pepperwort	
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp maritimum</i>	Sea Radish	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	
Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)		
<i>Centranthes ruber</i>	Red Valerian	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	
Caryophyllaceae (pinks, carnation)		
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	
<i>Honkenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	
<i>Spergularia arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea Spurrey	
Convolvulaceae (bindweed)		
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	
Crassulaceae (sedum)		
<i>Aeonium arboretum</i>	Tree Aeonium	
<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>	Aeonium	
<i>Crassula decumbens</i>	Scilly Pigmyweed	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	
Ericaceae (heather)		
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	
Escalloniaceae		
<i>Escallonia macrantha</i>	Escallonia	
Euphorbiaceae (spurge)		
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia mellifera</i>	Honey Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
Fabaceae (legumes, pea)		
<i>Cytiscus scoparius</i>	Broom	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird'sfoot Trefoil	
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird'sfoot-trefoil	
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird'sfoot-trefoil	
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Tree Lupin	
<i>Medicago rabica</i>	Spotted Medick	
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	
<i>Ornithopus perspusillus</i>	Common Birdsfoot	
<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird'sfoot	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Birdsfoot Clover	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	
<i>Vicia sativa nigra</i>	Common Vetch	coastal form
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	
Geraniaceae (geranium)		
<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Stork's-bill	
<i>Erodium moschata</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	
<i>Geranium maderense</i>	Giant Herb Robert	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	
Hypericaceae (St John's wort)		
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St. John's-wort	
Malvaceae (mallow)		
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	
<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	
Orobanchaceae (broomrape)		
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	
Oxalidaceae (wood sorrel)		
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink Sorrel	
<i>Oxalis megalorrhiza</i>	Fleshy Yellow Sorrel	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprea</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	
Papaveraceae (poppy)		
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping Fumitory	
<i>umaria capreolata ssp babingtonii</i>	White Ramping-fumitory	
<i>Fumaria muralis ssp boreoi</i>	Common Ramping Fumitory	
<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	
Pittosporaceae		
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>		
Plantaginaceae (plantain)		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis flore alba</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	White form
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn Plantain	
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	
Polygalaceae (milkwort)		
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	
Polygonaceae (dock, knotweed)		
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wire Plant	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	
Primulaceae (primula, primrose)		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	including the blue variety
Ranunculaceae (buttercup)		
<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i>	Seaside Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Prickly-fruited Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	
Rosaceae (rose)		
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	Bramble	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
Rubiaceae (coffee)		
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tree Bedstraw	
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	
Salicaceae (willow)		
<i>Salix cinerea ssp oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	
Scrophulariaceae (foxglove)		
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	
Solanaceae (tomato)		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	
Tamaricaceae (tamarix)		
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	
Ulmaceae (elm)		
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	
Urticaceae (nettle)		
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	
Violaceae (violet)		
<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	

MONOCOTYLEDONS

Amaryllidaceae (daffodil)

<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Agapanthus	
<i>Allium ampeloprasum ssp babingtonii</i>	Babington's Leek	
<i>Allium ampeloprasum var ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	

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Araceae (arum)		
<i>Arum italicum ssp neglectum</i>	Italian Lords-and-ladies	
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Altar Lily	
Asparagaceae (asparagus)		
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cordyline	
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Bluebell hybrid	
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star-of-Bethlehem	
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill	
Bromeliaceae (pineapple)		
<i>Fasicularia bicolor</i>	Rhodostachys	
Cyperaceae (sedge)		
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	
Iridaceae (iris)		
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	Blue Corn-lily	
<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	
<i>Gladiolus communis ssp byzantinus</i>	Whistling Jack	
<i>Ixia campanulata</i>	Red Corn-lily	
<i>Ixia paniculata</i>	Tubular Corn-lily	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	
<i>Libertia formosa</i>	Chilean Iris	
Juncaceae (rush)		
<i>Juncus maritimus var atlanticus</i>	Sea Rush	
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	
Poaceae (grass)		
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Silver Hair-grass	
<i>Anisantha diandra</i>	Great Brome	
<i>Anthoxanthemum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail	
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath Grass	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	
Xanthorrhoeaceae (asphodel)		
<i>Phormium cookiana</i>	Lesser New Zealand Flax	
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand Flax	
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Redhot Poker	