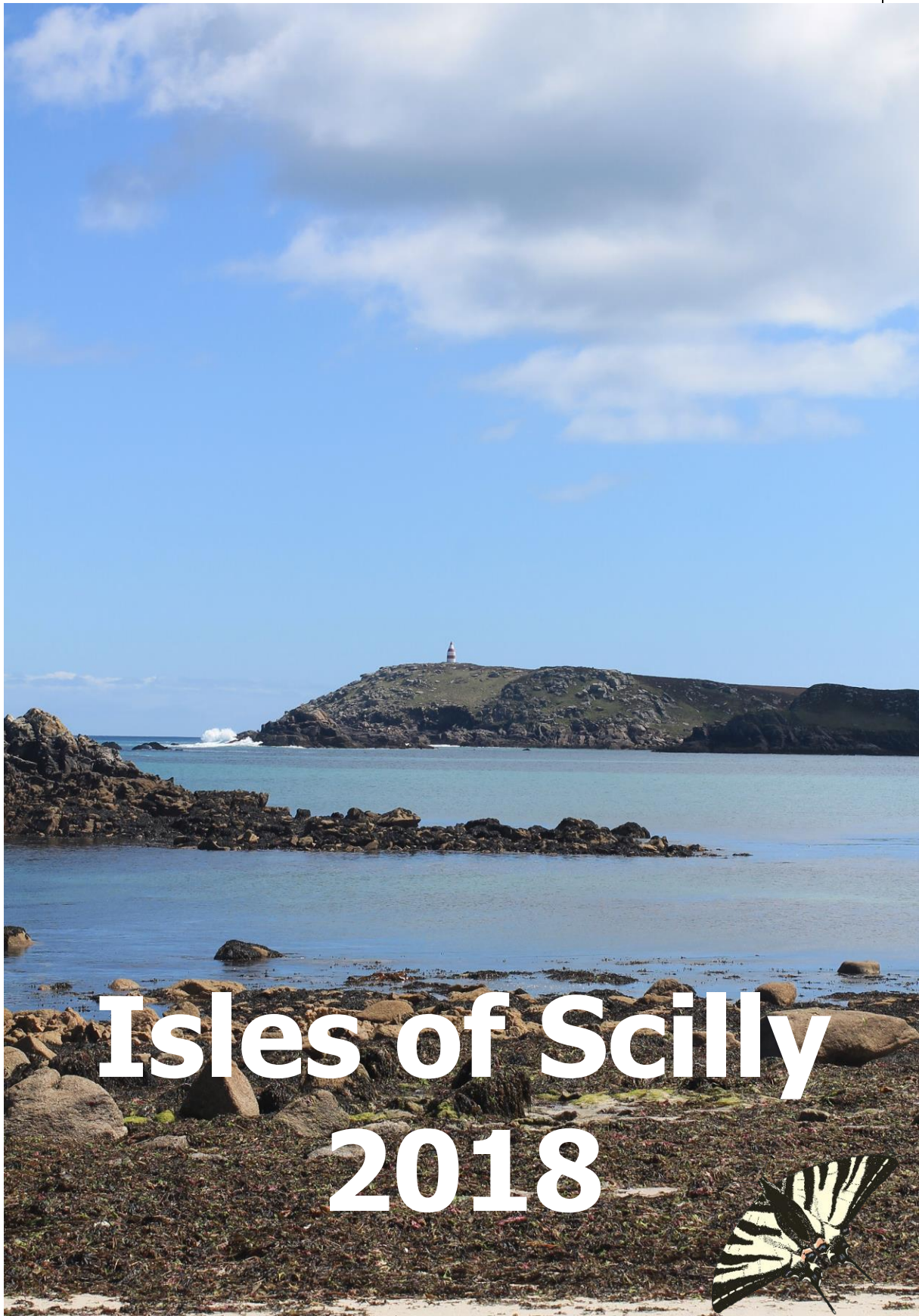


Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Isles of Scilly 2018

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#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	7 May	Arrival on the Isles of Scilly.
2	8 May	St Agnes.
3	9 May	Bryher.
4	10 May	Tresco
5	11 May	St Mary's
6	12 May	St Mary's
7	13 May	St Martin's
8	14 May	Departure from the Isles of Scilly.



Above - view from Mincarlo. Front cover - St Martin's

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

Day One: 7 May. Arrival on the Isles of Scilly.

Due to sea fog around the coast the flights to Scilly had been cancelled. Fortunately for the five people planning to fly to Scilly there was just time for them to be transferred by road to Penzance in time for *RMS Scillonian's* second sailing of the day. The second sailing was unusual due to the huge number of people who had been on the Isles of Scilly for the Pilot Gig Weekend. Gig Weekends have become extraordinarily popular, with the 2018 season the biggest yet; 150 gig boats, their six rowers plus cox and many supporters were on Scilly to watch or participate in the races. Crews had come from south-west England, and as far away as Holland and United States, and most had brought their friends!

Five clients were also booked on the ferry and some met up there with Rosemary. The crossing was quite calm due to the weather; huge numbers of Manx Shearwaters were seen just off the coast, and Gannets and a few auks, as well as a distant great Northern Diver in summer plumage during the voyage. Near St Mary's Swallows flew past the boat and a Little Egret was visible on the rocks off shore.

Our arrival was later than planned due to a dramatic helicopter rescue while we were at sea. An elderly man had been taken ill and the coastguard rescue helicopter was sent to take him off the ship. The whole operation was very impressive; the stern decks were cleared of passengers and the ship began sailing in circles, the helicopter approached slowly until she was almost overhead then a winchman came down twice to take off the patient and his daughter.

Arriving in Hugh Town Liz was waiting with her *Wildlife Travel* sign held up and soon all were making their way through Town to *Mincarlo* guest house. *Mincarlo* is situated right on the harbour edge with splendid views across to the uninhabited island of Samson. Shortly after everyone had been directed to their rooms the carriers delivered the luggage. Rosemary and Liz gave a brief outline of the holiday plans, health and safety and something about the islands.

Our dinner had been booked at the Scillonian Club nearby. Usually a good choice unfortunately the food was a long time coming. Not sure what was causing the delay. But the fish and chips etc when they arrived were excellent.

Day Two: 8 May. St Agnes.

At breakfast one of the boatmen called in to say what boat trips had been scheduled for the day. It had already been decided to go to the small inhabited island of St Agnes. The Coastguard cafe on the island had been pre-warned we were coming and had vegan soup etc on their menu.

The boat trip to St Agnes only takes about twenty minutes and we soon arrived at the quay. After walking up the hill to Middle Town, enjoying the views and noted some of the coastal plants such as madder. By the post office both Lanceolate and Black Spleenwort were growing on a wall. From there we walked down a lane towards the south of the island and the large open heathland called Wingletang Down. Almost immediately we could smell the scent of Chamomile as we walked over the short turf. Wingletang is surrounded on three sides by sea with distant views of the Western Rocks and the Bishop Rock lighthouse the heath is studded by many granite carns, some very large. The Giant's Punchbowl caused some amusement as it is supposed to be a logan rock but only a giant could rock such huge boulders. The wind was quite chill now so we made our way back to the more sheltered middle of the island and the 'towns'. There were many stops to look at plants and to hear the distant call of a Cuckoo. Eventually we arrived at the coastguard cottages and the cafe for lunch.

After lunch (all homemade; soup, rolls etc) it was down the hill to the little church beside a pretty bay called Periglis (porth of the church). Inside the church we admired the beautiful recently installed windows designed by a local stained-glass artist Oriel Hicks, a colleague of Liz's. Both windows included images of local wildlife and one pictured the little, white lighthouse that dominates the island. No longer active, it is maintained as a 'day mark' to warn shipping.

Inland from Perglis is the Meadow, this also serves as the island's cricket pitch and occasional helicopter landing place. Walking across the meadow you are soon aware of the scent of Chamomile again. The area

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) because of the flora and the nearby pool with concentric rings of wetland vegetation. Some of the clovers that grow here were only just starting to show due to the late season, but Subterranean Clover or Burrowing Clover was just visible although it had not started the burrowing stage yet. We took a sneaky look into one of the bulb fields and found the farmer was growing a crop of Whistling Jacks, a magenta-coloured gladiolus that in places is a weed, as well as a crop.

Our way back to the quay took us behind the sea wall at another bay, Porth Killier; this time a very rocky bay unlike the sandy Periglis. Stopping for a while here we had views of Oystercatchers and could hear the liquid calls of Whimbrel. Just at the end of the beach a good example of a raised beach could be seen.

From the quay as we waited for our boat we could look across to the neighbouring island of Gugh which is joined to St Agnes by a sand bar called a tombolo which was now visible as the tide had receded.

Back to St Mary's. Then a short session logging the day's plants and birds before dinner. Tonight we ate at Mincarolo, a lovely meal by Mark the chef; husband of Diana the housekeeper.

Day Three: 9 May. Bryher.

Another fine day was forecast so we were off to another island; Bryher which lies across the Tresco Channel, parallel with the larger island of Tresco. Getting to Bryher depends on the tides as the sea here is very shallow and the quays can dry out at low tide.

We landed at Church quay and after meeting a few interesting plants; Balm-leaved Figwort, Babington's Leek and others we had a quick look in the church where there are more of Oriel Hick's beautiful windows and some charming patchwork. Soon we made our way to the south of the island. Here we stopped at Rushy Bay where on the sandy dune grassland behind the bay can be found the very rare Dwarf Pansy. To encourage a search for this miniature treasure a chocolate bar was offered as an inducement and before long a few pansies were found by Glyn.

Other tiny plants including tiny storksills and vetches were found and admired before the group continued to the nearby Heathy Hill. On the way the black leaves of another Scilly speciality -the red-flowered variety of White Clover *Trifolium repens* var *townsendii* were encountered, later a few red flowers were found elsewhere. At the top of the hill among rocks and heathland plants was a good showing of another tiny but very rare plant, Orange Bird's-foot. As we ate our sandwiches on the hillside we watched a group of four Grey Seals just offshore as well as a Whimbrel and a Bar-tailed Godwit on the rocks.

After lunch our route continued alongside the Pool, the only true saline lagoon (and a SSSI) in the islands. Not much was visible in the pool, although occasionally sea fish get stranded there. A short detour up the side of another hill; Gweal Hill. Among small grassy and heathy fields was an attractive display of wild Bluebells and Spring Squill. Then we walked along the coast, passing sandy Popplestone Bay before crossing the island by a grassy path redolent with the scent of Chamomile to the east of the island.

A suggestion that we could make a tea stop at Fraggie Rock (pub and cafe) was welcomed. After sitting in the sunshine for a while we made our way to the pontoon quay - Annekey, named after Anneka Rice who fronted a TV programme about building the original. This quay is accessible when the tide is low and Church Quay is dry. The boat took us back to St Mary's, going slowly as it navigated the shallows before we returned to Mincarolo. A 'log' at 5.30pm then another very delicious dinner cooked by Mark.

Day Four: 10 May. Tresco.

As two of the group were leaving on Saturday it was decided to make this the day to go to Tresco. Everyone elected to visit the famous Abbey Gardens so no picnic was necessary as there is a cafe at the Garden entrance. As we walked along the long concrete road to the gardens we were able to see many of the dewplants, Gazanias and other tender plants growing on the walls. A surprise was to come across an elderly gentleman carrying a copy of Rosemary's Flora that he was consulting as he walked! As the book is A4 and weighs about 2.5kg this seemed extraordinary. Ron turned out to be a botanist from South London and he joined the party for a while as we looked out for interesting plants on our route.

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

This part of Tresco is very tame compared with the other inhabited islands, with everything geared to timeshare and holiday lets. But there are amazing displays of exotic flowers everywhere, and among them many wild flowers. And as usual there are stunning views across the channels to Bryher.

Our way took us past Great Pool, the lake that almost divides the island in two. We followed the track through the plantation woodland. On the pool were Gadwall, Mute Swans, Canada Geese and a handsome Bar-tailed Godwit in summer plumage. The plantation is dominated by huge trees, eucalyptus, pines and many other exotic species. Chiffchaff and Blackcap were singing. Wood Speedwell was in flower; an example of the relict ancient woodland plants found here, believed to be a link to the former, historic woodland.

As we turned towards the gardens we were close to the Abbey Pool, a smaller almost circular lake on the south of the island. Beside the path were planted trees, Gunnera, and other exotic species as well as beds with a curious mixture of wild and cultivated plants where flowering spikes of Common Broomrape were appearing among the Gazanias which they were parasites.

At the gardens the group split up for a couple of hours to allow people to explore on their own. Besides the wonderful range of temperate plants growing on the steep terraces of the garden there are very tame Song Thrushes and Blackbirds, free-living Golden Pheasant and introduced Red Squirrels. The squirrels are often easy to see as they visit the many feeding stations. There was some evidence they had also been enjoying the sugary buds of some of the Australian plants!

Some of the group decided to make their own way back to catch an earlier boat. The rest waked along the north side of Great Pool and were rewarded with good views a Peregrine and shortly afterwards a Buzzard; the latter is not common on Scilly. Our 5.30pm log was held outside this time; sitting on the terrace in the sunshine. Dinner was again very good.

Day Five: 11 May. St Mary's.

The forecast for today was not so good so it was decided to stay on St Mary's. With strong winds and rain forecast there were few 'tripper' boats going out anyway. We took packed lunches with us as it was unlikely we would get to a cafe at lunchtime. We then took the Community bus to the eastern side of the island.

Our walk took us along the track through Higher Moors Nature Reserve where there are a couple of bird hides that might prove useful in the rain! Higher Moors is the largest wetland on St Mary's. It is a mixture of reed/sea rush fen-type habitat with willow carr and a large freshwater lake. One of the features on the reserve is a healthy stand of Greater Tussock Sedge; several over five feet in height. Hemlock Water-dropwort, Watercress and Fool's Watercress grow along the ditch.

There was not much birdlife visible on the pool; mainly Gadwall, Mallard, Coot and Moorhen. The water level was very high, so no muddy edge for any waders although Liz was able to tell us that her husband has a ringing site on the far side of the water where he has caught many species including Kingfisher and Water Rail. As the rain started we saw many Swallows and House Martins hawking over the water.

Next we walked along the shore at Porth Hellick intending to see the memorial to Sir Cloudsley Shovell, who was washed ashore here after his fleet foundered on the Western Rocks in 1707, and lost some 1,500 plus crew. The wind had got up and the rain increased so we retreated to the path to Salakee and took a quick sally from a sheltering pine plantation to show Glyn 'waved heath' which he had wanted to see!

We then retreated to a more sheltered path through Salakee farm, along the road to Old Town and the chance of a hot drink. The first cafe was full of people sheltering from the rain and unlikely to move so we went a bit further to Coastal View Kitchen Cafe which was empty and welcomed us despite our dripping all over their floor. Hot tea and snacks were soon arriving, their chips were especially delicious! The view across Old Town Bay was obscured by rain but soon the weather cleared so we walked round to Old Town

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

church. Harold Wilson is buried in the churchyard here and there are monuments to Augustus Smith the former Proprietor of Scilly who started the Gardens and to a young woman who was one of 335 lost in the wreck of the *SS Schiller* in 1875. We returned to Town via Buzza Hill with many new plants on the way before returning to Mincarolo for the log and another excellent dinner.

Day Six: 12 May. St Mary's.

Glyn and Rosie left just after breakfast. Luckily the weather was fine so Skybus was flying. Sue had elected to stay in town as she wanted to visit the Museum as she was meeting a friend on Sunday and would not get another opportunity.

This left just six of us to spend the day together. We took the bus to Telegraph, the highest place on Scilly which has the tall mast which receives all the phone and other signals. An easy walk along the road checking flowering plants as we went and through a lane with very tall elms just coming into leaf; a beautiful sight.

The track led into the deep Monterey Pine shelterbelt on the north of the island. Near the coast at Innisidgen we visited two very well-preserved chambered tombs looked after by English Heritage. The areas around the monuments are kept close-mown and have a grassy sward around one and heath the other both with typical wild flowers.

We then walked along the coastal path admiring coastal views across to St Martin's and the Eastern Isles; a cruise liner was anchored offshore and passengers were being ferried ashore by the local tripper boats. The views were superb and so was the warm sunshine. At Bar Point it was difficult to realise that at extreme low tides it is possible to walk across the exposed sand flats to Tresco.

Rosy Garlic was just coming into flower alongside the path as we made our way to the ancient Romano-British village site on Halangy Down. On the path the diminutive Scilly Pigmyweed was growing and along the grassy slopes were sheets of bluebells. Once again Chamomile scented the air as we walked over the slopes before eating our lunch looking out at yet another stunning view.

Before leaving the site we visited Bant's Carn, another much larger Chambered tomb. Back to the road completed the circle of our walk. As we walked down the road towards Town again we made a minor detour to see Pale Flax in flower. Back on the main road Bithynican Vetch was just coming into flower and more fumitories, along with Great Brome and Trailing St John's Wort growing by the roadside. By Carn Thomas Common Broomrape was in flower along with Portland Spurge on the wall. Back to Mincarolo. The log at 5.30pm before another fine dinner.

Day Seven: 13 May. St Martin's.

Another grand day so we were off to St Martin's; a slightly longer boat trip. Unlike the other inhabited islands the axis of St Martin's is west to east with startling white sandy beaches on both the north and south coasts.

As we passed the uninhabited island of Tean some of us had good views of a Great Northern Diver in summer plumage. Shortly after we arrived at Lower Town Quay. A concrete road leads almost three-quarters of the way along the island, from the quay at Lower Town, through Middle Town and then down to the quay at Higher Town. But we soon left the road and turned up the hill to the Seven Stones pub where we had a coffee break while admiring the view across to the uninhabited Eastern Isles. Then further up the hill onto the heathland crown of the island. Here the going was easy on sandy tracks with extensive views in all directions. We made our way over a grassy/heathy area called The Plains, through the dunes onto Great Bay where we had a huge white sand beach stretching before us with no more than a handful of other people in sight! Only Sally had a paddle here! On the horizon you could see the distant outline of the Cornish mainland,

Enjoying the sunshine, this was an excellent place for our picnic lunch and a chance to wander about for a while. Afterwards, leaving the beach we scrambled up the path through the dunes and up the hill again to

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

meet the concrete road. As we walked along more plants were noted including Babington's Leek and Rosy Garlic, now well out. A few people popped into the little church and then we found ourselves conveniently near Polvean tea rooms and the chance of another pitstop could not be passed up: ice creams seemed the popular choice!

From the tearooms it was a short walk down the hill to near the quay. But we still had time for a walk across the meadow cum cricket pitch which was a sea of daisies. The winter flooding had only recently receded but much of the eastern end of the meadow was covered in a dense layer of Azolla that had spread from the pool there. No sign of the Seaside Crowfoot we hoped to find could be seen under the mat of fern. A short walk along Par or Higher Town beach and then it was time to catch the boat back to St Mary's.

Our meal this evening had been booked at Juliet's Garden a must for any holiday visit. So there was only time for a few highlights for the log before the short walk along the coast path from Mincarlo to Juliet's Garden. We were able to have drinks sitting outside on the terrace with another fine view across the harbour. Dinner was another success and as dusk drew in we began the walk back to Mincarlo. Fortunately some people had brought torches which made the return walk much easier as it got dark.

Day Eight: 14 May. Departure from the Isles of Scilly..

Another clear day so those in the party leaving by air were going to be able to fly. Those remaining who would be on the *Scillonian* later elected to amuse themselves; shopping, visiting the Museum and exploring before their voyage back to Penzance.

**Rosemary Parslow, Wildlife Travel.
June 2018.**

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018



Top - view from near Bant's carn. Middle - Scilly Pigmyweed; Dwarf Pansy; Orange Bird's-foot. Bottom - Great Porth.

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

ISLES OF SCILLY 2018: some highlights

A= St Agnes, B = Bryher, T = Tresco, My = St Mary's, Mn = St Martin's.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
FERNS			
	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	All
	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	My, Mn
	<i>Asplenium obovatum ssp lanceolatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	A, My
	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	My
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	My
	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hartstongue Fern	B, My
	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	All
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	All
CONIFERS			
Cupressaceae (Cypress Family)			
	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	All
Pinaceae (pine)			
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	All
DICOTYLEDONS			
Acanthaceae (Acanthus Family)			
	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech	A, B, My
Aizoaceae (Fig Marigold Family)			
	<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	My, Mn
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	All
	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant	T
	<i>Drosantherum floribundum</i>	Pale Dewplant	T, My, Mn
	<i>Erepsia heteropetala</i>	Lesser Sea-fig	My
	<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	All
	<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Shrubby Dewplant	A, Mn
Apiaceae (Carrot Family)			
	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Angelica	My
	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	My
	<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert	A, My
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	My
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	All
	<i>Daucus carota ssp gummifer</i>	Sea Carrot	A, My
	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	B
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	My, Mn
	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	My
	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	All
Apocynaceae (Birthwort Family)			
	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	B
Araliaceae (Ivy Family)			
	<i>Hedera helix ssp hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	All
	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	A, T
Asteraceae (Daisy Family)			
	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	All
	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Marigold	A, My
	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	A, My
	<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania	All
	<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	A, T, My
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	All
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed	My
	<i>Olearia traversii</i>	Daisy Tree	A, B, T
	<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	A, B, T

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape Daisy	All
	<i>Pericallis hybrid</i>	Cineraria	My (Old Town churchyard)
	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	A,B,Mn
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sowthistle	My
	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	All
	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	B
Boraginaceae (Borage Family)			
	<i>Echium pininana</i>	Giant Bugloss	All
	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	All
	<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	B
Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)			
	<i>Beta vulgaris ssp maritima</i>	Sea Beet	A
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	A
	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Lady's Smock	My
	<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	All
	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	A,T
	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	A, T, My
	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	My
	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	My
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp maritimum</i>	Sea Radish	My
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	B, My, Mn
	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	My
Campanulaceae (Bellflower Family)			
	<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's Bit	My (not in flower)
Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family)			
	<i>Centranthes ruber</i>	Red Valerian	A,B,My
	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	All
Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)			
	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	All
	<i>Honkenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	A, B, My
	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	T
	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	All
	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	T, My, Mn
	<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	T,My
	<i>Spergularia arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	A,
	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	B, My
Convolvulaceae (Bindweed Family)			
	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	Mn (not in flower)
Crassulaceae (Stonecrop Family)			
	<i>Aeonium arboretum</i>	Tree Aeonium	A, B,T
	<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>	Aeonium	A,B,T
	<i>Crassula decumbens</i>	Scilly Pygmyweed	My
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	All
Ericaceae (Heath Family)			
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling	All
	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	All
	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	T
Escalloniaceae (Escallonia Family)			
	<i>Escallonia macrantha</i>	Escallonia	A,B,T
Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)			
	<i>Euphorbia mellifera</i>	Honey Spurge	T
	<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	My, Mn
Fabaceae (Pea Family)			
	<i>Cytiscus scoparius</i>	Broom	B,My
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	All

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	My
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	T
<i>Medicago _rabica</i>	Spotted Medick	All
<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird's-foot	A, B
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	A, T
<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	A, B, My, Mn
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	B, My (red var townsendii B)
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	All
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	All
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western Gorse	My
<i>Vicia bythinica</i>	Bythinian Vetch	My
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	All
Geraniaceae (Crane's-bill Family)		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	B
<i>Erodium moschata</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	A, T
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	T, My, Mn
<i>Geranium maderense</i>	Giant Herb Robert	T, My, Mn
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	All
<i>Geranium robertians</i>	Herb-Robert	My (churchyard)
Hypericaceae (St. John's-wort Family)		
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St. John's-wort	My
Lamiaceae (Mint Family)		
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	A
Linaceae (Flax Family)		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	My
Malvaceae (Mallow Family)		
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	All
<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	T
Montiaceae (Miner's Lettuce Family)		
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Blinks	A
<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	Spring Beauty	A
Oleaceae (Olive Family)		
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	My, Mn
Orobanchaceae (Broomrape Family)		
<i>Euphrasia sp.</i>	an Eyebright	Mn
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	T, My
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	A, T, My
Oxalidaceae (Wood Sorrel Family)		
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink Sorrel	All
<i>Oxalis megalorrhiza</i>	Fleshy Yellow Sorrel	All
<i>Oxalis pes-caprea</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	All
Papaveraceae (Poppy Family)		
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping Fumitory	A, B, My, Mn
<i>Fumaria capreolata ssp babingtonii</i>	White Ramping-fumitory	T, My, Mn
<i>Fumaria muralis ssp boreoi</i>	Common Ramping Fumitory	A, My, Mn
<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	My
Pittosporaceae (Cheesewood Family)		
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Pittosporum	All
Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	A, T, My
<i>Cymbalaria muralis flore alba</i>	Ivy-leaved T'flax white form	Mn
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn Plantain	All
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	T
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	All
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	T

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	My
Plumbaginaceae (Leadwort Family)		
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	All
Polygalaceae (Milkwort Family)		
<i>Polygala spp</i>	Heath & Common Milkwort	All
Polygonaceae (Knotweed Family)		
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wire Plant	T, My
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	All
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	All
Primulaceae (Primrose Family)		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	All
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	T, My
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	B, T, My (churchyards)
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)		
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	A, My
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	A, B, My
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	Hairy Buttercup	A
Rosaceae (Rose Family)		
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	Bramble	All
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	A, B
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	My, Mn
Rubiaceae (Bedstraw Family)		
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tree Bedstraw	All
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	A, My
Salicaceae (Willow Family)		
<i>Salix cinerea ssp oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	My
Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)		
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	All
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	B,T, My, Mn
Tamaricaceae (Tamarisk Family)		
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	All
Ulmaceae (Elm Family)		
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	All
Urticaceae (Nettle Family)		
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	A, My
Violaceae (Violet Family)		
<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	B
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis Family)		
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Agapanthus	B, T, My
<i>Allium ampeloprasum ssp babingtonii</i>	Babington's Leek	B, T, My, Mn
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Neopolitan Garlic	My
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	My, Mn
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	All
Araceae (Arum Family)		
<i>Arum italicum ssp neglectum</i>	Italian Lords-and-ladies	All
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Altar Lily	My, Mn
Asparagaceae (Asparagus Family)		
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cordyline	My
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	All
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Bluebell hybrid	All
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill	B
Bromeliaceae (Bromeliad Family)		
<i>Fasicularia bicolor</i>	Rhodostachys	T, My

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

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Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)			
	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club Rush	A
	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	All
	<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock Sedge	My
	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	T, My
	<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	T
	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	T
Iridaceae (Iris Family)			
	<i>Chasmanthe bicolor</i>	Chasmanthe	A, T
	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	Mn
	<i>Gladiolus communis ssp byzantinus</i>	Whistling Jack	All
	<i>Ixia campanulata</i>	Red Corn-lily	Mn
	<i>Ixia paniculata</i>	Tubular Corn-lily	A, Mn
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	My
	<i>Libertia formosa</i>	Chilean Iris	My
Juncaceae (Rush Family)			
	<i>Juncus maritimus var atlanticus</i>	Sea Rush	My
	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	A, T, My
Poaceae (Grass Family)			
	<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass	A
	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	B, My, Mn
	<i>Anisantha diandra</i>	Great Brome	My
	<i>Anthoxanthemum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	All
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass	My
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	T
	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath Grass	T
	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	T, My
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	T, My
	<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	A
	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	T
Ruppiaceae (Ditch Grass Family)			
	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed	B
Typhaceae (Bulrush Family)			
	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Bulrush	T
Asphodelaceae (Asphodel Family)			
	<i>Phormium cookiana</i>	Lesser New Zealand Flax	Mn
	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand Flax	T
	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Redhot Poker	T

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	NOTES
BIRDS										
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)										
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				x					
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				x					
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		x		x	x				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				x	x				
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				x	x				
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)										
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	h				x				
Golden Pheasant	<i>Phasianus pictus</i>				x					
Family Procellariidae (Shearwaters)										
Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		x							
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	X								
Family Sulidae (Gannets)										
Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	x	x		x					
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)										
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		x			x	xx			
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	x	x		x	x	x			
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)										
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	x								
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)										
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>				x					
Family Falconidae (Falcons)										
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				x					
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)										
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		x			x				
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				x	x				
Family Himantopidae (Oystercatchers)										
Oystercatcher	<i>Himantopus ostralegus</i>	x	x		x	x		x	x	
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)										
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	x	x	x	x	h	x			
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			1	1					
Family Laridae (Gulls)										
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Family Alcidae (Auks)										
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>				x					
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)										
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		x		x	x	x			
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		x		x	x	x			
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)										
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		x							
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)										
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		x							
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		x			x				
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		x		x	x	x	x		
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)										
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		x	x		x				
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)										
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)										
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		x	x		x		x		

Isles of Scilly, species list and trip report, 7 to 14 May 2018

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Family Turdidae (Thrushes)											
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X	X		X	X	X		
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		X	X		X	X	X		
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)											
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				X	X	X			
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		X	X		X	X	X		
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		X	X						
Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers)											
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				X		X			
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)											
	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					X				
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)											
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X		X	X	X	X		
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				X	X	X	X		
Family Regulidae (Crests)											
	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				X					
Family Paridae (Tits)											
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		X	X						
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			X		X	X	X		
Family Corvidae (Crows)											
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		X		X	X	X	X		
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)											
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		X	X			X	X		
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)											
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Family Fringillidae (Finches)											
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				X	X	X	X		
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		X	X		X	X	X		
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X		X	X			
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X		
MAMMALS											
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		X							
	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>			X						
	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>					X				
	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>				X					
	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		X							
	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>		X							
BUTTERFLIES											
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		X	X		X				
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		X							
	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>				X					
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>				X					
	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>		X							
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		X							
MOTHS											
	Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>				X					
DRAGONFLIES											
	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>				X					