

Isles of Scilly trip report, 11th to 16th May 2016

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



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#	DATE	LOCATIONS
1	11 th June	St Mary's – walk to Halangy Down and Bant's Barn
2	12 th June	St Agnes
3	13 th June	Bryher
4	14 th June	Tresco
5	15 th June	St Mary's – walk through Holy Vale to Porth Hellick, Old Town and Peninnis
6	16 th June	St Mary's – walk around Garrison in morning.

LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Leaders

Rosemary Parslow

Cornwall

(below): on the Dwarf Pansy hunt...



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11 May, Wednesday

The first three members of the group arrived on RMV Scillonian at a little after mid-day. They were late due to the sea fog that covered the whole of Cornwall. Two others who should have arrived the previous evening were still fog-bound in Exeter.

As their luggage would be delivered later by the carrier we made our way quickly through Hugh Town, noting the places of interest such as the bank ATM, Co-op, paper shop and deli as we went. A taxi took us to the Country Guest House where after finding our rooms it was into the café for lunch. Once the luggage had arrived and everyone had settled in we went for an introductory walk to Halangy Down on coast nearby. On the verges along the way were plenty of typical flowering plants; three species of fumitory, *Fumaria bastardii*, *F. capreolata* and *F. muralis boraei*, Three-cornered Leek *Allium triquetum*, both the wild bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and the hybrid *H. x massartiana*, and Bermuda Buttercup *Oxalis pes-capraea* – which is not a buttercup or from Bermuda!

Halangy Down is a beautiful stretch of coastal heathland with many plants just coming into flower including more bluebells (a coastal plant in Scilly), Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Early Dog Violet *Viola reviniana*, Lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, Changing Forget-me-not *Myosotis discolor*, Field Woodrush *Luzula campestris* and over the grassy slopes, the delightfully scented Chamomile *Chamaemelum nobilis*. One of the extraordinarily tame Song Thrushes enchanted the group for a while and a family party of Stonechats kept up a continual 'chacking' as they moved around in the gorse bushes.

To everyone's delight a Snowy Owl flew in and perched on the Creeb Rock just below us where it was continually hassled by dive-bombing gulls and crows. Eventually it flew off towards St Martins so we had good views of it in flight. The owl had been in Scilly for a few weeks, an unusual occurrence that had caused much excitement among the birdwatchers.

Halangy Down is not only important botanically but also archaeologically as the site of a very well preserved chambered tomb – Bant's Carn and a Romano-British village on the slopes below. After looking at the tomb – where the tiny Scilly Pigmyweed *Crassula decumbens* and some of the heathland species grow on the grassy mound

Skirting the golf course on our way back we stopped to sort out the differences between Herring, and Lesser and Greater Black-backed Gulls and were fortunate to have good views of another northern visitor, an Iceland Gull.

Walking back to the Guest House we had a chance to become familiar with more wayside plants. Then after a short break it was a taxi ride back into Hugh Town for dinner. The views were still obscured by the fog which tantalisingly lifted and fluctuated to just give a hint of the view across the Harbour.

12 May, Thursday

Despite the sea fog still giving everything a strange ethereal appearance we took one of the local 'tripper' boats across to St Agnes. The two of the group who had been unable to fly in for two days had given up on Skybus and were now on the Scillonian. Fortunately due to the fog they would have a very calm crossing. We left them a map so they could go for a walk to Halangy when they arrived. Later we took the earlier boat back so that we could all meet up later.

Our first venue on St Agnes was Wingletang Down where we were lucky to see just a few fading fronds of the extremely rare fern Least Adderstongue *Ophioglossum lusitanium*, a 'mega' tick for botanists! Also nearby was another rarity Orange Birdsfoot *Ornithopus pinnatus* in flower, one of the very tiny rare plants for which the islands are famed. We had also seen another southwestern fern Lanceolate Spleenwort *Asplenium obovatum lanceolatum* in the lane by the gate onto Wingletang. Once again we met tame Song

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thrushes and on the nearby sandy bay – Beady Pool we saw several species of waders; a summer plumage Dunlin, Oyster Catchers, Ringed Plover, Turnstones as well as a pair of Shelduck, Rock Pipits, Wrens and Linnets. In the distance could be heard the whistling call of Whimbrel. As it warmed up a few Green Tiger beetles were seen running along the paths and we also found larvae of Grass Eggar and Six-spot Burnet Moths,

As the mist began to lift we went for lunch at the Coastguard café – best crab rolls in Scilly – with superb views down into the rocky bay – Santa Warna below. After lunch we walked down the hill to Periglis bay where signs of the severe storms were still evident. There we popped into the church to see the lovely new stained glass windows designed by local artist Oriel Hicks. Our way across the meadow (both local cricket pitch, helicopter landing place and botanical SSSI) led over more chamomile and clover grassland, passing the fresh water Big Pool on our way. At Porth Killier we stopped to watch blackbirds, gulls and sparrows on rotting seaweed, two more Shelduck and good views of a pair of Whimbrel. Then it was onto the boat back to St Mary's and a taxi to the Guest House where we eventually caught up with the rest of our group before later returning to Hugh Town for dinner.

13 May, Friday

Hurrah, the fog had gone and it was sunny all day.

After breakfast we all caught the local bus into Town where we bought supplies for lunch before catching a boat to Bryher. Arriving at the granite Church Quay we had a quick look at more of Oriel Hicks lovely stained glass windows in the church, many of which show local wildlife. Then we slowly made our way to the south of the island to Rushy Bay where the group had been promised a chocolate bar to whoever first found our quarry, the tiny Dwarf Pansy *Viola kitaibeliana*! On the way we encountered several of the clovers which are common on Scilly; the red or pink form of White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Subterranean Clover *T. subterraneum*, Lesser Trefoil *T. dubium*, Slender Trefoil *T. micranthum*, Birdsfoot Clover or Fenugreek *T. ornithopoides* (like little mice teeth!). However arriving at the site we found a lady already photographing the pansy so everyone knew what to look for and soon found more of the very small plants as well as miniature versions of Common Storksbill *Erodium cicutarium* and small other plants in the sand.



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When everyone had seen and photographed the viola we made our way to nearby Heathy Hill where we were rewarded by a very good display of Orange Birdsfoot –also very small, and the more usual Common Birdsfoot *Ornithopus persicus*. Nearby was a clump of Spring Squill *Scilla verna* in flower. Despite a slight breeze this seemed an ideal picnic spot with views towards the island of Samson in one direction and to the Norrad Islands in the other. As expected a seal was fishing in the shallow water below us.

Our route took us back along the island passing Great Porth and the Pool, the only true saline lagoon in Scilly. Along the leat from the Pool is a narrow strip of salt marsh vegetation with Saltmarsh Rush *Juncus gerardii* and Sea-milkwort *Glaux maritima*. In the pool we found Beaked Tasselweed *Ruppia maritima*, Lugworm *Arenicola* sp. wormcasts and a landlocked shoal of grey mullet. At Popplestone Bay many of the coastal plants had been washed away during the winter but plenty of Sea Sandwort *Honkenya peploides* and a few Sea Kale *Crambe maritima* plants were found.

The suggestion of a stop for a cup of tea was well received so we crossed the island to the Fraggles Rock Café. From here it was only a short walk to the pontoon quay originally built by Anneka Rice's team for a TV programme to get the boat back to St Mary's. A pair of buzzards could be seen circling over the island of Tresco on the opposite of the channel as we left the island. The tide being still low we had an extended passage around the back of the island of Samson so arrived later than expected in St Mary's.

Later we returned to Town to a restaurant in a former boathouse overlooking Porth Mellon for dinner before watching the sun sinking behind the island of Samson.

14 May, Saturday

Today we went to Tresco, everyone felt they should visit the famous Gardens there. The launch took us up the Tresco Channel landing us at New Grimsby on the west side of Tresco. A razorbill, shags and a Sandwich Tern enlivened the trip. At first it was a very slow amble along the road as the walls were lined with a number of interesting plants including three species of Hottentot Fig and several different succulent dewplants. Our first Small-flowered Tree Mallow *Malva pseudolavatera* was found, seemingly quite late this year. Near Great Pool we came across Babington's Leek *Allium ampeloprasum babingtoni*, Musk Storksbill *Erodium moschatum* and as we walked through the woodland with its mixture of native and exotic trees we found Thyme-leaved Speedwell *Veronica serpyllifolia* and Wood Speedwell *V. montana*, the latter one of the woodland indicator plants associated with former woodland on Scilly. More tame song thrushes and several birds singing that were new, Blue Tit and Goldcrest. Near the Gardens Fleshy Yellow-sorrel *Oxalis megalorhiza*, several different *Aeoniums* and other plants adorned the walls and in a bed of Gazanias were a number of spikes of the coastal form of Common Broomrape *Orobancha minor* growing as a semi-parasite on the flowers. Reaching the Gardens it was decided to have early lunch before touring the gardens. Sitting outside in the sunshine we were entertained by a handsome tame male golden pheasant and the usual sparrows and thrushes. After lunch the group split up to wander around the Gardens. More golden pheasants were seen as were some of the introduced red squirrels – although these were pronounced charming they were felt inappropriate in the gardens, especially with no native woodland for them.

Meeting up for the final walk to the quay at the south of the islands we crossed the helicopter landing area, now beautiful mown heathland full of the tiny clovers we were getting to know, along the road to Carn Near. On our way we saw Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, white versions of Changing Forget-me-not and the strange mixture of dune, heath and exotic plants on Appletree Banks before stopping at an area of low dune heath where we saw emerging Small Adderstongue Ferns *Ophioglossum azoricum* in a very sandy area. An estimate of the number of fronds was a staggering 15,000! A few more plants including Sea Storksbill *Erodium maritimum* and Bugloss *Anchusa arvensis* were added to the list before we got the boat back to St Mary's. Back at the Guest House we took a short walk along the road to see Lesser Quaking-grass *Briza minor*. Silvery Hair-grass *Aira caryophyllaea*, Great Brome *Anisantha diandrus* and more fumitories.

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Later we took a taxi to Town for dinner. On the way the taxi-driver was surprised at being asked to stop by the roadside on the way so we could admire the beautiful Bythinian Vetch *Vicia bythynica* growing on the hedge! Then to the Mermaid Inn with great views over the Harbour and out to sea.





15 May, Sunday

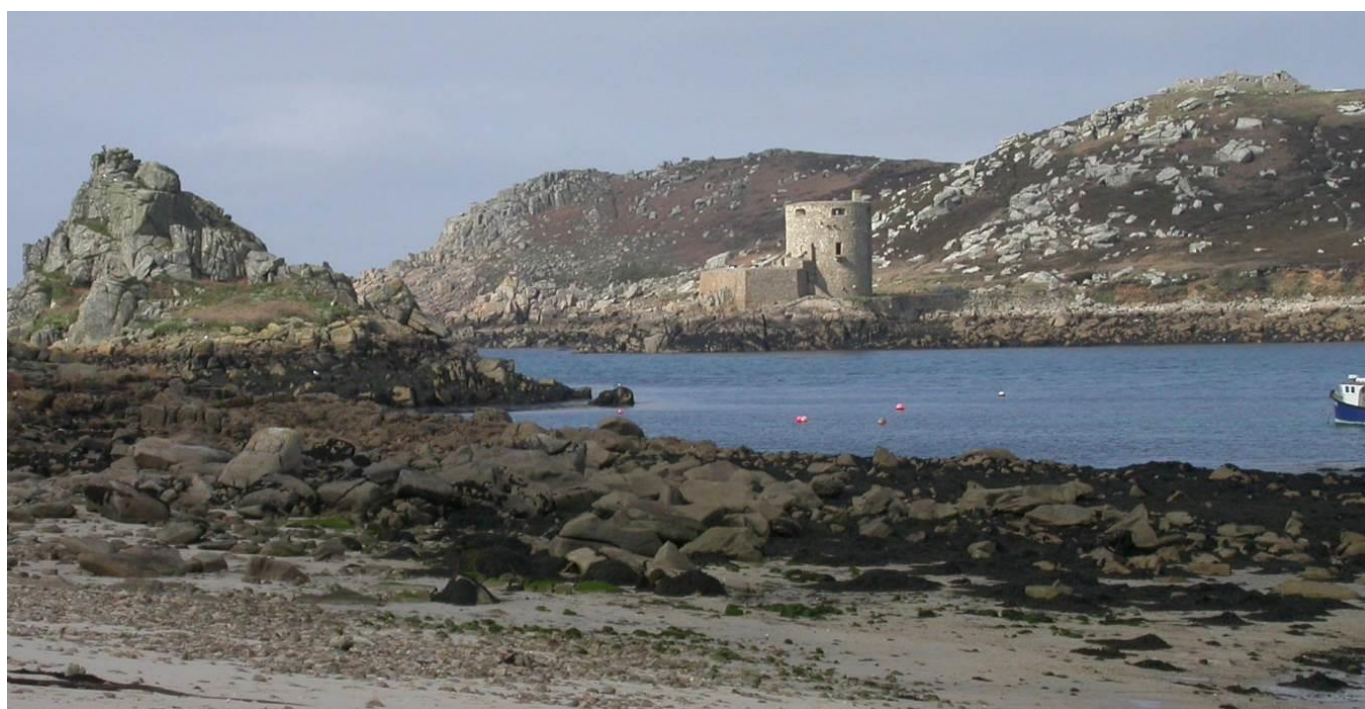
The last full day for some of the group so it was decided to spend it exploring St Mary's as we had seen very little of the island so far. As it was Sunday there was no bus and only one taxi was operating so we went walking. Our route took us along the road into the little valley of Holy Vale. We passed a delightful private garden on the way, full of all manner of interesting and unusual plants and then one of the small vineyards that are starting up on the island. Holy Vale is where the stream arises that feeds into the public water system (plus desalinated water). We walked along the path beside the Holy Vale stream between tall elm trees. Many ferns, *huge Watercress Rorhippa nasturtium-aquaticum* and *Fool's Watercress Apium nodiflorum* plants as well as Hemlock Water dropwort *Oenanthe crocata* follow the stream and in places one of the water starworts *Callitriche* sp. could be seen. Chiffchaff and Sedge Warblers were heard as well as a distant Cuckoo. Eventually we reached and crossed the road and continued into the Higher Moors Nature Reserve. This wetland is notable for some very large Tussock Sedges *Carex paniculata*, now in flower, some of which are two metres tall, here we also saw some emerging Royal Ferns *Osmunda regalis*. The freshwater Pool was quiet with few birds, mallard, gadwall, tufted duck, singing Reed warblers and many hirundines. Perhaps the most entertaining animals were the very large (more than one metre) eels that were writhing just at the water surface (mating?). We also had a good view of the Cuckoo. From Higher Moors we reached the coast at the large Porth Hellick (bay) and the Loaded Camel Rock. After contemplating the fate of the incompetent Admiral Sir Cloudsley –Shouvell whose body had washed up in the bay and a bit of pottering around on the beach for a while looking at plants and sea shells we continued our walk. This took us up the hillside above the bay and onto heathland at Salakee Down. Here we were able to see both Common and Western Gorse growing side by side as well as Lousewort, two species of heather and other heathland species. Walking towards the cliff castle of Giant's Castle, sadly damaged by target practice during WW2 we passed a fine stretch of 'waved' or wind-eroded heathland, A series of small pits that act as temporary pools revealed some small Royal ferns and a tangle pf Bulbous rush *Juncus bulbosus*. As it was Sunday we crossed the end of the runway without having to stop for aircraft although we saw a small private plane take off and we were surprised to see the Coastguard helicopter circling around (we later discovered it had been involved in a rescue off the Western Rocks)

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Near our destination at Old Town we stopped in the little sandy bay at Porth Minick to see the Sea Pea *Lathyrus japonica maritimus* before going into the café at Tolman Point for lunch. At Old Town everyone elected to continue walking on towards Peninnis Head. After a minor diversion into Old Town Churchyard we followed the coast path until a steep climb took us up onto the headland. From here we had panoramic views back towards Old Town Bay and beyond as well as across to Gugh and St Agnes. Singing rock pipits did their parachuting song flights from the amazing granite carns (tors) which are one of the great features here. Most of the rocks are covered in beautiful lichens one of which is the very rare and lovely Golden Hair Lichen *Teloschistes flavicans*. Our route continued from the lighthouse back along the top of the hill through farmland (including a field of *Scilla peruviana*) until near the main road we called up the taxi take us back to the Guest House. An hour or so later we walked again, this time down the hill to Juliet's Garden for drinks in the garden admiring the view until our dinner was ready in the restaurant. Later we walked slowly back in the dusk seeing bats on the way so that later we went out for a short while taking a bat detector to hear & see Pipistrelle bats in the lane!

16 May Monday

Last day for most. Two who were staying on decided to go to St Agnes for the day with a sketch map to help them find the Adderstongue fern (they found it!). Everyone else set off after breakfast into Town and then went for a walk around the Garrison. We started up the hill and through the Garrison Arch passing the buildings and houses of the former garrison and the Star Castle built in the time of Elizabeth 1 as part of the defences. After skirting the cricket/ football field and the camp site we looked for Wild leek *Allium ampeloprasum* plants on the edge of the moat by the Woolpack. We then had a look around the Woolpack Battery and its cannons before continuing alongside the Garrison wall. The shallow soil on the wall top supports a unique little community of heathland and grassland plants and is ideally designed for eye-level viewing! Western Clover *Trifolium occidentale* is a feature here with Small-flowered Catchfly *Silene gallica*, Smith's Pepperwort *Lepidium heterophyllum*, Early hair grass *Aira praecox*, Subterranean clover and other clovers. At Morning Point two alien species are notable, Wire Plant *Muehlenbeckia complexa* and Rosy Dewplant *Drosanthemum floribundum*. The last stretch of wall took us back to the houses above the Town where we took the Sally Port through the walls to the street below. Just in time for lunch then the leaving group all went off to the shops and Museum for an hour or so before meeting on the quay before boarding the Scillonian to go home.



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PLANTS			
	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
FERNS			
	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	St Mary's, St Agnes
	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	St Mary's
	<i>Asplenium obovatum ssp lanceolatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	St Agnes
	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	St Mary's
	<i>Dryopteris felix-mas</i>	Male Fern	St Mary's
	<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adderstongue Fern	Tresco
	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Least Adderstongue Fern	St Agnes
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	St Mary's
	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hartstongue Fern	St Agnes, St Mary's
	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	All
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	All
CONIFERS			
Pinaceae			
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	St Agnes, St Mary's, Tresco
DICOTYLEDONS			
Acanthaceae			
	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech	Tresco
Aizoaceae			
	<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	Tresco
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	All
	<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pig Face	Tresco
	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Pale Dewplant	Tresco, St Mary's
	<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Shrubby Dewplant	Tresco, St Mary's
Apiaceae (umbellifers)			
	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Angelica	St Mary's
	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	St Mary's
	<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert	St Mary's
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	St Mary's
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	All
	<i>Daucus carota ssp gummiifer</i>	Sea Carrot	All
	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	St Agnes, St Mary's
	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	All
Apocynaceae (oleander)			
	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	St Mary's
Araliaceae (ivy)			
	<i>Hedera helix ssp hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	All
Asteraceae (composites including daisies)			
	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	All
	<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania	All
	<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	St Mary's
	<i>Olearia traversii</i>	Daisy Tree	Bryher
	<i>Oscularia deltoidea</i>	Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	St Mary's
	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape Daisy	All
	<i>Pericallis hybrida</i>	Cineraria	St Mary's
	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	St Agnes, Bryher, St Mary's
	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	All

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Boraginaceae (forget-me-nots, bugloss)			
	<i>Echium pininana</i>	Giant Bugloss	All
	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	All
Brassicaceae (crucifers, cabbage)			
	<i>Beta vulgaris ssp maritima</i>	Sea Beet	All
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	St Mary's
	<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	All
	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	St Mary's
	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	Bryher, St Mary's
	<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Pepperwort	St Mary's
	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	St Mary's
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp maritimum</i>	Sea Radish	St Mary's, St Agnes
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum ssp raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	St Mary's
Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)			
	<i>Centranthes ruber</i>	Red Valerian	All
	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	All
Caryophyllaceae (pinks, carnation)			
	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	All
	<i>Honkenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	All
	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	All
	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	All
	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	St Mary's
	<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Tresco, St Mary's
	<i>Spergularia arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	Bryher
	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea Spurrey	All
Convolvulaceae (bindweed)			
	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	Bryher, St Mary's
Crassulaceae (sedum)			
	<i>Aeonium arboretum</i>	Tree Aeonium	All
	<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>	Aeonium	All
	<i>Crassula decumbens</i>	Scilly Pygmyweed	St Mary's
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	All
Ericaceae (heather)			
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling	All
	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	All
	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	Tresco
Escalloniaceae			
	<i>Escallonia macrantha</i>	Escallonia	All
Euphorbiaceae (spurge)			
	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	St Mary's
	<i>Euphorbia mellifera</i>	Honey Spurge	Tresco
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	St Agnes
	<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	St Mary's, Tresco, Bryher
	<i>Euphorbia amygdoloides</i>	Wood Spurge	Tresco
Fabaceae (legumes, pea)			
	<i>Cytiscus scoparius</i>	Broom	Bryher
	<i>Lathyrus japonicus maritimus</i>	Sea Pea	St Mary's
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird'sfoot Trefoil	All
	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird'sfoot-trefoil	Bryher, Tresco
	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Tree Lupin	Bryher, Tresco
	<i>Medicago rabica</i>	Spotted Medick	All
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	St Mary's

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
	<i>Ornithopus perspusillus</i>	Common Birdsfoot	Bryher
	<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird'sfoot	St Agnes, Bryher
	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	All
	<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	Bryher
	<i>Trifolium occidentale</i>	Western Clover	All
	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Birdsfoot Clover	Bryher
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Bryher
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	All
	<i>Vicia bythinica</i>	Bythinican Vetch	St Mary's
	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	St Mary's
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	All
	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	Bryher
Geraniaceae (geranium)			
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	Bryher
	<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Stork's-bill	St Mary's, Tresco
	<i>Erodium moschata</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	Tresco, St Mary's
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	St Mary's, Bryher
	<i>Geranium maderense</i>	Giant Herb Robert	All
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	All
Hypericaceae (St John's wort)			
	<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St. John's-wort	St Mary's
Malvaceae (mallow)			
	<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	All
	<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i>	Smaller Tree-mallow	Tresco
Montiaceae			
	<i>Montia fontana</i>	Blinks	St Agnes
Orobanchaceae (broomrape)			
	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	All
Oxalidaceae (wood sorrel)			
	<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink Sorrel	Tresco, St Agnes, St Mary's
	<i>Oxalis megalorrhiza</i>	Fleshy Yellow Sorrel	Tresco, St Agnes, St Mary's
	<i>Oxalis pes-caprea</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	All
Papaveraceae (poppy)			
	<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping Fumitory	St Mary's
	<i>Fumaria capreolata ssp babingtonii</i>	White Ramping-fumitory	St Mary's, St Agnes
	<i>Fumaria muralis ssp boreoi</i>	Common Ramping Fumitory	St Mary's
	<i>Fumaria occidentalis</i>	Western Ramping-fumitory	St Mary's
Pittosporaceae			
	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Pittosporum	All
Plantaginaceae (plantain, toadflax)			
	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	All
	<i>Cymbalaria muralis flore alba</i>	Ivy-leaved T'flax white form	Bryher, St Mary's
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn Plantain	All
	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	St Mary's
	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	All
	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	Tresco
	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	St Mary's, Tresco
Polygonaceae (dock, knotweed)			
	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wire Plant	Tresco, St Mary's
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	All
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	All

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	All
	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	St Mary's
	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	St Mary's
Primulaceae (primula, primrose)			
	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	All
	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	Bryher, St Mary's
	<i>Glaux maritima</i>	Sea Milkwort	Bryher
Ranunculaceae (buttercup)			
	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	All
	<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	St Mary's
	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	All
Rosaceae (rose)			
	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	Bramble	All
	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	St Agnes, Bryher
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	St Mary's
Rubiaceae (bedstraw)			
	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tree Bedstraw	All
	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	All
Salicaceae (willow)			
	<i>Salix cinerea ssp oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	Bryher, St Mary's
Scrophulariaceae (foxglove)			
	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	All
	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	All
Tamaricaceae (tamarix)			
	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	St Agnes, Bryher
Ulmaceae (elm)			
	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	St Mary's, Tresco
Urticaceae (nettle)			
	<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	St Mary's
Violaceae (violet)			
	<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf Pansy	Bryher

MONOCOTYLEDONS			
Amaryllidaceae (daffodil)			
	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Agapanthus	All
	<i>Allium ampeloprasum ssp babingtonii</i>	Babington's Leek	Tresco
	<i>Allium ampeloprasum var ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	St Mary's
	<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	St Mary's
	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	All
Araceae (arum)			
	<i>Arum italicum ssp neglectum</i>	Italian Lords-and-ladies	All
	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Altar Lily	Tresco, St Mary's
Asparagaceae (asparagus)			
	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cordyline	St Mary's, Tresco
	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	All
	<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Bluebell hybrid	All
	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star-of-Bethlehem	St Mary's
	<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill	Bryher
Bromeliaceae (pineapple)			
	<i>Fasicularia bicolor</i>	Rhodostachys	Tresco, St Mary's, Bryher

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
Cyperaceae (sedge)			
	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	All
Iridaceae (iris)			
	<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	Blue Corn-lily	Tresco
	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	St Mary's
	<i>Gladiolus communis ssp byzantinus</i>	Whistling Jack	All
	<i>Ixia paniculata</i>	Tubular Corn-lily	All
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	St Mary's
	<i>Libertia formosa</i>	Chilean Iris	St Mary's
Juncaceae (rush)			
	<i>Juncus maritimus var atlanticus</i>	Sea Rush	St Mary's
	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	St Agnes, Bryher, St Mary's
Poaceae (grass)			
	<i>Aira praecox</i>	Silver Hair-grass	All
	<i>Aira caryophyllum</i>	Silvery Hair-grass	St Mary's
	<i>Anisantha diandra</i>	Great Brome	All
	<i>Anthoxanthemum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	All
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	St Mary's
	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath Grass	All
	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	All
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Tresco, St Mary's
	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	All
	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	Tresco, St Mary's
Ruppiaceae			
	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed	Bryher
Xanthorrhoeaceae (asphodel)			
	<i>Phormium cookiana</i>	Lesser New Zealand Flax	
	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand Flax	St Mary's, Tresco
	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Redhot Poker	Tresco

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	NOTES
MAMMALS			
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	
	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	
	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	St Marys

INVERTEBRATES			
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	
	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	
	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	
	Grass Eggar	<i>Lasiocampa trifolii</i>	Caterpillars
	Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Caterpillars
	Minotaur Beetle	<i>Typhaeus typhoeus</i>	
	Green Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	

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BIRDS			
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)			
	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	
	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	
	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	
	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	St Mary's
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)			
	Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	
	Golden Pheasant	<i>Phasianus pictus</i>	
Family Procellariidae (Shearwaters)			
	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	
Family Sulidae (Gannets)			
	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)			
	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
	Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)			
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2, Treco
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)			
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Family Himantopidae (Oystercatchers)			
	Oystercatcher	<i>Himantopus ostralegus</i>	
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)			
	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	St Agnes
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)			
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	St Agnes
	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	St Agnes
Family Laridae (Gulls)			
	Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	St Mary's
	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	
	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	
	Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	St Agnes
Family Sternidae (Terns)			
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	
Family Alcidae (Auks)			
	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)			
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)			
	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	
Family Apodidae (Swifts)			
	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	

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	Family Strigidae (Owls)		
	Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Male, St Mary's
	Family Alaudidae (Larks)		
	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	
	Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)		
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
	Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)		
	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	
	Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)		
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	
	Family Prunellidae (Accentors)		
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	
	Family Turdidae (Thrushes)		
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	
	Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)		
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	
	Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers)		
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	
	Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)		
	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	
	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	
	Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)		
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	
	Family Regulidae (Crests)		
	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	
	Family Paridae (Tits)		
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	
	Family Corvidae (Crows)		
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	
	Family Sturnidae (Starlings)		
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
	Family Passeridae (Sparrows)		
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
	Family Fringillidae (Finches)		
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	