

Flowers and ferns of Bute

A check-list with notes



With its varied habitats of shoreline, hedgerow, hill, moor and bog, freshwater lochs, ravine woodland, fossil cliffs and raised beach marshes, Bute has much to offer the botanist. This booklet lists all the flowering plants and ferns recorded on the island (over 750 in total), with notes on their frequency, distribution, status and habitat preferences. The check-list was compiled by Angus Hannah, vascular plant recorder for vice-county 100 (Clyde Islands) on behalf of the BSBI (Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland)

BSBI is the leading charitable society promoting the study and enjoyment of British and Irish wild plants. More information will be found on the website at www.bsbi.org.uk

Introduction

Plant recording on Bute has a long history, but between the bursts of activity there have been long periods in which little was done. In June 1768 James Robertson spent ten days on Bute in the course of his journey around western Scotland in the service of Dr Hope of the Edinburgh Physic Garden. At the request of the 3rd Earl of Bute, himself a notable botanist, Robertson prepared a list of Bute plants observed during his visit. This list, preserved in the Mountstuart archive, with a copy in Bute Museum, gives the first island records for some 350 species. But well over a century was to elapse before a list of Bute plants was finally published. When John Ballantyne presented his *List* to the Natural History Society of Glasgow in 1906, he drew attention to its preliminary nature, while expressing his confidence that members of then newly formed Buteshire Natural History Society would make good its deficiencies 'in the near future'. War intervened, and subsequently, in enthusiasm for other matters, the project was set aside and forgotten. A century later, the list given here is only the second to be published.

Acknowledgement is due to my predecessor in the post of recorder, Tony Church, to the Freshwater Loch Survey (1996), and to Dr W Boyd and Dr J Dickson who made a number of useful records in the 1980s. In preparing the *New Atlas* (Preston, Pearman and Dines, 2002) the BSBI became aware of the deficiency of Bute records, and a flying visit was paid to the island by a 'high-powered' team of botanists. But no one can find everything in a couple of days, and the Bute squares remained too often blank.

I have been recording Bute systematically since 2001, and since 2008, I have recorded strictly within 1km squares. This was made practicable by the advent of GPS. Bute contains a total of 153 1km squares with significant land area. Some very small fragments have been conjoined to adjacent squares.

The main list includes all plants recorded in recent years as other than one-off casuals. Beside each entry is printed the number of squares in which the plant has been recorded since 2001. This figure may be somewhat depressed for inconspicuous species, those with a short season or those which are hard to identify. Despite this, in most cases it offers a good indication of relative commonness or scarcity. Of course, some plants occurring in only one or two squares may be abundant and conspicuous there, such as *Glaucium flavum* at Scalpsie, but in general there is some correlation between frequency and abundance.

The Bute climate is moderately oceanic, with cool summers and relatively mild winters. Annual rainfall increases from about 1m in the south to 1.5m or more in the north, and humidity is generally high wherever there is shelter from the wind. This has allowed a number of southern species to extend their range as far north as the island, while some northern species approach their southerly limit here.

The total of about 800 taxa (mostly recorded since 2001) in an area not much larger than a hectad, indicates the richness and diversity of habitat which the island affords. This is partly geological in cause, since the Highland Boundary Fault dissects Bute, with schists to the north and west and Old Red Sandstone to the south and east, while volcanic rocks dominate the extreme south and trap dykes traverse many parts of the island. Extensive glacial deposits of varied schistose nature overlie much of the bedrock. Escarpments, ravines and outcropping rocks ensure that a diversity of habitats

persists even in areas of intensive farming. But it is the raised beaches and associated fossil cliffs which provide the richest botanical interest. These are found to a greater or lesser degree around most of the island, but are at their best on the west coast and northwards to Ascog on the east.

The list is arranged alphabetically by genus. Nomenclature follows Stace, 2010. Current BSBI guidelines have been followed in the recording of alien plants. Established aliens are marked *, those not observed to regenerate**. Unmarked taxa are native or long-established. Notes on status are given where appropriate.

Two short lists are appended. The first is of non-persistent casuals recorded in recent years. The second includes species recorded by Ballantyne but not seen for many years and mostly presumed extinct, though some may still be worth searching for.

It is my hope that the inevitable errors and omissions in this work will serve as a stimulus to other botanists, and I will be pleased to have any such brought to my attention. Please contact Angus Hannah, e-mail: butesedge@yahoo.co.uk

- Abies alba*** 3**
Silver Fir
single specimens occasionally planted.
- Abies grandis*** 2**
Giant Fir
Occasionally planted in woodland
- Abies procera*** 4**
Noble Fir
Occasionally planted in woodland
- Acer platanoides** 9**
Norway Maple
occasional: planted in amenity woodland. Only rarely regenerating.
- Acer pseudoplatanus* 127**
Sycamore
very common: often planted around farms and thoroughly naturalised in woods, scrub and hedgerows on the richer soils.
- Achillea millefolium* 140**
Yarrow
very common: field edges, roadsides, banks, foreshores and well drained base-rich hill turf.
- Achillea ptarmica* 117**
Sneezewort
frequent: in marshes and moist places of moderate acidity.
- Adoxa moschatelina* 74**
Moschatel
frequent: woods and shady banks where soil is base-rich. Locally abundant .
- Aegopodium podagraria* 88**
Bishopweed
common: woods, verges, disturbed ground and as a garden weed, on enriched soils.
- Aesculus hippocastanum** 16**
Horse Chestnut
frequent: planted in amenity woodland. Commonly producing seedlings but these seldom getting away.
- Agrimonia eupatoria* 7**
Common Agrimony
occasional: coarse grassy vegetation.
- Agrimonia procera* 8**
Fragrant Agrimony
occasional: coarse grassy vegetation.
- Agrostis canina* 76**
Velvet Bent
frequent in moist, acid grassland; still under-recorded due to difficulty of identification.
- Agrostis capillaris* 147**
Common Bent
ubiquitous on well-drained land of moderate acidity; often abundant. On all but the most intensively farmed land.
- Agrostis gigantea* 1**
Black Bent
rare: sandy arable field at Kingarth.
- Agrostis stolonifera* 129**
Creeping Bent
very common: shores, especially salt marshes, foreshores, damp places and roadsides where enriched.
- Agrostis vinealis* 55**
Brown Bent
frequent: drier moorland, often with *Nardus*; under-recorded due to confusion with *A. canina*.
- Aira caryophylla* 19**
Silver Hair-grass
occasional: well drained turf on rocks or banks with some base-richness.
- Aira praecox* 94**
Early Hair-grass
frequent: dry wall-tops, rocks and banks, often in exposed situations.
- Ajuga reptans* 124**

Bugle

common: moist, shady places, marshes and flushed grassland.

***Alchemilla glabra* 16**

Smooth Lady's-mantle

occasional: moist grassy turf with some base-richness.

***Alchemilla mollis** 19**

Garden Lady's-mantle

frequently naturalised in damp grassy places, usually near gardens.

***Alchemilla xanthochlora* 4**

Pale Lady's-mantle

Occasional: grassy verges.

***Alisma plantago-aquatica* 15**

Water-plantain

occasional: around the margins of lochs and ponds and in fens and ditches.

***Alliaria petiolata* 27**

Garlic Mustard

fairly frequent: hedgebanks, verges and disturbed ground; colonial.

***Allium carinatum** 3**

Keeled Garlic

Rare: verges and foreshores.

***Allium paradoxum** 1**

Few flowered Leek

rare: Kilchattan dunes.

***Allium triquetrum** 1**

Three-cornered Garlic

very local: well-established in wood at One Man's Grave, Cnoc an rath.

***Allium ursinum* 69**

Wild Garlic/Ramsons

frequent: often abundant in moist woods and shady places on richer soil. Locally a garden weed.

***Allium vineale* 10**

Wild Onion

occasional: on base-rich rocks near the shore, in grassland or on the cliffs.

***Alnus glutinosa* 108**

Alder

common; burnsites where enrichment occurs, and forming pure woods on till and loch-side alluvium.

***Alopecurus geniculatus* 111**

Marsh Foxtail

common: wet, especially trampled areas in pasture, tracks and gateways.

***Alopecurus pratensis* 36**

Meadow Foxtail

frequent: verges and moist grassland.

***Ammophila arenaria* 11**

Marram

locally abundant on dunes and adjacent sandy shores and foreshores.

***Amsinckia micrantha* 1**

Common Fiddleneck

very local: bare sandy field, Kingarth.

***Anagallis arvensis* 11**

Scarlet Pimpernel

occasional: bare ground and field edges.

***Anagallis tenella* 23**

Bog Pimpernel

occasional: flushes in heath. Locally abundant, but not found in north Bute.

***Anchusa arvensis* 5**

Bugloss

occasional: margins of arable fields which have escaped herbicide.

***Anemone nemorosa* 94**

Wood Anemone

frequent, rather local but sometimes abundant: woods, burnsites and moist heathy areas.

- Angelica sylvestris*** 133
Wild Angelica
 very common: ditches, marshes and damp ground , but absent from impoverished areas.
- Anisantha sterilis*** 2
Barren Brome
 rare: garden or ruderal weed. Ball. general.
- Antennaria dioica*** 9
Catsfoot
 occasional: in thin heathy turf on fossil cliffs and sometimes in the hills.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum*** 153
Sweet Vernal-grass
 ubiquitous except on the most impoverished land: woods and hill-grazings of moderate acidity, rocky shores and roadside banks
- Anthriscus sylvestris*** 46
Cow Parsley
 frequent: increasing on roadside verges, probably spread by machinery.
- Anthyllis vulneraria*** 7
Kidney Vetch
 occasional: in short turf over trap rocks, usually near sea.
- Aphanes arvensis* agg.** 46
Parsley-piert
 frequent: pathsides, bare ground and as a garden weed. *A. australis* seems to be the usual form.
- Apium inundatum*** 8
Lesser Marshwort
 occasional: in lochs and ditches and on drying mud.
- Aquilegia vulgaris**** 3
Columbine
 locally established from garden throw-out.
- Arabidopsis thaliana*** 52
Thale Cress
 frequent: a weed of gardens and pavement edges, locally in natural habitats on base-rich rock.
- Arctium nemorosum*** 69
Lesser Burdock
 frequent: disturbed grassy places and trampled ground, especially where cattle walk.
- Arenaria serpyllifolia*** 9
Thyme-leaved Sandwort
 occasional on well-drained ground, especially sandy or gravelly erosion banks just above HWM.
- Armeria maritima*** 69
Thrift
 common: all types of rocky and shingly shores.
- Armoracia rusticana***** 2
Horseradish
 occasionally persisting from garden throw-out.
- Arrhenatherum elatius*** 128
False Oat-grass
 common: enriched ground on roadsides, field edges, foreshores and in scrubby places.
- Artemisia vulgaris*** 4
Mugwort
 rare: rough grassy places on sandy foreshores.
- Arum maculatum*** 8
Lords and Ladies
 rather rare: damp, shady places on neutral soils. Status uncertain, probably not native.
- Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*** 65
Black Spleenwort
 frequent: on mildly acid rocks and mortared walls. Tolerant of exposure.
- Asplenium marinum*** 14
Sea Spleenwort
 occasional: crevices in sea cliffs and shoreline rocks.
- Asplenium ruta-muraria*** 26

Wall-rue

frequent: curiously local on mortared walls; unconfirmed on base-rich rocks.

Asplenium trichomanes 99

Maidenhair Spleenwort

common: abundant on mortared walls; frequent on shady, base-rich rocks. All records are for ssp. *quadrivalens*.

Asplenium viride 2

Green Spleenwort

rare: 2 small colonies in upper Balnakeilly gorge.

Aster novi-belgii* agg. 3

Michaelmas-daisy

locally naturalised on foreshores and where garden rubbish is dumped.

Aster tripolium 48

Sea Aster

frequent: in salt marshes and maritime turf.

Athyrium filix-femina 148

Lady Fern

very common: moist spots in woods and on banks by burns and roadsides, avoiding strongly acid ground.

Atriplex glabriuscula 61

Babington's Orache

common, often abundant on all types of shore; much the commonest species.

Atriplex laciniata 7

Frosted Orache

occasional on sandy strandlines.

Atriplex littoralis

Grass-leaved Orache

Dickson and Boyd, 1982, Kilchattan Bay. Casual? Needs confirmation.

Atriplex patula 15

Common Orache

occasional: a garden and arable weed.

Atriplex praecox 2

Early Orache

local on sheltered shingly shores around the Kyles.

Atriplex prostrata 10

Spear-leaved Orache

occasional on shores. Hard to separate from the usually much commoner *A. glabriuscula* unless in fruit.

Baldellia ranunculoides 10

Lesser Water-plantain

local: in ditches and slow streams on the raised beaches, west side only.

Barbarea intermedia* 2

Medium flowered Winter-cress

occasional: a ruderal weed.

Barbarea verna* 3

American Winter-cress

very locally abundant on waste ground.

Barbarea vulgaris 1

Common Winter-cress

Rare ruderal.

Bellis perennis 137

Daisy

very common: in short, moist turf with some base-enrichment.

Berberis darwinii* 8

Darwin's Barberry

occasionally established in rough ground, notably at Cnoc-an-duin.

Berula erecta 5

Lesser Water-parsnip

local: fens and swamps with base-rich water.

Beta maritima 2

Sea Beet

rare casual: sandy or shingly shores.

Betula pendula* **5**
Silver Birch
occasional: planted as an amenity tree. Very scarce in wild places, and usually introgressed to *B. pubescens*.

Betula pubescens **127**
Downy Birch
very common: colonising acid ground when grazing is reduced. Occasional in mixed woodland, more frequent where impoverished. Invasive where conifers have been felled and not re-planted.

Bidens tripartita **9**
Trifid Bur-marigold
local: muddy loch shores where subject to inundation; sometimes abundant.

Blechnum spicant **137**
Hard Fern
very common: in all kinds of moist, shady places on acid soil or where there is superficial leaching.

Blysmus rufus **12**
Saltmarsh Flat-sedge
occasional: in patches of turf or salt-marsh near HWM on rocky shores.

Bolboschoenus maritimus **15**
Sea Club-rush
occasional: in brackish pools and flushes close to the shore.

Brachypodium sylvaticum **75**
False Brome
common: dry banks in woods and rocky places and on cliffs, where there is some base-richness.

Brassica napus* **4**
Rape
local: disturbed ground and corners of arable fields, sometimes abundant.

Bromopsis ramosa **30**
Hairy Brome
frequent: woods and shady places on base-rich soils.

Bromus hordeaceus **18**
Soft Brome
frequent: free-draining verges, field margins and foreshores.

Buddleja davidii* **12**
Butterfly-bush
locally naturalised on waste ground and derelict properties; seeding freely.

Cakile maritima **5**
Sea Rocket
occasional: sandy shores near strandline.

Callitriche brutia ssp. hamulata **8**
Intermediate Water-starwort
Occasional: slow-moving, often silty water and loch margins.

Callitriche hermaphroditica **6**
Autumnal Water-starwort
occasional: slow or still water deeper than 50cm.

Callitriche stagnalis agg. **121**
Common Water-starwort
common: in slow or stagnant water and on mud.

Calluna vulgaris **121**
Heather
common: moorland, heaths and rocky ground, on peat and in turf on shallow soils where leached. Locally dominant.

Caltha palustris **89**
Marsh-marigold
common: fens and marshes where not too acidic; locally abundant.

Calystegia pulchra* **4**
Hairy Bindweed
rare: hedges and foreshores near gardens. Established very locally.

Calystegia sepium **63**
Hedge Bindweed
common: hedges, foreshores and coarse vegetation on enriched soil. Also a garden weed. Ssp. *roseata* is occasional.

Calystegia silvatica* **1**

Large Bindweed

rare: waste ground and foreshores.

***Campanula latifolia** 4**

Giant Bellflower

occasional: in shady hedgebanks, usually near houses. Locally persistent.

***Campanula rotundifolia* 52**

Harebell

frequent: in dry places on base-rich soils; common on the trap rocks of south Bute, occasional by the shores.

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* 62**

Shepherd's Purse

frequent: a weed of bare ground, arable fields and path edges.

***Cardamine amara* 22**

Large Bittercress

occasional: locally abundant in fenny woods and beside burns.

***Cardamine flexuosa* 143**

Wavy Bittercress

very common: burn-sides, ditches, damp woods and gardens.

***Cardamine hirsuta* 51**

Hairy Bittercress

frequent: wall tops and other dry places, and as a garden weed.

***Cardamine pratensis* 147**

Lady's Smock

very common: marshes, damp fields and verges.

***Carduus crispus* 5**

Wetted Thistle

rare: foreshores and rough grassy places near sea.

***Carex acutiformis* 2**

Lesser Pond-sedge

rare: water margins and soakways with some enrichment.

***Carex arenaria* 32**

Sand Sedge

frequent: on sand or silt around the shores and foreshores; locally abundant.

***Carex binervis* 119**

Green ribbed Sedge

common: drier acid moorland and hill turf.

***Carex canescens* 18**

White Sedge

occasional: damp margins of moderately acid bogs.

***Carex caryophyllea* 29**

Spring Sedge

occasional: in short, base-rich turf, usually near shore.

***Carex demissa* 127**

Common Yellow-sedge

common: acid flushes and rivulets, especially where gravelly or stony

***Carex diandra* 6**

Lesser Tussock-sedge

local: colonial, in slightly base-rich standing water and peaty pools.

***Carex dioica* 61**

Dioecious Sedge

frequent: base-rich flushes in wet heath.

***Carex distans* 26**

Distant Sedge

locally frequent: base-rich flushes close to the sea, and by margins of brackish pools.

***Carex echinata* 117**

Star Sedge

common: on wet heaths and in bogs and acid marshes; often abundant.

***Carex extensa* 22**

Long-bracted Sedge

occasional: in salt-marsh vegetation near HWM, sometimes abundant.

- Carex flacca** **119**
Glaucous Sedge
 common: on damp, base-rich ground, mainly on beaches and foreshores and in flushes in the hills.
- Carex hirta** **31**
Hairy Sedge
 occasional: in coarse, damp, grassy vegetation.
- Carex hostiana** **75**
Tawny Sedge
 frequent: base-rich flushes in heath and moorland and in the raised beach marshes.
- Carex laevigata** **63**
Smooth-stalked Sedge
 frequent: wet, flushed ground, usually in woods or scrub, where not more than mildly acidic. Sometimes abundant.
- Carex lasiocarpa** **3**
Slender Sedge
 local: Red loch and Bull Loch, with *C. rostrata*.
- Carex lepidocarpa** **27**
Long-stalked Yellow-sedge
 occasional: base-rich flushes on raised beaches and in the hills. Grades into *C. demissa*.
- Carex leporina** **113**
Oval Sedge
 common: damp pastures and moist acid ground where drainage is not too free; sometimes abundant.
- Carex limosa** **4**
Mud sedge
 local: wet sphagnum bogs in N Bute.
- Carex nigra** **122**
Common Sedge
 common: flushes, bog-pools, pond and loch sides, wet heaths and acid marshes.
- Carex oederi**
Small Yellow-sedge
 rare, perhaps overlooked; Church, 1988.
- Carex otrubae** **39**
False Fox-sedge
 frequent: scattered around shores, usually in fresh water seepages just above HWM.
- Carex pallescens** **35**
Pale Sedge
 fairly frequent: moist grassy places in woodland edges and moors on moderately acid soil.
- Carex panicea** **124**
Carnation Sedge
 common: moist and wet places on soils of low nutrient level and some base-richness, on moors and heaths and in bogs, marshes and damp pastures. Possibly the commonest sedge on Bute.
- Carex paniculata** **8**
Greater Tussock-sedge
 local: fens and base-rich marshes, often under alder or willow; occasionally abundant.
- Carex pendula** **14**
Pendulous Sedge
 occasional: native in base-rich flushes and rivulets on the fossil cliffs; also sometimes naturalised from gardens.
- Carex pilulifera** **81**
Pill Sedge
 frequent: in free-draining turf on acid pastures, often with *Nardus stricta*.
- Carex pulicaris** **87**
Flea Sedge
 frequent: base-rich flushes in moorland and on the raised beaches.
- Carex remota** **85**
Remote Sedge
 common: damp, base-rich woodland and moist, bare soil in shady spots.
- Carex riparia** **1**
Greater Pond-sedge
 very local: freshwater lagoon at Port Loddan, where there is a colony.
- Carex rostrata** **60**

Bottle Sedge

frequent: lochsides, pools, fens, marshes, bogs and ditches; of wide edaphic tolerance.

***Carex sylvatica* 41**

Wood sedge

frequent: in woods and on moist shady banks where moderately base-rich. Rather local; abundant in Ascog area.

***Carex vesicaria* 2**

Bladder Sedge

rare: recorded only from fens around Kirk dam.

***Carum verticillatum* 51**

Whorled Caraway

local: marshes and damp rushy pastures of moderate acidity. Abundant in some areas but absent from others.

***Castanea sativa** 21**

Sweet Chestnut

frequent: widely planted in older mixed woodland; occasionally regenerating.

***Catabrosa aquatica* 13**

Water Whorl-grass

occasional: sandy or silty, often trampled places where fresh water flows, usually on foreshore. Often dominant where it occurs.

***Centaurea nigra* 132**

Knapweed

very common: coarse grassland on roadsides, foreshores and field or wood edges, avoiding acidic conditions.

***Centaurium erythraea* 20**

Centaury

occasional: short turf on rocky shores, inland on open waste ground. Scattered on west coast, and north to Kerrycroy.

***Centranthus ruber** 4**

Red Valerian

Occasionally self-seeding on walls, etc.

***Centunculus minimus* 14**

Chaffweed

occasional (easily overlooked): moist, bare, usually trodden ground.

***Cerastium diffusum* 12**

Sea Mouse-ear

Occasional on rocks and pavement edges near sea.

***Cerastium fontanum* 151**

Common Mouse-ear

ubiquitous in circumneutral or mildly acidic grassland.

***Cerastium glomeratum* 126**

Sticky Mouse-ear

common in rich circumneutral grassland and disturbed ground.

***Cerastium semidecandrum* 1**

Little Mouse-ear

rare: dunes and sandy ground near the shore.

***Ceratocarpus claviculata* 16**

Climbing Corydalis

locally frequent around Loch Fad and towards Ardschalpsie: dry rocky ground, often with bracken or gorse.

***Ceterach officinarum* 10**

Rusty-back Fern

occasional: mortared walls, possibly spreading. Two good colonies.

***Chaerophyllum temulum* 8**

Rough Chervil

locally frequent in mid Bute only: roadside verges and hedgerows on enriched neutral soils.

***Chamaemelum nobile** 1**

Chamomile

rare: grassland in Scalpsie area. Status uncertain but long-established.

***Chamerion angustifolium* 92**

Rosebay Willowherb

frequent: locally abundant on waste ground and by roadsides, occasional on cliffs.

***Chenopodium album* 20**

Fat-hen

occasional as a ruderal or arable weed or in newly sown leys.

***Chrysanthemum segetum* 4**

Corn Marigold

local: arable field margins and on disturbed ground in Rothesay. Formerly more widespread.

***Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* 128**

Golden Saxifrage

very common: shady burnsides and ravine woodland.

***Circaea lutetiana* 58**

Enchanter's-nightshade

frequent: damp woodland on neutral soils.

***Circaea x intermedia* 52**

Upland Enchanter's-nightshade

frequent: wooded ravines, commoner in north Bute. Locally abundant, and often without *C. lutetiana*.

***Cirsium arvense* 129**

Creeping Thistle

very common: fields, disturbed and waste ground, where soil is circumneutral and enriched.

***Cirsium palustre* 151**

Marsh Thistle

very common: marshes, streamsides, damp fields and woods; tolerant of modest acidity.

***Cirsium vulgare* 125**

Spear Thistle

common: neglected pastures and open ground, waste places, foreshores.

***Cladium mariscus* 1**

Great Fen-sedge

very local: only at Bull loch, where abundant among *Phragmites australis* along south shore.

Claytonia perfoliata*

Springbeauty

BSBI 1998: Rothesay area.

Claytonia sibirica* 38

Pink Purslane

frequently naturalised in woods and on shady banks: often abundant and rather invasive. Indifferently pink or white flowered.

Cochlearia anglica

English Scurvygrass

local: silty shorelines, BSBI 1998. Needs confirmation.

***Cochlearia officinalis* 69**

Scurvygrass

very common: all round the shores, especially where rocky.

***Conium maculatum* 6**

Hemlock

local, sometimes casual: grassy and waste places on rich, neutral soil.

***Conopodium majus* 132**

Pignut

very common: open woods and grassland of moderate acidity.

***Coronopus didymus* 17**

Lesser Swine-cress

occasional: a weed of cultivation and in trampled or bare ground.

Cortaderia richardii* 9

Early Pampas-grass

occasional: self-seeding in pavement edges, on wall-tops and waste ground near gardens.

***Corylus avellana* 111**

Hazel

common: mixed woodland of slight to moderate acidity, locally forming pure stands on fossil cliffs. Formerly coppiced and sometimes planted.

Cotoneaster simonsii* 3

Himalayan Cotoneaster

Scattered self-sown specimens

Cotoneaster integrifolius* 1

Entire-leaved Cotoneaster

One large, old bush near Kilmichael

***Cotoneaster x watereri** 2**

Waterer's Cotoneaster

scattered self-sown specimens in woods and scrub and on waste ground.

***Crataegus monogyna* 138**

Hawthorn

very common: woods, scrub and hedgerows on circumneutral soil. Almost certainly native, but extensively planted for hedging since 19th century, creating seed parents for colonisation.

***Crepis capillaris* 40**

Smooth Hawksbeard

occasional: on dry grassy banks and foreshores.

***Crepis paludosa* 97**

Marsh Hawksbeard

common: moist grassy banks, ravines, streamsides and marshes.

***Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora** 65**

Montbretia

frequent: thoroughly naturalised in hedgebanks, verges and wood edges of slight or moderate acidity.

***Cymbalaria muralis** 34**

Ivy-leaved Toadflax

frequent: mortared walls. Thoroughly established in artificial habitat only.

***Cynoglossum officinale* 1**

Houndstongue

very local: stony beach and foreshore, Glencallum Bay. This colony has been known for over 50 years, and now extends for 100m. Nearest known locality is 100km distant.

***Cynosurus cristatus* 135**

Crested Dog's-tail

common: mesotrophic grassy places in pastures and on verges and banks, often as a relict of agriculture.

***Cystopteris fragilis* 1**

Brittle Bladder-fern

rare: mortared wall near Kyles Hydro. Other old, unlocalised records need confirmation.

***Cytisus scoparius* 80**

Broom

common: an adventive coloniser of bare and rough areas of well-drained, moderately acid ground.

***Dactylis glomerata* 128**

Cocksfoot

very common: roadsides, hedgebanks, woods and cliffs wherever there is some enrichment.

***Dactylorhiza fuchsii* 31**

Common Spotted-orchid

frequent: damp grassy places on base-rich, neutral soils.

***Dactylorhiza incarnata* 8**

Early Marsh-orchid

occasional: ssp *coccinea* and *incarnata* both occur in raised beach marshes.

***Dactylorhiza maculata* 93**

Heath Spotted-orchid

common: heaths, moors and acid marshes; locally very abundant but sometimes scarce or absent.

***Dactylorhiza purpurella* 50**

Northern Marsh-orchid

frequent: moist base-rich ground in fens, marshes and damp grassland.

***Danthonia decumbens* 98**

Heath Grass

frequent: on drier moors and heaths, often with *Nardus stricta*. Never abundant.

***Daphne laureola** 2**

Spurge Laurel

locally naturalised in woodland

***Daucus carota* 6**

Wild Carrot

occasional: verges, foreshores and waste ground, preferring sandy soils.

***Deschampsia caespitosa* 143**

Tufted Hair-grass

very common: damp woods, ditch and stream sides and wet moorland.

***Deschampsia flexuosa* 117**

Wavy Hair-grass

common: well-drained, highly acidic ground on banks, rocks and cliffs, both in the open and in woods, especially of oak, beech or birch.

***Dicentra formosa** 1**

Bleeding-heart

occasionally established, as at Kerrycroy.

***Digitalis purpurea* 146**

Foxglove

very common: wood edges and scrub, hedgerows, burnsides, pasture and moorland, especially after burning or tree-felling, on free-draining soils of moderate acidity.

***Drosera rotundifolia* 85**

Round-leaved Sundew

frequent: abundant in wet heath and sphagnum bogs unless degraded.

***Dryopteris aemula* 29**

Hay-scented Buckler-fern

occasional: moist shady banks where the rock is acidic.

***Dryopteris affinis* agg. 147**

Scaly Male-fern

very common: shady or moist places with some enrichment, perhaps of wider tolerance than *D. fil-mas*. Segregates have not been recorded, but severall seem to be common.

***Dryopteris carthusiana* 9**

Narrow Buckler-fern

occasional, damp woods and willow carr; possibly under-recorded.

***Dryopteris dilatata* 153**

Broad Buckler-fern

the most ubiquitous fern, absent only from very exposed sites and soils of extreme acidity or impoverishment.

***Dryopteris expansa* 2**

Northern Buckler-fern

occasional in rocky woodland, probably under-recorded.

***Dryopteris filix-mas* 82**

Male Fern

common: shady or moist places with some enrichment.

Elatine hexandra

Six-stamened Waterwort

rare: muddy lochsides. Needs confirmation

***Eleocharis acicularis* 3**

Needle Spike-rush

local: shallow, muddy loch-shores, often submerged.

***Eleocharis multicaulis* 22**

Many-stalked Spike-rush

occasional: acidic, peaty flushes in wet heath and margins of acid pools.

***Eleocharis palustris* 63**

Common Spike-rush

frequent: lochsides, pools and ditches. Sometimes in large colonies.

***Eleocharis quinqueflora* 62**

Few-flowered Spike-rush

frequent: base-rich flushes in raised beach marshes, heath and moorland.

***Eleocharis uniglumis* 5**

Slender Spike-rush

occasional, perhaps overlooked: brackish pools and silty shorelines.

***Eleogiton fluitans* 7**

Floating Club-rush

occasional: pools and ditches.

***Elodea canadensis** 8**

Canadian Waterweed

local: in some freshwater lochs, ponds and slow streams.

Elymus caninus*Bearded Couch*

rare, needs confirmation; liable to confusion with frequent awned variety of Common Couch.

Elytrigia juncea* 5Sand Couch*

occasional: seaward edge of dunes.

Elytrigia repens* 87Common Couch*frequent: sandy foreshores and dunes, roadsides and field margins where soils are enriched. The awned variety *aristatum* is frequent.***Empetrum nigrum* 69***Crowberry*

frequent: drier, exposed places in bogs and on heathy hills and raised beaches.

Epilobium brunnescens** 50New Zealand Willowherb*

frequent: moist rocks, walls and bare ground, usually in shade. Thoroughly naturalised; mainly E Bute, locally abundant, sometimes in remote sites.

Epilobium ciliatum** 36American Willowherb*

occasional: waste ground and as a garden weed, but also spreading in ditches and verges..

Epilobium hirsutum* 15Great Willowherb*

occasional: waste ground (sometimes with Rosebay) and fenny places.

Epilobium montanum* 89Broad-leaved Willowherb*

common: walls, pavement edges, cliffs and ravines on basic rocks, and as a garden weed.

Epilobium obscurum* 126Short-fruited Willowherb*

very common: damp grassland, mildly acidic marshes, ditches, disturbed ground and as a garden weed.

Epilobium palustre* 117Marsh Willowherb*common: replaces *E. obscurum* in marshes as acidity increases. Also common in wet heath.***Epilobium parviflorum* 10***Hoary Willowherb*

local: base-rich fens.

Epilobium roseum* 2Pale Willowherb*

rare ruderal: perhaps overlooked.

Epipactus helleborine* 1Broad-leaved Helleborine*

Rare: verge Westlands road.

Equisetum arvense* 127Field Horsetail*

common: damp grassy and gravelly places, ditches, marshes and roadsides.

Equisetum x dycei* 3Water x Marsh Horsetail*

local: BSBI 1998, Loch Quien.

Equisetum fluviatile* 73Water Horsetail*

frequent: wet ditches, ponds, marshy pools and loch-sides.

Equisetum x litorale* 25Shore Horsetail (Water x Field Horsetail)*

frequent: loch-sides and other damp places, not always with parents.

Equisetum palustre* 12Marsh Horsetail*

rather scarce: wet, base-rich places.

Equisetum sylvaticum* 24Wood Horsetail*

occasional: somewhat acid banks in woods and ravines, sometimes in marshes and ditches; often colonial.

- Equisetum telmateia*** **1**
Great Horsetail
rare: colony on a moist bank near Pointhouse burn, Ardbeg.
- Erica cinerea*** **110**
Bell Heather
common: drier or free-draining acid ground, on hills, cliffs and shores. Locally abundant.
- Erica tetralix*** **105**
Cross-leaved Heath
common: bogs and heaths; in moist acid ground, either peaty or where drainage is impeded, often abundant.
- Erinus alpinus**** **15**
Fairy Foxglove
local: mortared walls, where often abundant. Well naturalised in this artificial habitat in Rothesay area.
- Eriophorum angustifolium*** **100**
Common Cotton-grass
common: bogs, wet heaths and acidic flushes, often abundant.
- Eriophorum latifolium*** **4**
Broad-leaved Cotton-grass
rare: base rich fens and flushes.
- Eriophorum vaginatum*** **53**
Hare's-tail Cotton-grass
frequent: acid bogs and heaths: usually much scarcer than *E. angustifolium*, but locally abundant.
- Erodium cicutarium*** **13**
Storksbill
occasional: bare sandy ground, often around rabbit burrows. Usually coastal.
- Erophila verna agg.*** **21**
Whitlow-grass
locally frequent: pavement edges and walls near shore; occasional in natural habitat on basic trap or conglomerate rocks. *E. glabrescens* is the usual form.
- Eryngium maritimum*** **2**
Sea-holly
rare: sandy strandlines: Stravanan bay.
- Escallonia macrantha**** **6**
occasional: self-seeding on walls and waste ground near gardens.
- Eupatorium cannabinum*** **32**
Hemp-agrimony
frequent: moist fenny woods and fossil cliffs; usually colonial.
- Euphorbia helioscopia*** **6**
Sun Spurge
occasional: arable and garden weed.
- Euphorbia paralias*** **1**
Sea Spurge
Very rare: first seen 2012 on sandy shore at Stravanan Bay. May not persist.
- Euphorbia peplus*** **10**
Petty Spurge
occasional: a ruderal, garden and arable weed.
- Euphrasia officinalis agg.*** **110**
Eyebright
common: in base rich turf on shores and in pastures and hill flushes. Locally abundant, but absent from areas of intensive agriculture and from impoverished soils. Segregates have been partially recorded: *E. micrantha* is abundant beside forest tracks in N Bute, and *E. scotica* is frequent in flushes. *E. confusa* is possibly the most general form.
- Fagus sylvatica**** **82**
Beech
frequent: widely planted in woods and by roadsides, sometimes for hedging; often regenerating, and locally established on moderately acidic soils.
- Fallopia convolvulus*** **6**
Black Bindweed
occasional: a weed of arable and disturbed ground.
- Fallopia japonica**** **63**

Japanese Knotweed

frequent: naturalised in many places, especially near the shore and by water. Very persistent.

Fallopia sachalinensis* **1**

Giant Knotweed

rare: established by shore between Ascog and Kerrycroy. Not invasive.

Festuca ovina agg. **121**

Sheeps' Fescue

common: free-draining turf with some base-richness on shores, rocks, walls and moors.

Festuca rubra agg. **136**

Red Fescue

very common: shores and foreshores, verges, banks and walls.

Festuca vivipara **4**

Viviparous Fescue

rare: sometimes at low altitude.

Ficaria verna **148**

Celandine

very common: woods, hedgerows and damp, shady grassland.

Filago minima **1**

Small Cudweed

rare: disused ground in Rothesay.

Filipendula ulmaria **145**

Meadowsweet

very common: in fens, ditches, hill flushes, streamsides and moist ground wherever there is any enrichment.

Fragaria vesca **23**

Wild Strawberry

occasional: grassy places, usually moist and base-rich.

Fraxinus excelsior **133**

Ash

commonest large tree: forms mixed woods with Elm and Sycamore on richer ground. Marks out flushed areas in hill ravines and fossil cliffs. Absent only where soil is consistently acidic and impoverished.

Fuchsia magellanica* **38**

Fuchsia

frequent: thoroughly naturalised on cliffs, walls and waste ground, and seeding freely, but still commonest near habitation.

Fumaria bastardii **1**

Tall Ramping-fumitory

Rare: Church 1988. BSBI 1998, Ardnahoe.

Fumaria muralis **37**

Common Ramping-fumitory

frequent: sandy shores above HWM, arable fields, disturbed ground.

Fumaria officinalis **4**

Common Fumitory

occasional: garden or arable weed.

Galanthus nivalis* **24**

Snowdrop

often established or surviving on waste ground and in hedges and woods.

Galeopsis speciosa **2**

Large-flowered Hemp-nettle

Rare: disturbed field edges. Formerly more frequent.

Galeopsis tetrahit s.l. **107**

Common Hemp-nettle

common: on bare or disturbed ground and among rough vegetation where there is some enrichment. Often abundant in newly sown leys.

The segregates *G. tetrahit s.s.* and *G. bifida* are both common.

Galium aparine **128**

Cleavers

very common: hedgebanks, thickets and in lush vegetation wherever the ground is well enriched.

Galium odoratum **34**

Woodruff

frequent: moist, base-rich cliffs and shady banks, especially on the schist.

***Galium palustre* 145**

Marsh Bedstraw

very common: in all kinds of marshy places, ditches and moist banks.

***Galium saxatile* 141**

Heath Bedstraw

very common: rocky places, drier banks, heaths and acid woods, and on rush-tussocks in bogs.

***Galium verum* 39**

Lady's Bedstraw

frequent: dry banks and cliffs, mainly on sandy soils and over trap rocks.

***Gaultheria mucronata** 10**

Prickly Heath

occasional: naturalised from shrubberies and sometimes bird-sown in remote spots.

***Gaultheria shallon** 7**

Shallon

occasional: established in woodland where planted, as at Mountstuart.

***Gentianella campestris* 3**

Field Gentian

rare and local: in short, base-rich turf on rocky shores, often with *Centaureium*. Known only on schist between Ettrick Bay and Kilmichael.

***Geranium dissectum* 8**

Cut-leaved Cranesbill

occasional: in open communities on waste ground and field edges.

***Geranium lucidum* 3**

Shining Cranesbill

very local on basalt scree and fallen rocks near coast in south Bute only. Also locally established near gardens.

***Geranium molle* 35**

Dove's-foot Cranesbill

frequent: grassland and path edges, preferring sandy soil.

***Geranium pratense* 15**

Meadow Cranesbill

frequent in coarse grassland, usually near shore.

***Geranium robertianum* 131**

Herb Robert

very common: woodland, streambanks and hedgerows, avoiding acid ground.

***Geranium sanguineum* 5**

Bloody Cranesbill

local: seaside crags on trap rocks.

***Geum rivale* 50**

Water Avens

fairly frequent: moist base-rich streambanks and cliffs.

***Geum urbanum* 60**

Wood Avens

frequent: woods and shady banks on neutral soils. The hybrid with *G. rivale* occurs occasionally.

***Glaucium flavum* 2**

Yellow Horned-poppay

very locally abundant: shingle shore from Scalpsie bay towards Ardsalpsie.

***Glaux maritima* 67**

Sea Milkwort

common: in all salt marshes, usually with *Juncus gerardii*.

***Glechoma hederacea* 82**

Ground Ivy

common: woods and shady banks where free-draining but not leached. Often abundant but absent locally.

***Glyceria declinata* 107**

Small Sweet-grass

common: ditches, pools and trampled marshes, also damp tracks and gateways.

***Glyceria fluitans* 96**

Floating Sweet-grass

common: wet pastures, ditches and less acid marshes.

- Gnaphalium uliginosum*** **119**
Marsh Cudweed
common: on damp, bare ground in trampled places, especially where cattle walk or feed.
- Griselinia littoralis*** **4**
NewZealand Broadleaf
occasional: planted or surviving
- Gymnadenia conopsea*** **4**
Fragrant Orchid
occasional: base-rich turf on the raised beaches or in the hills.
- Gymnocarpium dryopteris*** **11**
Oak Fern
occasional: on steep, shady stream-banks, usually in ravines. Colonial.
- Hebe salicifolia**** **7**
Koramiko
occasional: self-seeding in wall-tops and pavement edges near gardens.
- Hedera helix*** **129**
Ivy
common: woods, hedges, banks and cliffs, avoiding acid soils. Var. '*hibernica*' is reportedly frequent.
- Helictotrichon pratense*** **1**
Meadow Oat-grass
rare: base-rich turf in rocky places near sea.
- Helictotrichon pubescens*** **14**
Downy Oat-grass
occasional: sandy foreshores and verges, locally abundant.
- Heracleum mantegazzianum**** **6**
Giant Hogweed
local: established locally on a stretch of foreshore at Mountstuart from Kerrycroy to Bruchag point.
- Heracleum sphondylium*** **108**
Hogweed
common: rocky woodland, verges and waste ground on rich neutral soils.
- Hesperis matronalis**** **3**
Dame's Violet
occasionally surviving on waste ground.
- Hieracium agg.*** **50**
Hawkweed
frequent: on rather acidic rocks, walls, banks and cliffs. The most usual form resembles *H. vulgatum*, but few determinations have been made. *H. caledonicum* and *H. dicella* were collected by Church 1988 (det. McCosh), *H. vulgatum* and *H. dicella* by Stirling and Mitchell, 1994, all from south Bute.
- Hippophae rhamnoides**** **2**
Sea Buckthorn
Established on shore by Mountstuart.
- Hippuris vulgaris***
Marestail
very local: loch survey 1996, Kirk Dam.
- Holcus lanatus*** **151**
Yorkshire Fog
ubiquitous wherever there is any enrichment: in woods, moist pastures, marshes, and on roadsides and foreshores.
- Holcus mollis*** **128**
Creeping Soft-grass
common: damp grassy places, hedgebanks and woodlands and sometimes under bracken.
- Honckenya peploides*** **41**
Sea Sandwort
frequent, sometimes abundant on sandy and shingly shores near HWM.
- Humulus lupulus**** **2**
Hop
rare: hedgerows and coarse vegetation.
- Huperzia selago*** **11**
Fir Club-moss
rare: on cliffy rocks and streambanks, in marshes and beside forest tracks.

***Hyacinthoides hispanica** 5**

Spanish Bluebell

A garden throw-out often persisting, sometimes planted in verges.

***Hyacinthoides non-scripta* 142**

Bluebell

very common: on free-draining, mildly acid but moderately enriched ground; in woods and on open grassy or bracken covered slopes; often very abundant.

***Hydrocotyle vulgaris* 113**

Marsh Pennywort

common: marshes and bogs of moderate acidity.

***Hymenophyllum tunbrigense* 9**

Tunbridge Filmy-fern

local: colonial on moist, shady boulders in ravine or fossil-cliff woodland: north Bute only.

***Hymenophyllum wilsonii* 25**

Wilson's Filmy-fern

occasional: more widespread than *H. tunbrigense*, but usually less abundant, in similar habitats.

***Hypericum androsaemum* 80**

Tutsan

frequent in shady ravines and moist rocky places.

***Hypericum elodes* 10**

Marsh St John's-wort

locally abundant in bogs and acid marshes in west and south Bute.

***Hypericum humifusum* 27**

Trailing St John's-wort

fairly frequent on moist acid banks and bare, trampled ground.

***Hypericum maculatum* 3**

Imperforate St John's-wort

rare: shoreline S of Kerrycroy..

***Hypericum perforatum* 3**

Perforate St John's-wort

rare: dry, bare or waste ground.

***Hypericum pulchrum* 126**

Slender St John's-wort

common on free-draining heathy banks and crag ledges, and in hill turf, as well as acidic woodland.

***Hypericum tetrapterum* 79**

Square-stalked St John's-wort

frequent in fens and marshes where not too acidic.

***Hypericum x desetangii* 5**

Des Etang's St John's-wort

This hybrid of *H. perforatum* and *H. maculatum* is more frequent than either parent.

***Hypochoeris radicata* 139**

Cat's-ear

very common: free-draining banks, roadsides, crags and rocky ground; tolerant of surface leaching.

***Ilex aquifolium* 80**

Holly

frequent: woods of moderate acidity; sometimes in hedgerows, occasional on cliffs.

***Impatiens glandulifera** 12**

Indian Balsam

local: naturalised among coarse vegetation, usually in damp ground; increasing in Glecknabae area.

***Iris pseudacorus* 132**

Yellow Flag

very common: fens, marshes which are not too acidic, ditches and moist ground with some enrichment.

***Isolepis setacea* 73**

Bristle Club-rush

frequent: on moist mud and in shallow puddles.

***Jasione montana* 2**

Sheepsbit

rare: dry grassy places on sandy soil.

***Juncus acutiflorus* 140**

Sharp-flowered Rush

very common: in moist, moderately acidic ground; often dominant over areas of marsh and wet heath. The hybrid with *J. articulatus* is probably common.

***Juncus articulatus* 135**

Jointed Rush

common: in ditches, rivulets, flushes and on moist loch-shores and raised beaches, preferring base-rich water. Often hybridising with *J acutiflorus*.

***Juncus bufonius* 138**

Toad Rush

common: moist bare ground and trampled places of neutral to moderate acidity.

***Juncus bulbosus* 124**

Bulbous Rush

common: in wet acid ground or shallow water; bogs, flushes, rivulets and pools.

***Juncus conglomeratus* 146**

Compact Rush

common: in moist ground of moderate acidity, often with *J. effusus* and occasionally more abundant than it. Seems to have a narrower edaphic tolerance and can be locally scarce. Hybrids have been recorded rarely.

***Juncus effusus* 153**

Common Rush

ubiquitous in all kinds of moist ground where drainage is impeded, except for very impoverished acid heath.

***Juncus foliosus* 2**

Leafy Rush

rare or overlooked: damp, enriched, open or trampled ground.

***Juncus gerardii* 66**

Saltmarsh Rush

common: salt marshes and in all turfy places on the shores. Usually with *Glaux maritima*.

***Juncus maritimus* 37**

Sea Rush

frequent: in scattered colonies around the shore, favouring brackish conditions.

***Juncus ranarius* 3**

Frog Rush

rare or overlooked: similar places to *J. bufonius*, but usually near sea.

***Juncus squarrosus* 104**

Heath Rush

common: on acid moor and heath, especially where overgrazed; sometimes abundant. Absent from the better agricultural areas.

***Juncus tenuis** 60**

Slender Rush

frequent: locally abundant on moist tracks and pathways where there is open vegetation or bare ground.

***Juniperus communis* 25**

Juniper

locally frequent: in heathy and scrubby areas, mainly in the south west of the island, but with scattered, rather moribund specimens elsewhere. A somewhat relict population.

***Koeleria macrantha* 21**

Crested Hair-grass

occasional: in base rich turf on trap dykes, usually near shore.

***Lamiumstrum galeobdolon ssp argetatum** 7**

Garden Archangel

Established hortical escape near houses.

***Lamium amplexicaule* 4**

Henbit

occasional: bare cultivated ground which has escaped herbicide.

***Lamium confertum* 6**

Northern Deadnettle

occasional: bare ground on foreshores and field edges; also a garden weed.

***Lamium hybridum* 1**

Cut-leaved Dead-nettle

rare: an arable weed.

***Lamium purpureum* 37**

Red Deadnettle

frequent: bare ground in waste places, gateways and field edges. A weed of gardens and arable.

Lapsana communis **77**

Nipplewort

common: wood edges and shady hedgebanks on rich, neutral soils.

Larix decidua* **33**

European Larch

widely planted in the past for forestry, shelter and amenity, and scattered through mixed woodlands. Sometimes self-seeding, but not established. Now largely supplanted by the two following taxa in forestry.

Larix kaempferi* **16**

Japanese Larch

frequently planted for forestry or amenity, and seeding freely; possibly under-recorded.

Larix x marschlinsii* **29**

Hybrid Larch

frequently planted for forestry and regenerating freely.

Lathyrus linifolius **1**

Bitter Vetchling

rare: in coarse heathy vegetation on rocky pavement near sea.

Lathyrus pratensis **109**

Meadow Vetchling

common: scrub, hedges and coarse grassland.

Lemna minor **52**

Common Duckweed

frequent: still or slow water in ponds and ditches.

Lepidium heterophyllum **3**

Smith's Pepperwort

occasional: ruderal, often in damp open places.

Leucanthemum vulgare **9**

Ox-eye Daisy

occasional: in base rich turf on roadsides and foreshores. Status doubtful, but long-established.

Leycesteria formosa* **10**

Himalayan Honeysuckle

occasional: surviving as throw-out or self-seeding in the vicinity of gardens.

Leymus arenarius **19**

Lyme Grass

occasional: sandy shores; colonial and locally abundant. Increasing.

Ligusticum scoticum **15**

Scots Lovage

locally frequent: rocky crevices on the shores.

Ligustrum ovalifolium* **9**

Garden Privet

rare: sometimes bird-sown remote from houses, but not naturalised.

Ligustrum vulgare* **9**

Wild Privet

occasional: long surviving as a remnant of hedging, but not naturalised.

Linarea purpurea* **2**

Purple Toadflax

locally established on walls and stony ground near gardens.

Linarea vulgaris **1**

Common Toadflax

very local: one large colony on foreshore below Little Kilchattan.

Linum catharticum **38**

Fairy Flax

fairly frequent in base-rich turf.

Littorella uniflora **10**

Shoreweed

locally abundant: in shallow water around loch margins, often exposed in dry seasons.

Lobelia dortmanna **1**

Water Lobelia

very local or overlooked: recently seen only in Bull loch, where abundant.

***Lolium multiflorum** 6**

Italian Ryegrass

sometimes sown in leys and surviving or seeding locally in field margins.

***Lolium perenne* 128**

Perennial Rye-grass

common: leys and pastures, verges and waste ground on the richer soils. The extent of any native population is unclear.

Lonicera nitida 2**

Wilson's Honeysuckle

occasionally dumped or surviving from gardens and amenity planting.

***Lonicera periclymenum* 135**

Honeysuckle

very common: in woods and scrub and on cliffs and rocky places on all types of soil, but especially abundant in mildly acidic ground. Garden strains occur locally near houses.

***Lotus corniculatus* 130**

Common Birdsfoot-trefoil

common: well drained short turf with some base-richness.

***Lotus pedunculatus* 134**

Greater Birdsfoot-trefoil

very common: moist ground, especially with impeded drainage, hedge and stream-banks and marshy places. Also sometimes on drier banks.

***Luzula campestris* 137**

Field Woodrush

common: short turf in lawns, verges, by the shore and where sheep graze. Tolerant of leaching.

***Luzula multiflora* 131**

Heath Woodrush

common: marshes, damp moors and heaths.

***Luzula pilosa* 101**

Hairy Woodrush

common: on free-draining banks in moderately acid woods, heaths and grassland.

***Luzula sylvatica* 112**

Great Woodrush

common: woods, cliffs and slopes, often in large monospecific colonies. Susceptible to grazing, but edaphically tolerant.

***Lycopodium clavatum* 6**

Stag's-horn Club-moss

local: on bare rock and peat exposures beside forest tracks. Increasing.

***Lycopus europaeus* 39**

Gipsywort

frequent: fens and marshes with some enrichment, usually near shore.

***Lysimachia nemorum* 131**

Yellow Pimpernel

common: moist woodland and shady streambanks or flushed, marshy ground. Often with *Primula vulgaris*, but tolerant of greater acidity.

***Lysimachia punctata** 11**

Dotted Loosestrife

long surviving garden throw-out on waste or rough ground.

***Lythrum portula* 22**

Water Purslane

occasional: bare ground on loch margins, by ponds and in moist, trampled places.

***Lythrum salicaria* 11**

Purple Loosestrife

occasional: scattered in fenny places and beside streams.

***Malus sylvestris s.l.* 19**

Crab Apple

occasional: scrub, wood edges and hedgerows. Most plants are *M. domesticus (pumila)*, probably bird-sown; some may be *M. sylvestris s.s.*

***Malva moschata** 3**

Musk Mallow

rare: casual ruderal.

***Matricaria discoidea** 108**

Pineapple Weed

common: bare ground in gateways, paths and waste ground, especially where people or animals tread.

***Meconopsis cambrica** 18**

Welsh Poppy

frequently naturalised: often near houses, on shady banks.

***Medicago lupulina* 3**

Black Medick

local: open, grassy places, usually near sea.

***Melampyrum pratense* 10**

Common Cow-wheat

occasional: acidic woodland and heathy pasture in north Bute

***Melica uniflora* 2**

Wood Melick

rare: base-rich cliffs and rocky places, usually in shade.

***Mentha aquatica* 128**

Water Mint

common: moist and wet fenny places and marshes that are not too acidic.

***Mentha arvensis* 13**

Corn Mint

occasional: in drier areas of marsh and fen borders with some enrichment.

***Mentha spicata** 10**

Spear Mint

occasional: established from garden throw-out.

***Mentha x verticillata* 6**

Whorled Mint

Occasional in damp places.]

***Mentha x villosa** 9**

Apple Mint

occasional: established in clones on waste and rough ground.

***Menyanthes trifoliata* 57**

Bogbean

frequent: pools in bogs and wet acid marshes.

***Mercurialis perennis* 105**

Dog's Mercury

common: woods, scrub and cliffs on enriched, neutral soils.

***Mertensia maritima* 1**

Oyster Plant

very rare: shingle coves on rocky shore. Formerly more widespread; recently only intermittently at two sites on Kilmory shore. Last seen 2009.

***Milium effusum* 9**

Wood Millet

occasional: shady banks and rocky woodlands on base-rich soil.

***Mimulus agg.** 45**

Monkey Flower

frequent: moist stream-sides and marshes. Well established in some remoter spots. Segregates have not been systematically recorded.

***Moehringia trinervia* 29**

Three-veined Sandwort

rather frequent but seldom abundant in base-rich woodland, often under elm or sycamore.

***Molinia caerulea* 130**

Purple Moor-grass

common: moist acid ground on moors and heaths and in woodland; often extensively dominant, but absent from cultivated areas.

***Montia fontana* 131**

Water Blinks

common: wet or moist bare and grassy places, often with *Stellaria uliginosa*.

<i>Mycelis muralis*</i>	17
<i>Wall Lettuce</i>	
locally frequent on walls and waste ground in Rothesay area. Occasional elsewhere in woodland and hedgerows; probably introduced.	
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	40
<i>Field Forgetmenot</i>	
frequent: dry waste ground, sandy pastures and as a garden weed.	
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	37
<i>Changing Forgetmenot</i>	
frequent: wet or dry bare and trampled ground. Two ecotypes may occur.	
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	89
<i>Tufted Forgetmenot</i>	
common: neutral to mildly acidic marshes, streams and ditches.	
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	19
<i>Water Forgetmenot</i>	
locally abundant: eutrophic, circumneutral swamps and fens.	
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	103
<i>Creeping Forgetmenot</i>	
common: moderately acidic marshes, ditches, sluggish burns and wet pastures.	
<i>Myrica gale</i>	69
<i>Bog Myrtle</i>	
frequent: wet heaths, sometimes co-dominant with <i>Molinia</i> . Occasionally in fens.	
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	8
<i>Alternate Water-milfoil</i>	
occasional: in lochs and ponds.	
<i>Myrrhis odorata*</i>	11
<i>Sweet Cicely</i>	
local: long naturalised on verges and waste ground, locally abundant.	
<i>Narcissus agg.*</i>	30
<i>Daffodil</i>	
frequently surviving or established in hedge-banks and waste ground. Segregates have not been recorded.	
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	100
<i>Mat Grass</i>	
common: rather dry, acidic grazings and degenerate heath.	
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	99
<i>Bog Asphodel</i>	
common: wet places on heaths and in bogs and acid marshes.	
<i>Nasturtium officinale agg.</i>	59
<i>Watercress</i>	
frequent: sluggish ditches, streams and loch edges. Both <i>N. microphyllum</i> and <i>N. officinale</i> s.s. seem to be frequent, and their hybrid occasional.	
<i>Neottia cordata</i>	5
<i>Lesser Twayblade</i>	
occasional in <i>Sphagnum</i> with <i>Calluna</i> etc. Probably under-recorded.	
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	4
<i>Common Twayblade</i>	
occasional: in a variety of habitats in open or semi-shade, mostly base-rich.	
<i>Nothofagus alpinus**</i>	2
<i>Rauli</i>	
occasional: planted in amenity woodland and forest edges.	
<i>Nothofagus obliqua**</i>	1
<i>Roble</i>	
occasionally planted.	
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	4
<i>Yellow Water-lily</i>	
local: lochs with neutral water.	
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	6
<i>White Water-lily</i>	
local: fresh water lochs and ponds.	
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	80

Red Bartsia

common: rough grassy and weedy places, especially foreshores.

***Oenanthe crocata* 117**

Hemlock Water-dropwort

common: ditches, burnsides, fens and marshes which are not too acidic. Often very abundant near sea or where water is eutrophic.

***Oenanthe lachenalii* 16**

Parsley Water-dropwort

occasional: brackish marshes and freshwater flushes close to shore. Locally abundant.

***Olearia macrodonta** 1**

New Zealand Holly

rare: self seeding from gardens, but scarcely established.

***Ononis repens* 3**

Restharrow

local: among rough vegetation on sandy foreshores, SE Bute only.

***Ophioglossum vulgatum* 5**

Adder's Tongue

Occasional: in herb-rich grassland under bracken. Also in short maritime turf at Rubha an amair.

***Orchis mascula* 11**

Early Purple-orchid

occasional: open woodland and scrub and flushed grassy places on base-rich soils.

***Oreopteris limbosperma* 121**

Mountain Fern

common: on acidic banks, rocks and by moorland ditches, often in the open.

***Ornithogalum angustifolium** 4**

Star of Bethlehem

very local: naturalised in open woods near gardens.

***Ornithopus perpusillus* 5**

Bird's-foot

local but sometimes abundant on and beside forestry tracks.

***Osmunda regalis* 5**

Royal Fern

local: colony in rushy pasture at N end of Dhu loch; mature plant in wet willow scrub on fossil cliff at Ardroscaedale; scattered juveniles elsewhere.

***Oxalis acetosella* 147**

Wood-sorrel

very common: woodland and shady places, even in spruce plantations, tolerating quite high acidity.

***Papaver dubium* 1**

Long Smooth-fruited Poppy

rare casual: disturbed or cultivated ground.

***Papaver rhoeas* 2**

Common Poppy

rare: bare disturbed or sandy ground.

***Papaver somniferum** 3**

Opium Poppy

occasional ruderal: pathsides and waste ground.

***Parentucellia viscosa* 2**

Yellow Bartsia

very local: abundant in rather damp horse pasture below Bogany wood. Trackside in Cnocnicol wood. Old record from Loch Fad area. Presumed native.

***Parietaria judaica* 3**

Pellitory of the Wall

local: cliffs at Hawk's Nib and walls near Kingarth. Probably native at the former.

***Parnassia palustris* 41**

Grass of Parnassus

Frequent, but often scarce: base-rich flushes in heathy country and on raised beaches where locally abundant.

***Pedicularis palustris* 64**

Marsh Lousewort

frequent: in sluggish ditches and marshy places.

Pedicularis sylvatica **103**
Heath Lousewort
common: heathland and acid hill grassland, often abundant.

Pentaglottis sempervirens* **13**
Evergreen Alkanet
occasional: roadside banks and verges, usually near gardens. Well established.

Persicaria amphibia **90**
Amphibious Bistort
common: aquatic form in lochs, ponds and slow streams; terrestrial form on shingly foreshores, road verges and in field gateways.

Persicaria bistorta* **8**
Bistort
occasional: damp grassy verges and burnsides. Status uncertain, but never in truly natural habitats.

Persicaria campanulata* **3**
Lesser Knotweed
Locally established near gardens.

Persicaria hydropiper **86**
Water-pepper
common: moist, bare and often trampled places, especially where cattle drink.

Persicaria lapathifolia **4**
Pale Persicaria
rare: sandy fields after cultivation, and sometimes ruderal.

Persicaria maculosa **96**
Red-shank
common: bare ground, field edges and newly sown leys.

Persicaria wallichii* **3**
Himalayan Knotweed
locally established on stream-banks and waste ground.

Petasites fragrans* **8**
Winter Heliotrope
local: well established in woods, shady places and roadsides as an escape from cultivation.

Petasites hybridus **8**
Butterbur
local: forms colonies on waste ground and roadsides near houses, probably as a relict of cultivation.

Petasites japonicus* **1**
Giant Butterbur
Locally long-established on foreshore at Ascog.

Phalaris arundinacea **91**
Canary Reed
common: moist, enriched ground by ditches, streams and lochs, and in fens and marshes.

Phalaris canariensis* **3**
Canary-grass
Occasional bird-seed casual.

Phegopteris connectilis **50**
Beech Fern
frequent: in sheltered shady places on mildly acid soils; usually colonial.

Phleum pratense s.l. **65**
Timothy Grass
frequent: fields and roadsides on the richer soils. Status uncertain, as usually relict of sowing.

Phragmites australis **22**
Common Reed
frequent: fens, loch margins and wet, base-rich areas; locally dominant.

Phyllitis scolopendrium **69**
Hart's-tongue Fern
frequent: damp, very shady spots on base-rich rocks and walls. Depauperate specimens survive in more exposed positions.

Picea abies** **18**
Norway Spruce
Occasionally planted, mainly in the past, for forestry, shelter or amenity; regeneration not observed.

- Picea sitchensis**** **81**
Sitka Spruce
Common: extensively planted for forestry since c1950; often self-seeding at some distance and becoming established beside forest paths and in heathy areas where grazing is less intensive.
- Pilosella aurantiaca**** **4**
Fox and Cubs
rare: established locally as an escape from gardens.
- Pilosella officinarum*** **49**
Mouse-ear Hawkweed
frequent: on trap rocks and in short basic turf, often near the sea.
- Pimpinella saxifraga*** **13**
Burnet Saxifrage
occasional: base-rich grassland, usually near the sea.
- Pinguicula lusitanica*** **46**
Pale Butterwort
frequent: in acidic flushes on hills and raised beaches. Less widespread than *P. vulgaris*, but locally abundant in suitable habitat.
- Pinguicula vulgaris*** **74**
Common Butterwort
frequent: in base rich flushes and by rivulets in heathy country.
- Pinus contorta**** **12**
Lodgepole Pine
frequently planted for forestry; self-seeding occasionally.
- Pinus nigra***** **8**
Austrian Pine
occasionally planted, mainly in the past, in woods or gardens: self-seeding not observed.
- Pinus pinaster***** **2**
Maritime Pine
Planted locally as shelter for other forestry, but not succeeding very well.
- Pinus sylvestris**** **58**
Scots Pine
widely planted, especially in the past, for amenity and in mixed woodlands and shelter belts. Occasionally self-seeding, and may become locally established.
- Plantago coronopus*** **41**
Buckshorn Plantain
frequent: locally abundant around the coast, but less general than *P. maritima* and sometimes absent.
- Plantago lanceolata*** **153**
Ribwort Plantain
very common: grassy places on any circumneutral soil, but sometimes unaccountably absent locally.
- Plantago major*** **127**
Greater Plantain
very common: bare and disturbed ground, pathways, gateways and roadsides where there is some enrichment.
- Plantago maritima*** **68**
Sea Plantain
common all round the coast, on rocky, shingly and sandy shores and in salt marshes.
- Platanthera bifolia*** **3**
Lesser Butterfly-orchid
local: raised beach heaths where flushed with base-rich water, eg N of Dunstrone.
- Platanthera chlorantha*** **2**
Butterfly Orchid
rare, but locally abundant on Rothesay golf course.
- Poa annua*** **145**
Annual Meadow-grass
very common: bare ground on verges, tracks, field edges and in trampled places.
- Poa pratensis* agg.** **135**
Smooth Meadow-grass
Very common: fields and open grassy places. Most records refer to *P. humilis*.
- Poa trivialis*** **132**

Rough Meadow-grass

very common: road verges, hedgerows, marshes, woods and scrub, absent only from impoverished areas.

***Polemonium caeruleum* * 1**

Jacob's Ladder

Locally established on verge near Birgidale Butts.

***Polygala serpyllifolia* 100**

Heath Milkwort

common and locally abundant in damp heath, among hill turf and on rocky foreshores.

***Polygala vulgaris* 7**

Common Milkwort

apparently rare: not well differentiated from the preceding; occasional large, showy plants in base-rich turf, but intermediates seem to occur.

***Polygonatum x hybridum** 2**

Garden Solomon's Seal

rare: naturalised in woodland near houses from garden throw-outs.

***Polygonum arenastrum* 96**

Equal-leaved Knotgrass

common: verges and gateways, trampled pathways and tracks, and around cattle feeders. Commoner than *P. aviculare*.

***Polygonum aviculare* 70**

Knotgrass

common: waste ground, field edges and newly sown leys.

***Polygonum oxyspermum ssp raii* 6**

Ray's Knotgrass

occasional: sandy strandlines.

***Polypodium agg.* 143**

Polypody

very common: on rocks, walls, banks and as an epiphyte. *P. vulgare* is common in exposed situations such as cliffs and boulders, as well as walls. *P. interjectum* is frequent in wooded ravines and on shady moist cliffs. *P. australe* has been recorded from the lime-rich cliff at Creag a mhara.

***Polystichum aculeatum* 31**

Hard Shield-fern

frequent: damp, shady rocks and banks on base-rich ground or flushed with base-rich water.

***Polystichum setiferum* 6**

Soft Shield-fern

local: fossil cliff woodland with some base-richness; colonial below Lechtan.

***Populus tremula* 8**

Aspen

occasional: in small clones on cliffs and in old woodland. Susceptible to grazing and fire. Does not reproduce readily from seed.

***Populus x canadensis** 4**

Hybrid Black Poplar

occasional: planted in woods and parkland, usually var. *serotina*.

Potamogeton alpinus

Red Pondweed

rare: BSBI 1998, Loch Ascog and Kelspoke.

***Potamogeton berchtoldii* 3**

Small Pondweed

apparently rare: Quien Loch.

***Potamogeton crispus* 3**

Curled Pondweed

local: in the larger lochs.

***Potamogeton gramineus* 1**

Various-leaved Pondweed

local: in lochs and ponds.

***Potamogeton natans* 18**

Broad-leaved Pondweed

frequent: in lochs and ponds with neutral water.

Potamogeton x nitens

Bright-leaved Pondweed

occasional: BSBI 1998, Loch Quien and Loch Ascog.

Potamogeton obtusifolius

Blunt-leaved Pondweed

rare: Loch Fad, loch survey, 1996.

Potamogeton pectinatus 3

Fennel Pondweed

rare: Greenan loch and Mountstuart resr.

Potamogeton perfoliatus

Perfoliate pondweed

occasional: loch survey, 1996, Quien, Fad and Kirk dam.

Potamogeton polygonifolius 106

Bog Pondweed

common: in ditches, pools, ponds, peaty runnels and soakways with moderately to strongly acid water.

Potamogeton praelongus

Long-stalked Pondweed

local: BSBI 1998, lochs Quien and Fad.

Potamogeton pusillus

Lesser Pondweed

occasional: loch survey 1996, Quien, Fad, Greenan and Kirk dam.

Potamogeton x zizii

Long-leaved Pondweed

rare: BSBI 1998, Loch Ascog.

Potentilla anglica 8

Trailing Tormentil

occasional: grassy banks.

Potentilla anserina 128

Silverweed

very common: sandy and shingly shores and foreshores, roadsides and in short base-rich turf and circumneutral marshes.

Potentilla erecta 145

Tormentil

very common in all types of heath and acid grassland.

Potentilla palustris 66

Marsh Cinquefoil

frequent: in wet marshes and bogs which are not too acidic, and around margins of moorland lochans.

Potentilla reptans 1

Creeping Cinquefoil

Rare: grassy trackside, Ettrick Bay

Potentilla sterilis 41

Barren Strawberry

frequent: banks and woodlands of moderate acidity.

Primula vulgaris 135

Primrose

very common: moist, shady banks in woods and by burns; also on flushed cliffs and hillsides.

Prunella vulgaris 153

Selfheal

ubiquitous in moist grassland, marshes and woodland, wherever there is some enrichment.

Prunus avium 44

Gean

frequent: woods, especially ravines and craggy places on schist. Propagates well, but is relatively short-lived and susceptible to die-back and windthrow. Demands base-richness and prospers if nutrient levels rise. Occasionally planted in amenity woodland.

Prunus domestica* 2

Wild Plum

occasional: established or surviving colonies in the vicinity of habitation or deserted settlement.

Prunus padus 10

Bird Cherry

occasional: ravine woodland on schist; also sometimes planted for amenity.

- Prunus spinosa*** 76
Blackthorn
 common: bushy and rocky places, especially fossil cliffs. Demands some base-richness.
- Pseudofumaria lutea**** 2
Yellow Corydalis
 very locally established on walls near gardens.
- Pseudotsuga menziesii**** 13
Douglas Fir
 occasionally planted for forestry: a large stand in Barmore Wood is c150 years old. Self-seeds fairly freely but does not seem to establish.
- Pteridium aquilinum*** 142
Bracken
 ubiquitous on well-drained soil of slight to moderate acidity, tolerant of both exposure and shade, absent only from areas of intensive agriculture or waterlogged ground. Often dominant over large areas.
- Puccinellia maritima*** 53
Common Saltmarsh-grass
 common: salt marshes and muddy patches on the tideline. Locally abundant.
- Quercus cerris***** 1
Turkey Oak
 very local: planted in mixed broadleaved woodland at Carnhousan. Not observed to regenerate.
- Quercus ilex***** 2
Holm Oak
 planted very occasionally for amenity. Not seeding.
- Quercus rubra***** 1
Red Oak
 Planted locally in estate woodlands and shelterbelts.
- Quercus aggregate*** 111
CommonOak
 common: woods and cliff-side scrub where the soil is of moderate acidity. I have found it impossible to draw a clear division between the species. The usual wild and planted oak resembles *Q. robur*, but with various degrees of introgression. Good specimens of *Q. petraea* are relatively scarce, and usually planted.
- Radiola linoides*** 7
All-seed
 occasional: on moist, bare ground, often with *Anagallis minima*.
- Ranunculus acris*** 147
Meadow Buttercup
 very common: circumneutral marshes and damp pasture, ditches and flushes.
- Ranunculus aquatilis*** 2
Common Water-crowfoot
 occasional on margins of lochs or ponds
- Ranunculus baudotii*** 1
Brackish Water-crowfoot
 very rare: pool near Garrochty boathouse (Cradh rubha).
- Ranunculus bulbosus*** 22
Bulbous Buttercup
 local: well drained neutral grassland, especially on sandy soils near sea.
- Ranunculus flammula*** 133
Lesser Spearwort
 Very common: marshes, ditches and wet acid pasture.
- Ranunculus hederaceus*** 102
Ivy leaved Crowfoot
 common: shallow water and muddy places, especially where trampled.
- Ranunculus peltatus*** 1
Pond Water-crowfoot
 rare: BSBI 1998, Loch Quien.
- Ranunculus repens*** 152
Creeping Buttercup
 ubiquitous: moist woods and grassland and open vegetation wherever not too impoverished.
- Ranunculus sceleratus*** 14

Celery-leaved Buttercup

local: very eutrophic, often trampled places, usually near shore.

***Raphanus raphanistrum ssp maritimus* 71**

Sea Radish

common: generally abundant on sandy or shingly foreshores.

***Rhinanthus minor agg.* 66**

Yellow Rattle

frequent: usually in herb-rich grassland on foreshores and roadsides.

***Rhododendron luteum* 3**

Yellow Azalea

Locally established in estate woodlands.

***Rhododendron ponticum** 68**

Purple Rhododendron

frequent: extensively planted in gardens and shrubberies and invasively regenerating in woods and heathland to produce impenetrable, mono-specific thickets. The only alien to constitute a serious threat to habitat.

***Ribes nigrum* 19**

Black Currant

frequent: damp woodland and shady marshy ground. Possibly native at some sites.

***Ribes rubrum** 18**

Red Currant

occasional: hedgerows and woodland. Probably not native but well established.

***Ribes sanguineum** 5**

Flowering Currant

rare: birdsown casual on wood edges, waste ground, etc.

***Ribes uva-crispa* 26**

Gooseberry

frequent: in woodland on neutral soils. Possibly native at some sites.

***Rorippa palustris* 15**

Marsh Yellow-cress

occasional: moist bare or trampled ground, locally abundant by tracks.

***Rosa canina s.l.* 117**

Dog-rose, Wild Rose

common: hedgerows, scrub, cliffs and woodland borders. An attempt has been made to record the four following segregates, which though by no means clear-cut, provide broad categories into which most specimens can be placed.

***Rosa caesia agg.* 53**

Glaucous Rose

frequent: hedges, cliffs and rocky places. The glaucous form (ssp. *vosagiaca*) is frequent. Introgresses to *R. canina* and *sherardii*.

***Rosa canina s.s.* 68**

Dog Rose

frequent: woods and hedges, preferring some shade. Possibly the commonest glabrous rose.

***Rosa mollis* 30**

Downy Rose

frequent: hedges, scrub and rocky places, usually less nutrient-rich. Most frequent on schist or trap rocks.

***Rosa sherardii* 81**

Sherard's Downy-rose

common: hedges, scrub and rocky places. Probably the commonest rose, but grades into both *R. mollis* and *R. caesia ssp glauca*.

***Rosa pimpinellifolia* 25**

Burnet Rose

frequent: coarse and scrubby vegetation on foreshores and cliffs, mostly near shore, but also base-rich hill turf.

***Rosa rubiginosa** 2**

Sweetbriar

rare: hedges and foreshores, probably not native, but hybridises with them.

***Rosa rugosa** 15**

Japanese Rose

locally naturalised on the foreshore; often white flowered. Rather invasive.

***Rubus fruticosus agg.* 139**

Bramble

very common: hedgerows, cliffs, waste ground and scrubby places wherever there is some enrichment.
The following microspp were recorded by Church, 1998:

R. boudicca: frequent

R. dumnoniensis: occasional

R. hebridensis: occasional

R. latifolius: rare

R. lindleianus: common

R. mucronulatus: rare

R. nemoralis: common

R. polyanthemus: common

R. raduloides: occasional

R. scoticus: occasional

R. ulmifolius: occasional

***Rubus idaeus* 61**

Raspberry

frequent: mildly acid woods and scrubby places.

***Rubus saxatilis* 2**

Stone Bramble

Rare: damp shady base-rich cliffs.

***Rubus spectabilis** 3**

Salmonberry

very local: established in woodland, as near Rothesay golf clubhouse, and on waste ground.

***Rumex acetosa* 151**

Common Sorrel

ubiquitous: all kinds of grassy places with a degree of enrichment and moisture.

***Rumex acetosella* 126**

Sheep's Sorrel

common: dry places on rather impoverished and acidic ground. Often with *Ulex* or *Galium saxatile*.

***Rumex conglomeratus* 2**

Sharp Dock

Rare: raised beach marshes.

***Rumex crispus* 110**

Curled Dock

common: shores and foreshores, occasionally on verges and in waste places away from the shore. Coastal plants are usually ssp. *littoreus*.

***Rumex obtusifolius* 132**

Broad-leaved Dock

very common: grassy and disturbed ground, wherever the soil is rich. Hybrids with *R. crispus* appear to be common, but have not been recorded.

***Rumex sanguineus* 69**

Wood Dock

frequent: woodlands and shady banks where soil is neutral, damp and slightly enriched.

***Sagina apetala* s.l. 19**

Upright Pearlwort

occasional on lime-mortared walls, pavement edges and bare ground. *S. filicaulis* is probably the more usual segregate.

***Sagina nodosa* 21**

Knotted Pearlwort

occasional in base-rich flushes especially near shoreline.

***Sagina procumbens* 148**

Procumbent Pearlwort

ubiquitous on bare ground where not too acidic, walls and pavements, banks, shores and as a garden weed.

***Sagina subulata* 14**

Heath Pearlwort

locally frequent on dry short turf, usually over trap rocks.

***Salicornia* agg. 9**

Glasswort

local in salt marshes and on shingle, often with *Suaeda maritima*.

***Salix aurita* 133**

Eared Willow

very common: all kinds of damp and wet ground with some acidity; more tolerant of this than *S. cinerea*, and penetrating further into the hills.

***Salix caprea* 62**

Goat Willow

frequent: roadsides, damp woodland where not too acidic. Hybridises with *S. cinerea* and *S. aurita*.

***Salix cinerea* 122**

Grey Willow

very common: moist ground wherever not too acidic. Variable in leaf shape and other characters and hybridising extensively.

***Salix x fragilis** 1**

Crack Willow

rare: wet ground. Probably not native.

***Salix pentandra* 16**

Bay Willow

occasional: fens and moist base-rich ground. Probably native but also planted.

***Salix purpurea* 3**

Purple Willow

rare: damp waste ground, and beside burns; status uncertain.

***Salix repens* 4**

Creeping Willow

very local: moist, base-rich heath on the raised beaches, where sometimes abundant as on Kilmory shore; rare by forest tracks.

***Salix viminalis** 13**

Osier

occasional: damp waste ground, usually near houses or former habitation. Not native but well established, although not observed to reproduce from seed.

***Salix x multinervis* (*S. cinerea* x *S. aurita*) 50**

frequent: with either or both parents, often introgressing in either direction.

***Sambucus nigra* 94**

Common Elder

common: wood edges, scrub and hedges on enriched soils. Absent from impoverished uplands and acid ground.

***Sambucus racemosa** 2**

Red-berried Elder

rare: scattered self-seeded specimens in wood edges. Not native.

***Samolus valerandi* 27**

Brookweed

occasional: in flushes of base-rich fresh water where subject to saline influence, hence just above HWM. Locally abundant.

***Sanicula europaea* 61**

Sanicle

frequent: woods, banks and damp ravines on base-rich ground.

***Saponaria officinalis** 3**

Soapwort

well naturalised and spreading in rough vegetation on sandy foreshore at Kilchattan. More than one taxon or cultivar may be present.

***Saxifraga aizoides* 6**

Yellow Saxifrage

rare: base-rich flushes and wet rocks.

***Saxifraga x urbium** 7**

London-pride

occasional: established or surviving in shady corners, not always near houses.

***Schedonorus arundinaceus* 55**

Tall Fescue

frequent: on well-drained, usually shingly areas of shore and foreshore, forming large tussocks. Occasional on waste ground inland.

***Schedonorus giganteus* 10**

Giant Fescue

occasional: areas of scrubby or coarse vegetation in partial shade.

- Schedonorus pratensis*** **2**
Meadow Fescue
 Rare: moist grassy places.
- Schoenoplectus lacustris*** **5**
Common Club-rush
 local: in some rather eutrophic lochs.
- Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*** **1**
Grey Club-rush
 Rare: Loch na leighe.
- Schoenus nigricans*** **28**
Black Bog-rush
 locally frequent: base-rich flushes in heath or marsh, sometimes in apparently acid ground.
- Scleranthus annuus*** **6**
Annual Knawel
 rare: tracks and trampled places mostly near shore: previously recorded from Bute only by James Robertson (1768).
- Scorzoneroides autumnalis*** **145**
Autumn Hawkbit
 very common: moist grassy places on roadsides and in marshes, salt marshes and damp pastures.
- Scrophularia nodosa*** **95**
Figwort
 common: moist woodland and other shady places on enriched soils.
- Scutellaria galericulata*** **57**
Skullcap
 frequent: fenny places and moist base-rich ground, especially near shore and in loch-side woodland.
- Scutellaria minor*** **17**
Lesser Skullcap
 locally abundant: in heathy meadows and rather acid marshes, often with *Carum verticillatum*. Frequent only in the west of central Bute, on schist.
- Sedum acre*** **14**
Biting Stonecrop
 occasional: on shingle, sand or bare calciferous rocks, usually near sea.
- Sedum anglicum*** **72**
English Stonecrop
 frequent: boulders and outcropping rock on shores, cliffs and elsewhere.
- Sedum telephium**** **16**
Orpine
 locally frequent: roadside verges and waste grassy places. Long-established, especially around Kingarth.
- Selaginella selaginoides*** **51**
Lesser Club-moss
 frequent: base-rich, stony or muddy flushes in the hills and on raised beaches, often with *Pinguicula vulgaris*.
- Senecio aquaticus*** **62**
Marsh Ragwort
 frequent: fens and marshes with some enrichment; sometimes abundant among *Juncus effusus*.
- Senecio jacobaea*** **121**
Ragwort
 common: pastures, roadsides and waste ground. Sometimes very abundant in badly managed fields.
- Senecio sylvaticus*** **33**
Heath Groundsel
 locally frequent: in dry rocky and grassy places, mostly on trap rock, where sometimes abundant in south Bute.
- Senecio viscosus*** **3**
Sticky Groundsel
 local: colonial on coastal shingle.
- Senecio vulgaris*** **54**
Groundsel
 frequent: bare waste places, pavement edges and as a garden weed.
- Sherardia arvensis*** **5**
Field Madder
 occasional: bare and disturbed ground, especially if sandy or free draining.
- Silene dioica*** **121**

Red Campion

very common in drier woods and hedgebanks where soil is neutral or only mildly acidic.

***Silene flos-cuculi* 86**

Ragged Robin

frequent and sometimes abundant in base-rich marshes and flushes, especially near the shore.

***Silene latifolia* 3**

White Campion

rare: St Ninian's Bay. This record may refer to the hybrid *S. x hampeana*, which occurs on Bute rarely with white flowers but frequently with pink. Also casual on waste ground.

***Silene uniflora* 25**

Sea Campion

frequent and occasionally abundant on shingly and rocky shores and sea cliffs.

***Sinapis arvensis* 2**

Charlock

rare: ruderal or arable weed, formerly frequent.

***Sisymbrium officinale* 22**

Hedge Mustard

fairly frequent: foreshores, verges and waste ground, among coarse vegetation or as a ruderal weed.

***Sisymbrium orientale** 1**

Eastern Rocket

Ruderal weed established in Rothesay

***Solanum dulcamara* 39**

Woody Nightshade

frequent: hedgerows, scrub and lochside fens with alder. Not in north Bute.

***Soleirolia soleirolii** 6**

Mother of thousands

local: naturalised on wet cliffs and walls near gardens. Sometimes abundant.

***Solidago virgaurea* 67**

Goldenrod

frequent: dry, acid cliffs and rocky places, in sun or shade, occasionally in heath.

***Sonchus arvensis* 73**

Perennial Sow-thistle

frequent: usually on shore or foreshore, where it may be abundant, especially on shingle. Also on waste ground near the sea, and sometimes a garden weed.

***Sonchus asper* 108**

Prickly Sow-thistle

common: bare or open waste ground, pavement edges, shores and foreshores, and a weed in arable fields or gardens.

***Sonchus oleraceus* 26**

Smooth Sow-thistle

occasional: usually near the sea, in walls and pavement edges or among rocks.

***Sorbus aria agg.* 7**

Common Whitebeam

rare: scattered specimens in woods and, on basalt cliffs as near Loch na leighe. Status uncertain.

***Sorbus aucuparia* 137**

Rowan

very common, though seldom abundant: woods, scrub and cliffs on acidic ground. Would colonise extensively on heathy moorland if not grazed off.

***Sorbus intermedia agg.** 3**

Swedish Whitebeam

rare: scattered self-sown specimens, as on cliff at St Blane's hill.

***Sparganium angustifolium* 2**

Floating Bur-reed

occasional: lochs and ponds.

***Sparganium erectum* 40**

Branched Bur-reed

frequent: loch and pond sides, ditches, fens and marshes where not too acid.

***Sparganium emersum* 1**

Unbranched Bur-reed

rare: in Greenan Loch, and possibly elsewhere.

Sparganium natans

Least Bur-reed

Loch Survey 1996, Kirk Dam.

***Spergula arvensis* 70**

Corn Spurrey

frequent on bare, trampled ground; an abundant weed in arable and newly seeded leys.

***Spergularia marina* 3**

Lesser Sea-spurrey

much more local than *S media* in same habitat, notably near Rubha an amair.

***Spergularia media* 25**

Greater Sea-spurrey

frequent in salt marshes.

***Spergularia rubra* 1**

Sand Spurrey

very local on forestry tracks.

***Spiraea x pseudosalicifolia** 3**

Confused Bridewort

occasionally established or surviving in hedges and scrub.

***Stachys arvensis* 5**

Field Woundwort

rare: a weed of farm tracks and bare field edges, locally frequent in SW Bute.

***Stachys palustris* 100**

Marsh Woundwort

common: among coarse vegetation in moist places with some enrichment.

***Stachys sylvatica* 115**

Hedge Woundwort

common: on moist, rich soils in woods and shady places.

***Stellaria alsine* 145**

Bog Stitchwort

very common in ditches, marshes and moist ill-drained pasture.

***Stellaria graminea* 113**

Lesser Stitchwort

common in rough grassy and scrubby places, often damper but less shady than favoured by *S. holostea*.

***Stellaria holostea* 118**

Greater Stitchwort

common in drier, mildly acidic woodland, scrub and hedgebanks.

***Stellaria media* 136**

Common Chickweed

common in rich neutral ground in fields, woods and as a garden weed.

***Stellaria neglecta* 9**

Greater Chickweed

Locally abundant in ravine and cliff woodland in NW Bute. First found on Bute in 2009.

***Suaeda maritima* 20**

Annual Seablite

local on shingly shores, often below HWM, but close to freshwater outfalls, and occasional in muddy saltmarshes.

***Succisa pratensis* 136**

Devil's bit Scabious

Very common: often abundant in moist ground on heaths, moors and in acid woodland.

***Symphoricarpos albus** 21**

Snowberry

occasional: established and spreading in woodland and hedges near gardens.

***Symphytum officinale** 2**

Common Comfrey

rare: roadside verges.

***Symphytum tuberosum** 32**

Yellow Comfrey

frequent: moist shady places, often near habitation; thoroughly established.

***Symphytum x uplandicum** 3**

Russian Comfrey

occasional: roadside verges and waste ground.

***Tanacetum parthenium** 5**

Feverfew

occasionally established near gardens.

***Tanacetum vulgare** 7**

Tansy

locally well established in rough vegetation on roadsides and foreshores.

***Taraxacum agg.* 153**

Dandelion

very common: in grass on verges and banks, ruderal and as a garden weed. Also in base-rich flushes and sometimes on the shore. Few attempts have been made to determine microspecies, except *T. faeroense* which is common in hill flushes, and *T. unguilobum* and *T. nordstedtii*, which are frequent in richer flushed grassland.

***Taxus baccata** 8**

Yew

occasional in wild situations, as in Barmore wood, where probably bird-sown. Frequently planted in gardens and sometimes self-seeded nearby.

***Teesdalia nudicaulis* 1**

Shepherd's Cress

rare: sand dunes at Scalpsie.

***Tellima grandiflora** 3**

Fringecups

Locally established by burns and ditches.

***Teucrium scorodonia* 121**

Woodsage

common: on free-draining, rather acidic soils, in woods and scrub and on cliffs and rocky ground.

***Thalictrum minus* 2**

Lesser Meadow-rue

Very rare: in coarse vegetation on base-rich cliffs or among rocks near S end.

***Thlaspi arvense* 2**

Pennycress

Rare: arable weed from old seed-banks.

***Thymus polytrichus* 50**

Wild Thyme

frequent: base-rich turf and rocks by shore and in hills; sometimes abundant, especially on trap rocks.

***Tilia x europaea** 31**

Lime

frequently planted in parkland; occasional in woodland and beside roads.

***Tolmiea menziesii** 7**

Pick-a-back Plant

occasional: naturalised by shady burn-sides and ditches.

***Torilis japonica* 29**

Upright Hedge-parsley

locally frequent: rough grassy vegetation on foreshores, verges and dry banks on neutral soils.

***Trichophorum germanicum* 80**

Deer-grass

common: wet heaths and the drier parts of bogs. Often abundant. [This is the common taxon, formerly *T. cespitosum*]

***Trifolium campestre* 2**

Hop trefoil

Very local: grassy places near sea. Ball. general, but perhaps confused with *T. dubium*, not on his list.

***Trifolium dubium* 70**

Lesser Yellow-trefoil

common: in bare ground and short turf on roadsides, lawns and by the shore.

***Trifolium hybridum** 2**

Alsike Clover

occasional: on waste or disturbed ground.

***Trifolium pratense* 96**

Red Clover

common: grassy places with some base-richness, avoiding acid ground.

***Trifolium repens* 153**

White Clover

ubiquitous in short turf where there is any element of enrichment.

***Trifolium striatum* 1**

Knotted Clover

Very rare: 'Haystack' Ardsalpsie.

***Triglochin maritimum* 60**

Sea Arrow-grass

frequent: in saltmarshes and damp maritime turf.

***Triglochin palustre* 70**

Marsh Arrow-grass

frequent: in marshes and wet heaths flushed with base-rich water.

***Tripleurospermum inodorum* 40**

Scentless Mayweed

frequent: replaces *T. maritimum* away from the shore, but grades into it.

***Tripleurospermum maritimum* 78**

Sea Mayweed

common: all types of shores and foreshores, and as an arable weed in seaside fields.

***Trollius europaeus* 1**

Globe Flower

Very rare; found only in *Myrica*/*Molinia* mire S of Bull loch.

***Tropaeolum majus** 3**

Nasturtium

Surviving locally near gardens.

***Tsuga heterophylla** 14**

Western Hemlock-spruce

occasionally planted for forestry or amenity: freely self-seeding and threatening to become locally invasive.

***Tussilago farfara* 106**

Coltsfoot

common: waste and disturbed ground, roadsides, ditches and foreshores, where soil is somewhat enriched.

***Typha latifolia* 33**

Reedmace

frequent: lochsides, ponds and fens. Occasionally planted, but mostly native. Increasing and spreading.

***Ulex europaeus* 145**

Gorse

very common: forming extensive scrub on moderately acid soils despite periodic burning and grubbing out.

***Ulex gallii* 1**

Western Gorse

rare: BSBI 1998, Scalpsie, and Moor Road 2009. Did not survive severe winter 2010. Status uncertain.

***Ulmus glabra* 74**

Wych Elm

frequent: ravine and fossil cliff woodland where the soil is base-rich. Sometimes in planted woodland and hedgerows. Many specimens are now diseased.

***Ulmus minor* agg.* 2**

Small-leaved elm

Occasional: forming small clones. Status uncertain, probably originally planted.

***Umbilicus rupestris* 39**

Rock Pennywort

frequent: on cliffy rocks and banks, often in shade, though tolerating exposure. Mainly south and west Bute.

***Urtica dioica* 141**

Common Nettle

very common: woods, disturbed and neglected ground, wherever enriched.

***Urtica urens* 1**

Small Nettle

very local: a weed of arable and field edges on sandy soils. Probably under-recorded.

***Utricularia intermedia* agg. 6**

Intermediate Bladderwort

occasional: base-rich peaty pools and lochans. Specimens examined have all been *U. stygia*.

Utricularia minor **3**
Lesser Bladderwort
occasional: shallow peaty pools.

Vaccinium myrtillus **122**
Bilberry
common: hills, moors and acid woodland, preferring free-draining slopes and tolerating quite heavy shade; often abundant.

Vaccinium oxycoccos **10**
Cranberry
occasional: sphagnum bogs in N Bute and on Scoulag moor.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea **4**
Cowberry
rare: Scoulag moor, and on northern hills. First records since 1768.

Valeriana officinalis **80**
Common Valerian
frequent: in moist ground and marshes and by burns where not too acidic.

Valeriana pyrenaica* **3**
Pyrenean Valerian
very local: well naturalised in shade at Millbank, and occasionally elsewhere.

Valerianella locusta **8**
Cornsalad
occasional: on thin, dry, sandy soil, usually near the sea and especially on fossil cliffs.

Verbascum thapsus **7**
Great Mullein
rare: basalt cliffs, S end of Bute (native). Also a rare casual in neglected flower beds and waste ground.

Veronica agrestis **7**
Green Field-speedwell
occasional: an arable and garden weed, less common than *V. persica*.

Veronica anagallis-aquatica **3**
Blue Water-speedwell
local: base rich marshes and fens on raised beaches. Flowers often pale mauve, suggesting *V. catenata*, but fruit shape indicates this sp.

Veronica arvensis **75**
Wall Speedwell
frequent: walls, pavement edges and bare ground; also a garden weed.

Veronica beccabunga **82**
Brooklime
common: shallow flowing water and wet mud in ditches, rivulets and trampled marshy areas where somewhat enriched.

Veronica chamaedrys **136**
Germander Speedwell
very common: free-draining shady banks in woodland and hedgerow, on neutral to mildly acid soils.

Veronica filiformis* **27**
Slender Speedwell
frequent: in short turf on lawns and roadsides. Thoroughly established.

Veronica hederifolia **3**
Ivy-leaved Speedwell
rare: grassy banks in Rothesay area and woodland at Kilmory. Ball. general.

Veronica montana **14**
Wood Speedwell
locally abundant in moist, slightly acidic woodland, as at Mountstuart.

Veronica officinalis **62**
Heath Speedwell
frequent: in well drained moderately acid grassland with some base-richness.

Veronica persica **20**
Common Field-speedwell
frequent: an arable and garden weed, occasionally on waste ground.

Veronica scutellata **38**
Marsh Speedwell

frequent: in acid marshes; rather local but sometimes fairly abundant.

***Veronica serpyllifolia* 128**

Thyme-leaved Speedwell

common: moist bare ground or short turf in fields, roads, path-sides, gardens; favouring neutral to mildly acid soil with some enrichment.

***Vicia cracca* 104**

Tufted Vetch

common: hedges, scrub and rough vegetation, marshes and salt marshes.

***Vicia hirsuta* 3**

Hairy Tare

rare: in a natural scree habitat near Hawk's Nib. Also casual in disturbed, weedy ground in Rothesay.

***Vicia lathyroides* 3**

Spring Vetch

rare: in short dry turf over basalt near sea. Some past records may refer only to a depauperate form of *V. sativa nigra*.

***Vicia sativa ssp nigra* 31**

Common Vetch

frequent: grassy verges, banks and bare ground, especially on sandy soil.

***Vicia sepium* 93**

Bush Vetch

common: hedgerows and coarse bushy places.

***Vinca major** 2**

Greater Periwinkle

occasionally established in hedge-banks near habitation.

***Vinca minor** 1**

Lesser Periwinkle

Established locally in Bogany wood.

***Viola arvensis* 4**

Field Pansy

occasional: an arable weed.

***Viola palustris* 104**

Marsh Violet

common: bogs and marshes, hill turf flushed with acid water, and under birch, willow and *Myrica* scrub.

***Viola riviniana* 148**

Common Dog-violet

very common: well drained banks, preferring light shade, also in hill turf, on crag ledges and among shore rocks.

***Vulpia bromoides* 15**

Squirreltail Fescue

occasional: dry banks of thin turf and bare, impoverished soil.

Grid references of sites mentioned in text

All references begin with the letters NS unless specified otherwise

Ardbeg (Pointhouse burn)	080668	Creag crosdach	005731
Ardnahoe	067576	Dhu loch	0661
Ardroscadale	0364	Dunstrone	080548
Ardscalpsie	0457	Ettrick bay	0366
Ascog	1063	Glencallum bay	111527
Balnakeilly wood	0274	Greenan loch	0664
Barmore wood	0761	Hawk's Nib	113534
Bogany wood	1065	Haystack (Scalpsie)	050581
Bruchag point	118577	Kames Castle	063675
Bull loch	009731	Kelspoke	105544
Carnhousan wood	065580	Kerrycroy	108613
Cnoc an duin	050639	Kilbride hill	030695
Cradh rubha	087528	Kilchattan bay	1055
Creag a mhara	112536	Kilchattan 'wee bay'	099558

Kilmichael	NR993708
Kilmory shore	039595
Kingarth	0956
Kirk dam	0863
Kyles Hydro	0767
Lechtan	015676
Lenihuline	NR997698
Little Kilchattan	101566
Loch Ascog	0962
Loch Fad	0761
Loch na leighe	102525
Millbank	106640
Mountstuart	1059
Mountstuart reservoir	093588
New Farm	095592

One Man's Grave	053672
Port Iodan	041587
Quien loch	0659
Red loch (not on OS map)	004719
Rubha an amair	032619
Scalpsie	0558
Scoulag point	112602
Shalunt (forest track)	041711
St Blane's church	095533
St Blane's hill	096526
St Ninian's bay	0361
Stravanan bay	076562
White port	110543

Species recorded as casuals in recent years, but which did not persist:

Amaranthus hybridus *Pigweed*
demolition site, Rothesay, 2007.

Anthemis arvensis *Wild Chamomile*
disturbed ground in Rothesay 2002.

Avena fatua *Wild Oat*
Rare arable weed. Formerly common.

Avena sativa *Oat*
Occasional round field edges, etc. Now little grown.

Chenopodium polyspermum
Many-seeded Goosefoot
demolition site in Rothesay 2007.

Cichorium intybus *Chicory*
verge, Eastlands road, 2010.

Cortaderia selloana *Pampas-grass*
garden throw-out at Rothesay coup.

Diplotaxis tenuifolia *Perennial Wall-rocket*
Kilchattan 'wee bay', 2004.

Dipsacus fullonem *Wild Teasel*
Rothesay coup.

Galium mollugo *Hedge Bedstraw*
roadside by Beaver Lodge. BSBI 1998, St. Ninian's Bay.

Kniphofia uvaria *Red-hot-poker*
dunes at Kilchattan bay.

Lamium album *White Deadnettle*
Dickson 1983, Kames Castle.

Lupinus arboreus *Tree Lupin*
Field margin, Upper Ettrick, 2007.

Lycopersicon esculentum *Tomato*
Shorelines, fruiting in warm summers.

Matricaria recutita *Scented Mayweed*
BSBI 2003, Bogany point.

Mentha requienii* *Corsican Mint*
Dickson 1982: on gravel paths at Mountstuart.

Oenothera agg. *Evening Primrose*

BSBI 1998, Loch Ascog. Garden weed at Mountstuart 2012.

Oxalis articulata *Pink-sorrel*
St Blane's Church, BSBI 1998.

Oxalis debilis *Large Pink-flowered Sorrel*
garden weed at Cnoc an Rath, 2012.

Peucedanum ostruthium
Masterwort
very locally established near houses.

Raphanus raphanistrum
Wild Radish
Church 1988, Kilchattan.

Reseda luteola *Weld*
on demolition site in Rothesay 2007.

Sanguisorba minor *Salad Burnet*
Disturbed ground, Bogany point 2004.

Sedum rosea *Roseroot*
Dickson 1982, Lenihuline shore.

Solanum tuberosum *Potato*
throw-out or crop survival.

Tragopogon pratensis *Goatsbeard*
near cottages at Kilchattan 'Wee Bay'.

Trifolium micranthum *Least Yellow-trefoil*
In newly reseeded grass, Craigmore 2003 (MEB).

Triticum turgidum *Rivet Wheat*
Glenmore, from pheasant feed.

Ulex minor *Dwarf Gorse*
beside forest track above Shalunt. Probably accidentally imported.

Veronica peregrina *American Speedwell*
Dickson 1981, Kames walled garden.

Vicia tetrasperma *Smooth Tare*
disturbed, weedy ground in Rothesay, 2002.

Species recorded by Ballantyne but not seen for many years and presumed extinct, though still worth searching for:

<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	<i>Hairy Rock-cress</i>	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	<i>Common Mallow</i>
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Barberry</i>	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	<i>Marjoram</i>
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	<i>Borage</i>	<i>Papaver argemone</i>	<i>Prickly Poppy</i>
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	<i>Moonwort</i>	<i>Plantago media</i>	<i>Hoary Plantain</i>
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	<i>Wild Turnip</i>	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	<i>Small-white Orchid</i>
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	<i>Greater Celandine</i>	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>	<i>Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot</i>
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	<i>Common Cudweed</i>	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	<i>White beak-Sedge</i>
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	<i>Fen Bedstraw</i>	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	<i>Beaked Tasselweed</i>
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	<i>Heath Cudweed</i>	<i>Salsola kali</i>	<i>Saltwort</i>
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	<i>Rock-rose</i>	<i>Trifolium medium</i>	<i>Zigzag Clover</i>
<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>	<i>Quillwort</i>	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	<i>Wild Pansy</i>
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	<i>Field Scabious</i>	<i>Zostera marina agg.</i>	<i>Eelgrass</i>
<i>Linarea repens</i>	<i>Pale Toadflax</i>		