Alchemilla Workshop, Glen Shee & Fealar Estate, 20th-21st July 2024 Matt Harding & Mark Lynes

BSBI Alchemilla Referee Mark Lynes, ably supported by Martin Robinson and Les Tucker, delivered a fantastic two-day Alchemilla workshop in the south Cairngorms this July, covering species including Alchemilla sciura (Cairnwell Lady's-mantle), A. glomerulans (Clustered Lady's-mantle) and A. wichurae (Rock Lady's-mantle). This poster showcases some of the highlights of the weekend.

Team Alchemilla (left) began at the Glen Shee car park, where we found 7 species - A. sciura (centre), glomerulans, glabra, xanthochlora, filicaulis ssp. vestita, alpina and unfortunately mollis. On Sunday a long trip up the estate road into Fealar gave us A. wichurae (right) as well.









Alchemilla sciura (Cairnwell Lady's-mantle)

- Petiole densely adpressed hairy
- Leaves bluey-green, often contorted, glabrous on top and bottom surface (excluding veins)
- Big deep teeth, spiky but not hunchbacked (c.f. *glabra*), tufts of hairs usually stand out
- Silky main veins
- Stem hairy to 2-3 internodes up, flowers in flat-topped bunches, glabrous









Alchemilla glomerulans (Clustered Lady's-mantle)

- Adpressed hairs on both leaf surfaces, can glint when hairs catch the sun
- Leaves pale green, often with red margins, with pleated look caused by concave lobes
- Petiole with adpressed hairs (often liberal, occasionally glabrous)
- Main veins on underside of leaf usually hairy all the way along
- Flowers typically in tight bunches







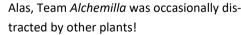


Alchemilla wichurae (Rock Lady's-mantle)

- Leaf teeth sharp and deep, with slit between lobe sinuses. Teeth appear incurved because hairs curve beyond teeth tips
- Leaves feel thin. Upper leaves typically glabrous, sometimes with few hairs on outer lobes and/or down folds. Vein angle on two basal lobes at 45 degrees to veins in lobes above
- Petioles dusky pink at base, with wrap around adpressed hairs (can be dense to glabrous)
- Inflorescence lax and open, with individual flowers appearing distinct

Left photo above comparing *A. wichurae* (top) and *A. glabra*. Note more hunchbacked teeth of *glabra*, compared to the 'paper-sliced' teeth of *wichurae*. Central photo above shows *A. wichurae* growing on a mole hill - an association, or do they just stand out more against the bare earth? The debate continues.





Clockwise: Gymnadenia densiflora; Pyrola minor; Botrychium nordicum; Polystichum lonchitis; Juncus alpino-articulatus; composite with Trichophorum germanicum, T. x foersteri & T. cespitosum leaf sheaths; the smallest B. lunaria in the world!; Salix repens x aurita, and the elegant Equisetum pratense.















