

# The Vascular Plants of Sheppey



The Natural History of the Isle of Sheppey (*Kent Field Club Transactions* (2014) vol. **18**) included a paper, *The Vascular Plants of Sheppey*, which by kind permission of the Kent Field Club is reproduced here.

A plant list was given in an Appendix to that paper which was updated in the Kent Botanical Recording Group newsletter (2021) no. 14. This updated version has been substituted for the original.

# The Vascular Plants of Sheppey

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## Abstract

An account is given of the flora of the Isle of Sheppey: the differences between the northern and southern parts of the island; the well-represented genera and specialities having regard to their relationship with the coastal and grazing marsh habitats afforded by the island; and recent changes in floral distribution. A listing of vascular plants of Sheppey is provided.

## Overview

The Isle of Sheppey is renowned for its much studied fossil flora of the London Clay. Its contemporary flora has not received so much attention, although it might be said that this is justified, as the island flora is by no means as rich as that of Kent generally. The latest Kent survey (Philp, 2010) could not locate more than 150 different vascular plant taxa in 44% of the tetrads into which the island principally falls. Admittedly, some of those tetrads include sea as well as land, but it is noticeable that the areas with the greatest botanical variety (i.e. 201-250 taxa, still by no means rich) generally comprise a limited swathe from Queenborough to Minster, with an outlier at Warden and Leysdown-on-Sea. This is broadly confirmed by the accompanying species richness map (Fig. 1), assembled from data supplied by Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre with a wider date range and provenance than the data from Philp (2010). The richer (or rather, less impoverished) areas tend to lie in the northern half of the island, and include much of the higher ground of Sheppey. The more impoverished areas are generally found in the southern half of the island, which is very low-lying, often no more than 2 or 3 metres above sea level, dissected by drainage channels which impede accessibility, and consisting mostly of grazing marshes fringed by saltmarsh (see Delaney, 2014). The apparent exceptions to this pattern of density in Fig. 1 are tetrads TR07K, which has few species because it includes very little land, and TQ96I. This last tetrad includes terrain which is much visited because of Elmley National Nature Reserve, which probably increases records due to disturbance and greater opportunity for observations; but the likelihood is that the total has been boosted by Kent mainland records which could not be separated and which relate to disturbed ground on the other side of the Swale.

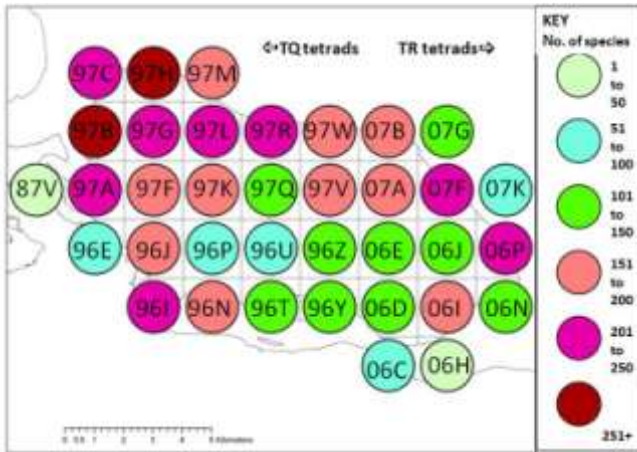


Fig. 1. Sheppey flora species richness map.

### Floral limitations

Many otherwise common plants are unrepresented on Sheppey. Woodland is virtually absent, and hence so are, for example, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Bluebell), *Euphorbia amygdaloides* (Wood Spurge) and *Anemone nemorosa* (Wood Anemone), as well as many tree and shrub species. *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* subsp. *montanum* (the woodland Yellow Archangel) is missing, replaced by escaped plants of the cultivated subsp. *argentatum*. This woodland deficiency is of long standing – Lambarde (1576) noted of Sheppey that “it feeleth some want of wood, which it now adaies buyeth deerely in the continent of the Shyre”. There is also no natural calcareous ground (other than coastal shelly deposits), the island’s surface geology comprising London Clay, alluvium and a few deposits of Eocene sand; and so the chalk flora which stretches across the centre and north of the county finds no place on Sheppey. That is to say, except for patches of imported soil and for occasional casual occurrences and those chalk flora species with wider habitat tolerances, such as *Blackstonia perfoliata* (Yellowwort), which may be found on the northern clay cliff slopes.

The southern half of the island, with its low-lying fields and marshes, has a limited range of habitats and lacks some species, common in the northern half, which might have been expected to be fairly ubiquitous, such as *Heracleum sphondylium* (Hogweed) and *Smyrniium olustratum* (Alexanders), and which contribute a coarse vegetational element to the northern roadsides. There are, in any event, relatively few roads in the southern half of the island, and limited access and development has restricted the introduction of ruderal and urban species.

However, the great southern expanses of grazing marshes, scarcely matched elsewhere in Kent, provide a characteristic flora which may not be high in number

of species, but which, particularly where cattle-grazed, rather than heavily sheep-grazed, is of considerable interest especially in the light of the historical continuity of grazing over a long period. (In some cases, however, the continuity is not uninterrupted, because of conversion to arable and re-conversion to grazing.) This flora includes *Carex divisa* (Divided Sedge), *Chenopodium chenopodioides* (Saltmarsh Goosefoot), *Chenopodium glaucum* (Oak-leaved Goosefoot), *Hordeum marinum* (Sea Barley), *Ranunculus sardous* (Hairy Buttercup), *Rumex maritimus* (Golden Dock), *Potamogeton pectinatus* (Fennel Pondweed) and *Ranunculus baudotii* (Brackish Water-crowfoot). The last two of these species are aquatic, and the concentration of ditches and dykes in the southern half of the island substantially reduces their occurrence elsewhere on Sheppey accordingly.

Management of the grazing marshes at Elmley NNR with objectives of encouraging breeding waders appears also to be beneficial for this flora. Amongst the factors cited by Merricks (2010) as relevant to the success of breeding lapwings are livestock grazing management; winter waterlogging; an absence of fertiliser application; and the presence of shallow pools and extensive drying muddy rill margins, as part of a variation in soil height across a field producing a heterogeneous mosaic of wet and dry areas providing dampness throughout the drying period of late spring. These damp hollows presumably represent the vestiges of the drainage pattern which existed when the grazing marshes were saltmarshes, conversion by 'inching' having taken place over a long period. Witney (1990) postulates drainage improvements having taken place in the 11<sup>th</sup> century around Harty, based on land value appreciation between the Conquest and the Domesday survey; and Daly (1904) refers to inching of saltings around what is now Sheerness as having been undertaken during the reign of Edward III (following a royal commission of 1339 whose initial remit was to view and repair the sea walls of Sheppey) through at least to the reign of James I. Merricks' management factors could be regarded as relevant to the success of many of the marsh flora species, as well as lapwings. However, floral and avian abundance should not be equated: there is no evidence that plant species diversity in itself directly affects lapwing site selection, according to Witts (2008), who compared fields in the Elmley NNR: one field on Stray Marshes maintained by both cattle grazing and annual mowing, and the other field, more floristically diverse but less frequented by lapwings, in the Brickfields area, maintained by cattle grazing alone.

### **Coastal habitats**

As an island, Sheppey includes extensive coastal habitats. Indeed, the length of coastline is approximately equivalent to that from Faversham to Ramsgate. There are slumping cliffs of London Clay in the north and north east, with some floral specialities mentioned below. The soil movement associated with cliff erosion limits the growth of trees and shrubs, although some rapid-growing *Salix* (Willow) and *Populus* (Poplar) spp. are able to take hold. Rhizomatous plants such as *Equisetum arvense* (Field Horsetail), *E. telmateia* (Giant Horsetail) and *Tussilago*

*farfara* (Colt's-foot) can also cope with the shifting clay (see Badmin, 2014). There is sand and shelly shingle in the east, where *Polygonum oxyspermum* subsp. *raii* (Ray's Knotgrass) grows, and at Shellness, *Calystegia soldanella* (Sea Bindweed) and *Suaeda vera* (Shrubby Sea-blite). The last species is only otherwise, in Kent, found at Lydd and Reculver. This eastern coastline should also not be regarded as static, in spite of the sea wall. This was breached in 1978, and the vegetational consequences are described in Badmin (1980). There is much saltmarsh along the south coastline. As well as *Sarcocornia perennis* (Perennial Glasswort), six of the seven annual *Salicornia* (Glasswort) species recorded in Kent have been found in the Sheppey saltmarshes where subject to regular tidal inundation. In August, these marshes are purple with *Limonium vulgare* (Common Sea-lavender) and fringed with *Aster tripolium* (Sea Aster) and *Inula crithmoides* (Golden Samphire). Coastal grassy banks, and the adjoining ground landward of sea walls (including those bounding inland former creeks), provide habitats for *Bupleurum tenuissimum* (Slender Hare's-ear). One third of the county's tetrad records for this last species in Philp (2010) are located on the island. A short section of sea wall near Ferry Marshes carries a population of the nationally 'Endangered' species *Lactuca saligna* (Least Lettuce) – see Fig. 2 – which is probably the third largest in Britain (behind Fobbing in Essex and Rye Harbour in East Sussex). A count in 2013 located 1028 plants, evidently encouraged by cattle trampling the clay slopes.

### Well represented genera and families

The genera of *Chenopodium* (Goosefoots) and *Atriplex* (Oraches) are well represented in the ruderal parts and coastal fringes of the island. Seven Goosefoot species have been recorded in Sheppey, some of which are relatively unusual in the county, with a limited north Kent distribution. *Chenopodium chenopodioides* (Saltmarsh Goosefoot) has one third of its county tetrad records on Sheppey, where it favours bare or trampled drying mud by dykes, depressions and cattle accesses on grazing marshes. The nationally endangered plant *C. vulvaria* (Stinking Goosefoot) has also been recorded, again on bare ground, including where scuffed by rabbits. The beaches along the north coast down to Shellness in the south east carry much *Atriplex prostrata* (Spear-leaved Orache), interspersed in some locations with *A. laciniata* (Frosted Orache) and *A. glabriuscula* (Babington's Orache), neither of these last two Oraches being particularly common in Kent. *A. glabriuscula* has been known to hybridize with *A. prostrata*, the cross having been recorded at Shellness in 1977 (Badmin, 1978). The difficulty in identifying the hybrid has probably contributed to the absence of further record. The same may be said, to a lesser degree, of *Atriplex x gustafssoniana* (Kattegat Orache), the hybrid between *A. prostrata* and *A. longipipes* (Long-stalked Orache). The latter species has not yet been detected in Kent, and the cross was found only in the 1977 Shellness survey, although as a saltmarsh fringe plant, rather than a denizen of the beach sand and shingle.

With its historical background of grazing - the name Sheppey being derived from Old English *Scepeig*, A.D. 696, meaning an island where sheep were kept (Ekwall, 1960) - one might expect, so far as landscape continuity enables, Sheppey grasses also to provide examples of plants with a significant local distribution, in relation to the rest of the county. *Polypogon monspeliensis* (Annual Beard-grass) is particularly strongly represented on the island as well as the neighbouring Isle of Grain. It favours the cattle-trampled grazing marshes and brackish depressions. In one such depression within an open area between Jetty Road, Warden and the beach, it grows with *Agrostis stolonifera* (Common Bent), and the hybrid has been recorded here. *Hordeum marinum* (Sea Barley) is in Kent concentrated in coastal areas from Gravesend to Shellness, with about half of its tetrad records on Sheppey or the adjoining mainland. As an annual, it requires disturbance of open ground for establishment, and on the island this is generally provided by saline ground trampled by stock or churned by farm vehicles. All four British species of *Puccinellia* (Saltmarsh-grass) are present on the island, whether on its tidal marshes (*P. maritima*, Common Saltmarsh-grass), or by sea walls or on coastal tracks (*P. distans*, Reflexed Saltmarsh-grass; *P. fasciculata*, Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass; and *P. rupestris*, Stiff Saltmarsh-grass). The last of these is nationally scarce and 18% of its Kentish tetrad records (in Philp, 2010) are in Sheppey.

### Floral specialities

There are three species for which Sheppey is especially noted by botanists, at least in county terms.

The first of these is *Tetragonolobus maritimus* (Dragon's-teeth), a low-growing yellow-flowered legume long found in quantity on the grassy areas of cliffs around Warden Point – see Fig. 3. This is an introduced species, uncommon elsewhere in the British Isles and generally found as a casual or naturalized in calcareous grassland; but here its substrate is clay. This location is probably the origin of its other island occurrences: it also been recorded from Minster and has been seen in quantity along grassy coastal banks at Warden Bay.

The second of these species (Fig. 4) is *Vicia bithynica* (Bithynian Vetch), an annual which scrambles down the cliffs by Cliff Drive, Warden. Nationally, it is not at all common and many of its inland populations are of uncertain or introduced status, but the Warden population occupies a habitat which appears native. Its British threat status is 'Vulnerable', through susceptibility of its coastal sites to becoming overgrown. At Warden, the slumping London clay of the cliffs probably inhibits overgrowth by *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn), and although the vetch is generally not present on the most mobile parts of the cliff slopes, the opening up of bare ground through soil movement probably contributes to its establishment as an annual.

The third rarity (Fig.5) is *Lathyrus hirsutus* (Hairy Vetchling), which grows in rough grassland not far from the last species, its only current East Kent site. This is generally a casual, but the Sheppey population has been persistent for some



Fig.2. *Lactuca saligna*.



Fig.3. *Tetragonolobus maritimus*.



Fig. 4. *Vicia bithynica*



Fig. 5. *Lathyrus hirsutus*

years, having been mentioned in Philp (1982). The site has much in common with occurrences on London Clay near the Thames in Essex, which used to include the most thoroughly naturalized population in Britain.

### Floral changes

Its island status has not exempted Sheppey from an influx of new species, to which the port of Sheerness has presumably contributed, with the growing movement of goods and materials through the Sheerness-Queenborough area and the enlarged road network associated with the construction of the Sheppey Crossing (2006). *Bassia scoparia* (Summer-cypress), an Asian plant widely naturalized elsewhere, was first detected as spreading by salted Kentish roads in 2004, and as present on the A249 by 2005, thence to Sheppey. The likelihood is that this was a spread to, rather than from, Sheppey. In contrast, the occasional records of the North American *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Ragweed) at Sheerness seem likely to have an origin from that location.

*Rumex cristatus* (Greek Dock) continues to spread in north Kent along roadsides and waste areas, and between county surveys of 1971-80 and 1991-2005 (Philp, 1982, 2010) it has increased its tetrad distribution in Sheppey nine-fold. *Senecio inaequidens* (Narrow-leaved Ragwort), a plant of South African origin which has spread through Europe, began to show significant spread in north west Kent from 1999, probably derived from seed wind-borne from Rainham, Essex (Kitchener, 2001). The discovery in 2010 of thousands of plants at Queenborough reveals one of the largest Kentish populations to be on Sheppey. It is unclear whether this represents a fresh point of introduction from mainland Europe, or whether it is part of the spread from north west Kent, finding congenial surroundings in neglected commercial/industrial surroundings, particularly on abandoned hard-standing.

Over the last 20 years or so, the south European grass *Phalaris paradoxa* (Awned Canary-grass) has spread in the county from an occasional casual to a persistent arable weed, and this is particularly apparent in Sheppey, where Philp (2010) recorded an increase in presence from zero to 8 tetrads. In contrast to the spread of alien species, the recently arrived grass *Poa infirma* (Early Meadow-grass) is a native, and in the British Isles formerly recognized as such only in west Cornwall, the Isles of Scilly and the Channel Islands. However, from the 1980s there has been an extension of records along the south coast, reaching Kent in 1999. A solitary Sheppey record near Leysdown features in the 1991-2005 survey (Philp, 2010), but in 2011 it was also detected at Queenborough and may be expected to be elsewhere.

### List of Sheppey Flora

The following list of vascular plants in the Appendix is not claimed to be complete, particularly as regards historic records, but should be reasonably comprehensive. It is drawn primarily from the records in Philp (2010) and Philp (1982), together with additions from Hanbury & Marshall (1899), the records of



the Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre and from recent surveys by the author and others. Plants marked † appear to lack confirmed records after 1970.

### Acknowledgements

These notes on the Sheppey flora could not have been undertaken without the benefit of many years of recording undertaken by Eric Philp, and published in Philp (1982, 2010). The author acknowledges the benefit of an island tour undertaken with him in preparation for Eric Philp's presentation to the Kent Wildlife Conference of 2007 of an entertaining account of the island flora. Thanks are also due to Liam Rooney for the photographs; and to Tony Witts of the Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre, for sorting and supplying Sheppey records held by the centre as well as drawing attention to the research embodied in his MSc. thesis.

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## **The Vascular Plants of Sheppey Updated flora list (to 2021)**

The following list of Sheppey plants incorporates those given in the paper published in *Transactions of the Kent Field Club* (2014) **18**: 67-85 together with records which have subsequently been made or brought to attention. The additions are underlined. Nomenclature has not been fully updated.

### **Notes:**

Plants marked † are pre-1970, without later record

plants also marked <sup>1</sup> are only represented by single records and lack supporting evidence

<sup>2</sup> indicates possibly planted, or originating from planting

<sup>3</sup> relates to *Viola tricolor*, whose identification has been withdrawn by the recorder of the record cited in Philp (1982), and a subsequent record has also proved unsatisfactory.

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	<i>Arctium minus</i> subsp. <i>pubens</i>	Hairy Burdock
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Arctium nemorosum</i>	Wood Burdock
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-Radish
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>	Sea Wormwood
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>	Italian Lords-And-Ladies
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-And-Ladies
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Black Bent	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort
<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	Silver Hair-grass	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-Rue
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair
<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Hollyhock	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	Spleenwort
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Michaelmas-daisy
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	<i>Aster x versicolor</i>	Late Michaelmas-daisy
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	<i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i>	Babington's Orache
<i>Allium tuberosum</i>	Chinese Chives	<i>Atriplex glabriuscula x prostrata</i>	Hybrid Orache
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion	<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>	Frosted Orache
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	Grass-leaved Orache
<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Foxtail	<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache
<i>Alopecurus bulbosus x geniculatus = A. x plettkei</i>	Hybrid Foxtail	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass	<i>Atriplex sagittata</i>	Purple Orache
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	<i>Atriplex x gustafssoniana</i>	Kattgat Orache
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Green Amaranth	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Common Amaranth	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Ragweed	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram	<i>Avena sterilis</i> subsp. <i>ludoviciana</i>	Winter Wild-oat
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> <sup>1 †</sup>	Green-winged Orchid	<i>Avena strigosa</i> †	Bristly Oat
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound
<i>Anisantha diandra</i>	Great Brome	<i>Barbarea verna</i>	American Winter-cress
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter-Cress
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	Bur Parsley	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	Summer-cypress
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Anthroxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Sea Beet
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley-piert	<i>Betula pubescens</i> <sup>1 †</sup>	Downy Birch
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Wild Celery		
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress		
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress		
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock		
<i>Arctium minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i>	Lesser Burdock		

<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding Bur-marigold	<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club-rush	<i>Catapodium marinum</i>	Sea Fern-grass
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-Grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-Brome	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i> subsp. <i>majus</i>	Fern-Grass
<i>Brassica napus</i> subsp. <i>oleifera</i>	Oil-seed Rape	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i> <sup>†</sup> †	Hairy-brome	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	Meadow Brome	<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i> †	Lesser Centaury
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft-Brome	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>longipedicellatus</i>	Soft-Brome	<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Dark-Green Mouse-ear
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>thominei</i>	Lesser Soft-Brome	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	Smooth Brome	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Rye Brome	<i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i>	Little Mouse-ear
<i>Bromus x pseudothominei</i>	Lesser Soft-brome	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-In-summer
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Rigid Hornwort
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i>	Soft Hornwort
<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>	Slender Hare's-ear	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Wood Small-reed	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot Marigold	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Willowherb
<i>Callitriche obtusangula</i>	Blunt-fruited Water-starwort	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	<i>Chenopodium</i> <i>chenopodioides</i>	Fat-hen
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed	<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>	Saltmarsh
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Goosefoot
<i>Calystegia x lucana</i>	Hybrid Bindweed	<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	Fig-leaved
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved Bellflower	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Oak-leaved
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing Bellflower	<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Goosefoot
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Goosefoot
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	Red Goosefoot
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Stinking Goosefoot
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Chicory
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Marsh Thistle
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Carex distans</i>	Distant Sedge	<i>Clinopodium calamintha</i>	Traveller's-joy
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Lesser Calamint
<i>Carex divulsa</i> subsp. <i>divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge	<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Carex divulsa</i> subsp. <i>leersii</i>	Leers' Sedge	<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	English Scurvygrass
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Danish Scurvygrass
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge		Bladder-senna
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge		
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		

<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	<i>Echinops bannaticus</i>	Blue Globe-thistle
<i>Consolida ajacis</i>	Larkspur	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian
<i>Conyza floribunda</i>	Bilbao's Fleabane		Waterweed
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Guernsey Fleabane	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Water-weed
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage-palm		
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	<i>Elymus repens</i>	Common Couch
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Elytrigia atherica x juncea</i>	Hybrid Couch
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Late Cotoneaster	subsp. <i>boreoatlantica</i> =	
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan	<i>Elytrigia x acuta</i>	
	Cotoneaster	notosubsp. <i>obtusiuscula</i>	
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Buttonweed	<i>Elytrigia atherica x repens</i> =	Hybrid Couch
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea-kale	<i>E. x drucei</i>	
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand	<i>Elytrigia juncea</i>	Sand Couch
	Pigmyweed	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch
		<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> <sup>1 †</sup>	Midland Hawthorn		Willowherb
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved
			Willowherb
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked Hawk's-beard	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited
			Willowherb
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Crococsmia masoniorum</i>	Giant Montbretia	<i>Epilobium roseum</i>	Pale Willowherb
'Lucifer'		<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked
<i>Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Monbretia		Willowherb
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	<i>Epilobium tetragonum x</i>	Hybrid Willowherb
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-Tongue	<i>ciliatum</i> = <i>E. x mentiense</i>	
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	House Holly-fern	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Winter Aconite
		<i>Erigeron acris</i>	Blue Fleabane
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> <sup>1 †</sup>	Early Marsh-orchid	<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i> <sup>1 †</sup>	Southern Marsh-orchid	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill
		<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill
<i>Damasonium alisma</i> <sup>†</sup>	Starfruit	<i>Erophila verna</i>	Common
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Angel's-trumpets		Whitlowgrass
<i>Datura stramonium</i> var. <i>stramonium</i>	Thorn-apple	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea-holly
		<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	Wallflower
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Californian Poppy
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen Spindle
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Annual Wall-rocket	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Perennial Wall-rocket	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Mediterranean
			Spurge
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Cockspur	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper Spurge

<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned- poppy
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright		Sea-milkwort
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	<i>Glaux maritima</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Russian Vine	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Floating Sweet- grass
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Hybrid Sweet-grass
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	<u><i>Glyceria fluitans x notata</i> =</u>	
<i>Festuca brevipila</i>	Hard Fescue	<u><i>G. x pedicellata</i></u>	
<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	Sheep's-fescue agg.	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	<i>Glyceria notata</i>	Plicate Sweet-grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>litoralis</i>	Red Fescue	<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower
<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	Sea-heath	<i>Helminthoeca echioidea</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White Ramping- fumitory	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-violet
	Dense-flowered Fumitory	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea-buckthorn
<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>	Common Ramping- fumitory	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	Mare's-tail
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Common Fumitory	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard
		<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i>		<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	<i>Hordeum distichon</i>	Two-rowed Barley
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Foxtail Barley
<i>Galinoga parviflora</i>	Gallant Soldier	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley
<i>Galium album</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Galium palustre</i> subsp. <i>palustre</i>	Common Marsh- bedstraw	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Six-rowed Barley
<i>Galium tricoratum</i> †	Corn Cleavers	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell
		<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Garden Bluebell
<i>Gastridium ventricosum</i> †	Nit-grass	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	Frogbit
<i>Gentianella amarella</i> †	Autumn Gentian	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane
<i>Geranium columbinum</i> <sup>1</sup> †	Long-stalked Crane's-bill	<i>Hypericum hircinum</i>	Stinking Tutsan
	Cut-leaved Crane's- bill	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St. John's- wort
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's- wort
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's- bill	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Small-flowered Crane's-bill	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's- bill	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Herb-Robert	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Round-Leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Inula crithmoides</i>	Golden-samphire
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>		<i>Inula helenium</i> †	Elecampane
		<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris
		<i>Iris orientalis</i>	Turkish Iris
		<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris

<u>Juncus acutiflorus</u> <sup>1 †</sup>	Sharp-flowered Rush	<i>Lepidium ruderae</i>	Narrow-leaved Pepperwort
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	<i>Lepidium squamatum</i>	Swine-Cress
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>	Shasta Daisy
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	<i>Leucesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle
<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	Saltmarsh Rush	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Sea Rush	<i>Limonium binervosum</i>	Rock Sea-lavender
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen	<i>Limonium humile</i>	Lax-flowered Sea- lavender
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Common Sea- lavender
<u>Kniphofia Bruceae</u> x <u>linearifolia</u> = <u>K. x praecox</u>	Greater Red-hot- poker	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red-hot-poker	<i>Linaria repens</i>	Pale Toadflax
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Least Lettuce	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	<i>Linum bienne</i> †	Pale Flax
<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Greater Lettuce	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax
<i>Lamiumstrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Yellow Archangel	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Flax
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	<u><i>Lithospermum arvense</i></u> <sup>1 †</sup>	Field Gromwell
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Garden Lobelia
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Cut-leaved Dead- nettle	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Dead-nettle	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lappula squarrosa</i>	Bur Forget-me-not	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's- foot-trefoil
<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>	Hairy Vetchling	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Large Bird's-foot- trefoil
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea	<i>Lotus tenuis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
<u><i>Lathyrus odoratus</i></u>	Sweet Pea	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Duke of Argyll's Teaplant
<u><i>Lathyrus oleraceus</i></u>	Garden Pea	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping-Jenny
<i>Lemna gibba</i>	Fat Duckweed	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	Dotted Loosestrife
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree-mallow
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	<u><i>Malva moschata</i></u>	Musk-mallow
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Pepperwort	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Scented Mayweed
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick
		<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
		<i>Medicago minima</i> †	Bur Medick

<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> †	Hemp Broomrape
<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>falcata</i> †	Sickle Medick	<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink-Sorrel
<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Lucerne	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i>	Procumbent Yellow- sorrel
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	White Melilot	<i>Oxalis debilis</i>	Large-flowered Pink-sorrel
<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot	<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot	<i>Papaver lecoqii</i>	Yellow-juiced Poppy
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed Melilot	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Spear Mint	<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curved Hard-grass
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	Hard-grass
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	False Virginia- creeper
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget- me-not	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Blue Passionflower
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me- not	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me- not	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	Water Chickweed	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> <sup>1</sup> †	Water-pepper
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Spiked Water- milfoil	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Persicaria
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Garden Daffodil	<i>Persicaria laxiflora</i> †	Tasteless Water- pepper
<i>Nasturtium microphyllum</i>	Narrow-fruited	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Water-cress	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
<i>Neottia ovata</i> <sup>1</sup> †	Water-cress	<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Corn Parsley
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Common Twayblade	<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	Petunia
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Apple-of-Peru	<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Phacelia
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Love-in-a-mist	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Canary-grass
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Red Bartsia	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	Awned Canary- grass
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Hemlock Water- dropwort	<i>Phleum arenarium</i>	Sand Cat's-tail
<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	Tubular Water- dropwort	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Parsley Water- dropwort	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Narrow-leaved Water-dropwort	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed Oxtongue
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Large-flowered Evening-primrose	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Common Restharrow	<i>Pilosella officinalis</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Spiny Restharrow	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> <sup>1</sup> †	Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Ophioglossum vulgare</i>	Cotton Thistle	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Garden Pea
<i>Orchis mascula</i> <sup>1</sup> †	Adder's-tongue	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Early-purple Orchid	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Ornithogallum umbellatum</i>	Marjoram	<i>Plantago major</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	Greater Plantain
	Star-of-Bethlehem	<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>major</i>	Greater Plantain
		<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain
		<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
		<i>Poa angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass



<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Poa humilis</i>	Spreading Meadow-grass	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<u><i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i></u>	Four-leaved Allseed	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	<i>Quercus x rosacea</i>	Hybrid Oak
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i>	Ray's Knotgrass	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Common Water-crowfoot
<i>Polygonum rurivagum</i> †	Cornfield Knotgrass	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn buttercup
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i>	Brackish Water-crowfoot
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<u><i>Polypogon viridis</i></u>	Water Bent	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	Hairy Buttercup
<u><i>Populus tremula</i></u> † †	Aspen	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup
<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>	Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot
<u><i>Portulaca oleracea</i></u>	Common Purslane	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>	Sea Radish
<u><i>Potamogeton bertholdii</i></u>	Small Pondweed	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard Cabbage
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel Pondweed	<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Potentilla x mixta</i>	Hybrid Cinquefoil	<u><i>Rhamnus cathartica</i></u>	Buckthorn
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Salad Burnet	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-Rattle
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Creeping Yellow-cress
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	<i>Rosa caesia x canina = R. x dumalis sensu lato</i> (i.e. incl. <i>R. x subcanina</i> )	Hybrid Rose
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<u><i>Prunus cerasifera</i></u>	Cherry Plum	<i>Rosa canina</i> 'group <i>Dumales</i> ' ( <i>R. squarrosa</i> )	Glandular Dog-rose
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var. <i>pissardii</i>	Purple-leaved Plum	<i>Rosa canina</i> 'group <i>'Pubescentes'</i> ( <i>R. corymbifera</i> )	Hairy Dog-rose
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum	<u><i>Rosa micrantha</i></u>	Small-flowered Sweet-briar
<i>Prunus domestica</i> subsp. <i>insititia</i>	Damson	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Many-Flowered Rose
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet-briar
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow Corydalis	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Bramble
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken		
<i>Puccinellia distans</i>	Reflexed Saltmarsh-grass		
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass		
<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>	Common Saltmarsh-grass		

<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry	<i>Salicornia europaea</i>	Common Glasswort
<i>Rubus conjugens</i> †	Bramble	<i>Salicornia fragilis</i>	Yellow Glasswort
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	<i>Salicornia obscura</i>	Glaucous Glasswort
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Bramble		One-flowered
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	<i>Salicornia pusilla</i>	Glasswort
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Salicornia pusilla</i> x <i>ramosissima</i>	Hybrid Glasswort
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	<i>Salicornia ramosissima</i>	Purple Glasswort
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> x <i>maritimus</i> = <i>R. x knafii</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> x <i>palustris</i> = <i>R. x wirtgenii</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> x <i>pulcher</i> = <i>R. x muretii</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Rumex crispus</i> subsp. <i>littoreus</i>	Curled Dock	<i>Salix viminalis</i> x <i>caprea</i> = <i>S. x smithiana</i>	Hybrid Willow
<i>Rumex crispus</i> x <i>conglomeratus</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Salix x fragilis</i>	Crack Willow
<i>Rumex crispus</i> x <i>maritimus</i> = <i>R. x fallacinus</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Salsola kali</i>	Saltwort
<i>Rumex crispus</i> x <i>obtusifolius</i> = <i>R. x pratensis</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Rumex crispus</i> x <i>palustris</i> = <i>R. x heteranthos</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Rumex crispus</i> x <i>pulcher</i> = <i>R. x pseudopulcher</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed
<i>Rumex crispus</i> x <i>sanguineus</i> = <i>R. x sagorskii</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort
<i>Rumex cristatus</i>	Greek Dock	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>	Perennial Glasswort
<i>Rumex cristatus</i> x <i>obtusifolius</i> = <i>R. x lousleyi</i>	Hybrid Dock	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Water Dock	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Rue-leaved Saxifrage
<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	Golden Dock	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> <sup>A769</sup>	Shepherd's-needle
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Rumex palustris</i>	Marsh Dock	<i>Schedonorus giganteus</i> <sup>1</sup> †	Giant Fescue
<i>Rumex patientia</i>	Patience Dock	<i>Schedonorus pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Common Club-rush
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Grey Club-rush
<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	Spiral Tasselweed	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed	<i>Scorzoneriodes autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Sagina apetala</i> subsp. <i>apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort
<i>Sagina filicaulis</i>	Fringed Pearlwort	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort	<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Salicornia dolichostachya</i>	Long-spiked Glasswort	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Narrow-leaved Ragwort
		<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
		<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort
		<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel
		<i>Senecio viscosus</i>	Sticky Groundsel
		<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
		<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder
		<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper-Saxifrage
		<i>Silene coronaria</i>	Rose Champion
		<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Champion
		<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Champion
		<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Champion
		<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion

<i>Silene x hampeana</i>	Hybrid Campion	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
<u><i>Sinapis alba</i></u>	White Mustard	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	<u><i>Taraxacum acroglossum</i></u>	Broad-bracted Dandelion
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	<u><i>Taraxacum mimulum</i></u>	Sharp-lobed Dandelion
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Eastern Rocket	<u><i>Taraxacum oblongatum</i></u>	Oblong-leaved Dandelion
<u><i>Sisyrinchium striatum</i></u>	Pale Yellow-eyed- grass	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	<u><i>Taraxacum pachymerum</i></u>	Dirty-leaved Dandelion
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	<i>Taraxacum polyodon</i>	Common Dandelion
<u><i>Solanum lycopersicum</i></u>	Tomato	<u><i>Taraxacum pseudohamatum</i></u>	False Hook-lobed Dandelion
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	<u><i>Taraxacum subcyanolepis</i></u>	Reddish-bracted Dandelion
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	<u><i>Taxus baccata</i></u> <sup>1</sup> †	Yew
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canadian Goldenrod	<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	Dragon's-teeth
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Early Goldenrod	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field Penny-cress
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow- thistle	<u><i>Thymus vulgaris</i></u>	Garden Thyme
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Lime
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading Hedge- parsley
<u><i>Sorbus aria</i></u> <sup>2</sup>	Common Whitebeam	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge- parsley
<u><i>Sorbus intermedia</i></u>	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge- parsley
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	Common Cord-grass	<u><i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i></u> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Salsify
<i>Spartina maritima</i>	Small Cord-grass	<u><i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i></u> subsp. <i>porrifolius</i>	Salsify
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea-spurrey	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sand Spurrey	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<u><i>Spiranthes spiralis</i></u> †	Autumn Lady's- tresses	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> †	Clustered Clover
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Stellaria pallida</i>	Lesser Chickweed	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Annual Sea-blite	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Sea-blite	<i>Trifolium squamosum</i>	Sea Clover
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover
<i>Symphyotrichum (Aster)</i> <i>novi-belgii</i>	Confused Michaelmas-daisy	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Sea Arrowgrass
<i>Symphytum asperum</i> x <i>officinale</i> = <i>S. x</i> <i>uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	<u><i>Triglochin palustris</i></u> <sup>1</sup> †	Marsh Arrowgrass
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey		
<i>Symphytum orientale</i>	White Comfrey		
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac		

<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i> <sup>1</sup> †	Common Vetch
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat-grass	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare
<i>Tristagma uniflorum</i>	Spring Starflower	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread Wheat	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser Bulrush	<i>Viola odorata</i> var. <i>dumetorum</i>	Sweet Violet
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	<i>Viola odorata</i> var. <i>odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
<i>Typha x glauca</i>	Hybrid Bulrush	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	[ <i>Viola tricolor</i> ] <sup>3</sup>	[Wild Pansy]
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	<i>X Agropogon lutosus</i>	Perennial Beard-grass
<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	Common Nettle	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Horned Pondweed
<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>galeopsifolia</i>	Common (Stingless) Nettle	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Eelgrass
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	<i>Zostera noltii</i>	Dwarf Eelgrass
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Common Cornsalad		
<i>Valerianella officinalis</i>	Common Valerian		
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Moth Mullein		
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	White Mullein		
<i>Verbascum speciosum</i>	Hungarian Mullein		
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein		
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein		
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain		
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water-speedwell		
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell		
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime		
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-speedwell		
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell		
<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	Slender Speedwell		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> subsp. <i>lucorum</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell		
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell		
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell		
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell		
<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian Vetch		
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch		
<i>Vicia faba</i>	Broad Bean		
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare		
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch		