

Austria's Steppes & Wetlands

Naturetrek Tour Report

1st – 6th May 2026



Barred Warbler



Eastern Imperial Eagle



Marsh Frog



Turtle Dove

Tour report by Russell Hedley



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Summary

This single-base tour of the lowland areas of Austria and adjacent parts of Hungary close to Lake Neusiedl yielded a total of 137 bird species, and a wide range of other interesting species including five species of mammals, seven reptiles/amphibians, nineteen butterflies, five dragonflies and a mix of interesting plants. The rain in the spring had resulted in full lakes and good habitat, although migration was patchy. The first days were calm, sunny and dry with temperatures reaching 27°C. The last days were among our hottest, coupled with gusty conditions and barely a cloud in the sky.

The group succeeded in finding most of the key birds of the area, including Pygmy Cormorant, White-tailed and Eastern Imperial Eagles, Red-footed Falcon, passage and breeding waders, Syrian Woodpecker, Bee-eater, Barred Warbler and Collared Flycatcher.

The meadows were dotted with Purple Mullein and were a blaze of colour, dominated by salvias, flaxes and dianthus, and among them orchids: Early Spider and Green-winged caught the eye. Being early in the spring, it was perhaps not surprising that butterflies and dragonflies were at a premium: however, Knapweed Fritillary, Southern Festoon and Winter Damselfly were good sightings. Reptile and amphibian sightings were frequent, with swimming Grass Snakes, mating Marsh Frogs and an encounter with a very large Slow-worm, proving that the area is great for herps.

We were also able to sample the local organic produce from the area, including the local in-season asparagus and Mangalica pig products. In all, the six days gave a good introduction to this part of Europe, where east meets west, and north meets south.

Day 1

Friday 1st May

The flights arrived at Vienna airport slightly late, but by 1.30pm we were well on our way eastwards to our base for the week, in the village of Illmitz, situated close to the Neusiedler See National Park HQ and centrally placed for the local sites.

The journey was straightforward: we saw a few roadside species on the way, including our first Red-footed Falcon of the trip and a Hobby. Illmitz itself was home to plenty of White Storks, and buildings were dotted with nests, including at our hotel itself. No sooner had we stepped out of the minibus than a pair of Syrian Woodpeckers perched in the trees opposite, giving excellent views.

After settling into our rooms, we set out for our first foray, heading west to the edge of Lake Neusiedl itself. After good rains during the winter, not only was main lake's water level high, but the surrounding soda lakes were also full of water. We stopped at Zicklacke for a large party of ducks: they were mainly Red-crested Pochards, but with Shelducks, Shovelers and Teals mixed in. There was a host of waders too, including Black-winged Stilts, Wood Sandpipers and dozens of Ruffs. We then headed on to Warmbluterkoppel, where calling Nightingales and Golden Orioles were frustratingly only just out of view. More obvious was a feeding Spoonbill, and an excellent perched

Whiskered Tern. As we prepared to leave, a Great Reed Warbler flew up to give us our first view of this loud reedbed species.

We returned to the hotel, completed our surprisingly full list, and enjoyed our welcome meal, discussing the area and the itinerary for the days ahead.

Day 2

Saturday 2nd May

A scorching sunny day was forecast, but it was pleasantly warm when we congregated after breakfast. We met by the bus and headed out for a morning walk on the eastern side of Lange Lacke, the largest of the Seewinkel lakes.

The water state was good, and we were immediately welcomed by a Kestrel nest above the minivan, and several prancing Roe Deer. As we walked towards the nearest observation tower, we had flypasts by various birds of prey, including a closer (female) Red-footed Falcon and our first Eastern Imperial Eagle, mobbed by a team of a Common Buzzards and a Black-tailed Godwit. The surrounding fields were not overlooked: quartering Marsh Harriers dominated, but we also found Skylarks and Corn Buntings. Between the stunning male Yellow Wagtails we found Temminck's Stint in the shallower edges. The surrounding grassland was alive with flowering plants, dominated by spikes of flowering Purple Mullein, among which there were plenty of Early Spider and Green-winged Orchids, and a mix of salvias and flaxes.

Our next stop was Zicksee, where it was possible to walk the shoreline: there were plenty of birds present. Many were already familiar from Lange Lacke, although a few breeding plumage male Ruffs in a variety of colours were present. There were, as had been noted on the other lakes, lower numbers of the small gull and tern species than expected. Perhaps the high water levels had pushed them elsewhere. The surrounding area also produced interest in the form of Sousliks: these ground squirrels are at the western limit of their range here. With the warm weather, there were also butterflies on the wing, including showy Scarce Swallowtails. But the biggest surprise was watching a fully grown Grass Snake swimming across the width of Zicksee, something the birdlife was not too keen on. We had our picnic lunch in the shade of the trees before moving on.

We moved south towards the Hungarian border. This area of Hansag supports a distinctive fenland-type fauna, and the observation platform, our first stop, gave wonderful views over the whole area. In the heat, activity was low, but to a backdrop of Cuckoo, Great Reed and Sedge Warblers, we started our search for the Great Bustards for which this area is famed. Soon enough, we found two males, but they were distant, so we decided to move on to the Einserkanal at Andau Bridge. The small footbridge here was the site where, in 1956, 70,000 fled the Russian troops when the Hungarian uprising against communist rule collapsed, and the rebels sought sanctuary in Austria. We walked along the canal on the Hungarian side with flyby Pygmy Cormorants, reeling River Warblers and a fantastic Southern Festoon butterfly.

We returned to the minibus and drove back on the eastern side of the fen. Here we stopped and refound the Great Bustards: this time much closer and easier to see in the cooler air. Five males were spotted in all, with one fully displaying; it made it difficult to work out which was the front and which was the back!

Day 3

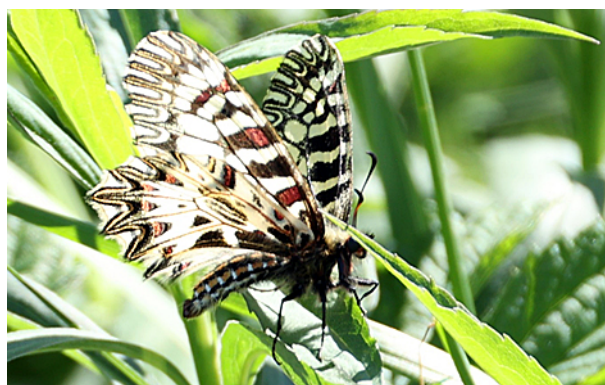
Sunday 3rd May

With the weather set fair, we took a picnic breakfast out to the reedy fringes of Lake Neusiedl by horse and carriage. We left Illmitz at 6.30am and journeyed through dry meadows to our drop-off point at Sandeck, marked by a cold war Hungarian border watchtower. It was placed here as a cheap way to provide views across the reserve, which it still does. It is also home to a group of blue-eyed white Donkeys, a breed favoured by Austro-Hungarian aristocracy, but now sadly endangered.

Key for the area at Sandeck is the old rookery, which although now abandoned by corvids, holds a breeding colony of Red-footed Falcons. We were given close flyby views of these enchanting little falcons as they noisily reestablished their pair bonds and squabbled with their neighbours. This area also overlooked the main reedbed, and we could watch the comings and goings of the local residents. Great Egrets, Pygmy Cormorants and Marsh Harriers were seemingly always in the air, but we added booming Bitterns and Golden Oriole to the mix, demonstrating just how diverse this area is.



White Stork



Southern Festoon

Once refreshed by our packed breakfasts, we walked back into Illmitz, stopping on the way at a flooded meadow full of feeding Ruffs and Wood Sandpipers. The fields were generally quiet, although we found plenty of Yellow Wagtails, and singing Icterine and River Warblers.

After lunch at the hotel, we drove to Weiden and the well-known Bee-eater colony, in a disused sand quarry above the village. The colony was ominously quiet, with only a handful of Bee-aters flying high above our heads. A handful had been seen that morning at breakfast too, and we wondered if the birds had only just recently arrived. The only birds using the nest holes were Starlings, Jackdaws and a Kestrel family.

To finish our day we headed to Hölle and Oberer Stinkersee. Avocets, Garganeys, Pygmy Cormorants and a couple of Curlew Sandpipers were picked out from the bank. A host of Tree Frogs we found slumbering in the reeds around the hide. A final fly-by by a Honey Buzzard was coupled with a fantastic display of butterflies on a Lilac bush.

Day 4

Monday 4th May

With another sunny, warm day ahead of us, we set off south after breakfast. The plan for the day was a tour of sites just over the Hungarian border. The first stop was the southern end of Lake Neusiedl, and the wetlands at Fertoujlak (Mekszikopuszta). We parked at the sluice gate and headed west towards several tower hides. Along the

route we saw plenty of Sedge Warblers and Bearded Reedlings, and had a fantastic show from a Savi's Warbler: the group enjoyed watching this bird giving its amazing, endless, grasshopper-like song. The local white cattle had been by the road on the journey, and we had great views of the Racka sheep, herded by a shepherd. Our last stop was at a viewing platform, and although the winds had picked up and most waterfowl were sheltering, a single, striking, jet-black Spotted Redshank was feeding. After picking out the various waterfowl species, we decided to head off towards Osli, but not before spotting a surprising new butterfly species (Knapweed Fritillary) sheltering from the gusts in the reedbed.

The forest of Osli-Hany is just a few kilometres to the south of the Andau Bridge, where we had been earlier in the week. The area is a mix of flooded forest, scrub and pools, and is very 'birdy'. After our lunch stop, we slowly drove through the forest, stopping occasionally. We saw Short-toed Treecreeper, heard Wood Warbler, and heard a distant snippet of the target bird: Collared Flycatcher. We parked, and walked deeper into the woods. It was certainly an excellent location for herptiles too: Grass Snake, Agile Frog and the largest Slow-worm some of us had ever seen were all right by the path. The call of the flycatcher was always slightly too far away: we needed to get closer. It was an amazing moment when one of our group spotted a black-and-white male high up in the canopy. With patience and time, the whole group managed to see this beautiful species. Sated with what Hungary had decided to share, we headed back to the bus and drove back into Austria.

We returned to our hotel. In a change from our usual routine, we headed out for a relaxing evening in a local restaurant, which specialises in organically produced meats, cheeses and wine, many from the local Mangalica 'curly haired' pig.

Day 5

Tuesday 5th May

Today would be our last full day, and with the forecast for high temperatures and sun, we kitted up and headed north towards the Danube. Our first stop was the Parndorfer Platte, an area about fifty metres higher than Illmitz, and Weiden, a known raptor hotspot. It is also the location of an enormous and growing wind farm, and turbines stretch as far as the eye can see. Our first target was a run of pylons but, unfortunately, the target Saker Falcons were not found. The Sakers here are the most westerly-breeding in Europe, and the power company has assisted them by putting up six or so nest boxes. In any year, only one is occupied, but the others can hold Kestrel nests, as we found. A distant Black Woodpecker was heard, and the group watched an epic battle between a Hare and a hunting Marsh Harrier. Needless to say, the boxing Hare won! With little other activity we decided to move on, but before we did, we heard Icterine Warbler, saw Nightingale, and added a new butterfly to our list: Sooty Copper.

Further north, our final destination was the WWF Marchegg Reserve, which lies along the Slovakian border, in the floodplain of the River March (Morava). We did a circular walk, taking in oxbow lakes and surrounding woodland and grassland. The sunshine should have offered perfect picnic conditions, but the winds were the strongest of the holiday, sending plates, apples and even bottles of wine flying! Highlights of our afternoon walk included swathes of Summer Snowflakes, and another Collared Flycatcher, showing well in the open. We saw European Tree Frog, our first Marsh Frog, and got a good view of the famous White Storks, nesting on buildings and foraging in the grassland.

Day 6

Wednesday 6th May

We checked out of the hotel and headed out for our final morning. We began at the Neusiedler See Tourist Information Centre. Far from being the crowded site of the weekend, we had the place to ourselves, including the pool at the back, where a species we had been hearing all week could now be seen in full view: Marsh Frog. The sounds of the breeding frogs filled the air. We returned to a few of the pools we had already visited, with one last target which had so far had eluded us: Barred Warbler. We returned to Zicklacke first, and were struck by the absence of waders compared to the first day. Since the start of our trip, the water level had dropped much lower. The multitudes of Ruffs we had seen on the first day were gone, and there was no sign of the Little Gull or the terns.

A wander around the nearby scrubland was much more rewarding. Icterine Warbler, Red-backed Shrike and a fantastic view of a Turtle Dove would all have concluded the holiday in style. But one of the very last birds we saw was a breeding pair of Barred Warblers! That marked an end to our trip: we had compiled an excellent list of birds, reptiles, amphibians, flowers and other organisms.

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I= introduced		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>				✓		
Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	✓		✓			
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓					
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			✓			
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓		
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	✓	✓	✓			
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	H		H	H		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓		
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>				✓		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				✓	✓	
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			✓			
Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				✓	✓	
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>					✓	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓					
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		✓	✓			
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				✓		
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		H			✓	✓
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>			✓	✓	✓	
Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		✓			✓	
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>					H	
European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	✓	✓	✓			
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓	✓			✓	
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	H		H		✓	
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				✓		
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓		
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓					
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			✓		✓	
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>				H		
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>				✓		H
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				✓		

I= introduced		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>				H		
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			H	H		
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	✓	✓	H	✓
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	H	✓	✓	✓		✓
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H		H		
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>			H		H	✓
River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>		H	H			
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	H			✓		H
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>		H		H		
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
Barred Warbler	<i>Curruca nisoria</i>						✓
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>			H	H		
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				✓		
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>				✓		
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓	✓	✓	H
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				✓	✓	
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	H		H	H	✓	H
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		✓				
Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>			✓	✓		
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					✓	
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓			
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	H	✓	H	✓	✓	
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				✓		
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓	✓	✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓			H	✓	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓	H			
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		✓				
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Mammals

		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓	✓	✓	
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Souslik	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>		✓	✓			
Southern White-breasted Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus concolor</i>						
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>			✓	✓		
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Amphibians & reptiles

D=dead, H=heard		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fire-bellied Toad	<i>Bombina bombina</i>				H		
Green Toad	<i>Bufo viridis</i>			D			
Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>			✓		✓	
Agile Frog	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>				✓	H	
Edible Frog	<i>Pelophylax kl. esculentus</i>		✓	H	✓	✓	✓
Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>		✓			✓	
European Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>				✓		
Eastern Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>		✓		✓		

Butterflies

		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclidides podalirius</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina</i>		✓				
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>			✓			
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>			✓			
Common Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>			✓	✓		
Common Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>					✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	✓		✓		✓	
Common Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>				✓	✓	
Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>					✓	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓				
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>		✓				
Map Butterfly	<i>Araschnia levana</i>		✓		✓		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓		✓		
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>		✓				
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>			✓			
Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>				✓		
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			✓	✓		

Moths

		May 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
Speckled Yellow	<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>			✓			✓
Common Heath	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	✓		✓			✓
Black-veined Moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>						✓
Mother Shipton	<i>Callistege mi</i>	✓					

Damselflies & dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name	May 2026					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>				✓		
Common Winter Damsel	<i>Sympecma fusca</i>			✓	✓		
Hairy Hawker	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>			✓	✓		
Blue Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>				✓		
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>		✓				

Selected plants

Common name	Scientific name
Green-winged Orchid	<i>Anacamptis morio</i>
Early Spider Orchid	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Summer Snowflake	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>
Common Star-of-Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>
Common Grape-hyacinth	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>
Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Dragon's-teeth	<i>Lotus maritimus</i>
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Long-headed Clover	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> subsp. <i>molinerii</i>
Salad Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
European Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Common Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fulconum</i>
Narrow-leaved Oleaster	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Common Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Marsh Spurge	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>
Cypress Spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Carthusian Pink	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>
Tall Pink	<i>Dianthus giganteiformis</i>
Prostrate Speedwell	<i>Veronica prostrata</i>
Purple Mullein	<i>Verbascum phoeniceum</i>
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
Austrian Clary	<i>Salvia austriaca</i>
Blue Bugle	<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Spotted Deadnettle	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>
Birthwort	<i>Aristolochia clematitis</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Common Alkanet	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Brown Monkwort	<i>Nonea pulla</i>