

Isles of Scilly

Naturetrek Tour Report

15 -22 September 2018



Pectoral Sandpiper



Belladonna Lily



Bryher Views



Red Admiral

Report and images by Andrew Cleave



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Summary

This early autumn tour to the Isles of Scilly was timed to coincide with the start of bird migration for which the islands are noted. We had crossings to and from the islands on Scillonian 111 which gave the opportunity to see plenty of seabirds, and we also had trips between the islands on the regular launches and an exciting trip to the outer rocks with Island Sea Safaris. We visited all of the inhabited islands and had plenty of walks on St Mary's. We were lucky enough to come across a number of rare migrant birds, including Grey Phalarope, Pectoral and Baird's Sandpipers, Great Shearwaters and Citrine Wagtail, plus more regular visitors such as Spotted Flycatchers and Wheatears. On our daily walks we came across many of the exotic non-native plants which make the islands so colourful but we also found a few of the native rarities not found elsewhere in the UK. There were visits to many of the excellent pubs and restaurants and the chance for those who wished to spend time on early morning walks.

Day 1

Saturday 15th September

Our tour began in Penzance where we boarded Scillonian 111 for the sea crossing to the islands. Almost as soon as we left the harbour we started spotting seabirds, including Manx Shearwaters in increasing numbers. The views of the Cornish coastline were fascinating with features such as the Minack Theatre being clearly seen. As we passed Gwennap Head we saw a huge raft of hundreds of Manx Shearwaters with more birds flying in to join them. We were also lucky enough to spot a few Great and Sooty Shearwaters amongst the Gannets and other seabirds. After a calm crossing in good sea conditions we arrived at St Mary's at around 1.30pm and walked to Santa Maria Guesthouse to check in. There was then time to explore Hugh Town and get some lunch before meeting up again for an afternoon walk around the Garrison. We spotted a few of the last flowers of Autumn Lady's Tresses Orchids on the impressive ramparts of the Garrison and saw much of the typical flora of the islands. Birds seen on the walk included very confident Song Thrushes, and a few Stonechats, Meadow Pipits and Swallows. In Porthcressa we heard, and then saw about 30 Sandwich Terns, some fishing in the shallow water and some roosting on rocks in the bay.

We visited the Bishop and Wolf pub for our evening meal and went over our checklists before going to the church hall for an evening talk about the wildlife of the islands by local naturalist Will Wagstaff.

Day 2

Sunday 16th September

Although skies were rather grey this morning it was a calm day so we arranged to take a trip with Island Sea Safaris on their RIB Firebrand IV and visit some of the remoter uninhabited islands and outer rocks. We saw several large rafts of Shags, and large roosting flocks of Oystercatchers, and on one of the isolated sandy beaches a large number of Grey Seals, mostly bulls, were hauled out. Many more seals were in the water around us, giving really close views. A Peregrine was spotted on top of a rock, and we also found Grey Herons amongst the seaweed and a solitary Whimbrel on other rocks uncovered by the tide. The Sandwich Terns were seen again, and amongst the gulls were two Mediterranean Gulls.

Once we were all back on land we had time for a quick lunch before heading for the nature trail at Higher Moors and Porthellick. The grey skies had cleared up by now and butterflies and other insects had started to emerge, including a few dragonflies seen hunting along one of the ditches. Water levels were low in the pool, leaving lots of mud exposed, and an unusual species spotted here was a juvenile Citrine Wagtail, while a Common Sandpiper was seen feeding along the margins. We checked out the beach at Porthellick where there were lots of waders feeding, including Greenshank and Ringed Plover. We followed the scenic coastal path back towards Hugh Town, passing the Giant's Castle and the end of the airport runway, before dropping down to Porth Minick where both Rock and Meadow Pipits were seen feeding on the strand line. In Old Town Bay we watched Grey Heron and Greenshank feeding at the water's edge, before we walked up the road towards Buzza Hill where we had a panoramic view of the islands in pleasant sunshine.

We met at the Mermaid for our evening meal and completed our checklists.

Day 3

Monday 17th September

We awoke to a foggy morning, but the weather forecast was promising so we planned to visit Tresco. An early morning walk by some of the group enabled them to spot a very confident Bar-tailed Godwit on Porthcressa beach. A Hummingbird Hawk-moth was also found near the guest house.

The short boat trip to Tresco took us to Carn Near, the southern point of the island. On the crossing we spotted the Sandwich Terns again, plus a few Black-headed Gulls which are not common on the islands. The Mediterranean Gulls were also present here, and a small group of Little Egrets were very conspicuous on the shore line. After landing we headed for the gardens and some of the group chose to pay the entrance fee and go in to explore further. The rest of the group followed the road to the Great Pool where we were lucky enough to see a Pectoral Sandpiper on the muddy margins. From the hides we saw more waders including Greenshank and Redshank, and another rarity, not seen very well unfortunately, was a Baird's Sandpiper which spent most of its time far out in the pool, but feeding quite actively most of the time. A Wood Sandpiper was also seen feeding on the margins of the pool but it was soon obscured by the vegetation. On the Abbey Pool where a large gathering of gulls were bathing and preening, was a single Knot, which is a rarity on the islands, unlike on the mainland. As expected there were plenty of water birds such as Mute Swan, Canada Goose, Teal and Pochard on the pools. Some colourful Golden Pheasants were seen in the gardens, and Ring-necked Pheasant and Red-legged Partridge were found in the fields. We were lucky enough to get several sightings of the introduced Red Squirrels. We had time to check out some of the beaches at the south end of Tresco and enjoy the spectacular views across to the islands of St Helen's, Tean and St Martin's.

We had our evening meal in the Scillonian Club, where there was a lovely view of the harbour and Turnstones were feeding on the beach immediately below the windows.

Day 4

Tuesday 18th September

We visited Bryher today, and as it turned out, so did large numbers of visitors taking part in the "Swim Scilly" experience. As we landed at Church Quay they were preparing to set off in relays to swim across to Tresco. Once they had all departed we walked south towards Samson Hill where we had good views of the western rocks and were able to see large numbers of Gannets feeding. We followed the coastal path around to Great Par beach

where a number of mostly White Wagtails were seen feeding on the strand line. One or two seemed to be Pied Wagtails, and there were a few Meadow Pipits feeding with them. A very well-camouflaged Sanderling was spotted sitting quietly in between some large rocks on the shore. It looked as if it might be injured but after a short time it started to feed normally, allowing us some very close views.

When we arrived at Hell Bay it was time for a lunch break, after which some of the group opted for an early return to St Mary's, but the rest of the party continued around the coast, heading for Shipman Head where there was some spectacular coastal scenery with impressive granite rocks. It was very blustery here with big waves crashing into the rocks, and out at sea we could see many Gannets passing by. It was too windy for many birds to be seen on land but there were small flocks of Linnets feeding amongst the heather on this windswept headland. We passed some of the archaeological remains which litter this headland and then arrived at the sheltered Kitchen Porth which was a complete contrast with the exposed coastline we had just left. Oystercatchers were feeding on the shore. We checked some of the seaweeds and various marine molluscs which lived in this sheltered spot. There was time for a quick stop at the Fraggle Rock cafe for tea and cakes and then we had a short walk to Anneka's Quay for the boat back to St Mary's.

We visited the Atlantic Hotel for our evening meal and our group was given a table with a great view of the harbour.

Day 5

Wednesday 19th September

It was rather grey this morning with the threat of drizzle but we were able to get to St Martin's, landing at Higher Town Quay. From here we walked along the sandy tracks to Chapel Downs at the east end of the island. We followed a sheltered track where numerous Speckled Wood butterflies and the occasional Small Copper were on the wing and then walked through the vineyard to reach the open heathland. The highest point was crowned with the Daymark, a very conspicuous navigation feature visible for miles around. It was very windy at this exposed outcrop but we did manage to find a few specimens of the very rare Red-barbed Ant at one of its very few UK locations. Despite the very strong winds we managed to find Rock Pipits, Meadow Pipits, Linnets and Song Thrushes here, and watched the Swallows skimming low over the ground on the edge of the cliff. A Kestrel made use of the strong winds and hovered over rocks near Turfy Hill.

The headland was being grazed by cattle as part of a project to restore the coastal grassland and we could see how this helping to increase diversity with a much more interesting flora in the areas which had been grazed. The flocks of Starlings were obviously finding plenty of insect food amongst the cattle. We took another of the tracks back towards Higher Town, and called in to look at the church with its beams riddled with the holes made by shipworms and the touching memorial to the African boy drowned in a shipwreck in the 18th Century. We also visited Churchtown Farm, famous for its flowers and the archaeological finds. We reached the bakery cafe just as the drizzle turned to rain, and managed to squeeze in and get hot drinks and snacks. We returned to Higher Town Quay in time for the boat back to St Mary's and had a few sightings of waders on the rocks on the way back, including a Curlew, a few Turnstone and large numbers of Oystercatchers.

We visited the Pilot's Gig restaurant in the evening where Robert generously treated us to wine to accompany our meal.

Day 6

Thursday 20th September

The weather did not look very promising today so we stayed on St Mary's and walked for most of the day, exploring the many quiet lanes and gardens in the interior of the island. We started at Porthcressa Beach where the confiding Bar-tailed Godwit was still present, and then headed for Old Town Churchyard where Robins and Song Thrushes were the most common species, but we also spotted Blue Tit and Great Tit which are common enough on the mainland but scarce on the islands. We paused to look at the grave of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and then followed the path along Old Town Bay towards Lower Moors. We stopped for a while in the hides overlooking the pools and were pleased to get good views of two Water Rails squabbling on the mud in the open. From here we followed the trail through the newly-created wildlife garden, complete with ponds and bat boxes, and walked up Rocky Hill where we spotted more Song Thrushes feeding in the bulb fields. After quick look at the bulbs on sale in the shop we walked to the Sage House cafe for lunch where the famous Apple Strudel was well received.

After a very pleasant lunch break we walked to Newford Duck Pond, which was almost dry, but we did see the small patch of Cornish Moneywort at its only location on the islands. A Spotted Flycatcher put on a good performance in one of the gardens and we watched it swallow a whole Peacock Butterfly, including the wings. We retraced our steps slightly and then walked down into Holy Vale and followed the path past Longstones to the Carreg Dhu gardens where it was very sheltered. Despite the dull conditions a few Speckled Wood butterflies were on the wing and there were plenty of birds feeding in the exotic shrubs and trees planted here. The path led us down to the road junction under a shelter belt of Monterey Pines, and on the wall by the road there were several good patches of Lanceolate Spleenwort. From here there was a fairly easy walk back to Sally Port along the road via Old Town and Buzza Hill.

We met up again in the evening for our second visit to the Atlantic Hotel and enjoyed the views from the table by the window once more.

Day 7

Friday 21st September

It was a sunny morning and still quite windy, but we were able to get to St Agnes. Because of the wind direction the skipper of Meridian headed for Annet at first and then turned down the coast of St Agnes to reach the quay at Porth Conger. On the way we saw Gannets feeding in between the islands and the usual rafts of Shags. As it was low tide we had plenty of time to walk over the sand bar to Gugh and look at some of the plants growing in the small dunes at the end of the bar. Next we headed for Barnaby's Lane and on the road was a recently dead Lesser White-toothed Shrew, sadly our only sighting of this species for the week. The fields on either side of the lane were very sheltered and the Song Thrushes seemed to be the most common species here. Out on the much more exposed Wingletang Down flocks of Linnets and a few Meadow Pipits were the obvious birds we spotted, but we were lucky enough to spot a few tiny fronds of the very rare Least Adder's-tongue Fern at its only UK location. There were magnificent views of the western rock and the distant Bishop Rock Lighthouse, and plenty of passing Gannets, some coming very close to the island. We had a quick look at St Warna's Well where Sea Spleenwort was growing and then went to the Coastguard cafe for lunch.

After lunch we took the track on to Castella Downs, although progress was slow due to the delicious blackberries we found along the way. The breezy conditions had calmed down a bit now and we were able to

watch some of the birds feeding amongst the rocks and gorse, with a few Linnets, Rock and Meadow Pipits, Stonechat and a single Wheatear noted as we progressed around the coastline. The 17th Century Maze was tried out by some of the group. Troy Town Farm, with its famous ice cream was the next stop and Malcolm kindly treated us all here. Then we had time for a quick look at the small church with its modern stained glass windows, and the attractive small Periglis Cottage which was the former home of Hilda Quicke, the bird artist. When we got to Porth Killier the tide was quite high and there was a large roost of gulls on the distant rocks. On the nearer shore we saw large numbers of birds, including House Sparrows, feeding on the sand hoppers and kelp flies on the strand line. Harder to spot were some Ringed Plovers and Turnstone feeding at the water's edge. On the way back on the boat we got news of a Grey Phalarope at Lower Moors so on arrival at the quay at St Mary's we called for a minibus to take us there. Luckily, as soon as we arrived the Grey Phalarope was spotted close to the hide and we had good views of this arctic bird feeding quietly at very close range. A Water Rail put in an appearance as well, and as we walked back to Hugh Town the Sandwich Terns were very vocal as they flew over the town from Porthcressa to Town Beach.

We all met up again at the Mermaid for our final evening meal of the trip.

Day 8

Saturday 22nd September

This was our last day on Scilly and so we had to pack our bags and check out of the guest house. It was a rainy morning so this was the ideal opportunity for the group to do some souvenir shopping, visit the museum with its impressive collections of Scillonian wildlife, and have a final look at the beach at Porthcressa. We met up at the Kavorna Cafe for lunch and compared notes about our morning's activities.

Andrew was staying on Scilly for two more weeks so did not join the group on the return journey on Scillonian 111 so he said goodbye to everyone on the quay at St Mary's before they all checked in. However, the trip back provided many more sightings of seabirds, including Great Shearwater and Storm Petrel, plus some Common Dolphins.

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	I = Introduced		September								
	Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			✓						
2	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			2						
3	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			✓						
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
5	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓						
6	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			✓						
7	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			✓						
8	Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			✓						
9	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			✓						
10	Golden Pheasant - I	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>			✓						
11	European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>								1	
12	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓							✓	
13	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	2							✓	
14	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓							✓	
15	Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	✓							✓	
16	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		2	3		2	1	1	1	
17	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			4					1	
18	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
20	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
21	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>			H			2	1		
22	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1	✓			2	1		
23	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓						
24	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
25	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓				✓		
26	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		1							
27	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		1							
28	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		1		1	1			1	
29	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
30	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>				1					
31	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			10						
32	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>			1						
33	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			1						
34	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			1						
35	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓							
36	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1							
37	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			1						
38	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			3						
39	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		6	10				1		
40	Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>							1		
41	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓						✓	
42	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>			✓	✓	✓				
44	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓								
47	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	I = Introduced		September								
	Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
48	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1								
49	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	2							✓	
50	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓							✓	
51	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	?							?	
52	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	?								
53	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓	✓						✓	
54	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
55	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
56	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1							
58	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓								
59	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
60	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>						✓	✓		
61	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓				✓	✓		
62	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	?								
63	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
64	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			✓						
65	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
66	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
67	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
68	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
69	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						1			
70	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
71	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	2	1	1	1	✓		✓		
72	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>							2		
73	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
74	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
75	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>		1							
76	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓		
77	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓		
78	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
79	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓		
80	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓				
81	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>					✓				
82	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
83	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓						

Mammals

1	European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
2	Lesser White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>							1	
3	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>			5					
4	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
5	Short-beaked Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	✓							✓
6	Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	✓							
7	Bat sp	<i>Myotis sp</i>				2				

Butterflies/day-flying moths

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓					
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	
3	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓		✓			

	I = Introduced		September								
	Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
4	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			✓						
5	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>			✓			✓	✓		
6	Comma	<i>Polygona c-album</i>		✓	✓						
7	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
8	Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		✓	✓	✓					
9	Brussels Lace	<i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>						✓			

Other Invertebrates

Red-barbed Ant, *Formica rufibarbis*

Devil's Coach-horse, *Staphylinus olens*

Hawthorn Shield Bug, *Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*

Migrant Hawker Dragonfly, *Aeshna mixta*

Hover Fly, *Syrphus ribesi*

Minotaur Beetle, *Typhaeus typhoeus*

Common Field Grasshopper, *Chorthippus brunneus*

Common Darter, *Sympetrum striolatum*

Marine invertebrates

Goose Barnacle, *Lepas anatifera*

Common Shore Crab, *Carcinus maenas*

Common Limpet, *Patella vulgata*

Black-footed Limpet, *Patella depressa*

Toothed Topshell, *Monodonta lineata*

Grey Topshell, *Gibbula cinerea*

Shipworm, *Teredo navalis*

Sandhopper, *Talitrus saltator*

China Limpet, *Patella ulyssiponensis*

Flat Periwinkle, *Littorina obtusata*

Flat Topshell, *Gibbula umbilicalis*

Marine Fish

Thin-lipped (Grey) Mullet, *Chelon ramada*

Sand Smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*

Rock Goby, *Gobius paganellus*

Plants

English name	Scientific name	Location
Ferns		
Sea Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Peninnis Head
Maidenhair Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Widespread on walls
Lanceolate Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>	St Agnes and St Mary's
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Higher Moors
Hart's-tongue Fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Widespread, walls and banks
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Common
Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Higher Moors
Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Higher Moors
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>	Lower Moors, Garrison Walk
Least Adder's-tongue Fern	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	St Agnes
Native flowering plants		
Sea Kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Porth Minick
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Common
Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sandy beaches, Gugh, Bryher
Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Higher Moors
Sea Campion	<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Peninnis Head
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	St Mary's
Rock Sea Spurrey	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Peninnis Head
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenyia peploides</i>	Porth Hellick, Bryher

English name	Scientific name	Location
Wall Pennywort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Widespread on walls and rocks
Allseed	<i>Radiola linoides</i>	St Martin's
Four-leaved Allseed	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Hugh Town, pavements
Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Peninnis Head
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Lower Moors, Higher Moors
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common
Common Bird'sfoot	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	St Agnes, Bryher
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	St Mary's
Western Gorse	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Porth Hellick Down
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Porth Hellick Down
Ling	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	St Martin's
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	St Mary's
Rock Samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	widespread
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Porth Minick
Alexanders	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Garrison
Sea Holly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Bryher
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Garrison
Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Higher Moors
Fool's Watercress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Higher Moors
Cornish Moneywort	<i>Sibbthorpia europaea</i>	Newford Duckpond stream
Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Tresco
Wood Sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Widespread
White Poplar	<i>Populus albus</i>	Higher Moors and Tresco
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Widespread
(Cornish) Elm	<i>Ulmus sp</i>	widespread
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Common
Madder	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Porth Hellick Down
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	Bryher
Woody Nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Lower Moors
Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Widespread
Chamomile	<i>Chamamelum nobile</i>	Bryher, St Martin's
Sea Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Porth Hellick
Corn Marigold	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Fields and gardens
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Common
Sea Carrot	<i>Daucus carota gummifer</i>	Bryher
Autumnal Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	widespread
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Fields and gardens
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Porth Hellick Down
Prickly Oxtongue	<i>Helmonthotheca echioides</i>	St Mary's
Canadian Goldenrod	<i>Solidago (canadensis)</i>	widespread
Sheep's-bit	<i>Jasione montana</i>	Peninnis Head
Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia sp</i>	St Martin's
Common Broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor ssp maritima</i>	Tresco
Autumn Lady's Tresses Orchid	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Garrison ramparts
Atlantic Ivy	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	widespread
Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Garrison walk
Marram Grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Bryher, Gugh
Greater Tussock Sedge	<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Higher Moors
Non-natives and exotics		
Mind-your-own-business	<i>Soleirolia soleirolia</i>	widespread, walls
Deltoid-leaved Dewplant	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	Walls on St Mary's

English name	Scientific name	Location
NZ Wire-plant	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	St Mary's
Karo	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Widespread
Red Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>	St Mary's, St Agnes
Giant Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Widespread
Ake-ake (Daisy Bush)	<i>Olearia avicennifolia</i>	Widespread, not flowering
Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Widespread
German Ivy	<i>Delairia odorata</i>	St Mary's, not flowering
Chilean Myrtle	<i>Luma apiculata</i>	Tresco
Tree Bedstraw	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Widespread
Pastel del Risco	<i>Aeonium (arboreum)</i>	Widespread
Chilean Hardy Bromeliad	<i>Fascicularia bicolour</i>	St Mary's
Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Tresco
Cabbage Palm	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	widespread
Dwarf Fan Palm	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Tresco, St Mary's
New Zealand Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Tresco
African Lily	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	gardens, widespread
Three-cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Widespread
Lichens and Fungi		
Sea Ivory	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>	St Mary's
Orange Sea Lichen	<i>Caloplaca marina</i>	widespread
a Bracket fungus	<i>Gannoderma sp</i>	Elms in Churchyard
Marine algae/Seaweeds		
Channeled Wrack	<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>	most rocky shores
Serrated Wrack	<i>Fucus serratus</i>	most rocky shores
Egg Wrack	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	most rocky shores
Sugar Kelp	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	strand line debris
Furbelows	<i>Sacchoriza polyschides</i>	strand line debris
Tangle/Oarweed	<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	strand line debris
Thongweed	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	seen at low water



Lanceolate Spleenwort



Water Rail