

Scotland - The Isle of Coll

Naturetrek Tour Report

5th – 11th July 2026



Puffin



Dark Green Fritillary on Pyramidal Orchid



Machair flora



Razorbills

Tour report by David Phillips



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Summary

Our six days on the delightful Isle of Coll provided an opportunity to enjoy views of some impressive birds, including Hen Harrier, White-tailed Eagle, Red-throated Diver and both Great and Arctic Skua, while the visit to the Treshnish Isles gave us magical, close encounters with Puffins and Razorbills.

For some, it was the abundant flowers of a rare and special habitat, the machair, which gave the greatest thrill, while for others it was the excitement of watching a pair of Otters from the windows of our guesthouse.

Wonderful wildlife aside, the great welcome of the islanders, the delicious food and the peace and tranquillity of the island will be memories we will carry with us.

Day 1

Sunday 5th July

The group gathered at the terminal in Oban to catch the 7.00am 'Clansman' ferry to Coll. Having made our way to the upper deck, we gathered at the stern, which provided a good, open viewpoint for the journey. In Oban harbour we saw Black Guillemots, which nest in the seawalls, as well as lots of Common and Herring Gulls.

The three-hour boat trip took us along the Sound of Mull, where we saw our first terns and Kittiwakes and, for those fortunate enough to be looking in the right direction, a Harbour Porpoise which briefly broke the surface. Then, as we moved into more open water between Mull and the Ardnamurchan peninsula, we started to see Gannets and Manx Shearwaters flying low over the water. The still air and calm sea gave little lift to shearwaters, so they had to flap their wings more than usual. Bobbing on the water surface were Common Guillemots and Puffins, which took to the air as the boat approached.

We watched the Isle of Coll gradually appear through the mist and, on the approach to the harbour, we spotted a Red-throated Diver on the water. An Arctic Skua flew past the boat as if to greet us.

Once ashore, we boarded our minibus for the very short drive, just five hundred metres, into Arinagour, the only village on the island. Here we met Jane, a Coll resident for the past fifteen years, who would accompany us through the week. With Jane, we took a short introductory walk through the village before checking in at the Tigh na Mara guesthouse, and having lunch at The Coll Hotel.

In the afternoon, we took the road to the southern end of the island, and a few miles from Arinagour we stopped to view a pair of Red-throated Divers on Loch na Cloiche. It was lovely to see these birds in their smart breeding plumage. A little further along the road, we stopped at a small bridge overlooking Loch Ronard. Here we saw flowers of Water Lobelia, on stalks emerging from the water.

The RSPB manages a large area on Coll for the Red Listed Corncrake, a bird that was once abundant in UK, but is now almost entirely restricted to the coast and islands of Scotland and Ireland. Our stop at the RSPB's base at Totronald gave us the first chance to hear the birds' unique rasping call. The path from Totronald took us across the machair, a managed landscape that is full of wildflowers in July. The windblown sand supported a range of

flora, such as Yellow Rattle, Pyramidal Orchid, Early Marsh Orchids (the local *coccinea* variant), Lesser Meadow-rue and, arguably the most striking, the large vibrant pink flowers of Bloody Crane's-bill. The vernacular name comes from the red of its fruit and stems.

Having had an early start from Oban, we headed back to Arinagour for an early dinner at the Urchin Café. (Evening meals on the trip were taken at either the Coll Hotel or the Urchin Café and all were superb. Both establishments cook with produce sourced locally from the land and sea.)

Day 2

Monday 6th July

Following an excellent and hearty breakfast at the guesthouse, we set out on a drive to the north-eastern end of the island. The roads on Coll are all single-track with passing places, but the lack of traffic meant we rarely needed to use the latter (although they were good places to make brief stops to view wildlife). On the road north, a Cuckoo flew past and stopped on a rock, just long enough for us all to have a view.

We parked by the two houses at Struan. The weather was wet but, dressed in full waterproof gear, we set out along the road towards Sorisdale. In the bogs and clinging to the rocks at the side of the road, we found many interesting plants such as Marsh Lousewort, Pale Butterwort, Round-leaved Sundew, Common Cow-wheat, Marsh Pimpernel and the surprisingly large red flowers of Zigzag Clover. Meadow Pipits and Stonechats flitted around, and Hooded Crows and Ravens made their presence known with their calls. On account of the wet weather, we returned to the community centre in the village to eat our packed lunch. This hub of the community was a warm and pleasant place.

After lunch, we returned to the coast, parking near the pop-up golf course. We walked across the machair to Cliad beach, and saw our first insects in the form of a Common Blue butterfly and several Six-spot Burnet moths. We also found a surprisingly tall Grass-of-parnassus, and several Snipes flew around.

As we descended the sand dunes, the lovely pale purple flowers of Sea Rocket fringed the beach, where noisy Oystercatchers made their presence known, a Ringed Plover searched for food, and a Harbour Seal rested on a rock. Over the sea we saw Gannets and a Little Tern. As we left the beach, we found fresh tracks of an Otter near the freshwater stream. Otters like to wash seawater off their fur in such streams. Our walk back through the dunes and machair gave us views of a Reed Bunting feeding a fledged chick, and then a Great Skua as we approached the minibus.

Our final stop of the day was at the end of the road at a loch near Ben Hagh, the highest point on the island. With this stretch of road, we had now driven along every bit of tarmac on the island! The brackish lake has both SSSI and SAC status. Among the birds here, we saw Little Grebe and Moorhen, both scarce birds in the Hebrides. Walking through to Hagh Beach, we admired the ancient rocks, some over three billion years old and the plants growing on them, such as Sea Bindweed and Thrift.

Day 3

Tuesday 7th July

In the hope of seeing Otters, and having heard that they were regularly sighted near the main dock, we took a pre-breakfast walk towards the ferry terminal. While we didn't see any Otters, we did see Common and Arctic Terns, and a Black Guillemot on the sea.

At 10.15am we met Cameron for our chartered boat trip to the Treshnish Isles. Cameron introduced himself and gave us a briefing before we set off for the fifteen kilometre crossing to the main island of Lunga, which took about forty-five minutes. On the way we saw Manx Shearwater, Puffins and Common Guillemots.

Having anchored about twenty metres from the island, Cameron rowed us ashore, with a big Grey Seal watching on. We clambered up onto the rocks and made our way to the base of a cliff, pausing to watch Rock Pipits and Twites picking through seaweed in an inlet before we ascended the path to the top of the cliff. At the top, we had our first close views of the Puffins and Razorbills that nest there. The trail was muddy after the recent rain, and we took our time making our way along the track, passing both auk species very close and posing for us. Some of the Razorbills were with small chicks, which were typically in depressions protected from the elements. Another grass-covered cliff had nesting Fulmars which, from our clifftop vantage point, we watched flying in towards their nests. At the far end of the track was Harp Rock and, as we approached this sea stack, we could start to hear the noise of a large seabird colony. Rounding a final corner we could see, hear and smell a cliff full of nesting Common Guillemots, Kittiwake and Fulmars just ahead of us: it was quite a sight.

Carefully, we retraced our route back to the shore, where Cameron collected us in his dinghy and returned us to the boat. He sailed around the coast to the base of Harp Rock, where the spectacle of hundreds of seabirds filling the sea and sky was magical. In addition to teeming Common Guillemots, Razorbills and Puffins, we had exciting close flybys from both Great and Arctic Skuas.

Having returned to Coll, we took a break at the guesthouse to warm up and change before we ventured back out in the minibus. We took the southern road and made a stop at Loch Ronard, where we saw a Great Skua on a rock in the loch, and four Arctic Skuas, of both pale and dark morphs. At Totronald, we again heard Corncrakes, but despite our best efforts in scanning the meadows, none appeared. We did, however, see two Hen Harriers, both a male and a ringtail.

After dinner at the Coll Hotel, we returned to the guesthouse to go through the checklist. No sooner had we entered the lounge area, than Mike spotted an Otter in the inlet just opposite! As we watched, a second Otter appeared, and the two played in the water and on the rocks by the old jetty for several minutes.

Day 4

Wednesday 8th July

It was a slightly brighter morning as we drove once again to the south of Coll, making the usual stops at the lochs to view the pair of Red-throated Divers and, at the second loch, a Great Skua and Arctic Skuas of both colour morphs. The 'facilities' at Coll's small airport provided a useful regular stop, and this time we also enjoyed watching a recently-fledged family of Swallows on the fence.

From Crossapol, we walked across the machair towards Ben Feall and, among the flowers, we saw a freshly emerged Dark Green Fritillary, which allowed us to photograph it close up. Elsewhere on the machair we saw a Small Heath and several Painted Ladies: 2026 has been an extraordinary year for this migrant butterfly.

At an elevation of sixty-six metres above sea level, Ben Feall is only a small hill, but it has commanding views across the island. Near the top, we stopped at the 'Laird's Lookout', a construction of wood and stone built in 2012 to mark the death of the last Laird of Coll, Kenneth Stewart. On the seaward side of the hill, we watched Fulmars flying in towards their cliffside nests. We then descended to Feall beach and examined some of the plants along the shoreline, which included Ray's Knotgrass and an orache species.

We had lunch on the grass in the parking area, before walking through machair to Crossapol Beach. Once again, we could hear calling Corncrakes in the fields owned by RSPB, but we did not see any. The machair meadows looked superb, with large clumps of Kidney Vetch and, once again, striking bright pink patches of Bloody Crane's-bill. On the beach we watched Ringed Plovers, while on the headland there were three Snow Geese. These geese are part of a feral population that has been naturalised on Coll since the 1980s. Botanical finds on the beach included Celery-leaved Buttercup and Sea Sandwort.

Day 5

Thursday 9th July

A large area of Coll, to the east of the road running to the north-east, is characterised by rocky outcrops, lochs and bog. No one lives in this area, although on our walk we would see evidence that people *had* lived there in the past, perhaps as a summer residence for those living a transhumance existence looking after sheep. Our walk, starting at the Killunaig cemetery, traversed this wild landscape towards Loch à Mhill Aird. On the way, we stopped to look at a number of moorland and bog specialist plants, such as Common and Pale Butterworts, Common Lousewort, Bog Pimpernel, Round-leaved Sundew, Mountain Everlasting and Common Cow-wheat.

Walking was slow due to the saturated, boggy ground and the lack of an actual path, but once we reached the loch we set about trying to find Pipewort. Unfortunately, the water level in the loch was high, after days of rain, and we concluded that the plant was yet to reach the surface to flower. There was, however, some flowering Water Lobelia in the loch and, on our route back, we found a stream with Bladderwort, which meant we had seen the three genera of British carnivorous plants in one day.

We enjoyed lunch back at the minibus in relatively bright and dry conditions. We walked across to the graveyard, where Jane took us to see various wartime graves, the most poignant of which belonged to a scullion on the SS Arandora Star, a ship carrying hundreds of German and Italian internees, which was hit by a torpedo from a German submarine.

On the nearby beach, we watched a Common Sandpiper and lots of terns offshore, and we examined a basalt dyke before walking up into the Marram Grass-covered dunes, where we found a patch of Frog Orchids. In an isolated spot in the middle of the dunes, Jane took us to a Bronze Age chambered tomb or 'cist'.

That evening, live music was to be performed in the Urchin Café so, after finishing our dinner at the hotel, we walked across to enjoy a drink while listening to the musicians playing traditional instruments.

Day 6

Friday 10th July

Our first walk in the morning was from the road to the beach at Gortan. Here, we looked at the remains of the wreck the 'Harmonie', a wooden barque that ran aground in a storm in 1890. The ship was en route between Liverpool and its home country of Norway.

Gortan is a known site for Irish Lady's-tresses, and we looked hard for them: but we were a little too early in the season to find them flowering. Harebell was a new flower on the sandy bank leading back to the vehicle, and we also saw two Common Frogs, a species which has been introduced to the island in recent years.

Passing the airfield, we put in another stop to use the facilities, before continuing to Totronald for another attempt at seeing or hearing Corncrakes. Unfortunately, the Corncrakes had gone quiet and we didn't see one, but a Sedge Warbler was in the tall grasses by the viewing point.

Lunch was eaten at An Cridhe, the community centre in the village, and in the afternoon we decided to climb Ben Hagh, the highest point on the island. At a mere 106m, it's by no means a mountain but, as a 'prominent peak', it provided views across the island. Near the summit, we stopped at a large erratic boulder balanced on three small rocks, before continuing to a trig point. This was not the summit, however. The actual summit, which is two metres higher, lay on a further ridge. Jane told the story of twin brothers who, early in the last century, lived in a small dwelling on the northside of Ben Hagh and crossed the island to their school every day. Each day they laid a stone at a crossing point and, over the years, a cairn was built. We didn't add a stone, but we examined many Lesser Butterfly Orchids on the way.

At the top, Mike's keen eyes spotted a White-tailed Eagle near one of the lochs below. Although it was a distant view, we could appreciate the huge size of the bird. A second eagle was then picked out on a more distant hill. It was being mobbed by Hooded Crows, which appeared tiny beside it. It seemed fitting that we had seen these magnificent birds from the highest point on the island.

With the improving weather, we could see many of the surrounding islands, including The Treshnish Isles, Mull, and the 'Small Isles' of Rhum, Eigg and Muck. To the north-west, we could see the island of Barra in the Outer Hebrides.

Day 7

Saturday 11th July

This was our last morning and, in a final effort to see Corncrakes, we left at 6.00am for a pre-breakfast visit to Totronald. Almost as soon as we arrived, a White-tailed Eagle flew low overhead and, during the hour we spent there, we also saw a Merlin and a male Hen Harrier. But unfortunately, no Corncrakes were to be seen. As we drove back through Arinagour, a single Swift was flying near the cenotaph.

Each Saturday morning, an arts and crafts market is held in the community centre, and we all attended and enjoyed the coffee morning in this community hub. It was also our opportunity to say goodbye to Jane, who had been such a font of local knowledge throughout our stay.

Sadly, we had to depart this wonderful island which had been our home for a week. We packed our luggage and caught the midday ferry back to Oban on the mainland. Under brighter skies than when we arrived, we had clear views of the Small Isles, the Treshnish Isles, the Ardnamurchan Peninsula and Mull. We watched Gannets, Puffin and Common Guillemots on the more open water, and Black Guillemots as we neared Oban. We said goodbye at the railway station, and made our separate ways back home.

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	July 2026						
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Snow Goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>				✓			
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓					
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>							✓
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓					
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓					
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>	H		H	H			
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓				✓	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓				✓	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓				✓	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					✓	✓	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				✓			
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		✓	✓		✓		
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓		✓				
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	✓		✓				
Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	✓		✓				✓
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			✓				
Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓		✓				✓
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>				✓			
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>			✓	✓			
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓		✓				✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	D			
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓						
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>						✓	✓
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				✓		✓	

Common name	Scientific name	July 2026						
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>							✓
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		H				✓	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓		✓			✓	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓			✓			
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			✓				
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>			✓				
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓						
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓			✓	
Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>			✓				
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>							
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓				✓	
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓				

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	July 2026						
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
a dolphin	Delphinidae sp.	✓						
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	✓						
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>			✓				
Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>			✓				

Amphibians & reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	July 2026						
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>						✓	

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	July 2026						
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓			✓	✓	
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>				✓			
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓	✓		

		July 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				✓			
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>				✓	✓		
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓			✓	✓	

Moths

		July 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>				✓			
Magpie Moth	<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>				✓			
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>				✓			

Other invertebrates

		July 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bees								
Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>				✓			
White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i> agg.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>						✓	
Moss Carder Bee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>				✓			
Beetles								
a carrion beetle	<i>Silpha tyrolensis</i>				✓			
Great Diving Beetle	<i>Dytiscus marginalis</i>						✓	
Gastropods								
Heath Snail	<i>Helicella itala</i>					✓		
Brown Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>				✓		✓	
Cnidarians								
Atlantic Beadlet Anemone	<i>Actinia equina</i>					✓		

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name
Machair and Dunes	
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog Orchid
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> var. <i>coccinea</i>	Early Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Northern Marsh Orchid
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill
<i>Euphrasia</i> sp.	Eyebright
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Cranesbill
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Redshank
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow-rue
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
Moorland and Bog	
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain Everlasting
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling Heather
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Cirsium repens</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw
<i>Gymnadenia borealis</i>	Heath Fragrant Orchid
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag Iris
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	Water Lobelia
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog Myrtle
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water Lily
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Grass of Parnassus
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	Marsh Lousewort
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Common Lousewort

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy Grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Pinguicula lusitanica</i>	Pale Butterwort
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme
<i>Utricularia</i> agg.	Bladderwort
Woodland	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
Rocky Shores, Beaches, Saltmarsh and Streams	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift
<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>	Frosted Orache
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed
<i>Glaux maritima</i>	Sea Milkwort
<i>Honkenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain
<i>Polygonum raii</i>	Ray's Knot-grass
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup
<i>Sedum rosea</i>	Roseroot
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot
Seaweeds	
<i>Enteromorpha intestinalis</i>	Gutweed
<i>Fucus spiralis</i>	Spiral Wrack
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Bladder Wrack
<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	Sea Spaghetti
<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>	Channeled Wrack
<i>Saccorhiza polyschides</i>	Furbelows
<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	Sea Lettuce