

Shetland's Wildlife

Naturetrek Tour Report

29th May – 6th June 2026



Gannet



Great Skua



Red-necked Phalarope



Puffin

Tour report by Keith Buchanan



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Summary

This week in Shetland was a kaleidoscope of experiences, from the ever-changing weather to the spectacular birdlife. Our trip to Mousa was a highlight: although it was wet and misty, these were ideal conditions for Storm Petrels to return to their nests, and we had a spectacular viewing of these diminutive seabirds. Another highlight were really close views of exquisite Red-necked Phalaropes. Combined with rugged scenery, awesome cliffs busy with breeding seabirds and the occasional Otter, and it added up to a splendid week.

Day 1

Friday 29th May

The group converged at the ferry reception in Aberdeen, and those who had embarked separately soon met up with the others to do a little spotting from the back of the ferry. Herring Gulls were our main companions as we drew away from the pier, but as we passed the lighthouse the dorsal fin of a Harbour Porpoise was seen to cut through the water. Male Eiders sat at the base of the seawall, their white plumage in stark contrast to the dark rock. As we progressed, small groups of Guillemots drifted by, and a solitary Arctic Tern. Gannets flew by regularly, mostly adults, and a flock of Kittiwakes added to the mix.

A big group of gulls circling over the water, accompanied by many auks on the water, raised the possibility of dolphins, but there were too many whitecaps on the water to be sure. By then, everyone was tired after a long day, and we retired early.

Day 2

Saturday 30th May

We arrived early in Shetland after a smooth crossing, and picked up the hire vehicle. After a quick stop to pick up sandwiches, we drove south towards Sumburgh. Heavy fog or low cloud covered everything with a grey blanket, but occasionally an Oystercatcher would appear out of the mist. We left our bags in the hotel then headed out again, up to Sumburgh Head.

Before going up the hill, we parked briefly at Grutness Voe. On the shore, a Dunlin was singing, something most had not heard before. A big group of Sanderlings were feeding actively, all at different stages of moult, and in between were Turnstones and Ringed Plovers. Out in the bay, a single Common Scoter could be seen, along with the Eiders.

At Sumburgh Head, the fog was already beginning to clear, and even from the car park we could see large numbers of Guillemots on the rocks below. We were able to pick out the 'bridled' birds, and ruminated on the significance of this difference. Fulmars occupied all the available ledges higher up, and occasional Shags and Razorbills passed by. On the grassy slopes by the road, Wheatears were displaying, jumping up and down to demonstrate their prowess. On the higher parts of the cliffs, on grassy slopes, Puffins could be seen from time to time. They would emerge from their burrows, flap their wings, then think better of it and disappear underground again. Overhead, Great Skuas and Ravens patrolled, presumably looking for opportunities to snatch young birds or eggs.

Moving north, we parked at Loch Spiggie and entered the hide, where we had our lunch. Two Arctic Terns perched on posts outside, ignoring our presence. Greylag Geese, Lapwings and Tufted Ducks were visible and, on the shore, the bulky form of a Great Skua could be made out.

After lunch, we decided to visit St Ninian's Isle. The sun had come out, and we walked along the tombolo in glorious sunshine. In the calm waters to the south, two Great Northern Divers, moulting into summer plumage, were present, among the Razorbills and Black Guillemots. Terns plunge-dived into the still waters. We were delighted to find two Long-tailed Ducks in summer plumage, and watched them for some time. We then climbed onto the island and visited St Ninian's church, a site occupied since the Iron Age and, in that location, powerfully evocative.

We then returned to Loch Spiggie and drove slowly along the west shore. We found Redshanks and Oystercatchers breeding, and were delighted to find two 'drumming' Snipes over the wet pasture and lake, and both watched, and listened for some time. After a brief leg stretch at Quendale, we then returned to check into our hotel and rest, before the evening's activities.

After dinner, we set off to explore the island of Mousa, famous for its Iron Age broch, and the approximately three hundred pairs of Storm Petrels which nest within its walls. The 'simmer dim' was well established when we set off on the short boat crossing. The weather was overcast and rainy: this turned out to be a great advantage, as it makes it more difficult for gulls and skuas to attack the incoming birds. As a result, we watched large numbers of Storm Petrels returning to their nests within the walls; these birds, which had been away feeding for several days, relieved their mates, which then left to go out to sea themselves. There was a vast amount of coming and going, and it was a terrific spectacle.

Day 3

Sunday 31st May

We set off north, and stopped briefly at Brae to pick up sandwiches. At Mavis Grind, we stopped to savour the point on the road where the Atlantic Ocean is visible on the left, and the North Sea on the right. Here we encountered a Shetland Wren and our first bumblebees of the trip.

At Hillswick, we spent some time scanning the sheltered bay. Black Guillemots and Puffins were thinly scattered, and we saw our first Red-throated Divers of the trip. At Eshaness, we were enveloped in a thick mist, and ate our sandwiches as walkers appeared as ghostly apparitions through the murk. A short walk took us to the jagged-edged cliffs, with their dramatic blow holes. Fulmars drifted by periodically, and many were nesting on narrow ledges on the cliff face. A walk on the gloriously springy turf brought us to a point where we could see a small loch with two Red-throated Divers in residence; then we circled back to the car park, noting the Ringed Plovers dotted among the rocks and shallow pools.

At Loch of Tingwall, we scanned the serene waters and picked up a number of Tufted Ducks, but somewhat less expected were two Red-breasted Mergansers. Small skeins of Greylag Geese flew over, one containing a solitary Barnacle Goose. Aurally, apart from the background panicky screams of Oystercatchers, we could pick out chipping Snipes and Red Grouse.

We drove south and across to the island of Trondra. We were in the process of crossing to West Barra when a V-shaped ripple was noticed in the otherwise calm water. Sensing the chance of an Otter, we parked as soon as we safely could, and hurried back to the bridge. Although now distant, the Otter was clearly visible, and dived in the open water a number of times, before emerging on the seaweed-covered rocks and disappearing from view. Close to the bridge, a solitary Red-throated Diver was on the water, and then partially submerged its head. It appeared to be looking around underwater, presumably for suitable prey. On the other side of the bridge, two more Red-throated Divers were feeding more conventionally. By now it was getting late, and we headed back to the hotel for dinner.

Day 4

Monday 1st June

Our first stop today was at Grutness Voe. Along the beach, where the tide had deposited lots of seaweed, a collection of waders was feeding busily. Sanderlings in various stages of moult scurried along the edge of the waves, jostling and squabbling with each other. A few Dunlins in breeding plumage were scattered among them, as were some Ringed Plovers.

Moving round the corner to the jetty, we scanned the boulder field opposite the harbour. Here, many Common Gulls were congregated, and clearly using the area for breeding. Out in the bay, a Great Northern Diver was roosting on the water, only identifiable through the occasional lifting of its head to check for any threats.

We took the minor road running beside the Pool of Virkie. However, the tide was too far in for many waders; we were about to leave when our attention was caught by a Black-headed Gull at the edge of the water. We watched in fascination as it struggled to swallow a small fish. After several failed attempts, it did manage to swallow it. Another stop at a small seaweedy bay was more productive, although the strong smell of hydrogen sulphide from the rotting seaweed was less welcome! Here we again listened to singing Dunlins, while out on the rocks a Harbour Seal had adopted its 'bendy banana' profile.

On the way to Loch Clumie, we stopped to admire a Curlew on a fence post. Another adult was nearby, and then we saw why: two small chicks were running around in the long grass. Aware that we might disturb them, we moved on and stopped at the edge of Loch Clumie. Two Whooper Swans were an exciting find here, and we wondered if they might be a breeding pair. A short walk produced several Meadow Pipits carrying food, and a few Linnets. In the background, Snipes were chipping and drumming. Wheatears popped up regularly, adopting their characteristic upright stance.

At Hoswick, we had lunch in the delightful visitor centre, then explored outside. Several wonderful 'Shetland' Bees (the local subspecies of Moss Carder Bee) were feeding in the Bluebells, giving us a great opportunity to enjoy them. We then strolled down to the stony beach. Here, a little burn flowed over the beach, and we decided to follow it upstream. Many riverside plants were in flower: it was a very pleasant walk, and a Grey Wagtail was a first for the trip.

Our final stop was at the harbour in Lerwick, where we boarded our boat for a trip out to the bird colonies on the island of Noss. Just out of the harbour, a female King Eider was pointed out, and we had reasonable views before the bird moved away. The bird colonies were shrouded in mist, but still visible, and we stopped to admire the large numbers of breeding Gannets and Guillemots, and the smaller numbers of Razorbills, the latter in clefts in the

rocks. The boatman had brought some herring, and we were treated to the spectacle of gannets diving for the fish right beside the boat. A skirmish between a Great Skua and a Gannet over a fish was entertaining! On the way back, we had excellent views of a Great Northern Diver in breeding plumage: it was a great way to end the trip.

Day 5

Tuesday 2nd June

This was our day to transfer to the northern islands, and we set off to Lerwick, initially, to buy some sandwiches for lunch. Roadworks caused some delays, but we arrived at Toft in good time for our ferry. After the short crossing to Yell, we headed east and stopped at Loch of Littlester. A pair of Whooper Swans was in residence, although there was no sign of a nest. Two Red-throated Divers were in the centre of the loch, and there were many Arctic Terns feeding too.

We turned north and drove slowly. At a corner of the road a Golden Plover was spotted and we pulled over. At first a female was visible, but then two accompanying chicks appeared. As we were admiring them, the male appeared, standing dramatically in silhouette on top of the heather. He appeared to be trying to distract us away from the chicks, so we moved further away and enjoyed all three from a distance. On the other side of the road, the acute calls of two Redshanks strongly suggested that they also had chicks. Wheatears appeared, and Lapwings and drumming Snipes added to the concert of bird sound surrounding us. A dark-morph Arctic Skua passing through low over the moorland injected a note of menace.

We proceeded to the port of Gutcher to use the facilities, and then drove further north to the pier at Cullavoe. Here we had a pleasant picnic in the sun while gazing over the harbour. A male and female Harbour Seal came closer to examine us while, further out, another pair of Red-throated Divers were feeding. We then drove the short distance back to Gutcher and crossed over to the island of Unst, the UK's most northerly inhabited island.

After checking in at the hotel, we came out again to examine a wet area where Red-necked Phalaropes sometimes nest. We waited patiently by the pools: a Golden Plover washed itself in the shallow water, and later two males had a territorial dispute along the far bank. A Dunlin serenaded us with its metallic song, a Lapwing kept an eye on its chick which was foraging near the edge and, across the road, another Golden Plover was also accompanying chicks. A little further along, two Redshanks also had young. It was time to head back to our hotel.

Day 6

Wednesday 3rd June

The day started off with heavy mist when we visited the local bakery to stock up for lunch. We proceeded to the Keen of Hamar, and walked out to the reserve in the same foggy conditions. However, this did not affect the special plants which grow on the serpentine rock, which is very infertile. Vegetation is therefore scarce, but special. We soon found some Early Purple Orchids, although they had a stunted habit in these difficult growing conditions. Moss Campion, Frog Orchid and others soon followed, but soon we came across the star of the show: Arctic (or Edmonston's) Mouse-ear (*Cerastium nigrescens* var. *nigrescens*), which is endemic to Shetland.

Our next call was at Haroldswick, where there is a recreation of a Viking longhouse and longship. We explored these, then spent some time checking out the bay behind. On the beach, Ringed Plovers and Dunlins were busy feeding along the tide line, and a Great Northern Diver was out in the bay. Common Gulls and Arctic Terns shared the sky with passing Great Skuas.

The weather began to clear as we proceeded north to the car park at Hermaness. As we started the climb, the mist began to lift, and we felt hopeful that visibility would improve. The drumming and chipping of Snipes was almost continuous as we climbed, and Great Skuas regularly passed overhead, sometimes flying low over the heather in search of chicks. A Golden Plover popped up to have a good look at us, and we returned the favour. Meadow Pipits were busy everywhere, usually carrying food. Groups of Common Spotted Orchid added colour to the path sides as we reached the cliffs.

On reaching the edge, the clouds parted and we had tremendous views of the cliffs and stacks. The height was indicated by the bright white dots in clouds below, which were adult Gannets. We walked south along this dramatic cliff and eventually came to a point where there were great views of the nesting Gannets and Fulmars: we had lunch in this fine spot. On the way back, we encountered some Puffins near the top of the cliff, which gave excellent opportunities for photography. On setting off, we passed a long row of Great Skuas standing along the coast. We speculated that they were either having a meeting, or that something tasty had died on the beach below.

Revived by a welcome cup of tea in a local café, we made another visit to the shallow pools we had visited the day before. Again, no Red-necked Phalaropes were visible, but we enjoyed, once again, adults and chicks of Golden Plover and Redshank. Four Teals on one of the pools were the first for the trip.

Day 7

Thursday 4th June

Today we set off from Unst to the island of Fetlar. It was surprisingly rough when we had been at sea for a few minutes, and spray was cascading over the cars on the deck. However, it soon calmed down, and we arrived at Hamars Ness on the north-western tip of the island. Driving east, we turned off the main road and proceeded along the north coast of the Wick of Tresta. We stopped at the side of the road, overlooking a reed-fringed pool, and immediately saw our first Red-necked Phalarope. Another appeared, and both the brightly coloured female and the less showy male were visible. They were constantly on the move, sometimes flying to a more secluded and heavily vegetated pool. But they were not alone: Snipes, Ringed Plovers and Dunlins all put in an appearance, and we enjoyed the spectacle for some time.

Our next call was at the shop/café in Houbie, where we got sandwiches and a hot drink. We had intended to picnic, but the rain came on, and the proprietor was happy for us to eat in the café. By the time we had eaten, the rain had stopped, and we moved on. We stopped again at a small bay next to the road. We scanned for phalaropes, but none was present: we saw only a group of Eiders. We did find some healthy groups of the interesting Oysterplant, and discussed some of its adaptations to life on the shingle.

Our next call was at the famous Loch of Funzie, where we walked along the road bordering the water. Here and there, Red-necked Phalaropes were feeding near the edge, but we were amazed when one came right over to the edge of the lake next to us, and proceeded to feed unconcernedly under our noses. Fabulous photos were obtained, although those with long lenses complained that it was too close!

We searched for Whimbrel without success, although we had great views of Snipe. Heading back past Funzie, we stopped at a tiny lochan, and immediately saw a Red-throated Diver near the edge. Another was on the bank, and we realised they were a nesting pair. As we left, a pale-morph Arctic Skua flew across the road and settled on the moorland beyond.

Next, we visited the old airfield. The surrounding moorland was potential habitat for Whimbrels, but only Curlews were encountered. However, the nearby loch also had Red-throated Divers, and many Heath Spotted Orchids were visible among the heather.

Having arrived back at the ferry terminal in good time, we watched a pair of Rock Pipits carrying food to their young. A mechanical problem with one of the ferries meant that we were delayed, but nevertheless we arrived safely back on Unst. Before returning to our hotel, we checked out a marshy area in the west of the island. We were delighted to find three more Red-necked Phalaropes on a little pool. They worked tirelessly around the pool, apparently feeding on insects stirred up by their movements.

Day 8

Friday 5th June

This was our last day on Shetland, and we set off to cross to Yell, and from there to Mainland. We got to Gutcher in good time for the ferry, so we got out to have a look around. As we stood looking out over the bay, an Otter was spotted on the shore. It climbed out onto a rock in a very photogenic position but, inevitably, slipped off into the water as soon as cameras were produced. It reappeared briefly, swimming towards the shore, but disappeared again, and we could not relocate it. Nevertheless, it was a nice sighting.

We drove across Yell and arrived at Ulsta to a considerable queue of vehicles. But we were lucky and were the last vehicle on, and arrived safely on Mainland soon after. The sun was shining as we drove south, and we decided to call in at Shetland's oldest bakery (more than a hundred years old) in Voe. With some difficulty, we found the bakery in a line of old cottages, but their latest batch was not quite ready, so we repaired to the local shop. This turned out to be well stocked from the same bakery, so all was well!

We drove north-east and parked by the edge of a loch in the sun. Common Terns were nesting on the shingle above the beach, and Ringed Plovers patrolled the water's edge. Further out, a Red-breasted Merganser was fishing. After eating, we briefly explored the boggy pools nearby, and were pleased to find Round-leaved Sundews at the moist edge, prompting a discussion about carnivorous plants.

By now it was time to start making our way back to Lerwick for the ferry, but there was time for a brief look around the town first, before heading to the terminal. On departure from Lerwick, we spent some time at the back of the ship watching birds which had become familiar, such as Fulmars. We admired the way they soared effortlessly over the waves with very little energy expenditure, using dynamic soaring.

Day 9

Saturday 6th June

The ship docked in Aberdeen on time after a smooth crossing, and we said our goodbyes after a delightful week in Shetland.

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

E=endemic, I=Introduced		May - June 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		✓	✓		✓			
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>				✓	✓			
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>						✓		
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓	✓	✓				
King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>				✓				
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		✓						
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>		✓						
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			✓					✓
Red Grouse - E	<i>Lagopus scotica</i>			H		✓	H		
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	H					
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓					
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			✓					
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			✓					
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>							✓	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓		✓	✓			
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓		✓				
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓						✓
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓		✓				
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>		✓		✓		✓		
European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>		✓						

E=endemic, I=Introduced		May - June 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							✓	
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓	✓					
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			✓					
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	H		
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓						
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓				✓	✓	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				H				
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	H	H	H		
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>					✓			
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				✓				
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				✓				

Mammals

		May - June 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	✓							
Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		✓						✓

Butterflies

		May - June 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				✓	✓			
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				✓				
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			✓	✓	✓			

Bees

		May - June 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
Northern White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus magnus</i>				✓				
Shetland Bumblebee	<i>Bombus muscorum agricola</i>				✓				

Plants

Common name	Scientific name
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Hare's-tail Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>
Spring Squill	<i>Scilla verna</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Frog Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i>
Heath Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>
Common Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>
Early Purple Orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>
Marsh-marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Gunnera	<i>Gunnera sp.</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Thrift (Sea Pink)	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Round-leaved Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
Arctic (Edmonston's) Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium nigrescens</i> var. <i>nigrescens</i>
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Sea Campion	<i>Silene uniflora</i>
Moss Campion	<i>Silene acaulis</i>
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Lady's-mantle	<i>Alchemilla sp.</i>
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Water Avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Heath Milkwort	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>
Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Common Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>
Oysterplant	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>
Sea Plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.
Mountain Everlasting	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>