

# Islay & Jura in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

13th – 19th June 2022

---



Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary



Sunset over Islay



Lesser Butterfly Orchid



Twite

Tour report and images by Jessica Turner

---



Naturetrek    Mingledown Barn    Wolf's Lane    Chawton    Alton    Hampshire    GU34 3HJ    UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour participants: Jessica Turner (leader) with seven Naturetrek clients.

## Summary

The Inner Hebridean islands of Islay and Jura are a delight at any time of year and our summer trip gave us the wonderful calls of breeding waders as well as some great views of Hen Harriers, White-tailed Eagles, Great Northern Divers, Grey and Harbour Seals and Red Deer. We enjoyed the colourful wildflowers especially the royal purple of the abundant Northern Marsh Orchids, the pink carpets of Sea Thrift, and ditches filled with Yellow Irises and white Hemlock Water-dropwort, while butterflies included Small Pearl-bordered and Marsh Fritillaries. Our base at the Lochside Hotel in Bowmore was comfortable, with beautiful views out over the sea. Thank you to all the group for your enthusiasm and spotting skills and good company, which all contributed to a very enjoyable week.

## Day 1

Monday 13th June

### Glasgow - Kennacraig – Port Askaig - Bowmore

Six of the group members were picked up from by Glasgow Station, travelling by train the short journey to Paisley, where the minibus was. We loaded up and drove up the side of Loch Lomond, the sun at times breaking through the grey cloud and occasional Swallows flying overhead, as well as a Common Buzzard. Verges were bright with buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.), Common Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), and the purple patches of Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*). We drove round the top of Loch Long, climbed over the pass at the 'Rest and Be Thankful' before dropping down to the shores of Loch Fyne. We stopped at Inveraray for a leg-stretch, where the walls of the Jail were bright with Fairy Foxglove (*Erinus alpinus*) and House Martins were feeding low over the shore. As we continued along the loch, we passed several Grey Herons, a few Oystercatchers and a Red-breasted Merganser.

We arrived at the terminal in good time, where the fresh wind was rather bracing. A pair of Red-breasted Mergansers and a drake Eider showed distantly, and a Little Egret was fishing. We boarded the MV. Finlaggan for our 6pm sailing over to Port Askaig, seeing a pair of Black Guillemots or 'Tysties' round the pier as we left. As we sailed down Loch Tarbert we passed good numbers of Eiders, especially drakes, and Shags on rocky islands, Greylag Geese, a herd of Fallow Deer on the shore, and Harbour Seals hauled out on low rocks. As we moved into more open water, we saw Gannets and a few Common Guillemots, as well as enjoying supper. We entered the narrow Sound of Jura and could see quite a few Red Deer on Jura, as well as more Black Guillemots round Port Askaig.

We disembarked and drove south-west to Bridgend and on round the head of Loch Indaal to Bowmore. It was not long before we arrived at our hotel, Lochside, with beautiful views out over the bay. We met up with our last group member who had arrived by air earlier in the day and, after a long day travelling, we soon retired to bed.

## Day 2

Tuesday 14th June

### Gruinart & Killinallan

We woke to a grey but dry morning and met up for a good breakfast, during which Rock Pipits were seen on the shore. After stocking up on lunch items, we set off at 9.15am, driving round the top of Loch Indaal to Uiskentyre,

where we turned north-west across to Gruinart Flats. Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) filled the ditches.

We stopped first at the RSPB Visitor Centre, mainly to use the facilities, before moving to the small car park for the trails. There was a light shower, but it soon cleared as we followed the woodland trail through mixed deciduous woodland. We were able to compare the songs of Chaffinch and Willow Warbler, and Wrens were particularly vocal.

The lush understorey held many ferns, including Male Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) and Scaly Male-fern (*Dryopteris affinis*), and Common Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) which was growing on a tree. The Bluebells were mainly over, but we noted Yellow Pimpernel (*Lysimachia nummularium*). From the viewing platform we were able to see the Great Egret, a noteworthy bird which had been on the island a few days, as well as a Roe Deer. Redshanks, Oystercatchers and Lapwings were calling and flying round, and Snipe was both seen and heard drumming. We found our first Northern Marsh Orchids (*Dactylorhiza purpurella*) and a *Dactylorhiza* species in bud with narrow but completely unspotted leaves. The conditions were not good for insects, but we saw a number of Common Carder Bees. Swallows flew round the first hide and a Meadow Pipit perched on the fence just outside, giving superb views. We noted Mute Swans, Greylag Geese and a few Teal among other species and from the North Hide added Common Ringed Plover, a Dunlin, Tufted Duck and Teal. A lovely group of five Black-tailed Godwits flew in to feed in a muddy patch made by the cattle, very close to us. As we were on the path back up, we had great views of a White-tailed Eagle being mobbed by gulls – a real highlight!

We ate our picnic back at the RSPB centre, enjoying the Swallows and House Martins swooping round. We then decided to explore the eastern side of Loch Gruinart, driving back round the head of the loch and turning up towards Killinallan. We had lovely views of a female Hen Harrier low over the saltmarsh, being mobbed. The very minor road ends at a locked gate, where we parked and explored the shore and the grassland above it. Machair is the term used for the sandy coastal pasture that develops in wet and windy conditions in parts of western Scotland; the areas on Islay don't meet all the scientific criteria, although the term is used more generally. The path led us to the foreshore, where Thrift (*Armeria maritima*) and Sea-milkwort (*Lysimachia maritima*) starred the fine saltmarsh turf with pink. In the marshy areas we found dark-salmon-coloured Early Marsh Orchid (*Dactylorhiza incarnata*) as well as more Northern Marsh Orchids. Further on, on the drier areas we found good numbers of Pyramidal Orchids (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*), a swathe of Burnet Rose (*Rosa pimpinellifolia*), Common Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*) and Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) still flowering, amongst the other floral delights. A large number of Grey Seals were hauled out on a sandbank near the mouth of Loch Gruinart, and Eiders had formed a creche with their ducklings. As well as the constant song of Skylarks and the calls of waders, we could also hear the mournful 'song' of the Grey Seals. As we returned, we had lovely views of an Oystercatcher family, we heard Curlew and saw four Hares.

We returned to the hotel with time for a break before updating checklists and enjoying a good dinner.

## Day 3

Wednesday 15th June

### The Oa – South-east Islay

Today was cloudy but dry, with some sunny intervals later but again, a fresh breeze. After breakfast, during which we could see the Rock Pipits again, we set off to take the high road to Port Ellen, seeing a Stoat en route. Three Mute Swans were in the bay at Port Ellen, and Sea Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* subsp. *maritimum*) was growing on the foreshore. We then made the short journey to the start of the Oa peninsula. As ever, Skylarks and Meadow Pipits were abundant, and we had some lovely views of Whinchat and brief views of a small flock of Twite. The Northern Marsh Orchids were dramatic and abundant. We set off to walk to the American Monument, which commemorates the sinking of two American troopships offshore in the First World War. Common Butterwort was flowering in a ditch. The trail went across the peat moorland where we added, among other species, Heath Spotted Orchids (*Dactylorhiza maculata* subsp. *ericetorum*), Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*) and Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) which was in the wetter Sphagnum moss. The monument was exposed to the wind, but we could see Gannets out to sea and enjoyed the beautiful views from the monument, with Rathlin Island and the Antrim coast of Ireland visible. Nearer to hand, the cliffs were pretty with Thrift, English Stonecrop (*Sedum anglicum*) and Sea Campion (*Silene uniflora*).

We continued on the circular walk along the cliffs, passing a herd of Feral Goats and having good views of Wheatears and a frustratingly brief view of four Chough. We paused to look at nesting Fulmars, while some of the group managed to find a sheltering Common Blue butterfly and a Six-spot Burnet moth. We gently wound our way round and back to the car park, where we had our lunch at the picnic tables. There were feeders nearby, being visited by Twite, Linnet, Goldfinch, Reed Bunting and House Sparrows. A Cinnabar moth was blown past.

After a brief stop in Port Ellen, we took the road east towards and beyond Ardbeg, stopping at Loch-an-t-Salein, a rocky inlet, to enjoy the Harbour Seals on the rocks and in the water. As the name suggests, they prefer calmer waters than Atlantic Grey Seals. Common Buzzards circled overhead, and we had a brief view of a White-tailed Eagle, which disappeared from sight behind the trees. We then drove on to the end of this south-east road, to Claggain Bay, where the sun came out and we enjoyed the beautiful surroundings. Eiders with their ducklings were on a rocky outcrop and a Common Sandpiper flew in to the mouth of the stream. On our return journey we saw a male Hen Harrier. Our final stop was at the Kildalton cross, which dates from the Eighth Century and is one of the finest early Christian crosses in Scotland. Because the stone is so hard, the carvings still show clearly, and few lichens are able to grow on it. The chapel walls here bore many ferns, including Black Spleenwort (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*), which was new for the trip.

After a break, we met again to update our lists before enjoying another delicious meal. Afterwards, some of the group ventured out again at 8pm, for an evening drive, hoping to locate Corn Crane (which sadly, remained elusive). We headed to the low-lying north-west of the island, the best area for them, driving along the southern edge of Loch Gorm towards Kilchoman. The calls of Lapwing and Curlew were very evocative, and we had good views of another Whinchat, and the wind meant we were not troubled by midges. A flock of Chough flew over and the old church was a mass of roosting Jackdaws. We moved on to the sand dunes at Machrie, where four Chough were roosting on a house roof and a Sedge Warbler showed well in Reeds. We drove round Loch Gorm, seeing several Greylag families and had good views of Roe Deer near Gruinart, before returning to Bowmore.

## Day 4

Thursday 16th June

### Ardnave Point & the Rhinns

We woke to a grey morning which soon turned to rain. We left after breakfast at 8.50am, driving up to Gruinart, where it was still wet. It looked brighter to the west, so we moved on to Kilchoman and Machrie, where the sun came out. We had good views of Choughs in the fields, a Stonechat family was around, and a Buzzard was hanging in the wind. As we drove back past Loch Gorm, we could see a female Hen Harrier quartering the ground. After a while, she perched on a telegraph pole and started calling; these were probably contact calls for her newly hatched young, which leave the nest after about 10 days but stay close by until they fledge at about 34 days. We saw another Hen Harrier on the road to Ardnave, our main destination for the morning. We parked by Ardnave Loch which held a Mute Swan family, a Heron and a pair of Tufted Duck. It was fine but blustery as we set off to walk through the sand dunes towards Ardnave Point, with many Sand Martins overhead and around us and Skylarks singing constantly. Birds-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Common Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*) and Sand Sedge (*Carex arenaria*) were amongst the carpets of Daisies (*Bellis perennis*) and buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.), and a salmon-coloured Early Marsh Orchid (*Dactylorhiza incarnata*) was flowering in a boggy area. There were several Wheatear families as well as more Chough and Ravens, plus Redshank, Oystercatchers and Common Ringed Plover, and we spent some time watching the Sand Martins at their nests. We had good views of a Hare and of a drumming Snipe and could hear the Atlantic Grey Seals calling from their haul-out spots. From the point we could see the seals and the more distant shape of Colonsay. We returned for a late picnic, watching Sand Martins drinking from the loch.

In the afternoon we explored the Rinns: the south-west peninsula of Islay which gives its name to the 2-billion-year-old Rhinns Complex gneiss which are exposed here (but underly much of central Scotland). We stopped to look at the unusual semi-circular walled farmyard at Kilchiaran before carrying on, seeing both Eurasian Curlews and Common Buzzard. We took a very minor road round to Claddach, noting extensive stands of Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*). A stop at Portnahaven harbour gave the opportunity to enjoy Atlantic Grey Seals and Arctic Terns, with auks and Gannets passing out to sea. As we were leaving the village, we had good views of a Cuckoo. Our final stop of the day was in the layby at Easter Ellister, where, as well as Greylag Geese, we could see the unlikely pairing of a male Velvet Scoter and a female Common Scoter. These birds were mentioned in the 2014 Naturetrek report so are certainly getting on a bit!

Back at the hotel, those who wanted updated the checklists, and we enjoyed another tasty dinner.

## Day 5

Friday 17th June

### Ballygrant Woods, Finlaggan, Kilchoman

The forecast for the first part of the morning was for rain, so we planned a more leisurely start and postponed our trip to Jura until Saturday. The forecast was correct, with heavy rain: a decidedly 'dreich' morning. After breakfast at 8.15, we left a bit after 9.30am deciding that our first stop would be on the River Sorn at Islay Woollen Mill. As we parked, the rain was starting to ease, and the weather brightened. Grey Wagtails feeding three youngsters by the bridge and a Dipper was seen briefly twice. A short circular walk through the woods and along the river was quiet, but the feeders by the mill were attracting families of Siskins, Blue, Great and Coal Tits and Greenfinches, with Chiffchaff and Blackbird nearby. We also visited the mill shop, admiring the Islay tartan which reflects the colours of the island.

Moving on, we passed a Roe Deer en route to Ballygrant, where we parked. We walked a short way along the road and into the woods along a well-made track, having good views of Mistle Thrush. Plants included Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), Sanicle (*Sanicula europea*), Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), Common Spotted Orchids (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) and Common Twayblade (*Neottia ovata*). The track reached Loch Ballygrant, with a family of Mute Swans, and followed the loch shore, through the trees, with shrubs including flowering Fuchsia (*Fuchsia magellanica*) and Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). We paused at some picnic tables and spent time watching a Damselfly emerging from its larval case, expanding its wings and showing a plain golden coloration. It was still there when we returned on the way back, and the gradually darkening in colour revealed it to be a Common Blue Damselfly. A Common Sandpiper was on a small island.

We followed the path towards Loch nan Cadhan, where a rocky slope held Wild Thyme (*Thymus polytrichus* subsp. *britannicus*), Slender St. John's-wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*) and the tiny Fairy Flax (*Linum catharticum*), among other species. As well as Heath Spotted Orchids and Northern Marsh Orchids, we found the hybrid between them and, near the loch shore, we found Pale Butterwort (*Pinguicula lusitanica*). Common Frog, a Leech species and Chimney Sweeper moth were also noted.

After our picnic, we moved on to the nearby Loch Finlaggan, the seat of the Lords of the Isles for three centuries in the mediaeval period. Unfortunately, both the visitor centre and the broadwalk to the island were closed, but we were able to see Lesser Black-backed Gulls, Dabchick and White Water-lilies (*Nymphaea alba*) on the loch, with Water Avens (*Geum palustre*) and Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*) in the wet margins. We moved on to Port Askaig where we enjoyed ice creams, while watching the Gannets over the Sound and noting a Blue Jellyfish in the water. It was now a beautiful late-afternoon, so our final stop was the end of the narrow road to Bunnahabhain Distillery, also overlooking the Sound of Islay. Here we picked up a distant but fine Great Northern Diver and a Black Guillemot with a beak full of probable Sandeels. Much later, we enjoyed the beautiful sunset.

## Day 6

## Saturday 18th June

### Jura

For our last day, which was beautifully sunny although windy, we headed for the adjacent island of Jura, arriving in Port Askaig in good time for the 9.30am short crossing. A Black Guillemot, a couple of Common Guillemots and Gannets were seen as we crossed the Sound of Islay. The island and the sea looked beautiful in the morning sun, and we set off driving slowly along the single main road which runs along the southern then eastern shores. The road turned inland a little and we had not gone far when we saw our first Hen Harrier of the day, a ring-tailed female. Meadow Pipits were common, and Skylarks were dust bathing by the road. We also started to see groups of Red Deer – the name 'Jura' is thought to be derived from Norse for 'Deer Island', and there are certainly large numbers of them! The verges were bright with Foxgloves (*Digitalis purpurea*) and Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*).

Eventually we reached the small village of Craighouse, the main settlement on the island, where we parked up in order to scan the Small Isles Bay and explore. Naturalised Monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*) was growing on the edge of the village and on a stream-bank, while a Cuckoo was heard. A Great Northern Diver was close in to the shore and gave some lovely views. We continued northwards, soon encountering a magnificent male Hen Harrier which flew right past us and allowed us to watch as it quartered the ground. We also had nice views of Snipe and

more Hen Harriers – in the course of the day we saw another male and two more female birds. North of Tarbet, we stopped to look at a length of road verge sheltered from the wind by forestry planting. Here we found butterflies nectaring on Marsh Thistles (*Cirsium palustre*) and resting: Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries, Marsh Fritillary, Small Heath and Red Admiral.

We ate our picnic by the Lussa River before driving on to the end of the public road. On our way back, we stopped at Lagg, walking the track to the little harbour. Here we recorded Wren, Common Whitethroat and Ringed Plover as well as Oystercatcher, a Cinnabar Moth, another Marsh Fritillary and a fine Granulated Ground Beetle. We stopped again in Craighouse, where some enjoyed refreshments but the bay remained sadly Otter-free. We reached Feolin in good time for the 5.45pm ferry back to Islay.

## Day 7

Sunday 20th June

### Journey home

Today we had to say farewell to Bowmore, leaving Jocelyn who was taking the afternoon flight. The rest of us arrived in Port Askaig in good time for the ferry back to Kennacraig. The weather was bright but windy, and we enjoyed the Gannets and auks as we travelled. We had good views of Common Eider and Harbour Seals as we travelled up Loch Tarbet. We stopped for a lunch break in Inveraray, enjoying the hot sun, before continuing on over to the shores of Loch Lomond and back to Paisley, from where the group members travelled to Glasgow Central for their onward journeys.

## Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk) to sign up.

## Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers and exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



[www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays](https://www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays)



[www.twitter.com/naturetrektours](https://www.twitter.com/naturetrektours)



[www.instagram.com/naturetrek\\_wildlife\\_holidays](https://www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays)



## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	June 2022						
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓					
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	?	✓					
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		✓		✓			
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>				(✓)			
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				(✓)			
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	✓		✓			✓	
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓	✓	✓		H	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>				✓		H	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Rock Dove (feral)	<i>Columba livia (feral)</i>	✓						✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	H		
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓					
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					✓		
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	LO	✓		✓	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		H	✓	✓			
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		✓					
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		LO					
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			✓			✓	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓	✓	✓			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓			✓	
Common (Mew) Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>						✓	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>						✓	
Common Guillemot (Murre)	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓				✓		✓
Black Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓					
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓						
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		✓	✓				
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Common name	Scientific name	June 2022						
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			✓				
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓			✓	
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</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>			✓	✓			
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>					✓	H	
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					✓	H	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓			✓		
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				✓			
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		H	H	H	H	H	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			H		H		
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scoenobaenus</i>			✓				
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>						H	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	H	✓	H	✓	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					✓	✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			✓		✓		
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			✓	✓		✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓	✓			
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>					✓		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</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 Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>			✓	✓			
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓				
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>					✓		
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	✓			

## Vertebrates

		June 2022						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mammals:								
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>		D					
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		D	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		✓	✓	✓			
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>			✓				

		June 2022						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓					✓	✓
Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	✓						
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Feral Goat	<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>			✓				
Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	✓		✓			✓	✓
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		✓		✓	✓		
<b>Reptiles &amp; Amphibians:</b>								
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>					✓		

## Invertebrates

		June 2022						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Butterflies</b>								
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓	✓	✓			
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			✓				
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>						✓	
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>						✓	
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>						✓	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			LO			✓	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>					✓		
<b>Moths</b>								
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>		✓			✓		
Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>		✓					
Common Nettle-tap	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>		✓			✓		
6-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>			✓				
Cinnabar Moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>			✓				
Chimney Sweeper	<i>Odezia atrata</i>					✓		
Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>			✓				

## Others

<b>Dragonflies</b>	
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
<b>Other Invertebrates</b>	
Scottish Midge	<i>Culicoides impunctatus</i>
Snipe Fly sp.	<i>Rhagio scolopaceus</i>
Alder Fly sp.	<i>Sialis</i> sp.
A Dagger Fly	<i>Empis stercorea</i>
Yellow Dung Fly	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>
Large Crane fly	<i>Tipula maxima</i>
Green Sawfly	<i>Rhogogaster viridis</i>
Chequered Hoverfly	<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>
Common Snout Hoverfly	<i>Rhingia campestris</i>
Bog Hoverfly	<i>Sericomya silentis</i>

Buff-tailed Bumble-bee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>
N. White-tailed Bumble-bee	<i>Bombus magnus</i>
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>
Moss Carder Bee	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>
Garden Chafer	<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>
Black Snail Beetle (brown form)	<i>Phosphuga atrata</i>
Click Beetle	<i>Athos haemorrhoidalis</i>
Granulated Ground Beetle	<i>Carabus granulatus</i>
Leech sp.	
Blue Jellyfish	<i>Cyanea lamarckii</i>
<b>Galls:</b>	
On Meadowsweet (Midge)	<i>Dasineura ulmaria</i>
Alder-vein Angle Gall (Mite)	<i>Eriophyes inangulis</i>

## Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Nomenclature contained within this list follows the New Flora of the British Isles (4th edition) by Clive Stace.		
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>	
<b>Lycophytes</b>	<b>Clubmosses &amp; Quillworts</b>	
<b>Selaginellaceae</b>	<b>Lesser Clubmoss Family</b>	
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	Lesser Clubmoss	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Calamophytes</b>	<b>Horsetails</b>	
<b>Equisetaceae</b>	<b>Horsetail Family</b>	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	Gruinart
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	Gruinart
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	Claggain Bay
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>True Ferns</b>	
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>	<b>Spleenwort Family</b>	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	Kildalton
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	Loch Gorm
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	Near Port Ellen
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	Inverary Jail
<b>Athyriaceae</b>	<b>Lady-fern Family</b>	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Blechnaceae</b>	<b>Hard-fern Family</b>	
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern	The Oa
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>	<b>Bracken Family</b>	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Gruinart
<b>Dryopteridaceae</b>	<b>Buckler-fern Family</b>	
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	Roadsides
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	Gruinart
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	Gruinart

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Osmundaceae</b>	<b>Royal Fern Family</b>	
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Claddach road
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>	<b>Polypody Family</b>	
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> agg.	Common Polypody	Gruinart
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>	
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>	
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch	Widely planted
<i>Picea abies</i> subsp. <i>abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Widely planted
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Widely planted
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Widely planted
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>	
<b>Pre-Dicots</b>	<b>Primitive Dicotyledons</b>	
<b>Nymphaeaceae</b>	<b>Water-lily Family</b>	
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily	Loch Ballygrant
<b>Eu-Dicots</b>	<b>True Dicotyledons</b>	
<b>Adoxaceae</b>	<b>Moschatel Family</b>	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	Roadsides
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Pigweed Family</b>	
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	Bunnahabhain
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>	
<i>Aegopodium podragaria</i>	Ground-elder	Gruinart
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	Gruinart (leaves)
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	Roadsides
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	Gruinart
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Gruinart (leaves)
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	Gruinart
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	Ballygrant Woods
<b>Araliaceae</b>	<b>Ivy Family</b>	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Gruinart
<b>Asteraceae (Compositae)</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	The Oa
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	Roadsides
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Gruinart
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	Gruinart (leaves)
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	Claggain Bay
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	Meadow Thistle	Claggain Bay
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	Gruinart
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Gruinart
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Jacobaea aquatica</i>	Marsh Ragwort	Loch nan Cadhan
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	Roadsides
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	Ballygrant Woods

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	Gruinart
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed	Finlaggan
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox & Cubs	Roadside nr Finlaggan
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-eared Hawkweed	Ardnave
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	Ardnave
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	Ardnave
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	The Oa (leaves)
<b>Betulaceae</b>	<b>Birch Family</b>	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Claggain Bay
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	Gruinart
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Gruinart
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Forget-me-not Family</b>	
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	Gruinart
<i>Myosotis laxa</i> subsp. <i>caespitosa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	Gruinart
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	Loch nan Cadhan
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>	
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	Gruinart
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	Killinallan
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Violet	Gruinart
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Water-cress	Gruinart
<i>Raphanus raphiastrum</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	Sea Radish	Port Ellen
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	Port Ellen
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Gruinart
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	Killinallan
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	Gruinart
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	Gruinart
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	The Oa
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	Gruinart
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	The Oa
<b>Droseraceae</b>	<b>Sundew Family</b>	
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	The Oa
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heath family</b>	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	The Oa
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	The Oa
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Loch nan Cadhan
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	Roadsides
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	The Oa
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> agg.	Kidney Vetch	
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	Gruinart

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	Gruinart
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Gruinart
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Gruinart
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Gruinart
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	The Oa
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Oak &amp; Beech Family</b>	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Gruinart
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	Ardnave
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	Gruinart
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Gruinart
<b>Gunneraceae</b>	<b>Gunnera Family</b>	
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Giant -rhubarb	Roadsides
<b>Hydrocotylaceae</b>	<b>Marsh Pennywort Family</b>	
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	Killinallan
<b>Hypericaceae</b>	<b>St. John's-wort Family</b>	
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St. John's-wort	Loch nan Cadhan
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram	Gruinart
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	Gruinart
<i>Stachys sylvestris</i>	Hedge Woundwort	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	Gruinart
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i> subsp. <i>britannicus</i>	Wild Thyme	Gruinart
<b>Lentibulariaceae</b>	<b>Bladderwort Family</b>	
<i>Pinguicula lusitanica</i>	Pale Butterwort	Loch nan Cadhan
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort	The Oa
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>	
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	Loch nan Cadhan
<b>Myricaceae</b>	<b>Bog-myrtle Family</b>	
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog-myrtle	Loch nan Cadhan
<b>Onagraceae</b>	<b>Willowherb Family</b>	
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	The Rinns
<i>Circea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>	New Zealand Willowherb	Loch nan Cadhan
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Fuchsia	Gruinart
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>	
<i>Euphrasia arctica</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i>	Eyebright	Gruinart

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Odontites verna</i>	Red Bartsia	Gruinart
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	Marsh Lousewort	Gruinart
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	Gruinart
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> agg.	Yellow Rattle	Gruinart
<i>Rhinanthus serotina</i>	-	
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood-sorrel Family</b>	
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	Gruinart
<b>Phrymaceae</b>	<b>Monkey-flower Family</b>	
<i>Erythranthe (Mimulus) guttata</i>	Large Yellow Monkey-flower	Jura
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	Gruinart
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	Ardnave
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	The Oa
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	Gruinart foreshore
<b>Polygalaceae</b>	<b>Milkwort Family</b>	
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	Killinallan
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Knotweed Family</b>	
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	Roadsides
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	Gruinart
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel	Gruinart
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	Gruinart
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	Gruinart
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>	
<i>Lysimachia (Glaux) maritima</i>	Sea-milkwort	Killinallan
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	Gruinart
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	Killinallan
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Monks-hood	Jura
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	Gruinart
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	Gruinart
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	Gruinart
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	The Oa
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Killinallan
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow-rue	Gruinart
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Alchemilla glabra</i>	Smooth Lady's-mantle	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil	Finlaggan
<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Small-leaved Cotoneaster	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Roadsides
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	Gruinart
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	Finlaggan



<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	Gruinart
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	Gruinart
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	Gruinart
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose	Killinallan
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Gruinart
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	Gruinart
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Gruinart
<i>Galium palustre</i> agg.	Marsh Bedstraw	The Oa
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	Killinallan
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Killinallan
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<b>Willow &amp; Poplar Family</b>	
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow	Gruinart
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	Gruinart
<i>Salix herbacea</i>	Dwarf Willow	Jura
<b>Sapindaceae</b>	<b>Maple Family</b>	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Gruinart
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort Family</b>	
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	Kildalton
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	Gruinart
<b>Valerianaceae</b>	<b>Valerian Family</b>	
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	Gruinart
<b>Veronicaceae</b>	<b>Speedwell Family</b>	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Roadsides
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy Foxglove	Inveraray
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	Loch nan Cadhan
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Gruinart
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Common or Heath Speedwell	The Oa
<b>Violaceae</b>	<b>Violet Family</b>	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	Gruinart
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>	
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Gruinart
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>	
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	Ardnave
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	The Oa
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	Gruinart
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Hare's-tail Cottongrass	The Oa

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>	Deergrass	The Oa
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	The Rinns
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	Widespread in wet places
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<b>Rush Family</b>	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	Gruinart
<b>Juncaginaceae</b>	<b>Arrowgrass Family</b>	
<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>	Sea Arrowgrass	Killinallan
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass	Loch nan Cadhan
<b>Nartheciaceae</b>	<b>Bog-asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog-asphodel	Loch nan Cadhan
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>	
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	Killinallan
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	Gruinart
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid	Killinallan
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>ericetorum</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	Killinallan
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Northern Marsh Orchid	Gruinart
<i>Dactylorhiza x formosa</i>	Hybrid Heath Spotted x Northern Marsh	Loch nan Cadhan
<i>Dactylorhiza x venusta</i>	Hybrid Common Spotted x Northern Marsh	Poss Killinallan
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Common Twayblade	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid	The Oa
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	Ardnave
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	Gruinart
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	Gruinart
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	Ballygrant Woods
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	Ardnave
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	Gruinart
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Ardnave
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	The Oa