

Sark in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

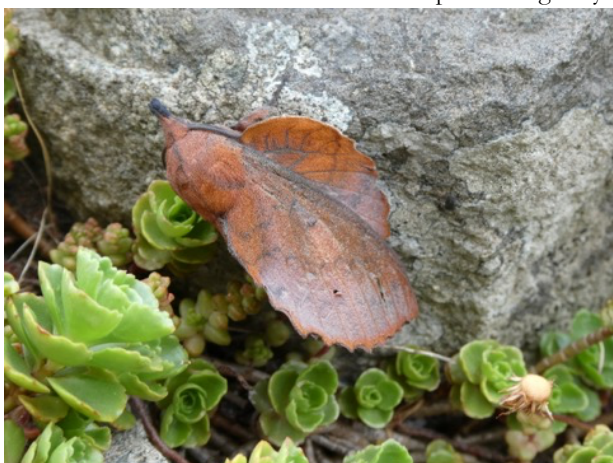
14th – 19th June 2026



Emperor Dragonfly



Guillemots



Lappet



European Rose Chafer

Tour report by Trevour Bourgaize, photos by Lesley Bourgaize



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Tour participants: Trevor and Lesley Bourgaize (leaders) with nine Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Sunday 14th June

Having arrived at Guernsey airport around lunchtime, clients were met by Trevor and Lesley, who live locally. After taking a taxi to St Peter Port Harbour, we had time to wander along Guernsey's attractive seafront, with some opting for a drink or snack, before returning to the Inter Island Quay, where we boarded the Corsaire de Serk at 3.30pm.

The weather was sunny and calm, and we began our bird list with good views of Guillemot, Razorbill, Gannet, Fulmar and three species of gull. The highlight for many, however, was the sight of a Peregrine carrying prey, possibly a Guillemot, spotted as we disembarked at Maseline Harbour.

A tunnel led us to the tractor bus, known locally as 'the toast rack', which we boarded for the short journey up Harbour Hill. Sark is a car-free island, so from the Avenue, Sark's main street, we set off to walk the short distance to Le Grand Dixcart, one of the island's original farmhouses, now a charming B&B, set in extensive, sheltered gardens. During the walk we spotted Common Blue, Gatekeeper, and Hummingbird Hawk-moth, which is always a fascinating sight as it hovers in mid-air, with bright orange hind wings.

At our accommodation, we were welcomed by our hosts Helen and Alex, who explained the arrangements for our stay. After settling in, we walked along a private path to Stocks, the Georgian hotel next door, for a delicious evening meal.

Back in the lounge after dinner, Trevor gave a brief outline of the following day's activities. With most of us then heading for bed, Trevor walked up to the orchard to set the moth trap, hopeful of catching some interesting species.

Day 2

Monday 15th June

This morning was mostly sunny with a light breeze, perfect for today's outing, a boat trip around the island starting at 11.00am. After an excellent breakfast, we assembled on the terrace to view the moth catch. Ninety specimens of forty species had been caught, with highlights being a Privet Hawk-moth, a large species with a bright pink and black striped body, Grey Arches and Dark Sword-grass, the last a migrant. Once the moths had been viewed and photos taken, we set off to walk to the harbour.

Sark has two harbours, lying on the east coast, and our boat was leaving from the older of the two, Creux, now primarily used by fishing and pleasure boats. Our walk took us along the top of a wooded valley, toward more open ground. Passing a meadow, we saw the delicate blue flowers of Pale Flax, Common Toadflax (also known as 'butter and eggs', which is a very apt name) and Common Knapweed, which was attracting a variety of butterflies. We headed along Rue des Lache, before joining the cliff path down to the harbour. Waiting on the pier was Morgan Guille, who runs the trips around the island in his boat, the Dorado. Once aboard, we set off in a northerly direction; one eagle-eyed client immediately pointed out a seal bobbing in the water, and soon, two more were spotted. Morgan slowed the boat so that we could all have good views: it made a great start to our trip.

Three auk species can be found around Sark's shores, and we were hopeful of seeing all of them this morning. The most numerous are Guillemots, and increased numbers have led to new colonies being established, with over four hundred breeding pairs in all. As we motored along, we passed one colony on large offshore rocks known as Grande Moie. We enjoyed good views of Razorbills too, which, although not present in such large numbers, are also increasing. From a distance, these birds can look similar, but with the amazing views we were afforded it was easy to see the differences, particularly in their colouring and beaks.

Having been born and brought up on the island, Morgan is the fount of all knowledge when it comes to Sark, and during the trip gave us fascinating insights into the geology, and human and natural history of the island, while pointing out places of interest and sharing amusing stories of Sark life past and present.

Not far from Point Robert Lighthouse, a Peregrine was spotted, silhouetted against the sky: Morgan informed us that there were three nesting pairs this year. As we motored along, we saw good numbers of Shags, but only one or two Cormorants (this species being a much scarcer breeder in the Bailiwick), and enjoyed the piping of Oystercatchers. Having now rounded the northern tip of Sark, we arrived at the original Guillemot colony on Les Autelets. Here we stopped for some time, and when the boat's engine was cut, we enjoyed not just the sensation of being surrounded by so many birds, but also the amazing sound of their low growls and cooing!

Passing through the Gouliot Passage, a stretch of water separating Sark from the private island of Brecqhou, Morgan explained that the headland above, which goes by the same name, is famous not only for its flora and fauna, but also for the amazing marine life in the caves beneath: it was afforded RAMSAR status in 2007.

Sark is made up of two areas of land, Big Sark and Little Sark, joined by a narrow isthmus known as La Coupee. Morgan explained that, until 1900, there were no railings, and on windy days children would crawl across on their hands and knees to get to school! At the end of WWII, German prisoners of war helped to rebuild La Coupee, erecting the concrete supports and handrails that are still there today. As we sailed past, we could see evidence of maintenance work carried out earlier in the year, to mitigate water run-off and erosion.

Heading around Little Sark, Morgan pointed out a series of chimneys, the remains of an unsuccessful silver mining venture in the early nineteenth century, before turning the boat towards a small islet known as L'Etac, a prime nesting spot for Puffin, the third auk species we had hoped to see. Sadly, it was not to be: Morgan explained that only small numbers had been seen so far this year.

Now heading along the west coast, we had excellent views of Fulmars. This bird, while similar in looks to a gull, is in fact related to the albatross; it is easy to spot in flight as it glides with stiff, straight wings. Having passed the final Guillemot colony, we had one last treat when two more seals were spotted.

Because the Channel Islands have some of the most extreme tidal ranges in the world, and having gone out on a falling tide, we could no longer dock at Creux, which is a 'drying harbour', so we landed at Maseline, as we had yesterday. We found the 'toast rack' waiting to take us back up Harbour Hill, where we had a late lunch at Scooby's, conveniently situated next to the drop-off point.

It was now mid-afternoon, and Trevor explained that he was heading to Le Grand Dixcart to erect mist nets on land opposite the property, ahead of tomorrow's first bird ringing session. With the rest of the afternoon free,

some of us took the opportunity to visit the beautiful gardens at La Seigneurie, with others heading back to our accommodation for some rest and relaxation. As most of us were keen to eat together, Lesley had booked a table at Nova's Restaurant situated on the Avenue, about a twenty-minute walk from our guest house. Following another tasty meal, we headed back to complete the checklist, while Trevor made a slight detour to reset the moth trap. Walking into the house, we were amused to see the Privet Hawk from this morning's catch still on the house wall where Trevor had placed it: what a well-behaved moth!

Day 3

Tuesday 16th June

While most of us were still asleep, Trevor was unfurling the mist nets and checking the moth trap, which he again brought down to the terrace to empty. The differences in size, shape and colour of moths surprised many of us, with one client saying they had had no idea of the amazing variety to be found in the moth world. Today we added thirteen new species to those seen yesterday: Lunar-spotted Pinion, Heart and Club and Minor Shoulder-knot were some of the highlights, although the star of the show for many was a Lappet, with a protruding snout and an unusual resting wing position, making it resemble a cluster of dried Oak leaves.

Trevor checked the mist nets at regular intervals, and eight birds of five species were caught on this occasion. These included a Cetti's Warbler, which we had heard singing the day before, and it was wonderful to see it in the hand. Bird ringing can only be carried out by a qualified ringer under licence, so we felt privileged to watch as Trevor expertly ringed, weighed and measured the wing of each bird, explaining the process and the importance of the information collected, before releasing each one unharmed. All the information gathered will be passed to the Channel Island Bird Ringing Scheme, of which Trevor is the chairperson.

By 10.00am the nets were furled, but before setting out for Little Sark, today's destination, Trevor ensured that everyone had viewed the Swallowtail caterpillar (of the continental subspecies *Papilio machaon gorganus*) on a Fennel plant in the garden of Le Grand Dixcart. This was a splendid beast, between four and five centimetres long, with a plump, vibrant green body and distinct black rings and orange spots.

As we passed hedgerows with insects buzzing to and fro, and gateways giving tantalizing views to left and right, not to mention the local chocolate factory (many made a mental note to visit on our return), we soon reached the beginning of La Coupee (about a hundred metres long, eighty metres above the sea, and only some three metres in width), which we had seen during yesterday's boat trip. Having walked to the viewpoint and taken in the spectacular panoramic views, we then retraced our steps before making our way across, with many photographs taken. Reaching Little Sark, we soon added new insects to our species list, including the beautiful Rose Chafer, a large broad beetle with an iridescent green body, and the red and black striped Minstrel Bug, a type of shieldbug. Painted Ladies were everywhere: they were definitely the commonest butterfly of the trip. Turning off the path into a meadow to examine the interesting plant species to be found there, Trevor had a brief glimpse of a Dark Green Fritillary, but although we all kept a lookout, it did not reappear.

Moving on, we came to the settlement in the middle of the island and soon turned off the track for a welcome drinks stop at the Little Snack Shack. We then headed east along the path, crossing some fields, until we reached a magnificent three-thousand-year-old, lichen-encrusted megalithic tomb, more correctly called a 'passage grave'. After spending some time examining the tomb and enjoying the beautiful scenery, we retraced our steps,

accompanied by the distinctive call of Rock Pipit, and enjoyed excellent views of a Common Whitethroat song flighting, as well as an immature male Marsh Harrier quartering the scrubby vegetation to our right.

We passed through a gate and headed down to Venus Headland, spotting one of the tall, granite chimneys we had seen during our boat trip. Once at the bottom of the path, some of us chose to rest on a well-placed bench and enjoy the view, while others ventured a little further, with two energetic people making it all the way to the point, spotting good numbers of Beewolves: despite their name, they are in fact solitary wasps.

Back to the Snack Shack, we enjoyed a late lunch before setting out on our walk back to Big Sark. As we strolled along, we noticed lots of brightly coloured orange, white and blue caterpillars crossing the path. These Trevor identified as the larvae of the Lackey moth, which are known to feed in groups. Once back on Big Sark, we could not resist stopping off at Caragh Chocolates to enjoy tea, cake or ice cream, or for some of us, all three!

This evening, dinner had been booked at the Belair Inn, which, much to our amusement, was home to two very talkative parrots. At the conclusion of the meal, we strolled back to Le Grand Dixcart to complete the log, after what had been a busy but enjoyable day.

Day 4

Wednesday 17th June

As usual, emptying the moth trap was the first activity of the day, with Chinese Character, Mother of Pearl and Clouded Brindle being new for the trip. Once these had been examined, we set out for today's walk. Turning right out of our accommodation, we crossed Rue de la Coupee, taking a grassy track with excellent views to the west of Herm and Jethou, with Guernsey in the background. After a slightly cloudy start, the sun was now shining, and a variety of butterflies and other insects were enjoying the bramble flowers that grew along the path: they included good numbers of Meadow Browns, along with Gatekeepers and Holly Blues. Stopping by a weedy patch, we found several interesting plant species, including Common Chamomile, which grows wild all over Sark. Passing a bank of ivy, Trevor identified it as Atlantic Ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*), the only species found locally.

Taking a left, we headed to Pilcher's Monument, erected in memory of J.G. Pilcher, a London oil merchant lost at sea off Sark in 1868. The headland beyond hosted a mix of heathland plants including heather and gorse, as well as coastal wildflowers such as Rock Sea-spurrey and Prostrate Broom, which are very attractive to butterflies. We were delighted to find good numbers of Silver-studded Blues, a Sark speciality, as well as Small Heaths. Retracing our steps, we turned left and left again, and arrived at the Gouliot Headland. Here, we again saw Silver-studded Blue, and also Thrift Clearwing, a day-flying moth which came in to a pheromone lure. Small, with almost transparent rear wings and dark brown and white forewings, it was quite beautiful when seen at close range.

Our final stop of the morning was Beauregard Pond, one of only two places in Sark where Moorhens can be spotted! We were also lucky enough to see Blue Emperor dragonflies darting over the water.

We headed to the Avenue for lunch, having first visited the Tourist Centre, and agreed to meet again at 2.15pm to begin our afternoon activities.

Our first stop in the afternoon was St Peter's Church, which was surprisingly large and had an interesting history: it was completed in 1821, a chancel was added in 1877 by the then *seigneur*, and the stained-glass windows in the

nave were added in 1926. The square tower is particularly notable, and contains bells cast from cannon belonging to the disbanded Sark Militia

By popular request, we then visited an exhibition at the Old Island Hall, entitled 'Sark: The War Years,' which tells the story of life in Sark during the German occupation, through photographs, written accounts and artefacts. So fascinating was it that some of us had almost to be dragged away to move on to our last stop of the day, a private garden whose owner welcomes visitors to spend time wandering about this small but very attractive space. Our main point of interest was the pond, as Trevor hoped we would see some dragonfly and damselfly species. We were not disappointed, spotting Azure Bluet, Common Bluetail, and Common Darter. Dinner tonight was again eaten at Stocks, and enjoyed by all.

Day 5

Thursday 18th June

Today Trevor had the nets unfurled early for our second bird ringing session. Seven birds of five species were caught, and of particular interest were two Chiffchaffs with brood patches, proving local breeding, and a young Great Tit, obviously recently fledged, while a smart male Blackcap proved popular with the photographers. As usual, Trevor had run the moth trap in the orchard overnight, adding fifteen new species to our already extensive list, making a total of 113 species in all!

Our destination this morning was L'Eperquerie Common, a large open headland crisscrossed by numerous paths, situated on the most northerly point of Sark. The area is a haven for wildlife and is also of historical importance, being home to the original harbour and an ancient fort, both of which we had seen during the boat trip. Sadly, the weather was not ideal, with fog drifting across the island. As it was forecast to improve mid-morning, Trevor decided to take a slightly longer route, allowing us to cover new ground, while giving the fog time to lift. Having headed along the Avenue, we turned onto Rue Lucas and then Rue du Fort, before taking a left and then a right to arrive at the common. Unfortunately, the fog was still quite thick, but we decided to see what we could find. While insects were understandably in short supply, a good range of birds was noted, including Stonechat, Meadow Pipit, Chaffinch and Song Thrush. Several clients remarked that they were delighted to find this last species so numerous on Sark, as numbers are declining in the UK. Having spotted one of the friendly, semi-wild goats which live on the common, one of our number decided to make its acquaintance, before rejoining us for the walk back up the hill.

With the fog still lingering, it was decided that we would head back into town for lunch. Naturally, as we walked away from the common, the weather improved, and by the time we reached the Avenue the sun was shining brightly! Most clients joined Trevor and Lesley at one of their favourite lunch stops, The Sark Yard, which serves, among other things, delicious crab quiches, in which several of us indulged.

For our final outing, we were heading down to Dixcart Bay, home of the Red Data Listed Atlantic Scaly Cricket. As we walked down the valley, an area of largely undisturbed woodland, we were surrounded by bird song, including summer visitors such as Blackcaps and Chiffchaffs. The valley is also home to a variety of ferns, which enjoy the damp, shady conditions, with some of the most impressive being Common Hart's-tongue, which has huge fronds. As we crossed the stream that runs down to the beach, one eagle-eyed client spotted an unusual-looking plant which they thought might be Cornish Moneywort. After some discussion, photographs were taken,

and further research has confirmed its identification. A delicate, creeping perennial, it has exacting requirements, only thriving in damp, shaded environments, which exactly describes the area where it was seen.

On reaching the beach, we headed under a rock arch to an area of shingle, Scaly Crickets' favoured habitat. Although many were seen, they led us a merry dance! Eventually, four of these fast-moving creatures were potted, allowing us all to have a closer look. The species is found in good numbers in the Bailiwick, but has a very limited global distribution. Although admittedly not the most photogenic of creatures, the loss of any species can affect our delicate ecosystems, so preserving their habitat in the Bailiwick is important, and something in which Trevor is closely involved. While on the beach, some of us could not resist a paddle, and found the water very pleasant.

Tonight, we ate dinner at Hathaway's, a twenty-minute walk from our accommodation, and we enjoyed another delicious meal and good conversation.

Day 6

Friday 19th June

Today, after what had been a very enjoyable holiday, it was time to pack our bags: we were due to leave Sark on the mid-morning ferry. Taking a now familiar route up through the Meadows and along the Avenue, we arrived at the 'bus stop.' With some opting to ride down the hill and others choosing to walk, we arrived at the harbour in plenty of time for the 11.15am ferry. During the journey, we even picked up our final auk species, when four Puffins were spotted bobbing in the slack water as we sailed past Jethou: what a good way to end the trip!

Note: a copy of the checklist will be forwarded to Société Sercquaise. The society is very grateful to Naturetrek for sharing its findings.

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

I=Introduced		June 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓		✓	
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			✓	✓	✓	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓			✓	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓			
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓		✓	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>						✓
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
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>					✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>					✓	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			✓	✓	✓	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>				✓	✓	
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			✓		✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				✓		
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				✓	✓	H
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					H	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>				✓	✓	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>				✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				✓	✓	
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓	✓	✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	H	✓	✓		✓	

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Western Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Lesser White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>

Amphibians

Common name	Scientific name
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	June 2026						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon gorganus</i>				L			
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				✓			
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>			✓	✓	✓		
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>							
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>				✓			
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>					✓		
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>					✓		
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			✓	✓	✓		
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Moths

Common name	Scientific name
Orchard Ermine	<i>Yponomeuta padella</i>
Diamond-back	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>
Common Flat-body	<i>Agonopterix heracliana</i>
White-strap Sober	<i>Aproaerema larseniella</i>
Small Sober	<i>Anarsia spartiella</i>
Many-plume Moth	<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>
Orange Pine Tortrix	<i>Lozotaeniodes formosana</i>
Shade agg.	<i>Cnephasia agg.</i>
Sallow Button	<i>Acleris hastiana</i>
Plum Tortrix	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>
Common Marble	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>
Cock's-head Bell	<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>
Hoary Bell	<i>Eucosma cana</i>
Bramble Shoot	<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>
Codling Moth	<i>Cydia pomonella</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Thrift Clearwing	<i>Pryopterón muscaeformis</i>
Forester	<i>Adscita statice</i>
Five-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>
Bee Moth	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>
Grey Knot-horn	<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>
Thistle Ermine	<i>Myelois circumvoluta</i>
Ash-bark Knot-horn	<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>
Twin-barred Knot-horn	<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i>
Blushed Knot-horn	<i>Ephestia woodiella</i>
Elder Pearl	<i>Anania coronata</i>
Golden Pearl	<i>Anania verbascalis</i>
Small Magpie	<i>Anania hortulata</i>
Rusty-dot Pearl	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>
Mother of Pearl	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>
Garden Grass-veneer	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>
Chinese Character	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>
Buff Arches	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>
Grass Eggar	<i>Lasiocampa trifolii</i>
Lappet	<i>Gastropacha quercifolia</i>
Privet Hawk-moth	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>
Bright Wave	<i>Idaea ochrata</i>
Dwarf Cream Wave	<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i>
Treble Brown Spot	<i>Idaea trigeminata</i>
Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>
Maiden's Blush	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>
Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>
Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>
Blue-bordered Carpet	<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i>
Barred Straw	<i>Gandaritis pyraliata</i>
Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>
Green Pug	<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>
Foxglove Pug	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>
Magpie Moth	<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>
Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>
Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>
Pale Oak Beauty	<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>
Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>
Brussels Lace	<i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>
Yellow Belle	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>
Common Emerald	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>
Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>
Brown-tail	<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>
Yellow-tail	<i>Euproctis similis</i>
Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>
Rosy Footman	<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>
Four-spotted Footman	<i>Lithosia quadra</i>
Buff Footman	<i>Eilema depressa</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Common Footman	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>
Orange Footman	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>
Fan-foot	<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>
Dark Spectacle	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Poplar Grey	<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>
Copper Underwing	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>
Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>
Small Mottled Willow	<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>
Pale Mottled Willow	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>
Uncertain	<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>
Vine's Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>
Clouded Brindle	<i>Apamea epomidion</i>
Rustic Shoulder-knot	<i>Apamea sordens</i>
Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>
Marbled Minor agg.	<i>Oligia</i> agg.
Dun-bar	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>
Lunar-spotted Pinion	<i>Cosmia pyralina</i>
Grey Arches	<i>Polia nebulosa</i>
Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>
Shears	<i>Hada plebeja</i>
White Colon	<i>Sideridis turbida</i>
Lychnis	<i>Hadena bicruris</i>
Marbled Coronet	<i>Hadena confusa</i>
Tawny Shears	<i>Hadena perplexa</i>
Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>
Delicate	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>
White-point	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>
Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>
Heart and Club	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>
Dark Sword-grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>
Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>
Ingrailed Clay	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>
Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>
Langmaid's Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua janthina</i>
Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>
Short-cloaked Moth	<i>Nola cucullatella</i>
Least Black Arches	<i>Nola confusalis</i>
Oak Nycteoline	<i>Nycteola revayana</i>

Damselflies & dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>

Other insects

Common name	Scientific name
Grasshoppers and allies	
Atlantic Scaly Cricket	<i>Pseudomogoplistes squamiger</i>
Field Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>
Grey Bush-cricket	<i>Platycleis albopunctata</i>
Great Green Bush-cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>
Earwigs	
Common Earwig	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>
True Bugs	
Cinnamon Bug	<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>
Minstrel Bug	<i>Graphosoma italicum</i>
Dock Bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>
Gorse Shield Bug	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>
Hawthorn Shield Bug	<i>Acanthaosoma haemorrhoidale</i>
Hairy Shield Bug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>
Flies	
a crane fly	<i>Tipula oleracea</i>
Broad Centurion	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>
Common Robber Fly	<i>Neoitamus cyanurus</i>
Two-banded Spearhorn	<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>
Long Hoverfly	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>
White-clubbed Glasswing	<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>
Common Spotted Field Syrph	<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>
Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>
Bumblebee Blacklet	<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>
Tapered Dronefly	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>
Common Dronefly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>
Batman Hoverfly	<i>Myathropa florea</i>
Bumblebee Plumehorn	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>
Greenbottle Fly	<i>Lucilia sericata</i>
Flesh Fly	<i>Sarcophaga carnaria</i>
Yellow Dung Fly	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>
Lacewings	
a lacewing	<i>Nineta flava</i>
a lacewing	<i>Apotochrysis flavifrons</i>
Ants, wasps and bees	
Black Garden Ant	<i>Lasius niger</i>
Yellow Meadow Ant	<i>Lasius flavus</i>
Crowned Bee Wolf	<i>Philanthus coronatus</i>
Common Wasp	<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>
Davies's Mining Bee	<i>Colletes daviesanus</i>
Cliff Mining Bee	<i>Andrena thoracica</i>
Tawny Mining Bee	<i>Andrena fulva</i>
Yellow-legged Mining Bee	<i>Andrena flavipes</i>
Ashy Mining Bee	<i>Andrena cineraria</i>
Ashy Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum sexnotatum</i>
Red Mason Bee	<i>Osmia bicornis</i>
Hairy-footed Flower bee	<i>Anthophora plumipes</i>
Pantaloön Bee	<i>Dasypoda hirtipes</i>
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>
White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Beetles	
Dor Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>
Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>
Summer Chafer	<i>Amphimallon solstitiale</i>
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>
a click beetle	<i>Agrypnus murinus</i>
Common Red Soldier Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>
Seven-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Ten-spot Ladybird	<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>
Orange Ladybird	<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>
Soft-winged Flower Beetle	<i>Psilothrix viridicoerulea</i>
Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>
Sulphur Beetle	<i>Cteniopus sulphureus</i>
Tawny Longhorn Beetle	<i>Paracorymbia fulva</i>

Arachnids

Common name	Scientific name
Cross Orbweaver	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>
a wolf spider	<i>Pardosa agg</i>
Nurseryweb Spider	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>
a crab spider	<i>Misumena vatia</i>
Common Sun-jumper	<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i>
a mouse spider	<i>Scotophaeus agg.</i>
a harvestman	<i>Phalangidae agg.</i>

Isopods

Common name	Scientific name
Plum Woodlouse	<i>Porcellionides pruinosus</i>
Common Woodlouse	<i>Oniscus asellus</i>
Common Sea Slater	<i>Ligia oceanica</i>

Gastropods

Common name	Scientific name
Brown-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>
Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>

Fungi

Common name	Scientific name
King Alfred's Cakes	<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>
Turkey Tail	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
Parasol mushroom	<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>

Lichens

Common name	Scientific name
Black Shields	<i>Tephromela atra</i>
Yellow Scales	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>
Sea Ivory	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>
Orange Sea Lichen	<i>Caloplaca marina</i>
Map Lichen	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
Tar Lichen	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>

Plants

Scientific name	Common name	Notes
Dennstaedtiaceae	Brackens	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Common Bracken	
Aspleniaceae	Spleenworts	
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Common Hart's-tongue	Huge specimens in Dixcart.
Athyriaceae	Lady Ferns	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Common Lady Fern	
Dryopteridaceae	Buckler Ferns	
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield Fern	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Common Male Fern	
Polypodiaceae	Polypodies	
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	
Pinaceae	Pine Family	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
Araceae	Arum Family	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Common Lords-and-ladies	
<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i>	Greater Duckweed	
Iridaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Some very large flowers near the top of Dixcart
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	
Amaryllidaceae	Amaryllis Family	
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family	
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Common Butcher's-broom	Dixcart valley
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Common Bluebell	Leaves
Juncaceae	Rushes	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	Near Beauregard
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	
Poaceae	Grasses	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Common False-brome	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail Grass	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	

Scientific name	Common name	Notes
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Common Cock's-foot	
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory	ssp.boroei
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	leaves
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	Garden ponds
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Common Navelwort	
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop	
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	
Fabaceae	Pea Family	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>	Prostrate Broom	Gouliot Headland
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common Gorse	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	
<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>procurrens</i>	Common Restharrow	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	A few near La Coupee on main Sark
Polygalaceae	Milkworts	
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Common Tormentil	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Burnet Rose	Little Sark mainly
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Common Dog Rose	
Ulmaceae	Elm Family	
<i>Ulmus minor</i> subsp. <i>sarniensis</i>	Guernsey Elm	Specimens up to five metres
Urticaceae	Nettle Family	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	
<i>Soleirolia soleirolia</i>	Mind-your-own-business	

Scientific name	Common name	Notes
Fagaceae	Beech Family	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	
Betulaceae	Birch Family	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European Alder	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	European Hazel	
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrels	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow Sorrel	
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Common Pink Sorrel	
Hypericaceae	St John's-worts	
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Common Tutsan	
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort	Harbour hill and Pilcher's
Violaceae	Violets	
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	Some still in flower
Salicaceae	Willow Family	
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	
Linaceae	Flaxes	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	
Geraniaceae	Crane's-bills	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Common Herb Robert	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	
Onagraceae	Willowherb Family	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	
Sapindaceae	Soapberry Family	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common Horse-chestnut	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Common Sycamore	
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bittercress	
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Annual Honesty	
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	

Scientific name	Common name	Notes
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>landra</i>	Sea Radish	
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisks	
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Common Tamarisk	
Plumbaginaceae	Leadwort Family	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Common Thrift	
Polygonaceae	Knotgrass Family	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass	
Caryophyllaceae	Campion Family	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	Little Sark
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	
<i>Sagina hawaiiensis</i>	Heath Pearlwort	
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	
<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	Sea Sandwort	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Sea Mouse-ear	
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Champion	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Champion	
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family	
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen	
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Sea Beet	
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Common Primrose	
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	
Ericaceae	Heath Family	
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Common Heather	
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	
<i>Galium album</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Common Cleavers	
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family	
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	
Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Common Viper's-bugloss	
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Field Bugloss	
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Common Borage	
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	

Scientific name	Common name	Notes
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family	
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Common Ivy-leaved Toadflax	
<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>major</i>	Greater Plantain	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speed well	Rare on Sark: found on heathland on Little Sark.
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell	
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	
<i>Sibthorpia europaea</i>	Cornish Moneywort	Very rare on Sark: found in Dixcart Valley
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Common Foxglove	
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family	
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common Selfheal	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Common Ground-ivy	
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	Wild Thyme	
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	
<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i>	Lesser Calamint	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	Ivy Broomrape	
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Common Lousewort	
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Lesser Yellow Rattle	
Aquifoliaceae	Hollies	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	European Holly	
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Common Sheep's-bit	
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	

Scientific name	Common name	Notes
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	
<i>Petasites pyrenaicus</i>	Winter Heliotrope	
<i>Petasites japonicus</i>	Giant Butterbur	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel	Also Rayed Groundsel subsp. <i>denticulatus</i>
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Common Marigold	
<i>Inula crithmoides</i>	Golden Samphire	Venus Headland. Rare
<i>Filago germanica</i>	Common Cudweed	
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	Common in field entrances.
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Common Daisy	
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Guernsey Fleabane	
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	European Yarrow	
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Common Chamomile	
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	
Viburnaceae	Viburnum Family	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	European Elder	
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Common Honeysuckle	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common Teasel	A few near La Coupee
<i>Valeriana ruber</i>	Red Valerian	
Araliaceae	Aralia Family	
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	
Apiaceae	Umbellifers	
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	
<i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress	
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Common Alexanders	
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Common Carrot	
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Common Hogweed	Sea level areas all around.
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Common Fennel	