

Go Slow in Sark

Naturetrek Tour Report

2nd – 9th September 2025



Blackcap



L-album Wainscot



Red Admiral



Seignurie Church

Tour report by Trevor Bourgaize



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Tour participants: Trevor Bourgaize (leader and naturalist) and Lesley Bourgaize (assistant leader), with nine Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Tuesday 2nd September

With some of us having arrived on Guernsey over the weekend, and others arriving this morning, we met at the Inter-Island Quay at 2.00pm for the 3.00pm sailing to Sark, aboard the *Sark Venture*. Despite the breezy conditions, the sea state was moderate, and the trip was comfortable, with some of us staying on deck, binoculars at the ready. We spotted two Sandwich Terns, Shags, Herring and Great Black Backed Gulls, and as we neared Maseline Harbour, three Black-headed Gulls. Trevor explained that this latter species is quite rare on Sark, which lacks suitable habitat.

Sark is one of the few places in the world where cars are banned, so on disembarking the ferry, we headed through a tunnel and boarded the tractor-drawn transport, known locally as the 'toast-rack', for our short journey to the top of Harbour Hill. The walk to our accommodation took us along The Avenue, Sark's main street, and down a path known as The Meadows; a route with which we were to become very familiar. Upon arrival at Le Grand Dixcart, we were met by our hosts, Helen and Alex, and shown to our rooms. We met again at 5.45pm in the lounge set aside for our use, and headed down a private path to Stocks Hotel, where we enjoyed our first delicious evening meal. After dinner, we adjourned to the lounge, where Trevor gave a brief overview of the week ahead, and outlined the itinerary for the following day.

Day 2

Wednesday 3rd September

We had arranged to meet in the lounge at 10.00am, by when the rain forecast for overnight had been expected to clear. Unfortunately, just as we were about to set off, a thundery shower passed over, delaying our walk until 11.00am. Leaving Le Grand Dixcart, we turned left down to a wooded path that took us along the edge of Dixcart Valley. As we came out of the trees, the path was edged with Blackthorn and Hawthorn bushes, all laden with berries; the former turned our thoughts to sloe gin, and prompted much discussion on the best recipe! We walked along the edge of several fields from which a hay cut had been taken, before rejoining the path, where we spotted a bank with good numbers of Ivy Bees, which, although they often nest close together, are in fact solitary bees. Their emergence in autumn coincides with the flowering of Ivy, which as their common name suggests, is their main food plant. Trevor explained that the Ivy we would spot during our walks would be *Hedera hibernica* (Atlantic Ivy), which has larger leaves than *Hedera helix*, the common species found in the UK.

Reaching a signpost to the Hog's Back, our morning's destination, we turned right and right again. At intervals along the path, information boards detailed a commando raid, Operation Basalt, which took place in October 1942, when British troops scaled the cliff, the aim being to gather intelligence and capture German soldiers for questioning. The raid did not go according to plan, with one German soldier being captured, but three others killed. This resulted in increased security measures being taken, including the laying of many more mines around the island, with some still occasionally being found today. A memorial plaque was placed at the cliff edge in 2022 to mark the 80th anniversary.

The name Hog's Back derives from the shape of the headland as seen from the sea, and the cannon perch on the end affords excellent views to Dixcart Bay on one side and Derrible on the other. Here we spotted Butcher's

Broom, with both red and green berries, and surprisingly, some late flowering Foxgloves. Despite the breeze, there were butterflies on the wing, including Holly Blue, Common Blue and Red Admiral. The Blackthorn bushes were again laden with fruit, and blackberries and rosehips were plentiful.

Leaving the headland, we walked to The Avenue, and enjoyed a pleasant lunch stop at Buddy's. As the sun was now shining, Trevor thought it would be a good opportunity to visit a private garden, actively managed for wildlife. On arrival, we disturbed a Grey Heron, which took off from the rough grass near the pond, which was something of a surprise! Several Common Darter dragonflies and good numbers of Common Bluet damselflies were seen dipping and diving over the pond, as well as Water Boatmen on the surface. Although it was not large, there was much to see and enjoy in the garden, including a well-placed bench and a chance to chat with the owner. By the time we left, it was agreed that it was too late to head to L'Eperquerie Common, as originally intended, so instead, we went back to our accommodation, agreeing to meet at 6.15pm to enjoy a pre-dinner drink, courtesy of our hosts, while completing the log.

After dinner, eaten tonight at Hugo's Bistro, Trevor set the moth trap in the orchard attached to Le Grand Dixcart, and invited us to join him at 7.15am to check the catch.

Day 3

Thursday 4th September

Today was sunny and warm, although still quite breezy, and activities started early for those of us who joined Trevor to empty the moth trap and record the catch, potting one of each species to show the rest of the group after breakfast. One exciting specimen was a Rosy Underwing; although rarely found in the UK, this species, first recorded in the Channel Islands in 2002, is now thought to breed on both Guernsey and Sark. Once the moths had been viewed, photographed and released unharmed, we set out for today's first destination, Dixcart Bay. Trevor had visited late the previous afternoon to set traps for a Red Data List species, Atlantic Scaly Cricket, found in only a handful of sites worldwide.

Our route took us down through an attractive wooded valley, following a path along the stream which runs down to the bay. With tall trees and fern-covered banks, you could almost imagine yourself in prehistoric times, which is not surprising, as ferns have existed for about 400 million years! Common Hart's-tongue, Broad Buckler, Common Male and Common Lady Ferns were all identified. Many birds were calling, including Great and Blue Tits, Chaffinch and Wren, although it was not always easy to spot them in the tree canopy; we were, however, lucky enough to have good views of Firecrests, most likely a family party.

On reaching the end of the path, some chose to sit and enjoy the glorious view, while the rest of us continued down some steps and through a rock arch to an area of shingle and boulders, the Scaly Crickets' favoured habitat. Three traps had been set, and while only nine insects were caught, we observed both male and female specimens, representing a range of ages. Interestingly, we also spotted many more when moving rocks; perhaps the cat biscuits used to bait the traps had lost their efficacy! Although not perhaps the most photogenic of creatures, the loss of any species can affect our delicate ecosystems, so the preservation of their habitat in the Bailiwick is important, and something in which Trevor is closely involved.

It was now time to head back up to The Avenue for lunch, before walking to Pilcher Monument on the west coast. As we strolled along, an eagle-eyed member of the group spotted an insect on the path. On closer inspection, this

turned out to be *Tachina grossa*, a large tachinid fly. With its black, hairy body and yellow head with a prominent proboscis, it was an impressive beast.

Carrying on along the lane, we came to Sark Mill, built in 1571. Originally a windmill, the sails have long disappeared, but the tower remains, marking the highest point of the island at 110m; unsurprisingly, it was used as an observation point by the German Occupying Forces during the war.

Our next stop was at Beauregard Duck Pond, where we saw Moorhen, one of only two places on the island where this species is found. Taking a left and then a right, we reached the monument erected in memory of J. G. Pilcher, a London merchant lost at sea in 1868. We came to an area of short grass which hosted good numbers of Autumn Squill. At only a few centimetres tall, this species is easy to miss, but well worth looking out for as the delicate, star-shaped flowers, which vary in colour from pink to purple, are tiny works of art. Returning to the path, we initially retraced our steps but then turned right, taking a new track, alongside an area known as Happy Valley, which was lined with small patches of Chamomile. This plant grows wild all over Sark, unlike in the UK where it is mostly found in gardens. Picking a few pieces to hand around, Trevor suggested crushing the leaves, and we soon realised why, as a delicious apple-like scent assailed our nostrils. On reaching a crossroads, we headed straight across to Dixcart Lane, where our accommodation was situated. Arranging to meet again at 5.45pm, some of us decided to head back for some R&R, while others chose to continue exploring. After dinner, Trevor set the moth trap before joining us in the lounge to complete the log.

Day 4

Friday 5th September

On waking, we found that the sun was shining and the wind had dropped considerably, which was excellent news for today's proposed activities. Trevor was up extra early as his first task was to erect mist nets in an area of natural scrubland opposite our accommodation, ahead of our first bird ringing session. This activity can only be undertaken by a qualified ringer such as Trevor, who has over forty years of experience. He was hopeful of catching migrant species, and in this he was successful: almost immediately a Blackcap flew into the net. Having extracted it, Trevor brought it back to the terrace in front of our accommodation, where he had set up his ringing station. It was still only 6.30am, so not everyone was up and about, but those of us who were watched in fascination as Trevor expertly ringed, measured and weighed the bird before releasing it unharmed. It was now time to check the moth trap, and here too a migrant species was found: a Pearly Underwing. Other species of note were Orange Swift, which was fresh and well-marked, Chinese Character and The Delicate.

While we went in for breakfast, Trevor continued to check the mist nets at regular intervals until mid-morning, catching sixteen birds of five species, giving us all the privilege of seeing birds in the hand. The catch included Chiffchaff, also a migrant, and a Firecrest, which had been ringed in September 2023 at the same site. This latter bird showed signs of a brood patch, proving it had been breeding in the area. All information was recorded and will be passed on to the Channel Island Bird Ringing Scheme, of which Trevor is a member.

Once the bird ringing session was completed, we set off for St Peter's Church, where Sheila had spotted Autumn Lady's-tresses, a species of orchid, while out running the previous day. The plants were initially difficult to spot, due to their slender stature and tiny white flowers; however, closer inspection resulted in many patches being located.

A round-island boat trip had been booked for 2.00pm, so after agreeing to meet again at the top of Harbour Hill at 1.15pm, some of us enjoyed a picnic, while others ate at one of the cafés on The Avenue. Once assembled after lunch, we set off down the attractive, wooded path adjacent to the hill. On reaching the bottom, we walked towards the older of Sark's two harbours, Creux, where we boarded the Dorado, skippered by Morgan Guille.

Once settled, we headed south towards Little Sark. Hugging the coastline, and passing Derrible Headland and Dixcart Bay, we had good views of Fulmar; this was quite a late record for this species, as most had already left for their wintering grounds. Our first Oystercatcher of the trip was also spotted on the rocky shoreline, and on reaching Little Sark, a Little Egret was seen flying into Port Gorey. This area is so named as it served a mining enterprise set up in the 1800s. As we motored by, Morgan pointed out a series of chimneys, which are all that remain of this unsuccessful venture.

By now, we had passed the southern tip of Sark and were heading north, spotting Ravens and a Peregrine Falcon, as well as Jackdaw, an unusual record for Sark. Passing the Gouliot Headland, famous for its caves which contain amazing marine life, Morgan explained that there are more caves on Sark than on all the other Channel Islands together, and we were delighted when he expertly reversed the Dorado into one of the caves so that we could have a better look. His knowledge of the history of the island was extensive, and he entertained us throughout the trip with many interesting and amusing stories.

Having almost completed our circumnavigation of the island, Morgan took the boat in towards the cliffs and pointed out an Asian Hornet's nest attached to an overhanging rock. All Bailiwick islands' have teams which remove nests when they are found. Unfortunately, this nest is inaccessible from land, so there had been thoughts of shooting it down!

Arriving back at Creux, we all agreed we had thoroughly enjoyed our afternoon; the two hours had flown by, but it was time to disembark and climb onto the waiting 'toast-rack', which carried us back up Harbour Hill, from where we completed the short walk to our accommodation, agreeing to meet at 5.45pm as usual.

Day 5

Saturday 6th September

This morning, after checking the moth catch, the group split into two. Our host, Alex, had told us about a talk being given by a young beekeeper, and four guests were keen to take up Alex's offer to join him. Having arranged to meet up again for a picnic lunch at Le Grand Dixcart, the rest of us set out for L'Eperquerie Common. Our route took us passed La Seigneurie, home to the feudal head of Sark. As the gardens are open to the public and recommended by the RHS, some of us expressed an interest in visiting. We therefore split again, with Lesley leading the 'garden party' while Trevor headed off to the Common with his group.

At Lesley's suggestion, we started with the walled garden, still a blaze of colour, despite the hot, dry summer. As we wandered along the paths, we saw many varieties of roses, dahlias, unusual shrubs and half-hardy annuals. We spotted a variety of insects among the plants, including a very smart Cross Orbweaver spider, and, as Trevor had suggested, we checked the everlasting sweet peas for Long-tailed Blues, although none were seen on this occasion. Strolling under an arch, we passed the fern arbours, a hedge maze (obviously created with children in mind), and through a small orchard, before returning down the central path and exiting this part of the gardens.

Passing several stone buildings, including a chapel and a dovecote, we continued to explore, discovering a fountain, surrounded by espalier fruit trees, and, further on, a pond and well. Although we were reluctant to leave this wonderfully tranquil spot, it was time to head back to Le Grand Dixcart for lunch with the rest of the group.

Trevor, meanwhile, accompanied by two guests, had continued along Rue de la Seigneurie towards L'Eperquerie Common. Scanning the fields on either side of the road, several Northern Wheatears were seen. The Common, a large open headland and the most northerly part of the island, is criss-crossed by a series of paths, and is usually a good place to search for migrant birds. On this occasion, the strong breeze meant that little was moving, other than a small flock of Linnets. However, scans of the fields as they headed back to join the rest of us for lunch turned up Whinchat and Redstart, both passage migrants.

After lunch, we set out for the Gouliot Headland, which we had seen from the boat the previous day. This area has been a Ramsar site since 2007, recognised for its unique flora and fauna, both terrestrial and marine. Heading right out of our accommodation and across Rue de La Coupee, we took the 'Chamomile' track before turning left and then right, by a thatched cottage. After another left turn, we proceeded through a gate, before heading downhill past a flock of very contented-looking sheep. Wandering around the headland, we added several plants to our list, including Sea-spurrey, a prostrate, trailing plant with fleshy leaves and pretty five-petalled flowers, and the rare subspecies of Broom, known as Prostrate Broom, which is only found in a few coastal areas in Britain and Ireland, as well as here in the Bailiwick. Stonechats were visible perched on bushes along the path, both White and Yellow Wagtail were heard, and good numbers of Painted Lady and Common Blue butterflies were spotted.

Tonight, we had a slightly longer walk to dinner as we were eating at Time and Tide, situated in The Avenue. It was well worth it, however, as the food was excellent and the atmosphere very friendly and relaxed.

Day 6

Sunday 7th September

This morning there was more cloud around when Trevor opened the mist nets early, before collecting the moth trap from the orchard. Today's moth catch was a little disappointing, with only seven species present, but there was one new record for the trip, the Box-tree Moth. Mostly white with a thick brown border, this species is an adventive; it is a native of south-east Asia and has become a major pest in the British Isles, decimating Box plants, long popular for hedging and topiary.

Today's ringing efforts saw fifteen birds of six species processed. Blackcap dominated, with nine individuals caught, but we also saw Chiffchaff, Great Tit, and Firecrest. There were also new species: two Long-tailed Tits, one of which had been ringed at Le Grand Dixcart by Trevor during a previous Naturetrek tour in September 2022, and Common Whitethroat, a first-year migrant on its way to winter in Africa. It was such a treat to see these birds in the hand.

Once the nets were furled, we left Le Grand Dixcart, heading for this morning's destination, Sark Henge, created in 2015 to mark the 450th anniversary of Elizabeth I granting the fief of Sark to Helier De Carteret. Nine stones (previously gate posts) make up the Henge, and each is aligned with a local landmark or the sun, marking the winter and summer solstices and the spring and autumn equinoxes. Heading along the lanes towards the Henge, we spotted a group of Firebugs. This striking red and black bug is sometimes confused with the similarly coloured

Cinnamon Bug, which we had seen earlier in the week, although each has distinct markings. As we approached the headland we enjoyed excellent views of two Kestrels hunting, and a small flock of Linnets feeding in a weedy field.

By now, the sun was beginning to make an appearance, so it was decided to picnic at Le Grand Dixcart, making use of the lovely terraced area in front of the house, before setting out for our afternoon's expedition which took us first to Caragh Chocolates. Some of the group decided to remain here to enjoy some refreshment before heading back to our accommodation, while the rest of us carried on to the end of the road where it meets La Coupee, the crossing to Little Sark. Here, we were conscious of good numbers of hirundines passing over, obviously on migration. Scanning the sky, we were able to pick out House Martin and Sand Martin among them, both firsts for the trip. Turning off to the left, we spent some time in a weedy field, kicking up many Field Grasshoppers and Speckled Bush Crickets as we walked along. We then took the cliff path, heading north. Here we picked up another butterfly record, a late Meadow Brown, which was rather worn but still good to see. On reaching a junction, Trevor explained that a left turn would take us back towards our accommodation, while a right would take us down to Dixcart Valley. Most people decided to head left, but two keen guests decided to take the longer route back.

Having met again at 5.45pm, we walked down to Stocks and enjoyed another delicious dinner, before completing the log.

Day 7

Monday 8th September

Today, we were looking forward to visiting Little Sark, but as always, our first job was to check the moth trap, and we were pleased to have upward of 50 individuals of 17 species; new for the trip were Bright-line Brown-eye, Rolled Grass-moth and Devonshire Wainscot. Once everyone was assembled, we set off towards La Coupee. Immediately, we were conscious of high numbers of Red Admiral butterflies, and much discussion took place as to whether they were migrants, or whether there had been a mass emergence. Either way, it was wonderful to see so many of this colourful species as they zig-zagged along the hedgerows, alighting at intervals on Ivy flowers.

At La Coupee, a natural isthmus about 100 metres long, 80 metres above the sea and only some three metres in width, we walked across, many of us stopping to take photos of the stunning views to either side. Once on Little Sark, we headed along the lane, turning into an area of heathland where we added Ling, Bell Heather, Ladies Bedstraw and Burnet Rose, with its distinctive black hips, to our plant list. Just after returning to the track, our attention was drawn to a bright yellow butterfly, easily identified as a Clouded Yellow, a migratory species which has been seen in good numbers this year.

Continuing to the settlement in the middle of the island and turning east, we stopped off at the Little Snack Shack for drinks, then set off again scanning the fields to either side of the path. Trevor spotted a wader in flight, which he immediately identified as a Curlew; this was an unexpected record, as this species is normally a winter visitor. Passing the gate to Venus Headland, we continued along the path until we reached a magnificent 3000-year-old megalithic tomb, often referred to as a dolmen. but more correctly called a 'passage grave' which was covered with some interesting lichens, including Map, Tar and Sea Ivory.

Returning to the gate, we passed through and headed down the path onto the headland. A few Painted Lady butterflies were noted coming in off the sea and clearly on passage. There were also good numbers of Common Blue; the short coastal turf, with its abundance of Common Bird's-foot-trefoil, made ideal habitat. Also noticeable

was the aptly named Buck's-horn Plantain (also sometimes called Stag's-horn Plantain), a low-growing perennial with deeply-toothed, antler-shaped leaves, which are edible. Though none of us were tempted to try them, we did decide that lunch was calling, so we headed back to the Little Snack Shack for a bite to eat.

Once lunch had been eaten, it was about 2.30pm, and Trevor explained that the afternoon walk, though not lengthy, would take us along a narrow, undulating path quite close to the cliff edge. While most of us were keen to join him, one member of the group decided to head back to Le Grand Dixcart at a leisurely pace.

The rest of us set off, returning to the gate to Venus Headland, and then immediately taking a right down some steps, before turning left at a sign for Adonis Headland. The path began to ascend between Blackthorn bushes, before opening out to give excellent views across to Guernsey. Along the way, we noticed several Bumblebee Plumehorn, a bumblebee mimic, known for its furry body and feathery antennae. We also spotted both White and English Stonecrops, and Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil, a member of the pea family, which was apparent from the shape of the flower.

Coming to the end of the path, we then crossed a stile and cut through a field to take us back to the settlement. Walking back along the lanes of LITTLE SARK and returning over the Coupee, one more treat was in store, for Trevor at least, as he was lured into the public toilets to identify some spiders, which turned out to be Long-bodied Cellar Spiders, new for the trip.

Day 8

Tuesday 9th September

This morning there was a slight change in routine, as breakfast had been booked for us at Stocks, since our hosts Helen and Alex were heading off to enjoy a holiday of their own. Once breakfast was over, we headed down for the 11.10am ferry which would take us back to Guernsey. It had been a marvellously relaxing week, and although breezy conditions had meant that it had not always been ideal weather for spotting wildlife, we had enjoyed wonderful walks, stunning scenery, fantastic food and most importantly, the peace of this car-free island: it had been like taking a step back in time.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

I=Introduced		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓		✓			
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>						✓		
Feral Rock Dove - I	<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>				✓		✓	✓	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>							✓	
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	✓							
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓							
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</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>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓				
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓						
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				✓	✓		✓	
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</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>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						✓		
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>						✓	✓	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>						✓		
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				✓		✓	✓	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>						✓		
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓					
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					✓	✓		
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					✓	✓		
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>				✓	✓			

I=Introduced		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>					✓	✓	✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					✓		✓	
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>				✓		✓		
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓	✓				
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓			✓	✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

Mammals

		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>					✓			
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>					✓			
Western Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>					✓			
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>						✓		

Butterflies

		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>							✓	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>				✓			✓	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>							✓	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>						✓		

Moths

		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orange Swift	<i>Triodia sylvina</i>		✓						
Yellow-backed Clothes Moth	<i>Monopis obviella</i>		✓						
Many-plume Moth	<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>				✓				
Common Plume	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>			✓		✓			
Large Fruit-tree Tortrix	<i>Archips podana</i>				✓	✓			
Common Marble	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Straw-barred Pearl	<i>Pyrausta despicata</i>				✓				
Common Purple & Gold	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>					✓			

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Golden Pearl	<i>Anania verbascalis</i>			✓			✓		
Rusty-dot Pearl	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Box-tree Moth	<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>						✓		
Common Grass-veneer	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>		✓						
Waste Grass-veneer	<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>					✓			
Chinese Character	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>				✓		✓		
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>			✓					
Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>				✓				
Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>			✓					
Red Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>			✓					
Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>						✓		
Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>			✓	✓				
Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>			✓	✓				
Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>			✓		✓			
Yellow Belle	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>			✓					
Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>		✓						
Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>				✓				
Brown-tail	<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>				✓	✓		✓	
Ruby Tiger	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>			✓					
Four-spotted Footman	<i>Lithosia quadra</i>		✓			✓			
Hoary Footman	<i>Eilema caniola</i>				✓		✓	✓	
Rosy Underwing	<i>Catocala electa</i>		✓						
Pale Mottled Willow	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Vine's Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Straw Underwing	<i>Thalpophila matura</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Angle Shades	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>				✓				
Flounced Rustic	<i>Luperina testacea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>				✓				
Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>			✓		✓			
Delicate	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>			✓			✓	✓	
White-point	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>			✓					
L-album Wainscot	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>			✓					
Devonshire Wainscot	<i>Mythimna putrescens</i>					✓			
Pearly Underwing	<i>Peridroma saucia</i>			✓					
Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>			✓				✓	
Turnip Moth	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>			✓			✓	✓	
Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux</i>		✓			✓			
Dark Sword-grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Small Square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>					✓	✓		
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua janthe</i>					✓			
Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	

Damselflies & dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		✓						
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			✓		✓	✓		
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Other insects

		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Crickets and grasshopper									
Atlantic Scaly Cricket	<i>Pseudomogoplistes vicentae</i>			✓					
Field Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Grey Bush-cricket	<i>Platycleis albopunctata</i>			✓					
Speckled Bush-cricket	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>						✓		
Great Green Bush-cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>		✓						
Earwigs									
Lesser Earwig	<i>Labia minor</i>			✓	✓				
Bugs									
Water Boatman	<i>Corixa punctata</i>		✓						
a seed bug	<i>Horvathiolus superbus</i>					✓	✓		
Cinnamon Bug	<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>		✓						
Fire Bug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>						✓		
Dock Bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>					✓			
Hawthorn Shield Bug	<i>Acanthaosoma haemorrhoidale</i>					✓			
Red-legged Shield Bug	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>							✓	
Ants, wasps and bees									
Black Garden Ant	<i>Lasius niger</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yellow Meadow Ant	<i>Lasius flavus</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Knopper Gall	<i>Andricus quercuscalicis</i>			✓					
Crowned Bee Wolf	<i>Philanthus coronatus</i>							✓	
Asian Hornet	<i>Vespa velutina</i>				✓	✓			
Common Wasp	<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>			✓			✓		
Ivy Bee	<i>Colletes hederæ</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>		✓						
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Beetles									
Devil's Coach Horse Beetle	<i>Ocypus olens</i>					✓			
Sexton Beetle	<i>Necrophorus humator</i>					✓			
Dor Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>						✓	✓	
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	✓							
Rosemary Beetle	<i>Chrysolina americana</i>					✓			
Common Red Soldier Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>				✓		✓		
Seven Spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>		✓	✓					
Ten Spot Ladybird	<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>		✓						
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>		✓						
Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>							✓	

		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Flies									
Common Cranefly	<i>Tipula oleracea</i>						✓		
Broad Centurian	<i>Chloromyia formosa</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>		✓	✓					
Bumblebee Plumehorn	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>							✓	
Noon Fly	<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>					✓		✓	
Greenbottle Fly	<i>Lucilia sericata</i>			✓			✓		
Yellow-faced Tachinid Fly	<i>Tachina grossa</i>			✓					
Yellow Dung Fly	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>					✓		✓	
Caddisflies									
a caddisfly	<i>Potamophylax</i> sp.				✓				
Cinnamon Sedge	<i>Limnephilus lunatus</i>			✓		✓			

Other invertebrates

		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Molluscs									
Common Limpet	<i>Patella vulgata</i>			✓					
Star Barnacle	<i>Chthamalus stellatus</i>			✓					
Brown-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>		✓						
Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>			✓					
Leopard Slug	<i>Limax maximus</i>			✓					
Black Slug	<i>Arion ater</i>			✓					
Isopods									
Common Woodlouse	<i>Oniscus asellus</i>			✓			✓		
Common Sea Slater	<i>Ligia oceanica</i>			✓					
Spiders									
Noble False Widow	<i>Steatoda nobilis</i>				✓				
Cross Orbweaver	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
a wolf spider	<i>Pardosa</i> agg.			✓					
Nurseryweb Spider	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Long-bodied Cellar Spider	<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i>							✓	
Zebra Spider	<i>Salticus scenicus</i>		✓						

Lichens

		September 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Black Shields	<i>Tephromela atra</i>					✓		✓	
Yellow Scales	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>				✓				
Sea Ivory	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>				✓				
Tufted Bush Lichen	<i>Ramalina fastigata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Cartilage Lichen	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>			✓					

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orange Sea Lichen	<i>Caloplaca marina</i>							✓	
a lichen	<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>							✓	
Tar Lichen	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>							✓	
Yellow Map Lichen	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>				✓			✓	
Maritime sunburst Lichen	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>							✓	
a lichen	<i>Lepraria</i> sp.						✓		

Fungi

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
King Alfred's Cakes	<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>		✓	✓					
Common Earthball	<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>			✓					
Parasol	<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>					✓			
Smooth Parasol	<i>Leucoagaricus leucathites</i>					✓			
Agaricus sp.	<i>Agaricus</i> sp.					✓			
Orange Ping Pong Bat Lichen	<i>Favolaschia calocera</i>				✓				
Red-belted Conk	<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>					✓			
Dyer's Polypore	<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tuberous Polypore Fungus	<i>Polyporus tuberaster</i>					✓			
a splitgill	<i>Schizophyllum</i> sp.		✓						
a dust lichen	<i>Deploisia species</i>						✓		
Slaty Boletus	<i>Leccinum duriusculum</i>					✓			

Plants

I=Introduced		
Scientific name	Common name	Notes
Equisetaceae	Horsetails	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	Le Grand Dixcart
Dennstaedtiaceae	Brackens	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Common Bracken	island wide
Aspleniaceae	Spleenworts	
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Common Hart's-tongue	many locations
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Dixcart Bay
Athyriaceae	Lady Ferns	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Common Lady Fern	Dixcart Valley
Dryopteridaceae	Buckler Ferns	
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield Fern	many locations
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Common Male Fern	Dixcart Valley
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern	Dixcart Valley
Polypodiaceae	Polypodies	
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	island wide
Pinaceae	Pine Family	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine - I	planted
Araceae	Arum Family	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Common Lords-and-ladies	Harbour Hill, with berries
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Greater Duckweed	Beauregard Pond
Orchidaceae	Orchids	
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's Tresses	St Peter's Churchyard

I=Introduced		
Scientific name	Common name	Notes
Iridaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	leaves and seed heads, various sites
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Le Grand Dixcart garden pond
Amaryllidaceae	Amaryllis Family	
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	bulbs on cliff path
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family	
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Common Butcher's-broom	Hog's Back
<i>Prospero autumnale</i>	Autumn Squill	Gouliot Headland and Pilcher Monument
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Common Bluebell	seed heads, woods above Dixcart Valley
Juncaceae	Rushes	
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	field near Beauregard Pond
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	Harbour Hill, garden escape
Poaceae	Grasses	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Common False-brome	Hedge banks
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	field near Pilcher Monument
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeching Bent	Dixcart Bay
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	common
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	common
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue	Common on the coasts
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Common Cock's-foot	common
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Little Sark
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family	
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory	Sark Henge
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	Le Grand Dixcart
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	Near Beauregard Pond
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	island wide
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Common Navelwort	various sites on earth banks
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	near La Coupee
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	Gouliot and Adonis Headlands
Fabaceae	Pea Family	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>	Prostrate Broom	Gouliot and Venus Headlands
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common Gorse	island wide
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	all headlands
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	a few here and there
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	Harbour Hill
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	a few here and there
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	island wide
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	grassland island wide
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	Le Grand Dixcart
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	grassland island wide
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	island wide
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	island wide
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	island wide
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Common Tormentil	Harbour Hill and Pilcher Monument
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	Dixcart Valley

I=Introduced		
Scientific name	Common name	Notes
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Burnet Rose	Little Sark
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Common Dog Rose	Hog's Back
Ulmaceae	Elm Family	
<i>Ulmus minor</i> subsp. <i>sarniensis</i>	Guernsey Elm	suckers in hedge banks
Urticaceae	Nettle Family	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	island wide
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	island wide
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	Le Grand Dixcart
Fagaceae	Beech Family	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	The Meadows
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	various locations
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	St Peter's Churchyard plus other sites
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	planted
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	island wide
Betulaceae	Birch Family	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Le Grand Dixcart
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European Alder	planted
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	European Hazel	planted
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrels	
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Common Pink Sorrel	clumps in The Meadows
Hypericaceae	St John's-worts	
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Common Tutsan	a few near habitation
Violaceae	Violets	
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	near Sark Mill
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	island wide, a few in flower
Salicaceae	Willow Family	
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	planted, west coast
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	common in moist habitats
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	island wide
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	Little Sark
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	near La Coupee
<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>	Portland Spurge	Venus Headland
Geraniaceae	Crane's-bills	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	near Sark Henge
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Common Herb Robert	island wide
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	on route to L'Eperquerie Common
Lythraceae	Purple Loosestrife Family	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	Le Grand Dixcart
Onagraceae	Willowherb Family	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	Le Grand Dixcart
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Large-flowered Evening-primrose	Le Grand Dixcart
Sapindaceae	Soapberry Family	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common Horse-chestnut - I	a few planted
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	mostly on west coast
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Common Sycamore	common island wide
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved Lime	planted near The Avenue
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	a few at different sites

I=Introduced		
Scientific name	Common name	Notes
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	Sark Henge and near Beauregard
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	The Little Snack Shack
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Annual Wall Rocket	a few seen
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	a few near Beauregard
<i>Rhamphospermum arvense</i>	Charlock	a few near Beauregard
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisks	
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Common Tamarisk	track to Pilcher Monument
Plumbaginaceae	Leadwort Family	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Common Thrift	plants common on coastal turf, a few in flower
Polygonaceae	Knotgrass Family	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	Venus headland
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	common in pastures
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	near La Coupee
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	island wide
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass	common
Caryophyllaceae	Campion Family	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	Little Sark
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	a few on exposed, rocky headlands
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	afew on coastal areas
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	common
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family	
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	A few here and there on disturbed areas.
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen	common on wastelands
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Sea Beet	common in coastal sites
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Common Primrose	Leaves still prominent
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Lots at Le Grand Dixcart
Ericaceae	Heath Family	
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Gouliot and east side of Little Sark
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Common Heather	As above
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Here and there in coastal turf
<i>Galium album</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	Very common island wide
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Common Cleavers	One or two in Harbour Hill and Dixcart
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family	
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	A few at Venus Headland and Gouliot Headland
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	Naturalised in several banks
Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Common Viper's-bugloss	A few on Little Sark
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Field Bugloss	Half a dozen plants on Little Sark
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Common Borage	A few here and there on disturbed ground
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	common island wide
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large bindweed	In hedges near Beauregard
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	Very common
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	Lots at the bottom of Dixcart valley

I=Introduced		
Scientific name	Common name	Notes
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	A few on disturbed ground
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet	Harbour Hill
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	Some good specimens particularly in Dixcart Valley
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family	
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	Two or three patches at the side of fields
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	A few, often in walls
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Common Ivy-leaved Toadflax	Regularly found growing in walls
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	common island wide
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	A lot on Little Sark
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	Dixcart Bay and La Coupee
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	Very common island wide
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	A few patches near Sark Henge
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Found near La Sablonnerie
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Common Foxglove	A few still in flower
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	Le Grand Dixcart
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common Selfheal	Found regularly in lawns
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Common Ground-ivy	Noted near La Seigneurie
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	Wild Thyme	Gouliot, Adonis and Venus Headlands
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	LaGrand Dixcart and Beauregard Pond
<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i>	Lesser Calamint	La Grand Dixcart and near Eperquerie Common
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	Island wide
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Common Bugle	Near the prison
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	A few dotted about
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	Near Beauregard
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Orobanche hederace</i>	Ivy Broomrape	Lots in wooded areas
Aquifoliaceae	Hollies	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	European Holly	Common in Dixcart Valley
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Common Sheep's-bit	A few still in flower
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	A few as a result of new growth
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	A few, particularly on Little Sark
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	Very common island wide
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	Good patch in Dixcart Valley
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	A few dotted about
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	Similar to the above but more common
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion	A few in flower
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	Some by the road sides
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	Very common island wide
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	Common in the drier grasslands
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	A few noted on Gouliot Headland
<i>Petasites pyrenaicus</i>	Winter Heliotrope	Dixcart Valley
<i>Petasites japonicus</i>	Giant Butterbur	Planted, Harbour Hill
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel	One or two on roadsides
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	A few plants near Eperquerie and La Coupee

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<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Common Marigold	Escapes here and there
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	Common, often on paths and field entrances
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Common Daisy	Very common island wide
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	Everywhere on walls
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	European Yarrow	Common as new growth
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	Lots on paths
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	A few here and there
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Common Chamomile	A common plant island wide
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	A few patches, most on Little Sark
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	La Grand Dixcart and Beauregard Pond
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	Dixcart Valley and La Grand Dixcart
Viburnaceae	Viburnum Family	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	European Elder	commonly noted
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Common Honeysuckle	In all of the hedgebanks
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common Teasel	Several near the hedge
<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	Red Valerian	Very common in walls
<i>Valeriana locusta</i>	Common Cornsalad	Near La Sablonnerie, Little Sark
Araliaceae	Aralia Family	
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	Very common everywhere
Apiaceae	Umbellifers	
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	Dixcart Valley, and Harbour Hill
<i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress	Harbour Hill
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Common Alexanders	Seed heads evident
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Common Carrot	Lots in rough pasture
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Little Sark, Gouliot Headland and the harbours
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Common Hogweed	Very common
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Common Fennel	Very common particularly near La Coupee