

Lundy Island in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

7th – 11th June 2022



Fox Moth



Razorbills and Puffin



Puffins



Sleeping Herring Gulls

Tour report and images compiled by Andrew Cleave



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Day 1

Tuesday 7th June

Our tour began on the Quay at Ilfracombe where we gathered at 09 00 ready to board MS Oldenburg for the two-hour sailing to Lundy. It was a calm, if rather grey morning, but sea conditions looked ideal. Andrew had collected the tickets for the group and our luggage was loaded into the hold. Once we had boarded there was time before leaving to look over the side of the boat and see the large numbers of Compass Jellyfish which were clearly visible in the still waters of the harbour. A few Herring Gulls were hanging around the boat hoping for a meal. We set off on time at 10.00 and were soon out of the harbour and into the Bristol Channel. The first part of the journey took us past the spectacular north Devon coastline with its dramatic cliffs, hidden coves and wooded slopes. We quickly started spotting Gannets and there were quite a few auks on the water, mostly Razorbills at this stage, but as we got nearer to Lundy there were more Guillemots and the occasional Puffin. We saw good numbers of Manx Shearwaters and a few Fulmars, with numbers of both increasing as we neared the island. There were brief sightings of Common Dolphin soon after leaving and as we approached the Landing Bay we started to spot Grey Seals in the water and on the rocks. A very well-behaved Primary School party were also on the boat and they seemed to be enjoying every part of the experience.

We arrived at the jetty on time and waited for the day passengers to disembark before we left the boat and set off on the steep climb up to the top of the island. There are always interesting things to see on this walk so there are plenty of excuses to stop. The geology changes significantly once the Landing Bay has been left behind. The South Lighthouse is on a promontory of rather friable slate and then there is a massive dyke of Lundyite, a granitic rock unique to Lundy. The remainder of the island is composed of granite. As we climbed up the beach road there were many interesting plants to catch our attention, including the most attractive **Wood Vetch** *Ervillea sylvatica*, a relatively recent coloniser of Lundy. We soon found the first plants of **Lundy Cabbage** *Coincya wrightii*, a very rare UK endemic found nowhere else in the world. In the same area were some colourful patches of **Kidney Vetch** and splashes of blue from **Sheep's-bit** *Jasione montana*. After turning a bend in the road we reached the shade of some wind-pruned **Turkey Oaks** *Quercus cerris* with areas of **Alexanders** *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, another coloniser of the island, but this one a rather unwelcome invasive species.

The road led us up to Millcombe House, our impressive home for the next few days, so we were able to leave some of our bags and carry on up to the Marisco Tavern for lunch and visit the shop. We also collected some of Andrew's equipment from the store, including the moth trap. We returned down the hill to Millcombe to wait for our main luggage to arrive, and enjoyed a brief tea break on the lawn before setting off for a short walk around the south end of the island. By this time many of the day trippers were already making their way back down to the boat for the return sailing to Ilfracombe so we felt very relieved that we had several days more to relax and enjoy what Lundy had to offer.

We followed a narrow trail up to the Castle, passing the black-painted Hammers cottage on the way. We arrived at the Castle with its far-reaching views down to the Landing Bay and the South Lighthouse, and across the 11 miles of open sea to Hartland Point, the northern-most point on the Devon coast. A narrow path led down from the castle to the well-hidden Benson's Cave, apparently used long ago by a former owner of the island to hide contraband. **Wild Thyme** *Thymus polytrichus*, **English Stonecrop** *Sedum anglicum* and the prostrate form of **Broom** *Cytisus scoparius* ssp *maritimus* grew here. We could see a few of the island's feral Goats grazing on the

steep slopes below the lighthouse, and on the water below were small numbers of Razorbills and Guillemots. We carried on along the south end of the island, passing Benjamin's Chair, a sheltered platform in the cliffs and then arrived at the Rocket Pole, the place where distress flares would be launched before the days of radio communication if emergency help was needed on the island. Rocket Pole Pond looked rather dark and mysterious, and there were a few rather hopeful Mallards here expecting some picnic scraps. We checked the grassy areas for another of Lundy's special plants, the **Small Adder's-tongue Fern** *Ophioglossum azoricum* and found a few fronds with fertile sori. There were good views from here of the Old Lighthouse. Birds seen on our walk included both Rock and Meadow Pipits and several Skylarks. Around the village there were plenty of House Sparrows, many of them with colour rings, and the most common small bird in the gorse areas seemed to be Linnet. On the more open grassy areas we started to spot a few Wheatears, which are increasingly common on Lundy, and many of these also sport colour rings as part of a long-term study into their population trends.

We returned to the house to sort out our luggage and Andrew got the two moth traps set up and it was then time to return to the Marisco Tavern for our evening meal. We had a get-together back at the house to go through our lists and Andrew explained the plans for the rest of our stay. That night several of us heard the strange calls of Manx Shearwaters as they flew over the house in the dark.

Day 2

Wednesday 8th June

Andrew checked the moth traps at dawn and brought a selection back to the house. These were retained so that we could take photos and release them later. There were around 15 different species caught, some of them in quite good numbers. We made our picnics and then headed up to the Tavern for breakfast. We carried on through the village, admiring the lush growths of ferns and lichens on the granite walls, and headed for the Old Lighthouse. The fields on either side of the track seemed to hold most of the island's sheep, and we were told that the dry conditions meant that it was easier to keep them supplied with water here. A large flock of Herring and Lesser Black-backed Gulls were roosting in one of the fields. At the lighthouse some of the party decided to climb the steps to admire the view of the island from its highest point. To this day the lantern of the lighthouse, built in 1820, is still the highest above sea level in the UK.

We now followed the grassy path across Ackland's Moor towards the west coast of the island and headed for Quarter Wall, one of the oldest of the walls which divide the island. Just before reaching the wall, we diverted down the impressive pathway to the old Fog Battery which was built to warn shipping during foggy nights when the lighthouse beam could not be seen. This romantic ruin once was home to keepers, their families and 13 children. There were wonderful views of the cliffs and the sea breaking on the rocks below and we were delighted to see Puffins landing on the edge of the cliff close to the Battery buildings. We stayed some time to photograph them, and also watched the Razorbills and Fulmars nesting close by. The striking **Golden Hair Lichen** *Teloschistes flavicans* was spotted on the slopes above the path and there was a fine colony of **Sea Splenwort** *Asplenium marinum* on the lichen-blackened wall of the old buildings.

We climbed back up the steps to the west side path again and then crossed Quarter Wall and made our way to Jenny's Cove via the Earthquake. As we approached Jenny's Cove we could smell the seabird colonies down below us long before we could see the birds on the cliffs. There were large rafts of auks on the water, and further out there was a lot of activity with the gulls, and amongst them were many Kittiwakes, which also nest on the cliffs. We followed the coastline around until we reached Half-way Wall where we found a comfortable area for

our picnic. Far down below us were cliffs covered in Guillemots and other seabirds and there was constant activity with birds coming and going from the sea. On what looked like an almost vertical grassy slope we could see more Puffins entering and leaving burrows. It was clear that Lundy was a very important seabird colony with impressive numbers of birds of many species using the island as a breeding site.

Apart from a brief squall when we all had to scramble for our waterproof gear the weather was kind to us and improved during the day, although there was a stiff breeze on the west side of the island.

After our picnic we followed the west coast path north, climbing the impressive stone stiles over Half-way wall and then Three-Quarter Wall. Just to the north of this wall was what looked like a slightly raised area of moss and this was the Quaking Bog which undulated as we stepped on it. From here the top of the island was a great expanse of waved heath and exposed granite. The wind-pruned heather was quite low growing here but amongst it were patches of **Tormentil** *Potentilla erecta* and the occasional plants of **Lousewort** *Pedicularis sylvatica*. The north end of the island seemed to be a long way away, especially as the walls do not evenly divide the island, but we pressed on and were rewarded by the most impressive views of the North Lighthouse. More steps led down to the level of the lighthouse and on the sea all around were more rafts of auks. There was a Kittiwake colony on the cliffs below and small numbers of Shags, Fulmars and Lesser Black-backed Gulls were also spotted. The slopes on the north-east side of the steps were covered with **Thrift** *Armeria maritima*.

Having enjoyed this spectacular scenery we started on the three-mile walk back to Millcombe, this time following the main track, which was marked by massive blocks of granite. We saw Soay Sheep, Goats, distant Sika Deer, Lundy Ponies and Highland Cattle at various points on the walk, and there were a few Linnets, Skylarks and Meadow Pipits on the open moorland. We eventually reached Quarter Wall and checked the various ponds and boggy areas. Small patches of **Cuckoo Flower** *Cardamine pratensis* were growing around the edge of the pond, and the only birds were a few Mallard. Once through the gate we were on the last stretch of our long walk, passing the pig pens on the way where a pair of Ravens were spotted sitting on the wall, a lone Pied Wagtail was enjoying a bath in a puddle and the flocks of Starlings were active.

After our very rewarding day out on the island we relaxed in the house and released the moths which had been retained for photography. The wall surrounding the garden was the ideal site for this as the various species of lichens on it all provided matches for the cryptic markings of many of the moths. The resident Song Thrush serenaded us for the rest of the day, and the Rose-coloured Starling put in a tantalisingly brief appearance near Government House. That night the calls of Manx Shearwaters could be heard again as they passed over the house.

Day 3

Thursday 9th June

Andrew checked the moth traps early in the morning and another interesting selection of species was discovered. As before, some were retained for photography later. We made our picnics and then went up to the tavern for breakfast before setting off along the upper east side path. This is a much more sheltered part of the island and is rather different in character. The wooded area of Millcombe supports familiar birds like Robin, Wren and Dunnock, and we could hardly have failed to notice the Song Thrush which kept us entertained all day with its amazing repertoire of snatches of other bird calls. The east side path was relatively easy walking, and we had views down the steep slopes of the east side where there were more trees, and more dense vegetation.

We arrived at the ruined Belle Vue cottages which once housed the senior employees of the Lundy Granite Company during its very brief spell of operation. The cottages seemed to be beyond repair, but the walls were covered with a fine selection of ferns, and we could see the patches of the hybrid narcissus “Primrose Peerless” which must have looked very impressive when they were in flower. We could now look down on the part of the east side which was once a hive of industry when vast blocks of granite were blasted out of the cliffs and fashioned into blocks which could be shipped away from the island. This fortunately did not last long, but it has left the island with some good habitats in the form of ponds, sheer rock faces, sheltered hollows, scree slopes and sunny terraces. The quarry pond, with its mysterious peat-stained water, had a population of Golden Orfe in it, and they soon came to feed on some crumbs we had brought with us. In the Timekeeper’s Hut we were lucky enough to see Lundy’s only native terrestrial mammal as a Pygmy Shrew scurried around the little fireplace.

We continued down the slope to the main terrace, which was once a rail track along which huge blocks of granite were moved. The short turf here looked very parched and dry, but we did manage to find a few plants of **Heath Pearlwort** *Sagina subulata*, **Sea Storksbill** *Erodium maritimum* and **Bird’s-foot Clover** *Trifolium ornithopodioides*. Some university students on a field trip were working in the mouth of the largest quarry where there was a good colony of **Round-leaved Sundew** *Drosera rotundifolia* growing on a raised bog. They were checking on the effectiveness of this species in catching small insect prey. Other species found here were **Bog Pimpernel** *Anagallis tenella* and Lousewort. Amongst the ferns growing in the quarry were some emerging fronds of **Royal Fern** *Osmunda regalis*, looking as if they were growing out of solid rock.

We made our way up from the Quarries to the tip of the island, but the weather had now turned rather blustery and wet so we did not stop long at Pondsbury. There was time to look at the lovely display of **Heath Spotted Orchids** *Dactylorhiza maculata* growing amongst the rushes and there was more Sundew here. With the change in the weather, we decided to return earlier than planned to Millcombe. The rain cleared in the late afternoon so we were able to spend plenty of time photographing and releasing the moths. Once again, Millcombe’s resident Song Thrush entertained us with its range of calls, and we picked out its versions of Oystercatcher, Curlew and Water Rail. A few Swallows and House Martins were flying low over the tree canopy in the shelter of Millcombe.

Day 4

Friday 10th June

There was another good catch of moths in the trap set in the Walled Garden so these were checked and some were kept for photography later. We had breakfast in the Tavern as usual, but returned to the house to collect our packed lunches and this time we took the lower east side path. The steep steps led down to the path through an area of Foxgloves, Honeysuckle and Bracken. The path then followed the contours along the east side passing through St Helen’s Copse and Quarter Wall Copse before eventually emerging at the quarry terrace. We passed through several areas where the Rhododendrons had been cleared many years previously. These were now being colonised by Lundy Cabbage, **Balm-leaved Figwort** *Scrophularia scorodonia*, **Heath Groundsel** *Senecio sylvaticus* and Sheep’s-bit. On the slopes we saw a few Robins and Blackbirds feeding, and there were both Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff present. A family party of Stonechats were also spotted and we also saw young Meadow Pipits still begging parents for food. There were glimpses of the Sika Deer occasionally, this time with them looking down on us from the slopes above.

From the quarry terrace we took the lower path again, heading north with the steep crags towering above us and the calm sea down below. We could hear the occasional calls of the Grey Seals and there were several seen swimming below us. The numbers of auks on the water increased as we headed further up the island and Razorbills seemed to be most common here. We paused briefly to look at the Tudor fortifications at Brazen Ward, and in the sunny conditions there were several butterflies on the wing, but the most colourful insects seen were the brilliantly coloured Rose Chafers. We eventually reached a most scenic spot overlooking Gannet's Rock where we enjoyed our picnic in the sunshine. Some divers in the water below had attracted the attention of the Grey Seals and we could see that one of the seals was intent on joining in with the divers, and looked as if it was becoming a bit of nuisance to them.

After our picnic we climbed up to the top of the island and crossed over to the west side path where conditions were much more breezy and there was a big swell with waves crashing into the rocks, making quite a contrast with the flat calm sea on the east side. This route led us past Jenny's Cove and the Earthquake. We decided that it would be worth having another look at the Puffins down at the Battery and we were not to be disappointed as there was plenty of activity on the cliff edge. There were some rock climbers immediately below the Battery buildings but this did not seem to be disturbing the seabirds so we spent some time here enjoying all the activity.

We spent our last afternoon in the sunny garden at Millcombe photographing some of the moths and packing away the traps ready for our departure. As always, there were small numbers of Swallows and House Martins feeding over the tree canopy in Millcombe.

Day 5

Saturday 11th June

This was to be our final day on Lundy so we left our luggage ready for collection, made our packed lunches and then went up to the Tavern for breakfast. Andrew had some bills to pay and equipment to pack away so we agreed to meet up again later. It was another beautifully sunny, if rather breezy day, so conditions were ideal for a last long walk before heading down to the boat. We met up in the Landing Bay ready for boarding and watched the seals on the rocks at the end of Rat Island. A pair of Oystercatchers were feeding on the rocks and we could see some auks in the water just off the end of the island. It transpired that MS Oldenburg had experienced difficulties this morning whilst trying to board passengers in Ilfracombe and had to wait for the breeze to drop and the tide to rise before the boat could be loaded. It set off without any day trippers so on the return journey we had plenty of space to spread out. Once we had left the jetty, in rather lively sea conditions, we had our last views of Guillemots and Razorbills, and this time there were many more Manx Shearwaters, some of them coming quite close to the boat. Smaller numbers of Kittiwakes, Gannets and Fulmars were counted although there were very few large gulls to be seen. The sea conditions calmed down after a short while and the remainder of the journey was very pleasant as we travelled along the north Devon coast in the late afternoon sun. We arrived back in Ilfracombe Harbour, under the shadow of Damien Hirst's "Verity" statue, on time and re-assembled on the quay to collect our luggage and say our farewells after a very pleasant few days on Lundy.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	June 2022				
		7	8	9	10	11
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓			✓
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		✓		✓	✓
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓	H	H		✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓				✓
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>			H		
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>					✓
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓				✓
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓		
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				✓	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓			H	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				✓	

Common name	Scientific name	June 2022				
		7	8	9	10	11
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rose-coloured Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>		✓			
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			✓	✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓			
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓

Invertebrates

			June 2022				
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11
Butterflies:							
1	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			✓	✓	
2	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			signs		
3	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓				
4	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>				✓	
Day-flying Moths							
1	Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>			✓		
2	Cream-spot Tiger	<i>Arctia villica</i>		✓	✓		
3	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		✓	✓	✓	
	Moth trapping						
4	Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>			✓		
5	Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>				✓	
6	Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
7	Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
8	V Pug	<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>		✓			
9	Common Pug	<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
10	Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>			✓		
11	Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
12	Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>				✓	
13	Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>		✓		✓	
14	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>		✓		✓	
15	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>			✓	✓	
16	The Spectacle	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>			✓		
17	Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>		✓	✓	✓	
18	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>			✓	✓	

			June 2022				
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11
19	Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>			✓		
20	Marbled Coronet	<i>Hadena confusa</i>			✓		
21	The Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>		✓	✓	✓	
22	Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>		✓		✓	
23	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>		✓	✓	✓	
24	Least Black Arches	<i>Nola confusalis</i>		✓			
Other invertebrates							
1	Minotaur Beetle	<i>Typhaeus typhoeus</i>			✓		
2	a "Dumbledore" Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorosus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
3	Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>				✓	
4	a Flea Beetle	<i>Psylliodes luridipennis</i>					
5	a Flea Beetle	<i>P. napi</i>					
6	Lundy Cabbage Leaf Weevil	<i>Ceutorynchus contractus pallipes*</i>					
7	Cuckoo Spit Froghopper	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	✓		✓		
Spiders							
1	Cave Spider	<i>Meta menardi</i>	eggs				
2	a Tick	<i>Ixodes sp</i>		✓			

Others

		June 2022				
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11
Mammals						
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>			✓		
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	✓				
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	✓				
Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
(Feral) Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soay Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fish						
Golden Orfe	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>			✓		
Marine life						
Compass Jellyfish	<i>Chrysaora hyoscella</i>	✓				
Moon Jelly	<i>Aurelia aurita</i>	✓				✓

Plants

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
1	Pteridophytes	Ferns	
	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	Millcombe
2	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Abundant
3	<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adder's-tongue	Rocket Pole area
4	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Quarries

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
5	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Battery
6	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	walls in village
7	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	walls in village
8	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	walls in village
9	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	wall opposite church
10	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Hay-scented Buckler Fern	widespread on sidelands
11	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern	Millcombe
12	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	Millcombe
13	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	Quarries
14	<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>	Lady Fern	Millcombe
15			
16	Flowering plants		
17	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	Pink Family	
18	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	Millcombe
19	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Battery cottages
20	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	Quarry Terrace
21	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	Millcombe
22	<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Battery
23	<i>Sagina subulata</i>	Heath Pearlwort	Quarry Terrace
24	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	walls and rocks
25			
26	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	Buttercup Family	
27	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	leaves only, Millcombe Pond
28	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Millcombe
29	<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	boggy areas on west side
30	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	widespread in damp areas
31			
32	<i>Droseraceae</i>	Sundew Family	
33	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	Quarry, and around Pondsburry
	<i>Polygonaceae</i>	Docks and Knotgrasses	
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	village area
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	Quarry terrace
	<i>Rumex obtusifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	village area
	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	Bindweeds	
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	village area
34			
35	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	Cabbage Family	
36	<i>Coincya wrightii</i>	Lundy Cabbage*	Beach road
37	<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvy-grass	walls in village, rocks
38	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvy-grass	near North End
	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Lady's Smock (Cuckoo Flower)	Quarter Wall Pond
40	<i>Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	Millcombe
41	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	Millcombe
	<i>Coronopus squamatus</i>	Swine Cress	bare areas, tracks, gateways
42			
43	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Daisy Family	
44	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit	grassy slopes, south end
45	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	Millcombe
46	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	widespread
47	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Mayweed	tracks and paths, village

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48	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	Millcombe
49	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	clifftops at South End
50	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	Millcombe and east side
51	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	widespread
52	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	Millcombe
53	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	grassy areas
54	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	on walls of Battery cottages
55	<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	east side, cleared areas
	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	single plant near church
56			
57	Ericaceae	Heather Family	
58	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather/Ling	abundant at north end extensive colonies in dry heathland
59	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	
60	<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	damp heathland areas
61			
62	Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
63	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	leaves only, east side
64	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	village area
65	<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	wet flushes and damp areas
67	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	east side path
68	Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
69	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	covering extensive areas on cliffs
70			
71	Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
72	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	walls in village
73	<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	common on rocks and walls
74			
75	Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
76	<i>Heath Bedstraw</i>	Galium saxatile	dry grassy areas, common
77			
78	Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
79	<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	quarries, open areas
80	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	wet flushes and damp areas
81	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	ditches near church
82	Rosaceae	Rose Family	
83	<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	south end, grassy areas abundant in heath and grass areas
84	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	
85	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	extensive patches in Millcombe
86			
87	Fabaceae	Pea and Bean Family	
88	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	South Light, Rat Island
89	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Millcombe
90	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch	Beach road
91	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	tops of walls in village
92	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	grassy areas
93	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	grassland around church
94	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover	Quarry Terrace
95	<i>Cytisus scoparius ssp maritimus</i>	Broom	Prostrate form near Castle
96	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	widespread and common

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97	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western/Dwarf Gorse	around Rocket Pole
98	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	ditches near church
99	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	widespread
100	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Common Bird's-foot	Quarry Terrace
101			
102	Linaceae	Flax Family	
103	<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	damp, short grass areas , west side
104			
105	Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family	
106	<i>Polygala</i>	Milkwort	heathland areas
107			
108	Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
109	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade/Bittersweet	Millcombe
110	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	near pig pens
111			
112	Geraniaceae	Geranium Family	
113	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Millcombe
114	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	village area
	<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea Stork's-bill	bare, stony areas
115			
116	Lamiaceae	Mint Family	
117	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	leaves and buds only, cliffs
118	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Millcombe
119	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony	leaves and buds only, cliffs
120	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	below Mariso Castle
121	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	Millcombe
124			
125	Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
126	<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	cliff tops at South End
127			
128	Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
129	<i>Common Mallow</i>	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	village area
130			
131	Hypericaceae	St John's-wort Family	
132	<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St John's-wort	mostly in bud, boggy areas
135	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Elegant St John's Wort	quarry terrace
136			
137	Apiaceae	Carrot Family	
138	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	extensive patches in damp areas
139	<i>Smyrniololus atrum</i>	Alexanders	either side of road in Millcombe
140	<i>Daucus carota (gummifera)</i>	Sea Carrot	slopes above beach road
141	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Millcombe
142	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	common in grass around church
143	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	Old Light compound
144	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley	grass verge in village
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	ditches near church
145	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	rocks in Landing Bay
146			
147	Scrophulariaceae	Foxglove Family	
148	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	common on walls
149	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	east side path

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150	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	beach road
151	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Millcombe steps
	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	Quarry Terrace
	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Millcombe
152			
153	Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
155	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	damp heathland areas
156			
157	Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
158	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	widespread and common
159			
160	Liliaceae	Lily Family	
161	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	Millcombe
162	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	widespread, leaves and fruits only
163	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	Pondbury, mostly in bud
	<i>Narcissus x medioluteus</i>	Primrose Peerless Narcissus	Belle Vue Cottages
164			
165	Iridaceae	Iris Family	
166	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Millcombe Pond
167			
168	Orchidaceae	Orchid Family	
169	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	around Pondbury
170			
171		Grasses, Sedges and Rushes	
172	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass	damp heathland areas
173	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	grassland around church
174	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	cliffs
175	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	walls in village
176	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor Grass	around Pondbury
177	<i>Bromus hordaceus</i> ssp <i>ferronii</i>	Soft Brome	south endcliff tops
		Trees and shrubs	
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Millcombe
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Millcombe
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Millcombe
	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Millcombe and east side
	<i>Salix cinerea</i> agg	Grey Willow	Quarries
	<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow	heathy areas, beyond Quarter Wall
	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Fuchsia	naturalised in Millcombe
	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	South Lighthouse
178		Lichens	
179	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair Lichen	path down to Battery