

# Lundy Island in Summer

Naturetrek Tour Report

10th – 14th June 2025



Puffins



Pale Tussock



Flame



Goats on the west side of Lundy

Tour report by Andrew Cleave



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## Summary

Lundy is the principal seabird site in south-west England, with huge breeding colonies of auks and Manx Shearwaters. The impressive cliffs are home to thousands of nesting birds in summer, but the island also supports a rich maritime flora, including an endemic plant and its associated invertebrates. Mid-June is the ideal time to visit the island to see the seabirds and flowers at their best, and we were not disappointed. Lundy's own ponies, plus Highland Cattle, Soay Sheep, feral goats and Sika Deer are seen daily on the island, and Grey Seals are easily observed in the Landing Bay. We took daily walks and covered most of the island, and despite a couple of short, rainy spells, the weather was mostly kind to us. In our comfortable base of Millcombe House, in the most sheltered part of the island, we enjoyed views of the sea and the constant bird song. As always, the island staff and boat crew were very friendly and helpful, and the bird observatory warden kept us informed of any wildlife sightings.

## Day 1

**Tuesday 10th June**

Our tour started when we assembled on the quay at Ilfracombe and prepared to board the island's own supply ship, MS Oldenburg, for the two-hour crossing to Lundy. It was a busy day, with an almost full load of passengers. Before boarding, we watched a Rock Pipit foraging on the quayside, and just offshore we could see small numbers of auks and a few Gannets passing by. We left the quay on time, followed by a few Herring Gulls, and despite the drizzly conditions most of us stayed up on deck and enjoyed the view of the north Devon coastline as we headed west. Sea conditions were described as "slight to moderate", but improved as we neared the island.

Seabird numbers increased as we got closer to Lundy, and we spotted the first Grey Seals as we headed into the Landing Bay. We allowed the day trippers to disembark first, and then we started the walk up the beach road. The first plants encountered were some fine specimens of Kidney Vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), confined on Lundy to this end of the island, but further up the beach road we saw some large patches of Wood Vetch (*Ervilia sylvatica*) which was in full flower. A little further on we came to the first Lundy Cabbage (*Coinceya wrightii*) plants, which were also flowering well. This plant is found nowhere else in the world, and it has two invertebrates associated with it which are also unique to Lundy. By tapping some of the flowers we were able to see the tiny beetles which live in the flower and feed on the pollen.

We made our way up to Millcombe House, the former owner's residence, which was to be our home for the next few days. We left some of our day packs here and carried on up through the wooded valley of Millcombe to the Tavern for lunch. We spent the early part of the afternoon exploring the south end of the island in lovely sunshine; the morning drizzle had cleared away. The Castle is in a prominent position at the south-east end of Lundy, and from the ramparts we could see the tide racing past Rat Island. A line of Shags was watched fishing here, and small numbers of auks were spotted. A few Swallows raced by overhead and we picked out some House Martins among them. We spotted quite a few Wheatears on the bare, open patches of ground, and several of them were colour-ringed. The Devon coast, eleven miles away at this point, was clearly visible, and we could just make out Hartland Point Lighthouse. One landmark at this end of the island is the Rocket Pole, the remains of a device used in the past to fire distress flares when help was needed on the island.

In the very short turf here we found a few specimens of the Small Adder's-tongue Fern (*Ophioglossum azoricum*), although the miniscule Chaffweed (*Lysimichia minimus*) was much harder to locate. The song of the Skylark was heard overhead, and we saw a few Linnets in the gorse. Nearer to the village we started spotting House Sparrows, which, like the Wheatears, are part of a special study on Lundy, and many of those are also colour-ringed. We returned to Millcombe House where our luggage was waiting for us, and got some supplies from the shop, so we were able to get properly settled in before heading to the Tavern for our evening meal. Two moth traps were set in sheltered spots near the house, and the white walls provided a good backdrop for them. Some of the party needed an early night after a busy day, but most of the group reported hearing the calls of Manx Shearwaters during the hours of darkness.

## Day 2

## Wednesday 11th June

The first job of the day was to check the moth traps, and these proved to have worked well overnight, with about 50 moths of at least 15 different species caught. After checking through the trap and making a list, some moths were released in the garden, and a few were retained to study later. We took our breakfast in the Tavern, and then headed for the west side of the island.

Our first stop was the Old Light, Lundy's most famous building, visible for many miles out to sea. It ceased to be a working lighthouse about 120 years ago, but it is still possible to climb up inside the tower and admire the far-reaching views from the top. We walked across Acland's Moor to pick up the west side path, and then made our way down to the Fog Battery, built in the middle of the nineteenth century to provide extra warnings for shipping in foggy weather. The ruined buildings here provided a habitat for some interesting coastal plants including Sea Spleenwort (*Asplenium marinum*) and Rock Sea Spurrey (*Spergularia rupicola*).

The main interest, however, was the proximity to the colonies of sea birds on the western cliffs, including lots of Puffins. We did not have to wait long before we spotted Puffins on the water and on the edge of the grassy slopes below us. There were huge rafts of Guillemots and Razorbills on the water, with many more birds flying in and out all the time. The occasional Fulmar patrolled the cliffs, and Great Black-backed and Lesser Black-backed Gulls were also nesting here in small numbers. After we had spent some time here photographing the birds, we made our way back up to the west side path. We headed north through the Quarter Wall gate and stopped to look at the Earthquake, a large fissure in the cliffs with a rather precarious trail leading through it. We arrived at Jenny's Cove, which supports the main colonies of seabirds on Lundy, although here they were much further below us.

Some sections of cliff were covered in vast numbers of Guillemots nesting on narrow ledges, and many Razorbills and Puffins were also present here. It is thought that more than 40,000 seabirds now nest on Lundy, and we were pleased to be here at the peak time to view them. We found a comfortable spot for our picnic and stayed here a while, watching the seabirds and the occasional Wheatear and Rock Pipit. Some Soay Sheep with tiny lambs were also spotted on the cliffs, and two small groups of feral goats were also found.

We followed the west coast until we reached Three-quarter Wall, and after climbing the very steep stone stile went to check out the Quaking Bog. This dome of *Sphagnum* mosses, rushes and Cotton Grass looks like a fairly ordinary mound of vegetation, until someone steps on it and then it undulates and ripples over a large area. After a short spell here, we headed east along Three-quarter Wall until we reached the main track, and then decided to head

back to the south of the island. A few birds were spotted here, including Meadow Pipit, Skylark and Wheatear, and we had distant views of the resident Ravens.

We turned off the main track briefly, to look at the remains of the Second World War Heinkel which crashed here after a bombing raid on the South Wales steel works. The ground around it was still scorched and bare of vegetation, even after a gap of eighty years.

Back at Millcombe House, after a welcome tea break, we had one final task, which was to photograph and release some of the moths retained from this morning. We placed some of them on the low wall outside the house and could see some remarkable examples of camouflage, with moths blending in perfectly with the lichens and mosses. However, the resident Robin family soon spotted what we were doing, and we had to be very careful to hide the moths before they became a meal!

During the night we heard quite a few Manx Shearwaters flying over the house, calling, as they headed for the breeding colonies on the slopes above the beach road.

## Day 3

## Thursday 12th June

After a rainy night, it was still quite showery in the morning, so we decided to delay the start of our walk and have our picnic in the house. This gave more time to look at the moths, and despite the rain the two traps had caught an impressive range of species. The most common moth at this time of year is usually Bright-line Brown-eye, but we added several more to the list, including the impressive Fox Moth, and Cream-spot Tiger.

From Millcombe we took the east side path, which was quite a contrast to the steep cliffs on the west. Bracken-covered slopes led down to the more sheltered waters below, where we could see small numbers of fishing Shags and a few Lesser Black-backed Gulls. This was also a good vantage point to watch the Grey Seals. We explored the ruins of Belle Vue Cottages, built in the late nineteenth Century for the officials running the Lundy quarries. The walls of the cottages had impressive colonies of ferns growing on them, and also quite a population of Garden Snails. At the Quarry Pond, we were soon spotted by the resident Golden Orfe, who seem to know when visitors arrive; we offered them a few crusts saved from breakfast. All around were the remains of the rather short-lived Lundy quarry enterprise, with spoil tips of granite, a tramway and steep incline down to the sea, which was used to load quarried granite blocks onto ships.

This area now offers a variety of sheltered habitats, with shrubs and stunted trees. We found some good specimens of Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and Bog Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*) in one of the wetter areas, and some impressive Royal Ferns (*Osmunda regalis*) were seen growing out of crevices in the rocks. Other ferns spotted here included Hay-scented Buckler Fern (*Dryopteris aemula*) and Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), which is a rarity on Lundy. The path finally led us up on to the top of the island, where we rejoined the main track and followed it back to the village.

The impressive Highland Cattle, brought to Lundy for conservation grazing, were resting quietly near Quarter Wall Pond, and some rather friskier Lundy ponies were waiting near the gate, perhaps hoping a visitor would let them through. The ditch alongside the path was home to Round-leaved Water Crowfoot (*Ranunculus omiophyllum*) and

Tufted Forget-me-not (*Myosotis laxa*). There were several small groups of Starlings feeding in this area, with some recently-fledged birds among them.

## Day 4

## Friday 13th June

We spent the morning exploring the south end of the island, stopping off first at the Millcombe Pond area, where some flowering plants of Lundy Cabbage were examined. We were able to find a few of the resident invertebrates which live in the flowers and feed on the pollen. These tiny beetles are endemic to Lundy. In this very sheltered area, the vegetation was far more luxuriant than elsewhere on the island, and there was plenty of bird song here, with the resident Song Thrush being the most vocal.

We followed the road down to the lowest point at sea level, where we checked a cave for the egg-cases of the Cave Spider. There were a few of the white globular egg cases hanging from the cave roof but we could not find any of the spiders themselves. We then took the steep trail up to the South Lighthouse compound. The lighthouse is fully automated now, and there are no keepers, but one client was able to tell us about the time when his father was a keeper here in the early 1950s, when the island was still privately-owned and there were very few visitors. Life was very different then, and although there was a Bird Observatory with a few off-islanders, there were no regular visits by day trippers.

The vegetation here was different from elsewhere on the island, with more Wild Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*), Common Centaury (*Centaurea erythraea*) and some unusual clovers, including Hare's-foot (*Trifolium arvense*) and Western (*Trifolium occidentale*). This was a good vantage point for watching birds feeding in the tide race below, and several Grey Seals were seen in the sheltered waters at Lametry Bay. There was also a very impressive view of the Castle from here.

The predicted rain arrived at about lunch time, by which time we had made it back to Millcombe House. We spent a relaxing afternoon around the house and its grounds, and released the last of the moths, closely watched by the resident Robins. There was also time for a visit to St Helen's Church, where there are some informative displays about the human and natural history of the island.

## Day 5

## Saturday 14th June

As this was our last day on Lundy; we had to get our bags ready for collection and then vacate Millcombe House. After breakfast, we all had some free time while Andrew paid bills and returned books and equipment to the store.

Our final walk of the tour was to Pondsburry, where we were pleased to find quite a few Heath Spotted Orchids (*Dactylorhiza maculata*) in flower, although it was a bit of a trek through some large tussocks of Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and hidden water-filled hollows to reach them. Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) and Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) were also found here. Pondsburry is Lundy's largest body of freshwater and is a favourite roosting and preening area for gulls; we saw quite a few on the far bank, although the resident Teal were not very obvious.

We had our picnic lunch in the beer garden outside the Tavern, and then there was time for some more exploration of the south end of Lundy, before heading down the beach road to wait for the boat. As this was a Bideford sailing,

the boat was not due to leave until high tide approached, so we had plenty of time to listen to the final round of bellringing from the church.

We had a calm trip back, heading in a different direction from our outward journey, and saw plenty of seabirds on the way, with very good numbers of Manx Shearwaters. We entered the calm waters of the Taw-Torridge estuary, sailing very close to Saunton Sands and Braunton Burrows on the port side, and the impressive boulder beach of Northam Burrows on the starboard side. Once in the estuary, we started picking out different bird species, including a few Shelducks, Grey Herons and Little Egrets feeding on the saltmarsh. We also spotted a few Black-headed Gulls, which are very rare visitors to Lundy. We eventually tied up at the Quay, close to the historic medieval bridgem and disembarked. As our trip had started in Ilfracombe five days ago, a bus was ready to take us back to collect our cars, so we had a scenic journey through the Devon countryside to end our tour.

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## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	June 2025				
		10	11	12	13	14
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					✓
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓			✓
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓			✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>					✓
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>					✓
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		✓			✓
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		✓			✓
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓	H	H	H	✓
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 Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓			✓	
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓		✓	✓	
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	H	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓				
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓			✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</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

Common name	Scientific name
Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>
Sika Deer - I	<i>Cervus nippon</i>
(Feral) Goat - I	<i>Capra hircus</i>
Soay Sheep - I	<i>Ovis aries</i>
Lundy Pony - I	<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>

## Fishes

Common name	Scientific name
Golden Orfe	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>
Mirror Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>

## Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	June 2025				
		10	11	12	13	14
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓		✓		
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓			✓	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			✓	✓	✓
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓			

## Moths

Common name	Scientific name	June 2025				
		10	11	12	13	14
Common Swift	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>		✓	✓	✓	
Five-Spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>				✓	
Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>		✓			
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>		✓	✓		
Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>		✓	✓	✓	
Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>			✓	✓	
Pale Tussock	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>		✓	✓	✓	
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>		✓	✓	✓	
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>				✓	
Cream-spot Tiger	<i>Arctia villica</i>			✓		
Small Angle Shades	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>		✓	✓		
Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>			✓		
Middle-barred Minor	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>		✓		✓	
Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>		✓	✓	✓	
Barrett's Marbled Coronet	<i>Conisania andalusica</i>		✓	✓		
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>			✓	✓	
Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>		✓	✓	✓	

## Other insects

E=endemic		June 2025				
Common name	Scientific name	10	11	12	13	14
a "Dumbledore" Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorosus</i>		✓			
Sexton Beetle	<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i>			✓		
Rose Chafer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>		✓		✓	
Lundy Cabbage Beetle - E	<i>Psylliodes luridipennis</i>				✓	
a Flea Beetle	<i>Psylliodes napi</i>				✓	
Lundy Cabbage Leaf Weevil - E	<i>Ceutorynchus contractus pallipes</i>				✓	

## Lichens

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair Lichen	scarce, rocks near Battery
<i>Verucaria maura</i>	Black Tar Lichen	very common on rocks above high tide
<i>Caloplaca marina</i>	Orange Sea Lichen	very common on rocks above high tide
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	an orange encrusting lichen	rocks and walls
<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>	Sea Ivory	on cliffs and walls
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	Map Lichen	smooth rocks on beach road

## Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<b>Pteridophytes</b>	<b>Ferns</b>	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	common, especially east side slopes
<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>	Small Adder's-tongue	short grass area, Rocket Pole Pond
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Quarries
<i>Asplenium marinum</i>	Sea Spleenwort	Battery walls, beach road walls
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	common on walls
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	scarce, high on wall in village
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	common on walls
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	colony on wall near Blue Bung
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	Millcombe
<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Hay-scented Buckler Fern	east side slopes, quarries
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern	Millcombe
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	Millcombe
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	scarce, damp area in quarries
<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>	Lady Fern	Millcombe
<b>Flowering plants</b>		
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	Grassy area near church
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	in ruined buildings
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	grassy areas, common
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Sea Mouse-ear	near Castle, short grass area
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	east side
<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Sea Campion	Castle area, rocks on west side
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>	Rock Sea-spurrey	on rocks and walls
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	Millcombe Pond, finished flowering
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Millcombe
<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	Round-leaved Crowfoot	flowering in ditch near Quarter Wall

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	common in wet areas
<b>Droseraceae</b>	<b>Sundew Family</b>	
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew	<i>Sphagnum</i> patch in quarry
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>	
<i>Coincya wrightii</i>	Lundy Cabbage - endemic	on slopes above beach road
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvy-grass	mostly finished flowering, village area
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvy-grass	
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress	in seed, Millcombe
<i>Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	Millcombe Pond
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	village area
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit	grassy slopes, south end
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	grassy area above beach road
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Millcombe Lawn
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Mayweed	common on paths and tracks
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	Millcombe
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	dry slopes near Castle, Benjamin's Chair
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	Millcombe, east side slopes
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	grassy area near Old Light
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	around Government House
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	Millcombe
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	village area
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	tops of walls, Battery
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	east side, dry areas
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heather Family</b>	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather/Ling	common beyond Quarter Wall
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	common beyond Quarter Wall
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	damp areas, beyond Quarter Wall
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	leaves only, east side slopes
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	tracks and paths, Battery steps
<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel	boggy areas, Quarries
<i>Lysimachia minima</i>	Chaffweed	small specimens, Kistvaen Pond
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	west side slopes and cliffs
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	walls in village
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop	on walls and on rocky sites
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>	
<i>Heath Bedstraw</i>	Galium saxatile	common on top of island
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>	
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	near Castle
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	wet area near Quarter Wall gate
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping Tormentil	Millcombe
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	very common in grassy areas
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	Millcombe
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea and Bean Family</b>	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	South Light slopes
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Millcombe
<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch	lower slopes of beach road

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	tops of walls in village
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	near Old Light in fields
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	very common, grassy areas
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover	short grass areas, Rocket Pole
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover	scarce, beside Millcombe path
<i>Cytisus scoparius ssp maritimus</i>	Broom	beach road slopes, quarries
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	very common
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western/Dwarf Gorse	common, especially north of Quarter Wall
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	in ditches near church
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil	common in grassy areas
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Common Bird's-foot	short grassy areas, Castle
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>	
<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed	Kistvaen Pond
<b>Polygalaceae</b>	<b>Milkwort Family</b>	
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	near Pondsburry
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	Rocket Pole Pond area
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade/Bittersweet	Quarries
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	not in flower, near Benjamin's Chair
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>	
<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	Sea storks-bill	common in dry, stony areas, Quarries
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Millcombe
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	Millcombe
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Mint Family</b>	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	common, but not yet in flower
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Millcombe
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony	leaves only
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	open areas near Castle and south end
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	Millcombe
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>	
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	rocky and bare areas, Castle
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>	
<i>Common Mallow</i>	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	village area
<b>Hypericaceae</b>	<b>St John's-wort Family</b>	
<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St John's-wort	not yet in flower, Pondsburry
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort	Belle Vue cottages
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Elegant St John's Wort	Quarries
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>	
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	common in damp grassy areas
<i>Smyrnium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	under trees in Millcombe
<i>Daucus carota (gummifera)</i>	Sea Carrot	South Lighthouse
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Millcombe
<i>Heliosciadium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Watercress	Millcombe Pond
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	grassy areas near church
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	Old Light compound
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley	grass verge in village
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	not in flower, beach road area
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Foxglove Family</b>	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	common on walls in village area
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	east side slopes
<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>	Balm-leaved Figwort	beach road slopes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Millcombe
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>	
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	damp areas, south end
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	East side
<b>Liliaceae</b>	<b>Lily Family</b>	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	Millcombe
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	seed heads only, common
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	not in flower, Pondsburry
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Millcombe Pond
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>	
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	in damp area near Pondsburry
<b>Grasses, Sedges and Rushes</b>		
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	Millcombe
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass	Pondsburry
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	very common
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	slopes above Battery
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor Grass	dominant species, Pondsburry
<i>Bromus hordaceus</i>	Soft Brome	dry areas, wall tops, south end
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	walls in village
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot Grass	common, Millcombe
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	common, Pondsburry
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	damp areas on tracks
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	near Quarter Wall
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	Sand Sedge	very common
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock Sedge	St John's Valley
<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i>	Floating Club-rush	Kistvaen Pond
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike Rush	Kistvaen Pond