



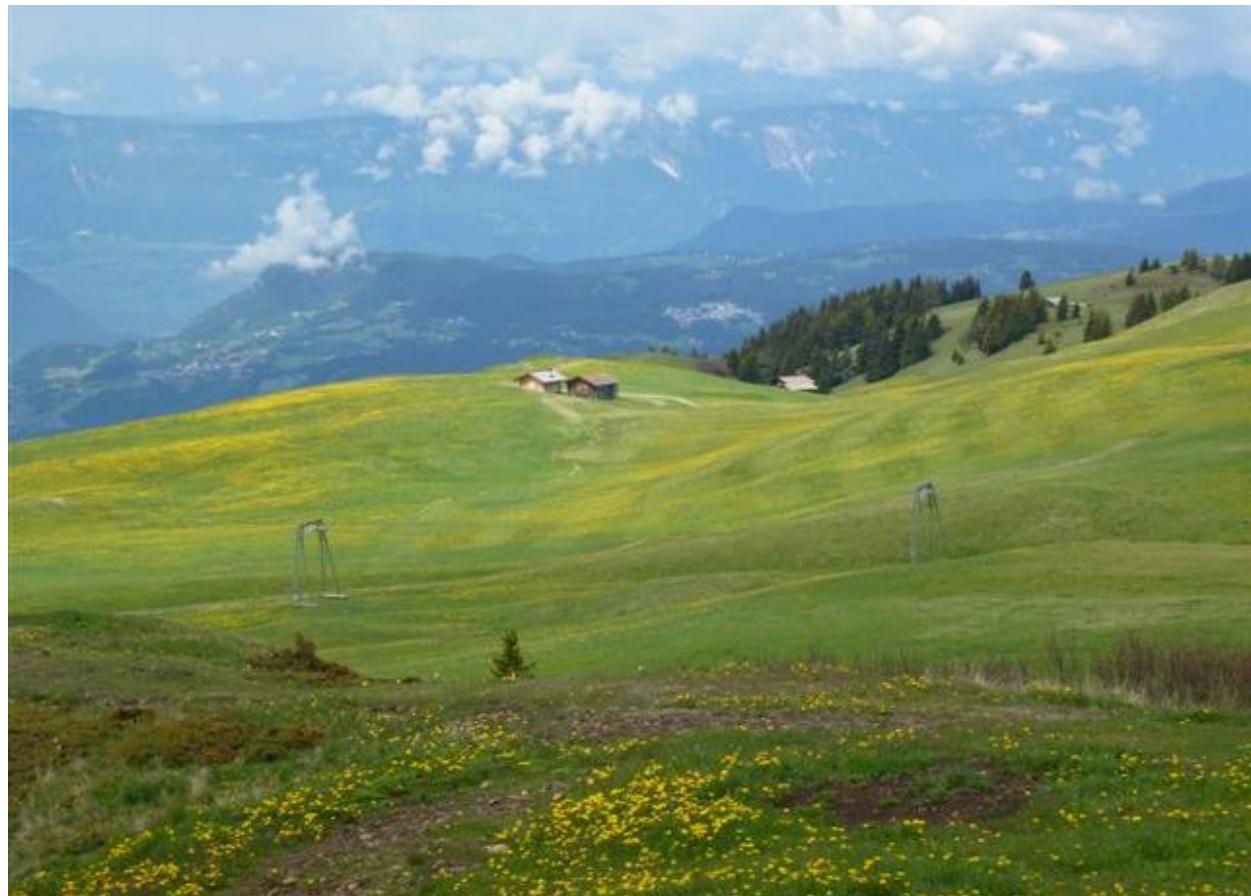
Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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**Dolomites recce
2 – 9 June 2016**

This is an account and species list of a visit to the Italian Dolomites. More strictly the region is the South Tyrol, which has much in common with neighbouring Austria. That includes the language: the area is predominately German-speaking, though signs are bilingual in German and Italian.

Richard Hobbs and Sally Ward, of Norfolk & Suffolk Wildlife and Walking Holidays, invited me to join them for a week with an extended family group, that week being ahead of their group that ran this year from 9 – 16 June. One of our group was Sally's sister and enthusiastic wildlife watcher Julia Burton; the five others in the private group are not mentioned by name.

Report and photos by Chris Durdin, except photo of alpine chough by Julia Burton.

Cover: High Dolomites at Compatsch, spring gentians, chequered skipper and lady's slipper orchid.

Our base: Bad Ratzes Hotel www.badratzes.it

Airport transfers by Goller Reisen www.goller-reisen.com



Bad Ratzes hotel and the Schlern.

It's a very lovely area, with extensive forests of spruce and larch, meadows, crags and, at higher levels, flower-rich pastures. It would be difficult to fault Bad Ratzes Hotel: the staff are friendly and personable, the facilities are first-class, the food outstanding and the hotel nicely situated with woods and meadows surrounding it, including lady's slipper orchids five minutes from the door.

My conclusion is that it makes a very good area for the walking and botanical holiday run by Sally and Richard, and I can see why they are very fond of it. Honeyguide is very happy to continue to provide N&S WWH with administrative back-up for the holiday, in particular providing ATOL coverage for bookings, and knowing the area improves that collaboration.

The area is a bit thin on birds compared with a typical Honeyguide destination, so we aren't planning to add this to our brochure/programme for now, though we could organise a group if readers of this report like the mix on offer. In that spirit, this report is prepared as a reference for Honeyguiders and others who may wish to visit the area.



High Dolomites at Puflatsch. The contrast between rolling fields and vertical cliffs is typical of the Dolomites landscape.

DAILY DIARY

2 June – Milan to Bad Ratzes

The flight arrived on time at Milan Bergamo, despite a slightly late departure, where we were met by Frau Goller in her minibus for the transfer to the Dolomites. It was a long drive: three hours and 20 minutes, including a 20 minute stop at a service station, longer than expected mostly on account of traffic on the motorway out of Milan on this public holiday, the Day of the Republic – at least that was the advice of Eleanor, the receptionist at Bad Ratzes Hotel. The motorway was dull; the next section was fast through a valley with impressive limestone cliffs alongside, sometimes decorated with castles and fortified villages; the third section was a pretty winding road into the mountains to Bad Ratzes. We unloaded and had tea (charged to rooms) and cake (free and generous to a fault).

After unpacking, four of us walked along the wide track leading from the hotel, over a river bridge (Sally saw a dipper, which I managed to see here three days and daily visits later) and through open woods of spruce and larch. Spring/summer was arriving late this year, from Richard's previous experience, though there was still plenty to find. A clump of lady's slipper orchids was in bud close to the hotel and globeflowers were already in bloom. Other highlights were alpine clematis, two-tone shrubby milkwort and spring vetchling and white alpine butterwort.

What a dinner! Vegetable soup, wonderful mixed help-yourself starters, minute steak, cheeses and a choice of dessert. Rain and lightning this evening. Then bed, after our early start.

3 June – local walks

A very good breakfast spread, and the information/admin over breakfast were interesting: a chitty to sign for yesterday's tea; a daily newsheet with weather, reminder of bus times, staff names, a recipe and more; and a bus pass handed to all of us by one of our group, which is issued as part of staying at Bad Ratzes hotel. Even better, bags are available for a DIY picnic made from the breakfast spread.

A morning walk started our day, firstly through woods then meadows and into the local town of Seis (Suisi). It was coolish to start, but soon warmer and it was glorious sunshine by the time we had coffee outside the Hotel Genziana. Mostly we noted flowers and only a few butterflies were out. Best birds were common redstarts, with at least four males in song along our route, nearly always on top of spruces. Bullfinches were a nice surprise and some buildings had crag martins, others house martins, with plenty of mud for nests wherever fields had, or had had, livestock. Then a walk by various routes, some short, some long, to San Valentino church, with its onion-shaped feature near the top of the spire. After picnics here, we split up to return, Richard and me taking the well-waymarked route 6 back to base. Rain again, but happily after we'd returned.

4 June – Bolzano

Bus to Seis then another to the town of Bolzano, today chosen to coincide with market day. It's a beautiful town, with elegant buildings either side of narrow streets leading away from the main piazza, which is overlooked by spired church with a green roof. Very much café culture here: after coffee we split up and enjoyed the provisions market or other window shopping and did our own thing.



Shrubby milkwort; the piazza in Bolzano.

Most of us at some stage made our way down Museum Street to the South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology – the home of the Ice Man www.iceman.it. It is the most extraordinary story of the body found in 1991 near the Italy-Austria border, and the detective work that led to the calculation that the corpse was some 5,000 years old, complete with well-preserved clothing, tools, weapons and even evidence of what he ate. The story is well told, in three languages (English, German and Italian) culminating with a reconstruction of what it's reckoned he looked like and the corpse itself, in effect visible in a deep freeze that replicates the conditions of the ice in which he was found.

I lunched in a park by the river and amused myself by taking photos of Italian sparrows. Then it was time for ice-cream, rendezvous in the piazza and bus home, by which time the warm day had again turned to late afternoon rain. There would have been quite a wait for the bus from Seis, so after a phone call instead we had Herr Goller in his taxi minibus to take us up the hill and back to Bad Ratzes.

5 June – High Dolomites at Compatsch

The bus from Bad Ratzes took us under the cable car, through Seis and to the cable car base station and ticket office. From the cable car we looked down onto tall spruces and a couple of red deer on the way to the high pastures of the Naturpark Schlern-Rosengarten (Parco Naturale Sciliar-Catinaccio in Italian), part of the Dolomites Natura 2000 site. It's a beautiful, if tamed, setting: it starts at 1881m with a lot of tourist infrastructure like hotels, cafés and shops selling outdoor clothes, and much of our walk was on a metalled road, that road almost free of traffic so actually rather practical. Off the road there are many waymarked paths and a further sprinkling of mostly rather new-looking hotels. Today it was mostly cloudy with sunny intervals, and only a few spots of rain at one point.



Italian sparrow.

After a hot chocolate we walked and soon hit flower-rich areas. Sometimes there were up to four shades of yellow: dandelions, globeflowers, alpine pasque flowers and sheets of marsh marigolds in damp areas. Elsewhere the blue of spring and trumpet gentians punctuated the low turf. There weren't many birds but those there had a higher altitude/latitude feel: yellowhammer, dunnock, skylarks, wheatear, our first black redstarts. The walk took us to a nice café called Laurin Hütte, where those who hadn't brought a picnic bought lunch. An alpine chough joined us there.



Alpine chough (JB), verticilliate lousewort and a path across the high meadows.

Our group took various routes after lunch. Four of us did a waymarked circuit, including boardwalks over damp bits. It was a particularly rich area for birdseye primroses and white alpine butterwort, and a new plant for me was *Callianthemum coriandrifolium*. Richard and Sally found many crocuses by some snow-melt and Julia saw some fieldfares. Oxlips, verticilliate lousewort, bistort and alpine milk-vetch were among other flowers noted. Then we descended in the cable car and returned to Bad Ratzes by bus, though Richard walked and found some military orchids.

6 June – Kastelruth, Marinzen area and various walks

The 09:35 bus outside the hotel took us to Seis and it was a short wait for the next bus to take to the pretty-as-a-postcard small town of Kastelruth (1060m). By the bus turnaround was a perfect pocket-handkerchief meadow with spreading bellflowers and ragged robin and a Four-spotted Chaser dragonfly.

After a little exploration and coffee in the sunshine, the next stage of the journey was in a ski lift (probably not part of a group's itinerary). It was, I admit, a bit too scary for me, though offset by our first buzzard and, even better, a nutcracker flying by. At Marinzen (1486m) it was like a parkland setting in appearance: woods with grazed pastures, nice-looking but a little thin for wildlife, though two new flowers were mountain lungwort *Pulmonaria montana*, with unspotted leaves, and an alchemilla-leaved cinquefoil. Rain meant a retreat into the café there for an early lunch.

We then split up. I had noticed the arrows for a path back to Bad Ratzes, signed as a walk that takes 1 hour 10 minutes, so that seemed a good plan. Of course times should be taken with a pinch of salt, not allowing for looking at wildlife, but that estimate wouldn't have been far wrong if I'd kept up a steady pace on this mostly downhill trail, despite an unplanned detour on account of directions at one junction where a sign had been uprooted and was now leaning ambiguously. Clouds turned to rain, which I heard later caught the others just after they'd clambered on board the ski lift to descend ... though they still saw the nutcracker. The walk got more interesting as I walked: huge boulders under the spruces and larches for some of the way, a military orchid by a roadside and sounds of crested tit and Bonelli's warbler. Turning off the road after the useful landmark of the cable car, I was lucky enough to get a good view of a nutcracker.

I might have been back in the 'official' 1 hour 10 minutes, but 15 minutes from Bad Ratzes the sun appeared, bringing out many butterflies. Orange-tip, wood white and green-veined white were the first to show. Then a pearl-bordered fritillary on the ground in a woodland clearing tempted me to stay put for a while – and dry out my coat and brolly – and here I saw chequered skipper, grizzled skipper, large wall brown, small blue and green hairstreak.



Kastelruth; green hairstreak; boulders under spruce forest.

Richard, in the meantime, had returned via Kastelruth and found a picture-perfect group of lady's slipper orchids fairly close by. It meant a walk in the woods with rain spitting at first, and fording two streams, but there they were, in a patch of early evening sunshine.

A birthday cake for Julia rounded off another excellent evening meal.

7 June – around Seis and Bad Ratzes

A warm and sunny morning, and we split up with various plans. I walked down the road to Seis, mostly on ground previously covered. There were fewer new things, though flowers and butterflies were certainly much more out and about, the latter including my first scarce swallowtail and clouded yellow. The running river had grey wagtail – at last – and a garden warbler was singing. My direction route was roughly along or near route 6, so I returned on route 1 to make it more of a circuit back to Bad Ratzes. That was direct, but rather steep through the woods in the lunchtime heat. Birdsnest orchids were now properly out and there was a butterfly orchid in bud. I then had some time on the PC as Frau Eva at the hotel was after some help for words in English about Bad Ratzes for a tourist office brochure.

The clump of lady's slipper orchids almost in the garden was in flower now, and searching in the same scrubby field revealed a further four individuals or clumps, with yesterday's orchids making six in total. Around them flew small blues and a green hairstreak, several burnet companions and, nearer the hotel, red-necked footman (the last two both day-flying moths).

Richard and Sally, after sorting some practical arrangements for the group the following week, went to Völs, where the mix of flowers included St. Bernard's and St. Bruno's lily, bloody cranesbill and swallowwort, and they reported that marbled whites were flying.

A quick dash in the twilight after eating: successful too, re-finding a group of coralroot orchids in the open conifer forest just down the road that Richard and Sally had seen earlier.



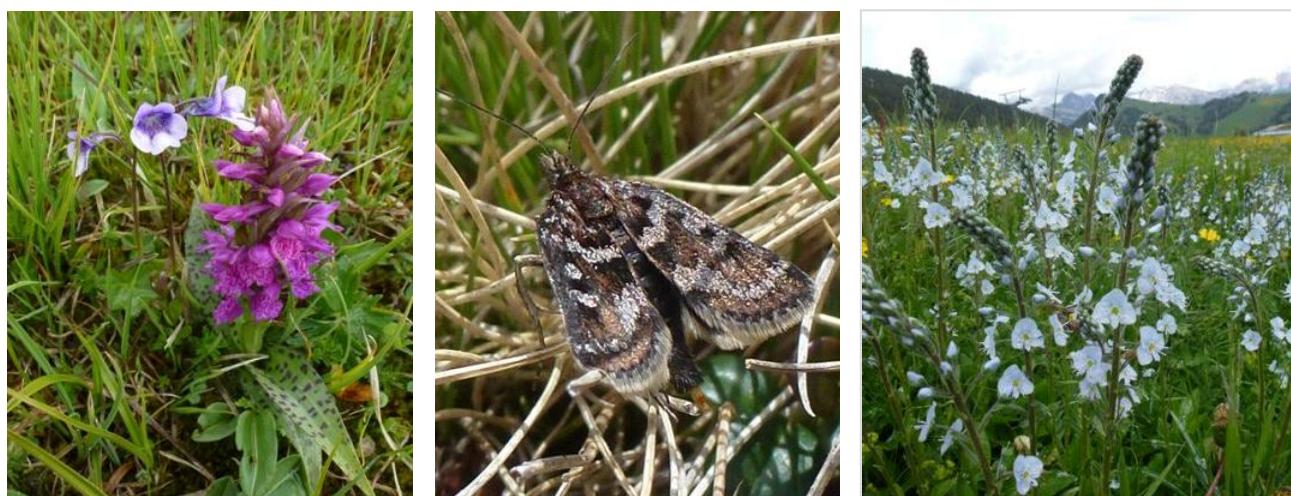
Coralroot orchid.

8 June – High Dolomites at Compatsch/Puflatsch

Before breakfast I went back to the local coralroot orchids. I couldn't find the main group but did find about six, nonetheless.

Another day in the higher Dolomites, starting with the 09:35 bus to the cable car station and then up to Compatsch. There was a male ring ouzel on the ground below the cable car and the sounds of marmots as we emerged. Having turned right last time, this time we turned left, taking another cable car towards the Arnkahutte in the part of the mountain called Puflatsch. It was every bit as good as the other direction, with several new flowers and some good birds. Fairly quickly there was spotted gentian, creeping azalea, blunt-leaved rock-jasmine *Androsace obtusifolia* and catsfoot. The landscape had more small valleys and trees, though open grassland still had trumpet gentians and alpine pasque flowers in profusion. The structure of the area seemed to favour birds, including black redstart, wheatear and a fly-past water pipit.

The sun was coming and going, but there was just enough for a few butterflies, mostly small tortoiseshells (but also, right by the Arnkahutte café, a grizzled skipper). Far more numerous were moths, some hundreds of *Metaxmeste phrygalis*. The path then went alongside the partly wooded edge of the plateau, with cliffs below us and views towards Kastelruth. On the rocks were pink *Primula hirsuta* and in the bushes a close-up view of a willow tit, perhaps the best I have ever seen. Another ring ouzel showed here and two cuckoos flew past.



Broad-leaved marsh orchid with southern butterwort *Pinguicula alpina*; *Metaxmeste phrygalis*; *Veronica gentianoides*.

The return route, during which there were showers of rain, went past some boggy bits with marsh lousewort, broad-leaved marsh orchid and lots of southern butterwort *Pinguicula alpina*. A tree pipit sang on a distant spruce and two siskins fed on dandelion seeds. Two other flowers of note on the last stretch were Austrian viper's-grass *Scorzonera austriaca* (Richard persuaded some passing German speakers that they weren't arnica flowers) and a patch of the prettiest speedwell I think I've seen, *Veronica gentianoides*, which remarkably is missing from the alpine flora.

We had walked back by then to the main cable car, arriving at the bottom a bit too late for the 15:30 bus, so we walked into Seis town centre. It was nice to bump into people from Bad Ratzes that we knew here, family member Petra and receptionist Monica. We caught the 16:30, from which I saw a couple of fieldfares dropping into a meadow. The weather then turned into the fairly regular late afternoon drizzle.

9 June – Milan Bergamo and home

Frau Goller collected us at 8:30 and, three and half hours later, including a 10 minute stop, we were back at Milan Bergamo airport. The incoming flight with the following week's group was a little late arriving but our flight ran nicely to time.



Landscape with cable cars between Bad Ratzes and Seis.

WILDLIFE LISTS
Species in brackets were reported by others.

BIRDS H = heard only			
Heron	House martin	Fieldfare	Nutcracker
Black kite (on journey)	Swallow	Mistle thrush	Jay
Buzzard	Water pipit	Song thrush	Magpie H
(Red kite)	Tree pipit	Blackcap H	Carrion crow
Kestrel	White wagtail	Garden warbler H	Jackdaw
(Peregrine)	Grey wagtail	Chiffchaff	Alpine chough
(Sparrowhawk)	Dipper	Bonelli's warbler H	Italian sparrow
Woodpigeon	Dunnock	Goldcrest	Chaffinch
Cuckoo	Wren	Blue tit	Greenfinch
Swift	Robin	Great tit	Siskin
Green woodpecker H	Common redstart	Coal tit	Goldfinch
Great spotted woodpecker	Black redstart	Crested tit H	Serin H
(Ring-necked parakeet)	Northern wheatear	Willow tit	Linnet
Skylark	Blackbird	Nuthatch H	Bullfinch
Crag martin	Ring ouzel	(Starling)	Yellowhammer
MAMMALS			
Red deer	(Roe deer)	Brown hare	Alpine marmot H
BUTTERFLIES			
Chequered skipper	Green-veined white	Small tortoiseshell	Green hairstreak
Grizzled skipper	Orange-tip	Pearl-bordered fritillary	Small blue
(Swallowtail)	Clouded yellow	(Marbled white)	Common blue
Scarce swallowtail	Brimstone	Small heath	
Large white	Wood white	Speckled wood	
Small white	(Red admiral)	Large wall brown	
DAY-FLYING MOTHS			
Hummingbird hawkmoth	Speckled yellow	Latticed heath	
Burnet companion	Red-necked footman	<i>Metaxmeste phrygialis</i>	
OTHER NOTABLE INVERTEBRATES			
Four-spotted Chaser dragonfly	Soldier beetle <i>Trichodes alvearius</i>	7-spot ladybird	Roman snail
REPTILES			
Wall lizard	Slow-worm		



Above: golden cinquefoil; Roman snail; burnet companion moth.
Below: one-flowered wintergreen; alpine milk-vetch; dragon's teeth.



FLOWERING PLANTS

Some widespread and familiar species are omitted.
NiF = not in flower † not in Alpine Flowers guide

CONIFERS	
<i>Abies alba</i>	Silver fir
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Dwarf mountain pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
DICOTYLEDONS	
Aceraceae	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
Apiaceae	
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground elder
<i>Chaerophyllum hirsutum</i>	Hairy chervil
<i>Dethawia</i> sp.	
Asclepiadaceae	
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort
Asteraceae = Compositae	
<i>Achillea millefolia</i>	Yarrow
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Cat's-foot
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Perennial daisy
<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	Alpine (=Purple) colt's-foot
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy
<i>Petasites albus</i>	White butterbur NiF
<i>Scorzonera austriaca</i>	Austrian viper's-grass
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	Dandelion
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
Berberidaceae	
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Barberry
Betulaceae	
<i>Alnus viridis</i>	Green alder
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch
Boraginaceae	
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Alpine wood forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis stenophylla</i>	
<i>Pulmonaria montana</i>	Mountain lungwort
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Lungwort NiF
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common comfrey
Brassicaceae = Cruciferae	
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Alpine rockcress
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	Towercress ‡
<i>Barbarea</i> sp.	a wintercress ‡
<i>Biscutella laevigata</i>	Buckler mustard
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Narrow-leaved bittercress ‡
Campanulaceae	
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered bellflower
<i>Campanula patula</i>	Spreading bellflower
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell
Caprifoliaceae	
<i>Lonicera alpigena</i>	Alpine honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera caerulea</i>	Blue-berried honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Alpine elder
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring tree
Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved sandwort ‡
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged robin
<i>Moehringia diversifolia</i>	Mossy sandwort
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red campion
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock soapwort
<i>Stellaria nemorum</i>	Wood stitchwort
Chenopodiaceae	
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	Good King Henry
Cistaceae	
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common rock-rose
Crassulaceae	
<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>	Cobweb houseleek NiF
<i>Sempervivum montanum</i> ?	Mountain houseleek NiF
Dipsacaceae	
<i>Knautia sylvatica</i> (was <i>dipsacifolia</i>)	Wood scabious
Ericaceae	
<i>Erica herbacea</i>	Spring heath NiF
<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i>	Creeping azalea
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	Alpenrose NiF
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry
Euphorbiaceae	
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress spurge
Fabaceae	
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>	Alpine milk-vetch
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	Wild liquorice NiF
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney vetch
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe vetch
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Spring vetchling
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot-trefoil
<i>Lotus</i> (was <i>Tetragonobulus</i>) <i>maritimus</i>	Dragon's teeth ‡
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne (=alfalfa)
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin ‡
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	False acacia
<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	Alpine clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush vetch
Fagaceae	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut
Gentianaceae	
<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	Trumpet gentian
<i>Gentiana bavarica</i>	Bavarian gentian
<i>Gentiana punctata</i>	Spotted gentian
<i>Gentiana verna</i>	Spring gentian
Geraniaceae	
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow cranesbill
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered cranesbill
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean cranesbill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody cranesbill
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood cranesbill
Grossulariaceae	
<i>Ribes petraeum</i>	Rock redcurrant
Lamiaceae	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy
<i>Stachys recta / alopecuros</i> (needs checking)	Yellow woundwort / yellow betony
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Larger wild thyme
Lentibulariaceae	
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	Alpine butterwort
<i>Pinguicula leptoceras</i>	Southern butterwort
Oleaceae	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna ash
Oxalidaceae	
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood sorrel

Papaveraceae		Saxifragaceae	
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater celandine	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> Livelong saxifrage	
<i>Papaver rhoes</i>	Common poppy (on journey)	Scrophulariaceae	
Plantaginaceae		<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> Small toadflax ‡	
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary plantain	<i>Melampyrum sp.</i> Cow-wheat sp. NiF	
Polygalaceae		<i>Pedicularis palustris</i> Marsh lousewort or red rattle	
<i>Polygala amara</i>	Bitter milkwort	<i>Pedicularis verticillata</i> Verticillate lousewort	
<i>Polygala chaemaeboxus</i>	Shrubby milkwort	<i>Scrophularia canina</i> Alpine (= French) figwort	
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i>	Nice milkwort	<i>Rhinanthus sp.</i> Yellow-rattle	
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved milkwort	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> Germander speedwell	
Polygonaceae		<i>Veronica gentianoides</i>	
<i>Polygonum aviculara</i>	Knotgrass	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> Thyme-leaved speedwell	
<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>	Bistort	<i>Veronica urticifolia</i> Nettle-leaved speedwell	
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	Alpine bistort	Thymelaeaceae	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	<i>Daphne striata</i> Garland flower	
<i>Rumex alpinus</i>	Monks rhubarb NiF	Valerianaceae	
Primulaceae		<i>Centranthus ruber</i> Red valerian	
<i>Androsace obtusifolia</i>	Blunt-leaved rock-jasmine	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> Valerian	
<i>Primula elatior</i>	Oxlip	<i>Valeriana tripteris</i> Three-leaved valerian	
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	Birdseye primrose	Violaceae	
<i>Primula hirsuta</i>		<i>Viola biflora</i> Yellow wood violet	
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	<i>Viola riviana</i> Common dog violet	
<i>Soldanella alpina</i>	Alpine snowbell	Monocotyledons	
Pyrolaceae		Liliaceae	
<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Nodding wintergreen	<i>Anthericum liliago</i> St Bernard's lily	
<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	One-flowered wintergreen	<i>Asphodelus albus</i> Asphodel	
Ranunculaceae		<i>Convallaria majalis</i> Lily-of-the-valley	
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Baneberry	<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> Orange lily NiF	
<i>Callianthemum coriandrifolium</i>		<i>Lilium martagon</i> Martagon lily NiF	
<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i>	Wolfsbane NiF	<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i> May lily	
<i>Aquilegia atrata</i>	Dark columbine	<i>Paradisea liliastrum</i> St Bruno's lily	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i> Herb paris	
<i>Clematis alpina</i>	Alpine clematis	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> Common Solomon's seal	
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Hepatica NiF	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i> Whorled Solomon's seal	
<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> ssp. <i>apiifolia</i> (= <i>P. sulphurea</i>)	Alpine pasque flower, pale yellow	Orchidaceae	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	<i>Corallorrhiza trifida</i> Coralroot orchid	
<i>Ranunculus lanuginosus</i>	Woolly buttercup	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> Lady's slipper orchid	
<i>Ranunculus montanus</i>	Mountain buttercup	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> Broad-leaved marsh-orchid	
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globe-flower	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> Broad-leaved helleborine NiF	
Rosaceae		<i>Listera ovata</i> Common twayblade	
<i>Alchemilla glaucescens</i>	Small lady's-mantle	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	Lady's-mantle	<i>Birdsnest orchid</i>	
<i>Fragaria moschata</i>	Hautbois strawberry	<i>Orchis militaris</i> Military orchid	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry	<i>Platanthera sp.</i> A butterfly-orchid (in bud)	
<i>Geum montanum</i>	Mountain avens	GRASSES, SEDGES, WOODRUSHES (very incomplete)	
<i>Geum riviale</i>	Water avens	<i>Carex bigelowii</i> Stiff sedge	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens or herb bennett	<i>Luzula multiflora</i> Many-headed woodrush	
<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	Golden cinquefoil	<i>Luzula nivea</i> snow woodrush	
<i>Potentilla sp.</i>	an alchemilla-leaved cinquefoil	FERNS	
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>	Rock bramble	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i> Black spleenwort	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad burnet	<i>Asplenium onopteris</i> Western black or Irish spleenwort	
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> Wall-rue	
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i> Forked spleenwort	
<i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i>	Elm-leave spiraea	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> Maidenhair spleenwort	
Rubiaceae		<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i> Oak fern	
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort ‡	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> Common polypody	
Salicaceae			
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen		
<i>Salix daphnoides</i>			