

Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Norfolk break
6 – 10 September 2021

Participants

For the whole break

Anne Macgregor
Margaret Dixey
Jill Jordan
Jean Dunn

Honeyguiders joining the group one day

Ann Greenizan
Helen and Malcolm Crowder

Leader: Chris Durdin

The group stayed at the Oaklands Hotel in Thorpe St Andrew

<https://oaklands-hotel.co.uk>

Report and lists by Chris Durdin. Photos by Chris Durdin or as noted.

Cover, top: red admirals were abundant and very fresh looking this week.

Cover, below: common darter (JD); willow emerald damselfly on elder berries at Strumpshaw Fen.



Above: round-leaved sundews, Holt Lowes.

Below: the group at Great Yarmouth, minus Jean who is taking the photo (JD).



Honeyguide Wildlife Holidays always tries to put something into nature conservation where we visit, and a donation of £40 per person to Norfolk Wildlife Trust was our way of contributing this time. After adding in Gift Aid through the Honeyguide Charitable Trust we gave £200 to NWT.

DAILY DIARY

Monday 6 September – arrival

I collected Anne and Jill from Norwich railway station, which was busy with young people leaving Norwich having spent the weekend at the Sundown music festival at the Royal Norfolk Showground. Margaret was at Oaklands Hotel at much the same time and Jean soon after. Margaret came to tea at my house, as did Jean and Jill after walking around Thorpe Marshes, and they seemed to enjoy watching me do the ironing in the garden. Anne also walked around the marshes and reported a marsh harrier, little egret and a small flock of lapwings. We all met, with Julie Durdin, for an evening meal at Oaklands Hotel.

Tuesday 7 September – NWT Thorpe Marshes and RSPB Strumpshaw Fen

Ann Greenizan joined us on another day in this Indian summer, indeed almost too hot sometimes this morning. We started at Oaklands Hotel where there were sounds of a goldcrest. On Whitlingham Lane, the private road that leads to Thorpe Marshes, we looked at flowering ivy without finding anything of note. On the marshes, it was Ann's eagle eye that picked up on a pied hoverfly on buddleia. Over a ditch, while it was still relatively cool, a male migrant hawk was warming itself, perched on a head of purple loosestrife. Soon after we studied a hanging female migrant hawk, close enough to see the tee-shape at the top of the abdomen. We found a good-looking orb web spider *Araneus marmoreus* var. *pyramidatus*.



Pied hoverfly; orb web spider *Araneus marmoreus* var. *pyramidatus*.

Galls are a group we often look at, having been inspired by Honeyguider Mervin Nethercoat. On the path here some mugwort was obviously affected by something, that something being an aphid *Cryptosiphum artemisiae*. Later some meadowsweet leaves were riddled with galls from the gall midge *Dasineura ulmaria*.



Galls on mugwort and meadowsweet (see text for details).

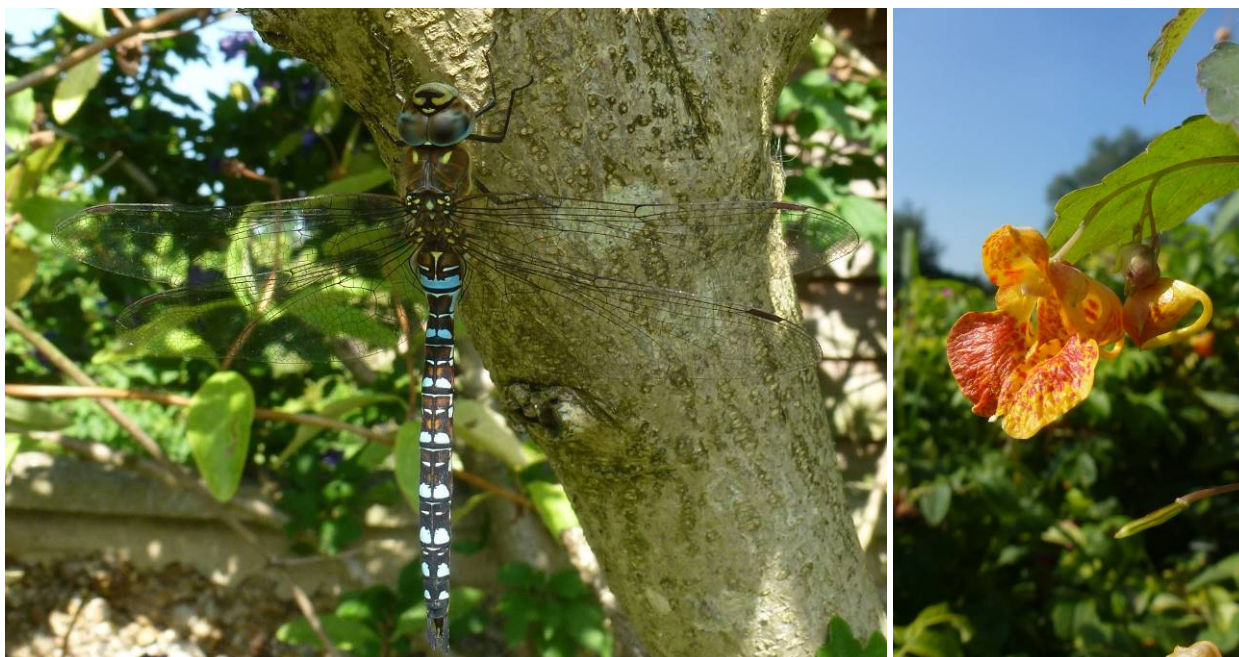
We looked at a big range of dry ground and wetland plants and these are just a few of those we discussed: upright hedge parsley, water chickweed, nodding bur marigold and orange balsam. The stars botanically speaking, to my mind, were the several greater water parsnip plants, some in seed, some with lingering flowers. These were introduced last summer and have plainly taken well.

There weren't many birds, though it was good to hear a chiffchaff singing. Greylags and cormorant flew past, to be expected here, and a grey heron flew along the far side of the gravel pit, St Andrews Broad. A

couple of blackcaps were feeding in riverside scrub. Red admirals were easily the most numerous butterflies. It wasn't the place to see a lot of fungi though tar spot on sycamore leaves was everywhere, there were dried up jelly ear fungi on the dead elder by the river, near where we struggled to see a red-eyed damselfly, and I found the reliable King Alfred's cakes fungus buried behind brambles on a dead ash.

By the mooring basin two brown hawkers tumbled together and a male banded demoiselle flew past. We also took time out to see skullcap that grows from the deteriorating timbers on the far side. Back in Whitlingham Lane there was still no convincing ivy bee for all to see (there had been one two days earlier) and Ann found a hornet hoverfly.

Cold drinks in the shade in my garden were in order. Who needs marshes when odonata come to the garden? First there was a confiding male migrant hawker on the trunk of my hibiscus, later a female of the same species. Our first willow emerald damselfly of the day, here at home, was only my second record for the garden. Lunch with homemade bread and a help-yourself salad was followed by Julie's homemade lemon cake. Anne saw a buzzard overhead, a blackbird skulked in the border and jackdaws investigated a chimney pot.



Wildlife close to home: a very approachable migrant hawker in the garden at 36 Thunder Lane. Orange balsam at NWT Thorpe Marshes.

We took the short drive to the RSPB's Strumpshaw Fen nature reserve, where we spent the afternoon, along with Honeyguiders Helen and Malcolm Crowder. By the first pond-dipping platform there were at least three very tame willow emerald damselflies, plus a ruddy darter with a bent, damaged abdomen. On 'sandy wall' we encountered (though not exactly in this order) a common lizard, a black-tailed skimmer and warden Ben Lewis. Ben told us that this morning a team was out counting the nursery webs of fen raft spiders, introduced at Cantley Marshes, and they are growing steadily in numbers and range. The survey had stopped now to be fair to the team on this hot afternoon.

On the way to Fen Hide, a male emperor dragonfly was patrolling an open ditch. From the hide there was a family of moorhens and flypast little egret, but little to make us linger, especially with a grumpy photographer put out by us coming in.

Today we did the Fen Trail, doing our best to make steady progress despite the never-ending stream of sightings of willow emeralds and common darters. From Tower Hide, and viewpoints beforehand, there were good numbers of ducks, mostly in eclipse plumage. Gadwalls were the most numerous, followed by teals; Helen found some wigeons on the far side and a shoveler eventually revealed its beak. It took a little searching but eventually I found the garganeys in eclipse plumage that we'd heard about. Soon after they flew away, four in a little group.

We completed the circuit at a steady pace, hearing water rail on route, with a small diversion onto the boardwalk in a small piece of fen where there was tubular water dropwort, bog myrtle and lots of marsh fern, but no sign of any swallowtail caterpillars on the overgrown plants of milk parsley. We returned to Norwich via Brundall and a brief stop at the Co-op.

Wednesday 8 September – Breydon Water, Great Yarmouth and NWT Hickling

Our first call today was Breydon Water, the estuary inland of Great Yarmouth. From the sea wall by Asda's car park, saltmarsh vegetation included sea aster, sea lavender and sea purslane. We walked under Breydon Bridge and immediately large numbers of waders were in view on their high tide roost on 'The Lumps'. The most obvious were avocets in a large, tight flock: we estimated about 300 of them. Other waders were generally a bit distant, including redshanks, grey plovers and black-tailed godwits mostly identifiable when flying, though a common sandpiper and curlews were a bit closer. We viewed all this from the sea wall: this lovely, dry day there was no need for the hide. It was disappointing to see that there was a lot of litter; also road noise, though that's to be expected here.

Some large white lumps moved a little and revealed spoon-shape beaks: yes, four spoonbills, plus little egrets in several places, totalling in double figures. There was a very obvious great black-backed gull on a post and others mixed with other gulls elsewhere, plus a common tern that called and flew around. All the ducks here were pintails; in eclipse plumage, but nonetheless with their characteristic elegance.



Avocets; spoonbills and great black-backed gull. Digiscoped at Breydon Water.

We moved onto Great Yarmouth, the idea being to look for the reliable (my word) Mediterranean gulls on the beach. The drive took us along the 'golden mile', bringing back many memories for Jean. Having managed to park, Anne noticed some unusual pellets on the ground under a laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*) overhanging a wall. To my surprise, she identified these as the droppings (or rather *frass*) of privet hawk-moth caterpillars. Later she found photos that matched the size and shape, ridged like tiny hand grenades.

In the near heatwave conditions, Great Yarmouth was busier than usual, despite the schools having returned, and there were no Med gulls in their usual area. We walked along the prom towards a flock of gulls: no Med gull there either. However, a flock of waders landed on the beach. It's a big beach, and despite the busy day, there was lots of undisturbed space. These were ringed plovers, then more arrived and we estimated about 50 were there, a real autumn migration flock. The gull search was feeling like an epic fail, so thoughts turned to refreshments. The name Dixies Café caught our eye and prompting our own Margaret Dixey to offer to buy us coffee and ice cream in the place *almost* bearing her name. It must have been an omen, as while we sat there an adult Mediterranean gull appeared on the beach, and we all enjoyed good views of it through my telescope.

We drove to NWT Hickling and ate our picnics at the nature reserve's picnic benches. NWT volunteer Bruce Carman revealed last night's moth trap haul, tucked into egg boxes. He showed us, among others, canary-shouldered thorn, dotted footman, Hebrew character, flame shoulder and large yellow underwing.



Moths at Hickling: canary-shouldered thorn, dotted footman and Hebrew character (not to scale).

There were dragonflies – common and ruddy darters especially – on the reserve, some of which seemed to like landing on Jill, and willow emeralds around some lesser (narrow-leaved) bulrushes. From the first

hide there was quite a commotion as a Chinese water deer ran out of the reeds, disturbing eclipse-plumage ducks, then a second deer.

There was a brief ping of a bearded tit somewhere left of the path, but it didn't show or call again. A little farther along, just off the main route, an area of bare ground was fenced off with a sign saying it was for fen mason wasps, a rare species more or less confined to dry ground within large Broads wetlands. Here there was something very odd: the head, thorax and wings of a dead ruddy darter, with the dragonfly's abdomen in a hole, as the photos show.

Later I sent photos to Honeyguide's Tim Strudwick, Mr Fen Mason Wasp. Tim says: "A bit of a wild guess, but possibly a green tiger beetle larva has grabbed a darter by the tail and consumed the end of the abdomen. Tiger beetles certainly occur around Hickling and nest in very similar bare ground to fen mason wasps with a very cleanly round hole, very much like a fen mason wasp hole before they build the turret." May's Honeyguide group saw green tiger beetles along the path here.



Half a ruddy darter, Hickling. Any suggestions?

It wouldn't be an autumn Honeyguide group, nowadays, without turning over a few oak leaves, on which we found silk button and spangle galls, plus several hanging knopper galls. These were as we approached the boat departure point for our 3:30 departure, along with boatman Henry and other visitors to Hickling. This took us through Hickling Broad, past the usual large numbers of mute swans and some common terns perching on posts. Tufted ducks, pochards and wigeons swam together in a small mixed flock.

We'd elected to go to the hide overlooking the lagoon at Swim Coots. This proved a good choice as there were many eclipse-plumage teals from the hide, plus avocets, ruffs and, later, two golden plovers flying over. A Chinese water deer showed well in front of nearby reeds. But all this was eclipsed by the sight and sound of three cranes flying over and bugling as they landed opposite.



On show at 'Swim Coots': cranes and Chinese water deer (JD). The yellow is buttonweed (*Cotula*).

We returned from the boat trip and completed the circuit of the nature reserve, seeing marsh harrier and great white egret along the way, plus distant hobbies from Bittern Hide. There was a single green sandpiper on Brendan's marsh. Back at the visitor centre, unfortunately it was only me looking in the right direction as a bittern flew over as I chatted to warden John Blackburn.

Back at the hotel, Jean established that one tyre on her car had a slow puncture. A hobby flew over the hotel car park.

Thursday 9 September – Ranworth and Buckenham Marshes

I arrived early at the hotel to lead Jean to the local Wilco, which proved less easy than expected as a short stretch of road approaching it was closed for roadworks. A diversion later we dropped the car, and it was a good outcome in that it was a simple puncture that they fixed by mid-morning.

The itinerary was juggled to allow for a very local day and we were soon, all in one car, at Ranworth. We walked from the NWT car park past a lovely thatched cottage and alongside the Bure Marshes National Nature Reserve. There'd been a little light rain very early today, but it turned into another perfect, warm day. Any flowers, ivy especially, seemed to be buzzing with insects. In recent days perfect, new red admirals had already been common and today even more so. Speckled wood and green-veined white butterflies showed well as we completed a circuit of local lanes. It was fairly quiet for birds, save for a very persistent mewing buzzard, presumably a young one demanding food. We had a lively discussion on the merits of the relatively modern thatched houses by the fourth stretch of the squarish route.



Picture-postcard thatched cottage at Ranworth.

Dusted yellow wall lichen *Caloplaca ruderum* on old mortar at the church; the 20p is to show scale.

From there we walked to the NWT visitor centre, firstly passing large numbers of swallows on wires plus house martins with them and in the air. It was one of those classic English village scenes that in reality we see rather rarely. By the boardwalk we easily found the large royal fern and a second one more hidden in the alder carr, but no luck with any swallowtail larvae on milk parsley plants going to seed on the more open stretch approaching the floating centre.

While three of the group were inside the centre, Anne and I were scanning Ranworth Broad. Beyond the nearer black-headed gulls, great crested grebes and cormorants, a mysterious, changing shape was working its way across. We concluded that it was an otter, wrestling with an eel.

We drove to Ranworth Church, St Helen's, having already admired the wind vane from afar. The present wind vane, erected in 2010, depicts Pacificus, a devoted monk at St Benet's Abbey in the 15th century, who came to Ranworth Church every day with his dog, Caesar, to restore the rood screen which we saw inside the church. Outside we found common calamint and the recently discovered dusted yellow wall lichen *Caloplaca ruderum* featured in the book *Norfolk's Wonderful 150*.

I dropped three of the group back at home and we went back to Wilco to pick up Jean's car. We had our lunch in the garden, as on Tuesday.

The afternoon excursion was to Buckenham Marshes, in the Mid Yare. Here there were several Chinese water deer, three showing especially well. Two hobbies hunted over the marshes most of the time we were there; kestrels perched on distant gates but there was no sign of the local peregrine that nests on Cantley sugar beet factory. A helicopter spooked a large flock of greylags into the air. There were lapwings and a flock of starlings on brambles. As we returned from overlooking the River Yare, a single little egret flew though and overhead were three snipe, one of which tumbled rapidly into the marsh: a case of 'falling with style', like Buzz Lightyear. Jean spotted a hare in a field on a field as we drove away from Buckenham, and we returned via Postwick and a roadside bush of Duke of Argyll's tealplant.

Julie and I came to Oaklands Hotel to join the group's final dinner.

Friday 10 September – Holt Lowes and Buxton Heath

We started the day by saying farewell to Jean, then moving suitcases to my house. Our first stop was a small detour off the Holt Road to the very new Broadland County Park near Horsford. It may be new, but

it is plainly already well-known as the car park was full, albeit probably mostly with dog walkers. We overlooked a lovely piece of heath, colourful with heather and bell heather, and already getting known as a place to see nightjars. The heath is fenced for grazing as the site is very much work on progress, but all credit to Broadland District Council for taking on such a valuable project.

At Holt Country Park the car park was also nearly full, though once we'd walked through the plantation area – pausing for a scorpion-fly and wall lettuce – it was far from busy. On the large pond we watched patrolling emperor dragonflies, then, from the path alongside the pond, we found a female southern hawker that was laying eggs into a soggy, fallen tree trunk. A grey wagtail called and flew over.



Southern hawker, ovipositing; western gorse and heather at Holt Lowes (AM); mating swarm of ivy bees.

The heath of Holt Lowes was even more striking than Broadland County Park with the yellow of western gorse mixed with heather and bell heather, plus cross-leaved heath in damp areas. On the sandy path alongside the wood, we tried to watch a fast-moving spider-hunting wasp, but failed to get good views. We found holes where I know there is a colony of the bee-wolf wasp, but there was no sign of the insects, presumably over for the year.

In the damp bits around the edge of Holt Lowes there were patches of yellow lesser spearwort, pinky-purple marsh lousewort and devilsbit scabious. Less obvious were trailing leaves of bog pimpernel and the yellow flowers of marsh St John's wort. Common darters were flying in tandem and egg-laying in tiny patches of open water. We searched for a keeled skimmer and I saw just one blue male, fast-flying and not settling. On the dry heathy edge, we had a close view of a small copper plus sightings of end-of-season gatekeepers and meadow brown, and we found the parasitic dodder scrambling over gorse.

There was none of the scrambled egg slime mould enjoyed so much last year, though very nearby a patch of open, dry grass and bare ground was swarming with hundreds of bees. They were ivy bees, aka ivy mining bees, which although a 'solitary bee' can occur in big aggregations when the conditions are right. These included a mating swarm: a large number of males piling onto a female.

It was a little early for many fungi though both old and newly emerging birch polypores were there in good numbers. Another nice species of fungus was several earthballs. A look at the birches confirmed a mix of silver and downy birches. Other trees of note were a rowan, with a blackbird eating its berries, and alder buckthorns. A star plant here is always sundews and we found plenty (photo on page 2), including some in flower. A very hairy caterpillar in a lovely apple-green colour crawling on my back was later identified by Anne as from the miller moth; happily the birch on which it was released is one of its larval food plants.



Earthballs, probably common earthball; marsh St John's wort; caterpillar of the miller moth.

We had our picnic lunch back in the car park area then a drink from Hetty's kiosk, before a shower of rain encouraged us to pack up in a hurry.

On the return route we called in at Buxton Heath. A hobby flew over, as did two mistle thrushes. Anne showed how she has a knack of looking in the right places. Firstly, she found our one and only silver-Y moth of the holiday, feeding busily on bell heather, then she scanned a fallen tree trunk, half-hidden in the heather, where there were basking common lizards. That said, any basking would have been short-lived when rain arrived again. The rain was well-timed in a way, as it was when we needed to leave. We returned to Thorpe St Andrew to collect suitcases and I took Anne and Jill to the railway station, then Margaret to check-in at the local Premier Inn, all early departures from Oaklands Hotel as they'd kindly warned about a wedding disco. Margaret joined Julie and me for an evening meal a little later.

The best bits

Holiday highlights nominated by the group.

Anne	otter, cranes and the amazing green caterpillar (the miller)
Jill	cranes, all the damselflies and dragonflies and the moth-trapping.
Jean	cranes, Chinese water deer, plethora of dragonflies and red admirals and the weather of course!
Margaret	variety of habitats we visited – different landscapes and different focuses. Meeting the 'moth man'; I was fascinated by the variety of detail on the moths, watching them fly away and by some extraordinary names.
Chris	red admirals, butterfly of the week; cranes bugling as they arrived at Swim Coots; hawk-moth caterpillar poo; migrant hawkers and willow emerald in my garden.

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS H – heard

Great crested grebe
Cormorant
Bittern
Little egret
Great white egret
Grey heron
Mute swan
Greylag goose
Canada goose
Egyptian goose
Shelduck
Wigeon
Gadwall
Teal
Garganey
Mallard
Shoveler
Pochard
Tufted duck
Marsh harrier
Buzzard
Kestrel
Hobby
Red-legged partridge
Pheasant
Water rail H
Moorhen
Coot

Crane
Oystercatcher
Avocet
Ringed plover
Golden plover
Lapwing
Ruff
Redshank
Snipe
Black-tailed godwit
Green sandpiper
Common sandpiper
Mediterranean gull
Black-headed gull
Great black-backed gull
Lesser black-backed gull
Herring gull
Common tern
Stock dove
Woodpigeon
Collared dove
Kingfisher
Green woodpecker H
Great spotted woodpecker
Swallow
House martin
Grey wagtail
Pied wagtail

Wren
Robin
Blackbird
Mistle thrush
Cetti's warbler H
Blackcap
Chiffchaff
Goldcrest H
Bearded tit H
Long-tailed tit
Marsh tit
Coal tit H
Blue tit
Great tit
Nuthatch
Jay
Magpie
Jackdaw
Rook
Carrion crow
Starling
House sparrow
Chaffinch
Greenfinch
Goldfinch
Linnet
Reed bunting

MAMMALS

Chinese water deer
Grey squirrel
Brown hare

REPTILE & AMPHIBIAN

Common lizard
Common frog

BUTTERFLIES

Large white
Small white
Green-veined white
Brimstone

Peacock

Red admiral
Painted lady
Small tortoiseshell
Speckled wood
Meadow brown
Gatekeeper
Small copper
Holly blue

MOTHS *plus those being released at Hickling*
Small china-mark
Silver-Y

DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES

Willow emerald damselfly
Common blue damselfly
Red-eyed damselfly
Banded agrion
Southern hawkler
Migrant hawkler
Brown hawkler
Emperor
Black-tailed skimmer
Keel skimmer
Common darter
Ruddy darter

OTHER INVERTEBRATES

7-spot ladybird
 Harlequin ladybird
 Common carder bee
 Ivy bee
 Pied hoverfly
 Hornet hoverfly
 Scorpion-fly *Panorpa sp*
 Garden spider
 Orb web spider *Araneus marmoreus* var. *pyramidatus*

GALLS

Robin's pincushion on dog rose, gall wasp *Diplolepis rosae*.
Taphrina betulina fungus causing witch's broom on birch
 Meadowsweet gall midge *Dasineura ulmaria*
 Mugwort, aphid *Cryptosiphum artemisiae*.
 Stinging nettle, gall midge or gnat *Dasineura urticae*
On oak: spangle galls: common spangle gall wasp *Neuroterus quercusbaccarum*.
 Knopper or acorn gall: gall wasp *Andricus quercuscalicis*
 Silk button gall wasp *Neuroterus numismalis*

PLANTS

Some widespread and familiar species are omitted. nif = not in flower, mostly for distinctive leaves.

Apiaceae, umbellifers

<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Angelica
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright hedge parsley
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea holly
<i>Heracleum spondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh pennywort
<i>Sium latifolium</i>	Greater water parsnip
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser water parsnip
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular water dropwort
<i>Peucedanum palustre</i>	Milk parsley NiF

Araliaceae

<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
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Asteraceae, daisy family

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser burdock
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea aster
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding bur-marigold
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Black knapweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh thistle
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Buttonweed
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawsbeard
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony
<i>Hypochaeris rasicata</i>	Common catsear
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	Pineapple mayweed
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>S. aquaticus</i>	Marsh ragwort
<i>S. squalidus</i>	Oxford ragwort
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canadian golden-rod
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus palustris</i>	Marsh sow-thistle
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot nif

Balaminaceae, balsams

<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Orange balsam

Boraginaceae

<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>	Water forget-me-not
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Brassicaceae, cabbage family

<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock

Caprifoliaceae, honeysuckle family

<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder fruit
<i>Viburnum opulis</i>	Guelder rose fruit

Caryophyllaceae

<i>Lychnis flo-cuculi</i>	Ragged robin
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	Water chickweed
<i>S. dioica</i>	Red campion

Celastraceae

<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle-tree	fruit
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Chenopodiaceae

<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common orache
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea purslane
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen

Clusiaceae (Hypericaceae)

<i>Hypericum elodes</i>	Marsh St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort

Convolvulaceae

<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed
<i>Calystegia sylvatica</i>	Greater bindweed
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Common dodder

Dipsacaceae, scabious & teasels

<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devilsbit scabious
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel

Droseraceae

<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved sundew
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Ericaceae, heathers

<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell heather
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved heath

Fabaceae, pea family

<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	Greater (marsh) birdsfoot trefoil
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Haresfoot clover
<i>T. pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse NiF
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western gorse

Geraniaceae

<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
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Hydrocharitaceae

<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	Frogbit NiF
<i>Stratiodes aloides</i>	Water soldier NiF

Lamiaceae, labiates

<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black horehound
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common calamint
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common hemp-nettle
<i>Lamium album</i>	White dead-nettle
<i>Lycopus europeus</i>	Gipsywort
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Skullcap
<i>Stachys pulustris</i>	Marsh woundwort

Lythraceae

<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
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Malvaceae

<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow
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Onagraceae

<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Greater willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb

Plumbaginaceae

<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Common sea-lavender
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Polygonaceae

Polygonum aviculare
Polygonum persicaria
Rumex acetosella
R. obtusifolius
R. hydrolapathum

Primulaceae

Anagallis arvensis
Anagallis tenella

Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus acris
Ranunculus flammula

Resedaceae

Reseda lutea

Rhamnaceae

Frangula alnus

Rosaceae

Crataegus monogyna
Filipendula ulmaria
Potentilla erecta
P. reptans
P. anserina

Prunus spinosa

Rosa canina

Rosa rugosa

Rubus fruticosus

Sorbus aucuparia

Rubiaceae

Galium uliginosum

Salicaceae, willows

Myrica gale

Scrophulariaceae

Cymbalaria muralis
Linaria vulgaris
Odontites vernus
Pedicularis palustris

Solanaceae

Lycium barbarum

Solanum dulcamara

Knotgrass
 Redshank
 Sheep's sorrel
 Broad-leaved dock
 Great water dock

Scarlet pimpernel
 Bog pimpernel *NiF*

Meadow buttercup
 Lesser spearwort

Wild mignonette

Alder buckthorn

Hawthorn *fruit*
 Meadowsweet
 Tormentil
 Creeping cinquefoil
 Silverweed
 Blackthorn *fruit*
 Dog rose *fruit*
 Japanese rose
 Blackberry/bramble
 Rowan *fruit*

Fen bedstraw

Bog myrtle or sweet gale

Ivy-leaved toadflax
 Common toadflax
 Red bartsia
 Marsh lousewort or red
 rattle

Duke of Argyll's
 teapant
 Bittersweet / woody
 nightshade

Urticaceae, nettle

Parietaria judaica
Urtica dioica
Urtica galeopsifolia

Pellitory of the wall
 Stinging nettle
 Stingless / fen nettle

Monocotyledons**Wetland vegetation, grasses etc (selected)**

Carex paniculata
Cladium mariscus

Greater tussock sedge
 Great fen-sedge or saw
 sedge

Poaceae (very incomplete)

Glyceria maxima
Phragmites australis
Spartina anglica

Reed sweet-grass
 Reed
 Cord or salt grass

Typhaceae

Typha latifolia
Typha angustifolia

Bulrush / reedmace
 Lesser
 bulrush/reedmace

FERNS, MOSSES, LICHENS

Dryopteris filix-mas
Dryopteris dilatata
Osmunda regalis
Pteridium aquilinum
Thelypteris palustris

Male fern
 Broad buckler-fern
 Royal fern
 Bracken
 Marsh fern

Polytrichum commune
Sphagnum sp

Haircap moss
 Bog moss

Caloplaca rudermum
Xanthoria parietina

Dusted yellow wall lichen
 Sunburst lichen

FUNGI

Auricularia auricula-judae
Daldinia concentrica
Schleroderma sp
Piptoporus betulinus
Rhytisma acerinum
Trametes versicolor

Jelly ear
 King Alfred's cakes
 Earthball sp
 Birch polypore
 Tar spot (on sycamore)
 Turkey tail



Sometimes plants are distinctive rather than pretty. Left to right: royal fern, by the boardwalk at Ranworth;
 bog myrtle at Strumpshaw Fen; dodder clambering over gorse at Holt Lowes.