

Plants recorded in the Periwinkle Field. May, June, July, August 2012

Dicotyledons

<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cerastium holostoides</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg.	Eyebright
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover

## Grasses

<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome
<i>Bromus lepidus</i>	Slender Soft-brome
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's tail
<i>Dactylus glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye Grass
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell

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The total number of plant species recorded was 41 (Bracken and Bluebell were not included in the species total). Species diversity is being maintained.

## Observations for 2012

The abundance of dicotyledonous flowers continues to increase in the central improved area.

In the year 2012 there was a very marked increase of yellow Compositae and Yellow Rattle into the areas of the field east and west of the central area. These areas now look yellow with flowers of dicotyledons. The whole field is now beginning to take on the look of a wild flower meadow. This is very exciting!

These observations are not based on quantified data.

## Insects recorded

Honey bees and bumble bees were not as abundant as in 2011. This indicates a decline over three years since 2009.

Butterflies also showed a decline. Only a single individual of Green veined white was recorded.

### References

Stace, Clive (1977) New Flora of the British Isles. CUP

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