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Western Poland August 2009

Milicz Fishponds: Conservation in Action



The European Conservation Action Network was established in 2007 by The Kingcombe Trust, a charity based at The Kingcombe Centre in west Dorset, dedicated to conservation and environmental education (Reg. Charity no. 1054758), in association with the Dorset Branch of Butterfly Conservation. The project is funded through the Leonardo da Vinci section of the European Union Lifelong Learning Programme and has partners in France, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Belgium, Poland and Romania. Further information can be obtained from www.kingcombecentre.org.uk or from Nigel Spring (tel: 0044.1963.23559/mobile: 0044.7981.776767.Email: nigelspring@yahoo.co.uk).



Leonardo da Vinci
European Training for the UK



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Introduction

During early August 2009, a group of conservation volunteers participating in the European Conservation Action Network (EUCAN) project (established in 2007 by The Kingcombe Trust, a charity based at The Kingcombe Centre in west Dorset, and funded by the Leonardo da Vinci section European Union Lifelong Learning Programme), travelled to western Poland to undertake practical conservation work and to gain knowledge of nature conservation in Poland. The site in question was the Milicz Fishponds ('Stawy Milickie'), situated within the Barycz Valley in south-western Poland. This document describes the nature conservation value of the site, conservation issues, the practical conservation tasks undertaken and measures for managing the site for the future.

Conservation status of the Milicz Fishponds

The Milicz Fishponds comprise woodlands, wet meadows, and most significantly, a series of approximately 100 ponds totalling an area of 77 square kilometres. The ponds were created by monks in the 13th/14th centuries to stock fish for human consumption, with particular focus on carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

The majority of the ponds that make up the Milicz fishponds can no longer be distinguished from natural lakes due to their natural establishment over time. They are of considerable importance for bird species, including a number of internationally and nationally important species (described below). The site was designated a nature reserve in 1963 and is protected under the Ramsar convention which identifies it as an important wetland area for birds. Since 1996, Milicz Fishponds has also formed part of a larger protected area known as the Barycz Valley Landscape Park. The Barycz Valley also contains six Important Bird Areas (IBAs), as designated by BirdLife International and is part of the 'Living Lakes' network, which comprises lakes and aquatic environments of global significance.

Over 250 bird species have been recorded within the Milicz Fishponds site, of which 170 species are known to breed at the site. Several internationally endangered bird species can be found at the reserve, including the following Annex I (as designated under the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC) and Polish Red Data Book of Animals species: little bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*), whooper swan (*Cygnus Cygnus*), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), and ferruginous duck (*Aythya nyroca*). Almost 100% of Poland's population of ferruginous duck breed at the site. Other important bird species breeding at the fishponds include: osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), black stork (*Ciconia nigra*); little crane (*Porzana parva*); crane (*Grus grus*); and white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*).

During migration important bird species found at Milicz include: red kite (*Milvus milvus*); black kite (*M. migrans*); spotted crane (*Porzana porzana*); corncrake (*Crex crex*); lesser spotted eagle (*Aquila pomarina*); greylag goose (*Anser anser*); bearded tit (*Panurus biarmicus*); marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); black cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); black tern (*Chlidonias niger*); marsh warbler (*Acrocephalus palustris*) and kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*).

During spring and autumn migrations significant numbers of geese and ducks can be found in Milicz Fishponds, in particular, significant numbers of bean goose (*Anser fabalis*) are present, totalling around 30,000 birds. This accounts for approximately 5% of the estimated Central, Southern and Western European population of this species. Overall, the Barycz Valley hosts 20% of the Polish

population of the greylag goose, 15% of the gadwall, 10% of the black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) and Marsh harrier, and 5% of bittern, little crane, and common tern. Together with a few neighbouring areas along the Odra River, the project area is the only breeding site of the whooper swan in Poland.

The site is also home to 13 amphibian species, including internationally important species such as the Fire-bellied toad (*Bombina orientalis*) and great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*); and also 44 mammal species, including the following internationally important species: beavers (*Castor fiber*), otters (*Lutra lutra*), greater mouse-eared bat (*Myotis myotis*) and Barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), of which Milicz holds the largest known winter roost in southern Poland.

There are also numerous species of rare plants found in the reserve. These are largely aquatic species but also include plant species found in drier habitats. Species listed on the Polish Red Data Book of Plants and/or in Annex II of the Habitats Directive include: *Nymphoides peltata*, *Herminium monorchis*, *Nuphar luteum*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Salvinia natans*, *Listera ovata*, *Epipactis helleborine*, *Viola stagnina*, *Limosella aquatica*, *Cyperus fuscus*, *Juncus tenageia*, *Daphne mezereum* and *Hedera helix*.



Figure 1. Stawy Gadzinow and Staw Grabownica. Two ponds within the Milicz Fishponds Nature Reserve.

Management of the fishponds and current issues

The Milicz Fishponds are drained once per year in the months of September and October to collect the carp and other fish for consumption. Approximately 2000 tonnes of fish are collected per annum, of which 90% is carp. The annual draining of the ponds is combined with festivity and is a tradition which has been upheld for centuries. However, with changes in agricultural practices and in gastronomic tastes, fish farming in the area is declining. Whilst in the recent past there has been conflict between intensive fish farming practices and nature conservation, today there is a threat that the reduction in fish farming and subsequent lack of management at the lakes is leading to excessive plant succession in the area. This is mainly in the form of increased reed coverage of the ponds and the encroachment of scrub, such as blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and willow (*Salix* sp.), within the meadow habitats. This increase in vegetation both within and surrounding the ponds not only reduces the ponds' productivity but decreases the suitability of the area for important bird species and other animals present.

A significant number of the bird species breeding within the Milicz Fishponds, such as geese, storks and waders, require open habitats with short vegetation to feed and/or breed. Other important animal and plant species, described previously above, also rely on open wetland habitats. These open habitats with the Milicz Fishponds have largely been created and sustained by the way the land

has been managed. The presence of scrub and the height of the sward within the meadows have been predominantly controlled by animal grazing. With a substantial decrease in animal grazing over recent decades, the meadows have been developing by natural succession into scrub and eventually, forest.

Other issues challenging the existence and protection of the ponds includes the encroachment of tourism-related activities into the area which are not integrated with the protection of the biodiversity. This has been described as planning permissions not taking consideration of biodiversity in parallel with development. There has also been an increase in water pollution arising from agricultural and household run-off. Excessive nutrient-loading of the water accelerates the natural vegetative successions in ponds, which in turn reduces their ability to be an important ecological habitat. The pollution largely arises from inappropriate farming practices including an excessive use of agrochemicals, and the ploughing of fields to the very edge of the rivers/ponds. Studies have also revealed that untreated industrial and household sewage enters the Barycz Valley, which could find its way into the Milicz pond complex.

How are these issues being addressed?

At present Management Plans for Natura 2000 sites, including the Milicz Fishponds, have been prepared but not adopted or implemented in Poland. This is largely due to a shortfall in financial backing and in the allocation of human resources. However, it is encouraging that there are many organisations and interested stakeholders involved in the future management of the Milicz Fishponds, a selection of which have been described below.

During the two weeks of conservation tasks, we were introduced to local Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and community groups which have been involved in the recent rural development of the area with the support of the European Union's LEADER+ project. Included within these organisations was ETNA ('Stowarzyszenia Etna'), a small non-government organisation (NGO) based within the Barycz River valley dedicated to the conservation management of the wetlands in the Milicz Fishponds area. ETNA and local stakeholders have been involved in the creation of a Local Action Group (known as the Barycz Valley Foundation), which was created to determine a strategy involving local initiatives and resources which would bring income to the area whilst protecting and promoting its ecological interest. Activities under this strategy have included: bird surveys and habitat creation; training and workshops; and festivals and exhibitions to promote awareness of the area and eco-tourism.

Pro-Natura is another stakeholder organisation for the wider area, and has been involved in the key project: 'Protecting and maintaining biodiversity in Barycz Valley'. This project receives funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) to ensure the conservation of biodiversity within the course of regional socio-economic development in the Barycz Valley. Under this funding, the key areas of work have targeted the following initiatives: the creation of conservation management plans in conjunction with local communities; the promotion of agri-environmental programs; the development of eco-tourism, such as bird-watching and cycling; improve and regulate water quality; encouraging community initiatives and increasing local leaders; promote the exchange of experiences with other environmentally valuable areas within Poland and also abroad.

Each of these initiatives are helping to promote the protection of the valuable habitats present, the sustainable development of the area, and responsible eco-tourism.

Ecotourism and ornithological research

Given the importance of the area for bird species, a nature trail has been established within the boundaries of the site and two observation towers have been created. The Ornithological Station of the University of Wrocław located in Ruda Milicka at the reserve's boundary plays a significant educational and informative role. During our time in Milicz we were fortunate enough to work with Professor Witkowski at the Ornithological Station, who organised the work at the lakes (see below) and invited us to meet students studying at the station. This meeting gave us an insight into the work and study carried out at the station. Ornithological research is also carried out on the reserves by scientists from the University of Wrocław, and has involved regular monitoring of the distribution of selected bird species breeding in the area period, and research on the population of waterfowl. It is encouraging to know that the value of the area for birds is being closely monitored.



Figure 2. View from the Observation Tower and moth-trapping at the Ornithological Research Station

How can conservation work help at the Milicz Fishponds?

The EUCAN project was not only an introduction to one of the most important sites for conservation importance in Poland but it also demonstrated a small but important method of combating the problems of changing management and the natural succession of the fishponds, something that can be undertaken by both local volunteers and those from further afield, such as ourselves.

Under the instruction of Professor Witkowski from the Ornithological Station of the University of Wrocław, a team of 24 British and Polish volunteers participated in several conservation tasks over a period of two weeks at two different locations within the Milicz Fishponds.

Firstly, scrub-clearing was undertaken on some of the small islands at 'Stawy Gadzinow'. These islands were previously utilised by nesting common terns (*Sterna hirundo*) and black-headed gulls (*Larus ridibundus*). These ground-nesting bird species were no longer able to nest on the islands due to the succession of scrub. This scrub not only reduces the availability of suitable nesting sites but also increases the chance of predation, both by terrestrial and aerial predators. Whilst the common tern is a species of conservation concern for which management at this island was targeted, the black-headed gull, although not of conservation concern, is also being encouraged to colonise the

island. It has been found that the presence of other bird species such as Black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*) and duck species, including the internationally important Ferruginous duck, are highly correlated with the presence of these gull colonies.

The vegetation on these islands was cleared by hand using bill hooks, loppers and power tools; the resultant piles were left to dry prior to burning the following week.



Figure 3. Scrub clearing at Staw Polnocny and Staw Grabownica

The next sites, Staw Polnocny and Staw Grabownica (See Figure 3 above), comprised larger meadows that had been encroached by scrub (predominantly blackthorn and willow) which again were deterring the use of the meadow by ground nesting bird species such as waders (including Godwits (*Limosa* sp.), Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), Curlew (*Numenius arquata*) and Redshank (*Tringa totanus*). Whilst each of these species have a slightly different requirement in terms of the length of the vegetation and amount of water present, each prefer large continuous expanses of wet grassland to breed and forage. At the time of the work, the scrub in these areas was significantly reducing the extent and continuity of the grassland and was providing suitable viewing stations for aerial predators such as harriers (*Circus* sp.) and buzzards. Also, the extent of the reed surrounding the pond was increasing rapidly. This also needed controlling before it impinged on both the meadow and the extent of open water.

Proposed habitat management as part of the work was to remove the encroaching scrub and reduce the extent of the reedbeds. This would not only increase the suitability for those bird species mentioned above, but also improve the habitat for Corncrake and Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*). Again, the scrub was cleared by hand and chainsaw and left in situ to dry prior to burning or removal off site. The reed area was reduced using brushcutters and then raked into piles prior to its removal.

The conservation work was for a short period but had a beneficial effect, clearing a substantial area for the benefit of wetland birds. Whilst this type of work is likely to require repetition to ensure the scrub does not return (or indeed through a conservation grazing strategy), we were encouraged that local volunteers were willing to continue this work. A local work party (including volunteers that worked closely with us EUCAN volunteers) carried out additional scrub clearing of the islands in November and December 2009 over a period of five weeks.

We had some additional recommendations which could be considered for the future management of these wetland areas for ground-nesting birds (but which would be beyond our scope of works), these included the following: promote a grazing regime but minimise the trampling of land by cattle

during breeding season; do not plant trees and hedges close to breeding sites; and most significantly, do not drain the land.

The future for Milicz Fishponds

With the existing involvement of local organisations and interested parties the continued protection and enhancement of the Milicz fishponds will hopefully be ensured. However, whilst the promotion of the conservation value of the area by local nature conservation organisations and interested parties has been strong, it is highly recommended that this area is promoted further abroad. The area has so much to offer for birdwatchers, outdoor adventurers and those interested in culture and architecture alike. Responsible eco-tourism has a big role to play in improving the promotion of the area. This would ensure financial benefits reach the local area and ensure the area is appreciated and protected. My involvement in the EUCAN programme has certainly opened my eyes to this amazing place which I would have otherwise not heard of, let alone visit. I am therefore greatly appreciative to Nigel and Cathy and our Polish friends and partner organisations, for providing me with such an experience.

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Annex I: Butterfly species recorded

Skippers - Hesperidae

Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>
Small/Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris/lineolus</i>

Whites - Pieridae

Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>
Green-veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>
Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>

Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks - Lycaenidae

Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>
Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena virgaurea</i>
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>
Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>

Admirals, Emperors, Fritillaries and Browns - Nymphalidae

Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Map	<i>Araschnia levana</i>
Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>
Comma	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>
Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonius</i>
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>

Swallowtails etc Papilionidae

Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>
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Annex II: Moth species recorded

Bedstraw Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles gallii</i>
Bird's Wing	<i>Dypterygia scabriuscula</i>
Bright-line Brown Eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>
Bright Wave	<i>Idaea ochrata</i>
Broad Bordered Yellow U/W	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>
Buff Tipped Moth	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>
Burnished Brass	<i>Dia chrysia christitis</i>
Burren Green	<i>Calamia tridens</i>
Cameo	<i>Polymixix gemmea</i>
Clay	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>
Cloaked Minor	<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>
Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspiis marginata</i>
Common Footman	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>
Common Rustic	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>
Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>
Common White Wave	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>
Copper Underwing	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>
Coronet	<i>Craniophora lugistri</i>
Coxcomb Prominent	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>
Dark-barred Twin Spot Carpet	<i>Xanthoroe ferrugata</i>
Dark Brocade	<i>Blepharita adusta</i>
Dark Spectacle	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>
Dingy Footman	<i>Eilema griseola</i>
Dog's Tooth	<i>Lacanobia suasa</i>
Dotted Clay	<i>Xestia baja</i>
Drinker	<i>Philudoria potatoria</i>
Dun-bar	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>
Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plectra</i>
Flounced Rustic	<i>Luperina testacea</i>
Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>
Green Silver Lines	<i>Pseudoips fagana</i>
Gypsy Moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
Iron Prominent	<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>
Large Emerald	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasma clathrata clathrata</i>
Lesser Cream Wave	<i>Scopula immutata</i>
Lesser Swallow Prominent	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>
Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>
Light Apple Moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>
Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>
Light Feathered Rustic	<i>Agrotis cinerea</i>
Lobster	<i>Stauropus fagi</i>
Maiden's Blush	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>
Marbled Minor agg	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>
Meal Moth	<i>Pyralina farinalis</i>
Nutmeg	<i>Discestra trifoli</i>

Olive Crescent	<i>Trisateles emortualis</i>
Peach Blossom	<i>Thyatira batis</i>
Peacock Moth	<i>Semiothisa notata</i>
Pebble Hook -tip	<i>Drepana falcataria falcataria</i>
Pebble Prominent	<i>Eligmodonta ziczac</i>
Pine hawkmoth	<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i>
Pine-tree Lappet	<i>Dendrolimus pini</i>
Poplar Lutestring	<i>Tethys or or</i>
Pug sp	-
Red Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthoroe spadicearia</i>
Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>
Ringed China-mark	<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>
Scarce Merveille du jour	<i>Moma alpium</i>
Scorched Wing	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>
September Thorn	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>
Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia C-nigrum</i>
Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>
Sharp-angled Peacock	<i>Semiothisa alternaria</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gramma</i>
Single Dotted Wave	<i>Idaea dimidata</i>
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
Small China-mark	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>
Small Elephant Hawk	<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptera silaceata</i>
Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>
Square spotted Clay	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>
Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>
Straw Underwing	<i>Thalpophila matura</i>
Tawny Barred Angle	<i>Semiothisa liturata</i>
Three humped Prominent	<i>Notodonta tritophus</i>
Tree Lichen Beauty	<i>Cryphia algae</i>
Turnip Moth	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>
Webb's Wainscot	<i>Archanara sparganii</i>
Large White Plume	<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>
White-Point	<i>Mythimna albipunctata</i>
Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata bilineata</i>
Yellow Tail	<i>Euproctis similis</i>
unid. Scoparia/Eudonia	
Large Fruit-tree Tortrix	<i>Archips podana</i>
-	<i>Hedya salicella</i>
large pyralid from reedbeds	<i>Chilo phragmitella</i>
-	<i>Donacaula forficella</i>
Brown China Mark	<i>Nymphula nymphaeata</i>
Mother of Pearl	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>
Pyralid very coastal	<i>Synaphe punctalis</i>
Pyralid like roborella raised red scales	<i>Conobathra tumidana</i>
-	<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>
Plume noth sp	
Geometrid yellow with cerise bars	<i>Lythria cruentaria</i>
Noctuid very black glossy copper underwing	<i>Amphipyra livida</i>

Annex III: Bird species recorded

Vernacular name	Scientific Name
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
Eurasian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>

Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flavissima</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
European Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Northern Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>
Crested Tit	<i>Parus cristatus</i>
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>

Eurasian Bullfinch
Hawfinch
Yellowhammer

Pyrrhula pyrrhula
Coccothraustes coccothraustes
Emberiza citrinella

Annex IV: Other animal species recorded (excluding butterflies, moths and birds)

Invertebrates

Great Green Bushcricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>
Sicklebearing Bushcricket	<i>Phaneroptera falcata</i>
Dark Bushcricket	<i>Pholidoptera phalyx</i>
Roesel's Bushcricket	<i>Metriopectera roeselii</i>
Blue-winged grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulea</i>
Wart-biter	<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>
Large Marsh Grasshopper	<i>Stethophyma grossum</i>
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx agrion</i>
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
White-legged damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>
Emerald damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>
Small red-eyed damselfly	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sypetrum sanguineum</i>
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Shake's clubtail	
Brilliant Emerald	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>
Longhorned beetle	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>
Dor Beetle	<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>
Tanner beetle	<i>Prionus coriarius</i>
Musk Beetle	<i>Aromia moschata</i>
22-spot ladybird	
7-spot ladybird	
2-spot ladybird	
Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>
Ant Lion	<i>Euroleon nostras</i>

Amphibians

Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Green Frog (Edible, Pool or Moor)	<i>Rana esculenta</i> etc
Green Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>

Reptiles

Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>
Slow Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>
Common Lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>

Mammals

Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>

Rabbit
Hare
Harvest Mouse
Red Squirrel
Mole
Northern Vole
Beaver

Oryctolagus lagopus
Lepus europaeus
Micromys minutus
Sciurus vulgaris
Talpa europaea

Castor fiber

Annex V: Plant species recorded

Genus	Species	English names
<i>Acer</i>	<i>campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer</i>	<i>pseudoplatanoides</i>	Sycamore
<i>Acer</i>	<i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Alisma</i>	<i>plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain
<i>Alisma</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	Narrow leaved water Plantain
<i>Sagittaria</i>	<i>sagittifolia</i>	Arrowhead
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort
<i>Chaerophyllum</i>	<i>aromaticum</i>	
<i>Chaerophyllum</i>	<i>temulem</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Pimpinella</i>	<i>saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage
<i>Peucedanum</i>	<i>palustre</i>	Milk-parsley
<i>Aethusa</i>	<i>cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley
<i>Selinum</i>	<i>carvifolia</i>	Cambridge Milk Parsley
<i>Daucus</i>	<i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Anthriscus</i>	<i>sylvestris</i>	Cow-parsley
<i>Torilis</i>	<i>japonica</i>	Upright Hedge Parsley
<i>Pastinaca</i>	<i>sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Heracleum</i>	<i>sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Aegopodium</i>	<i>podagraria</i>	Ground Elder
<i>Acorus</i>	<i>calamus</i>	Sweet Flag
<i>Hedera</i>	<i>helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Petasites</i>	sp	
<i>Eupatoria</i>	<i>cannabinum</i>	Hemp-Agrimony
<i>Arctium</i>	spp	
<i>Arctium</i>	<i>minus</i>	Small Burdock
<i>Bellis</i>	<i>perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canadian Goldenrod
<i>Helichrisum</i>	<i>italicum</i>	
<i>Tripleurospermum</i>	<i>inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>lacinata</i>	
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane
<i>Stenactis</i>	<i>annua</i>	
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>acer</i>	Blue Fleabane
<i>Inula</i>	<i>britannica</i>	Fleabane
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>tripartitus</i>	Trifid Bur-Marigold
<i>Galinsoga</i>	<i>ciliata</i>	Shaggy Soldier
<i>Galinsoga</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	Gallant Soldier
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>pectinata</i>	
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort
<i>Tanacetum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>campestris</i>	
<i>Petasites</i>	<i>fragrans</i>	
<i>Senecio</i>	<i>jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Senecio</i>	<i>aquaticus</i>	Marsh Ragwort
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>oleraceum</i>	Cabbage Thistle
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Gnaphalium</i>	spp	

<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>uliginosum</i>	
<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>jacea</i>	Brown Knapweed
<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>cyanus</i>	Cornflower
<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>reichenbachiioides</i>	
<i>Cichorium</i>	<i>intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Succisa</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	Devil's Bit Scabious
<i>Hypochoeris</i>	<i>radicata</i>	Cat's Ear
<i>Mycelis</i>	<i>muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce
<i>Tragopogon</i>	<i>spp</i>	Goat's Beard
<i>Tragopogon</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow Thistle
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Crepis</i>	<i>capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawksbeard
<i>Leontodon</i>	<i>autumnalis</i>	
<i>Lapsana</i>	<i>communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow Thistle
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle
<i>Pilosella</i>	<i>officinarum</i>	
<i>Hieraceum</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Hieraceum</i>	<i>umbellatum</i>	Leafy Hawkweed
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>noli-tangere</i>	Touch-me-not-Balsam
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	Small Balsam
<i>Alnus</i>	<i>glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>betula</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Corylus</i>	<i>avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Symphytum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Comfrey
<i>Myosotis</i>	<i>scorpiodes</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Lithospermum</i>	<i>arvensis subsp permixta</i>	
<i>Echium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss
<i>Rorippa</i>	<i>amphibia</i>	Greater Yellow cress
<i>Rorippa</i>	<i>palustris</i>	
<i>Erysium</i>	<i>cheiranthoides</i>	Treacle-mustard
<i>Alliaria</i>	<i>petiolata</i>	Garlic-mustard
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Cardaminopsis</i>	<i>arenosa</i>	Tall Rockcress
<i>Capsella</i>	<i>bursa-pastoralis</i>	Shepherd's purse
<i>Campanula</i>	<i>trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower
<i>Campanula</i>	<i>patula</i>	Spreading Bellflower
<i>Campanula</i>	<i>linifolia</i>	
<i>Humulus</i>	<i>lupulus</i>	Hop
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>niger</i>	Elder
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>opulus</i>	Guelder Rose
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>opulus</i>	Guelder Rose
<i>Silene</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
<i>Lychnis</i>	<i>flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin
<i>Agrostemma</i>	<i>githago</i>	Corncockle
<i>Scleranthus</i>	<i>annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
<i>Spergula</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Corn Spurry
<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink
<i>Saponaria</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Soapwort
<i>Myosoton</i>	<i>aquaticum</i>	Water Chickweed
<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort

<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort
<i>Moehringia</i>	<i>trinerva</i>	Three-veined Sandwort
<i>Cerastium</i>	<i>fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Euronymus</i>	<i>europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i>	Fat Hen
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>polyspermum</i>	
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>tetrapterum</i>	Square Stalked St John's Wort
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's Wort
<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Bindweed
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Sedum</i>	<i>acris</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Carex</i>	<i>flacca</i>	
<i>Carex</i>	<i>remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Carex</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge
<i>Carex</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Common Sedge
<i>Carex</i>	<i>panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge
<i>Carex</i>	<i>spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge
<i>Carex</i>	<i>vesicaria</i>	
<i>Carex</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	
<i>Jasione</i>	<i>montana</i>	Sheep's -bit
<i>Succisa</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	Devil's bit Scabious
<i>Knautia</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
<i>Scabiosa</i>	<i>ochroleuca</i>	Yellow Scabious
<i>Calluna</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge
<i>Medicago</i>	<i>lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Mellilotus</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Ribbed Melilot
<i>Coronilla</i>	<i>varia</i>	Crown Vetch
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>rubens</i>	Red Trefoil
<i>Lotus</i>	<i>uliginosus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>sativa subsp nigra</i>	
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Lathyrus</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Centaureum</i>	<i>erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>pusillum</i>	Small flowered Crane'sbill
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>palustre</i>	Marsh Crane's-bill
<i>Erodium</i>	<i>cicutarium</i>	Common Stork'sbill
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>sp</i>	
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Myriophyllum</i>	<i>spicata</i>	Spiked Water Milfoil

<i>Stratiotes</i>	<i>aloides</i>	Water Soldier
<i>Iris</i>	<i>spp</i>	Iris
<i>Iris</i>	<i>pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Flag
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Walnut
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush
<i>Ajuga</i>	<i>reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Scutellaria</i>	<i>galericulata</i>	Skullcap
<i>Glechoma</i>	<i>hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy
<i>Prunella</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Galeopsis</i>	<i>tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle
<i>Galeopsis</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	Large-flowered Hemp-nettle
<i>Galeopsis</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle
<i>Galeopsis</i>	<i>bifida</i>	
<i>Lamium</i>	<i>album</i>	
<i>Ballota</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Black Horehound
<i>Stachys</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stachys</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Marsh woundwort
<i>Thymus</i>	<i>pulgioides</i>	Large Thyme
<i>Thymus</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Lycopus</i>	<i>europaeus</i>	Gipsywort
<i>Mentha</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Mentha</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Corn Mint
<i>Spirodela</i>	<i>polyrhiza</i>	Greater Duckweed
<i>Lemna</i>	<i>minor</i>	Common Duckweed
<i>Lemna</i>		
<i>Maianthemum</i>	<i>bifolium</i>	May Lily
<i>Allium</i>	<i>oleraceum</i>	Field Garlic
<i>Maianthemum</i>	<i>bifolium</i>	May Lily
<i>Linum</i>	<i>catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax
<i>Viscum</i>	<i>album</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Lythrum</i>	<i>salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Morus</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb
<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb
<i>Circaea</i>	<i>lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Chamerion</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	Rose-bay willowherb
<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>biennis</i>	Common Evening Primrose
<i>Epipactis</i>	<i>helleborine</i>	
<i>Epipactis</i>	<i>leptochila</i>	Narrow-lipped Helleborine
<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>fontana</i>	Upright Yellow Sorrel
<i>Papaver</i>	<i>dubium</i>	
<i>Chelidonium</i>	<i>majus</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	Narrow leaved Plantain
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Alopecurus</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Briza</i>	<i>media</i>	Quaking Grass
<i>Brachypodium</i>	<i>sylvaticum</i>	
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Echinochloa</i>	<i>crus-galli</i>	
<i>Poa</i>	<i>trivialis</i>	
<i>Poa</i>	<i>compressa</i>	
<i>Poa</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	

<i>Poa</i>	<i>annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass
<i>Poa</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Calamagrostis</i>	<i>epigejos</i>	Wood Small-reed
<i>Calamagrostis</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>arundinacea</i>	
<i>Setaria</i>	<i>pumila</i>	
<i>Setaria</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Melica</i>	<i>nutans</i>	
<i>Melica</i>	<i>spp</i>	
<i>Dactylis</i>	<i>glomerata</i>	Cock's foot
<i>Phleum</i>	<i>pratense</i>	
<i>Holcus</i>	<i>lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Holcus</i>	<i>mollis</i>	
<i>Nardus</i>	<i>stricta</i>	
<i>Agrostis</i>	<i>canina</i>	
<i>Agrostis</i>	<i>capillaris</i>	
<i>Anthoxanthum</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass
<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>minor</i>	
<i>Molinia</i>	<i>caerulea</i>	
<i>Lolium</i>	<i>perenne</i>	Perennial Rye Grass
<i>Festuca</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue
<i>Festuca</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue
<i>Festuca</i>	<i>rubra</i>	
<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>maxima</i>	
<i>Bromopsis</i>	<i>inermis</i>	Hungarian Brome
<i>Deschampsia</i>	<i>caespitosa</i>	
<i>Elytrigia</i>	<i>repens</i>	Couch grass
<i>Arrhenatherum</i>	<i>elatius</i>	False Oat Grass
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>hydropiper</i>	Water pepper
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>amphibium</i>	Amphibious Bistort
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>mite</i>	Tasteless Water-pepper
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>rurivagum</i>	
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>lapathifolium</i>	Pale Persicaria
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>persicaria</i>	Redshank
<i>Polygonium</i>	<i>aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Fallopia</i>	<i>convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed
<i>Fagopyrum</i>	<i>esculentum</i>	Buckwheat
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>hydrolapathum</i>	Water Dock
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>acetosa</i>	Sorrel
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>thyrsiflorus</i>	
<i>Lysimachia</i>	<i>nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Lysimachia</i>	<i>nummularia</i>	Creeping Jenny
<i>Lysimachia</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife
<i>Hottonia</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Water Violet
<i>Anagallis</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Consolida</i>	<i>regalis</i>	Forking Larkspur
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>circinatus</i>	Fan-leaved Water Crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>lingua</i>	Greater Spearwort
<i>Frangula</i>	<i>alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Aphanes</i>	<i>inexpectata</i>	

<i>Sorbus</i>	<i>aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Crateagus</i>	<i>monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>caesius</i>	Dewberry
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>fruticosus</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>norvigica</i>	Norwegian Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>anglica</i>	Trailing Tormentil
<i>Geum</i>	<i>urbanum</i>	Herb-bennet
<i>Filipendula</i>	<i>ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Agrimonia</i>	<i>eupatoria</i>	Agimony
<i>Agrimonia</i>	<i>procera</i>	Fragrant Agrimony
<i>Sanguisorba</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Greater Burnet
<i>Rosa</i>	sp	Rose
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>rugosa</i>	
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>cerasifera</i>	Cherryplum
<i>Prunus</i>	sp	Mirabel
<i>Pyrus</i>	<i>pyraster</i>	Wild Pear
<i>Galium</i>	<i>palustre</i>	Marsh Bedstraw
<i>Galium</i>	<i>uliginosum</i>	Fen Bedstraw
<i>Galium</i>	<i>aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium</i>	<i>Schultessii</i>	
<i>Salix</i>	sp	Willow
<i>Salix</i>	<i>alba</i>	
<i>Salix</i>	<i>fragilis</i>	
<i>Salix</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salix</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Populus</i>	<i>tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Populus</i>	spp	Poplar
<i>Scrophularia</i>	<i>nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Linaria</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Euphrasia</i> spp		Eyebright
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell
<i>Melampyrum</i>	<i>nemorosum</i>	Wood Cow-wheat
<i>Melampyrum</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Common Cow-Wheat
<i>Euphrasia</i>	spp	Eyebright
<i>Odontites</i>	sp	Red Bartsia
<i>Linaria</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>	Great Mullein
<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	Black Mullein
<i>Scrophularia</i>	<i>nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>dulcamera</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade
<i>Sparganium</i>	<i>erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed
<i>Tilia</i>	spp	
<i>Tilia</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Small leaved Lime
<i>Urtica</i>	<i>dioica</i>	Nettle
<i>Valeriana</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Vervain

<i>Viola</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	Field Pansy
<i>Viola</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Marsh Violet
<i>Viola</i>	sp	
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	Toad Rush
<i>Luzula</i>	<i>multiflora</i>	Heath Woodrush
<i>Eriophorum</i>	<i>latifolium</i>	Cotton Grass
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush
<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler Fern
<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern
<i>Athyrium</i>	<i>felix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Phegopteris</i>	<i>connectilis</i>	