



# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Location	Truro	Grid ref:	Name	Angie Cruse
Habitats	Broadleaved upper woodland, wet woodland, marsh & stream		Date	01/01/2020

Survey limitations: All identified on site with field guides. Studied with a x20 triplet hand lens where required. However, microscope work has started for the epiphytic community species. This list is comprehensive but not complete, new species found all the time, so be vigilant.

**This list is a guide for adult use only.** Species “Uses” are for interest only, often historic and need experts to extract. **No species is to be eaten.** Child friendly activity sheets & identification cards are provided separately.

The species list is ongoing as part of our management plan, risk assessments and ecological impact. Happy Habitats has a library of great botany books available anytime.

The Dafor Scale is to highlight species population. = D-dominant, A-Abundant, F-Frequent, O-Occasional, R-Rare

For ID and plant uses, we have used many of our books and several website resources.

We have scrutinised many sources for other poisonous elements.

For the use of wood, we have sought the help of Ben Law’s book – Woodland Crafts and Woodland Trust website.

**Our woodland** is 4.75 acres of Ancient Woodland. Purchased to manage for biodiversity and wildlife conservation. Upper woodland, mostly Oak, Quercus petraea. Lower wet woodland, Willow/Alder carr. There is a green corridor through to Lord’s wood, Lady’s wood and Bishops Wood, Idless.



**Woodland history:** Site has been coppiced for charcoal up to WWII period. Its an unmanaged coppice so much of the woodland is of similar aged oak and holly. Management in progress, so regrowth is being observed and listed.

No rights of way, County Wildlife Site.

Not roadside, apart from gate access. Farmland meets upper boundary. Stream to lower boundary.





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Common name	Scientific name	Location/ Habitat/layer	DAFOR scale	Certainty %	photo	Toxic, edible or useful?	Comment/identification characteristics
<b>Canopy and Sub Canopy</b>							
<b>Trees and Shrubs</b>							
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatinus	West of upper & lower wood.  Canopy	F	100		<p><b>Knot known as toxic to humans although seeds have been recently considered noxious.</b></p> <p>Toxic to horses, which causes muscle damage/ develop atypical myopathy.</p> <p>Sycamore timber is hard and strong, pale cream and with a fine grain, and is excellent for carving. It is used to make furniture and kitchenware, such as ladles and wooden spoons as the wood does not taint or stain the food.</p>	They have distinct winged seed pods and lobed palmate leaves often over 10cm. Bark peels frequently due to growth and causes different colours seen on the trunk.
Elm	Almus procera (possible minor 'Stricta')	Upper wood. Sub canopy	R	100		Elm wood is strong and durable with a tight-twisted grain, and is resistant to water. It has been used in decorative turning, and to make boats and boat parts, furniture, wheel hubs, wooden water pipes, floorboards and coffins	Elm leaves alternate along two sides of the stem. The bark of an elm is rough and coarse, with intersecting ridges






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Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Marsh Canopy and sub canopy	R One V- Mature . Some younger trees scattered in willow/ alder carr.	100	 	According to some, consumption of alder leaves causes blackening of the tongue and is harmful to horses.	They are marsh dwellers. The purple/grey leaf buds form on long stems and the 3–9cm long, dark green leaves & racquet-shaped and leathery, with serrated edges. The leaf tip is never pointed and is often indented. Look out for male and female catkins on same tree, males are long and females oval.
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Copse North of main ride, a few further West	O (25)	100		25 Planted 01.01.2020. introduced for biodiversity and wildlife value.  Light Canopy and provides food and habitat for more than 300 insect species.	Silvery white bark. Light green, small and triangular-shaped with a toothed edge, which fade to yellow in autumn.  Monoecious, meaning both male and female flowers (catkins) are found on the same tree, from April to May. Male catkins are long and yellow-brown in colour, and hang in groups of two to four at the tips of shoots, like lambs' tails. Female catkins are smaller, short, bright green and erect.
Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>		O (25)	100		25 Planted 01.01.2020. introduced for biodiversity and wildlife value.  Light Canopy and provides food and habitat for more than 300 insect species.	Bark is browner in colour with more obvious horizontal grooves and lacking the papery quality of the silver birch.  Leaves are triangular in shape but more rounded at the base than silver birch leaves. Leaf stalks are downy, as opposed to hairless on silver birch. Both






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							male and female flowers (catkins) are found on the same tree. Appearing from April to May, male catkins are long and yellow-brown in colour. They hang in groups of two to four at the tips of shoots, like lambs' tails. While female catkins are smaller, short, bright green and erect
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Upper and lower wood. Sub canopy	O	100		<p>Thorns are not poisonous but they harbor an array of pathogenic bacteria as a defense mechanism. <b>So spines can hurt if left under skin.</b> Hawthorns have edible berries. HOWEVER, like apple seeds, <b>hawthorn seeds contain cyanide</b>, and should not be eaten. Don't panic; just spit out the seeds.</p> <p>Berries, leaves and flowers can be used to make a tea, jelly, cordial and ketchup!. Its bitter! Traditionally valued for medicine.</p>	<p>Small, deeply lobed leaves leaves, spiny twigs. Hawthorns are hermaphrodite, meaning both male and female reproductive parts are contained within each flower.</p> <p>Flowers are highly scented, white or occasionally pink with five petals.</p> <p>Good hedgerow plant due to spines and great wildlife value of flowers and berries.</p>
Hazel	Corylus avellana	Lower and upper wood Sub canopy	F	100	 	<p>We have unmanaged coppice. Historically hazel had many uses. These included thatching spars, net stakes, water-divining sticks, hurdles and furniture. Hazel is also valued for its nuts.</p> <p>Today, hazel coppice has become an important management strategy in the conservation of woodland habitats for wildlife.</p>	<p>Leaves are round and toothed with a pointed tip, soft to the touch as a result of the downy hairs on the underside. Hazel is often coppiced. Identified in winter by: its nuts, which are each held in a short, leafy green husk which encloses about three quarters of the nut. Small, green catkins can be present in</p>





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						Hazel was grown in the UK for large-scale nut production.	autumn.
Spindle	Euonymus europaea	Hedges	F	100		Planted 01.01.2020! Introduced for biodiversity and colour in the hedgerow.	The leaves are shiny and slightly waxy, and have tiny sharp teeth along the edges. They turn a rich orange-red before falling in autumn. Flowers have four petals and grow in clusters in May and June. In Autumn, bright pink fruits with bright orange seeds, which look a bit like popcorn.
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Upper wood Canopy & sub canopy	R (one mature Few young trees)	100	  	<b>NUTS - If only a few seeds or nuts have been eaten soreness of the mouth &amp; throat may occur, larger quantities cause vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness &amp; even fainting have been reported. The symptoms usually appear about an hour or two after eating &amp; may continue for several hours.</b>	Early light green leaves in spring, yellow/copper brown in autumn and remain on trees longer than some other species. Oval pointed leaves with clear ribs. Produces Dark brown scaly husks that fall to the ground containing beech nuts. Seeds triangular. Bark is often darker than other tree species.





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Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Lower Wood	O	100		<p>Not known to be toxic or edible. It is the wood of choice for making tools and sport handles, including hammers, axes, spades, hockey sticks and oars. An attractive wood, it is also prized for furniture. The young, green, immature seeds of ash are used in herbal medicine.</p>	<p>Ash leaves are distinctly pinnate comprising of 3-6 oppositely placed thin oval light green leaves with 1 singular leaflet at tip. Winter ID is easy as light coloured twigs with black bud. Clusters of winged fruits form in late summer.</p>
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Upper & Lower wood. Sub canopy but a few reach canopy layer in upper wood	A	100		<p><b>Although the berries are not very poisonous, if a small amount is eaten, two can cause nausea and obviously the more that are consumed the worse the symptoms, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pains.</b></p> <p>Holly wood is the whitest of all woods, and is heavy, hard and fine-grained. It can be stained and polished and is used to make furniture or in engraving work. It is commonly used to make walking sticks. Holly wood also makes good firewood and burns with a strong heat.</p> <p>Its also used to decorate the home at Christmas of course!</p>	<p>Bright red berries and shiny, leathery leaves that usually have spiny prickles on the edges. More mature trees lose their spiny edges.</p> <p>We have many mature trees although some younger specimens form our shrub layer. A good amount of management required.</p>
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris		R (2)	100		<p>Introduced the native species 01.01.2020 for biodiversity and wildlife value. The flowers provide an important source of early pollen and nectar for</p>	<p>The brown and pointed leaf buds form on short stalks and have downy hair on their tips. These are followed by glossy, oval leaves which grow to a length of</p>







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						insects, particularly bees, In tree shelters.	6cm. Sweetly scented white/pink blossom. Fruits are flushed with red or white spots when ripe. Birds and mammals eat the apples and disperse the seeds
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	East of Wood	R (10)	100		Planted 01.01.2020. Introduced for biodiversity. In tree shelters	Blue-green needle-like leaves. Male flowers comprise clusters of yellow anthers at the base of shoots. Female flowers are small, red-purple and globular, and grow at the tips of new shoots
Aspen	Populus tremula	Lower wood, marsh	O	100		The bark and leaf of the tree are used to make medicine. Used in combination with other herbs for treating joint pain (rheumatism), prostate discomforts, back trouble (sciatica), nerve pain (neuralgia), and bladder problems. It is used for <u>lumber</u> and <u>matches</u> but is also valued in the <u>pulp and paper</u> industry, being particularly useful for <u>writing paper</u> .	Leaves distinctly move in the breeze, hence the latin name tremula. Round/heart shaped leaf with blunt toothes. Stalk is flexible and why the leaves shimmy about! Older trees such as in the wood have diamond shaped fissures on trunk. Branches often covered in lichen.
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	Upper and lower wood. Shrub layer	O	100		Blackthorn berries and leaves are not poisonous by eating. <b>However, a piece of blackthorn burying itself under the skin might cause infection, blood poisoning, swelling and pain if left under skin.</b> The Sloe dark purple berries are used to make wine or gin.	Mostly situated in hedges. A spiny shrub with small, oval leaves that are finely toothed. White flowers have five petals that appear in dense clusters. Its fruits are blue-black and round.

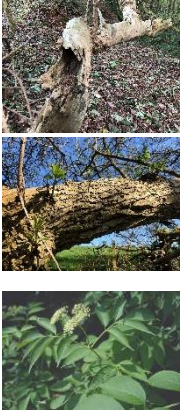


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Sessile Oak	Quercus petraea	Upper & lower wood Canopy	D	100	 	<p><b>Acorns</b> Raw acorns contain high concentrations of tannic acid, causing them to be toxic to humans if eaten in large quantities. Affects kidneys. Symptoms appear after several days.</p> <p>Oak wood has been used as a hardwood timber for thousands of years.</p> <p>Modern uses for oak wood include homewares, flooring, wine barrels and firewood</p>	<p>Leaves are lobed with a long leaf stalk. The leaf lobes are shallow. Identified in winter by rounded buds in clusters.</p> <p>Ancient stools. Unmanaged coppice. Last coppice likely WWII. Management of the oak is required. Thinning in progress.</p>
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Lower and marsh canopy	A	100	 	<p>Both tannin and salicin can be extracted from goat willow bark. Salicin has been used for centuries as a pain reliever for chronic headaches or back pain.</p> <p>It spits if used as fire wood.</p> <p>Used for crafts such as baskets &amp; chair making.</p> <p>Willow wood is also used in the manufacture of boxes, brooms, cricket bats, and other furniture, dolls, flutes, poles, toys, turnery, tool handles, veneer, wands and whistles. In addition, tannin, fibre, paper, rope and string can be produced from the wood</p>	<p>Shrub or small tree up to 10m</p> <p>Leaves oval to oblong with a short-pointed tip that often twists around, dark green above, grey beneath, shallowly toothed. Buds often yellowish. Catkins silvery white in bud</p>





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Elder	Sambucus nigra	Mostly Upper wood, Sub canopy and upper hedges	R	100		<p>The flowers and berries are mildly poisonous, so should be cooked before eating. The leaves are also poisonous. Symptoms: Diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach pains,</p> <p>weakness. Ensure pith is removed fully if creating whistles.</p> <p>Elder wood is good for whittling and carving, while smaller stems can be hollowed out to make craft items. The flowers are often used to make wine, cordial or tea once cooked or boiled.</p> <p>Elder foliage was once used to keep flies away and branches were often hung around dairies.</p>	<p>Very mature damaged elder on top boundary. Hollow at base. A few other younger trees scattered.</p> <p>Leaves are pinnate (resembling a feather), with 5–7 oval and toothed leaflets which smell unpleasant when touched or bruised</p> <p>Elders are hermaphrodite, meaning both the male and female reproductive parts are contained within the same flower.</p>
Rowan/ Mountain Ash	Sorbus aucuparia	All wood except marsh	O (25)	100	In Tree Shelters	<p>Introduced the native species 01.01.2020 for biodiversity.</p>	<p>A deciduous, gray-barked small tree with spreading branches, 15 to 40 feet tall, with large clusters of white flowers in spring and bright orange-red berries late summer/Autumn. Ours however are about 40cm high at the moment.</p>
Small Leaved Lime	Tilia cordata	West of wood	R (5)	100		<p>Introduced the native species 01.01.2020 for biodiversity and wildlife value. Pollinator magnet and pleasant scent..</p> <p>In tree shelters.</p>	<p>Leaves are heart-shaped with a pointed tip, 3–8cm in length, and hairless. Flowers are green-yellow, have five petals, and hang in clusters of 4–10. They have a rich, heavy scent which attracts many insects, particularly bees.</p>





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Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Upper wood Shrub layer	R	100		Flowers produce a vibrant yellow dye. Medicinal uses: Gorse had surprisingly few medicinal uses, though its flowers have been used in the treatment of jaundice, scarlet fever, diarrhoea and kidney stones. Other uses: The seeds can be soaked and used as a flea repellent!	One near beech and more in hazel coppice.  Densely branched spiny shrub up to 2m tall. Leaves up to 1.3cm long, rigidly linear and sharply pointed. Flowers golden-yellow, sometimes marked red at base; coconut scented
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Hedges, wall and upper wood	F	100		Native shrub introduced for biodiversity. We planted 01.01.2020. Not a deers favourite so not used shelters.	Broadleaf deciduous shrub, 8-12 ft (2.1-3.5 m), upright, spreading, arching branches. Leaves opposite, 5-10 cm long, as wide or wider, with pointed lobes.
Ground Flora/ Layer							
Vascular Plants							
Carpet Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Marsh	O	90		Bugle has a long history of use as a wound herb, although little used today, it is still considered very useful in arresting haemorrhages and is also used in the treatment of coughs. The plant is usually applied externally  Young shoots are edible  <b>The plant is said to be a narcotic hallucinogen that is known to have caused fatalities</b>	Flowers May to July, evergreen perennial  Blue/Purple flowers with a pattern of white veins. 1.5cm long  Stems have a square cross section, hairy on just two opposing sides; they bear pairs of opposite oval leaves that are unstalked apart from a basal rosette of leaves which have






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							short stalks.
Wood Anemone	Anemone nemorosa	Upper and lower wood	A	100		<p>Various parts of this herb used to be recommended for a variety of complaints such as headaches but is known to be poisonous so is not used in modern medicines.</p> <p><b>This species is slightly poisonous, the toxic principle is destroyed by heat or by drying.</b></p> <p>“Wood anemones bloom like a galaxy of stars across the forest floor” Plantlife</p>	<p>Carpets the main ride and plenty more throughout woodland.</p> <p>Ancient indicator due to slow nature of spread. 6ft in 100 years. They slowly colonise by extending their wormlike brown rhizomes through the leaf littered soil of the forest floor, not by seed.</p> <p>Leaves palmately lobed - very much like the leaves of the majority of other members of the Buttercup family.</p> <p>Solitary star-like white flowers with 5-8 petals, often pinkish underneath</p>
Wild Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	Lower Wood	80	100		<p>The root and the seeds are antispasmodic, aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, expectorant, stimulant, stomachic, and tonic.</p> <p>Leaves, young shoots and stems - used as an aromatic addition to salads, or cooked and used as a vegetable. The taste is bitter.</p> <p><b>All members of this genus contain furocoumarins, which increase skin sensitivity to sunlight and may cause</b></p>	<p>A tall robust almost hairless plant often reaching one metre in height and sometimes 2 metres.</p> <p>The umbels of Wild angelica flowers are robust and rounded, and tinged with red. Its purple stems are hollow, and its lower leaves are divided. ID guidance. Damp meadows, ditches and woods. Flowers, July to October</p>






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						dermatitis.	
Greater Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i>	Central marsh near stream	O	100		None Known	30-50cm tall, 4 petalled pink flowers, leaf stalks with 1-3 small paired oval lobes and one large kidney-shaped terminal lobe, all glossy and distinctly veined.
Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Marsh	F	100		Leaves edible - raw or cooked. Added to salads or soups. The leaves are rather small, and there is a distinct bitterness in the flavour, especially in hot weather.	Grows in creeping mats. It has a square stem and blunt-toothed, paired leaves (alternate-leaved golden saxifrage's, as its name suggests). Unlike most saxifrages, it has no petals and only eight stamens
Enchanters-nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Both wood and marsh	F	100		The plant has been used as a treatment on wounds. A compound infusion has been drunk and also used as a wash on injured parts of the body.	Leaves rounded or slightly notched at base. Leaves narrow gradually to the pointed tip. Leaves not strongly toothed, but with sinuate edges. Leaf stalks equally hairy all round. Fruit consists of 2 equal cells, and usually sets seed. Flowers, 4-petals Cluster type





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Pignut	Conopodium majus	Lower wood, East side	O	100		<p>Edible tubers - raw or cooked. A very pleasant food with a flavour somewhat between a sweet potato, hazelnuts or brazil nuts. There is only one tuber on each plant, this is rather small and difficult to harvest and we would not do so due to limited amounts.</p>	<p>Leaves have linear segments. Lower bracts of umbel are undivided, or absent. Shorter than most umbellifers, flowers May-June.</p> <p>leaves do bear some resemblance to carrot. Warning, some poisonous plants in same family.</p>
Smooth Hawk's-beard	Crepis capillaris	Lower, east end.	R	60		<p>None known</p>	<p>Fallen tree, light area. Difficult to ID, large family.</p> <p>A medium height annual to short-lived perennial with a branched stem and erect or sprawling habit. Yellow flower.</p>
Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea	Upper and Lower wood	R	100		<p><b>All parts of the plant are highly poisonous. When digested, large amounts cause dangerously irregular heartbeat and pulse, heart attack, usually digestive upset and mental confusion. May be fatal. Large amounts of toxin are rarely absorbed into the system as vomiting is the main reaction.</b></p> <p><b>Also contains terpenes which can cause allergic reaction.</b></p> <p>Oddly, the foxglove is a widely used herbal medicine with a recognised stimulatory effect upon the heart. A homeopathic</p>	<p>Very little foxgloves properly flowering due to full canopy. Monitoring progress of flora when thinned.</p> <p>Stems generally unbranched. Flowers pink, purple (or occasionally white), patterned with darker spots or rings inside and borne in a spike. Flowers are 40 to 55 mm long, tubular bell shaped, hairy on lower lip inside.</p>






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						remedy is made from the leaves. It is used in the treatment of cardiac disorders.	
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmeria	Marsh	A	100		<p>A black dye is obtained from the roots. It is brown. A yellow dye is obtained from the plant tops. An essential oil obtained from the flower buds is used in perfumery. The whole plant, but especially the leaves, was formerly used as a strewing herb, imparting an almond-like fragrance. Meadowsweet has a very long history of herbal use, it was one of the three most sacred herbs of the Druids. The leaves and flowering stems are alterative, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, aromatic, astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic, stomachic and tonic.</p> <p>Root - cooked. Young leaves - cooked as a flavouring in soups. Young leaves, flowers and roots are brewed into a tea</p>	<p>Dissappointing flower due to shaded area. Monitoring through management of canopy.</p> <p>1-2m tall. Leaves dark green on the upper side and whitish and downy underneath, much divided, interruptedly pinnate, having a few large serrate leaflets and small intermediate ones. Terminal leaflets are large, 4–8 cm long and three to five lobed.</p> <p>Delicate, graceful, creamy-white flowers clustered close together, having a very strong, sweet smell. They flower from early summer to early autumn. Smells like Germolene when crushed. They show 5 sepals and 5 petals with 7 to 20 stamens.</p>
Herb-robert	Geranium robertianum	Lower east end	O	100		<p>Freshly picked leaves are rubbed on the body to repel mosquitoes. Herb Robert is little used in modern herbalism, but is occasionally employed as an astringent to halt bleeding, treat diarrhoea</p>	<p>Three or five lobed hairy stalked leaves are deeply dissected. When crushed they give off a somewhat spicy and unpleasant odour. The branching stems are also hairy and like the leaves, gradually turn red.</p>






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Wood Avens	Geum urbanum	Lower wood	O	100	 	<p>An astringent herb, used principally to treat problems affecting the mouth &amp; throat. It heals mouth ulcers, makes a good gargle for infections of the larynx, reduces irritation of the stomach and gut. All parts of the plant, but especially the root, are anti-inflammatory, antiseptic &amp; aromatic. An infusion is taken internally in the treatment of diarrhoea, stomach upsets, irritable bowel syndrome. It is also applied externally as a wash to haemorrhoids, vaginal discharges etc! and to treat various skin afflictions. Young leaves - cooked. Root - cooked. Used as a spice in soups, stews etc, and also as a flavouring in ale. It is a substitute for cloves with a hint of cinnamon in the flavour. It is best used in spring. The root is up to 5cm long.</p>	<p>Fairly distinctive rosettes of trifoliate rounded, lobed leaves with smaller paired leaves further down the stem. When the flower stems grow (up to 70cm), higher leaves are more pointed and angular, though with the same format</p>
Common Ivy	Hedera helix	All areas	A	100		<p><b>The plant is said to be poisonous in large doses although the leaves are eaten with impunity by various mammals without harmful effects. The leaves and fruits contain the saponic glycoside hederagenin which, if ingested, can cause breathing difficulties and coma. The sap can cause dermatitis with blistering and inflammation.</b></p> <p>Ivy is a bitter aromatic herb with</p>	<p>Most common type of growth lacks flowers and has dull green, lobed leaves with light veins that grow alternately along trailing or climbing stems. Leaf shape and size varies between varieties from deeply to shallowly lobed and from small, narrow leaves to large, broadly shaped leaves.</p> <p>Ivy flowers in September to November.</p>






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						an unpleasant taste. It is often used in folk herbal remedies, especially in the treatment of rheumatism and oddly as an external application to skin, swollen tissue, painful joints, burns and cuts!	
Atlantic Ivy	Hedera hibernica	All areas	A	100		Not known but should avoid as above.	Normally larger than English ivy in both its leaves and petioles. The Irish ivy leaf is wider than long, with a broad terminal lobe and the leaves are shiny with greenish, not white veins. Also English ivy has a musty odor, while Irish ivy's is sweet-ish.
Native Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Upper and lower wood	D	100		<b>The bulb (and potentially the whole plant) is poisonous.</b> A paper glue is obtained from the sap in the bulb and stem. Simply cut open a bulb and apply the sap to whatever needs to be joined.	Not to be confused with: Spanish bluebell (Hyacinthoides hispanica) Distinctive 'droop' similar to the top of a shepherd's crook. Sweet, cool perfume. Narrow bell-shaped flowers with rolled back tips. Creamy white pollen.
Tutsun	Hypericum androsaemum	Entrance	O	100		The leaves are diuretic. They have antiseptic properties and have been used to cover open wounds.	Stems with two raised lines. Leaves opposite, oval to oblong and unstalked. Flowers pale yellow, 18 to 22 mm in small terminal clusters. Leaves and berries vary in colour through summer and autumn.






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Slender St Johnswort	Hypericum pulchrum	Banks, along trail	O	100		<p>H. perforatum has a long history of herbal use, but unsure about the benefits of H. pulchrum.</p> <p>H. perforatum is used in treating a wide range of disorders, including pulmonary complaints, bladder problems, diarrhoea and nervous depression. It is also very effectual in treating overnight incontinence of urine in children. Externally, it is used in poultices to dispel bruising etc.</p> <p>Skin contact with the sap, or ingestion of the plant, can cause photosensitivity in some people.</p> <p>Yellow, gold and brown dyes are obtained from the flowers and leaves.</p>	<p>Stems round, not square, not hairy or creeping. Leaves almost clasping stem at base, and with edges slightly downturned, rather glaucous and sometimes reddish on one or both sides, with translucent gland-dots.</p>
Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus	Marsh	A	100	 	<p>The leaves, and especially the rhizomes, of this species contain an irritating resinous substance called irisin. If ingested this can cause severe gastric disturbances. Plants can cause skin irritations and allergies in some people.</p> <p>A slice of the root held against an aching tooth is said to bring immediate relief. It was at one time widely used as a powerful cathartic but is seldom used nowadays because of its extremely acrid nature.</p>	<p>Poor flowering due to hemlock water dropwort dominating areas and lack of light.</p> <p>Several flowers can occur on each stem, along with one or two leafy bracts. Each flower resembles a common garden iris. The leaves are mostly basal and are folded and clasp the stem at the base in a fan-like fashion. Yellow flag iris is perennial, and will remain green during winter where the weather is mild.</p>






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Yellow archangel	Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	Marsh	F	100		The herb is antispasmodic, astringent, diuretic, expectorant, styptic and vasoconstrictor.	Verigated non native 😞 An invasive, non-native plant. This innocent looking relative of the dead-nettles produces spreading stems (stolons) with leaves and spikes of yellow flowers.
Honey Suckle	Lonicera periclymenum	All areas	A	100		<b>Poisonous in large doses with mild symptoms.</b> We will never allow this but! "Children in the past have been known to suck the base of the flowers to extract the nectar". The plant has expectorant and laxative properties. A syrup made from the flowers has been used in the treatment of respiratory diseases whilst a decoction of the leaves is considered beneficial in treating diseases of the liver and spleen. It is used as a mouthwash for ulcers and is a good ingredient in gargles.	Although abundant, there is little of it flowering due to closed canopy. More mature creeping up trees do flower.  Leaves oval with no or very short stalks. Flowers: cream, trumpet-like flowers which turn yellow-orange, often with a red or pink flush. Fruit: clusters of red berries which ripen in autumn.
Western skunk cabbage	Lysichiton americanus	Marsh	R only 1 plant	100		<b>The plant is rich in calcium oxylate, this is toxic if consumed and makes the mouth and digestive tract feel as though hundreds of needles are being stuck into it. Calcium oxylate is only destroyed by cooking or drying the plant.</b>	Invasive non native. Monitor Lethyep have said theirs hasn't spread in 15 years.  large 40-70 cm up to 1.5 m stemmed leathery leaves with a light sheen and stems as thick fleshy rhizomes.  "skunky" odor emits when it






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						The leaves are large and water repellent, they can be used as a "waxed paper" also used as a lining for fruit baskets and for wrapping food. They were also folded and used as containers for collecting berries, as drinking cups and as a covering or mat for food that was being dried.	blooms. Big yellow structured flower.
Yellow pimpernel	Lysimachia nemorum	Marsh	O	100		An astringent herb, yellow pimpernel is used as a wound herb to staunch bleeding.	Can be confused with Creeping Jenny.  Flowers typically 1 to 1.5cm across with five pointed petals & long pointed sepals. The heart-shaped opposite leaves are short stalked and broadly ovate. Mainly a creeper. Can grow to 40cm, but 15 to 25cm is typical.
Hemlock Water-dropwort	Oenanthe crocata	Marsh	D	100		<b>Known to be the most poisonous indigenous plant in Britain.</b> <b>Can be fatal causing nausea, convulsions, excessive salivation and dilated pupils.</b> <b>We keep children away but the issue is with ingestion.</b>  Dominates the marsh. We have sought advice for its safe management.	The roots have been mistaken for parsnips and the stems have been mistaken for celery. It is a large, stout plant between three and five feet high that flowers in July. White compound umbels, individual umbels displayed like pom-poms  Shiny, triangular, pinnate leaves, 3-4 times divided with oval – lanceolate leaflets
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	Upper and lower wood	O	100		Ribwort plantain offers a safe, effective treatment for bleeding, it quickly staunches blood flow and encourages the repair of damaged tissue. The heated	Spear-shaped leaves that form a rosette at the base of the plant. Short stems grow from its leaves, with compact flower heads that display protruding white





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

						leaves are used as a wet dressing for wounds, swellings etc	stamens. The flower heads gradually turn brown and seed
Primrose	Primula vulgaris	Upper Wood	O	100		Primroses have a very long history of medicinal use and has been particularly employed in treating conditions involving spasms, cramps and rheumatic pains. The plant contains saponins, which have an expectorant effect, and salicylates which are the main ingredient of aspirin and have anti-inflammatory effects.	Tight rosette of crinkled rich green long leaves, from which many flower stalks appear. The flowers have five petals, and are pale lemon or white, with a deep yellow centre.
Lesser celandine	Ranunculus ficaria	All areas	F	100		<b>All parts of the plant are poisonous. The toxins are unstable and of low toxicity, they are easily destroyed by heat or by drying. The sap can cause irritation to the skin.</b>	Instantly recognisable by its bright glossy yellow flowers. Has a variable number of petals. Eight to ten petals are typical.
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg	All areas	A	100		Edible fruit. The fruit is also made into syrups, jams and other preserves.  The root-bark and the leaves are strongly astringent, &, diuretic. They make a remedy for dysentery, diarrhoea, haemorrhoids, cystitis etc, Externally, they are used as a gargle to treat sore throats, mouth ulcers and gum inflammations. A decoction of the leaves is useful as a gargle in treating thrush and also makes	Ripe fruits from late July to November.  The Bramble has jagged-edged leaves with five to seven oval leaflets. A scrambling plant protected by an army of sharp thorns. Its flowers can be white or pink, turning first to green, then red, then finally into blackberries  Mostly low level and manageable.








# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

						<p>a good general mouthwash.</p> <p>Be aware of picking at low level due to wildlife and dog wee!</p>	
Clustered Dock	Rumex conglomeratus	Lower wood	O	60	 <p>Plants can contain quite high levels of oxalic acid, which is what gives the leaves of many members of this genus a lemon flavour. Perfectly alright in small quantities, the leaves should not be eaten in large amounts since the oxalic acid can lock-up other nutrients in the food, especially calcium, thus causing mineral deficiencies.</p> <p>An infusion is taken internally in the treatment of scurvy and as a general blood cleanser. This infusion is also useful in the treatment of bleeding. Dark green to brown and dark grey dyes can be obtained.</p>	<p>Difficult to identify in the early stages of flowering, easiest when the nutlets are ripe. Need a field guide with you to tell the difference in docks from nutlet shape.</p> <p>Prettier than you think!</p>	
Hedge woundwort	Stachys sylvatica	Marsh	F	90	 <p>It is applied externally to wounds. The plant is also said to be diuretic. A tough fibre is obtained from the stem. It has commercial possibilities. A yellow dye is obtained from the plant.</p>	<p>1.2 meters tall, creeping plant. Flowers dark purple red, with white markings, 13 to 18 mm long, hairy, the whorls forming an interrupted spike. Leaves long heart shape, toothed and pointy. Can be confused with marsh woundwort, but I find the tone of hedge woundwort to have a more yellowy hue to its leaves.</p>	







# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Greater stitchwort	Stellaria holostea	Upper and lower wood	F	100		The leaves of some members of this genus contain saponins. Although toxic, these substances are very poorly absorbed by the body and so tend to pass through without causing harm.	The grey-green leaves are narrow and pointed, looking very much like a grass species until the flower stems appear to confirm the identity. Flowers have five white deeply notched petals
Woodland Germander/ Wood Sage	Teucrium scorodonia	Upper and Lower wood	F	100	 	The herb is often used in domestic herbal practice in the treatment of skin afflictions, diseases of the blood, fevers, colds etc. It is an appetizer of the first order and is equal to gentian root as a tonic.  The plant resembles hops flavour. An infusion of the leaves and flowers is used as a hop substitute for flavouring beer	Very distinctive, tall spikes of pale yellow-green flowers. Leaves mint-like with very deeply etched veins giving wrinkled appearance.
Pennywort	Umbilicus rupestris	Upper wood	F	100	 	The juice and extract of the plant have an old reputation for the treatment of epilepsy.  A very acceptable mild flavour in the winter and early spring, they can be used in quantity in salads at this time.	Has disc shaped leaves. Spikes of bell-shaped, greenish-pink flowers of this plant first appear in May





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Common Valerian	Valeriana officinalis	Marsh & Banks	F	100		<p>Valerian has been known to encourage sleep, improve sleep quality and reduce blood pressure. It is also used internally in the treatment of painful menstruation, cramps and irritable bowel syndrome.</p> <p><b>It is said that prolonged medicinal use of this plant can lead to addiction. A course of treatment should not exceed 3 months.</b></p>	<p>Fairly short flowering period in our woodland, possibly due to light conditions.</p> <p>Can grow up to 2m tall, producing deep pink buds that open into clusters of pink five-petalled flowers, the petals joined at the base to form a trumpet-like corolla. Flowers are 4 to 5mm long. Common Valerian spreads via stolons (underground runners) as well as by means of seeds.</p>
Wood Speedwell	Veronica montana	Lower and upper wood	O	90	 	<p>The herb is a blood purifier. It is applied externally to skin diseases and is said to be an efficacious treatment for itching. Internally, an infusion of the leaves once had a good reputation in the treatment of coughs &amp; asthma.</p> <p>The leaves are a tea substitute</p>	<p>Stems hairy all round, leaves deeply toothed and long stalked rather pale yellowy green. Flowers pale lilac with darker streaks.</p>
Dog Violet	Viola riviniana	Hedge	R	80		<p>When added to soup they thicken it in much the same way as okra. A tea can be made from the leaves.</p>	<p>Possibly early dog violet. Checking in April 2020</p> <p>All violets in the British Isles have a spur which sticks out behind the flower; one of the key <b>identification</b> features of <b>V. riviniana</b> is that its spur is lighter in colour than the petals and is notched at the tip.</p>




# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Reeds/Rush/Sedges /Grass							
Lesser Pond Sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Marsh	F	80		Root can be cooked apparently!	Has creeping rhizomes and shoots in tufts. Stems 60 to 150 cm tall, sharply three angled. Leaves narrow (less than 10 mm), drooping at tips.
Common Sedge	<i>Carex nigra</i>	Marsh	A	80		Common in wet ground at all altitudes, especially on moorland, but occurs in a wide variety of soil types	Stems c 10-40 cm tall. Female spikes c 10-20 mm long.
Remote Sedge	<i>Carex remota</i>	Marsh	F	100		Long lived and good Ancient woodland indicator	Very attractive discrete mounds of bright green leaves can be topped with short widely spaced pale yellow flower spikes in spring
Common Spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Marsh	F	70		Sap is edible but why?	A plant from 10 to 60 cm in height, with far creeping rhizomes, sometimes forming tufts, and can form large stands. Terminal spikelet 5 to 20 mm, ovoid to cylindrical.




# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Sharp-flowered Rush	Juncus acutiflorus	Marsh	F	70		The stems are used in making woven baskets, thatching, weaving mats	As the name suggests, the plant has notable sharp-looking flowers, flowering between July and September.
Rough Meadow-grass	Poa trivialis	Along trails	F	80		None known	Slightly tufted or single stemmed grass from 20 to 60 cm, without rhizomes. Leaf sheaths of flowering stems very rough.
Ferns/Horsetails							
Lady-fern	Athyrium filix-femina	Marsh banks	F	100		<p>Ferns can be used for art, but only where the forest leader has confirmed there is a good enough population.</p> <p>Although we have found no reports for this species, a number of ferns also contain carcinogens, so some caution is advisable.</p> <p>The fresh shoots contain thiaminase, an enzyme that robs the body of its vitamin B complex. In small quantities this enzyme will do no harm</p> <p>A tea of the boiled stems has been used to relieve labour pains. The young unfurled fronds have been eaten to treat internal ailments.</p>	<p>About the same size as Male Fern and the Buckler Ferns, but has sori elongated (curved or straight), not circular or kidney-shaped. Longest pinnae are near the middle, basal ones much shorter.</p> <p>Pinnules more deeply toothed than those of Male Fern. Fronds usually held rather horizontally and drooping at ends.</p>





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Hard Fern	Blechnum spicant	South marsh banks	F	100		<p>Ferns can be used for art, but only where the forest leader has confirmed there is a good enough population.</p> <p>Although we have found no reports of toxicity for this species, a number of ferns contain carcinogens so some caution is advisable. Many ferns also contain thiaminase, an enzyme that robs the body of its vitamin B complex. In small quantities this enzyme will do no harm</p>	<p>It's quite a little guy as ferns go but it's evergreen and tough.</p> <p>Fronds grow to a length of around 40cms and the plant remains fertile for most of the year.</p> <p>Leaves pinnate.</p>
Broad Buckler-fern	Dryopteris dilatata	Upper wood	O	100		<p>As above in fern family.</p> <p>Ferns can be used for art, but only where the forest leader has confirmed there is a good enough population.</p> <p>The root contains "filicin", a substance that paralyses tapeworms and other internal parasites and has been used as a worm expellent. It is one of the most effective treatments known for tapeworms - its use should be immediately followed by a non-oily purgative such as magnesium sulphate in order to expel the worms from the body.</p>	<p>The triangular scales along the stem have a dark centre which is a diagnostic character for this species. The fronds are broad, triangular and tri-pinnate, growing up to 120 cm long in good conditions, and forming dense crowns that arch outwards.</p>
Male-fern	Dryopteris felix-mas	Marsh banks	F	100		<p>Common fern.</p> <p>Ferns can be used for art, but only where the forest leader has confirmed there is a good</p>	<p>Sori (spore pods) are circular or kidney-shaped.</p> <p>The bipinnate leaves consist of 20–35 pinnae on each side of the</p>





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

						<p>enough population.</p> <p><b>As above in fern family.</b></p>	<p>rachis. The leaves taper at both ends</p>
Common Polypody	Polypodium vulgare	Banks	F	100		<p>Habitat includes: including dry-stone walls, roadside banks and rock outcrops. It also occurs as an epiphyte on Quercus and other deciduous trees.</p> <p>Ferns can be used for art, but only where the forest leader has confirmed there is a good enough population.</p> <p><b>As above in fern family.</b></p>	<p>An evergreen fern that grows from a furry rhizome that creeps slowly along the soil surface. The fronds are simply pinnate and triangular in outline - the leaflets getting progressively smaller towards the point.</p>
Fungi							
Jelly Ear	Auricularia auricula-judae	Upper and lower wood	F	100		<p>Edible but bland. <b>Do not eat</b></p> <p>A fun to find mushroom. It really is a bit human ear like, fun finding the most ear like in the woods!</p>	<p>Looks like ears! On numerous dead branches on ground and living on very mature elder on dead branches. Very common and can be found year round, usually most abundant in January and February when there is not much else about.</p>
Honey fungus	Armillaria mellea	Lower wood	O	100		<p>This tasty and very common mushroom can give a small amount of people gastric upsets. Only cooked. <b>Do not eat</b></p>	<p>Photo taken on oak in eastern end Nov19. Can also see the rhizomorphs on many dead trees throughout woodland. Black bootlace type strands under bark.</p>

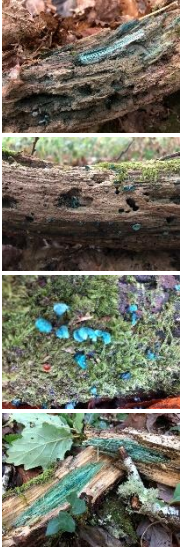




# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

<p>Black Bulgar</p>	<p><i>Bulgaria inquinans</i></p>	<p>Lower Wood, western end</p>	<p>O</p>	<p>100</p>		<p>Would you eat this? No! <b>Do not eat.</b></p> <p>“What Uncle Fester would produce if he were CEO of the Gummi factory” mushroom expert.</p>	<p>Dark brown/black, with flat top. Upper surface black, shiny, and smooth; flesh rubbery.</p> <p>It grows on branches and bark of dead oak and hornbeam. It has also been growing on ash trees due to ash dieback disease. The species can be found from October to March</p>
<p>Honeycomb Coral Slime mould</p>	<p><i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i></p>	<p>East slope (middle)</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>100</p>		<p><b>A slime mould, Do not eat.</b></p> <p>A plasmodial slime mould! Sounds good right?</p> <p>Scattered clusters over rotten logs after rain.</p> <p>Doesn't last long so all should see when identified.</p>	<p>Found in one spot on ground spongy dead wood.</p> <p>Growing up to 4 mm high and forming extensive sheets.</p> <p>This small but common and conspicuous species looks more like white snowflakes have hit the floor when viewed by the naked eye. We recommend a hand lens to see their full beauty.</p>






# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

<p>Green Elfcup (+ fruiting bodies)</p>	<p>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</p>	<p>Upper and lower wood (lower) Ground dead oak</p>	<p>F(R)</p>	<p>100</p>		<p>Very small inedible. <b>Do not eat.</b></p> <p>The actual fruit bodies are infrequently seen, the green staining of wood caused by the fungus is more prevalent.</p> <p>The stained wood is highly prized by wood carvers &amp; for marquetry.</p> <p>Fruiting bodies found on the day we completed the purchase and they mean a lot to us.</p>	<p>Fruiting bodies found in just two locations of the wood. Lots of turquoise stained wood all over wood without fruiting bodies.</p>
<p>Shaggy Parasol</p>	<p>Chlorophyllum rhacodes</p>	<p>Mid Woodland</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>90</p>		<p>Shaggy Parasols can cause gastric upsets in about 1 in 25 people, if you are trying some for the first time, cook well and <b>only try a small amount, wait 24 hours to see if there is a reaction.</b></p>	<p>Starting ovate, smooth and pale brown/pink opening flat with shaggy brown scales on a white background, usually with a smooth umbo. Gills white when young turning pale tan. Bruises red/orange. Crowded</p>
<p>King Alfred Cake</p>	<p>Daldinia concentrica</p>	<p>Lower wood</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>100</p>		<p><b>Inedible. DO not eat.</b></p> <p>Known by several common names, including King Alfred's cake, cramp balls, and coal fungus.</p> <p>Ash trees often shed their</p>	<p>Black, hard and looks like a totally burnt loaf of bread or cake. Said to have been named after he let a ladies cakes burn in a fire when he was taking refuge.</p> <p>Ash trees often shed their</p>





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

						branches and by growing on these fallen branches, Daldinia concentrica helps them to rot away.  Use the fungus to help light a fire. It needs to be dry and black to do this. See activity sheets.	branches and by growing on these fallen branches, Daldinia concentrica helps them to rot away.
Black Witches Butter	Exidia glandulosa	Upper and lower wood	F	100		<b>Reported to be edible, but do not eat!</b>  Found on dead wood lying on ground.	Rubbery-gelatinous fruit bodies that are top-shaped (like an inverted cone) and around 3 cm (1.2 in) across. They are firm when fresh but become lax and distorted with age or in wet weather. Usually in groups.
Sulphur Tuft	Hypholoma fasciculare	Lower wood	F	70		<b>Poisonous. Do not eat.</b>	Found on ground dead wood by marsh. Conical. Sulphur yellow paling towards the edge aging to yellow/brown. Slight remains of veil often left hanging from the edges. Yellow gills.
Rosy Brown Waxy Cap	Hygrophorus roseibrunneus	Lower Wood	R	70		<b>Considered edible but do not eat.</b>	Can have quite variable shaped caps that tend to upturn as they age. They are viscid, are colored brown with a pinkish tone.
Crystal Brain	Myxarium nucleatum	Upper wood	O	100		No idea <b>But do not eat. Yuk!</b>  A jelly fungus in the family Hyaloriaceae. It is a common, wood-rotting species in Europe and North America.	The fruit bodies are watery white and gelatinous with small, white, mineral inclusions. Found on dead attached or fallen branches of broadleaf trees.





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Stinkhorn	Phallus impudicus	Lower wood In leaf litter	O	100		Not toxic but inedible. <b>Do not eat.</b>	You will find this mushroom by its smell! The Stinkhorn, emerges from an underground 'egg'. The cap is initially covered with a smelly olive-green 'gleba' that attracts insects; the insects then distribute spores via their feet. Normally found after dark green gleba has been eaten by insects unless out at dawn. So often found just tall & white/cream in colour with a honeycomb looking cap.
Oyster Mushroom	Pleurotus ostreatus	Upper wood on dead wood (central east of wall)	O	100		Edible and tasty, but do not pick or eat. This needs expert ID and we don't want to remove possibility of an increase of this mushroom in the woodland	a common edible known for its oyster-shaped cap. One of the first things you should look for when trying to identify this mushroom is the presence of decurrent gills. Decurrent means that the gills are attached to and run directly down the stem.






# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Deer mushroom	Pluteus cervinus	Upper wood	0	60		Edible but <b>do not eat!</b>	The cap can be up to 15 cm in diameter, but is often much smaller. Initially it is bell-shaped, and often wrinkled when young. Later it expands to a convex shape. The cap can be deer-brown, but vary from light ochre-brown to dark brown, with a variable admixture of grey or black.
False Puffball	Reticularia lycoperdon	Lower Wood, Stream edge	0	90		<b>Never eat slime moulds!</b> Also known as Enteridium lycoperdon, its one of the more obvious species of slime mould or Myxogastria,	Typically seen in its reproductive phase as a white 'swelling' on standing dead trees in the spring, or on large pieces of fallen wood. Alder is a common host.  grows on branches, logs, and stumps in wet places beside rivers, streams and wetlands; it is also found growing on dead elm, beech, poplar, hawthorn, elder, hornbeam, hazel and pine trees often after late frosts.






# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Scarlet elfcup	<i>Sarcoscypha austriaca</i>	Western End	O	100		<p>Edible. <b>Do not eat.</b></p> <p>Can be found from December to March when there isn't that many other fungi about.</p> <p>One of a handful of mushrooms to be found at the coldest time of year this mushroom actually makes a 'puffing' sound when it explosively releases its spores. If a fresh mushroom is picked and then given a quick blow across the surface and held to the ear the sound is quite surprising (be careful not to fill your ear with spores, they are harmless but the thought of mushrooms growing in my ear brings on caution). This mushroom must be cooked before consumption.</p>	<p>Vivid scarlet cup shaped cap. Initially deeply cup shaped flattening to a shallower disk shape, sometimes with split edges upon aging. Stem short and then tapering at base.</p> <p>Common but sometimes hiding in the leaf litter. When you find one look around there will almost always be more about.</p>
Common Earthball	<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	All woodland floor except marsh	A	100		<p><b>Poisonous. Don't eat!</b></p> <p>They are frequent in the wood and have a great deal of visual interest. Can hold many dark grey spores, so be careful not to inhale.</p>	<p>Generally spherical, irregular or potato shaped. Ranging from white to tan to brown with a darker wart like covering and a thick leathery skin.</p>
Hairy curtain crust	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	River bank	F	100		<p>It is tough and inedible. <b>Do not eat</b></p>	<p>On deadwood over stream.</p> <p>Fruiting Body: 1-7 cm across; This fungus has many colours and a wood decay fungus.</p>







# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Candlesnuff Fungus	Xylaria hypoxylon	Lower woods	O	100		I have no idea. <b>But do not eat!</b> It is often preceded by a succession of other species such as Honey Fungus ( <i>Armillaria mellea</i> ) and Sulphur Tuft ( <i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> ).	2 to 8mm in diameter at the base and typically 3 to 5cm tall, usually in groups. Some are simple spikes, but most branch like antlers. Initially black near the base and white with conidia (asexual spores) towards the tips.
Dead Mans Fingers	Xylaria polymorpha	Upper and lower wood	F	100		Not generally considered to be an edible fungus. <b>Do not eat!</b> Dead Man's Fingers are wood-rotting fungi mainly seen in summer and autumn	Dead Man's Fingers is a very apt common name for this dull-looking species, which usually arises in tufts of three to six fingers that are often bent and give the impression of arthritic black knuckles.
Lichens							
Common Powderhorn	Cladonia coniocrara	Lower Wood	O	100		Common in woods among moss at base of trees or on rotting stumps.	Grey-green colour, slender and tapering up to a point or cup. Can look like little bent fairy fingers or trumpets coming out of the tree stump or rotting wood.


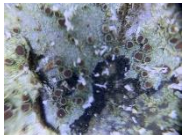




# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Oak Moss	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Upper and Lower wood	F	100		<p>Evernia is a bushy lichen that is sensitive to air pollution, so is usually found in clean air environments.</p>	<p>Grows high up in the canopy but can be found fallen on the ground, either in clumps on its own, or attached to fallen branches or twigs. Bushy and looks like it could live under the sea!</p> <p>Green on top and white on the bottom. Divides evenly into forks.</p>
Common Greenshield lichen	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Upper and lower wood	A	100		<p>Sometimes forms extensive patches.</p>	<p>Medium to large foliose lichen that has a very distinctive pale yellow green upper cortex when dry. Yellow-green when wet. The rounded lobes, measure 3–8 mm.</p>
	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Upper and lower wood	F	80		<p>These crustose lichens are small and need a hand lens for ID. But it is an interesting activity to point out that the colour formations on bark are often not what they seem.</p> <p>Called <i>scripta</i> because its growth pattern makes it look like writing.</p>	<p>A thin, smooth, pale crust (grey to light pink) with prominent, long, very narrow, curved, often forked fruiting bodies.</p>
Sea storm lichen	<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	Upper and Lower wood	F	100		<p>A species used as spice in India! Widespread, common in much of western and southern Britain; until recently largely absent from central and eastern England as a result of sulphur dioxide.</p>	<p>A relatively large and leafy lichen. It is pearly grey when dry, but greener when damp. Usually on tree trunks but sometimes on rocks.</p>








# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

	Phaeographis dendritica	Upper and Lower wood	F	70		Another crustose lichen which mostly goes unnoticed. Point out that the colour formations on bark are not always what they seem. Hand lens needed for ID	Surface: cream-colored, yellowish, pale gray or greenish gray, Black forked fruiting bodies.
	Lecanora chlorotera	Upper and lower wood	F	90		L chlorotera often grows on trees in supermarket car parks. The idea that all lichens require pure air is a myth. A symbiotic relationship of fungi and algae, lichens derive nutrients from the atmosphere. Some positively thrive on airborne pollutants – X parietina is increasing as a result of nitrate and ammonia deposits. Many others are particularly sensitive and require highly specific conditions.	A crusty cream to pale grey, almost smooth to strongly warted looking like lumpy porridge, often forming distinct, rounded colonies. Discs chestnut brown.
	Ramalina calicaris	Upper and Lower wood	O	100		Frequent on nutrient-rich bark in windy, well-lit sites, but rare in woodlands except in the canopy.	Green fruticose lichen that grow in the form of flattened, strap-like branches often forming flattened bowl shape at the tip.
Barnacle lichen	Thelotrema lepadinum	Upper and lower wood	O	60		Its presence is indicative of longstanding woodland conditions.	Looks like little barnacles growing on tree trunks, barnacle lichen is found mainly on the bark of living trees in ancient woods. Needs a hand lens to see barnacles.







# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

	Usnea cornuta	Upper and Lower wood	O	90	 	<p>Found in areas with clean air. The most widespread species occurring on twigs.</p>	<p>Fruticose, tufted, much branched, variable, grey- to blueish-green, paler in well-lit situations, not blackened at the base.</p> <p>Branches generally constricted at their junctions, finer branches are small lateral branches rather rigid and curved, claw-like.</p>
Bryophytes							
Liverworts							
Notched Pouchwort	Calypogeia arguta	Mid trail bank	R	95		Oct 2019	centre among other moss.
Great Scented Liverwort	Conocephalum conicum	Stream banks	O	100	 	<p><b>Contains Terpenes, can cause allergic reaction</b></p>	<p>Spot the pores, really distinctive. A very large liverwort and has a scent. This should be avoided if allergic to terpenes.</p>






# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

White Earwort	Diplophyllum albicans	Middle trail	F	100		July 2019	Middle of trail on right as walking west. Look low to ground.
Dilated Scalewort	Frullania dilitata	Upper and lower wood,	F	100		Can cause contact dermatitis	On Oak and Aspen
Tamarisk scalewort	Frullania tamarisci	Middle trail	O	80		Can cause contact dermatitis	
Forked Veilwort	Metzgeria furcata	Upper wood	F	95		July 2019	On beech (mature) and very mature Elder


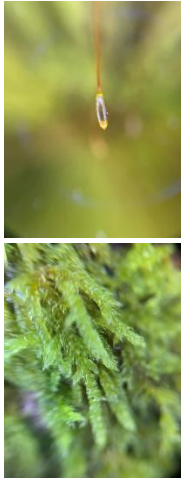


# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Overleaf Pellia	Pellia epiphylla	Lower wood and marsh	F	90		Contains Terpenes and can cause allergic reaction	Not fertile so cant be 100%
Nees Pellia	Pellia neesiana	Old wall/bank near stream	O	40		Contains Terpenes and can cause allergic reaction	Pellia species are difficult to ID unless a fertile plant.
Pleurocarps							
Heart-leaved Spear-moss	Calliergon cordifolium	South Marsh	A	100		Mar 2019	






Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity  
& useful information.

<p>Common Striated Feather-moss</p>	<p><i>Eurynchium striatum</i></p>	<p>Lower wood</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>100</p>		<p>Aug 2019</p>	<p><i>E. striatum</i> is an indicator of long established woodland</p>
<p>Mamillate Plait- moss</p>	<p><i>Hypnum andoi</i></p>	<p>Lower wood</p>	<p>O</p>	<p>100</p>		<p>Nov 2019</p>	<p><i>Hypnum</i> species have a nipple like sporophyte and <i>andoi</i> has a shorter point than other species.</p>








# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Larger Mouse-tail Moss	<i>Isoetecium alopecuroides</i>	Upper wood	F	100		Aug 2019	
Mouse-tail Moss	<i>Isoetecium myosuroides</i>	Both woods	F	100		Aug 2019	
Common Feather-moss	<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Lower wood	F	100		Aug 19	
Fox-tail Feather-moss	<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i>	Lower east end of wood	O	50		Aug 2019	








Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity  
& useful information.

							
Common Tamarisk-moss	Thuidium tamariscinum	Upper and lower wood	F	100		Aug 2019	
Acrocarps							
Catherines Moss	Atrichum undulatum	Marsh bank	O	100		July 2019	
Broom Fork-moss	Dicranum scoparium	Lower wood/ marsh	O	100	 	July 2019	

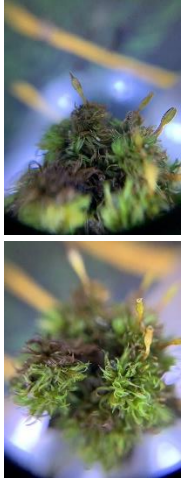



# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Shining Hookeria	Hookeria lucens	Stream bank and lower Cornish hedge on marsh	A	100	 	A favourite moss that is pretty and noticeable from its bright silky appeal	Shiny and luminescent in appearance, probably the prettiest moss which can be confused with a liverwort.
Swans-neck Thyme-moss (M/F)	Mnium hornum	Lower wood and marsh bank	A	100	 	Mar 2019 Frequent on most trails and banks. Noticeable and a larger species.	Males have dot in centre, females do not. Can be seen with a number of growth habits
Bank Haircap	Polytrichum formosum	Lower wood	F	100		Sept 2018	





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Crisped Pincushion	<i>Ulota crispa</i>	Upper wood	R	90		Nov 2019 Could be <i>U. bruchii</i>	On Hazel fallen branch with <i>Frullania dilatata</i> and lichen
Insects							
Artichoke Gall Wasp	<i>Andricus foecundatrix</i>	Upper and lower wood	A	100		So abundant, monitoring. You will see on the ground in autumn. The gall is more likely to be seen than the adult wasp	The female lays single eggs within leaf buds of Oak using her ovipositor causing an Artichoke shaped gall to form.
Woodland Dor Beetle	<i>Anoplotrupes stercorosus</i>	Mid Woodland	O	100		The commonest dor beetle in many parts of Britain (especially the north and west) and the main species found in woodland	Up to 12–20 mm long and therefore they do not reach the length of the very similar common dung beetle. The body colour is blue-black, while the underside is usually metallic blue. The <a href="#">elytra</a> have seven longitudinal slightly dotted grooves. The wings may be blue, violet or green. Antennae are reddish brown. Presents only two keels on the outer side of the tibia of the third pair of legs.







# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Alder Spittlebug	<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	Lower wood	O	100		One of several similarly-patterned, large froghoppers, but probably the most common and widespread.	Beige brown, a bit boring really. Slight diamond shape.
Western Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Near gate	O	90		Spring visitors to woodland flora. They'll usually nest either in trees or other hollow spaces.	look for an insect with a barrel-shaped body and short, fuzzy hair. Unlike wasps and other insects, bees won't have a thin middle section between their thorax and abdomen
Silver -washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Upper and lower wood	A	100		Flew out from the leaf litter for a couple of weeks. About 30 each walk	The underside of the rear wing is washed lime-green and pink, with silvery streaks running across it. The silver-washed fritillary can be distinguished from the other large fritillaries by the pattern on its underside. The male also has four, very broad, black stripes across the forewings.
Oak Apple Gall Wasp	<i>Biorhiza pallida</i>	Upper and Lower wood	A	60		You will see ample lying in leaf litter. Quite distinctive and generates good interest as a parasitic species and insect that grows inside.	Rounded galls up to 40mm in diameter develop on twigs in spring. The galls have a spongy texture and are brownish white, tinged with pink.
Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Upper wood in bluebells	O	100		Queens feeding on bluebells in spring and we have their winter nests in the banks	Known for its distinctive black and red body, this social bee is important in pollination







# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Common carder bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Near log pile	O	100		A very pretty bee which nest in tall grasses. Can be easy targets to predators such as the badger.	A fluffy, gingery bumble bee that can often be found in gardens woods, on farmland and heaths
Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Lower Wood, nest in ancient wall	O	90		The buff-tailed bumblebee or large earth bumblebee, is one of the most numerous bumblebee species in Europe. It is one of the main species used in greenhouse pollination	Has a yellow collar near the head and another on the abdomen. The queen has a buff-coloured 'tail', while the workers have white 'tails' with a faint buff line separating them from the rest of the abdomen.
Forest cuckoo bee	<i>Bombus sylvestris</i>	Lower wood, middle trail	R	40		Queen, not looking her best. Has notched buff tail.  Cuckoo bees lay there eggs in bumblebees nest, that they mimick in colour so the bumblebee thinks are her own.	A small species, they have darkened wings, a yellow thoracic collar and a yellow abdominal band with a white tail, the very tip of which is orange
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Stream and marsh	O	100		Flutter by the stream, marsh and bramble areas. A nice activity is walking in the stream and watching. They are not shy! Very active in June and July	Males have a metallic blue-green body and broad, dark wings with iridescent veins.  Females have a brilliant metallic green body and the wings are tinted golden brown.
Acorn Weevil	<i>Curculio venosus</i>	Eastern end of Wood (entrance)	R	90		A mating pair of weevils!  Weevils are quite small so hard to find but they are so cute. Need a magnifying glass.	A fairly large brown weevil, with females measuring around 7mm. It is quite similar to some other members of this genus.



# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Cherry Gall Wasp	<i>Cynips quercusfolii</i>	Upper and Lower Wood	A	100		Living up to its name, the cherry gall wasp produces growths, or 'galls', on oak leaves that look like red cherries. Inside the gall, the larvae of the wasp feed on the host tissues, but cause little damage.	Round, red and green galls on the undersides of oak leaves.
Copper Peacock	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	Marsh	F	100		In deep mud by marsh. We take care in spring not to tread on them.	Bronze, fairly shiny, ground beetle with conspicuous purple ocellate depressions on the elytra
Millipede	Family Julidae	Upper wood	O	100		Found whilst planting trees	Julida contain over 600 species and 20 genera.
Green Shieldbug	<i>Palomena prisina</i>	Lower wood	F	100		Easy to find and very placid. It's a bug!, not a beetle.	A green shield bug that has bronze autumn/winter colouration,







# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Leopard Slug	<i>Limax maximus</i>	Lower wood/marsh	O	100		They prefer damp, shaded places such as beneath rocks or vegetation. They are nocturnal in nature and have a very developed homing behavior. The diet includes fungi, decaying plant material and green plants. They are able to mate while suspended on a thread of mucus.	This is one of the larger slugs, with the potential to grow up to 150 mm or more in length. The body of this slug is yellow-grey or brown and stripy with a spotty front of body.
Black Arches	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Lower wood	O	100		The black arches or nun moth is a small Palearctic moth. It is considered a forest pest. But we don't see it that way! Apparently caused economic losses in Poland. However, it can live here.	This attractive black and white species often shows traces of bright pink on the body, especially the abdomen, which however is normally concealed when at rest.  The males, which can be attracted to light, are smaller than the females, but have very large, feathery antennae.
Smooth Spangle Gall Wasp	<i>Neuroterus albipes</i>	Upper wood	O	100		Forms chemically induced leaf galls on oak trees which has both bisexual and agamic generations and therefore forms two distinct galls, the smooth spangle gall and Schenck's gall.	Bright green disk that looks like a button. Pinkish centre.
Silk-Button Spangle Gall Wasp	<i>Neuroterus numismalis</i>	Upper wood	O	100		Forms chemically induced leaf galls on oak trees. It has both bisexual and agamic (parthenogenetic) generations and forms two distinct galls on oak leaves, the silk button gall and blister gall	Looks like a tiny version of a button you would find on your grandmas cardy! Silk thread like and copper coloured.






# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Large yellow underwing	Noctua pronuba	Upper wood	F	100		Its very large! One of the most common Noctuid moths in Europe.	Hindwing yellow with black terminal band; forewing varies from light to dark brown to orangish to grayish
Millipede	Polydesmus	Upper wood	R	80		In their natural habitat, most millipedes are scavengers. They eat damp or decaying wood particles. They also eat decaying leaves and other plant material.  Ive heard they smell like almonds, but no idea!	Flat-backed millipedes resemble centipedes. The bodies of the adults are flat, dark brown, with about twenty segments. They measure 0.6 to 1.0 inches (14 to 25 millimeters) in length
European Yellowjacket	Vespula vulgaris	Upper wood	O	100		We don't get many wasps, this was a queen hiding away in my camera box. Very placid.  Wasps only appear annoying in late summer when the queen kicks the workers out and they don't have a job anymore.	It has colours of black and yellow; yellow pronotal bands which are almost parallel to each other and black dots and rings on its abdomen.
Arachnids							
Harvestman	Leiobunum rotundum	Upper wood	F	90		Preferring damp habitats, this harvestman is often found resting on tree trunks (north side), walls, fences etc. and amongst grass and leaf litter	The male has a globular shape and is red-brown with a black ocellarum. The female has a dark saddle that is largely parallel-sided and has a black ring around each eye
Mammals							
Wood Mouse	Apodemus sylvaticus	Upper and lower wood	F	100		Oct We have lots of footage of the little scamps!	


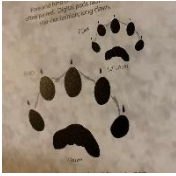



# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Roe Deer	Capreolus capreolus	Upper and lower wood	F	100	  	<p>Native Deer and the only deer in the woods.</p> <p>We have watched two families grow up and the young are still playing all over the woods in Jan 2019 having been born June 2019.</p> <p>We have resident bucks, one can be identified from having a slit in one ear. In 2018/19 we had a female deer with only 3 legs. She was managing fine and we observed for 6 months, we haven't seen her for a while.</p> <p>Fawns are born in late May to June.</p>	<p><a href="https://youtu.be/27ECyBrZm0">https://youtu.be/27ECyBrZm0</a> <a href="https://youtu.be/wrFI-W8pvJI">https://youtu.be/wrFI-W8pvJI</a></p> <p>Roe deer are red in summer and go a darker brown/grey in winter. They have large black eyes, noses, and mouths surrounded by white/pale areas. They have large ears. Males (bucks) have small antlers, which have three points when fully grown. They have a cream fluffy bum. Fawn are speckled for the first few months.</p>
Bank Vole	Clethrionomys glareolus	Lower wood	O	80		<p>We have lots of footage of them being busy near the stream</p> <p>The bank vole is rich, chestnut-brown above, and white below. It is richer in colour than the similar field vole and has a proportionally longer tail. Voles have blunter, rounder faces, smaller ears and eyes, and shorter tails than mice.</p>	




# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Badger	Meles meles	Upper and lower wood	F	100		<p>We have many badgers who live in &amp; around the woods. We have watched cubs grow &amp; know the adults well. Rose &amp; Walt were the first couple we watched. We initially caught up with them in 2018 when we found their latrine &amp; from there we worked out where they live and play.</p> <p>Angie has also vaccinated badgers with the APHA &amp; Derbyshire wildlife trust. She is trained &amp; can apply for license to trap and vaccinate.</p>	<p>Look for five toe pads and distinct claw marks to identify badger tracks.</p> <p>Black and white striped long face. Body is grey with paler fur underneath, with black fur on legs. Low-set animal, short tail. Size: About 75cm, tail around 15cm Weight: Average 8-9kg in spring, 11-12kg in autumn.</p>
Stoat	Mustela erminea	Lower wood and marsh	O	100		<p>Footage found near marsh, lower trail. Beautiful animals.</p>	<p>The easiest and most reliable way to tell a stoat from a weasel is the tail. A stoat's tail is around half the length of its body and ends in a bushy black tip. A weasel's tail is short and stubby by comparison and solely brown in colour.</p>
Rabbit	Oryctolagus cuniculus	Upper and lower wood	F	100		<p>The last Ice Age confined the species to the Iberian peninsula and small areas of France and northwest Africa, but due to human action and adaptability of this species, European rabbits today exist in the wild on every continent except Asia and Antarctica.</p>	<p>They are from 38 to 50 cm long. The coat is generally grayish, with black and brown (and sometimes red) sprinkled throughout. The underside of the body is paler gray, and the underside of the tail is white</p>




# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Pipistrelle Bat	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Upper west woodland canopy	O	70		<p>Not yet set cameras up to observe but seen tiny bats.</p> <p>Pipistrelles are the commonest British bats, weighing around 5 grams (same as a 20p piece). A single pipistrelle can eat 3,000 tiny insects in just one night!</p>	<p>Head &amp; body length: 35mm - 45mm Forearm length: 30mm - 35mm</p> <p>Wingspan: 200mm-235mm Weight: 3g - 8g</p> <p>Colour: Medium to dark brown. Face and around the eyes usually dark.</p>
Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	West woodland canopy	O	50		<p><b>BAP:2007 &amp; NERC S.41</b></p> <p>We haven't observed ourselves but ecologist has confirmed.</p> <p>This bat's huge ears provide exceptionally sensitive hearing - it can even hear a ladybird walking on a leaf!</p>	<p>Head &amp; body length: 37mm - 52mm</p> <p>Forearm length: 34mm - 42mm Wingspan: 230mm - 285mm Weight: 6g - 12g</p> <p>Colour: Adults have light brown fur, pale underneath; juveniles greyish - beware confusion with grey long-eared!</p>
Grey Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	Upper and Lower wood	F	100		<p>Non native, currently persecuted in the UK due to the damage it causes timber crops. However, in a wildlife woodland, their damage replaces that of a red squirrel, creating good habitat for species such as bats.</p> <p>Red squirrels are better suited to coniferous forests so we don't feel they will get a stronghold here in the UK again.</p> <p>It is native to eastern North America, where it is the most prodigious and ecologically essential natural forest regenerator</p>	<p>Has a silver-grey coat, with a brownish face and feet, and pale underside. It has a characteristically bushy tail. It is easily distinguished from the Red Squirrel by its larger size, grey fur, and smaller ears without tufts.</p>



# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Fox	Vulpes vulpes	Upper and lower wood	F	100		<p>We have plenty of footage of resident foxes. See the same ones often. Vixen had cubs in spring. Pictured in middle photo</p>	<p>A medium-sized dog, the red fox is orangey-red above, white below, with black tips to the ears, dark brown feet and a often has a white tip to the bushy tail</p>
Birds							
Buzzard	Buteo buteo	Nest far East end of wood	F	100		<p>We have nesting buzzards in the far west of woods in late spring and the chicks are entertaining throughout the summer! Noisy too.</p>	<p>Whilst mainly brown, they can be lighter. They have light patches on the underside of their wings. Their primary wing feathers also give the appearance of long fingers. A good way to spot buzzards is to listen for their distinctive and iconic 'mew' call</p>
Woodpigeon	Columba palumbu	Upper and lower wood	F	100		<p>They live with the grey squirrel very easily. Often seen eating together. Occasionally they are a foxes dinner!</p>	<p>Their flanks and belly are pale and their breast is a cloudy wine-red colour. The sides of the neck are an iridescent purple and green. Both tail and flight feathers are black. The legs are pink and the bill has a pink base</p>





# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Blue tit	Cyanistes caeruleus	Nest, lower wood	O	100		We have nests in the woodland. Smaller than the great tit, the blue tit is also a bird of woodland, parks and gardens. It nests in holes in trees, but is just as happy to use nestboxes. Blue tits are active feeders, hunting out insects and spiders among the smaller branches and leaves of trees in woodlands	It is easily recognisable by its blue and yellow plumage and small size.
Greater Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major	Upper Wood	O	100		These are mainly woodland birds, but they also visit gardens and, while insects are their main food source, they can often be seen taking nuts from bird-feeders.	The large white wing patches distinguish the Great Spotted Woodpecker from the 'barred' or Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, which is a much smaller bird. Have footage
Robin	Erithacus rubecula	Upper/Lower	F	100		A small insectivorous passerine bird, specifically a chat, that was formerly classified as a member of the thrush family (Turdidae) but is now considered to be an Old World flycatcher.	Robin.....Red breasted of course!
Jay	Garrulus glandarius	Upper and lower wood	F	100		The Jay is by far the most colourful and striking of the crow family in the UK, it is a shy bird of typically woodland habitat and therefore often hard to see, but not here, we have plenty. They are well known for helping oak woodlands regenerate by spreading the acorns.	Its plumage is very attractive, with pinky-brown tones overall, black tail, white rump, black facial stripe like a moustache, plus a striking blue flash on the wings.  Listen out for its loud shrieking call.



# Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Upper wood	F	100		Often seen in the woodland and always makes us laugh on camera.  Listen out for their sqwark! Very loud and echos.  Non native, introduced to the UK. A game bird.	Large bird of many colours (males only, females are beige) With a long tail.  Male: 60 – 89 cm (Adult), Female: 50 – 63 cm (Adult)
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Upper wood	F	90		May 2019	Could be willow tit. Often flying up to cameras (vid)
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Upper wood	O	100		March 2019	Played with camera
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Lower wood and upper wood	F	100		Lots of chatter between them, we have breeding pair and numerous others. Song a resonant descending "hoooooo". After 2-3 sec. typically followed by a slightly ascending, vibrating "hohohohoho" and quickly another descending "hoooooo". Complete phrase: "hoooooo, hohohohoho-hoooooo".	Dark eyes and dark wedge dividing the facial disks. Bill pale grey. Plumage rather indiscreet, with colour ranging from grey to red brown. Body shape characteristic; tubby and barrel-like, with short tail and short rounded wings. Flight with characteristic frequent glides on arched wings.
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Upper woodland by latrine	F	100		Large flocks from Scandanavia or Russia visit in December/January <a href="https://youtu.be/L9MIPngKu4c">https://youtu.be/L9MIPngKu4c</a>  Have seen them feeding many times alongside grey squirrels.	Small thrush with red flanks, strong white supercilium and whitish moustache stripe. Upperparts evenly brown, white with dark spots on chest and sides. Underwing coverts are red. Fairly compact build, with slightly more pointed wings and shorter tail than Song Thrush.
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Upper and lower wood	F	100		Is a species of true thrush. Famous songsters. Familiar friends. These sun-worshipping	Black with an orange beak!



## Species List with ID characteristics, toxicity & useful information.

**HAPPYHABITATS**  
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						earthworm feasters are regular visitors to British gardens.	
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	Upper and lower Wood	F	100		<b>BAP:2007</b> We have lots of footage feeding. In recent years Song Thrush numbers have declined seriously, most particularly in farmland. Has a diverse repertoire and a far finer tonal quality. They eat worms, snails and fruit.	Feathercolour: Black Brown Cream/buff Orange White Leg colour: Brown Pink Beak: Black, Medium thickness