



BIOBLITZ REVIEW 2024

CARNOUSTIE GOLF LINKS



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Biodiversity is crucial for the well-being of both people and the planet. To better understand and appreciate the species supported by golf courses, we aimed to explore the wildlife present on our estate. Gaining insight into the species that inhabit our golf courses allows us to protect, support, and restore nature more effectively. Golf is closely connected to the natural world, with tees, greens, and fairways often surrounded by diverse habitats that support a wide range of flora and fauna. However, as nature continues to decline and nearly one in six species in the UK face the threat of extinction (State of Nature, 2023), we need to stay informed and ready to take further action.

From rare and declining bird species to locally notable plants, golf courses can serve as sanctuaries for a variety of animals, plants, and fungi—if you take the time to observe!

This review covers all that was recorded on the estate of Carnoustie Golf Links over a 24-hour period. The BioBlitz was held in July 2024 in collaboration with The R&A, The Sustainability Team at Carnoustie Golf Links, Oleo Ecology, and many other environmental specialists who we are very thankful to. They provided support in the lead up to and during the event itself, with invaluable knowledge and expertise shared. Without such support, this event would not have been the success it was.

Watch Now:
Nature of the Links Video







A big THANK YOU!

A massive thanks goes out to everyone who came along, helped, donated their equipment, skills and knowledge and spread the word about the BioBlitz both before and after the 24 hours of madness, to make it such a success.

The BioBlitz took a lot of effort with endless emails, planning meetings, and logistic puzzle-solving and we couldn't have done it without everyone, so thank you in abundance.

Special thanks go to:

Alex Smith and the **Angus and Dundee Bird Club** for leading two bird walks with very late finishes and early starts.

Graeme Gorrie from **Tayside Bat Group** for leading a bat walk, deploying static bat detectors and sharing expertise across a range of wildlife for the whole event.

Anne Reid for setting moth traps and leading the moth count, turning several of the attendees into moth enthusiasts.

Richard Brinklow for lichen expertise and all-round wildlife knowledge, including spotting the never-before-seen at Carnoustie Purple Milkvetch.

Bob Taylor for leading an entertaining Walk With An Ecologist, manning the BioBlitz HQ and providing expertise across fungi and flora.

Dr Marie Athorn from **RSPB** for invaluable input across the whole event focussing on the relationship between golf and nature.

Trevor Rose from **Friends of Angus Herpetofauna** for expertise in amphibians and reptiles.

Caitlin McLeod from **Buglife & Species On The Edge** for engaging attendees with invertebrate expertise and sharing the story of the Small Blue butterfly.





The Event

The Sustainability Team at Carnoustie Golf Links, along with Oleo Ecology, were approached by The R&A in November 2023 to find out if Carnoustie Golf Links would be interested in hosting a it's very first BioBlitz. What exactly is a BioBlitz? you may ask. In its essence, a BioBlitz is a community-based event where volunteers, specialists and naturalists come together to conduct an intensive biological survey of a specific area over a short period of time. The goal of a BioBlitz is to identify and document as many species as possible of plants, animals, fungi and other organisms within the time frame.

Carnoustie's Sustainability Team and Oleo Ecology were eager to pull together an exciting plan for the first Carnoustie BioBlitz and after many emails, planning meetings and logistical puzzle-solving, an impressive programme of 7 walks and talks were scheduled for the 24-hour event.

The BioBlitz, held between 7pm on Thursday 27th June until 7pm on Friday 28th June, was attended by over 50 people. Bringing together wildlife experts, nature enthusiasts, and fascinated children.

The Bioblitz 2024 headquarters, located at Links House in Carnoustie Golf Links, hosted a range of activities and guides to help participants identify their discoveries. Children (and some adults) enjoyed gathering wildflowers to create nature bracelets, touching and learning about different plants from the golf course, and making colourful leaf art. We provided children's binoculars and magnifying glasses for exploring the estate, while a whiteboard was filled with sightings throughout the day, with space running out before the event ended!

The event was a roaring success, with 231 species identified, and many local people commenting on the exquisite land we are so lucky to have on our doorstep. The Sustainability Team are excited to expand and host another BioBlitz (or two) in 2025.



The 2024 Schedule

Thursday 27th June

Evening Bird Walk

The first event of the 24-hour recording was led by Alex Smith and the Angus & Dundee Bird Group. Many birds were spotted, and the group were introduced to recording apps which can be used to identify and educate on bird calls. On what was a very windy night, Alex was surprised to see many birds on the route, and it turned out to be a very successful night.

Evening Bat Walk

An enthralling walk, supported by Graeme Gorrie (of Tayside Bat Group) and Dr Marie Athorn (RSPB) using bat detection equipment, saw the group walk through the West end of the estate and catching glimpses of fast flying bats.

Friday 28th June

Early Morning Bird Walk

An early morning walk around the links following the same route as the night before. The wind had died down and an array of birds were spotted along the way, with many new recruits joining the group.

Moth Trap Findings

Two traps were set out the previous night in woodland areas by Anne Reid, making use of a bright light to entice the moths. During our moth trap finding session, we explored the various species of moth which were attracted to the traps throughout the night. This session was widely enjoyed and resulted in the creation of few moth enthusiasts.

Tutorial: How To Record On iNaturalist

iNaturalist is a website and app, used by nature enthusiasts as a species identification system, an organism occurrence recording tool. The BioBlitz-ers were taught how to use the system and encouraged to use it throughout the self-led walks during the BioBlitz, and in future.

Hedgehog Tunnels

Three tunnels were set up and loaded with cat food to entice hedgehogs to walk through a safe charcoal mixture, leaving footprints on exiting the tunnel. This gave the opportunity to track hedgehogs use of the tunnels.

Butterfly (and Insect) Walk

Caitlin McLeod (Buglife/Species on the Edge) and Marie Athorn (RSPB) led the wonderful walk, encouraging the group to stop and take in the host of butterflies and insects found round the Buddon Lakes area.

Walk With An Ecologist

The walk led by Dr Bob Taylor, a long-time friend and support of Carnoustie Golf Links, and supported by Sophie Olejnik saw the group take a walk up the coastal edge and along holes 15 and 16 of The Carnoustie Buddon Course, discovering flora, fauna and fungi.



Highlights FROM THE 24HRS

Of the 47 bird species that were recorded, over 50% (28 species) are listed as Birds of Conservation Concern, showing how important the golf courses are for protecting declining species such as the red-listed Skylark, Curlew, and Swift. We also recorded 19 species which are listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL). The SBL collates wildlife of conservation importance in Scotland including Common Toad, Otter, and Common Pipistrelle.

During the Bioblitz, we spotted several Meadow Pipits. Just like Skylarks, Meadow Pipits are ground-nesting birds whose populations have been declining in the UK since the mid-1970s. As a result, they are now listed on the amber conservation list.

Despite the strong winds, plenty of Ringlet butterflies were spotted darting through the grasslands and were the most frequently seen butterfly during the BioBlitz. The Ringlet is so-called due to the small circles present on its underwings. The adults' favourite nectar sources are Bramble and Wild Privet flowers whilst the caterpillars feast on grasses such as Cock's-foot.





Yellowhammer

The unmistakable Yellowhammer, with its bright yellow head and underparts, brown back streaked with black, and chestnut rump, was heard from atop the numerous gorse bushes. Many were seen and heard across the estate during the BioBlitz, with one even spotted foraging on a tee during the evening bird walk! Yellowhammers have experienced a significant decline and are now Red Listed, primarily due to poor overwinter survival caused by a lack of winter forage and habitat.

Evidence of Otters was found by the pond to the right of the 10th hole on The Buddon Course. BioBlitz participants got up close to examine the otter spraint, known for its sweet, jasmine tea-like scent—or so they say! We believe we also spotted one swimming in the pond during the bat walk. While Otters primarily feed on fish, they will also eat birds, mammals, and frogs when fish are scarce. Fortunately, Carnoustie Golf Links offers a rich food supply for them, with its many ponds, ditches, and the Barry Burn!

An array of lichens were found thanks to the expertise of Richard Brinklow, seen here investigating lichens on a slab of stone on The Buddon Course. A lichen is not a single organism; it is a stable symbiotic association between a fungus and algae and/or cyanobacteria. They can be found on several surfaces, from stone, including the engineered banks of the Barry Burn, to the bark of trees. Often unnoticed, lichens can be used as air pollution indicators with the 'bushier' species needing especially clean air to thrive.



Otter Spraint



Richard Brinklow and nature spotters



We were enthralled to find so many Oystercatchers and Curlew loafing on the fairways and practice grounds during the BioBlitz, seemingly unbothered by golfers! Both species have long, thin bills, ideal for grubbing out worms and other invertebrates from the fine turf.

One of 21 moth species recorded during the BioBlitz, the Latticed Heath, is a widely distributed moth, found in a variety of open habitats such as those found at Carnoustie. The larvae feed on different clovers including White Clover, Red Clover, Hare's-foot Clover, and Lesser Trefoil, all of which were recorded on the estate.



Buff-Tip Moth

Is it a twig or is it a moth?! The Buff-Rip resembles a silver birch twig, much to the amusement of everyone checking the moth traps! It is a night-flying moth, which is readily attracted to light, so much so that we caught two during the BioBlitz!

Endangered in Great Britain, Purple Milk-vetch has suffered a drastic decline since 1930 across large parts of its range. It is a small, perennial plant which flowers in June and July, mainly found in species-rich, short, dry and infertile calcareous grassland and sand dunes, the latter present in abundance at Carnoustie. A scattered distribution of this plant was spotted in the open dune grassland rough alongside the 16th hole on The Buddon Course.

Scoped out by the 11th tees on The Buddon Course, Salad Burnet is not a common find this far north and is listed on the Scottish Biodiversity List for that reason. It was possibly sown on the estate here but nevertheless; it was still a great find! Salad Burnet's name comes from its use in salads as the leaves have a slight taste of cucumber. We also discovered other edible plants in the same area, with several BioBlitz-ers giving Ox-Eye Daisy a taste; some being more impressed than others!

During the bat walk, we recorded both Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle bats. At times, more than one bat could be seen foraging along the corridors of scrub in the south of the estate. We used bat detectors to listen to their echolocation which was how we could distinguish between both species, with Common Pipistrelle echolocating at 45kHz and Soprano Pipistrelle at 55kHz. These are two of the smallest bat species found in the UK, weighing around the same as a teabag or 20p coin. Despite their small size, they can feast on around 3,000 small insects in one night alone!

A surprise after the event!

Graeme Gorrie reached out to Craig & Sophie a month after the BioBlitz to let them know that whilst going through recordings from the event, he identified another 2 species of Bat – the Daubenton's and Brown Long-eared bats – both of which have never been recorded on the estate before, a fantastic result for Carnoustie Golf Links' first ever BioBlitz!



What we found

A total of 231 different species were recorded during the BioBlitz, comprising animals, plants and fungi. A full list of species can be found below; all of which have been submitted to iNaturalist / NESBREC and/or the relevant county recorder.

Insects - Moths

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Brown rustic	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	
Buff tip	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	
Burnished brass	<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	
Coxcomb prominent	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	
Dark arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	
Dark brocade	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	SBL
Double-striped pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	
Flame shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	
Green carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	
Large yellow underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	
Latticed heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	SBL
Light arches	<i>Apamea lithoxylaea</i>	
Light emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	
Map-winged swift	<i>Pharmacis fusconebulosa</i>	
Middle-barred minor	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	
Mottled rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	SBL
Peppered moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>	

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Poplar hawk	<i>Laothoe populi</i>	
Silver ground carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	
Smoky wainscot	<i>Mythimna impura</i>	
Straw dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	



Ringlet Butterfly



Insects - Bees

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Early bumblebee	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	
Common carder bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	
Buff-tailed bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	

Insects - Damselflies & Dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Azure damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	
Blue-tailed damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	
Common blue damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	

Insects - Beetles

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Two-spot ladybird	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	
Seven-spot ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	

Insects - Damselflies & Dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Furry dronefly	<i>Eristalis intricarius</i>	
Greenbottle fly	<i>Lucilia</i> sp.	
Marsh fly	<i>Helophilus</i> sp.	
Noon fly	<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>	
Pellucid fly	<i>Volucella pellucens</i>	
Pied hoverfly	<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>	
Tapered dronefly	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	
The Footballer	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	

Insects - Beetles

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	
Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>	
Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	
Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	



Insects - Grasshoppers & Crickets

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Grasshopper	Orthoptera	

Insects - Lacewings

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Pearly green lacewing	Chrysopa perla	

Insects - True Bugs

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Common green capsid	Lygocoris pabulinus	
Common shorebug	Saldula saltatoria	
Plant bug	Stenodimini sp.	

Insects - Wasps

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Common slender-bodied digger wasp	Crabro cribrarius	
Ichneumoid wasp	Ichneumonidae	

Fungi

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Artist's bracket	Ganoderma applanatum	
Fairy ring champignon	Marasmius oreades	
Mosaic puffball	Lycoperdon utriforme	



Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	SBL
European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	SBL
Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	SBL
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	

Amphibians

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	SBL

Molluscs

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Black slug	<i>Arion ater</i> agg.	
Garden snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	

Lichens

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Dog lichen	<i>Peltigera</i> sp.	
Sunburst lichen	<i>Rangiferina</i> sp.	
A dog lichen	<i>Peltigera mebranacea</i>	
A lichen	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	
A lichen	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	
A lichen	<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>	
A lichen	<i>Melanelixia glabratula</i>	
A lichen	<i>Physcia tenella</i>	
A lichen	<i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i>	
Cartilage lichen	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	
Maritime sunburst lichen	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	
Oakmoss	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	
Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	
Shield lichen	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	
Tube lichen	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	



Birds

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber; SBL
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	
Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Red; SBL
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	
Greater black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Red
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Amber

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red; SBL
House martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Red
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red; SBL
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red; SBL
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Amber
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	
Oystercatcher	<i>Haemotopus ostralegus</i>	Amber
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber; SBL
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber
Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Amber
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red; SBL
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber; SBL
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red; SBL
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red; SBL
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red; SBL





Vascular Plants

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Amphibious bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	
Bird's-foot	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Notable in Angus
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	
Buck's-horn plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	
Cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	
Common fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>	
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	
Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Common sedge	<i>Carex nigra</i>	

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	
Common stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	
Crested hair grass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	
Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>	
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	
Dove's-foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	
Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia</i> sp.	
False-oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chaemaedrys</i>	
Glaucous sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>	
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	
Gorse	<i>Ulex europeus</i>	
Greater bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	
Hairy sedge	<i>Carex hirta</i>	
Hairy tare	<i>Ervilla hirsuta</i>	
Hare's-foot clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	
Heath bedstraw	<i>Galium saxatile</i>	
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	
Herb Bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	
Japanese rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	
Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	
Lesser stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	
Lesser trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	
Maiden pink	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Near Threatened in GB
Marram	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	
Mat grass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	
Mouse-ear hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	
Northern marsh orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	
Oval sedge	<i>Carex leporina</i>	
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	
Purple milk vetch	<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Endangered in GB; SBL
Quaking grass	<i>Briza media</i>	
Ragged robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculis</i>	
Red bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	
Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>	
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chaemenerion angustifolium</i>	
Salad burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	SBL
Sand sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	
Scot's pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Sea buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	
Sea lyme	<i>Leymus arenarius</i>	
Sea sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	
Sheep's sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	
Slender speedwell	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	
Small-leaved Timothy grass	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordaeceus</i>	
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	
Timothy grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	
Toad rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	
Watermint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	
White campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
White water lily	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	
Wild thyme	<i>Thymus drucei</i>	
Yellow flag-iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	
Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	



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