

Chiselborough Common Flora 2020

Latin Name	Common Name	Other Common Names		Remarks
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	Common Yarrow		Centuries ago used as a charm against bad luck and illness.
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle			Cultivated since the 19th century, it's deer and rabbit resistant, but attracts butterflies. May be used as a herbal tea.
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	Jack-by-the-hedge		Edible
Allium schoenoprasum	Wild chives			Good nectar source for pollinators. Edible herb with onion flavour.
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	Wild chervil, Wild beaked parsley, or Keck		Considered to be edible, sharper than garden chervil in flavour.
Aquilegia	Columbine	Granny's bonnet		Used as food plant by moths eg cabbage, dot and mouse moths. Other moths eat it during their larval stage. Food source for the garden bumblebee.
Arctium lappa	Greater burdock	Gobo, Lappa, Beggar's buttons, Thorny burr or Happy major		Flowers attract to Small Tortoiseshell and Painted Lady butterflies. In 1948 Georges de Mestral created Velcro after noticing the burrs.
Arctium minus	Lesser burdock	Louse burr, Button burr, Common burdock, Cuckoo-button or Wild rhubarb		Roots taste like sweet chestnut or parsnip. In Asia it's known as Gobo and collected commercially.
Artemisia vulgaris	Common mugwort	Common woodworm, Felon herb or St John's herb		Traditionally used to flavour and bitter ales, before hops.
Arum maculatum	Arum Lily	Lord's and ladies, Adam and Eve, Jack in the pulpit, Friar's cowl		In 1440 the nuns of Syon Abbey used its roots to make starch for the altar cloths and other church linens.
Borago officinalis	Borage	Starflower, bee bush, bee bread, bugloss		Traditionally used for ailments from jaundice to kidney problems. Decorative edible flowers can be used in salads or drinks, and leaves to make tea.
Byronia alba	White bryony	Mandrake		Poisonous, purgative
Calystegia sepium	Hedge bindweed	Bellbird		Has the ability to root from the tiniest fragment, spreads at an incredible rate.
Campanula patula	Spreading bellflower			Endangered with high risk of extinction
Cardamine pratensis	Lady's smock	Cuckooflower, mayflower, milkmaids		
Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed			
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay willowherb	Bomb weed		
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	May		Supports more than 300 insects, dormice, birds
Crepis capillaris	Smooth hawksbeard			Species in the dandelion tribe, in the sunflower family.
Crepis vesicaria	Beaked Hawk's-beard	Dandelion Hawk'sbeard, Haenseler's Hawk'sbeard, Weedy Hawk'sbeard		
Cyclamen hederifolium	Wild cyclamen	Sow bread		
Daucus carota	Wild carrot	Bird's nest, Bishop's lace, Queen Anne's lace		
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	Bloody finger, Witches thimble, Fairy's petticoat		Leaves are highly toxic. Deer and rabbit resistant
Dipsacus fullonum	Teasel			Seeds very important for birds, esp. goldfinches in autumn.
Erodium cicutarium	Common stork's-bill	Redstem filaree, or Pinweed		Name refers to the shape of its seeds. Food for Brown Argus butterfly
Euonymus europaea	Spindle			Its timber is used to make high quality artist's charcoal, because it's so hard.
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp-agrimony	Raspberries and cream		Attractive to Small Tortoiseshell and Red Admiral butterflies
Euphorbia lathyris	Caper spurge	Paper spurge, mole plant, gopher spurge		Toxic, used to repel rodents in orchards.
Ficaria verna	Lesser celandine	Pilewort		Important nectar source for early pollinators eg. queen bumblebees.
Galeopsis angustifolia	Red hemp-nettle			Critically endangered, with a high risk of extinction

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Galium mollugo	Hedge bedstraw	False baby's breath	
Galium verum	Lady's bedstraw	Yellow bedstraw	Historically used to curdle milk in cheese-making
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved cranesbill		Tannin-rich plant used in herbal medicine to treat a variety of ailments including piles
Geranium pratense	Meadow cranesbill	Meadow geranium	Native to much of Europe and Asia, cultivated and naturalized elsewhere.
Geranium robertianum	Herb Robert	Red robin, stinking Bob, death come quickly or Squinter-pip	In folk medicine: treatment of toothache and to improve liver function
Geum urbanum	Herb Bennet	Wood avens, Colewort and St Benedict's herb	In folklore it's said to be able to drive away evil spirits and protect from rabid dogs
Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy	Creeping charlie, alehoof, catfoot, field balm and tunhoof	Aromatic, used as a bittering agent in beer before hops replaced it.
Hieracium sphondylium	Cow Parsnip	Hogweed	Contains a chemical which sensitizes the human skin to sunlight
Hypericum perforatum	St John's wort	Perforate St. John's wort, Common St John's wort	In herbalism, used in the treatment of wounds (in the Crusades (Order of St John)), and for depression. Toxic to livestock.
Lamium album	White dead-nettle	White nettle	Visited by Red mason bee, white-tailed bumblebee and burnished brass moth.
Lamium maculatum	Spotted dead-nettle	Spotted henbit, Purple dragon, Devil's clover and St. Vincent's nettle	Favourite of bumblebees
Lapsana communis	Common nipple wort		Edible leaves for salad. Once used as a treatment for breast ulcers
Lathyrus latifolius	Everlasting Pea	Perennial pea, or perennial peavine	Bumblebees pollinate them, butterflies visit, leaves are food for tiger moths and beetles
Linaria purpurea	Purple toadflax		Native to Southern Italy, but has naturalised in other parts of Europe. Bees love it.
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow vetchling	Meadow Pea, Yellow pea, Meadow pea-vine or Fingers and thumbs	
Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye daisy	Dog daisy, moon daisy or Mayweed	Visited by butterflies, bees and hoverflies
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot-trefoil	Eggs and bacon, Bird's-foot deervetch and Granny's toenails	Important food source for the Common Blue, Silver-studded blue and Wood white butterfly.
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping Jenny	Moneywort, Herb twopence and twopenny grass	In herbalism, used to heal wounds. In chinese medicine used to treat gout.
Malva sylvestris	Common mallow		French word for mallow is 'mauve', which is where we get the word for the colour mauve from.
Malva moschata	Musk mallow		Flowers have a musky aroma.
Matricaria discoidea	Pineappleweed	Wild chamomile or disc mayweed	The flowers have an aroma of pineapple when crushed, and are edible.
Medicago arabica	Spotted medic	Spotted burclover, heart clover or red spotted clover	It's a legume and so capable of nitrogen fixation.
Medicago lupulina	Black medic	Nonesuch or hop clover	Used to fix nitrogen and so improve the soil.Sometimes used as fodder plant for sheep.
Myosotis sylvatica	Wood forget-me-not	Woodland forget me not	Provides early bright blue flowers.
Oenothera biennis	Evening primrose	Evening star, Sundrop, Common evening primrose	Its flowers attract moths, butterflies and bees; and it is a larval host for the Primrose and White-lined sphinx moth
Orobanchae minor	Lesser broomrape	Hellroot, common broomrape, small broomrape or clover broomrape	A holoparasitic flowering plant; parasitic on members of the pea and daisy family
Papaver rhoeas	Common poppy	Corn poppy	In decline due to use of herbicides. Egyptians and Romans made garlands from them to celebrate the gods and ensure crop fertility.
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	Narrowleaf plantain, Lamb's tongue and buckthorn	In herbal medicine, the leaves may be used to make a tea used to treat coughs.
Primula veris	Cowslip	Key of heaven, Paigles, Bunch of keys and Herb Peter.	Traditionally used in May day garlands.
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	Sloe	Used to make cattle-proof hedges and it's berries can be infused in gin or vodka.
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	Tall buttercup, Giant buttercup or Common buttercup.	Poisonous to grazing animals, so common on pastures, because they are avoided.
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	Creeping crowfoot or sifast	Pollinated by short-tongued bees because of the open flat shape of the flower.

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Rhinanthus minor	Yellow rattle	Hayrattle or Cockscomb	Food source for the 'Dingy Pearl', Lead-coloured Pug', the rare 'Grass Rivulet' and 'Bordered Straw' moths
Rosa canina	Dog rose	Dog berry or 'Witches' Briar	Important nectar source for insects and its fruit attract Blackbirds, Redwings and Waxwings.
Rumex acetosella	Sheep Sorrel	Red sorrel, Lamb sorrel, Field sorrel or Sour weed,	Edible in moderation as has a sharp, citrus taste due to the oxalic acid in its leaves and flowers. Lots of other uses.
Rumex obtusifolius	Broadleaved dock		Widespread. Used as a remedy for stinging nettle irritations.
Rumex acetosa	Sorrel	Common sorrel, Garden sorrel, Spinach dock or Narrow-leaved dock	Edible, has a sharp citricus flavour and is used in salads, soups and in a sauce with fish.
Sambucus nigra	Elder		In folklore it's said to be able to keep the devil away if planted near your house. Flowers and berries are edible.
Sanguisorba officinalis	Great burnet	Greater burnet	Important food source for the large Blue butterflies Phengaris nausithous and P. teleius.
Senecio jacobaea	Common ragwort		Highly attractive to bees and the Cinnabar moth, but harmful to livestock.
Silene dioica	Red campion	Red catchfly, Robin Hood, Adder's flower or Cuckoo flower	Important for pollinators: bees, butterflies and hoverflies.
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge mustard	Hairy pod hedge mustard	Edible, leaves and seeds are used in Europe in salads.
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth sowthistle	Hare's colwort, Hare's thistle, Milk thistle, Soft thistle or Swinies	Edible leaves tastes like lettuce
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge woundwort	Whitespot or Hedge nettle	Bronze shield bug can often be found feeding on this.
Stellaria holostea	Stitchwort	Star of Bethlehem, Daddy's-shirt-buttons or Wedding cakes	Good source of spring nectar and is a foodplant for the Marsh Pug, Plain clary and Yellow underwing moths
Stellaria media	Common chickweed		Leaves are edible, eaten in salads and stir-fries
Symphytum officinale	Comfrey	Common comfrey or True comfrey	Its leaves can be used as an organic fertilizer and a form of slug control.
Syringa vulgaris	Common lilac	Lilac	Related to the Olive and now widely naturalised.
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion		Edible, can made into a tea, used in salads or fed to your rabbit or guinea pig. Early source of nectar for pollinators.
Torilis japonica	Upright hedge parsley	Japanese hedge parsley, Upright hedge parsley	In the carrot family, has potential to fight several cancers through extracting 'Torilin' from it's fruit.
Trifolium pratense	Red clover		Used as fodder for livestock, favourite of the Common carder, Honey and Red-tailed bumblebee.
Trifolium repens	White clover	Dutch clover or Landino clover	A forage crop, and used for nitrogen fixation. Indigestible for humans when raw, best boiled first.
Tristagma uniflorum	Iphoeion uniflorum	Spring star or Spring starflower	Onion family, and garden escapee.
Verbascum thapsus	Great mullein	Common mullein	Foodplant of the Mullein moth, an inconspicuous adult the larvae are yellow and black spotted caterpillars.
Verbena officinalis	Vervain	Verbena	Great nectar source for many insects, been around since Neolithic times, cultivated in medieval gardens.
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander speedwell	Bird's-eye speedwell or Cat's eyes	Considered good luck charm for travellers: 'speed' you on your way. Good for solitary bees.
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch	Garden vetch, Tare or Vetch	Leguminous plant, good for nitrogen fixation and also livestock fodder.
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch		Lilac flowers attract bumblebees and Honeybees. It is food also for Weevils, beetles and caterpillars.
Viola sororia	Common blue violet	Purple violet, Lesbian flower, Woolly blue violet, Hooded violet or Wood violet	Edible: the leaves are high in vitamins A and Cand can be eaten raw. The flowers can be candied or made into jelly.