

# The wildflowers and fungi of Sandy Bank Wood



Kevin and Alistair Walker

# Sandy Bank Wood

Sandy Bank is small wood next to Pannal Primary School with an amazing diversity of wildlife. It is located on a ridge of sandstone (Millstone Grit) that outcrops in many places around Harrogate including Hornbeam Park, Crimble Valley and most dramatically at Almscliffe Crag a few miles to the south. One of the main features of the wood is an abandoned quarry that was worked for sandstone from the nineteenth century up till the 1930s. Next to the quarry there is a plantation of conifer trees, mainly larch, that were probably planted after the quarry closed in the 1930s. Much of the rest of the woodland is natural with types of vegetation that would have covered the surrounding landscape before humans cleared it for agriculture.

Some of the best areas for wildlife are on the dry, rocky slopes above the quarry - here the wood is dominated by large birches and oaks with an understorey of heather and bracken. The lower part of the wood next to the school is very swampy with trees and wildflowers typical of wetter soils. In the summer months this area has dense stands of Himalayan Balsam, an unwelcome introduction, which can grow to over 2 metres tall! In this area there is also a small pond which is good for newts and aquatic animals.



The wood is owned by Harrogate Borough Council who bought it from a local landowner. Since then, it has been designated as a nature reserve - a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation or SINC - due to the diversity of habitats and species it contains. The wood is highly valued by the general public who visit the wood for its wildlife, especially the beautiful displays of Bluebells in the spring. The wood is also used by the pupils of Pannal Primary School as part of their Forest School activities, which in Year 6 culminates in the completion of a 'John Muir Award'.

My son Ali (pictured left) attended Pannal Primary from 2015 to 2022 and during those years we visited the wood regularly to enjoy and record the wildlife. Although we were mainly interested in wildflowers and fungi, we also recorded birds and insects. We even did a few night visits to listen to the Tawny Owls! This booklet provides a summary of the wildflowers and fungi that we found. We hope you find it useful and that, like us, you are inspired by the wonderful wildlife of Sandy Bank Wood.

Kevin & Alistair, August 2022



# The habitats of Sandy Bank Wood

A habitat is the name given to a place where a plant or animal lives. Sandy Bank Wood has five main habitats, each with a different mixture of species:

**Birch and oak woodland** - this woodland would have covered much of the surrounding landscape before it was cleared for agriculture. It mainly occurs on the slopes above the quarry and is the best area for plants and fungi with an understorey (plants that grow just above the ground) of heather and bracken →



**Wet woodland** - this is the woodland in the boggy area next to Pannal Primary School. The main trees are alders, sycamores and ashes, with a few willows and planted poplars. The boggiest areas can be very wet throughout the year and in the summer and autumn have large patches of Himalayan Balsam →



**Plantation** - this occurs on the dry slopes above the main path and is mainly planted with beech and larch trees with occasional birch, sycamore and a few Scot's pines towards the top of the slope. The ground flora is very sparse but is good for fungi and ferns →





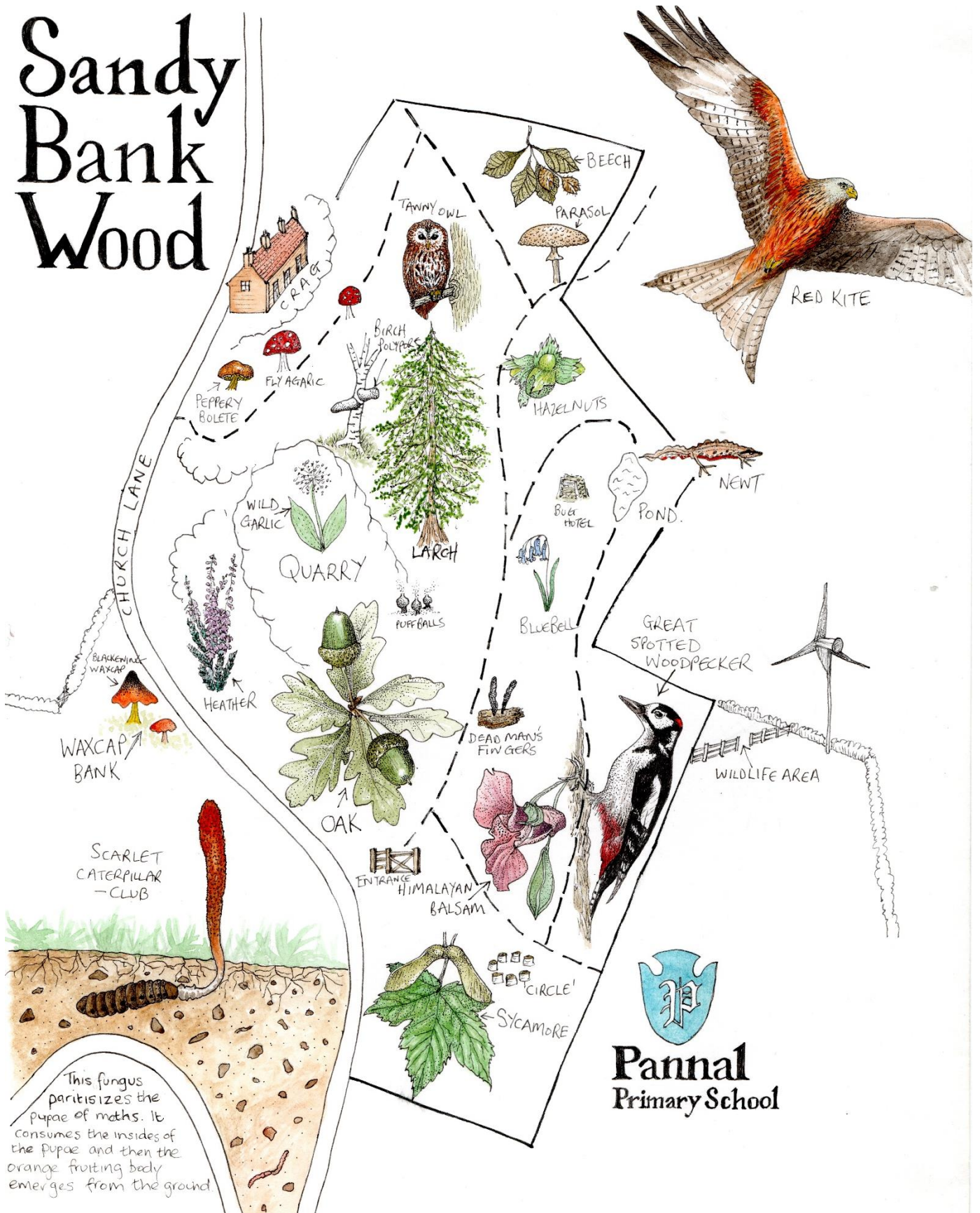
**Quarry faces and rock outcrops** - there are many rock outcrops in the main quarry and along the roadside adjacent to Church Lane. These are largely undisturbed and therefore have an interesting flora →



**Ponds, ditches and streams** - there is a large pond on the edge of the wood with lots of animals, including newts and water scorpions, as well as a few aquatic plants (plants that grow in water). There are also a few ditches in the wet woodland and there is a small stream on the southern boundary →



# Sandy Bank Wood



Map of Sandy Bank Wood



# Wildflowers and fungi of Sandy Bank Wood

Lots of different wildflowers and fungi have been recorded in the wood - see lists on pages 23 and 27. Here we provide more information on some of the species that you are likely to be able to find because they are common in the wood and easy to identify. We hope that you will be able to use this booklet to identify them and learn a little bit about where they grow, when they flower, and their uses and importance. To make things easier for you we have divided these species into the following groups:

Wildflowers with <b>white</b> flowers	Page 7
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# Wildflowers with white flowers

## Ramsons or Wild Garlic

**Scientific name:** *Allium ursinum*

**Flowering:** April-June

**Habitat:** abundant in the quarry and along the edges of the main path.

**Fun fact:** its leaves smell of garlic when crushed and are super tasty in salads and soups!



## Enchanter's Nightshade

**Scientific name:** *Circaea lutetiana*

**Flowering:** June-August

**Habitat:** scattered around the quarry, along the edges of the main path and in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** its fruits have hooks which attach to clothing and fur so are easily spread by animals and schoolchildren!



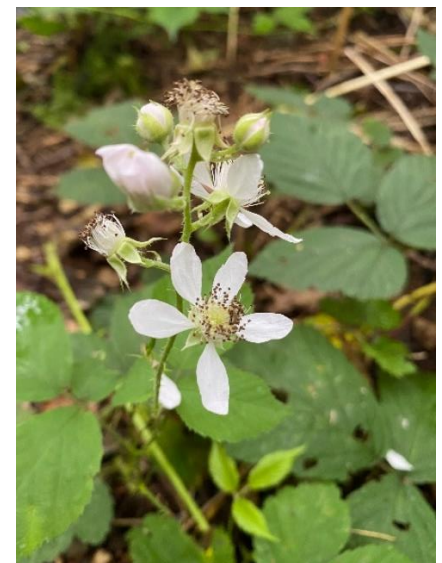
## Bramble or Blackberry

**Scientific name:** *Rubus fruticosus*

**Flowering:** June-September

**Habitat:** found all over the wood, especially along the edges of paths and in clearings.

**Fun fact:** blackberries have the seeds on the outside of the fruit (called drupes by botanists) and these are dispersed in bird and animal poo colouring it purple!



## Wood Sage

**Scientific name:** *Teucrium scorodonia*

**Flowering:** July-September

**Habitat:** in the birch woodland above the quarry especially around rock outcrops and along the roadside.

**Fun fact:** the flowers are very attractive to pollinators such as bumblebees who squeeze down the narrow flower tube to get at the sugary nectar.



## Ground Elder

**Scientific name:** *Aegopodium podagraria*

**Flowering:** May-June

**Habitat:** locally abundant on pathsides (e.g. near the entrance gate) and in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** the roots of ground elder are extremely tough and new plants can regenerate from tiny fragments - as a result it can be impossible to get rid of it from soil in gardens.





# Wildflowers with yellow flowers

## Lords-and-Ladies

**Scientific name:** *Arum maculatum*

**Flowering:** April-May

**Habitat:** quite common along the edges of the main path, in the quarry and in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** all parts of the plant are poisonous, especially the red berries although birds and animals eat them without getting ill!



## Marsh-marigold or Kingcups

**Scientific name:** *Caltha palustris*

**Flowering:** March-July

**Habitat:** abundant by the pond.

**Fun fact:** Marsh-marigold is also known as Mayflower - the name of the ship that carried the Pilgrim fathers to North America.



## Wood Avens or Herb Bennett

**Scientific name:** *Geum urbanum*

**Flowering:** May-September

**Habitat:** abundant along the path edges, in the quarry and in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** In folklore, Wood Avens is thought to have the power to drive away evil spirits, and to protect against rabid dogs and venomous snakes.



# Common Cow-wheat

**Scientific name:** *Melampyrum pratense*

**Flowering:** March-July

**Habitat:** locally abundant amongst heather and bracken on the slopes above the quarry

**Fun fact:** Common Cow-wheat steals food and water from other plants by attaching itself to their roots (termed parasitism by botanists). Also, its seeds have little sacs of oil-rich food at one end that ants collect and take back to their nest to eat, thereby dispersing the seeds.





# Wildflowers with pink, purple or blue flowers

## Bluebell

**Scientific name:** *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*

**Flowering:** April-June

**Habitat:** locally abundant in the quarry, by the paths and in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** Britain has around three-quarters of the entire world population of bluebells. As a result, they are protected by law so please don't dig them up or you could end up in prison!



## Heather or Ling

**Scientific name:** *Calluna vulgaris*

**Flowering:** July-September

**Habitat:** locally abundant in the birch and oak woodland on the slopes above the quarry.

**Fun fact:** heather is usually found on moorlands and mountains in the uplands but used to occur throughout the lowlands on acid soils before they were converted to agriculture.



## Himalayan Balsam

**Scientific name:** *Impatiens glandulifera*

**Flowering:** July-October

**Habitat:** locally abundant in the wet woodland and by path sides

**Fun fact:** Originally introduced to Britain from the Himalayas; it escaped from gardens and spread along rivers across the whole of Britain. It only lives for one year (an annual) but produces 1000s of seeds which are dispersed explosively from the capsules (as all Pannal school children know!)



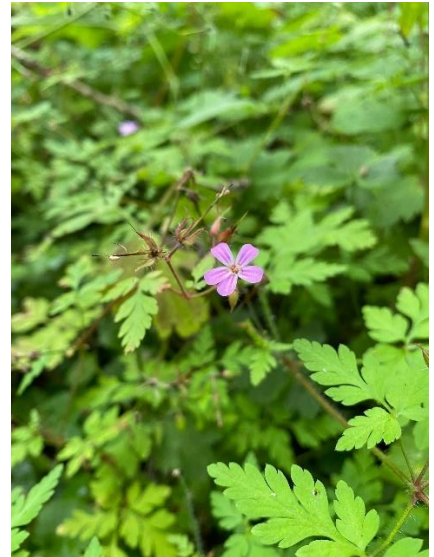
## Herb-robert

**Scientific name:** *Geranium robertianum*

**Flowering:** May-September

**Habitat:** locally abundant in the wet woodland and by path sides.

**Fun fact:** In the past Herb-robert was used as an antiseptic, as a medicine to treat stomach upsets and nosebleeds and as an insect repellent.



## Foxglove

**Scientific name:** *Digitalis purpurea*

**Flowering:** June-September

**Habitat:** it occurs locally in birch and oak woodland and on the roadside.

**Fun fact:** in the past it was said that picking a foxglove would offend fairies. This was likely a tale told to children to protect them, as Foxgloves are poisonous to both humans and animals if eaten.



## Great Willowherb

**Scientific name:** *Epilobium hirsutum*

**Flowering:** July-August

**Habitat:** wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** this is our tallest willowherb and can grow to over 2 metres in height! It's tiny seeds have a 'parachute' made of hairs which helps them disperse over large distances.





# Wildflowers with green flowers

## Pendulous Sedge

**Scientific name:** *Carex pendula*

**Flowering:** May-June

**Habitat:** abundant along pathsides and ditchsides in wet woodland

**Fun fact:** sedges are more closely related to grasses than wildflowers. Although this one is a native plant it most populations probably originate from gardens where it is grown for ornament. The edges of its leaves are very sharp and can cut through human skin.



## Dog's Mercury

**Scientific name:** *Mercurialis perennis*

**Flowering:** February-April

**Habitat:** it occurs locally in birch and oak woodland and on roadsides.

**Fun fact:** Dog's Mercury have separate male and female plants (known as dioecious). Its presence indicates that the woodland is ancient. All parts of the plant are poisonous.



## Common or Stinging Nettle

**Scientific name:** *Urtica dioica*

**Flowering:** June-August

**Habitat:** it occurs throughout the wood but especially in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** one of our commonest plants. On touch the hairs inject a sting into skin. Nettles are great for wildlife especially for caterpillars of the small tortoiseshell and peacock butterflies who use them as foodplants.



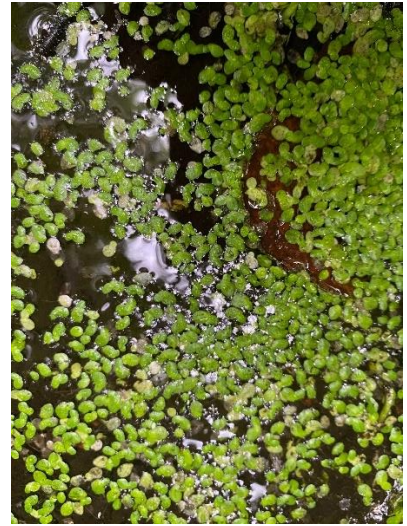
# Common Duckweed

**Scientific name:** *Lemna minor*

**Flowering:** June-July (but flowers rarely seen)

**Habitat:** Floating on the surface of water in the pond and in ditches

**Fun fact:** Common Duckweed roots in water from where it extracts nutrients. In the winter it sinks to the bottom of ponds and ditches but floats back to the surface in the spring.





# Trees

## Sycamore

**Scientific name:** *Acer pseudoplatanus*

**Flowering:** April-June

**Habitat:** Throughout the wood but abundant in the quarry and in wet woodland.

**Fun facts:** Probably introduced to Britain by the Romans. Sycamore is attractive to aphids and therefore a variety of their predators, such as ladybirds, hoverflies and birds. Its seeds fly like 'helicopters'.



## Pedunculate Oak

**Scientific name:** *Quercus robur*

**Flowering:** April-June

**Habitat:** Locally abundant on slopes above the quarry where it grows with birch.

**Fun facts:** Oaks provide habitat for more species than any other native tree. Oak galls (caused by insects) are very common and the liquid they produce was used historically as a writing ink.



## Wych Elm

**Scientific name:** *Ulmus glabra*

**Flowering:** February-March

**Habitat:** scattered throughout the wood.

**Fun facts:** many elms have died since the 1970s from Dutch Elm disease - a fungal disease spread by a bark beetle. Thankfully Wych Elms in woodlands seem to survive better than those in hedgerows.



# Alder

**Scientific name:** *Alnus glutinosa*

**Flowering:** February-March

**Habitat:** wet woodland

**Fun facts:** alders almost always grow in or close to water, in swampy woodland or on riverbanks. Their wood was traditionally used to make clogs.



# Downy Birch

**Scientific name:** *Betula pubescens*

**Flowering:** April-May

**Habitat:** on acid soils, mainly on slopes above the quarry and in the plantation

**Fun facts:** a fast-growing tree with white bark. Dead trees rot very quickly and are therefore good for insects, birds and especially fungi, including fly agaric and birch polypore.



# Beech

**Scientific name:** *Fagus sylvatica*

**Flowering:** April-May

**Habitat:** planted throughout the wood but mainly in the plantation.

**Fun facts:** beech cast a very deep shade and so very few plants can grow under them. The seeds (beechmast) are very tasty and were once fed to pigs, and in France the nuts are still sometimes roasted and used as a substitute for coffee.





# Ash

**Scientific name:** *Fraxinus excelsior*

**Flowering:** April-May

**Habitat:** scattered throughout the wood, mainly on the edge and along path sides.

**Fun facts:** one of our largest and most widespread trees. Unfortunately, many trees have been badly affected by the fungal disease - Ash Die-back - which was first reported in our country in 2012.



# European Larch

**Scientific name:** *Larix decidua*

**Flowering:** March-April

**Habitat:** planted in the plantation on the rocky slope above the main path.

**Fun facts:** Larch was introduced to our country and unlike many other conifers it loses its leaves in the winter (deciduous). Most conifers retain their leaves (evergreen) to reduce the loss of water and nutrients.



# Shrubs

## Hawthorn

**Scientific name:** *Crataegus monogyna*

**Flowering:** May-June

**Habitat:** scattered throughout the wood, mainly on the edge, and along path sides.

**Fun fact:** in the past it was considered bad luck to bring Hawthorn blossom into a house as it was associated with illness and death. It is now known that the Hawthorn blossoms produces chemicals that are also produced by decaying animals!



## Elder

**Scientific name:** *Sambucus nigra*

**Flowering:** August-September

**Habitat:** scattered throughout the wood, mainly on the edge, along path sides and in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** in the past planted near houses to ward off the Devil. It is often found near badger and rabbit setts where the seeds are deposited in their poo. The black berries are used to make cordials and wine. If you find it in the quarry look out for Jelly Ear fungus which only grows on Elder.



## Hazel

**Scientific name:** *Corylus avellana*

**Flowering:** January-April

**Habitat:** scattered throughout the wood, mainly on the edge, along path sides and in wet woodland.

**Fun facts:** One of the first shrubs to flower - you can even find it flowering at Christmas or New Year!





# Ferns

## Hart's-tongue Fern

**Scientific name:** *Asplenium scolopendrium*

**Flowering:** July-August

**Habitat:** amongst rocks and in wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** The hart's-tongue fern gets its name because it is thought to look like the tongue of a deer!



## Broad Buckler-fern

**Scientific name:** *Dryopteris dilatata*

**Flowering:** July-September

**Habitat:** throughout the wood but especially under Larch and in wet woodland

**Fun fact:** buckler-ferns are identified in the way that they grow which look like the "shuttlecocks" used in badminton.



## Bracken

**Scientific name:** *Pteridium aquilinum*

**Flowering:** July-August

**Habitat:** locally abundant under birch and oak above the quarry.

**Fun fact:** if the young fronds are damaged by a browsing animal, bracken produces hydrogen cyanide which quickly poisons the perpetrator. One of the commonest ferns in the world occurring in all continents except Antarctica.





# Fungi

## Fly Agaric

**Scientific name:** *Amanita muscaria*

**Fruiting:** autumn

**Habitat:** found under birches and oaks on the slopes above the quarry.

**Fun facts:** Our most distinctive mushroom. Look out for Peppery Bolete which grows amongst Fly Agarics above the quarry.



## Birch Polypore or Razorstrop

**Scientific name:** *Piptosporus betulinus*

**Fruiting:** all year

**Habitat:** growing on downy birch above the quarry and in the larch plantation.

**Fun facts:** This bracket fungus used to be used to sharpen razor blades (hence the name) and is a good tinder to help start fires.



## Ochre Brittlegill

**Scientific name:** *Russula ochroleuca*

**Fruiting:** late summer-late autumn

**Habitat:** found under birches and oaks on the slopes above the quarry.

**Fun facts:** the commonest brittlegill in Britain and the only one that is easy to identify! Its white gills are very brittle and break easily (hence the name).



## Candlesnuff Fungus

**Scientific name:** *Xylaria hypoxylon*

**Fruiting:** all year

**Habitat:** on decaying logs in the quarry and wet woodland

**Fun facts:** Candlesnuff Fungus glows in the dark when phosphorous accumulated in its mycelium reacts with oxygen.



## Dead Moll's Fingers

**Scientific name:** *Xylaria longipes*

**Fruiting:** all year

**Habitat:** on fallen logs, usually of sycamore, in the quarry and wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** has a striking resemblance to the rotting fingers, hence the name!



## Common Earthball

**Scientific name:** *Scleroderma citrina*

**Fruiting:** late summer-autumn

**Habitat:** under birches and oaks on the slopes above the quarry.

**Fun fact:** unlike puffballs which look similar, earthballs do not eject their spores through a spout and they are also highly poisonous so please don't touch them.



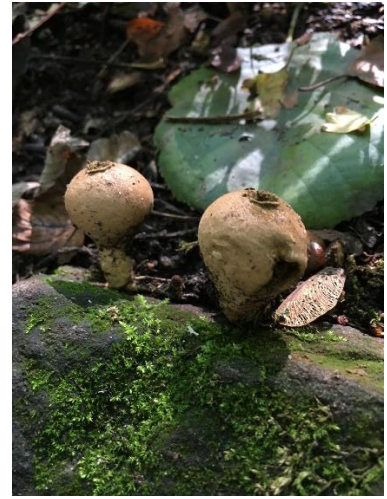
## Common Puffball

**Scientific name:** *Lycoperdon perlatum*

**Fruiting:** summer-autumn

**Habitat:** on soil under trees, locally abundant on the slopes of the quarry.

**Fun fact:** as the name suggests, puffballs eject their spores through a small opening, usually when they are hit by drops of rainwater (or squeezed by school children).



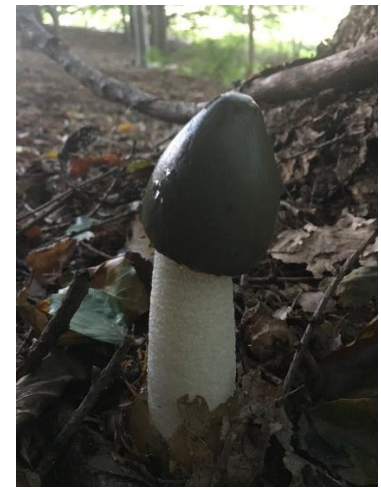
## Stinkhorn

**Scientific name:** *Phallus impudicus*

**Fruiting:** summer-autumn

**Habitat:** on leaf-litter/soil under trees.

**Fun fact:** stinkhorns have a revolting smell (of rotting meat or fish). This attracts flies which then disperse its spores in slime that sticks to them.



## Jelly Ear

**Scientific name:** *Auricularia auricula-judae*

**Fruiting:** all year

**Habitat:** on decaying stems of Elder in the quarry and wet woodland.

**Fun fact:** this fungus looks remarkably like a human ear!





# Wildflowers recorded in Sandy Bank Wood

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Abundance
<b>Ferns and horsetails</b>			
Fern, Hart's-tongue	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Native	occasional
Fern, Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Native	rare
Fern, Broad Buckler	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Native	frequent
Fern, Male	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Native	occasional
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Native	rare
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Native	frequent
<b>Grasses, sedges, rushes and woodrushes</b>			
Brown Bent	<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	Native	rare
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Native	rare
False Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenantherum elatius</i>	Native	rare
Hairy Brome	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Native	rare
Sedge, Pendulous	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Introduced	frequent
Sedge, Remote	<i>Carex remota</i>	Native	rare
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Native	rare
Hair-grass, Tufted	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Native	occasional
Hair-grass, Wavy	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Native	occasional
Fescue, Red	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Native	rare
Floating Sweet Grass	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Native	rare
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Native	rare
Creeping Soft-grass	<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Native	rare
Compact Rush	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Native	rare
Hairy Wood-rush	<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Native	rare
Wood Melick	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Native	rare
Wood Millet	<i>Milium effusum</i>	Native	occasional
Reed Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> var. <i>picta</i>	Introduced	rare
Meadow Grass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	Native	occasional
Meadow Grass, Wood	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Native	rare
Meadow Grass, Rough	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Native	rare
Fescue, Giant	<i>Schedonorus giganteus</i>	Native	rare
<b>Shrubs and climbers</b>			
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Native	occasional
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Native	frequent
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Native	rare
Shallon	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>	Introduced	rare
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Native	occasional
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Native	occasional
Honeysuckle, Wilson's	<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Introduced	rare
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Native	rare
Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Introduced	rare
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Native	rare
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Introduced	rare

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Abundance
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Native	rare
Red Currant	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Native	rare
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-ursi</i>	Introduced	rare
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Native	rare
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Native	frequent
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Native	rare
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Native	frequent
Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Native	rare
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Introduced	rare
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Native	rare
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Introduced	rare
<b>Trees</b>			
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Introduced	frequent
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Introduced	rare
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Native	frequent
Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Native	frequent
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Introduced	frequent
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Native	frequent
European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Introduced	frequent
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Introduced	rare
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Introduced	occasional
Hybrid Black Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Introduced	rare
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Native	frequent
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Introduced	rare
Willow, Goat	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Native	rare
Willow, Grey	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Native	rare
Willow, Crack	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Native	rare
Willow, Bay	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	Native	rare
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Native	occasional
<b>Wildflowers with green flowers</b>			
Water-starwort	<i>Callitriche stagnalis agg.</i>	Native	rare
Common Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Native	rare
Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Native	frequent
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Native	occasional
Dock, Broad-leaved	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Native	rare
Dock, Wood	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Native	frequent
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Native	frequent
<b>Wildflowers with white flowers</b>			
Ground Elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Introduced	occasional
Hedge Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Native	rare
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Native	frequent
Cow Parsely	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Native	rare
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Introduced	rare
Wavy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Native	occasional

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Abundance
Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Native	occasional
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Native	rare
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Native	rare
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Introduced	rare
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Native	rare
Bedstraw, Marsh	<i>Galium palustre</i>	Native	rare
Bedstraw, Heath	<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Native	rare
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Native	rare
Three-nerved Sandwort	<i>Moehringia trinerva</i>	Native	rare
Water-cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Native	rare
Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Native	rare
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Native	rare
Wood Sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Native	occasional
Upright Hedge Parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Native	rare
<b>Wildflowers with yellow flowers</b>			
Lord's-and-ladies, Italian	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Introduced	rare
Lord's-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Native	occasional
Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Native	rare
Climbing Corydalis	<i>Ceratocapnos claviculata</i>	Native	rare
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiflora</i>	Introduced	rare
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Native	occasional
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Native	frequent
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i>	Native	rare
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Native	rare
Perforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Native	rare
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Native	rare
Yellow Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Native	rare
Common Cow Wheat	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Native	occasional
Wall Lettuce	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Native	rare
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Introduced	rare
Buttercup, Meadow	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Native	rare
Buttercup, Creeping	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Native	occasional
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Native	rare
<b>Wildflowers with pink, purple or blue flowers</b>			
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Native	rare
Balkan Anemone	<i>Anemone blanda</i>	Introduced	rare
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Native	rare
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Native	occasional
Peach-leaved Bellflower	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Introduced	rare
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra s.l.</i>	Native	rare
Willowherb, Rosebay	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Native	occasional
Thistle, Creeping	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Native	rare
Thistle, Marsh	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Native	rare
Thistle, Spear	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Native	rare
Sowbread, Eastern	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	Introduced	rare



Common name	Scientific name	Status	Abundance
Sowbread	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Introduced	rare
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Native	occasional
Willowherb, Great	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Native	occasional
Willowherb, Broad-leaved	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Native	rare
Willowherb, Short-fruited	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Native	rare
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Native	occasional
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Native	rare
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Native	frequent
Bluebell, Garden	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	Introduced	rare
Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Introduced	frequent
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Native	rare
Wood Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Native	rare
Opium Poppy	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	Introduced	rare
Orpine	<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Introduced	rare
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Native	occasional
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Native	occasional
Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Native	rare
Speedwell, Germander	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Native	rare
Speedwell, Ivy-leaved	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Native	rare
Speedwell, Wood	<i>Veronica montana</i>	Native	rare
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Native	rare

# Fungi recorded in Sandy Bank Wood

Species	Common name
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Tawny Grisette
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Fly Agaric
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The Blusher
<i>Amanita vaginata</i>	Grisette
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus
<i>Ascoryne sarcoides</i>	Purple Jellydisc
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky Bracket
<i>Boletus badius</i>	Bay Bolete
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Cep
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Yellow Stagshorn
<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i>	Peppery Bolete
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	Silverleaf Fungus
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Funnel
<i>Collybia butyracea</i>	Butter Cap
<i>Collybia confluens</i>	Clustered Toughshank
<i>Collybia maculata</i>	Spotted Toughshank
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	Glistening Inkcap
<i>Coprinopsis lagopus</i>	Haresfoot Inkcap
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	Peeling Oysterling
<i>Cudoniella acicularis</i>	Oak Pin
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing Bracket
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	Cramp Balls
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Hoof Fungus
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern Bracket
<i>Helvella crispa</i>	White Saddle
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft
<i>Hypomyces chrysospermus</i>	Bolete Mould
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst Deceiver
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver
<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	Weeping Widow
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Oakbug Milkcap
<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	Ugly Milkcap
<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	Brown Birch Bolete
<i>Lycoperdon echinatum</i>	Spiny Puffball
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common Puffball
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Parasol
<i>Macrotyphula fistulosa</i>	Pipe Club
<i>Marasmiellus ramealis</i>	Twig Parachute
<i>Marasmius androsaceus</i>	Horsehair Parachute
<i>Melanoleuca cognata</i>	Spring Cavalier
<i>Mutinus caninus</i>	Dog Stinkhorn
<i>Mycena clavularis</i>	
<i>Mycena filopes</i>	Iodine Bonnet

Species	Common name
<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Clustered Bonnet
<i>Mycena pura</i>	Lilac Bonnet
<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>	Pleated Inkcap
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown Rollrim
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch Polypore
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer Shield
<i>Polyporus leptcephalus</i>	Blackfoot Polypore
<i>Polyporus squamosus</i>	Dryad's Saddle
<i>Postia pythogaster</i>	Powderpuff Bracket
<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>	Pale Brittlestem
<i>Puccinia lapsanae</i>	
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Sycamore Tarspot
<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>	Charcoal Burner
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre Brittlegill
<i>Russula sanguinea</i>	Bloody Brittlegill
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common Earthball
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Curtain Crust
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Yellow Brain
<i>Tricholoma sulphureum</i>	Sulphur Knight
<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>	Plums and Custard
<i>Xerocomus chrysenteron</i>	Red-cracking Bolete
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff
<i>Xylaria longipes</i>	Dead Moll's Fingers
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Dead Man's Fingers