

The Flora of the Haslemere Area

by

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A Haslemere Natural History Society Science Paper

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Photograph on previous page: an unusual pink variant of Broad-leaved Helleborine, Bramshott Common.

Introduction

This Flora continues a series of works on the same subject published by Haslemere Natural History Society in its Science Papers. The first, titled "A List of the Flowering Plants and Ferns Occurring Within Six Miles of Haslemere" was authored by Rose Jackson in 1909, and the fourth and most recent by Laura Ponsonby in 1978. The existence of these publications can be attributed to Haslemere being a centre of natural history activity, anchored at the town's museum, since at least 1888, when both the Society and the museum were founded. However, there is more than just a historical basis for the publication of a local Flora: the Haslemere area has a distinctive botanical character, and it is difficult to assemble this from the information in the three relevant published county Floras (Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire), in each of which our area is rather peripheral.

As the titles of the previous Haslemere Floras suggest, they are principally lists of species, with some indication of abundance but no location or habitat information (except for generalities in introductory sections). There is some suggestion in archive papers that this may have been intended to protect plants from collecting for gardens and herbaria. Protecting sensitive sites is still an issue, but it is only the rarest species for which secrecy is now warranted. Summaries of distribution and habitat are included here.

The principal purpose of this publication is simply to document the occurrence of vascular plants in the Haslemere area, with no presumption about how this information might be used. It is, however, expected that it could assist in identifying botanically rich sites that might warrant protection, and/or as a marker against which to monitor future changes. I hope at least it will be a useful guide for enthusiasts.

Taxonomic Scope

As is customary in modern Floras, the scope is limited to vascular plants. This means that non-flowering plants such as conifers and ferns are included, but mosses and liverworts are not.

It is difficult to define which plants should be excluded on the grounds that they are cultivated. Clearly, farm crops and plants cultivated in gardens are not counted as part of the flora of an area, but published Floras often include planted forestry trees. Here, garden plants are included only if they survive untended outside gardens, and likewise crop plants if self-seeded. Also, trees and other plants that might originally have been planted are included if they have survived untended "in the wild" for some time. Plants that might be described as weeds in tended areas are included, whether the "weeds" are native or non-native plants.

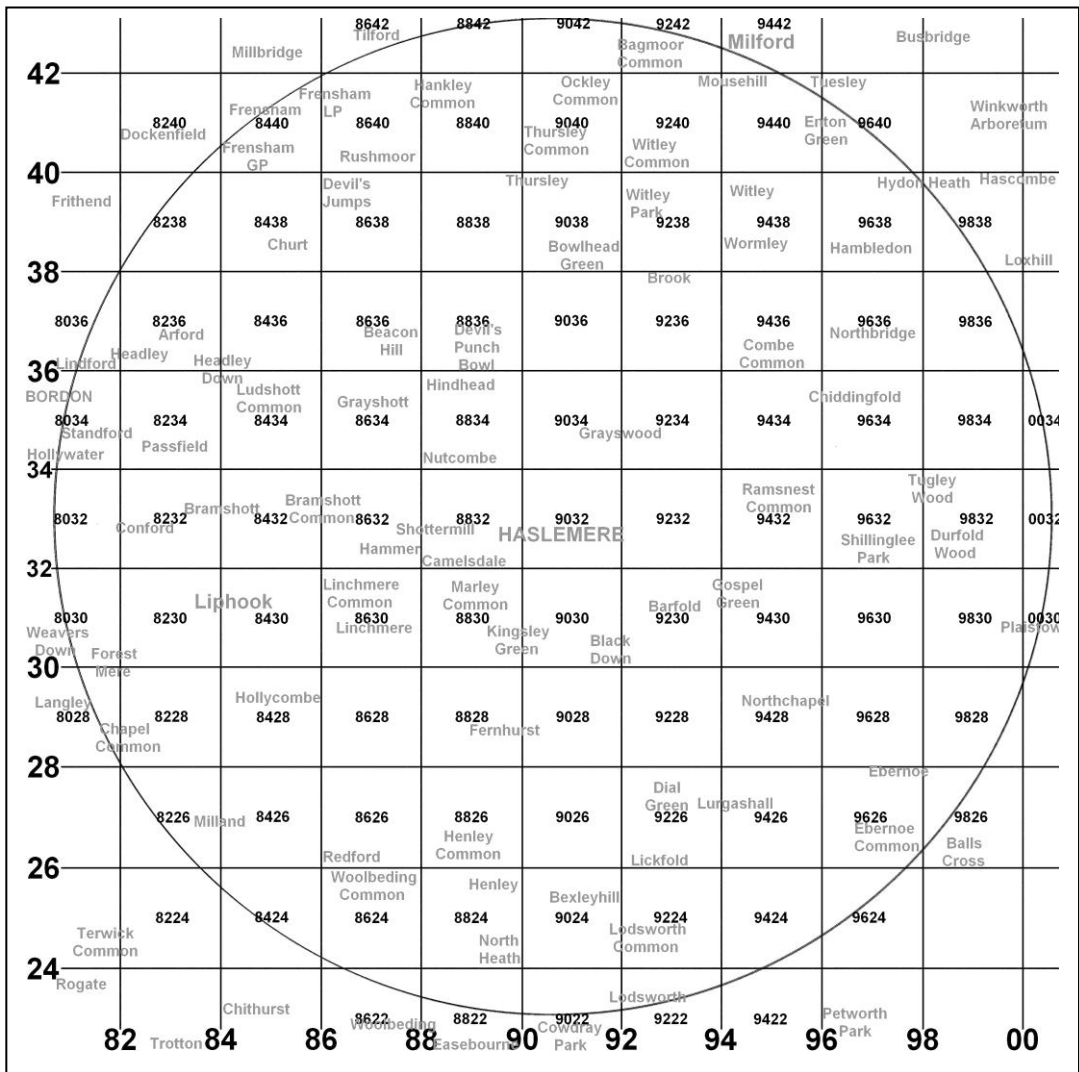
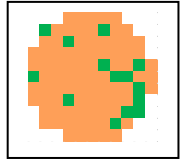
I have followed the county Floras in the inclusion of sub-species and hybrids, although there are probably many more in the latter category than are normally recognised. However, I have not listed apomictic "microspecies". These reproduce asexually, and so all individuals in such a taxon are effectively clones, derived without genetic change from a single plant that experienced a random mutation. These lineages can split indefinitely, producing arbitrary numbers of potentially recognisable types. Hence, there are over 300 named microspecies of bramble in the UK, 415 of hawkweed and 248 of dandelion. Here,

these are “lumped” into aggregate species: *Rubus fruticosus* agg., *Hieracium* agg. and *Taraxacum* agg., respectively.

Geographical Scope and Locational Information

The geographical meaning of “the Haslemere Area” used here is approximately the same as for prior works. Initially, a 6-mile radius from the centre of Haslemere was used, but Laura Ponsonby converted this to the very similar 10km radius, which is used here.

Map (below) showing the 10km radius around Haslemere in relation to tetrads and representative placenames. The reference numbers for each relevant tetrad are shown; these are simply related to even-numbered eastings and northings. The tetrads are in the 100x100km square identified by SU, except the ones in the east starting “00”, which are in TQ. In the species accounts, this array of tetrads is rendered in a small format (see example right) from which, with care, specific tetrad information can be gleaned.



Some of the old botanical records do not specify locations very precisely, and the newer data often relate to grid squares, which on the circumference of the area inevitably intersect the 10km circle awkwardly. The geographical criterion for plants included here is consequently a little imprecise at the periphery.

This Flora follows the modern standard of documenting occurrences on a grid array of tetrads. Tetrads are 2km x 2km squares with boundaries on National Grid lines, such that the four-figure grid references of tetrad corners consist of pairs of even numbers. The three relevant county Floras all include maps that show presence/absence of species in each tetrad. There are various ways of referring to a specific tetrad, and unfortunately the three county Floras each use different conventions! The method preferred here is the one used in the Hampshire Flora: a 4-figure code is given which corresponds with the 4-figure grid reference of the south-west corner of the tetrad. This is preferred as it does not require de-coding.

In addition, and also in line with modern county Floras, location names are often given in the species accounts, but precise (6-, 8- or 10-figure) grid references are not (but note that such precision is collected in county and national databases).

Methodology

This Flora uses data from several sources:

- 1) The tetrad data and localities given in the three county Floras: Lousley (1976) and Leslie (1987) for Surrey; Brewis *et al.* (1996) for Hampshire; and Abraham *et al.* (2018) for Sussex. These three Floras were each, for their time, paradigms of their type.
- 2) Field observations by the author in the period 2019-2021, supplemented by contributions from other members of Haslemere Natural History Society (see Acknowledgements).
- 3) Laura Ponsonby's notes, made available by her sister, Kate Russell.
- 4) A spreadsheet of species found at Witley Common provided by Mike Lawn, compiled by Ted Chambers, Sara Shepley and Mike Lawn.
- 5) Records in a card index at Haslemere Educational Museum. This is principally the card index to a substantial herbarium, but the cards allowed space for later written records, even if not supported by a specimen. This was maintained by Laura Ponsonby, and I have compiled records from this source (largely post-1978 data, on the assumption that earlier records will have contributed to Ponsonby's 1978 publication).

A consequence of this compilation of data is that the quality of information varies geographically. The Sussex part is quite up-to-date by virtue of the publication date of its Flora. The Hampshire Flora is older but my own field observations have been most intensive in this county. The Surrey Flora is the oldest (especially as the 1987 Supplement does not include maps), and field observations during the current project have been quite intensive only in parts of the Surrey sector. Overall, the north-east part of the area probably has the least up-to-date coverage. Amateur botanists who make significant new finds are encouraged to submit these on-line to a national database, but please also inform us through info@haslemerenaturalhistorysociety.org.uk.

Note that this work has not used unpublished data from national and/or county databases; this would be a substantial extra task but would be recommended in any future developments.

Habitats and their Changes

The character of Haslemere and the immediate surrounds is determined by the hills of Lower Greensand (Hythe Beds). These cherty sandstones engender a mostly dry and fairly nutrient-poor soil on flat hill tops, where there are good heathlands (Black Down, Ludshott Common, Hindhead), and steep hillsides with Pedunculate Oak, Silver Birch and sometimes Beech. At the base of most slopes is a zone of strong springs and seeps where the permeable Hythe Beds meet the underlying Atherfield Clay and Weald Clay, and this results in valley bottoms with swampy woodlands (such as alongside the Wey just west of the town) or damp meadows (such as in the valleys east and south-east of the town). The Weald Clay dominates the lower ground in the Sussex part of our area and the westerly extremes of the Surrey part, where there are damp woodlands and arable fields intersected by wooded gullies. Thin sandstones also occur interbedded with the clay here. To the north, there are extensive and nationally important heathlands and acidic bogs in a band from Frensham through Hankley Common to Thursley and Witley Commons; these are developed on higher parts of the Lower Greensand: the Sandgate and Folkestone Beds.

A feature of the Haslemere area, as defined here, is that it does not include any part of the North and South Downs, where the chalk supports substantially different ecosystems, including the famous chalk downland flora. However, there are two high-pH geological formations that affect plant distributions within our area. Firstly, the Weald Clay formation includes some thin limestones (“Paludina Limestone”) and some of the clays themselves are calcareous. Secondly, the Lower Greensand formation includes the Bargate Beds (between the Hythe and Sandgate Beds): a variably calcareous and somewhat phosphatic sandstone that forms a band of rich agricultural land that extends north from Bramshott, around Headley to the west and north, then eastwards through Churt and Thursley village, then with extensive patches around Milford. This has supported some interesting plants in the past, and there is still a botanically-rich fen (a swamp with groundwater seeps, usually high-pH) at Conford Moor where water seeps into the Wey from the Bargate Beds.

In addition to the geological influence on plant habitats, there is of course a major anthropogenic influence. Arable and intensive livestock farming have dramatically reduced the space available for native plants, although our area is less affected by this than most parts of south-east England (due to the topography and poor soils). The replacement of natural forest with plantation has also had a negative effect.

Our modest urban areas include waste patches that harbour species not found elsewhere, and the rich local heritage of gardening has resulted in garden plants “escaping” into the countryside. Possibly the most interesting and unusual human influence, however, is the military activity. Substantial areas of our heathlands were used for army camps in the

two World Wars, and the soils at these sites were modified through the spreading of chalk, concrete constructions, use of mortar in brickwork and limestone gravel along roads. Consequently, there are calciphile plants on these sites that occur nowhere else in our area, especially at Chapel Common, Bramshott Common and Witley Common. On Bramshott Common, there is an additional input to the flora as temporary army residences had gardens (possibly until the 1960s), and some garden plants have survived and prospered. Land management by the Ministry of Defence, especially mowing, also contributes to the unusual habitat.

Species have both disappeared and arrived in our area since records began. Species that have apparently been lost from our area are included in this Flora, with an appropriate commentary. To detect more subtle changes, we can refer to the single-word descriptions of relative abundance (“common”, “frequent”, “uncommon” etc.) in Laura Ponsonby’s list (and the earlier versions), and this allows comparison with the current local status of species. Any evident changes for individual species are noted in the species account, but some generalisations are possible. The most striking category of species loss and decline is arable “weeds”, which have suffered both from more efficient weedkillers, and from reduction in arable farming locally. Species added to the list include many that have been detected in the rigorous and up-to-date survey for the Sussex Flora, plus some found for the first time during the current project. Some may have been present, undetected, earlier; however, there are clearly many genuine new arrivals and increased species; nearly all of these are non-native species that have spread from gardens.

Guide to the Species Accounts and Abbreviations

The sequence of families and species follows the 3rd edition of Stace’s New Flora of the British Isles, but with adjustments for the main taxonomic changes recorded in the 4th edition (Stace 2019). The English names and the particular way that they are punctuated also follows these works (e.g. “Fool’s-water-cress”). Species are grouped under bold headers for each Family; the only other higher taxonomic categories used are Pteridophytes (ferns and allies), Gymnosperms (conifers) and Angiosperms (flowering plants).

For each species, the information included is as follows:

On the first line: The scientific name followed by the English name (N.B. some hybrids don’t have English names); then, in parentheses, supplementary taxonomic information, usually synonyms and/or parent species of hybrids. There has been no attempt to give full synonymies; the previous names given are those used by relatively recent books to which people may still be referring.

On subsequent lines: firstly, unless the species is native, the words “Non-native” or “Archaeophyte” give its status. An archaeophyte is a plant that did not occur in the UK until introduced by people prior to AD1500. Usually these are arable weeds introduced in the early history of arable farming. The remainder of the text is a commentary on the species that may include habitats, relative abundance, changes in abundance and distribution information.

To the right, for some species, is a small distribution map, in which each tetrad in our area is colour-coded, with in some cases additional symbols, as follows:

Green: There is a record of the species being present in the tetrad. This has been published, except where the following symbols appear:

- + new tetrad for the species found during the current project;
- W Witley Common data;
- P Laura Ponsonby's notes;
- H Haslemere Educational Museum herbarium.

Pale green: Species may be present, but tetrad-level detail not available.

Brown: No record of species in tetrad, or there is a definite published verdict that it formerly occurred but is now locally extinct (in which case symbolised by "E").

Abbreviations used in the text of this section are:

FH: The Flora of Hampshire (Brewis *et al.* 1996).

FSx: The Flora of Sussex (Abraham *et al.* 2018).

FSy: The Flora of Surrey: either Lousley (1976) or Leslie (1987); these two are distinguished by an a or b suffix respectively, where appropriate.

HM: Haslemere Educational Museum herbarium.

LP: Laura Ponsonby's (1978) Flora.

LPN: Laura Ponsonby's notes.

ML: Witley Common data by Ted Chambers, Sara Shepley and Mike Lawn; supplied by Mike Lawn.

NFB: New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 2019).

Ssp.: Subspecies.

References

In addition to books referred to in the text, the list here includes some identification guides that I have found particularly useful. Blamey *et al.* (2003) has been my preference as a single book for field use: it includes technical details and distribution maps, and is especially good on non-native species. Although this does have a good coverage of sedges and grasses, Rose (1989) is to be preferred for these groups, and I have found Merryweather (2020) to be a clear and refreshingly pragmatic guide to ferns. Whichever guide books are used, the names used should be checked with the latest edition of Stace.

Abraham, F., M. Briggs, P. Harmes, A. Hoare, A. Knapp, T. Lording, B. Scott, M. Shaw, D. Streeter & N. Sturt (eds.). 2018. The Flora of Sussex. Pisces Publications.

Blamey, M., R. Fitter & A. Fitter. 2003 (or other editions). Wildflowers of Britain & Ireland. A & C Black.

Brewis, A., P. Bowman & F. Rose. 1996. The Flora of Hampshire. Harley.

Leslie, A.C. 1987. Flora of Surrey: Supplement and Checklist. A.C. & P. Leslie.

Lousley, J.E. 1976. Flora of Surrey. David & Charles.

Merryweather J. 2020. Britain's Ferns. Princeton University Press.

Ponsonby, L. 1978. A List of the Flowering Plants & Ferns of Haslemere and District. Haslemere Natural History Society.

Rose, F. 1989. Colour Identification Guide to the Grasses, Sedges, Rushes and Ferns of the British Isles and North-western Europe. Viking.

Stace, C. 2019. New Flora of the British Isles (4th Edition). C & M Floristics.

Acknowledgements

In the early stages of this project, Judith Kusel's enthusiasm was pivotal in the transition of an idea into an actual endeavour. I also thank Margaret Hibbard and all the other members of the Society's committee for their unwavering encouragement. The project has benefited from the exchange of information with a small group of members of the Society with botanical interests: Judith Kusel, Freda Line, Jolande Murray, Eleanor O'Brien, Judy Wilkinson and Katy Ayers. I have also had contributions of local knowledge and botanical records from Graham House, Pamela Lee, Gareth Matthes and Margaret Tomsett.

I am grateful to Mike Lawn for showing me around Witley Common and for sharing the botanical records for that site, accumulated by Ted Chambers, Sara Shepley and himself. Likewise, I benefited from an instructive field session and exchange of data with Tony Mundell (Botanical Recorder for North Hampshire).

I am especially indebted to Kate and Ian Russell, for making available Kate's sister Laura Ponsonby's notes; these formed the basis of the previous Haslemere Flora. Haslemere Educational Museum kindly allowed access to their herbarium, which had been maintained by Laura.

Finally, thanks are due to Judith Kusel - again! - for providing valuable comments, additions and corrections on a draft of the manuscript. The author is wholly responsible for any remaining errors: considering the quantity of information that has been handled, there will be some, but hopefully these will be minor.

The cost of printing has been supported by the Society's Jean Blair bequest.

Species Accounts

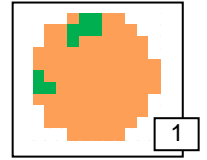
PTERIDOPHYTES

Lycopodiaceae

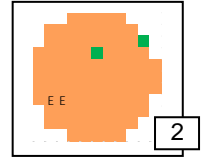
Lycopodiella inundata Marsh Clubmoss
Rare. Only on bare peat on wet heaths. Map 1.

Lycopodium clavatum Stag's-horn Clubmoss
Rare and declining; on open heathland. Map 2.

Diphasiastrum tristachyum Cypress Clubmoss
FH contains an account of a clubmoss thought at that time (1996) to be Issler's Clubmoss (then *D. complanatum* ssp. *issleri*, now *D. x issleri*), the first UK discovery of which was regarded as from Waggoners Wells in 1866. In the discoverer's subsequent publications, the location is described as being on high heathy ground, and it is now thought that the site was on Bramshott Common. The latest opinion (2019, in NFB) re-identifies the herbarium specimens as *D. tristachyum*, which makes our site the only ever UK locality for the species! It is regarded as now extinct in the UK.



1

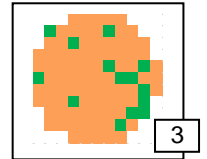


2

Ophioglossaceae

Ophioglossum vulgatum Adder's-tongue
Uncommon and scattered; on short grassland. Map 3.

Botrychium lunaria Moonwort
Very rare. Only recorded in short grassland on Witley Common.



3

Equisetaceae

Equisetum fluviatile Water Horsetail
Common on watersides.

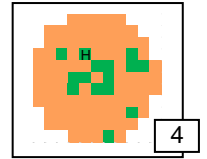
Equisetum x litorale Shore Horsetail (*E. arvense* x *E. fluviatile*)
Thought to occur frequently where both parents occur but probably under-recorded.

Equisetum arvense Field Horsetail
Very common on waste ground.

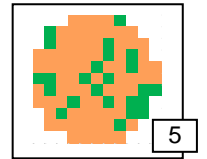
Equisetum sylvaticum Wood Horsetail
Scattered localities in wet woodland. Map 4.

Equisetum palustre Marsh Horsetail
Common in wet areas.

Equisetum telmateia Great Horsetail
Quite uncommon; disturbed damp areas on clay. Map 5.



4



5

Osmundaceae

Osmunda regalis Royal Fern
Very few wild plants remaining in area. Recorded in FH as just 2 plants near Bordon. Seen at Thursley during a Society visit in 2008, and since (J. Kusel, pers. comm.). Planted in gardens, where it may spread.

Marsileaceae

Pilularia globulifera Pillwort
Regarded as very rare by LP but now regarded as extinct in our area, according to FH.

Salviniaceae

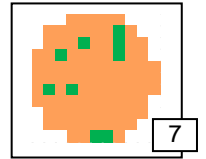
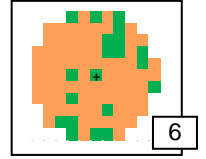
Azolla filiculoides Water Fern
Non-native. Occurs sporadically and not persisting due to frost sensitivity or removal (it can blanket ponds, causing stagnation).

Dennstaedtiaceae

- Pteridium aquilinum* Bracken
Widespread and abundant; an important component of the local landscape.

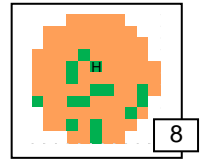
Aspleniaceae

- Asplenium scolopendrium* Hart's-tongue (Formerly in genus *Phyllitis*)
Very common on banks in woodland and on walls.
- Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* Black Spleenwort
Scattered localities on old walls.
- Asplenium trichomanes* Maidenhair Spleenwort
Regarded as rare by LP but now easy to find on old walls, including along Haslemere High Street. Map 6.
- Asplenium viride* Green Spleenwort
Only record is in LPN: 2 places near Churt. Possibly now locally extinct.
- Asplenium ruta-muraria* Wall-rue
Common on old walls.
- Asplenium ceterach* Rustyback (Formerly *Ceterach officinarum*). Very sparse scattered records; on old walls in gardens and churchyards. Map 7.



Thelypteridaceae

- Thelypteris palustris* Marsh Fern
Rare; possibly only now at Conford Moor and near Elstead.
- Phegopteris connectilis* Beech Fern
Very rare; possibly only now on stream banks in Barfold Copse (FSyb).
- Oreopteris limbosperma* Lemon-scented Fern
Rare in damp woods and flushed grassy slopes. Map 8.

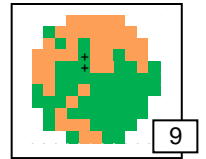


Woodsiaceae

- Athyrium filix-femina* Lady-fern
Common in woodland and hedgebanks.

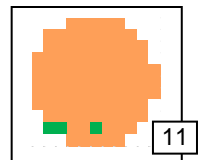
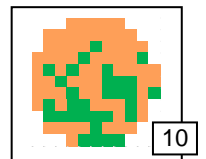
Blechnaceae

- Blechnum spicant* Hard-fern
Common specifically on banks in woods and heaths on acid soils.



Dryopteridaceae

- Polystichum setiferum* Soft Shield-fern
Woodland, especially where damp, and on shady banks; widespread in the Sussex part of our area but more sparse to the north. Map 9.
- Polystichum aculeatum* Hard Shield-fern
Damp woodland; rare in Hants and Surrey but widespread in small quantity to the south. Map 10.
- Dryopteris filix-mas* Male-fern
Very common, especially in woods and hedges.
- Dryopteris affinis* Golden-scaled Male-fern (Has been treated as a group of species, or these species relegated to subspecies, or as an aggregate of apomictic microspecies, sometimes including the above. When incorporating old records, better treated as an aggregate under this name). Quite common in woods in the Surrey and Sussex parts of our area.
- Dryopteris aemula* Hay-scented Buckler-fern
Just a few localities in the south in wooded stream gullies. Map 11.
- Dryopteris carthusiana* Narrow Buckler-fern
In wet areas, especially in woodland. Widely distributed and locally common.



Dryopteris x deweveri

(*D. carthusiana* x *D. dilatata*)

Not reliably documented in much of the area. Thought to be widespread where the parents occur in Surrey (FSy).

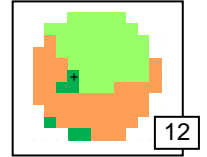
Dryopteris dilatata Broad Buckler-fern
Common in woods throughout.

Polypodiaceae

Polypodium vulgare Polypody
Can be an epiphyte on old trees, but in our area mainly on banks and old walls. Common.

Polypodium interjectum Intermediate Polypody
On banks and old walls; rarely epiphytic. Scattered records. Map 12.

Polypodium cambricum Southern Polypody
On old walls. Only recorded in one tetrad north of Midhurst.



GYMNOSPERMS

Pinaceae

Pinus sylvestris Scots Pine
Thought to have been native post-glaciation, but became locally extinct and was absent until planted for ornament in 18th century (FSx). Now common and self-seeding abundantly; a significant feature of landscapes, especially on Black Down.

The following non-native species in the Pinaceae occur planted as ornaments or in plantations; they may spread through seedlings:

- Abies procera* Noble Fir
- Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas Fir
- Tsuga heterophylla* Western Hemlock-spruce
- Picea abies* Norway Spruce
- Larix decidua* European Larch
- Pinus nigra* Austrian/Corsican Pine
- Pinus pinaster* Maritime Pine
- Pinus strobus* Weymouth Pine

Taxaceae

Taxus baccata Yew
Common in woodland throughout but usually in small quantities.

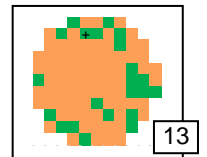
Araucariaceae

Araucaria araucana Monkey Puzzle Tree
Non-native. Excluding plantings, the only record is of seedlings around planted trees in Polecat valley (LPN).

Cupressaceae

The following non-native species in the Cupressaceae occur planted as ornaments or in plantations; they may spread through seedlings:

- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's Cypress
- Thuja plicata* Western Red-cedar
- Thuja orientalis*

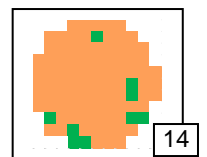


ANGIOSPERMS

Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaea alba White Water-lily
Occasional on scattered larger ponds; often planted. Map 13.

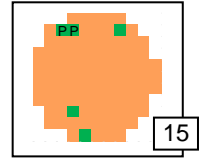
Nuphar lutea Yellow Water-lily
Uncommon in ponds and rivers mainly in the south of our area. Map 14.



Ceratophyllaceae

Ceratophyllum demersum Rigid Hornwort

Rare in ponds and ditches. Thought to be increasing nationally. Map 15.



Papaveraceae

Papaver atlanticum Atlas Poppy (Formerly *P. lateritium*)

Non-native garden escape. Rare on wasteland near gardens.

Papaver somniferum Opium Poppy

Archaeophyte. Increasingly common on waste ground, including in Haslemere.

Papaver rhoeas Common Poppy

Archaeophyte. Declining; occasional on waste ground but now rare in our area as an arable weed. Older records are widespread.

Papaver dubium Long-headed Poppy

Archaeophyte. Uncommon on waste ground and as an arable weed. May be increasing due to sowing as part of wildflower seed mixtures. (FH and FSy lack detail on distribution.)

Papaver lecoqii Yellow-juiced Poppy

Archaeophyte. Not in our area according to county Floras but listed by LP (no localities given).

Papaver hybridum Rough Poppy

Archaeophyte. Only recorded in tetrad 9440 (FSy). Principally a plant of chalky soils.

Papaver argemone Prickly Poppy

Archaeophyte. Uncommon and scattered. An arable weed mainly on chalk but also on other well-drained soils. Map 16.

Meconopsis cambrica Welsh Poppy

Native to UK but a garden escape in our area. According to FSy this plant was particularly common around Haslemere and this is still true. Generally close to gardens.

Chelidonium majus Greater Celandine

Archaeophyte. Quite common throughout on banks, old walls and waste ground.

Eschscholzia californica Californian Poppy

Non-native, garden escape. Uncommon, in waste areas.

Corydalis solida Bird-in-a-bush

Non-native, garden escape. FSx cites one locality (Easebourne); FSy indicates scattered near gardens.

Pseudofumaria lutea Yellow Corydalis

Non-native, garden escape. Occasional on walls.

Ceratocarpus claviculata Climbing Corydalis

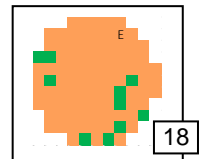
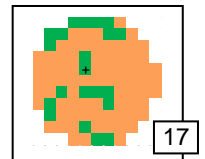
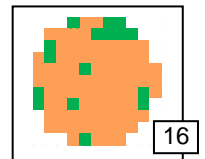
Scrambles over low shrubs on heaths and woods on acid soils, uncommon. Map 17.

Fumaria muralis Common Ramping-fumitory

Widely distributed but rare; an arable weed and on waste ground. Map 18.

Fumaria officinalis Common Fumitory

Archaeophyte. Widely distributed but uncommon; an arable weed and on waste ground.



Berberidaceae

Berberis vulgaris Barberry

Rare in hedgerows. Only one tetrad indicated in FSx (9428); FSy suggests more widespread in Surrey but no details given.

Berberis darwinii Darwin's Barberry

Non-native. Rarely established outside of gardens. Only recorded on Witley Common and Woolmer Hill.

Berberis gagnepainii

Non-native. One clump long established on Bramshott Common, relict from planting. New for Hampshire.

Mahonia aquifolium Oregon-grape
Non-native, a garden escape. Scattered locations.

Ranunculaceae

Caltha palustris Marsh Marigold

Common in very wet habitats.

Helleborus foetidus Stinking Hellebore

Principally a plant of woodland on chalk, so scattered and rare in our area and likely to be a garden escape. Map 19.

Helleborus orientalis Lenten-rose

Non-native. A rare garden escape, only recorded in the Linchmere area.

Eranthis hyemalis Winter Aconite

Non-native. A rare garden escape, only recorded from the Milland and Rushmoor areas.

Nigella damascena Love-in-a-Mist

Non-native, a garden escape. Absent from our area according to the county Floras but seen in waste ground in Haslemere during the current project.

Aconitum napellus Monk's-hood

Native to UK, but a rare garden escape locally; only recorded in two tetrads (8028 and 9442) that partially overlap into our area, so may actually be absent. Regarded as merely uncommon by LP.

Aconitum x stoerkianum Hybrid Monk's-hood (*A. napellus* x *A. variegatum*)

Non-native, a garden escape. FSx gives just two localities in Sussex; one of them is a trackside on Black Down.

Consolida ajacis Larkspur (Formerly *C. ambigua*)

Non-native. A rare garden escape; FSyb suggests it occurs in the north of our area.

Anemone nemorosa Wood Anemone

An ancient woodland indicator and common throughout our area, although usually in small quantity.

Anemone apennina Blue Anemone

Non-native. A garden escape, usually not far from the source garden. Seems to be only in the Surrey part of our area.

Clematis vitalba Traveller's-joy

An indicator of high pH soil, so much more common on the chalk downs than it is in our area. In scattered locations in small quantity near buildings and roads where the pH is artificially high. Map 20.

Clematis montana Himalayan Clematis

Non-native, a garden escape. The only recorded locality is a Haslemere wall top (FSyb).

Ranunculus acris Meadow Buttercup

Common throughout our area, especially in damp meadows where it is an evocative component of the flora, but declining.

Ranunculus repens Creeping Buttercup

Abundant almost everywhere, especially as a garden weed.

Ranunculus bulbosus Bulbous Buttercup

Fairly common in short, dry grassland.

Ranunculus sardous Hairy Buttercup

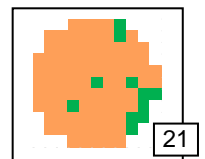
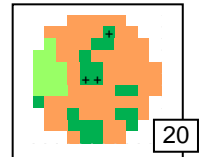
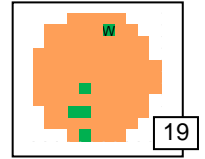
Recorded in just one tetrad (9624) on the edge of our area, and this is an old record (FSx). Probably now locally extinct.

Ranunculus parviflorus Small-flowered Buttercup

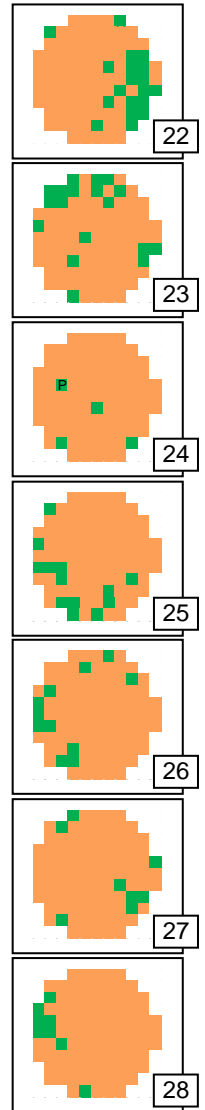
Recorded as probably now extinct from Witley Common (FSy), and there is an old record from tetrad 9826 (FSx).

Ranunculus arvensis Corn Buttercup

Archaeophyte. Scattered and mainly old records in the east of our area; declining dramatically along with other arable weeds. Map 21.



- Ranunculus auricomus* Goldilocks Buttercup
An ancient woodland indicator. Surprisingly rare in our area except on wet clay in the Weald. Now thought to be an aggregate species with around 50 apomictic microspecies (NFB). Map 22.
- Ranunculus sceleratus* Celery-leaved Buttercup
A plant of muddy water margins. Surprisingly uncommon, and all the tetrads in FSx are old records. Map 23.
- Ranunculus lingua* Greater Spearwort
In water at pond and stream edges. Rare; just a few localities. Map 24.
- Ranunculus flammula* Lesser Spearwort
Common and widespread in water margins and damp depressions.
- Ranunculus hederaceus* Ivy-leaved Crowfoot
Uncommon. Scattered localities on pond margins. Map 25.
- Ranunculus omiophyllus* Round-leaved Crowfoot
Rare. According to FSx, frequent in woodland gullies in the Weald, but in our area perhaps just in puddles and pond margins. Map 26.
- Ranunculus aquatilis* Common Water-crowfoot
Rare or absent; just old records in two tetrads (9828 & 9830), and FSx suggests older identifications are suspect.
- Ranunculus peltatus* Pond Water-crowfoot
Uncommon. Scattered localities in ponds. Map 27.
- Ranunculus penicillatus* Stream Water-crowfoot
Absent from east; nearly all records are from streams in the Wey valley in Hampshire. Map 28.
- Ficaria verna* ssp. *fertilis* Lesser Celandine (Formerly *Ranunculus ficaria* ssp. *ficaria*). Very common. Widespread and conspicuous in woodland and hedgerows.
- Ficaria verna* ssp. *verna* Lesser Celandine (Formerly *R. ficaria* ssp. *bulbilifer*). Thought to be common in damp areas but not often distinguished from the other ssp.
- Adonis annua* Pheasant's-eye
Archaeophyte. Only recorded in the Witley Common area in ML and FSyb. An arable weed of chalky soils, presumably associated here with imported chalk and likely to now be locally extinct.
- Aquilegia vulgaris* Columbine
Although potentially a native woodland plant, all localities in our area are probably of garden escapes; these are increasingly common and widespread. Native plants are usually dark bluish violet; garden escapes are usually white or pink.
- Thalictrum flavum* Common Meadow-rue
Rare, possibly absent. Just one tetrad (in FSx) at Lodsworth that only partially overlaps our area.



Platanaceae

- Platanus x hispanica* London Plane (*P. occidentalis* x *P. orientalis*)
Non-native. Probably only present as planted trees.

Buxaceae

- Buxus sempervirens* Box
Although native on the chalk of the downs, in our area this is just a garden escape occurring occasionally in woods and hedgerows.

Gunneraceae

- Gunnera manicata* Brazilian Giant-rhubarb
Non-native. Occurs outside gardens perhaps only at Valewood.

Paeoniaceae

Paeonia lutea Tree Peony

Non-native. Occurs surrounded by wild plants on a roadside in tetrad 8632; presumably discarded from a garden but apparently established. Not listed in county Floras or in NFB.

Grossulariaceae

Ribes rubrum Red Currant

Quite frequent and widespread in damp woodland.

Ribes nigrum Black Currant

Uncommon but widespread in woodland, especially where damp.

Ribes sanguineum Flowering Currant

Non-native. Relict or escaped from gardens in scattered localities.

Ribes uva-crispa Gooseberry

Non-native. Quite common and widespread in woodland and waysides.

Thought to be an escape from cultivation, but often found away from gardens.

Saxifragaceae

Saxifraga granulata Meadow Saxifrage

Rare, in sandy grassland. Possibly just a garden escape in our area. Map 29.

Saxifraga tridactylites Rue-leaved Saxifrage

Uncommon. Scattered localities on old walls and pavements. Map 30.

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage

Common and widespread on streamsides and swamps. Especially abundant by the Wey.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage

Uncommon and possibly restricted to streamsides where the pH is raised, e.g. by water springing from the Bargate Beds at Conford. Map 31.

Tolmiea menziesii Pick-a-back-plant

Non-native. A garden escape in damp woodlands, recorded in FSx from tetrads 8228 and 8830.

Tellima grandiflora Fringecups

Non-native. An increasing garden escape on streamsides and other wet places.

Crassulaceae

Crassula tillaea Mossy Stonecrop

On bare sand, rare. FSx includes localities in the Chapel Common and Weavers Down area; ML has record of it on Witley Common; two new sites on Bramshott Common were discovered during this project. Map 32.

Crassula helmsii New Zealand Pygmyweed

Non-native, mainly an escape from gardens. It is very unwelcome as it can smother ponds. Uncommon and scattered.

Umbilicus rupestris Navelwort

Uncommon. Scattered localities on old walls. Map 33.

Sempervivum tectorum House-leek

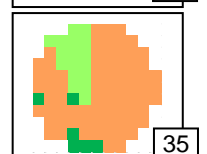
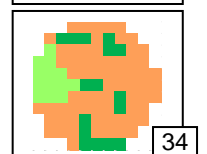
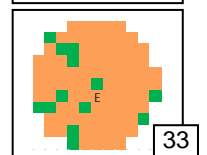
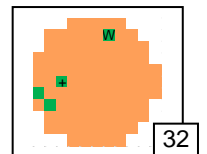
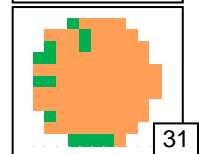
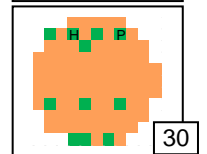
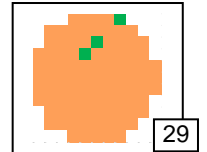
A rare garden escape on old walls and roofs. Only one locality: in the Marley/Kingsley Green area.

Sedum acre Biting Stonecrop

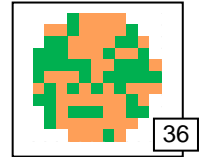
A UK native but probably just a garden escape in our area. Quite common on old walls and dry ground. Map 34.

Sedum album White Stonecrop

Regarded as a UK archaeophyte, but probably a garden escape in our area. Rare on old walls and dry ground. Map 35.

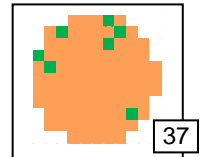


- Sedum anglicum* English Stonecrop
Regarded as merely uncommon by LP but the only records are now quite old, so possibly locally extinct. In our area it was a garden escape on old walls and pavements.
- Sedum dasyphyllum* Thick-leaved Stonecrop
Non-native. The two tetrads given by FSx comprise one old record (9626), and another record likely to be in the part of the tetrad beyond our area (8822). Probably now locally extinct; previously a garden escape on old walls.
- Pedimius spurius* Caucasian-stonecrop (Formerly *Sedum spurius*)
Non-native, relict from gardens. Only in Rushmoor area and Bramshott Common.
- Hylotelephium telephium* Orpine (Formerly *Sedum telephium*)
An ancient woodland indicator. Occurs usually in small quantity but more abundant in woods on the Weald Clay. Map 36.
- Petrosedum rupestre* Reflexed Stonecrop (Formerly *Sedum rupestre*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape on old walls and dry banks.
- Petrosedum forsterianum* Rock Stonecrop (Formerly *Sedum forsterianum*)
A UK native but in our area only as a rare garden escape on old walls and dry banks, including in Haslemere.



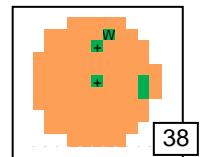
Haloragaceae

- Myriophyllum aquaticum* Parrot's-feather
Non-native. A rare garden escape in widely scattered ponds.
- Myriophyllum spicatum* Spiked Water-milfoil
Rare in streams, ditches and ponds. Thought to be associated with higher pH water, and the locations in the north-west of our area are likely to be influenced by the Bargate Beds. Map 37.
- Myriophyllum alterniflorum* Alternate Water-milfoil
Very rare in streams and ponds. May not have been recorded recently; possibly locally extinct.

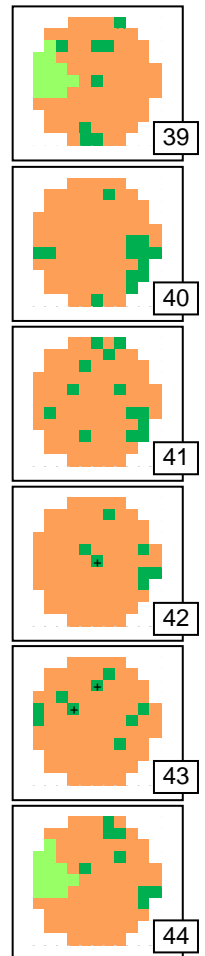


Fabaceae

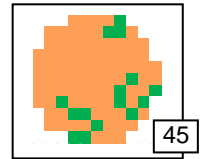
- Robinia pseudoacacia* False-acacia
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape, probably spreading by suckering from planted trees.
- Galega officinalis* Goat's-rue
Non-native. An increasing plant in urban areas and roadsides. No previous published records in the Surrey part of our area, but now occurs in Haslemere and elsewhere. Map 38.
- Colutea arborescens* Bladder-senna
Non-native. A rare garden escape only recorded in Rushmoor area (FSy), but regarded as "occasional" in LP.
- Onobrychis viciifolia* Sainfoin
A plant of chalk grassland. The only record in our area is in LP but locality not known.
- Anthyllis vulneraria* Kidney Vetch
A plant of chalk grassland; the only recent record (on Witley Common) must be on imported chalk.
- Lotus tenuis* Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil (Formerly *L. glaber*)
On damp grassland, but the only records (in FSx) have not been repeated recently; may be extinct in our area.
- Lotus corniculatus* Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Widespread and abundant in short grassland of all types. There is a robust variety (var. *sativus*) that may be confused with the following species; it is increasing and is thought to have been introduced in wildflower seed mixtures.
- Lotus pedunculatus* Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
Widespread and common in damp grassland and water margins.
- Ornithopus perpusillus* Bird's-foot
Widespread and fairly common in its required habitat of very short grassland on sand.
- Vicia cracca* Tufted Vetch
Widespread and common in hedgerows and tall grass.



- Vicia sepium* Bush Vetch
Widespread and very common in woodland rides and hedgerows.
- Vicia sativa* Common Vetch
Widespread and very common in grassland and waste ground. There are three subspecies which have in the past been separated as species, so there is some confusion in the records. *V. sativa* ssp. *nigra* is quite common and is native; the others are ssp. *segetalis* (very common) and ssp. *sativa* (rare) which are regarded as archaeophytes, relict from cultivation.
- Vicia lathyroides* Spring Vetch
The only published localities in our area (Hankley and Thursley Commons, in FSy) are old records; other locations in LPN (Witley Common, Grayswood and Headley) are also old records; probably extinct in our area.
- Ervilia hirsuta* Hairy Tare (Formerly *Vicia hirsuta*)
Widespread and common in rough grassland and verges.
- Ervum tetrasperma* Smooth Tare (Formerly *Vicia tetrasperma*)
Widespread and common in rough grassland and verges. Regarded by LP as being less common than the above but the situation has probably since reversed.
- Lathyrus linifolius* Bitter-vetch
Uncommon but occurs throughout in woodland and hedgerows.
- Lathyrus pratensis* Meadow Vetchling
Very common in long grass throughout the area.
- Lathyrus aphaca* Yellow Vetchling
The only record in our area is from Witley Common where it hasn't been seen for many years. This species can be a short-lived casual.
- Lathyrus grandiflorus* Two-flowered Everlasting-pea
Non-native. The only record is an old one in FSy: railway embankment near Grayshott. Probably now extinct.
- Lathyrus sylvestris* Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea
Hedgerows and wood edges; rare, only recorded from Chapel Common (FSx).
- Lathyrus latifolius* Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea
A UK native, but locally an uncommon garden escape with localities in all three counties. Map 39.
- Lathyrus hirsutus* Hairy Vetchling
Non-native. The only record is in FSy: a poultry farm at Enton. Probably now absent.
- Lathyrus nissolia* Grass Vetchling
Uncommon in long grassland, usually on clay. Map 40.
- Pisum sativum* Garden Pea
Non-native; a rare and temporary escape or relic from cultivation.
- Ononis spinosa* Spiny Restharrow
A plant of long grass on clay, more common nearer the coast. Recorded from just one tetrad (9628, FSx) and not recently.
- Ononis repens* Common Restharrow
Characteristic of calcareous grassland, and some sites in our area on the Bargate Beds and Paludina Limestone fit this description, but also scattered localities elsewhere. Map 41.
- Melilotus altissimus* Tall Melilot
Archaeophyte. On roadsides and waste ground, including in Haslemere.
Regarded as rare by LP so undoubtedly increasing. Map 42.
- Melilotus albus* White Melilot
Archaeophyte. Spreading along roadsides (especially the A3); also on arable margins. Regarded as rare by LP so undoubtedly increasing. Map 43.
- Melilotus officinalis* Ribbed Melilot
Archaeophyte. Scattered localities on wasteground and field margins. Map 44.



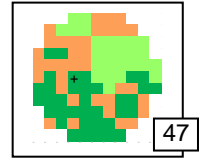
- Melilotus indicus* Small Melilot
Archaeophyte. Just two old localities: by the side of the A3 at the Devils Punchbowl (LPN) and in tetrad 9828 (FSx); possible now absent.
- Medicago lupulina* Black Medick
Common in short grass, wasteground and roadsides.
- Medicago sativa* ssp. *falcata* Sickle Medick
Archaeophyte. A rare casual on waste ground. Only recorded from Milford area (FSyb).
- Medicago sativa* ssp. *sativa* Lucerne
Archaeophyte. Only in north and west. Uncommon and usually a relic of cultivation as a fodder crop.
- Medicago arabica* Spotted Medick
Uncommon on short grass. Scattered localities, mainly in Sussex. Map 45.
- Trifolium ornithopodioides* Bird's-foot Clover
Rare, in virtually bare sandy/gravelly patches. Previous records are in Thursley and Longmoor areas; there is a new locality on Bramshott Common. Map 46.
- Trifolium repens* White Clover
Widespread and abundant in grassland of all types.
- Trifolium hybridum* Alsike Clover
Archaeophyte. Uncommon but scattered throughout on grassy verges.
- Trifolium campestre* Hop Trefoil
Fairly common throughout in dry grassland and wasteground.
- Trifolium dubium* Lesser Trefoil
Very common wherever there is short grass or waste places.
- Trifolium micranthum* Slender Trefoil
Uncommon but widely distributed in short grass and bare ground. Map 47.
- Trifolium pratense* Red Clover
Abundant in long grass everywhere.
- Trifolium medium* Zigzag Clover
Uncommon but more frequent in long grass on clay in the south-east. Map 48.
- Trifolium incarnatum* ssp. *incarnatum* Crimson Clover
Archaeophyte. Recorded from just three tetrads on the Surrey/Sussex border. On field margins as a relic of cultivation. Declining.
- Trifolium striatum* Knotted Clover
Uncommon on sandy grassland. Mainly in the north of our area. Map 49.
- Trifolium arvense* Hare's-foot Clover
Fairly common in dry sandy grassland, hence mainly in west and north. Map 50.
- Trifolium subterraneum* Subterranean Clover
Rare on sandy grassland; only around the periphery of our area. Map 51.
- Lupinus arboreus* Tree Lupin
Non-native; a rare garden escape, apparently only in the Liphook area.
- Lupinus x regalis* Russell Lupin (*L. arboreus* x *L. polyphyllus*)
Non-native; a rare garden escape in the Surrey part of our area..
- Laburnum anagyroides* Laburnum
Non-native; planted and occasionally established, can self-seed.
- Cytisus scoparius* Broom
Common on heathland throughout the area.
- Genista tinctoria* Dyer's Greenweed
Uncommon. Mainly in rough grass on clay soils, and so mostly in the south-east. Map 52.
- Genista anglica* Petty Whin
Quite rare on heaths. Regarded as frequent by LP so must be declining. Map 53.



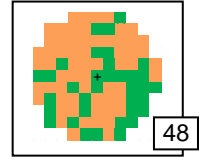
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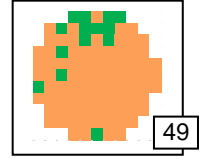
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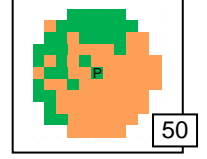
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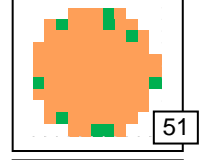
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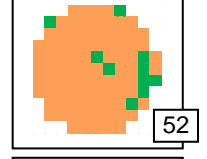
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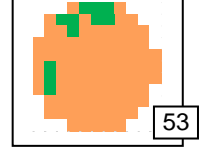
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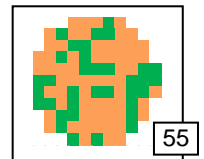
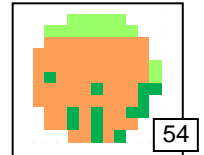


53

- Ulex europaeus* Gorse
Abundant throughout, especially on dry soils. Sometimes regarded as a nuisance in conserved heathland habitat.
- Ulex gallii* Western Gorse
A characteristic plant of coastal heath in the west country but very rare in our area: only recorded from Thursley Common and Hindhead.
- Ulex minor* Dwarf Gorse
Common throughout on heaths and commons, where it is an important part of the flora.

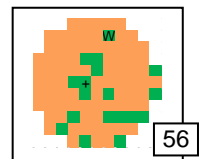
Polygalaceae

- Polygala vulgaris* Common Milkwort
Mainly a plant of the chalk and so uncommon in our area, but there are scattered records in short grassland. Map 54.
- Polygala serpyllifolia* Heath Milkwort
LP regarded this as common in grassy patches on heaths, and FH and FSy indicate that the species was widespread. By the time of publication of FSx, however, maps show that its wide distribution is largely based on older records only, and it has clearly declined dramatically. Map 55.

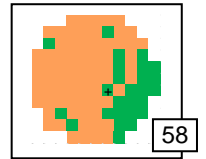
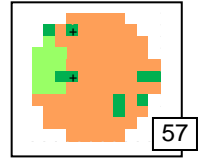


Rosaceae

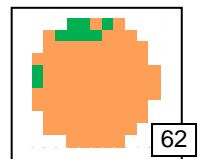
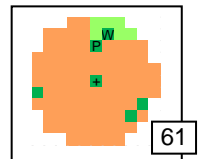
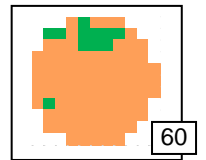
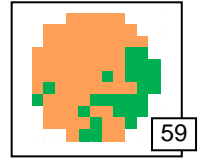
- Sorbaria sorbifolia* Sorbaria
Non-native; a garden escape. Only recorded from the edge of Thursley Common (FSyb).
- Physocarpus opulifolius* Ninebark
Non-native. At least one established plant on Bramshott Common, presumably a relic of war camp gardens. Not listed in county Floras or by LP.
- Spiraea salicifolia* Bridewort
Non-native, a garden escape. Just one specific record: a roadside on Hankley Common (FSyb).
- Spiraea x pseudosalicifolia* Confused Bridewort (*S. salicifolia* x *S. douglasii*)
A non-native garden escape, uncommon but probably under-recorded.
- Spiraea x billardii* Billard's Bridewort (*S. alba* x *S. douglasii*)
A non-native garden escape; only in the Surrey part of our area and rare.
- Spiraea douglasii* Steeple-bush
A non-native garden escape; rare, on railway land.
- Spiraea x fulvescens* (*S. douglasii* x *S. tomentosa*)
Non-native; a rare garden escape in the Hampshire part of our area, plus a record at Hindhead (which may be an error for *S. x pseudosalicifolia*).
- Spiraea tomentosa* Hardhack
Non-native; a rare garden escape in the Hampshire part of our area, also at Hindhead.
- Prunus cerasifera* Cherry Plum
Non-native; a common garden escape spreading by seed in hedgerows and woodland.
- Prunus spinosa* Blackthorn
Common and widespread in hedgerows and scrubby areas.
- Prunus domestica* Wild Plum (Including ssp. *institia*, Bullace)
An uncommon and scattered escape from cultivation in hedgerows. Bullace and the various cultivars are not readily separable. Map 56.
- Prunus avium* Wild Cherry
A common tree of woodland edges; especially conspicuous when flowering.
- Prunus padus* Bird Cherry
Probably self-sown as well as a garden relic. The county Floras only give one locality (Bordon, FH); there is a second locality near Liphook and it may be overlooked and increasing.
- Prunus serotina* Rum Cherry
Non-native, garden escape. Locally common and spreading by seed on heath edges - regarded as a nuisance at Frensham Little Pond.



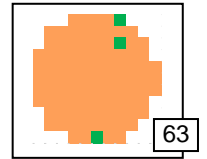
- Prunus lusitanica* Portugal Laurel
Non-native. An occasional garden escape in the Haslemere area and scattered elsewhere.
- Prunus laurocerasus* Cherry Laurel
Non-native. A very common and often unwelcome garden escape in woods and commons.
- Pyrus communis* Pear
Archaeophyte. Uncommon but widely distributed in hedges and wood margins. Map 57.
- Malus sylvestris* Crab Apple
Quite common in woods and hedgerows.
- Malus pumila* Apple (*M. domestica* is a synonym)
Non-native. A common tree along waysides where apple cores have been discarded.
- Sorbus aucuparia* Rowan
Very common on heaths and dry woodland.
- Sorbus x thuringiaca* German Service-tree (*S. aria* x *S. aucuparia*)
Occurs in Surrey as a rare natural hybrid where both parent species are nearby.
- Sorbus intermedia* Swedish Whitebeam
Non-native. A rare garden escape; only in the Surrey part of our area.
- Sorbus aria* Common Whitebeam
Common wherever there are scattered trees on heaths or open dry woodland.
- Sorbus torminalis* Wild Service-tree
A characteristic tree of hedgerows and woods on the Weald Clay in the south west of our area, but usually in small quantity; rare elsewhere. An ancient woodland indicator. Map 58.
- Amelanchier lamarckii* Juneberry
Non-native. A garden escape but scattered specimens can be found a long way from gardens on heaths, commons and woodlands where bird-sown.
- Stranvaesia davidiana* Stranvaesia (Previously in genus *Photinia*)
Non-native. A very common plant in gardens, but a rare escape and only recorded in Shottermill and Grayswood.
- Cotoneaster frigidus* Tree Cotoneaster
Non-native. Just a few records of this plant self-seeding away from gardens.
- Cotoneaster x watereri* Waterer's Cotoneaster (*C. frigidus* x *C. salicifolius*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape recorded from our area only in Surrey (FSyb).
- Cotoneaster microphyllus* Small-leaved Cotoneaster
Non-native. A rare garden escape recorded from our area only in Surrey (FSyb).
- Cotoneaster simonsii* Himalayan Cotoneaster
Non-native. A garden escape on waste ground, listed for the Surrey part of our area (FSyb) and several tetrads in Sussex (FSx).
- Cotoneaster horizontalis* Wall Cotoneaster
Non-native. A garden escape that self-seeds readily. Near gardens and on waste ground; possibly the commonest Cotoneaster in our area but it is much more frequent on the chalk.
- Cotoneaster bullatus* Hollyberry Cotoneaster
Non-native. A rare garden escape recorded from our area only in Surrey (FSyb).
- Cotoneaster rehderi* Bullate Cotoneaster
Non-native. A rare garden escape often associated with railways; FSx includes a record from the Shottermill area.
- Pyracantha coccinea* Firethorn
Non-native. A rare garden escape recorded from our area only in Surrey (FSyb).
- Crataegus monogyna* Hawthorn
Common in hedgerows, woodland and wasteground everywhere.
- Crataegus x media* (*C. laevigata* x *C. monogyna*)
FSx indicates this as quite frequent wherever *C. laevigata* occurs. Apparently not reliably recognised in the other county Floras.



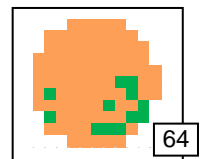
- Crataegus laevigata* Midland Hawthorn
Woodlands and hedgerows. Only common on the Weald Clay in the east of our area. Map 59.
- Aruncus dioicus* Buck's-beard
Non-native. A rare garden escape with only one record: Chase Lane (FSyb).
- Filipendula vulgaris* Dropwort
A plant of very chalky soils; only one site (tetrad 8430 in FH), presumably associated with imported chalk.
- Filipendula ulmaria* Meadowsweet
Common and widespread in marshy areas and watersides; also in damp woods.
- Rubus parviflorus* Thimbleberry
Non-native. A garden escape occurring near Linchmere (FSx); possibly also in the Hampshire part of our area.
- Rubus idaeus* Raspberry
Frequent in open woodland and especially on commons.
- Rubus spectabilis* Salmonberry
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape but easy to find just south of Haslemere; possibly also in the Hampshire part of our area.
- Rubus cockburnianus* White-stemmed Bramble
Non-native. A rare garden escape; just one locality (a new find) at Camelsdale.
- Rubus fruticosus* agg. Bramble (Including many microspecies)
Widespread and abundant everywhere. There may be around 100 named microspecies in our area.
- Rubus caesius* Dewberry
A distinctive plant preferring limey soils, but actually a microspecies in the above aggregate.
- Potentilla anserina* Silverweed
Common throughout in muddy patches in fields.
- Potentilla indica* Yellow-flowered Strawberry (Formerly in the genus *Duchesnea*)
Non-native. The only tetrad in our area with a record of this garden escape is marginal (near Woolbeding, FSx). May actually be absent.
- Potentilla argentea* Hoary Cinquefoil
In grassy heathland; uncommon and mainly in the north of our area. Map 60.
- Potentilla recta* Sulphur Cinquefoil
Non-native. A rare garden escape on grassy areas; possibly only at Witley Common.
- Potentilla norvegica* Ternate-leaved Cinquefoil
Non-native. A rare garden escape with records at Longmoor, Linchmere and Witley Common.
- Potentilla erecta* Tormentil
Abundant on acid soils everywhere: bogs, open woodland, heaths and grassland.
- Potentilla anglica* Trailing Tormentil
A rare plant of short grassland on moist soils. Just a few scattered localities. Map 61.
- Potentilla x mixta* and *x italica* Hybrid Cinquefoils (*P. anglica* x *P. reptans* & *P. erecta* x *P. reptans* respectively). Only recorded in our area by FSx (and the two hybrids not separated); perhaps overlooked by other surveys. In grassy areas where parent species occur.
- Potentilla reptans* Creeping Cinquefoil
Common throughout in short grassland and waste ground.
- Potentilla sterilis* Barren Strawberry
Common throughout in hedgerows and wayside banks.
- Comarum palustris* Marsh Cinquefoil (Formerly in genus *Potentilla*)
An uncommon plant and only in marshes and watersides in heathy parts of the north and west of our area. Map 62.
- Fragaria vesca* Wild Strawberry
Very common in open woodland, grassy commons and waysides.



- Fragaria moschata* Hautbois Strawberry
Non-native. A rare garden escape; only records are on banks and old walls in Bramshott and at Waggoner's Wells.
- Fragaria ananassa* Garden Strawberry
Non-native. A garden escape on waste ground and as a weed; probably increasing.
- Geum rivale* Water Avens
A rare plant of marshes. The only record is in the Liphook area (tetrad 8230, FH).
- Geum urbanum* Herb Bennet
Widespread and abundant in woodland, scrub and as a garden weed everywhere.
- Agrimonia eupatoria* Agrimony
Common throughout on commons and waysides in long grass, but not on the more acidic soils.
- Agrimonia procera* Fragrant Agrimony
A fairly common plant of field margins and waysides in long grass, especially on clay soils.
- Sanguisorba officinalis* Great Burnet
A single record in HM from Bramshott Common is probably of a garden relic, as the site does not seem suitable for this rare species.
- Poterium sanguisorba* ssp. *sanguisorba* Salad Burnet (Formerly *Sanguisorba minor* ssp. *minor*). A common plant of the chalk downs, but rare in our area and probably restricted to places where chalk has been imported. Map 63.
- Poterium sanguisorba* ssp. *balearicum* Fodder Burnet (Formerly *Sanguisorba minor* ssp. *muricata*). Non-native. A rare relic of cultivation as a fodder crop. Possibly in the Hampshire part of our area but may now be absent.
- Acaena novae-zelandiae* Piri-piri-bur
Non-native. A garden escape. Restricted to the Witley Common area, where it is abundant and unwelcome.
- Alchemilla filicaulis* ssp. *vestita* Hairy Lady's-mantle
Old records only from Black Down area; regarded as locally extinct in FSy.
- Alchemilla mollis* Soft Lady's-mantle
Non-native; garden escape. Not listed by LP but now very common on waste ground and where apparently relict from army camp gardens.
- Aphanes arvensis* Parsley-piert
Amongst very short grass or on almost bare ground; common wherever these conditions occur.
- Aphanes australis* Slender Parsley-piert
Quite common on bare sand, gravel or old concrete.
- Rosa multiflora* Many-flowered Rose
Non-native. A rare garden escape; the only record is in tetrad 8030 (FSx)
- Rosa arvensis* Field-rose
Common in hedges, wood margins and woodland waysides throughout.
- Rosa spinosissima* Burnet Rose (Formerly *R. pimpinellifolia*)
Only one record in our area: from a trackside between Churt and Frensham (FSy); chiefly a plant of chalk downland and coasts.
- Rosa rugosa* Japanese Rose
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape with scattered records.
- Rosa ferruginea* Red-leaved Rose
Non-native. A garden escape; only one record marginal to our area in Lodsworth (FSx).
- Rosa stylosa* Short-styled Field-rose
Uncommon and apparently only in the Sussex part of area, but thought to be under-recorded. In hedgerows and wood margins. Map 64.
- Rosa canina* Dog-rose
Very common and conspicuous in hedges, wood margins and woodland waysides throughout.
- Rosa obtusifolia* Round-leaved Dog-rose
Very rare; the only record is in tetrad 9426 (FSx). Principally in hedgerows.
- Rosa tomentosa* Harsh Downy-rose
Very rare; the only record is an old one in tetrad 9226 (FSx); may now be absent.



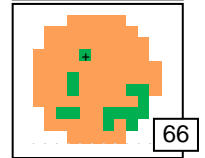
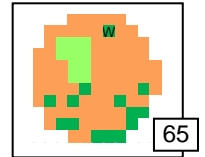
63



64

Rosa rubiginosa Sweet-briar
An uncommon plant of bushy sites with scattered locations. Map 65.

Rosa micrantha Small-flowered Sweet-briar
An uncommon plant of hedgerows, wood margins, bushy fields and scrambling through gorse. Recent published records are all in Sussex (FSx), but LPN has an old record by the railway in Grayswood and recently found at the Devil's Punchbowl. Map 66.



Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus cathartica Buckthorn
A rare hedgerow shrub in our area, recorded in just two tetrads: 8424 and 9830 (FSx). Abundant on the chalk downs; may be just a garden escape here.

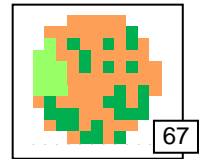
Frangula alnus Alder Buckthorn
Common in light scrubby woodland on acid soils throughout.

Ulmaceae

Ulmus glabra Wych Elm
An uncommon tree with scattered localities in ancient woodland but also in wood margins and hedgerows. Map 67.

Ulmus x vegeta Huntingdon Elm (*U. glabra x U. minor*)
A rare hybrid that may occur close to its parents in the Milford area.

Ulmus procera English Elm
Greatly declined due to Dutch Elm Disease, but the disease does not attack young trees and these may be found in hedgerows throughout.



Cannabaceae

Humulus lupulus Hop
Quite common but usually in small quantity in hedgerows throughout our area.

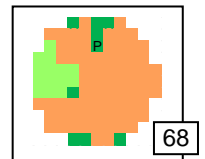
Urticaceae

Urtica dioica Common Nettle
Abundant on rich soils everywhere.

Urtica urens Small Nettle
Archaeophyte. Chiefly an arable weed of light soils and no longer very common, but may be found on cultivated ground anywhere, but less likely on clay.

Parietaria judaica Pellitory-of-the-wall
On old walls and banks; quite uncommon. Map 68.

Soleirolia soleirolii Mind-your-own-business
Non-native. A garden escape (and garden weed) especially on paths.



Fagaceae

Fagus sylvatica Beech
Widespread and common. A characteristic tree in woods on sandy soils where it is thought to be native, but it is also commonly encountered as overgrown hedge plantings.

Castanea sativa Sweet Chestnut
Archaeophyte. Widespread and very common in woodlands. Still coppiced commercially.

Quercus cerris Turkey Oak
Non-native. A common tree of woods and heaths that was planted in parks but now self-seeds to the extent that it has become a nuisance, for example on Witley Common.

Quercus ilex Evergreen Oak
Non-native. The only records are in tetrad 8624 (FSx) and a new one on Bramshott Common. Much more common on the South Downs and near the coast.

Quercus petraea Sessile Oak
Occurs throughout in ancient woodland but only common in the south and east.

- Quercus x rosacea* (*Q. petraea x Q. robur*)
 Numerous tetrads recorded in Sussex (FSx); perhaps overlooked elsewhere.
- Quercus robur* Pedunculate Oak
 Abundant everywhere in woodland, hedgerows and as isolated trees.
- Quercus rubra* Red Oak
 Non-native. Thought to be self-seeding, but at the only site known (Bramshott Common) probably planted.

Juglandaceae

- Juglans regia* Walnut
 Non-native. A rare garden escape; thought to be spreading from planted specimens.

Betulaceae

- Betula pendula* Silver Birch
 Abundant in woodland and on heaths everywhere.
- Betula x auratas* (*B. pendula x B. pubescens*)
 Just a few scattered localities, but not well documented by Floras and may be overlooked.
- Betula pubescens* Brown Birch or Downy Birch
 Very common on heaths and in woods, especially wet woods, throughout the area.
- Alnus glutinosa* Alder
 Along streamsides and swampy areas, and very common wherever these occur.
- Carpinus betulus* Hornbeam
 An ancient woodland indicator but normally in small quantity; more abundant on the Weald Clay. Formerly coppiced for charcoal production for the iron industry.
- Corylus avellana* Hazel
 Widespread and abundant in woodland and hedgerows.

Cucurbitaceae

- Bryonia dioica* White Bryony
 Fairly common in hedgerows in most parts of our area, but not as common as it is on the chalk of the Downs.

Celastraceae

- Euonymus europaeus* Spindle
 In hedgerows and wood margins; scattered throughout our area in small quantity.
- Euonymus hamiltonianus*
 Non-native. The only plant cited in the UK Flora (NFB, also FSyb) is on a roadside on Thursley Common.
- Celastrus orbiculatus* Staff-vine
 Non-native. Earlier editions of NFB referred to just one site in the UK: a Shottermill roadside! (The latest edition of NFB suggests there may now be other locations in S England).

Oxalidaceae

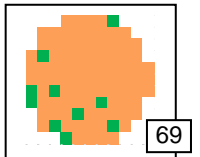
- Oxalis corniculata* Procumbent Yellow-sorrel
 Non-native. An uncommon garden weed (apparently rarer in Surrey), but probably increasing.
- Oxalis exilis* Least Yellow-sorrel
 Non-native. A rare garden weed with scattered records, chiefly in Sussex.
- Oxalis stricta* Upright Yellow-sorrel
 Non-native. An uncommon plant of waste ground and as a weed in gardens. Impersistent but with many scattered records on sandy soil across our area.
- Oxalis articulata* Pink-sorrel
 Non-native. A rare garden escape on roadsides and paths.
- Oxalis acetosella* Wood-sorrel
 A common plant of woodland and waysides on acid soils. A pink flowered variety, regarded as nationally rare, has been found in several sites.

Oxalis debilis Large-flowered Pink-sorrel
 Non-native. A rare garden weed that may occur in the Hampshire part of our area.

Euphorbiaceae

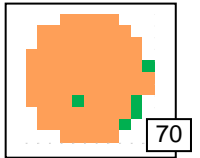
Mercurialis perennis Dog's Mercury
 Very common and often in great quantity in woods and shady waysides throughout.

Mercurialis annua Annual Mercury
 Archaeophyte. An uncommon plant on waste ground and as an arable weed.
 Map 69.



Euphorbia corallioides Coral Spurge
 Non-native. Not present according to the county Floras, but listed by LP as a rare garden escape, but locality not given.

Euphorbia platyphyllos Broad-leaved Spurge
 Archaeophyte. A rare arable weed and likely to be declining. In addition to the tetrads on the map, there are old records in the Witley Park and Hindhead areas. Map 70.

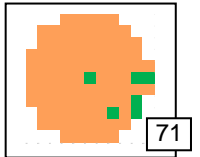


Euphorbia stricta Upright Spurge
 Non-native. The only record in our area is as a garden weed at Ebernoe (FSx).

Euphorbia helioscopia Sun Spurge
 Archaeophyte. Quite common throughout on suburban waysides and as an arable weed.

Euphorbia lathyris Caper Spurge
 Archaeophyte. An uncommon weed and garden escape in waste ground.

Euphorbia exigua Dwarf Spurge
 Archaeophyte. An arable weed that was regarded as common by LP but is now rare. Map 71.



Euphorbia peplus Petty Spurge
 Archaeophyte. A very common weed in gardens and on urban waysides.

Euphorbia esula Leafy Spurge
 Non-native. A rare garden escape that may occur in the north of our area, according to FSyb.

Euphorbia cyparissias Cypress Spurge
 Non-native. A rare garden escape that may occur in the north of our area, according to FSyb, plus with one other locality south of Fernhurst (FSx).

Euphorbia amygdaloides Wood Spurge
 A widespread and quite common ancient woodland indicator.

Euphorbia characias Mediterranean Spurge
 Non-native. A rare garden escape. The only tetrad cited (in FSx) is 8826, which overlaps outside our area, so may actually be absent.

Elatinaceae

Elatine hexandra Six-stamened Waterwort
 A rare plant of pond edges. The only recorded sites are Frensham Great Pond (FH), Shillinglee Lake and Folly Pond, Liphook (FSx).

Salicaceae

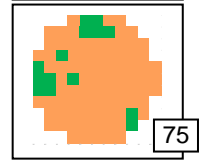
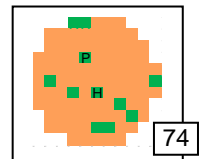
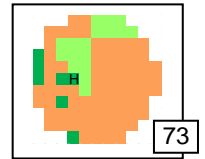
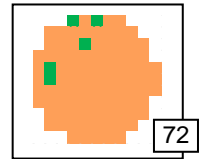
Populus alba White Poplar
 Archaeophyte. An uncommon tree, thought to be spreading vegetatively from plantings. Regarded as frequent by LP, but older records may involve confusion with the hybrid below.

Populus x canescens Grey Poplar (*P. alba* x *P. tremula*)
 Non-native. Quite a frequent tree in plantations and roadsides where spreading from plantings.

Populus tremula Aspen
 Quite common in woodlands throughout our area, but usually in small quantity.

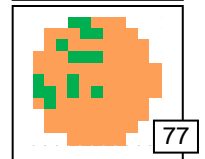
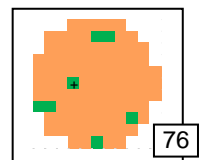
Populus nigra ssp. *betulifolia* Black-poplar
 FSx notes a tree in tetrad 9022 that is just outside our area, but there are no other records. The variety *Italica* is the Lombardy Poplar which is regarded as only occurring where planted.

- Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black-poplar (*P. deltoides* x *P. nigra*)
Non-native. Formerly planted for manufacture of matchsticks but now spreading from plantings in woodland and hedgerows. In small quantity in scattered locations in the south of our area.
- Populus x jackii* Balm-of-Gilead (*Formerly P. x candicans. P. deltoides* x *P. balsamifera*). Non-native. A rare tree spreading from plantings that according to FSy may occur in the Milford area.
- Salix x fragilis* Crack Willow (*Formerly S. fragilis. S. alba* x *S. rubens*).
Archaeophyte. Common throughout on pond and river margins.
- Salix alba* White Willow
Non-native. An uncommon tree of streamsidess; most are thought to have been planted.
- Salix triandra* Almond Willow
Non-native. A rare tree of watersides with a few sites in the west and north of our area. Map 72.
- Salix purpurea* Purple Willow
An uncommon tree of watersides, principally in the west of our area. Map 73.
- Salix viminalis* Osier
Archaeophyte. A fairly common and widespread small tree, formerly used for basket making; spreading from old plantings in damp areas.
- Salix caprea* Goat Willow
Widespread and very common in woods and hedgerows.
- Salix x reichardtii* (*S. caprea* x *S. cinerea*)
A rare plant and probably not well recorded. FSyb cites a location on Hankley Common and it may also occur in the Hampshire part of our area.
- Salix cinerea* ssp. *cinerea* Grey Willow
Regarded as uncommon by LP, but absent from our area according to the county Floras.
- Salix cinerea* ssp. *oleifolia* Grey Willow
A common tree of damp woodland and water margins throughout.
- Salix aurita* Eared Willow
A rare plant of damp, partly wooded heath. Many of the scattered locations are not recent; thought to be declining. Map 74.
- Salix repens* Creeping Willow
Quite common but only on damp heaths. Map 75.



Violaceae

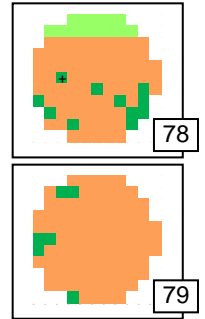
- Viola odorata* Sweet Violet
Occurs throughout our area but usually in small quantity. This is a native plant but also occurs as a garden escape, and most of our localities are near houses. Locally, the wild plant is thought to be more often the white variety (FSx).
- Viola hirta* Hairy Violet
The only definite record for this chalk-loving plant is in tetrad 9230 where it is associated with Paludina Limestone.
- Viola riviniana* Common Dog-violet
Widespread and abundant among trees and on commons.
- Viola x interseta* (*V. canina* x *V. riviniana*)
The only record in our area is from Ebernoe Common (FSx).
- Viola reichenbachiana* Early Dog-violet
An ancient woodland indicator. Widely distributed but uncommon as it prefers less acid soils.
- Viola canina* Heath Dog-violet
An uncommon plant of grassy heaths. Map 76.
- Viola palustris* Marsh Violet
An uncommon plant of boggy heaths. Map 77.



- Viola tricolor* Wild Pansy
A rare arable weed with just two tetrads in our area according to FSx, and these records are not recent. Declining regionally and may now be absent in our area.
- Viola x wittrockiana* Garden Pansy
Non-native. A garden escape; only recorded from the Haslemere town area in waste ground and self-seeding from hanging baskets on Haslemere High Street!
- Viola arvensis* Field Pansy
Archaeophyte. Principally an arable weed but also on waste ground. Scattered throughout the area but declining.

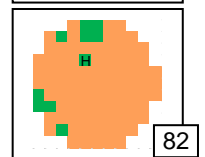
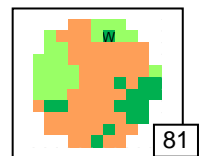
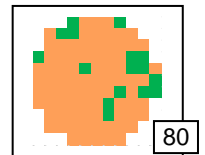
Linaceae

- Linum bienne* Pale Flax
The only record is on introduced chalk near Chiddingfold (FSyb)
- Linum usitatissimum* Flax
Non-native. A rare relic of cultivation.
- Linum catharticum* Fairy Flax
Very common on the chalk downs, but grows in short grassland on heaths in our area, where it is quite scattered and infrequent. Map 78.
- Radiola linoides* Allseed
Rare on bare sandy soil with a few localities in the west of our area. Map 79.



Hypericaceae

- Hypericum calycinum* Rose-of-Sharon
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape, usually on waysides and not spreading far.
- Hypericum androsaemum* Tutsan
Regarded as an ancient woodland indicator, but in our area is widespread and common in a variety of habitats, including suburban waste ground. More frequent near streams.
- Hypericum x inodorum* Tall Tutsan (*H. androsaemum* x *H. hircinum*)
Non-native. The only specific locations are on Witley Common and in an area disturbed by the Hindhead Tunnel works, but according to FSyb may also occur in the Rushmoor area. A garden escape that is apparently spreading.
- Hypericum perforatum* Perforate St John's-wort
Quite common throughout, especially in long grass on commons and waste ground.
- Hypericum maculatum* Imperforate St John's-wort
Uncommon but with widely scattered locations, especially in damp grassland and woodland edges. Map 80.
- Hypericum tetrapterum* Square-stalked St John's-wort
Fairly common throughout in damp grassy places; usually in small quantity.
- Hypericum humifusum* Trailing St John's-wort
Quite common throughout in short grass on heaths; usually in small quantity.
- Hypericum pulchrum* Slender St John's-wort
Uncommon but occurring throughout on heaths and in open areas (such as tracksides) in woods.
- Hypericum hirsutum* Hairy St John's-wort
Uncommon and scattered, but more frequent in wood margins on clay in the south-east of our area. Map 81.
- Hypericum montanum* Pale St John's-wort
Only record is in tetrad 9440 (FSy). Declining and nationally rare; may now be extinct in our area.
- Hypericum elodes* Marsh St John's-wort
In bogs and margins of boggy ponds; very local. Map 82.



Geraniaceae

- Geranium endressii* French Crane's-bill
Non-native. An uncommon but increasing garden escape, usually found on waysides near houses.

Geranium x oxonianum Druce's Crane's-bill (*G. endressii* x *G. versicolor*)
 Non-native. An increasing garden escape of roadsides; many tetrads given for Sussex in FSx but not present elsewhere, according to other county Floras.

Geranium versicolor Pencilled Crane's-bill
 Non-native. A rare garden escape, usually near houses.

Geranium rotundifolium Round-leaved Crane's-bill
 A rare plant of dry banks; just a few scattered records. Map 83.

Geranium pratense Meadow Crane's-bill
 Surprisingly uncommon as a native in SE England, and may only be a garden escape in our area. In damp meadows and roadsides where native. Map 84.

Geranium sanguineum Bloody Crane's-bill
 A rare garden escape or relic in our area; native elsewhere in the UK on limestone and other basic soils. FSy gives a site at Hindhead and there is a new site with many plants on Bramshott Common where soil pH is artificially high.

Geranium columbinum Long-stalked Crane's-bill
 Associated with arable margins on high pH soil; in our area a rare plant on Bargate Beds or disturbed soil. Map 85.

Geranium dissectum Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
 Archaeophyte. Quite common on waste ground and waysides throughout, except on the most acidic soils.

Geranium x magnificum Purple Crane's-bill (*G. ibericum* x *G. platypetalum*)
 Non-native. The only record is Witley Common (FSyb).

Geranium pyrenaicum Hedgerow Crane's-bill
 Non-native. A garden escape that is now so well established in hedgerows and roadsides that it appears as if native. Regarded as rare by LP so undoubtedly increasing. Map 86.

Geranium pusillum Small-flowered Crane's-bill
 Not as frequent here as on the chalk downs, but is reasonably common in our area among short grass on dry sandy soils. Map 87.

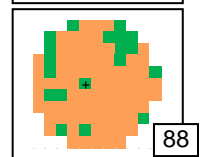
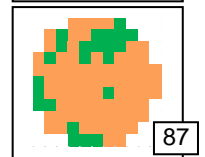
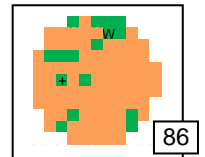
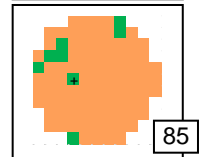
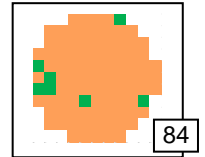
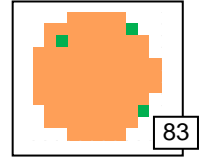
Geranium molle Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
 Very common throughout in short grass and on bare ground.

Geranium lucidum Shining Crane's-bill
 A plant of banks and walls with many scattered localities. Map 88.

Geranium robertianum Herb-Robert
 A widespread and abundant plant of wood margins, waysides, waste places and as a garden weed.

Geranium phaeum Dusky Crane's-bill
 Non-native. A rare garden escape. (The county Floras do not give locations.)

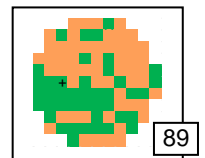
Erodium cicutarium Common Stork's-bill
 Very common in sparsely vegetated dry sandy places throughout.



Lythraceae

Lythrum salicaria Purple-loosestrife
 By streams, ponds and ditches throughout the area but usually in small quantity.

Lythrum portula Water-purslane
 Quite frequent on damp mud throughout the area. Map 89.



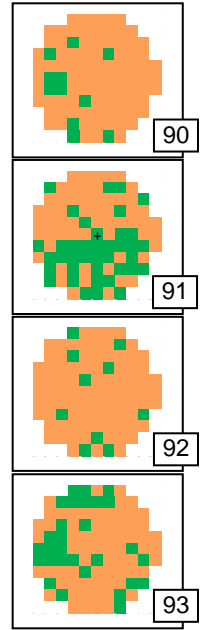
Onagraceae

Epilobium hirsutum Great Willowherb
 Very common in a variety of damp habitats and waste ground everywhere.

Epilobium parviflorum Hoary Willowherb
 Common and widespread along ditches and other damp places; also an arable weed.

Epilobium montanum Broad-leaved Willowherb
 Abundant and increasing in wooded and waste areas and as a garden weed.

- Epilobium lanceolatum* Spear-leaved Willowherb
Uncommon and restricted to sandy wayside banks and old walls. Map 90.
- Epilobium tetragonum* Square-stalked Willowherb
Quite common in damp roadsides and arable fields. Map 91.
- Epilobium obscurum* Short-fruited Willowherb
Common throughout in damp habitats and as a weed.
- Epilobium roseum* Pale Willowherb
Uncommon and only in damp shady waysides banks and walls. Map 92.
- Epilobium ciliatum* American Willowherb
Non-native. Abundant in damp disturbed places, including gardens.
- Epilobium palustre* Marsh Willowherb
Uncommon, scattered and in small quantity on water margins; apparently declining. Map 93.
- Epilobium brunnescens* New Zealand Willowherb
Non-native. A rare garden escape on damp bare places; only to the north-west of Haslemere, according to FSyb.
- Chamerion angustifolium* Rosebay Willowherb
Common in woodland rides and clearings, and on waste ground.
- Oenothera glazioviana* Large-flowered Evening-primrose
Non-native. An increasing garden escape on roadsides and waste ground.
- Oenothera biennis* Common Evening-primrose
Non-native. A rare and impersistent garden escape on waste ground.
- Oenothera stricta* Fragrant Evening-primrose
Non-native. A rare garden escape with just one locality recorded in our area: Bexleyhill (FSx).
- Circaea lutetiana* Enchanter's-nightshade
Very common in woodland and shaded waysides throughout.

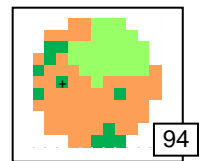


Sapindaceae

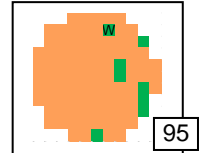
- Aesculus hippocastanum* Horse Chestnut
Non-native. Widely planted and spreading by self-seeding.
- Acer platanoides* Norway Maple
Non-native. Widely planted and spreading by self-seeding, especially near towns and villages.
- Acer cappadocicum* Cappadocian Maple
Non-native. Planted, but can spread by seedlings. The only record is from Grayswood (FSyb).
- Acer campestre* Field Maple
Very common throughout in woodlands and especially wood edges and hedgerows.
- Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore
A non-native tree that has spread hugely into woodlands and waste areas throughout.

Malvaceae

- Malva moschata* Musk-mallow
Frequent on common land, verges and waste ground throughout.
- Malva sylvestris* Common Mallow
Archaeophyte. Common on dry verges, field margins and waste ground.
- Malva neglecta* Dwarf Mallow
Archaeophyte. Uncommon; on bare, dry ground. Map 94.
- Malva arborea* Tree-mallow
A garden escape in our area with just one old record (tetrad 9430, FSx).
- Althaea officinalis* Marsh-mallow
LP lists this as a garden escape, but there is no record of the locality.
- Alcea rosea* Hollyhock
Non-native. A rare garden escape along roadsides, including the A3 at Liphook.
- Abutilon theophrasti* Velvetleaf
Non-native. The one possible record of this garden escape (in FSyb) is a potato field in tetrad 9242 that may be outside our area.

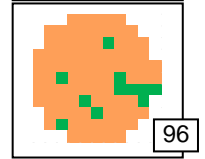


- Tilia platyphyllos* Large-leaved Lime
Regarded as present in the Surrey part of our area in FSy, but there is no detail on locations.
- Tilia x europaea* Lime (*T. cordata* x *T. platyphyllos*)
Occurs quite commonly throughout, but probably only as planted specimens.
- Tilia cordata* Small-leaved Lime
A rare tree, chiefly in woodland on clay in the east of our area. Map 95.



Thymelaeaceae

- Daphne laureola* Spurge-laurel
Uncommon and an ancient woodland indicator. Scattered localities, especially on clay. Map 96.

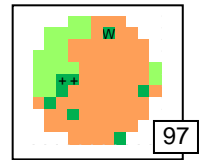


Tropaeolaceae

- Tropaeolum majus* Nasturtium
Non-native. An uncommon and impersistent garden escape. Only one specific locality cited in the county Floras: Nutcombe (FSyb).

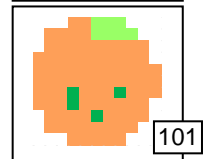
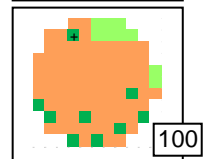
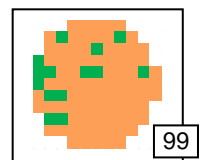
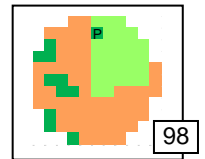
Resedaceae

- Reseda luteola* Weld
Archaeophyte. Prefers chalky soil; in our area is most common on disturbed soils on commons. Regarded as rare by LP; possibly increasing. Map 97.
- Reseda lutea* Wild Mignonette
Rare, and even more particular about chalky soil than the above. The only specific tetrad in the Floras is 9240 (FSy) which may be on imported chalk on Witley Common.

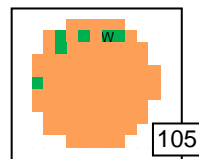
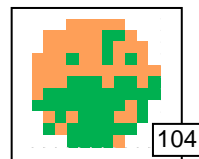
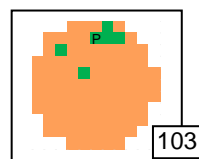
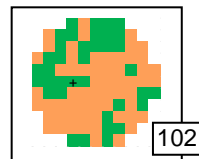


Brassicaceae

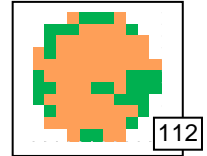
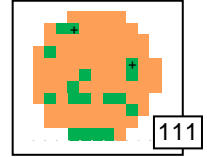
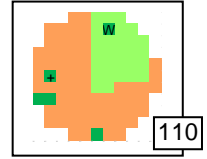
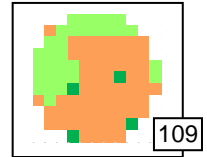
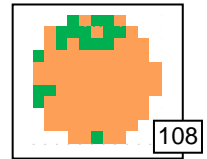
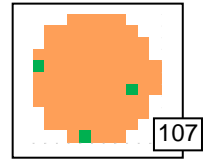
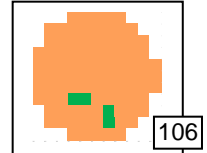
- Erysimum cheiranthoides* Treacle-mustard
Archaeophyte. An uncommon plant of sandy but wet farmland. FSx shows that the species is declining due to this habitat becoming scarce, and many of the records are old. Map 98.
- Erysimum cheiri* Wallflower
Archaeophyte. An uncommon garden escape on old walls, including in Haslemere.
- Arabidopsis thaliana* Thale Cress
Very common on bare or nearly bare ground.
- Capsella bursa-pastoris* Shepherd's-purse
Archaeophyte. A common garden and agricultural weed, also on roadsides and waste ground.
- Barbarea vulgaris* Winter-cress
Quite common on water margins and damp roadsides.
- Barbarea intermedia* Medium-flowered Winter-cress
Non-native. An uncommon farmland weed with scattered localities. Map 99.
- Barbarea verna* American Winter-cress
Non-native. A rare escape from cultivation that has few specific locations in the Floras, and these are old records.
- Rorippa palustris* Marsh Yellow-cress
In damp meadows and watersides, uncommon. (There is some confusion in publications with *R. islandica*). Map 100.
- Rorippa sylvestris* Creeping Yellow-cress
On water margins, now apparently rare and possibly only in the Sussex part of our area. Map 101.
- Rorippa amphibia* Great Yellow-cress
A rare plant of shallow water; the only tetrads are 9424, 9432 and 9630 (FSx).
- Nasturtium* agg. Water-cress (Formerly *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*). A fairly common plant in shallow water. Includes *Nasturtium officinale* and *Nasturtium microphyllum*; these are not thought to have been distinguished reliably (FSx).



- Armoracia rusticana* Horse Radish
Archaeophyte. A fairly common garden escape, especially on roadsides.
- Cardamine heptaphylla* Pinnate Coralroot
Non-native. Just one locality for this garden escape: Milland Chapel (FSx).
- Cardamine amara* Large Bitter-cress
A fairly common plant of streams and swampy valley bottoms. Map 102.
- Cardamine pratensis* Cuckooflower
Very common and conspicuous in damp grassland, woodland and roadsides throughout.
- Cardamine impatiens* Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress
Rare in woodland edges and streamsides. Only in tetrads 9828 and 0030 (FSx) in east, where soils are influenced by the Paludina Limestone.
- Cardamine flexuosa* Wavy Bitter-cress
Very common in damp places throughout.
- Cardamine hirsuta* Hairy Bitter-cress
Abundant in waste places and as a weed, especially in drier places.
- Lepidium campestre* Field Pepperwort
Archaeophyte. A rare and declining arable weed with scattered (largely old) records.
- Lepidium heterophyllum* Smith's Pepperwort
A rare plant of dry grassland, arable and waste places. Regarded as common by LP but there are only a few recorded localities. Map 103.
- Lepidium virginicum* Least Pepperwort
Non-native. A rare casual. The only record is Enton (nr. Milford), associated with a poultry farm.
- Lepidium ruderalis* Narrow-leaved Pepperwort
Archaeophyte. Principally a coastal plant; thought to be connected with road salting (FSx). Our only records are in the Plaistow area.
- Lepidium draba* Hoary Cress
Non-native. A coastal plant with just two local sites - by salted roads near Liphook and Milford.
- Lepidium coronopus* Swine-cress (Formerly *Coronopus squamatus*).
Archaeophyte. A common plant where nutrients are enriched on bare places, especially on farm tracks.
- Lepidium didymum* Lesser Swine-cress (Formerly *Coronopus didymus*)
Non-native. Common in bare disturbed places such as farm tracks, pavements and gardens. Map 104.
- Lunaria annua* Honesty
Non-native. Quite a frequent garden escape on waysides near gardens.
- Aurinia saxatilis* Golden Alison (Formerly *Alyssum saxatile*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape, not far from source gardens. Apparently occurs in the Surrey part of our area, but no specific locations given in FSyb.
- Lobularia maritima* Sweet Alison
Non-native. A rare garden escape, not far from source gardens. Apparently occurs in the northern part of our area, but no specific locations given in FSyb.
- Arabis glabra* Tower Mustard
A rare plant on dry sandy soils in the north and west of our area. Map 105.
- Arabis caucasica* Garden Arabis
Non-native. An uncommon escape from garden rockeries; chiefly on old walls, including Haslemere High Street.
- Aubrieta deltoidea* Aubretia
Non-native. A frequent escape from garden rockeries; chiefly on old walls, including in Haslemere.
- Erophila verna* Common Whitlowgrass
Quite common and widespread on dry soils in open habitats, including cracks in pavements. Regarded as uncommon by LP and probably increasing.
- Erophila glabrescens* Glabrous Whitlowgrass
A rare plant of dry sandy soils; possibly often overlooked. The only record (in FSx) is in tetrad 8428.



- Diplotaxis tenuifolia* Perennial Wall-rocket
Archaeophyte. A rare garden escape on old walls and waste places. The only record (in FSx) is in tetrad 9430.
- Diplotaxis muralis* Annual Wall-rocket
Non-native. A rare garden escape on walls and waste ground. Apparently occurs in the northern part of our area (FSyb), but no specific locations given.
- Brassica napus* Oil-seed Rape
Non-native. A casual escape from crop cultivation on field edges and roadsides in farmed areas. Apparently only in the north.
- Brassica rapa* Turnip
Archaeophyte. A rare relic of crop cultivation in farmed areas. Map 106.
- Brassica nigra* Black Mustard
A rare relic of crop cultivation, mainly on field edges. Map 107.
- Sinapis arvensis* Charlock
Archaeophyte. A common weed in areas with arable farms; on field margins and roadsides.
- Sinapis alba* White Mustard
Archaeophyte. A rare relic of crop cultivation. Just two old records given in FSx (tetrads 9430 and 9826); may now be missing.
- Raphanus raphanistrum* subsp. *raphanistrum* Wild Radish
Archaeophyte. Quite a common arable weed but declining.
- Sisymbrium altissimum* Tall Rocket
Non-native. Absent here according to the three county Floras. The only record is in LPN; a plant from a rubbish tip near Witley Common.
- Sisymbrium orientale* Eastern Rocket
Non-native. A rare weed, found especially in disturbed urban sites. No apparent recent records.
- Sisymbrium officinale* Hedge Mustard
Archaeophyte. Widespread and very common in all types of disturbed ground.
- Alliaria petiolata* Garlic Mustard
Widespread and common in hedgerows and waysides, and as a garden weed.
- Teesdalia nudicaulis* Shepherd's Cress
Many old locations on heaths and dry grassland; seems to be declining and now rare. FSx attributes the decline to lack of grazing on heaths. Map 108.
- Thlaspi arvense* Field Penny-cress
Archaeophyte. A weed of cultivated ground with scattered but mostly old records. Map 109.
- Hesperis matronalis* Dame's-violet
Non-native. A garden escape; local on damp roadsides and disturbed ground.
- Matthiola incana* Hoary Stock
Non-native. Just one old record on Witley Common; probably now extinct in our area. Principally a coastal species.
- Cochlearia danica* Danish Scurvygrass
Mainly a coastal species, but has spread nationally along main roads that are salted in winter. Can be seen along the central reservation of the A3. Map 110.



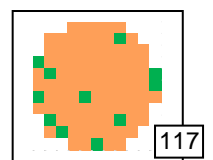
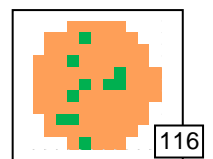
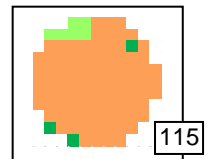
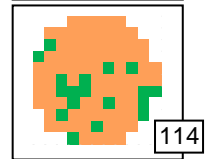
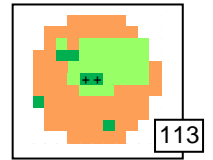
Santalaceae

- Viscum album* Mistletoe
Seems to be more common in broad river valleys, and so not very frequent in our area. There was great interest in the 19th and early 20th Centuries in Mistletoe hosted on oak (due to mythical associations), and there was for a time such an occurrence in Northchapel. Map 111.

Polygonaceae

- Persicaria amphibia* Amphibious Bistort
Quite common in pond edges and ditches; also in wet grassland. Map 112.

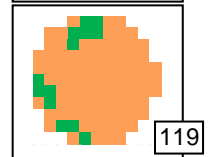
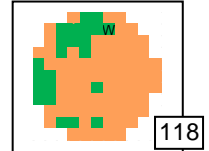
- Persicaria maculosa* Redshank
Common along damp field edges and on mud at water margins.
- Persicaria lapathifolia* Pale Persicaria
A frequent plant throughout on muddy water margins and as an arable weed.
- Persicaria hydropiper* Water-pepper
Very common on muddy woodland tracks; also on water margins.
- Persicaria minor* Small Water-pepper
A rare plant of pond margins and other wet mud; the only sites may be Hankley Common and Shillinglee Lake.
- Koenigia campanulata* Lesser Knotweed (Formerly *Persicaria campanulata*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape only recorded from tetrad 8632 (FSx).
- Koenigia polystachya* Himalayan Knotweed (Formerly *Persicaria polystachyum*, then *P. wallichii*). Non-native. An infrequent garden escape on damp verges and waysides. Map 113.
- Bistorta officinalis* Common Bistort (Formerly *Persicaria bistorta*)
An infrequent plant of damp rough grassland; in other places near gardens it is probably an escape from cultivation. Map 114.
- Bistorta amplexicaulis* Red Bistort (Formerly *Persicaria amplexicaulis*). Non-native. A rare garden escape of waysides near houses.
- Fagopyrum esculentum* Buckwheat
Non-native. A rare weed of cultivated ground; FSyb suggests it may occur in the Milford area.
- Polygonum depressum* Equal-leaved Knotgrass (Formerly *P. arenastrum*)
Non-native. Thought to be much confused with the below, so true frequency unclear. An arable weed and on bare, often trampled, ground.
- Polygonum aviculare* Knotgrass
Very common everywhere on wasteground, waysides and as a weed.
- Polygonum rurivagum* Cornfield Knotgrass
Archaeophyte. An impersistent arable weed with just one tetrad record (9022) that is marginal to our area, so may actually be absent.
- Fallopia baldschuanica* Russian-vine
Non-native. A rare garden escape for which the only recent record is in the Shottermill area (FSx).
- Fallopia convolvulus* Black-bindweed
Archaeophyte. Principally an arable weed with records widely distributed on all but the most clayey soils, but seems to be declining.
- Fallopia dumetorum* Copse-bindweed
A rare plant of hedgerows, wood margins and coppice on sandy soils. Map 115.
- Reynoutria japonica* Japanese Knotweed (Formerly *Fallopia japonica*)
Non-native. A pernicious weed that is still common in woodland and waste ground, usually close to gardens, despite attempts to eradicate it.
- Reynoutria x bohémica* Conolly's Knotweed (*R. japonica* x *R. sachalinensis*)
Non-native. A garden escape recorded from the Liphook/Linchmere area (FSx).
- Reynoutria sachalinensis* Giant Knotweed (Formerly *Fallopia sachalinensis*). Non-native. A garden escape with scattered records along roadsides and wood edges. Map 116.
- Rumex acetosella* Sheep's Sorrel
Very common among thin grass on sandy soils. Var. *tenuifolius* (previously regarded as a species) has records in the north of our area (FSy).
- Rumex acetosa* Common Sorrel
Very common in grassland and along waysides.
- Rumex hydrolapathum* Water Dock
An uncommon plant of ditches and water margins. Map 117.
- Rumex crispus* Curled Dock
Abundant throughout with grass on waste ground and as a weed.



- Rumex conglomeratus* Clustered Dock
Widespread and common in damp grassland; also in ditches and pond margins.
- Rumex sanguineus* Wood Dock
Common throughout in woodland and other shady places. Regarded by LP as "local" so may be increasing.
- Rumex pulcher* Fiddle Dock
A rare plant of dry soils; the only localities are Haslemere (by railway) and Thursley village (FSyb).
- Rumex obtusifolius* Broad-leaved Dock
A very common plant throughout among long grass and on waste and other disturbed ground.

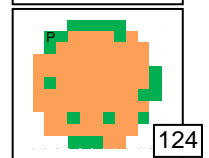
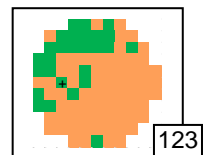
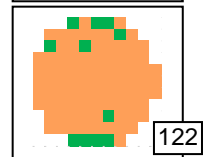
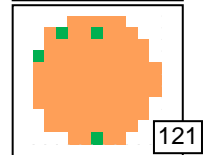
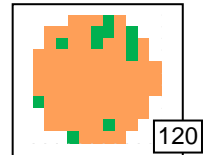
Droseraceae

- Drosera rotundifolia* Round-leaved Sundew
Only occurs among *Sphagnum* moss or on bare peat in bogs and very wet patches on heaths, but frequent where these conditions occur. Map 118.
- Drosera intermedia* Oblong-leaved Sundew
A rare plant of bogs; more restricted than the above to bare peat. Map 119.



Caryophyllaceae

- Arenaria serpyllifolia* (s.s.) Thyme-leaved Sandwort
Quite common on dry sparsely vegetated soils throughout. Records confused due to recent separation from the next species.
- Arenaria leptocladus* Slender Sandwort (Formerly a ssp.)
In similar habitats to the above. Despite confusion, thought to be genuinely less common. Map 120.
- Moehringia trinervia* Three-nerved Sandwort
Widespread and common on shady banks and woodland waysides.
- Stellaria media* Common Chickweed
Very common throughout as a weed of arable fields, gardens and urban areas.
- Stellaria pallida* Lesser Chickweed
Mainly a coastal species, but occurs locally on almost bare areas on heaths, for example near Thursley and Frensham. Map 121.
- Stellaria neglecta* Greater Chickweed
Uncommon and local on shaded riverbanks and damp woodland. Map 122.
- Stellaria holostea* Greater Stitchwort
Very common and conspicuous along woodland waysides and hedgerows.
- Stellaria graminea* Lesser Stitchwort
Very common in grassland throughout.
- Stellaria alsine* Bog Stitchwort (Formerly *S. uliginosa*)
Quite common and widespread in wet habitats.
- Cerastium arvense* Field Mouse-ear
Very rare or possibly now locally extinct. LPN indicates localities at Inval and Brook, but the county Floras only give one tetrad: 8840 (FSy).
- Cerastium tomentosum* Snow-in-Summer
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape on banks and walls.
- Cerastium fontanum* Common Mouse-ear
Very common in grassland and waste areas throughout.
- Cerastium glomeratum* Sticky Mouse-ear
Common as an arable weed and in dry grassland and waste areas.
- Cerastium diffusum* Sea Mouse-ear
Mainly coastal; the only locality in our area is Frensham Great Pond (FSy).
- Cerastium semidecandrum* Little Mouse-ear
Quite common in bare patches on heaths and commons. Map 123.
- Myosoton aquaticum* Water Chickweed
An uncommon plant of streamsides with scattered localities. Map 124.



Moenchia erecta Upright Chickweed
A rare plant of short grass on heathland. Apparently declining. Map 125.

Sagina subulata Heath Pearlwort
The only record is "north of Hydon Heath" which may be outside of our area, and it is in any case thought to be extinct there.

Sagina procumbens Procumbent Pearlwort
Very common; a weed of lawns and bare ground in gardens and waste places.

Sagina apetala agg. Pearlwort
Common in short grassland on heaths, on wall tops and as a weed on bare ground. Due to confusion, most records of subspecies and of *S. filicaulis* are best lumped into this aggregate.

Scleranthus annuus Annual Knawel
An arable weed. Regarded by LP as frequent but has declined dramatically; most of the records are old. Map 126.

Illecebrum verticillatum Coral-necklace
Only one locality in the county Floras: Bexleyhill Common (FSx). Associated with tracks used by heavy vehicles and is locally common on land used by military just outside our area to the west.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum Four-leaved Allseed
Mainly a plant of coastal sand; only one locality in the county Floras: a garden in Hindhead (FSy) and thought now to be extinct there.

Spergula arvensis Corn Spurrey
A characteristic weed of sandy arable fields; old records are widely distributed but it has now greatly declined along with its habitat.

Spergularia marina Lesser Sea-spurrey
A coastal plant with a few recent records (tetrads 8822 and 9428, FSx) along verges of salted roads; may increase.

Spergularia rubra Sand Spurrey
An uncommon but widespread plant of bare and grassy places on heaths and on disturbed ground. Map 127.

Agrostemma githago Corncockle
Archaeophyte. A very rare arable weed that was virtually eliminated in the early 20th Century. The only specific recent record is in tetrad 8028, which is marginal to our area (FSx). Thought to be likely to increase as it is included in popular wildflower seed mixtures.

Silene vulgaris Bladder Campion
Common on the chalk downs, but infrequent and mainly on waysides in our area, associated with higher pH, whether natural (e.g. Bargate Beds) or artificial. Map 128.

Silene latifolia White Campion
Archaeophyte. A fairly common plant of arable field edges and dry disturbed ground.

Silene x hampeana (*S. dioica* x *S. latifolia*)
Quite common where the parents co-occur, but only recorded in the Sussex part of our area.

Silene dioica Red Campion
Common along damp woodland tracks and hedgerows.

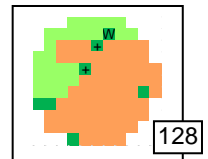
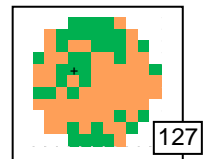
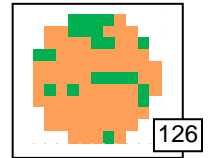
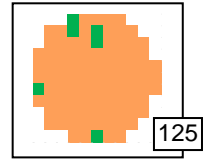
Silene gallica Small-flowered Catchfly
Archaeophyte. On disturbed sandy soil, but there are no recent records – probably locally extinct.

Silene coronaria Rose Campion
Non-native. A rare garden escape recorded only from tetrads 8228 and 8622 (FSx).

Silene flos-cuculi Ragged-Robin
Widespread and quite common and wherever there are damp meadows.

Saponaria officinalis Soapwort
Archaeophyte. An uncommon garden escape, usually on roadsides.

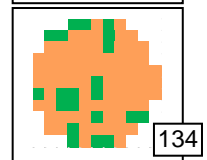
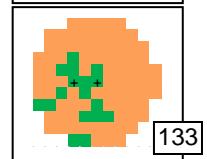
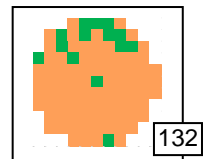
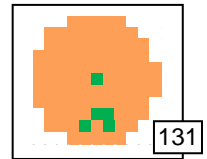
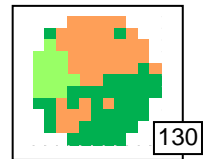
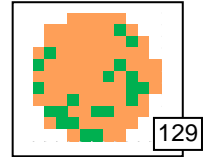
Dianthus deltoides Maiden Pink
Very rare as a native plant, but garden escapes may occur. Recorded in sandy grassland at Frensham, Rushmoor and Churt.



- Dianthus armeria* Deptford Pink
A plant of dry grassland. Regarded as very rare by LP; I have found no records of sites in our area.
- Dianthus barbatus* Sweet-William
Non-native. A garden escape. The only record is in LPN: growing in pavement cracks in Haslemere!

Amaranthaceae

- Atriplex prostrata* Spear-leaved Orache
Regarded as uncommon by LP but is increasing nationally and is now widespread and quite common on roadsides, waste ground and as an arable weed.
- Atriplex patula* Common Orache
A common weed of arable fields and gardens; also on roadsides and waste ground.
- Chenopodium ficifolium* Fig-leaved Goosefoot
Archaeophyte. An uncommon arable weed with many scattered records. Regarded as rare by LP and may be increasing. Map 129.
- Chenopodium quinoa* Quinoa
Non-native. A relic of cultivation; the only record that may be in our area is in a marginal tetrad (8028, FSx). May increase due to current culinary popularity.
- Chenopodium album* Fat-hen
Common as a weed and on waste ground throughout.
- Lipandra polyspermum* Many-seeded Goosefoot (Formerly *Chenopodium polyspermum*). Archaeophyte. A frequent arable weed; also on urban waste ground. Map 130.
- Chenopodium hybridum* Maple-leaved Goosefoot (Formerly *Chenopodium hybridum*). Archaeophyte. A rare weed of arable and other disturbed ground. May occur in the north of our area (FSyb).
- Chenopodium murale* Nettle-leaved Goosefoot (Formerly *Chenopodium murale*).
Archaeophyte. A rare weed of rich disturbed soils; the only records in the county Floras are in tetrads 9426 and 9630 (FSx) and these aren't recent.
- Oxybasis glauca* Oak-leaved Goosefoot (Formerly *Chenopodium glaucum*). Archaeophyte. A rare weed of farmyards and other disturbed ground on sandy soil. Map 131.
- Oxybasis rubra* Red Goosefoot (Formerly *Chenopodium rubrum*). An uncommon but widespread plant of rich, damp disturbed soil.
- Blitum capitatum* Strawberry-blite (Formerly *Chenopodium capitatum*)
Non-native. An arable weed with only one record in our area, in tetrad 8624 (FSx).
- Blitum bonus-henricus* Good-King-Henry (Formerly *Chenopodium bonus-henricus*)
Archaeophyte. A relic of cultivation, but the last record (Forest Mere, Liphook, FSx) was in 1994 and it is now probably locally extinct.
- Amaranthus retroflexus* Common Amaranth
Non-native. Apparently arises from bird seed mixtures; may occur in the Witley area (FSyb).
- Amaranthus hybridus* Green Amaranth
Non-native. Apparently arises from bird seed mixtures; may occur in the Witley area (FSyb).



Montiaceae

- Claytonia perfoliata* Springbeauty
Non-native. An occasional garden escape of waysides. Map 132.
- Claytonia sibirica* Pink Purslane
Non-native. An occasional garden escape, usually close to streams. Map 133.
- Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma* Blinks
An uncommon plant among short, especially mown, grass on dry soils. Map 134.

Cornaceae

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood

Quite common, but much less abundant than on the chalk downs. Regarded as rare by LP and may be increasing where soil pH has been disturbed in urban areas and military sites.

Cornus sericea Red-osier Dogwood

Non-native. A garden escape. The information on its distribution is mostly imprecise; may be increasing.

Hydrangeaceae

Philadelphus coronarius Mock-orange

Non-native. An uncommon garden escape and garden relic.

Deutzia scabra Deutzia

Non-native. The only record in our area is Bramshott Common, where it is a relic of army camp gardens. Some plants are the "Flore Pleno" variety.

Balsaminaceae

Impatiens capensis Orange Balsam

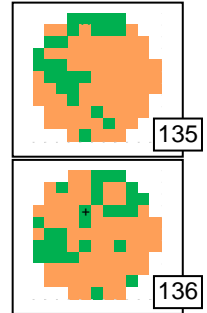
Non-native. A locally common garden escape that has spread away from gardens on streamsides and damp meadows. Map 135.

Impatiens parviflora Small Balsam

Non-native. A garden escape that was regarded as uncommon by LP, but it is increasing and is now locally common on damp wooded waysides and streamsides. Map 136.

Impatiens glandulifera Indian Balsam

Non-native. Now a very common garden escape on streamsides and damp waste ground, where it can be so dominant as to shade out native flora. Subject to attempts at eradication in sensitive locations.



Polemoniaceae

Polemonium caeruleum Jacob's-ladder

A UK native but in our area just a rare garden escape with only one recent locality: Chapel Common (FSx).

Primulaceae

Primula vulgaris Primrose

Very common and widespread in woods and waysides. Thrives in patches that are well-lit due to coppicing and regular scrub clearance.

Primula x polyantha False Oxlip (*P. veris* x *P. vulgaris*)

Can occur naturally where both parents occur, but in our area principally a garden escape.

Primula veris Cowslip

A characteristic plant of untreated grassland, but avoids acid soils. Widely distributed on the clays of Sussex, but patchy elsewhere and regarded as rare by LP. The works connected with the Hindhead Tunnel have locally increased soil pH and Cowslips have taken advantage. Map 137.

Primula japonica Japanese Cowslip

Non-native. A rare garden escape recorded from wet woodland near the Wey at Shottermill and Hammer (FSx).

Lysimachia vulgaris Yellow Loosestrife

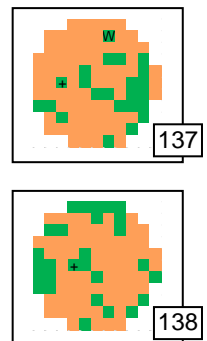
An uncommon plant, normally in very wet parts of river valleys, but also in at least one drier area on common land. Map 138.

Lysimachia thyrsoiflora Tufted Loosestrife

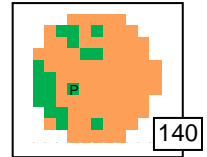
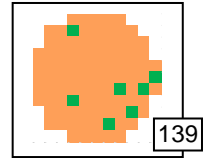
Non-native. A garden escape in our area; only recorded from Witley Common.

Lysimachia punctata Dotted Loosestrife

Non-native. An increasingly common garden escape and relic. Occurs near gardens and associated with old army camp sites.

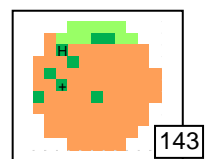
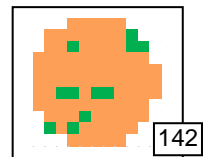
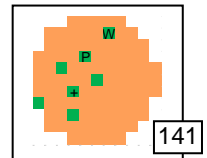


- Lysimachia nummularia* Creeping-jenny
Quite common throughout on damp waysides and stream banks.
- Lysimachia minima* Chaffweed (Formerly *Centunculus minimus*). A rare plant of damp woodland tracks with only a few localities in our area, and most of these are not recent. Map 139.
- Lysimachia tenella* Bog Pimpernel (Formerly *Anagallis tenella*)
An uncommon plant of bogs and other very wet ground on acid soils. Many scattered localities in the west of our area. Map 140.
- Lysimachia nemorum* Yellow Pimpernel
Very common in damp woods throughout. An ancient woodland indicator.
- Lysimachia arvensis* Scarlet Pimpernel (Formerly *Anagallis arvensis* ssp. *arvensis*). A common arable and garden weed throughout. There is a blue variety which has been confused with the below.
- Lysimachia foemina* Blue Pimpernel (Formerly *Anagallis arvensis* ssp. *foemina*).
Regarded as merely rare by LP, but there appear to be no accepted records in our area.
- Cyclamen hederifolium* Sowbread
Non-native. An increasingly common garden escape, usually not far from the source gardens.
- Samolus valerandi* Brookweed
Normally a plant of brackish ditches, but there is a record from a pond in tetrad 8030 (Longmoor Camp, FH) which may be in our area.

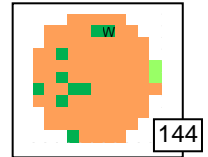


Ericaceae

- Arbutus unedo* Strawberry-tree
Non-native. A garden escape with one locality in our area (Witley, FSyb).
- Rhododendron ponticum* Rhododendron
Non-native. An abundant escape from gardens and landscaped grounds. Has often spread a long way from the original introductions and is a significant environmental problem as it shades out ground flora.
- Rhododendron luteum* Yellow Azalea
Non-native. A rare garden escape; occurs on heaths and commons some distance from gardens. Map 141.
- Daboecia cantabrica* St Dabeoc's Heath
Non-native. The only locality was discovered by the author in 2015 on Bramshott Common, where it had presumably been grown in army camp gardens. It is now apparently self-seeding, and both white and magenta flowered genetic variants are present.
- Calluna vulgaris* Heather
Abundant and often the dominant component of heathland scenery; also in dry, open woods.
- Erica tetralix* Cross-leaved Heath
Common wherever there are wet areas on heaths.
- Erica cinerea* Bell Heather
Abundant on heaths and in open dry woods, usually with, and outnumbered by, *Calluna vulgaris*.
- Gaultheria shallon* Shallon
Non-native. A rare garden escape with scattered sites on heaths. Map 142.
- Gaultheria mucronata* Prickly Heath
Non-native. A rare garden escape. Published sites are Headley Down (FH) and Hindhead (FSy), where it has been found recently (G. Matthes, pers. comm.).
- Vaccinium oxycoccos* Cranberry
A rare plant of bogs. The only specific records are Weaver's Down (FH), Devil's Punchbowl, Ockley Common and Thursley Common (FSy). Formerly on Black Down (FSx).
- Vaccinium myrtillus* Bilberry
Abundant in dry woods on sandy soils throughout, especially where grading into heath.
- Pyrola minor* Common Wintergreen
A rare plant of open, dry woodland on acid soils with just a few sites. Map 143.



Hypopitys monotropa Yellow Bird's-nest (Formerly *Monotropa hypopitys*). A rare saprophyte, associated with fungi in leaf litter in dry woodland. Does not appear reliably at its sites. Map 144.



Rubiaceae

Sherardia arvensis Field Madder
Chiefly an arable weed on chalky soils, and so uncommon in our area and often in places where pH is increased by disturbance. Map 145.

Asperula cynanchica Squinancywort
Only in the marginal tetrad 8622 (FSx); probably absent from our area.

Asperula arvensis Blue Woodruff
Non-native. The only record for this species is a Haslemere garden (FSyb), where it was growing as a weed.

Galium odoratum Woodruff
An ancient woodland indicator but more frequent on high-pH soils, and so quite scattered in our area. Map 146.

Galium uliginosum Fen Bedstraw
A plant of fens and very wet meadows; only common in the Conford area where there is high-pH seepage from the Bargate Beds. Map 147.

Galium palustre Common Marsh-bedstraw
A plant of wet grassland and water margins and common where these conditions occur.

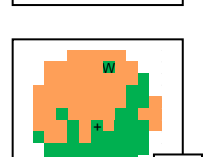
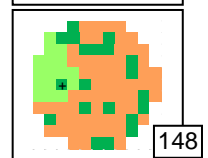
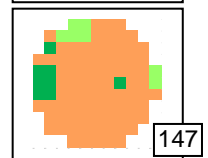
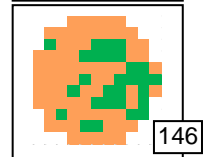
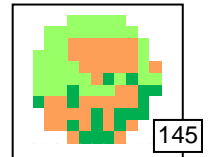
Galium verum Lady's Bedstraw
An abundant plant on the chalk downs, but quite uncommon and scattered in our area; usually in places with higher pH due to soil disturbance, plus old walls. Map 148.

Galium album Hedge Bedstraw (Formerly *G. mullago*)
Fairly common throughout along old hedgerows.

Galium saxatile Heath Bedstraw
A very common component of the heathland and acid grassland flora.

Galium aparine Cleavers
Abundant in hedgerows, waste ground and as a garden weed.

Cruciata laevipes Crosswort
A plant of open waysides and rough grassland; rare on the acid soils of the west Surrey part of our area but quite frequent (although in small quantity) elsewhere. Map 149.



Gentianaceae

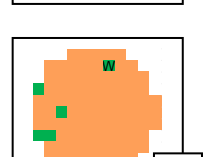
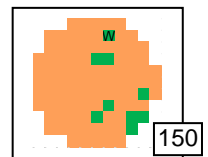
Centaurium erythraea Common Centaury
A common plant of sparse grassy areas on heaths and commons, often in large quantity.

Centaurium pulchellum Lesser Centaury
A rare plant of damp, disturbed grassland, with scattered localities in the east of our area. Map 150.

Centaurium scilloides Perennial Centaury
Native to UK but not to S.E. England. Formerly occurred on Bramshott Common (Tony Mundell, pers. comm.), presumably relict from army camp gardens, but a recent search was unsuccessful.

Blackstonia perfoliata Yellow-wort
This characteristic chalkland plant only occurs in our area where chalk and limestone have been imported, e.g. to enhance fertility of sand and clay soils or for buildings and railway works. Map 151.

Gentianella amarella Autumn Gentian
A chalkland plant for which our only sites are on imported chalk in the Chapel Common area (FSx).

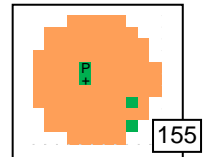
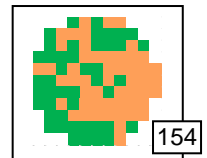
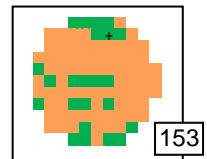
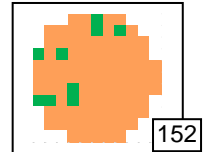


Apocynaceae

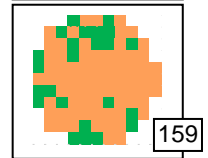
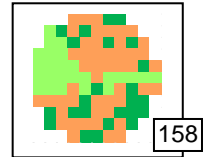
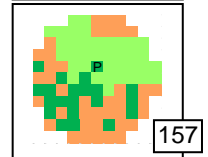
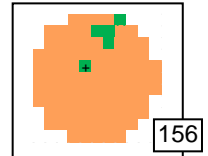
- Vinca minor* Lesser Periwinkle
Archaeophyte. A fairly common garden escape on roadsides and waste places near gardens, occasionally in woodland.
- Vinca difformis* Intermediate Periwinkle
Non-native. A garden escape for which the only record in our area is at Griggs Green (FSx).
- Vinca major* Greater Periwinkle
Non-native. A common garden escape on roadsides and in hedges.

Boraginaceae

- Buglossoides arvensis* Field Gromwell (Formerly *Lithospermum arvensis*)
Archaeophyte. The only record in our area is an old one from the Witley Common area (FSy).
Probably now absent.
- Echium vulgare* Viper's-bugloss
A rare plant in our area with scattered sites, probably associated with disturbed soil. Map 152.
- Pulmonaria officinalis* Lungwort
Non-native. A common and apparently increasing garden escape, along waysides and in waste ground near houses.
- Symphytum officinale* Common Comfrey
Fairly common in wet fields and water margins. Map 153.
- Symphytum x uplandicum* Russian Comfrey (*S. asperum* x *S. officinale*)
Non-native. A fairly common garden escape and relic of cultivation in waste places and roadsides.
- Symphytum tuberosum* Tuberous Comfrey
Non-native. A garden escape recorded in LPN in a copse near Liphook; there are no other records.
- Symphytum x hidcotense* Hidcote Comfrey (*S. grandiflorum* x ?*S. uplandicum*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape with a site near Hambledon (FSyb) plus two marginal tetrads in Sussex (FSx).
- Symphytum grandiflorum* Creeping Comfrey
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape that can form large conspicuous patches on roadsides.
- Symphytum orientale* White Comfrey
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape that appears to be spreading along roads.
- Symphytum caucasicum* Caucasian Comfrey
Non-native. A rare garden escape noted from dumped garden waste at Ebernoe (FSx), possibly also in our area near Easebourne.
- Anchusa officinalis* Alkanet
Archaeophyte. The only record of this garden escape is in LPN at Frensham Ponds.
- Anchusa arvensis* Bugloss
Non-native. Principally an arable weed of dry soils; occasional wherever that habitat occurs. Map 154.
- Pentaglottis sempervirens* Green Alkanet
Non-native. An extremely common garden escape on suburban waysides and waste ground.
- Borago officinalis* Borage
Non-native. An uncommon and impersistent garden escape, mainly in suburban areas, with surprisingly few records in our area. Map 155.
- Trachystemon orientalis* Abraham-Isaac-Jacob
Non-native. A rare garden escape found close to gardens. The only specific sites are Chiltlee Lane, Liphook (FH) and Grayswood (FSy).
- Amsinckia lycopsoides* Scarce Fiddleneck
Non-native. A very rare casual. The only record is from near Haslemere recreation field (LPN).
- Amsinckia micrantha* Common Fiddleneck
Non-native. A very rare casual; the only record is in tetrad 8228 (FSx).

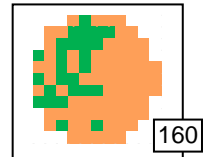


- Cynoglossum officinale* Houndstongue
A common plant of the North Downs but rare in our area and associated with disturbed soils. Surprisingly numerous on Witley Common and recently found on the old A3 route at the Devil's Punchbowl. Map 156.
- Myosotis scorpioides* Water Forget-me-not
A common plant of water margins and wet meadows throughout.
- Myosotis secunda* Creeping Forget-me-not
A characteristic and fairly common plant on muddy pond margins. Map 157.
- Myosotis laxa* Tufted Forget-me-not
An uncommon and probably declining plant of muddy pond margins. Map 158.
- Myosotis sylvatica* Wood Forget-me-not
A native plant of damp woodland, but most occurrences (especially on waysides and waste ground) are thought to be of garden escapes, in which state it is common throughout.
- Myosotis arvensis* Field Forget-me-not
Archaeophyte. An arable weed, but also very common on waste ground and as a garden weed.
- Myosotis ramosissima* Early Forget-me-not
A locally common plant on dry, open sites and on old walls, with scattered locations. Map 159.
- Myosotis discolor* Changing Forget-me-not
Widespread and quite common in disturbed ground.
- Phacelia tanacetifolia* Phacelia
Non-native. The only record is in a marginal tetrad (8822, FSx) but this species is likely to increase as a casual relic of "wildflower" seed mixtures.



Convolvulaceae

- Convolvulus arvensis* Field Bindweed
Common on thin grass on dry soils, as an arable weed and on waste ground.
- Calystegia sepium* Hedge Bindweed
Very common throughout along hedgerows and as a garden weed.
- Calystegia pulchra* Hairy Bindweed
Non-native. A rare garden escape; only recorded from the Conford and Liphook areas.
- Calystegia silvatica* Large Bindweed
Non-native. A garden escape regarded as uncommon by LP, but this may be due to confusion with *C. sepium*; now regarded as common in hedgerows near houses.
- Cuscuta epithymum* Dodder
Fairly common and can be found in small quantities parasitising *Calluna* and *Erica* on most of our patches of heathland. Erratic in appearance and easy to find only in some years. Map 160.



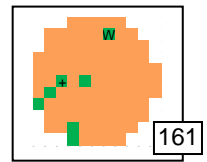
Solanaceae

- Lycium* agg. Teaplant
Non-native. FSx indicates that there is an old record in the Milland area for *Lycium barbarum* or *L. chinense* as a garden escape.
- Atropa belladonna* Deadly Nightshade
Principally a plant of scrubby areas on chalky soils. The only record in the county Floras for our area is an old one in tetrad 9424 (FSx), but there is another old archive record in a wood near Grayshott (LPN).
- Hyoscyamus niger* Henbane
Archaeophyte. A rare plant of disturbed chalky soils with just one record in our area: near Milford (FSy).
- Nicandra physalodes* Apple-of-Peru
Non-native. A rare and impersistent garden escape which may have occurred in the north and west of our area (FH, FSyb).

- Datura stramonium* Thorn-apple
Non-native. A rare garden escape with just a few scattered records on waste ground.
- Solanum nigrum* Black Nightshade
A common weed of arable fields and vegetable plots.
- Solanum dulcamara* Bittersweet
Widespread and very common in hedgerows and water margins.
- Solanum lycopersicum* Tomato (Formerly *Lycopersicon esculentum*)
Non-native. Commonly arises from discarded fruits in waste ground and even in pavement cracks in urban areas.

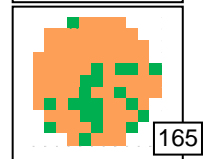
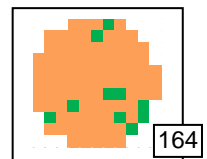
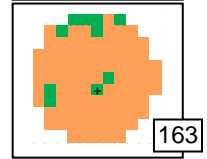
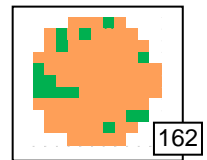
Oleaceae

- Forsythia x intermedia* Forsythia
Non-native. A relic of plantings or possibly where garden waste has been discarded. Only one record (Hammer Vale) but likely to have been overlooked elsewhere.
- Fraxinus excelsior* Ash
Widespread and common in woodland and hedgerows.
- Syringa vulgaris* Lilac
Non-native. A relic of plantings or possibly where garden waste has been discarded on waste ground and commons. Map 161.
- Ligustrum vulgare* Wild Privet
Common and widespread in hedgerows and wasteground. Plants may be native or spread from garden plantings.
- Ligustrum ovalifolium* Garden Privet
Non-native. A rare garden escape in hedges close to gardens.



Veronicaceae

- Digitalis purpurea* Foxglove
Widespread and common, and a characteristic and conspicuous plant of our woodland waysides.
- Veronica officinalis* Heath Speedwell
Common on dry grassy parts of heaths and open woods throughout.
- Veronica montana* Wood Speedwell
An ancient woodland indicator, common in mature woodlands throughout, but less so on drier and more acid soils.
- Veronica scutellata* Marsh Speedwell
An uncommon plant with scattered sites on very wet grassland. Map 162.
- Veronica beccabunga* Brooklime
Common in a wide variety of damp habitats throughout.
- Veronica anagallis-aquatica* Blue Water-speedwell
An uncommon plant of water margins and seeps in grassy fields. Map 163.
- Veronica serpyllifolia* Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Common and widespread in grassland, grassy waysides and as an arable weed.
- Veronica hederifolia* Ivy-leaved Speedwell
Archaeophyte. Very common along waysides and as a garden weed.
- Veronica filiformis* Slender Speedwell
Non-native. Fairly common, most often found on old lawns.
- Veronica agrestis* Green Field-speedwell
Archaeophyte. An uncommon weed of gardens and arable fields with scattered sites. Map 164.
- Veronica polita* Grey Field-speedwell
Non-native. A fairly common arable weed, also found on pavements and dry waste ground. Map 165.
- Veronica persica* Common Field-speedwell
Non-native. Common and widespread in gardens and other disturbed places.
- Veronica chamaedrys* Germander Speedwell
Very common in grassland and along waysides throughout.



Veronica arvensis Wall Speedwell
Common and widely distributed (but often in small quantity) in arable fields, open dry areas on commons and on walls.

Antirrhinum majus Snapdragon
Non-native. A fairly common garden escape, often self-seeding in pavement cracks and on walls.

Chaenorhinum minus Small Toadflax
Archaeophyte. An uncommon arable weed with scattered records, but probably declining in our area. Map 166.

Misopates orontium Weasel's-snout
Archaeophyte. An uncommon weed in arable fields and allotments with scattered records, but probably declining in our area. Map 167.

Cymbalaria muralis Ivy-leaved Toadflax
Non-native. Very common on old walls throughout.

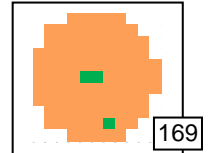
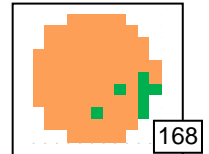
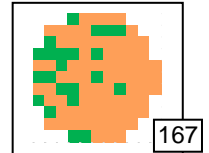
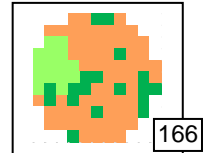
Kickxia elatine Sharp-leaved Fluellen
Archaeophyte. A fairly common arable weed on clay soils, but uncommon elsewhere.

Kickxia spuria Round-leaved Fluellen
Archaeophyte. A rare arable weed, restricted in our area to Weald Clay in the south east. Map 168.

Linaria vulgaris Yellow Toadflax
Fairly common on dry roadsides and waste ground throughout.

Linaria purpurea Purple Toadflax
Non-native. A common garden escape on waste ground; also a garden weed.

Linaria repens Pale Toadflax
Archaeophyte. A rare plant on walls (including on Haslemere High Street) and associated with railways. Map 169.



Plantaginaceae

Plantago coronopus Buck's-horn Plantain
Quite common throughout on paths and other sparsely vegetated areas on dry soils.

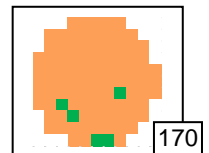
Plantago major Greater Plantain
Widespread and abundant in grassland and waysides.

Plantago media Hoary Plantain
Principally a plant of the chalk downs and the few sites in our area may be associated with imported soil. Map 170.

Plantago lanceolata Ribwort Plantain
Widespread and abundant in rough grassland and waysides.

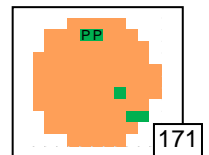
Plantago arenaria Branched Plantain
Non-native. Listed by LP but no sites documented in our area. Probably extinct.

Littorella uniflora Shoreweed
The only sites are Shillinglee Lake and Frensham Little Pond; both old records. May need waterside trampling by cattle (FSx); this has ceased at both locations; may now be locally extinct.



Hippuridaceae

Hippuris vulgaris Mare's-tail
A rare aquatic plant that requires clear still or slow-flowing water. Map 171.



Callitrichaceae

Callitriche stagnalis (sens. lat.) Common Water-starwort
A common plant of wet mud, whether on permanent watersides or damp shady tracks.

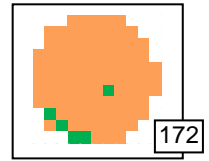
Callitriche platycarpa Various-leaved Water-starwort
Principally a plant of ditches. FH suggests it may occur in the Hampshire part of our area, but there are no details.

Callitriche obtusangula Blunt-fruited Water-starwort
Rare in shallow water; may occur in the north and north-west of our area.

Callitriche brutia ssp. *brutia* Pedunculate Water-starwort

In ponds, slow streams and water margins. Uncommon but with scattered localities, mainly in the west of our area. (The concept of this species appears to differ between the county Floras). Map 172.

Callitriche brutia ssp. *hamulata* Intermediate Water-starwort
(Information as for ssp. *brutia* above.)



Scrophulariaceae

Verbascum blattaria Moth Mullein

Non-native. A garden escape with just one site, Witley Common, where it still occurs.

Verbascum phlomoides Orange Mullein

Non-native. A garden escape; according to FH, occurred in tetrad 8236, but no other records.

Verbascum thapsus Great Mullein

Uncommon but widely distributed on waste ground, commons and roadsides.

Verbascum nigrum Dark Mullein

Widely distributed on road verges, but usually in small quantity. Map 173.

Scrophularia nodosa Common Figwort

Common throughout along woodland rides, especially where damp.

Scrophularia auriculata Water Figwort

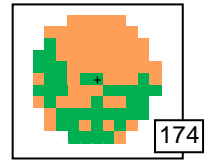
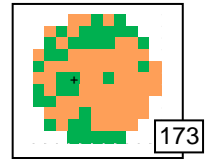
Quite common in ditches, water margins and in damp woodland. Map 174.

Buddleja davidii Butterfly-bush

Non-native. A common garden escape throughout on urban waste ground and other areas near houses.

Buddleja globosa Orange-ball-tree

Non-native. A rare garden escape on waste areas close to gardens; only one site known – a new one in Critchmere.



Lamiaceae

Stachys byzantina Lamb's-ear

Non-native. An uncommon garden escape, normally found very close to gardens, sometimes in pavement cracks.

Stachys sylvatica Hedge Woundwort

Very common in woodland waysides and hedgerows.

Stachys x ambigua Hybrid Woundwort (*S. palustris* x *S. sylvatica*)

A naturally occurring but rare hybrid, usually in places close to both parent species.

Stachys palustris Marsh Woundwort

A common plant of wet meadows, water margins and in the damper parts of commons.

Stachys arvensis Field Woundwort

Archaeophyte. An arable weed; uncommon and declining. Map 175.

Betonica officinalis Betony

Widespread and quite common. Mainly on woodland rides, where it is an ancient woodland indicator, but also in hedgerows and unimproved meadows.

Ballota nigra Black Horehound

Archaeophyte. Very common on the chalk downs, widespread but uncommon in our area. Principally in hedgerows and waste ground.

Lamiastrum galeobdolon ssp. *montanum* Yellow Archangel

Fairly common and widespread in woodland and hedgerows; an ancient woodland indicator.

Lamiastrum galeobdolon ssp. *argentatum* Yellow Archangel

Non-native. A very common garden escape, usually near houses.

Lamium album White Dead-nettle

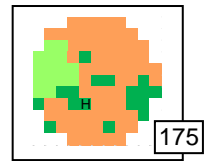
Archaeophyte. Very common throughout on waysides and waste ground.

Lamium maculatum Spotted Dead-nettle

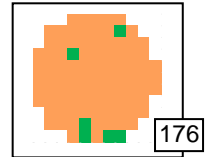
Non-native. A rare garden escape; may occur in the Sussex part of our area (FSx).

Lamium purpureum Red Dead-nettle

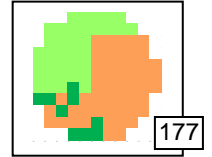
Archaeophyte. A widespread and abundant arable and garden weed; also on waste ground



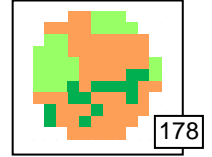
- Lamium hybridum* Cut-leaved Dead-nettle
Archaeophyte. A rare arable weed. Map 176.
- Lamium amplexicaule* Henbit Dead-nettle
Archaeophyte. An uncommon arable weed, favouring dry soils and more frequent in the west of our area. Map 177.
- Galeopsis angustifolia* Red Hemp-nettle
Archaeophyte. Not in our area according to the county Floras, but there is an old record from Witley Common.
- Galeopsis tetrahit* Common Hemp-nettle
Fairly common and widely distributed on shady waysides, field margins and waste ground, especially where damp.
- Galeopsis bifida* Bifid Hemp-nettle
Uncommon but widely distributed. Mainly on damp waysides. Map 178.
- Marrubium vulgare* White Horehound
Non-native. The only locality is a roadside near Conford Moor (FH).
- Scutellaria altissima* Somerset Skullcap
Non-native. A rare garden escape with just one recorded site: Plaistow (FSx).
- Scutellaria galericulata* Skullcap
An uncommon but widely distributed plant of water margins. Map 179.
- Scutellaria x hybrida* (*S. galericulata* x *S. minor*)
A rare but naturally arising hybrid.
- Scutellaria minor* Lesser Skullcap
An uncommon but widely distributed plant of very wet woodland and grassland. Map 180.
- Teucrium scorodonia* Wood Sage
Very common in woodland and heath on dry sandy soils.
- Ajuga reptans* Bugle
Common throughout on woodland rides and commons.
- Nepeta cataria* Cat-mint
Archaeophyte. The only location in our area is in tetrad 8428 (FSx).
- Glechoma hederacea* Ground-ivy
A common plant of woodland margins and waysides.
- Prunella vulgaris* Selfheal
Very common in short grassland (including garden lawns) and on commons.
- Melissa officinalis* Balm
Non-native. A common and increasing garden escape, usually close to houses.
- Clinopodium ascendens* Common Calamint
A rare plant of dry banks; although common as a native plant on the chalk, in our area it may be a garden escape.
- Clinopodium vulgare* Wild Basil
Uncommon but widely scattered on banks and in dry grassland. Abundant on the chalk downs and possibly associated with Paludina Limestone and places with artificially enhanced pH in our area. Map 181.
- Clinopodium acinos* Basil Thyme
Prefers dry places on chalky soils. The only specific locality is Witley Common (FSy), but may also be in the Hampshire part of our area.
- Origanum vulgare* Wild Marjoram
Uncommon but widely scattered on dry banks and old walls. Abundant on the chalk downs; may be mostly escaped from herb gardens in our area. Map 182.
- Thymus pulegioides* Large Thyme
An uncommon plant on heaths; much more frequent on the chalk. Map 183.
- Thymus polytrichus* Wild Thyme
Quite rare, but localities are widely scattered. Prefers chalky soils. Map 184.
- Lycopus europaeus* Gypsywort
Common in swampy places and on water margins throughout.



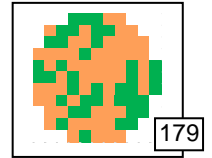
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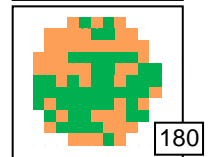
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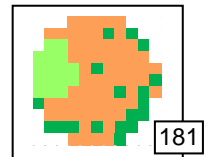
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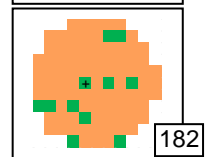
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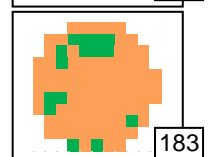
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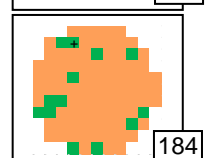
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182



183



184

Mentha arvensis Corn Mint
Principally an arable weed, but also in damp grassy areas; quite widespread and common but declining in the former habitat.

Mentha x verticillata Whorled Mint (*M. aquatica* x *M. arvensis*)
An uncommon plant of damp waysides, often away from the parent species. Map 185.

Mentha x smithiana Tall Mint (*M. aquatica* x *M. arvensis* x *M. spicata*). Non-native. A rare garden escape; the only record is from Waggoner's Wells (FH).

Mentha aquatica Water Mint
Widespread and common in all types of wet habitat.

Mentha spicata Spear Mint
Archaeophyte. An uncommon garden escape in waysides and waste places near houses. Map 186.

Mentha x villosa Apple-mint (*M. spicata* x *M. suaveolens*)
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape that readily becomes established on waysides. Map 187.

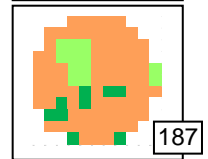
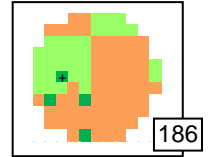
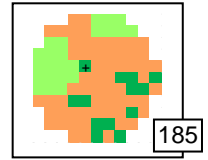
Mentha suaveolens Round-leaved Mint
A native plant elsewhere in the UK, but a rare garden escape in our area. The only record is in tetrad 9430 (FSx).

Mentha pulegium Pennyroyal
A rare native plant in SE England, but the only locality in our area is as a garden escape in Camelsdale (FSx).

Lavandula angustifolia Garden Lavender
Non-native. A rare garden escape, only known in our area from a wall in Witley (FSyb).

Lavandula x intermedia Hybrid Lavender (*L. angustifolia* x *L. latifolia*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape; the record given in FSx in tetrad 8822 may be outside our area.

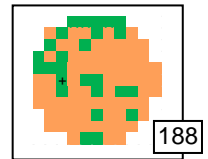
Salvia verticillata Whorled Clary
Non-native. A rare garden escape; the record in FSyb from a railway embankment near Haslemere station is the only one.



Phrymaceae

Erythranthe moschata Musk (Formerly *Mimulus moschatus*)
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape on water margins.

Erythranthe guttata Monkeyflower (Formerly *Mimulus guttatus*)
Non-native. A fairly common garden escape on water margins and among very wet grass. Map 188.



Orobanchaceae

Melampyrum pratense Common Cow-wheat
A fairly common plant of woodland banks and waysides. An ancient woodland indicator. Map 189.

Euphrasia officinalis agg. Eyebright
Common in short grassland, especially heathy. Due to taxonomic changes, many records of other species in the genus may best be referred to the agg.

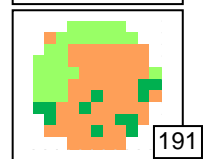
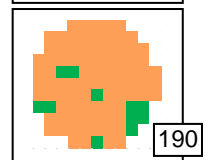
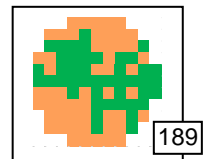
Euphrasia officinalis ssp. *anglica* English Eyebright (Formerly a species)
Uncommon and local in short grass on heaths and commons. Map 190.

Euphrasia nemorosa Common Eyebright
Frequent in short grass on commons and heaths. Map 191.

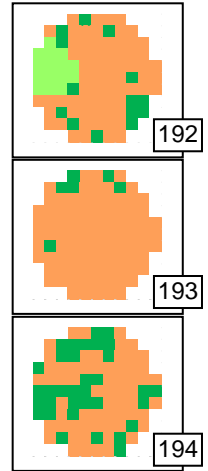
Euphrasia micrantha Slender Eyebright
The only record is in tetrad 8030, the Longmoor area (FH).

Odontites vernus Red Bartsia
Quite common and widespread in grassy areas on all but the sandiest soils.

Parentucellia viscosa Yellow Bartsia
A rare plant of wet, acidic grassy places. The only confident localities are Rodborough Common and the Longmoor/Weaver's Down area.



- Rhinanthus minor* Yellow Rattle
An uncommon plant of unimproved meadows, but also increasing as a component of wildflower seed mixtures. Map 192.
- Pedicularis palustris* Marsh Lousewort
A plant of bogs that is declining and regarded as extinct in Sussex (FSx). The principal localities are the Frensham and Bagmoor areas. Map 193.
- Pedicularis sylvatica* Lousewort
Forms patches in wet and acid grassland, heaths and commons; frequent where these habitats occur. Map 194.
- Lathraea squamaria* Toothwort
Regarded as "local" by LP, but the three county Floras give no localities in our area. Probably locally extinct.
- Lathraea clandestina* Purple Toothwort
Non-native. This curious plant is restricted to the banks of the Wey and its tributaries in the Shottermill and Hammer areas, where it parasitises willows.
- Orobanche minor* Common Broomrape
A rare plant that can occur in a variety of habitats, as it parasitises a variety of hosts. It is found at Kingspark/Tugley Wood in the east; FSy suggests it is widespread but the only specific Surrey sites are Thursley and Witley Commons.

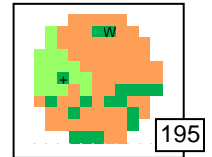


Lentibulariaceae

- Utricularia australis* Bladderwort
A rare plant of bogs; only recorded near Longmoor (the Knox's Pond locality in FH is just outside our area).
- Utricularia minor* Lesser Bladderwort
Only to be found in the best developed bogs in the Thursley/Hankley areas.

Verbenaceae

- Verbena officinalis* Vervain
Archaeophyte. An uncommon plant of dry, grassy places. Map 195.

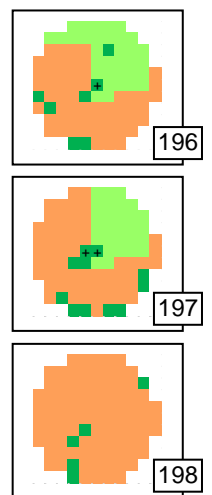


Aquifoliaceae

- Ilex aquifolium* Holly
Widespread and abundant, especially as an understorey in oak woods.

Campanulaceae

- Campanula patula* Spreading Bellflower
A rare plant of sandy fields and waysides. The only localities in the county Floras are Standford, Frensham and Almshouse Common.
- Campanula persicifolia* Peach-leaved Bellflower
Non-native. An infrequent garden escape, on banks and walls near gardens. Map 196.
- Campanula portenschlagiana* Adria Bellflower
Non-native. A garden escape that may be present in the Witley area (FSyb).
- Campanula poscharskyana* Trailing Bellflower
Non-native. Quite a common garden escape on old walls near gardens, including in Haslemere. Map 197.
- Campanula trachelium* Nettle-leaved Bellflower
Common on wooded waysides on the chalk, but rare in our area. Map 198.
- Campanula rapunculoides* Creeping Bellflower
Non-native. A garden escape that may occur in the Frensham/Tilford area (FSyb).
- Campanula rotundifolia* Harebell
Fairly common and widespread on heaths and dry, grassy areas, but usually in small quantity.



Legousia speculum-veneris Large Venus's-looking-glass

Non-native. An arable weed for which the only record in our area is associated with a poultry farm at Enton (FSyb).

Wahlenbergia hederacea Ivy-leaved Bellflower

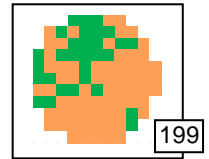
A significant local rarity of short grass in damp, heathy woodland clearings. The only site is on the edge of Linchmere Common; possibly now restricted to private land. Formerly in Hurthill Copse.

Jasione montana Sheep's-bit

A rare plant of heaths. There are many scattered records, but there has been a decline (now almost extinct in West Sussex, according to FSx). Map 199.

Lobelia erinus Garden Lobelia

Non-native. A rare garden escape; may occur in the Surrey part of our area.



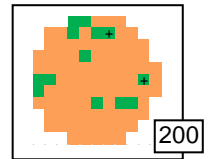
Menyanthaceae

Menyanthes trifoliata Bogbean

In margins of ponds, especially if acidic, and particularly associated with bogs. Has scattered sites in our area but thought to be declining. Map 200.

Nymphoides peltata Fringed Water-lily

In ponds and ditches. The only sites are Shillinglee Lake and the Standford and Woolbeding areas.



Asteraceae

Echinops bannaticus Blue Globe-thistle

Non-native. A garden escape; the only local site is in the Linchmere area (WSx).

Carlina vulgaris Carlina Thistle

This calciphile plant only occurs in three places where it is thought chalk has been brought in: Chapel Common, Bagmoor Common and Bramshott Common (the latter a new location).

Arctium lappa Greater Burdock

Archaeophyte. Often in damp, scruffy sites such as roadsides; uncommon but widely distributed. Map 201.

Arctium minus (sens. lat.) Lesser Burdock

Very common in woodland waysides, commons and waste places throughout.

Arctium nemorosum Wood Burdock (Formerly a ssp.)

Non-native. Confused with above. The only published sites are in three tetrads in the Sussex part of our area (8424, 8622, 8830, FSx) but this may be due to the earlier status as just a subspecies of the above.

Carduus crispus Weltered Thistle

A rare species of rough grassland; much commoner on the chalk. Map 202.

Carduus nutans Musk Thistle

Principally a plant of fields on the chalk downs; in our area it is rare and may be associated with disturbed soils (e.g. at Chapel Common). Map 203.

Cirsium vulgare Spear Thistle

Widespread and common, except on dry heaths.

Cirsium dissectum Meadow Thistle

An uncommon plant of unimproved meadows along the Wey valley and in wet grassland in the Thursley area. Map 204.

Cirsium x forsteri (*C. dissectum* x *C. palustre*)

Recorded at Conford only (FH).

Cirsium acaule Dwarf Thistle

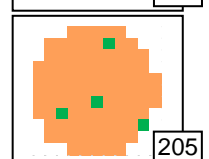
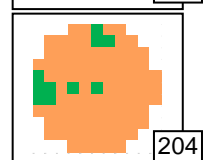
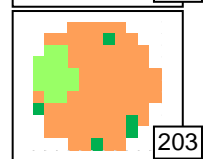
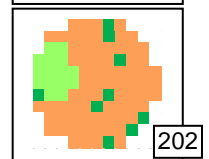
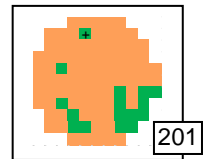
A chalk-loving plant that may be associated with disturbed soils in our area, plus the Paludina Limestone in the east. Map 205.

Cirsium palustre Marsh Thistle

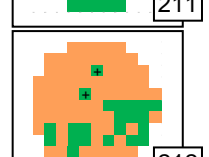
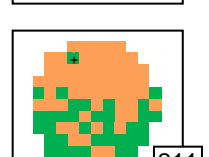
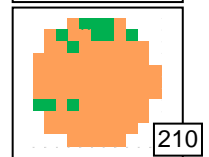
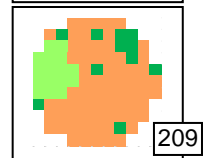
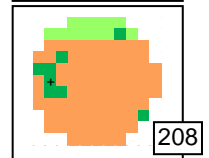
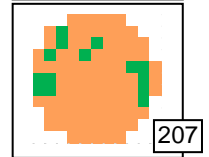
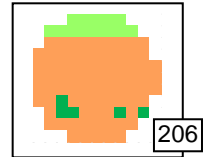
Very common in damp meadows, commons and woodland rides throughout.

Cirsium arvense Creeping Thistle

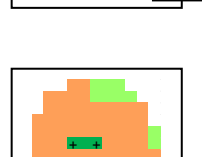
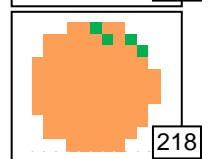
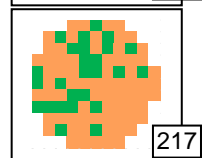
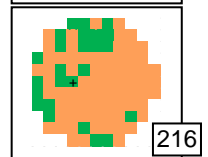
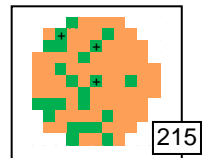
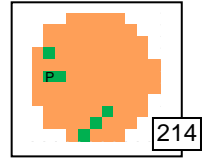
Widespread and abundant, especially in wasteground, farm margins and waysides.



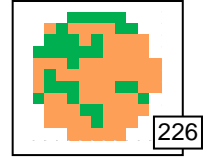
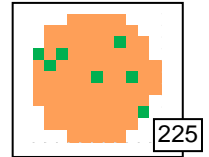
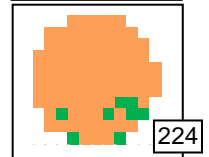
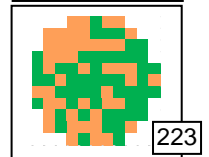
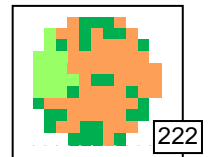
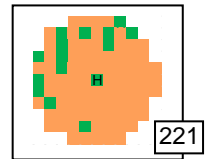
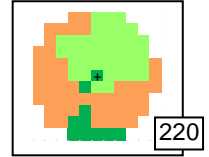
- Onopordum acanthium* Cotton Thistle
Archaeophyte. A rare garden escape in dry places; scattered in the south and possibly also the north of our area. Map 206.
- Serratula tinctoria* Saw-wort
An uncommon plant of woodland rides and unimproved grassland. Map 207.
- Centaurea scabiosa* Greater Knapweed
This calciphile plant is uncommon in our area; it is chiefly associated with the Bargate Beds near Conford and the Paludina Limestone in the east. Map 208.
- Centaurea montana* Perennial Cornflower
Non-native. Cited as present by FSyb, but no specific sites known for this garden escape.
- Centaurea cyanus* Cornflower
Archaeophyte. This arable weed had declined massively by the time LP rated it as "very rare" and is now probably extinct apart from recent re-introductions in wildflower seed mixtures.
- Centaurea diluta* Lesser Star-thistle
Non-native. A garden escape that may occur in the north of our area (FSyb).
- Centaurea nigra* Common Knapweed
Widespread and frequent, especially on commons and in rough grassland.
- Cichorium intybus* Chicory
Archaeophyte. An uncommon but conspicuous plant in arable margins, thought to be a relic of cultivation. Map 209.
- Lapsana communis* Nipplewort
Very common and widespread on waysides and waste ground.
- Hypochaeris radicata* Cat's-ear
Very common wherever there is grass.
- Hypochaeris glabra* Smooth Cat's-ear
Uncommon on dry sandy grassland in the west and north of our area. Map 210.
- Scorzoneroideis autumnalis* Autumn Hawkbit (Previously in genus *Leontodon*)
Common throughout on all types of grassland.
- Leontodon hispidus* Rough Hawkbit
Widespread and quite frequent in unimproved grassland.
- Leontodon saxatilis* Lesser Hawkbit
Quite common on heaths and grassy areas on sand. Map 211.
- Helminthotheca echioides* Bristly Oxtongue (Previously in genus *Picris*)
Archaeophyte. A weed of arable margins and waste ground. Regarded as uncommon by LP, and few localities given in FH and FSy, but apparently increasing. Map 212.
- Tragopogon pratensis* Goat's-beard
An uncommon but widely distributed plant growing in small numbers in long grass in verges and waste areas.
- Tragopogon porrifolius* Salsify
Non-native. A rare escape from cultivation; the only record in our area is in tetrad 8826 (FSx).
- Sonchus arvensis* Perennial Sowthistle
Quite common on field edges and verges throughout; probably more associated with arable fields than the following two species.
- Sonchus oleraceus* Smooth Sowthistle
A very common plant, especially in marginal urban areas and as a garden weed.
- Sonchus asper* Prickly Sowthistle
A very common plant, especially on wasteground.
- Lactuca serriola* Prickly Lettuce
Archaeophyte. An uncommon plant of wasteground and urban pathsides; regarded as rare by LP, so may be increasing. Map 213.
- Lactuca virosa* Great Lettuce
The only record in our area of this rare plant is from Witley Common.



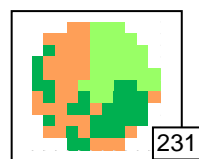
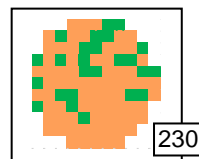
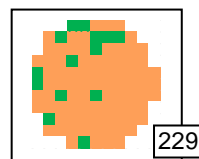
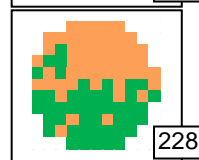
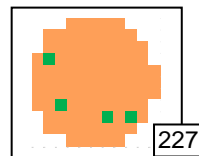
- Cicerbita macrophylla* Common Blue-sowthistle
Non-native. A garden escape with just a few sites. Map 214.
- Mycelis muralis* Wall Lettuce
Widespread and common, both in dry woods and on walls and wasteground.
- Taraxacum* agg. Dandelion
Widespread and abundant everywhere. There may be over 100 microspecies in our area, but the identification of these is a specialist task.
- Crepis biennis* Rough Hawk's-beard
Rare in rough grassland; the one record in the county Floras is in tetrad 9022, which overlaps beyond our area.
- Crepis capillaris* Smooth Hawk's-beard
Common throughout in rough grassland, including waste places.
- Crepis vesicaria* Beaked Hawk's-beard
Non-native. Common and widespread on rough grassy areas on drier soils; may be increasing as regarded as uncommon by LP.
- Pilosella officinarum* Mouse-ear-hawkweed
Common wherever there is short dry grassland, including lawns.
- Pilosella aurantiaca* Fox-and-cubs
Non-native. A common garden escape, especially in verges, on walls and as a weed on gravel.
- Hieracium* agg. Hawkweeds
There are published records of 20 microspecies in the area (LP lists 8, although these are based on works that have been superceded), and these taxa occupy a range of specific habitats. They are easiest to find on banks, old walls and heath margins. Identification of the microspecies is a specialist task.
- Filago germanica* Common Cudweed (Formerly *F. vulgaris*)
Uncommon, on very dry and thinly vegetated heathland and banks. Map 215.
- Filago lutescens* Red-tipped Cudweed
A very rare heath plant: the only sites are Thursley Common and Tilford area.
- Filago pyramidata* Broad-leaved Cudweed
Mainly an arable weed. The only record is from Witley Common (ML).
- Logfia minima* Small Cudweed (Formerly *Filago minima*)
A fairly common but inconspicuous plant of almost bare sandy areas on heaths. Map 216.
- Omalotheca sylvaticum* Heath Cudweed (Formerly *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*).
Uncommon but widely distributed heathland plant. Map 217.
- Gnaphalium uliginosum* Marsh Cudweed
Widespread and very common, especially on damp, trampled patches.
- Inula helenium* Elecampane
Archaeophyte. A very rare species that may be a relic of cultivation (for medicinal purposes); just a few localities in the Sussex part of our area: tetrads 9430,9626, 9828 (FSx).
- Inula conyzae* Ploughman's-spikenard
Principally a plant of woodland edges on chalk. Rare in our area and only in the north; perhaps associated with the Bargate Beds or imported chalk. Map 218.
- Pulicaria dysenterica* Common Fleabane
Common in damp grassland.
- Telekia speciosa* Yellow Oxeye
Non-native. The only site recorded for this garden escape is Shottermill (FSy).
- Solidago virgaurea* Goldenrod
Fairly common and widespread in dry heathy places.
- Solidago canadensis* Canadian Goldenrod
Non-native. A garden escape on roadsides and waste places; less common here than it is around larger towns. Map 219.
- Solidago gigantea* Early Goldenrod
Non-native. A rare garden escape; may be in the north and east of our area (FSyb).



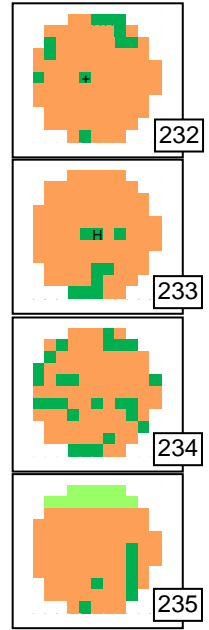
- Symphotrichum novi-belgii* Confused Michaelmas-daisy (Formerly *Aster novi-belgii*)
Non-native. The only record is an old one from Witley Common, and may date from a time when the taxonomy was not fully understood.
- Symphotrichum x salignum* Common Michaelmas-daisy (Formerly *Aster x salignus*. *S. lanceolatus* x *S. novi-belgii*). Non-native. Probably the commonest of the Michaelmas-daisies, occurring especially on roadsides, but few confident records in our area.
- Symphotrichum lanceolatum* Narrow-leaved Michaelmas-daisy (Formerly *Aster lanceolatus*)
Non-native. A garden escape that is common in the Surrey part of our area, according to FSyb, but no specific localities given.
- Erigeron karvinskianus* Mexican Fleabane
Non-native. A garden escape of waste ground and roadsides close to houses; apparently increasing. Map 220.
- Erigeron annuus* Tall Fleabane
Non-native. A rare garden escape with a locality at Longmoor given by FH; also cited as in our area by FSyb, but without specific localities.
- Erigeron acris* Blue Fleabane (Formerly *E. acer*)
Uncommon, on sandy, often disturbed, soils. Map 221.
- Conyza canadensis* Canadian Fleabane
Non-native. Very common on waste ground, including in urban settings.
- Conyza floribunda* Bilbao Fleabane
Non-native. On wasteground, especially urban. Has spread recently (FSx), and may be listed in the Sussex Flora (only in tetrads 9028 and 9630) and not the others solely due to the publication dates.
- Conyza sumatrensis* Guernsey Fleabane
Non-native. On verges and wasteground. Present in tetrads 8624, 9024 and 9630 (FSx); other comments as previous species.
- Bellis perennis* Daisy
Widespread and abundant among short grass.
- Tanacetum parthenium* Feverfew
Archaeophyte. A frequent and widespread garden escape, usually near houses.
- Tanacetum vulgare* Tansy
Fairly common; a native plant in damp places, but also an apparent garden escape on urban waste ground. Map 222.
- Artemisia vulgaris* Mugwort
Archaeophyte. Common on roadsides and other disturbed places.
- Artemisia absinthium* Wormwood
Archaeophyte. A rare alien with just one old record from the Lodsworth area (FSx).
- Achillea ptarmica* Sneezewort
Widespread but uncommon and declining; wet grassland and heaths. Map 223.
- Achillea millefolium* Yarrow
Widespread and very common in grassland and waste places.
- Chamaemelum nobile* Chamomile
A rare plant of very short grassland, especially lawns and cricket pitches but also on grassy heaths. Map 224.
- Anthemis arvensis* Corn Chamomile
Non-native. A rare and declining arable weed; no recent records. Map 225.
- Anthemis cotula* Stinking Chamomile
Archaeophyte. Very widespread but uncommon; a declining arable weed.
- Glebionis segetum* Corn Marigold (Formerly in genus *Chrysanthemum*).
Archaeophyte. A widespread but uncommon and declining arable weed of dry soils. Map 226.
- Leucanthemella serotina* Autumn Oxeye
Non-native. A rare garden escape with just one definite locality - Milford Heath (FSyb).



- Leucanthemum vulgare* Oxeye Daisy
Common and conspicuous on waste ground throughout, and especially on roadsides.
- Leucanthemum x superbum* Shasta Daisy (*L. lacustre* x *L. maximum*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape with a few scattered localities. (In FSYb it is wrongly listed as *L. maximum*.) Map 227.
- Matricaria chamomilla* Scented Mayweed (Formerly *M. recutita*)
Archaeophyte. Quite common; declining as an arable weed but possibly increasing on waste ground. Map 228.
- Matricaria discoidea* Pineappleweed
Non-native. Common throughout on trampled ground and pavement cracks.
- Tripleurospermum inodorum* Scentless Mayweed
Archaeophyte. A very common and persisting arable weed; also on waste ground.
- Cotula coronopifolia* Buttonweed
Non-native. A garden escape; absent according to county Floras but listed by LP.
- Senecio squalidus* Oxford Ragwort
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape of railway land and roadsides with scattered localities. Map 229.
- Senecio vulgaris* Groundsel
Widespread and very common on waste ground and pavements, and as a farm and garden weed.
- Senecio sylvaticus* Heath Groundsel
Widespread and quite common on heaths and open, heathy woods.
- Senecio viscosus* Sticky Groundsel
Non-native. Uncommon; inland it is associated with railways and artificially gravelled sites (elsewhere it is frequent on coastal gravel). Map 230.
- Jacobaea vulgaris* Common Ragwort (Formerly *Senecio jacobaea*)
Widespread and abundant in grassland and waste areas.
- Jacobaea x ostenfeldii* (Formerly *Senecio x ostenfeldii*. *J. vulgaris* x *J. aquatica*). A naturally arising hybrid. Occurs only at Hollywater (FH); possibly not in our area.
- Jacobaea aquatica* Marsh Ragwort (Formerly *Senecio aquaticus*)
Fairly common but declining on water margins and damp grassland; more frequent on the Weald Clay of the south-east. Map 231.
- Jacobaea erucifolia* Hoary Ragwort (Formerly *Senecio erucifolius*)
Fairly common on unimproved grassland, widespread except on heathy areas.
- Doronicum pardalianches* Leopard's-bane
Non-native. A rare garden escape; present in tetrad 9230 (FSx) and regarded as in our area by FSYb, but no specific localities given.
- Tussilago farfara* Colt's-foot
Formerly widespread, and FSY, FH and LP regarded it as common, but has declined and is now uncommon species of damp roadsides and other disturbed or bare habitats.
- Petasites hybridus* Butterbur
A rare plant of ditch banks; only in the Milford area (FSy) and Hoads Common (FSx).
- Petasites japonicus* Giant Butterbur
Non-native. An escape from waterside gardens; listed by LP but no localities given, and not in our area according to county Floras.
- Petasites fragrans* Winter Heliotrope
Non-native. A garden escape. Widespread, common and conspicuous on roadsides; increasing.
- Calendula officinalis* Pot Marigold
Non-native. A rare and impersistent garden escape. May be near Easebourne (FSx) and in Hindhead area (FSy).
- Rudbeckia laciniata* Coneflower
Non-native. A rare garden escape present in the Surrey part of our area (FSyb) and in Camelsdale.
- Helianthus annuus* Sunflower
Non-native. An impersistent garden escape; only recorded from tetrad 8624 (FSx).



- Sigesbeckia orientalis* Eastern St Paul's-wort
Non-native. An imperersistent casual; the only record is Milland in 1988 (FSx).
- Galinsoga parviflora* Gallant-soldier
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape; occurs in pavement cracks and as a garden weed. Map 232.
- Galinsoga quadriradiata* Shaggy-soldier
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape; mainly in waste ground. Map 233.
- Bidens cernua* Nodding Bur-marigold
Uncommon but widely distributed; in ditches and watersides. Map 234.
- Bidens tripartita* Trifid Bur-marigold
A rare and decreasing plant of ditches and watersides. Map 235.
- Gaillardia x grandiflora* Blanketflower (*G. aristata* x *G. pulchella*)
Non-native. A rare garden escape; only recorded from Frensham Great Pond and Witley Common (FSy).
- Eupatorium cannabinum* Hemp-agrimony
Common throughout in wet woodland margins and waysides.



Adoxaceae

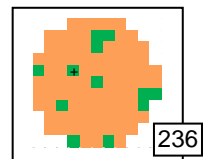
- Adoxa moschatellina* Moschatel
Regarded as common throughout our area, apart from dry sandy soils, but in small quantity and increasingly difficult to find.

Caprifoliaceae

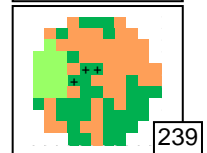
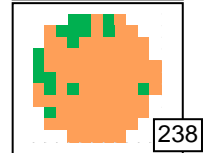
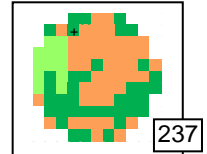
- Sambucus racemosa* Red-berried Elder
Non-native. A garden escape; the only sites are Grayswood (FSyb) and Plaistow (FSx).
- Sambucus nigra* Elder
Widespread and common in woodlands and hedgerows, except in heathy areas.
- Viburnum opulus* Guelder-rose
Fairly common and widespread but in small quantity in damp woodland and hedgerows.
- Viburnum lantana* Wayfaring-tree
Abundant on the chalk downs but a rare plant in our area; possibly only at Conford (FH) and tetrad 9226 (FSx). May be in the north extremity of our area according to FSy.
- Symphoricarpos albus* Snowberry
Non-native. A common and conspicuous garden escape in hedgerows.
- Leycesteria formosa* Himalayan Honeysuckle
Non-native. A rare garden escape of disturbed places; possibly in the vicinity of Haslemere only.
- Lonicera nitida* Wilson's Honeysuckle
Non-native. A fairly common and widespread garden escape in hedgerows and woods.
- Lonicera xylosteum* Fly Honeysuckle
A native plant elsewhere in the UK but a garden escape in our area; FSy gives the only localities: Lower Vann and Brook.
- Lonicera periclymenum* Honeysuckle
Widespread and abundant; a characteristic plant of our woodlands, hedgerows and commons.
- Lonicera caprifolium* Perfoliate Honeysuckle
Non-native. A garden escape; the only site is tetrad 8424 (FSx).
- Lonicera x purpusii* Winter Honeysuckle
Non-native. A garden escape with just one (new) locality: close to gardens in Camelsdale.

Valerianaceae

- Valerianella locusta* Common Cornsalad
Formerly a common arable weed but now an uncommon plant of dry urban wasteground and pavement edges. Map 236.
- Valerianella carinata* Keeled-fruited Cornsalad
Archaeophyte. Formerly a rare arable weed but thought to be increasing in dry disturbed ground; the only recorded sites are Standford (FH) and Lodsworth (FSx).

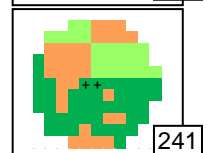
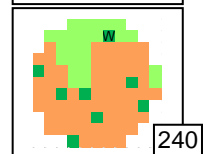


- Valeriana officinalis* Common Valerian
Frequent in marshy areas. It also occurs in dry soil on the chalk downs, and our sites in dry places may be where chalk has been imported. Map 237.
- Valeriana dioica* Marsh Valerian
In marshes; uncommon but with several sites in the north and west. Map 238.
- Centranthus ruber* Red Valerian
Non-native. A common and increasing garden escape on walls and dry banks.



Dipsacaceae

- Dipsacus fullonum* Wild Teasel
Common on watersides, damp roadsides and disturbed ground. Regarded as uncommon by LP; apparently increasing. Map 239.
- Cephalaria gigantea* Giant Scabious
Non-native. A rare garden escape; regarded as present in our area by FSyb, but no specific locations given.
- Knautia arvensis* Field Scabious
A common plant on the chalk but uncommon in our area and associated with dry, high pH soils. Map 240.
- Succisa pratensis* Devil's-bit Scabious
Frequent in unimproved meadows, but this is a declining habitat. Also in damp grassy heaths and woodland waysides. Map 241.
- Scabiosa columbaria* Small Scabious
This chalkland plant is almost unknown on other soils; the only record in our area (in tetrad 9826) is thought to be associated with imported chalk (FSx).



Araliaceae

- Hedera colchica* Persian Ivy
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape found close to gardens.
- Hedera helix* Common Ivy
Widespread and abundant in both natural and artificial settings.
- Hedera hibernica* Atlantic Ivy
Native elsewhere in the UK, but an uncommon garden escape in our area, mostly near houses. Map 242.



Hydrocotylaceae

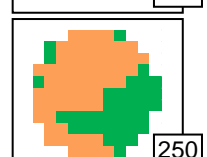
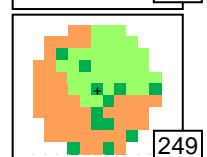
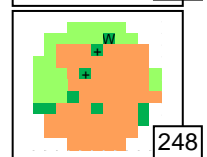
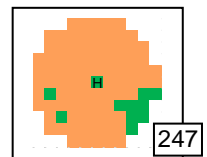
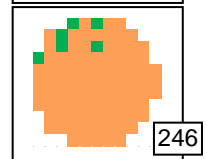
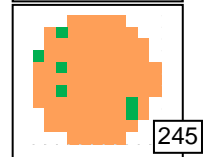
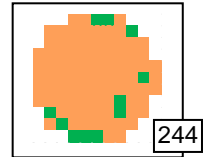
- Hydrocotyle vulgaris* Pennywort
Frequent in marshy areas and water margins. Map 243.



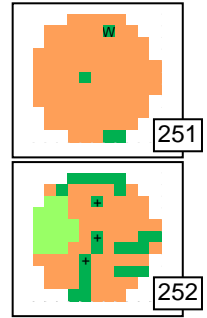
Apiaceae

- Sanicula europaea* Sanicle
Quite common in woodland, widespread except in heathy areas. An ancient woodland indicator.
- Bupleurum rotundifolium* Thorow-wax
Archaeophyte. Not in our area according to the county Floras, but listed by LP whose notes cite a Hindhead garden.
- Oenanthe fistulosa* Tubular Water-dropwort
A waterside plant with just one marginal record: tetrad 9826 (FSx).
- Oenanthe pimpinelloides* Corky-fruited Water-dropwort
A plant of dry or wet grassland with just one site: Longmoor (FH).
- Oenanthe crocata* Hemlock Water-dropwort
Common in marshy areas and water margins throughout.
- Oenanthe aquatica* Fine-leaved Water-dropwort
A rare plant of ditches and water margins in the east of our area; the only specific sites are in tetrads 9630 and 9828 (FSx).
- Sium latifolium* Greater Water-parsnip
A rare plant of ditches; just one old record near Fernhurst (FSx).

- Berula erecta* Lesser Water-parsnip
A rare plant of water margins with scattered locations. Map 244.
- Helosciadium nodiflorum* Fool's-water-cress (Formerly *Apium nodiflorum*)
Widespread and quite common in marshy areas and water margins.
- Helosciadium inundatum* Lesser Marshwort (Formerly *Apium inundatum*)
On water margins, rare. Map 245.
- Smyrniium perfoliatum* Perfoliate Alexanders
Archaeophyte. The only locality for this garden escape is in tetrad 8628 (FSx).
- Chaerophyllum temulum* Rough Chervil
Common throughout amongst long grass, on roadsides and in disturbed areas.
- Anthriscus sylvestris* Cow Parsley
Very common and conspicuous, especially along hedgerows and roadsides.
- Anthriscus caucalis* Bur Chervil
Uncommon, with scattered localities in dry, sandy places. Map 246.
- Scandix pecten-veneris* Shepherd's-needle
Archaeophyte. A rare arable weed; the only site (in FSx) is an old one near Ebernoe. Possibly now extinct in our area.
- Myrrhis odorata* Sweet Cicely
Non-native. A garden escape for which the only recorded site is at a chapel in Haslemere (FSyb).
- Conopodium majus* Pignut
Widespread and common, both in woods and in unimproved meadows.
- Torilis japonica* Upright Hedge-parsley
Common throughout in hedgerows and waysides on drier soils.
- Torilis arvensis* Spreading Hedge-parsley
Archaeophyte. An arable weed cited by LP as being in our area in the past but now extinct.
- Daucus carota* Wild Carrot
Prefers chalky soils; not so common in our area but widespread, especially on dry roadsides.
- Pimpinella saxifraga* Burnet-saxifrage
Not as abundant as it is on the chalk downs, but has localities in dry grassland throughout our area. Probably declining.
- Silaum silaus* Pepper-saxifrage
An uncommon plant of unimproved meadows on clay soil, especially on the Weald Clay in the south-east of our area. Map 247.
- Pastinaca sativa* Wild Parsnip
A chalk-loving plant that is uncommon in our area, and possibly only where the soil pH has been disturbed; especially on roadsides and railways. Map 248.
- Heracleum sphondylium* Hogweed
Widespread and very common in rough grassland and waysides.
- Heracleum mantegazzianum* Giant Hogweed
Non-native. A garden escape; uncommon but with scattered localities in damp waste areas and roadsides. Map 249.
- Sison amomum* Stone Parsley
A fairly common plant of hedgerows and waste ground; avoids heathy areas. Map 250.
- Aegopodium podagraria* Ground Elder
Archaeophyte. Originally a garden escape, but now a very common garden weed; also on waysides and waste places.
- Apium graveolens* Wild Celery
Not in our area according to the county Floras but listed as a casual by LP (no localities given).
- Ammi majus* Bullwort
Non-native. A casual, associated with bird seed. May have occurred in the Milford area (FSyb).
- Petroselinum crispum* Garden Parsley
Archaeophyte. A rare garden escape; may occur in the north of our area (FSyb).



- Foeniculum vulgare* Fennel
Archaeophyte. An uncommon garden escape; just a few locations recorded, but increasing along roadsides and in urban areas. Map 251.
- Conium maculatum* Hemlock
Archaeophyte. Quite uncommon but conspicuous in rough grassland and especially on roadsides. Map 252.
- Aethusa cynapium* Fool's Parsley
Widespread but now quite uncommon; formerly a frequent arable weed but now more often in waste ground.
- Angelica sylvestris* Wild Angelica
Quite common in marshy places throughout.

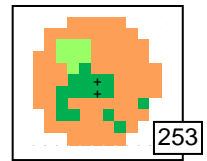


Acoraceae

- Acorus calamus* Sweet-flag
Non-native. A rare plant of margins of larger water bodies; Frensham Great Pond (FH) and Shillinglee Lake (FSx) may be the only locations.

Araceae

- Lysichiton americanus* American Skunk-cabbage
Non-native. A garden escape; locally common and increasing along streamsides and in ponds and marshy woods. Particularly frequent along the Wey. Map 253.

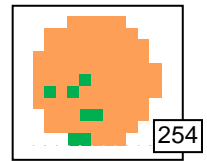


- Calla palustris* Bog Arum
Non-native. An escape from bog gardens; formerly in Buss's Common (FSy) and Shottermill (FSx), but the only current site may be a pond near Black Down (FSx).

- Arum maculatum* Lords-and-Ladies
Very common throughout in woodland (except where dry and heathy) and waysides.

- Arum italicum* ssp. *italicum* Italian Lords-and-Ladies
This subspecies is non-native. An uncommon garden escape; not spreading far from current or former gardens. Map 254.

- Arum italicum* ssp. *neglectum* Italian Lords-and-Ladies
A native plant of woodland; common at the foot of the South Downs but with only two tetrads in our area, and these are marginal (8822 and 9826, FSx).



- Dracunculus vulgaris* Dragon Arum
Non-native. The only record of this garden escape is from Ramsnest Common (FSyb).

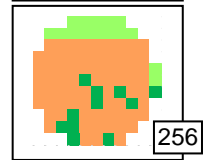
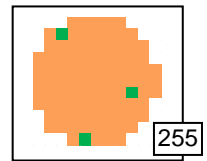
Lemnaceae

- Spirodela polyrhiza* Greater Duckweed
Rare; tends to prefer slow-moving wide ditches, also in ponds. Map 255.

- Lemna minor* Common Duckweed
Very common throughout on still water bodies of all sizes.

- Lemna minuta* Least Duckweed (Also known as *L. minuscula*)
Inadvertently introduced with pond ornamentals and increasing. Uncommon but with many scattered sites. Map 256.

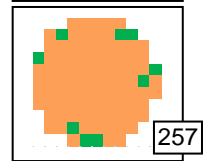
- Lemna trisulca* Ivy-leaved Duckweed
An uncommon plant of ponds and ditches with sites around the periphery of our area. Map 257.



Alismataceae

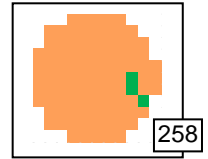
- Sagittaria sagittifolia* Arrowhead
A rare aquatic in clean ponds and ditches; native to the UK but probably introduced in our area and only recorded near Shottermill (FSy).

- Sagittaria latifolia* Duck-potato
Non-native. Introduced as a pond ornamental; possibly present as an escape near Frensham (FSyb) and Chithurst (FSx).



Alisma plantago-aquatica Water-plantain
Frequent in shallow water throughout.

Alisma lanceolatum Narrow-leaved Water-plantain
A rare aquatic in ponds and ditches with a few sites recorded, but only old records (FSx). Map 258.



Butomaceae

Butomus umbellatus Flowering-rush
A waterside plant with only one old record: Ebernoe (FSx).

Hydrocharitaceae

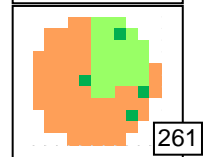
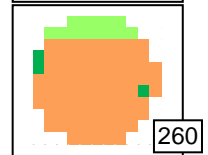
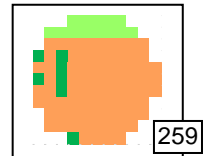
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae Frogbit
A rare plant of clean water in larger ponds and ditches. The only site is in tetrad 8424 (FSx).

Stratiotes aloides Water-soldier
LP described this plant of ponds and larger ditches as "local" but there is only one recorded site in the county Floras (in tetrad 9830, FSx), so it must be declining.

Elodea canadensis Canadian Waterweed
Non-native. An aquatic escape in ponds and ditches; can be a nuisance. Regarded as common by LP but now thought to be declining. Map 259.

Elodea nuttallii Nuttall's Waterweed
Non-native. An uncommon aquatic escape, but increasing and replacing the above. Map 260.

Lagarosiphon major Curly Waterweed
Non-native. A rare aquatic escape in ponds; a potential nuisance but not greatly spreading. Map 261.



Juncaginaceae

Triglochin palustris Marsh Arrowgrass
A rare marsh plant; in our area only in the fen at Conford Moor.

Potamogetonaceae

Potamogeton natans Broad-leaved Pondweed
Quite common in ponds and slow-moving water throughout.

Potamogeton polygonifolius Bog Pondweed
Common wherever there are bogs and acid ponds. Map 262.

Potamogeton lucens Shining Pondweed
Uncommon and only in slow-moving water in the extreme north of our area.

Potamogeton perfoliatus Perfoliate Pondweed
Rare in larger bodies of water; only in Forest Mere and lakes in the north.

Potamogeton obtusifolius Blunt-leaved Pondweed
Uncommon but widely distributed in ponds and slow streams. Map 263.

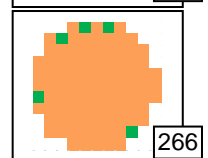
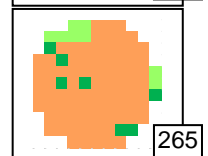
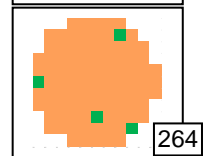
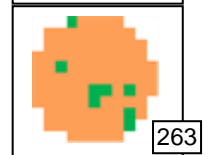
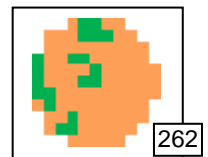
Potamogeton berchtoldii Small Pondweed
A rare plant of ponds with a few scattered sites. Map 264.

Potamogeton trichoides Hairlike Pondweed
The only site for this plant in our area is Shillinglee Lake.

Potamogeton crispus Curled Pondweed
An uncommon plant of nutrient-rich water. Map 265.

Potamogeton pectinatus Fennel Podweed
The only site is a lake near Enton.

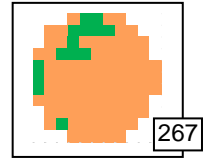
Zannichellia palustris Horned Pondweed
A rare plant of acid ponds and streams with a few scattered sites. Map 266.



Nartheciaceae

Narthecium ossifragum Bog Asphodel

A striking plant of well-developed bogs and wet flushes on heathland, and numerous in the places where these occur. Map 267.



Dioscoreaceae

Tamus communis Black Bryony

A common hedgerow plant throughout.

Colchicaceae

Colchicum autumnale Meadow Saffron

Rare and probably absent as a native plant; FSx cites a colony of introduced plants in tetrad 8424. May be present in the north of our area according to FSyb.

Liliaceae

Tulipa sylvestris Wild Tulip

Non-native. A garden escape with an old record at Lurgashall, but now absent.

Fritillaria meleagris Fritillary

Non-native, at least in our area. A garden escape in damp pastures for which LPN has a location near Fernhurst, but the only recent record is Camelsdale (FSx).

Lilium martagon Martagon Lily

Non-native. A rare garden escape for which the only sites are given in FSx: tetrad 9228 and the Ebernoe area.

Orchidaceae

Cephalanthera damasonium White Helleborine

A plant of beech woods, normally on chalk; the only record in our area is Witley Park (FSy) where it was probably on Bargate Beds.

Epipactis palustris Marsh Helleborine

A rare plant of fens; currently only in Conford Moor, but FSx cites an old occurrence at Fernhurst.

Epipactis purpurata Violet Helleborine

An uncommon plant of woodland, where it is an ancient woodland indicator. There are many sites in the south and east of our area; LP regarded it as rare so it may be increasing. Map 268.

Epipactis helleborine Broad-leaved Helleborine

A fairly common and widespread plant of woodland waysides, and even under isolated trees in urban settings - probably more frequent in our area than in most parts of the UK. Richly-coloured purple (var. *purpurea*) and red-flowered variants occur, plus a variant with entirely green flowers (var. *viridiflora*).

Epipactis phyllanthes Green-flowered Helleborine

A rare plant of shaded places with a few sites in the Conford and Rushmoor areas. Map 269.

Neottia ovata Common Twayblade (Formerly in genus *Listera*)

Widespread but uncommon and in small quantity; in rough grass and open woodland on less acid soils.

Neottia nidus-avis Bird's-nest Orchid

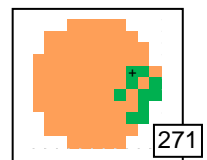
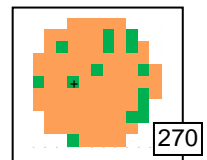
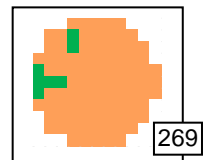
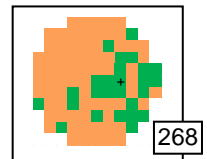
Rare but with widespread scattered locations in leaf litter in shady woods. Favours chalky soils, so our sites are not typical. Map 270.

Spiranthes spiralis Autumn Lady's-tresses

This plant of short grassland only has two old records: Lower Birtley (LPN) and Chapel Common (HM).

Platanthera chlorantha Greater Butterfly-orchid

A plant of rough grassland in high pH soils; consequently rare in our area and probably only on the Paludina Limestone in the east. Map 271.



Platanthera bifolia Lesser Butterfly-orchid
This rare plant of open woodland and heath has just two old records: tetrad 8624 (FSx) and Chapel Common (LPN).

Gymnadenia densiflora Marsh Fragrant-orchid (Formerly a variety of *G. conopsea*)
Only in fens, therefore rare; the only sites are Conford Moor (FH) and Griggs Green (FSx).

Dactylorhiza fuchsii Common Spotted-orchid
Quite common throughout and sometimes in large quantity in unimproved damp meadows, woodland rides and commons.

Dactylorhiza x transiens (*D. fuchsii* x *D. maculata*)
Uncommon, but usually occurs where both parents are present, and can include an interesting range of variants.

Dactylorhiza x grandis (*D. fuchsii* x *D. praetermissa*)
Rare, but likely to occur where both parents occur in wet meadows and marshes. FSx indicates several sites in the south-west of our area.

Dactylorhiza maculata Heath Spotted-orchid
Uncommon but locally in large numbers in meadows and grassy damp heath. Map 272.

Dactylorhiza incarnata ssp. *pulchella* Early Marsh-orchid
In marshes, bogs and wet meadows. Rare, but easy to find on Thursley Common. Map 273.

Dactylorhiza praetermissa Southern Marsh-orchid
Uncommon but with numerous sites in wet meadows and marshes; occasionally in drier sites. Map 274.

Orchis mascula Early-purple Orchid
Quite common in woodland on Weald Clay to the south-east; scattered elsewhere. Map 275.

Anacamptis pyramidalis Pyramidal Orchid
Very much a chalk grassland plant, and only in our area as a rarity on disturbed soil with imported chalk or limestone. Map 276.

Anacamptis morio Green-winged Orchid (Formerly in genus *Orchis*)
A rare and declining grassland plant; possibly the only recent record is at Ebernoe.

Ophrys apifera Bee Orchid
This chalk grassland plant has two old records: on imported chalk on Witley Common and on old mortar on Hankley Common (FSy).

Iridaceae

Sisyrinchium bermudiana Blue-eyed-grass
Non-native. The only recorded site for this garden escape is Bramshott Common (FH), but not seen recently.

Iris germanica Bearded Iris
Non-native. There is only an old record for this garden escape, on Witley Common.

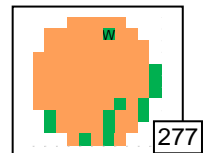
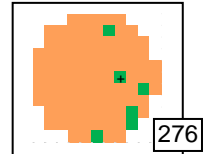
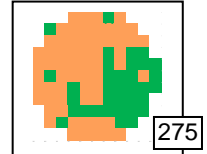
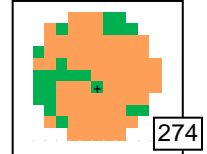
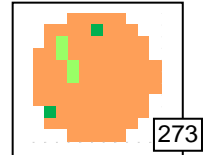
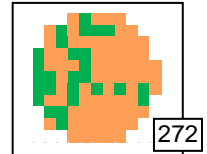
Iris sibirica Siberian Iris
Non-native. The only record for this garden plant is as a relic of army camp gardens at Thursley (FSyb).

Iris pseudacorus Yellow Iris
Quite common throughout on water margins.

Iris foetidissima Stinking Iris
Occurs as a garden escape (as on Witley Common) and as an uncommon native plant in woodlands in the south and east. Map 277.

Crocus vernus Spring Crocus
Non-native. A fairly common and widespread garden escape, especially in short grass on verges.

Crocus tommasinianus Early Crocus
Non-native. A fairly common and widespread garden escape, especially in short grass on verges.



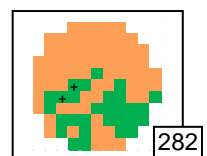
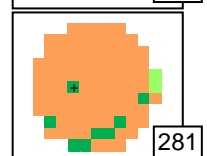
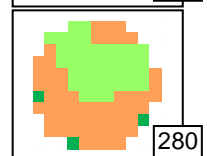
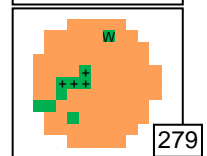
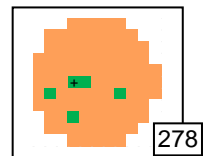
- Crocus chrysanthus* Golden Crocus
Non-native. The only recorded site for this garden escape is Rushmoor (FSyb).
- Crocus flavus*
Non-native. A garden escape that, according to FSyb, may occur in the Frensham area.
- Crocus nudiflorus* Autumn Crocus
Non-native. A rare garden escape on road verges, recorded only from Frensham (FSyb) and Critchmere.
- Crocus speciosus* Bieberstein's Crocus
Non-native. The only recorded site for this garden escape is Chiddingfold churchyard (FSyb).
- Crocosmia paniculata* Aunt-Eliza
Non-native. A garden escape that occurs in our area according to FSyb, but no specific sites given.
- Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora* Montbretia (*C. aurea* x *C. pottsii*)
Non-native. A frequent, widespread and increasing garden escape in waste areas, roadsides and commons.

Xanthorrhoeaceae

- Hemerocallis fulva* Orange Day-lily
Non-native. A rare garden escape; occurs in the Northchapel area (FSx).

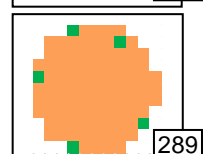
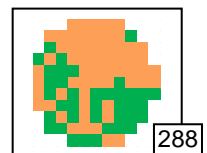
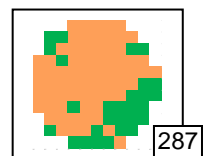
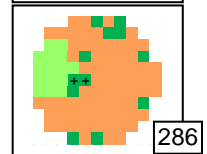
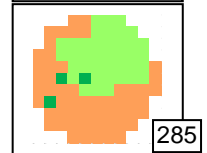
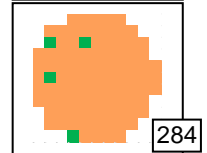
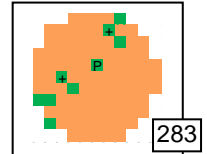
Amaryllidaceae

- Allium schoenoprasum* Chives
Native to the UK, but a rare garden escape in our area; only recorded near Fernhurst (FSx).
- Allium roseum* Rosy Garlic
Non-native. The only record is a new site on a bank on the edge of Bramshott Common, where it is presumably a garden throw-out.
- Allium triquetrum* Three-cornered Garlic
Non-native. An uncommon garden escape with several sites on roadsides close to gardens. Map 278.
- Allium paradoxum* Few-flowered Garlic
Non-native. An uncommon but increasing garden escape that forms patches on roadsides and on commons; especially abundant around Liphook. Map 279.
- Allium ursinum* Wild Garlic
A fairly common and widespread plant in wet woodlands and waysides, except in the most acid soils of the north-west.
- Allium porrum* Leek
Non-native. A garden escape with just one record: tetrad 8424 (FSx).
- Allium vineale* Wild Onion
An uncommon native plant, often among grass on dry road verges. Map 280.
- Leucojum aestivum* Summer Snowflake
A native plant to the UK, but just a garden escape in our area, for which all the published sites are recent ones (in FSx), so evidently increasing and likely to be found elsewhere. Map 281.
- Galanthus nivalis* Snowdrop
Non-native. A garden escape with a long history as such. Widespread and fairly common along wooded waysides, usually close to houses.
- Galanthus nivalis* x *G. plicatus*
Non-native. A garden escape for which the only sites recorded are three Sussex tetrads (FSx).
- Narcissus* cultivars (Garden daffodils)
Non-native. There are large numbers of garden varieties of daffodil that have spread from gardens, or survived being dumped as garden waste, or have been deliberately planted - even in wild places distant from houses. These are very common throughout.
- Narcissus pseudonarcissus* subsp. *pseudonarcissus* Daffodil
May occur as a garden escape, but also as an uncommon native plant in woodlands in the south of our area. Map 282.



Asparagaceae

- Convallaria majalis* Lily-of-the-valley
An uncommon plant as a native in dry woodlands, but also as a garden escape; it is often difficult to decide between these possibilities. Map 283.
- Polygonatum multiflorum* Solomon's-seal
A rare woodland plant; also a rare garden escape. Map 284.
- Polygonatum x hybridum* Garden Solomon's-seal (*P. multiflorum* x *P. odoratum*)
An uncommon garden escape, but more frequent than the above. Map 285.
- Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* Spiked Star-of-Bethlehem
Native to the UK but in our area as a garden escape with just one site: tetrad 9628 (FSx).
- Ornithogalum umbellatum* Star-of-Bethlehem (also known as *O. angustifolium*).
Native to the UK but only occurs as a garden escape in our area; uncommon on dry grassy roadsides. Map 286.
- Ornithogalum nutans* Drooping Star-of-Bethlehem
Non-native. A garden escape cited by FSx as being in tetrad 8028.
- Scilla siberica* Siberian Squill
Non-native. A rare garden escape; in our area according to FSyb, but no localities given.
- Scilla liliohyacinthus* Pyrenean Squill
Non-native. A garden escape cited by FSx as being in tetrad 9022.
- Scilla forbesii* Glory-of-the-snow (Formerly in genus *Chionodoxa*)
Non-native. A garden escape cited by FSx as being in tetrad 8228.
- Scilla luciliae* Boissier's Glory-of-the-snow (Formerly in genus *Chionodoxa*)
A rare garden escape; in our area according to FSyb, but no localities given.
- Scilla sardensis* Lesser Glory-of-the-snow (Formerly in genus *Chionodoxa*)
A rare garden escape with just two localities: Rushmoor (FSyb) and Linchmere (FSx).
- Hyacinthoides non-scripta* Bluebell
Common in broadleaved woodland throughout.
- Hyacinthoides x massartiana* (*H. hispanica* x *H. non-scripta*)
Non-native. A garden escape, common near gardens. Increasing at the expense of the above.
- Hyacinthoides hispanica* Spanish Bluebell
Non-native. A common garden escape, much confused with the above hybrid.
- Hyacinthus orientalis* Hyacinth
Non-native. Probably only in dumped garden waste; the only specific locality is Frensham (FSyb).
- Muscari armeniacum* Garden Grape-hyacinth
Non-native. A rare garden escape in waste ground and urban roadsides.
- Asparagus officinalis* Garden Asparagus (Formerly a ssp.)
Non-native. A rare garden escape or relic of cultivation in dry sandy places.
- Ruscus aculeatus* Butcher's-broom
An uncommon woodland plant and an ancient woodland indicator. Not on strongly acid soils. Map 287.



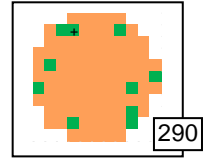
Pontederiaceae

- Pontederia cordata* Pickerelweed
Non-native. An aquatic garden escape. Recorded from ponds at Enton (FSyb).

Typhaceae

- Sparganium erectum* Branched Bur-reed
Quite common in water margins, especially in the south. Map 288.
- Sparganium emersum* Unbranched Bur-reed
A rare and probably declining plant of water margins with a few sites around the periphery of our area. Map 289.
- Typha latifolia* Bulrush
Common in shallow water of all types throughout.

Typha angustifolia Lesser Bulrush
An uncommon plant of shallow water. Map 290.



Juncaceae

Juncus articulatus Jointed Rush
Common and widespread in marshy areas and damp waysides.

Juncus x surrejanus (*J. acutiflorus* x *J. articulatus*)
Listed as present in our area in FSyB, but no specific localities given.

Juncus acutiflorus Sharp-flowered Rush
Common in wet meadows and heaths. Map 291.

Juncus bulbosus Bulbous Rush
Quite common in wet muddy areas and marshes throughout.

Juncus squarrosus Heath Rush
Common, but usually in small quantity, on heaths throughout.

Juncus tenuis Slender Rush
Non-native, but completely naturalised; common and widespread on woodland tracks.

Juncus compressus Round-fruited Rush
FSx gives an old location in tetrad 8428; probably now extinct in our area.

Juncus bufonius Toad Rush
Common in damp, bare areas throughout, often where trampled.

Juncus inflexus Hard Rush
Common in rough grassland and open woodland except on the most acid soils.

Juncus effusus Soft-rush
Very common in damp areas everywhere, including grassland, woodland and water margins.

Juncus conglomeratus Compact Rush
Common in damp areas in grassland and woodland rides.

Luzula forsteri Southern Wood-rush
Occasional but widespread on wayside and woodland banks.

Luzula x borrieri (*L. forsteri* x *L. pilosa*)
Very few records; it is found where both parents occur. Map 292.

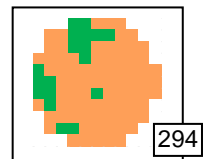
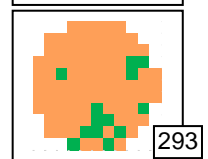
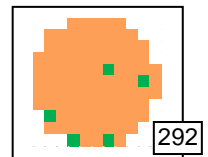
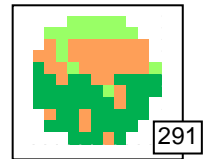
Luzula pilosa Hairy Wood-rush
Common and widespread on sparsely vegetated wayside and woodland banks.

Luzula sylvatica Great Wood-rush
In wooded streamside; uncommon and mainly in the south and east. Map 293.

Luzula luzuloides White Wood-rush
Non-native. A garden escape with one published locality: on a road bank between Shottermill and Hindhead; plus a new site on Bramshott Common.

Luzula campestris Field Wood-rush
Very common throughout in lawns and among grass on commons.

Luzula multiflora Heath Wood-rush
Common and widespread in damp heathy areas, but usually in small quantity.



Cyperaceae

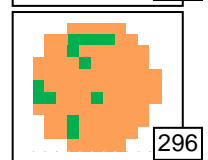
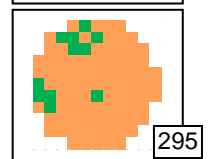
Eriophorum angustifolium Common Cottongrass
In bogs and standing water on heaths; common where these occur. Map 294.

Eriophorum latifolium Broad-leaved Cottongrass
A rare plant of fens; occurs at Conford Moor and previously at Griggs Green (FSx).

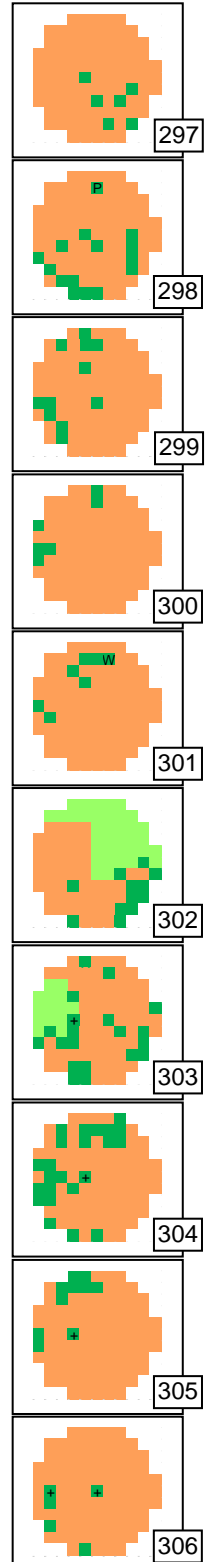
Eriophorum vaginatum Hare's-tail Cottongrass
An uncommon plant of bogs in the west and north west of our area. Map 295.

Trichophorum cespitosum Deergrass
Uncommon in very wet heathland and bog margins. Map 296.

Bolboschoenus maritimus Sea Club-rush
Regarded as "rare" by LP, but no localities given and there are no other indications of its presence locally.



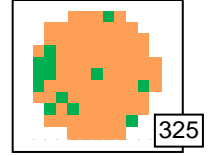
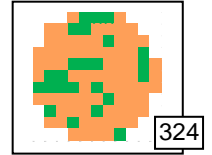
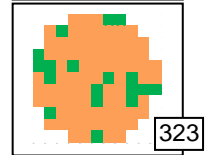
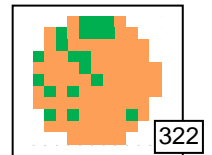
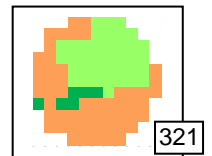
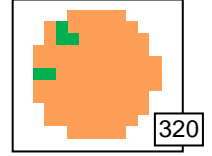
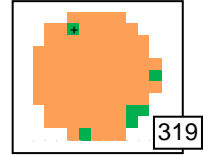
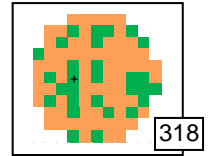
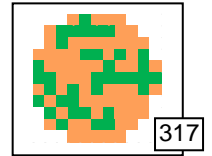
- Scirpus sylvaticus* Wood Club-rush
Quite common and widespread in marshy places and very wet open woodland.
- Schoenoplectus lacustris* Common Club-rush
Rare; on margins of larger bodies of water, avoiding acid waters. Map 297.
- Eleocharis palustris* Common Spike-rush
An uncommon plant of thinly vegetated water margins and very wet grassland on less acid soils. Regarded as common by LP, so probably declining. Map 298.
- Eleocharis multicaulis* Many-stalked Spike-rush
An uncommon plant of bogs and heathland ponds; regarded as frequent by LP so probably declining. Map 299.
- Eleocharis quinqueflora* Few-flowered Spike-rush
This regionally rare bog plant has one site in our area: Conford Moor (FH).
- Eleocharis acicularis* Needle Spike-rush
A very rare plant of muddy pond margins. The only sites are Enton (FSy), Hollywater (FH, probably just outside our area) and Shillinglee Lake, where FSx suggests it is extinct.
- Isolepis setacea* Bristle Club-rush
Widespread and frequent in trampled places in heathy woodland and grass.
- Eleogiton fluitans* Floating Club-rush
A rare plant of margins of heathland ponds. Map 300.
- Cyperus longus* Galingale
The only site for this waterside plant in our area is Witley, where it is probably now extinct (FSy).
- Schoenus nigricans* Black Bog-rush
The only site is Thursley Common, which has an exceptional colony of this regionally rare bog plant.
- Rhynchospora alba* White Beak-sedge
An uncommon plant of bogs and very wet heath. Map 301.
- Rhynchospora fusca* Brown Beak-sedge
The only site for this regionally rare bog plant is Thursley Common.
- Carex paniculata* Greater Tussock-sedge
Quite common in swampy woodland and marshy lake margins throughout.
- Carex otrubae* False Fox-sedge
An uncommon plant of marshy areas and water margins, avoiding acid soils and so principally in the east of our area. Map 302.
- Carex spicata* Spiked Sedge
A fairly common plant on rough grassland and waysides. Map 303.
- Carex muricata* ssp. *pairae* Prickly Sedge (Formerly ssp. *lamprocarpa*)
Quite common in open heathy areas. Map 304.
- Carex divulsa* ssp. *divulsa* Grey Sedge
Frequent along waysides and on commons throughout; regarded as "local" by LP and so evidently increasing.
- Carex divulsa* ssp. *leersii* Leers' Sedge
A rare plant of dry wayside banks. The Sussex sites (tetrads 9022 and 9426) are old and possibly now extinct (FSx); the site in Surrey (Thursley) may now be likewise.
- Carex arenaria* Sand Sedge
Principally a plant of coastal sand, but occurs in some quantity in loose sand on heaths in the west and north-west of our area. Map 305.
- Carex disticha* Brown Sedge
An uncommon plant of very wet meadows and marshes. Not listed by LP, so may be increasing. Map 306.
- Carex remota* Remote Sedge
A plant of damp woodland, and common where these conditions occur, especially along the Wey.



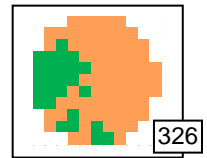
- Carex viridula* Small-fruited Yellow-sedge (Formerly *C. oederi*)
A regionally rare plant for which the only sites are Wheatsheaf Common (FSx) and Frensham Little Pond (FSy).
- Carex pallescens* Pale Sedge
Fairly common and widespread along woodland rides and grassy places on heaths and commons.
- Carex caryophylla* Spring-sedge
In short grassland and fairly common where this occurs. Map 318.
- Carex pilulifera* Pill Sedge
Common and widespread in sparsely vegetated places, especially in dry heathland.
- Carex acuta* Slender Tufted-sedge
Rare in water margins and open parts of marshy woods. Map 319.
- Carex nigra* Common Sedge
Quite common throughout in rough grassland and damp parts of heaths and commons.
- Carex pulicaris* Flea Sedge
A rare plant of damp acid grassland and heath with just a few sites in the west. Map 320.

Poaceae

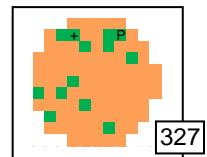
- Pseudosasa japonica* Arrow Bamboo
Non-native. A garden escape that occurs in the Surrey and Sussex parts of our area; FSx suggests that it is increasing. Map 321.
- Sasaella ramosa* Hairy Bamboo
Non-native. A garden escape that is present in the Surrey part of our area according to FSyb, but no specific sites given.
- Sasa palmata* Broad-leaved Bamboo
Non-native. A garden escape that locally forms thickets in woodland (e.g. near Passfield and Valewood).
- Yushania anceps* Indian Fountain-bamboo (Formerly *Arundinaria jaunsarensis*)
Non-native. A garden escape that is present in the Surrey part of our area according to FSyb, but no specific sites given.
- Leersia oryzoides* Cut-grass
Regionally rare; on water margins with one site in our area: Shillingee Lake.
- Nardus stricta* Mat-grass
An uncommon and declining plant of waysides in open heathy areas. Map 322.
- Glyceria maxima* Reed Sweet-grass
An uncommon grass of watersides and marshy places. Map 323.
- Glyceria fluitans* Floating Sweet-grass
Common in flowing water as well as marshy places throughout.
- Glyceria x pedicellata* Hybrid Sweet-grass (*G. fluitans* x *G. notata*)
Rare; emerges naturally where both parents occur. Ebernoe area only (FSx).
- Glyceria declinata* Small Sweet-grass
Fairly common in muddy water margins and large seasonal puddles; many scattered sites. Map 324.
- Glyceria notata* Plicate Sweet-grass
An uncommon grass of shallow water margins and marshy grassland. Map 325.
- Melica uniflora* Wood Melick
A widespread and fairly common grass of old woodland, usually in small quantity. It is an ancient woodland indicator.



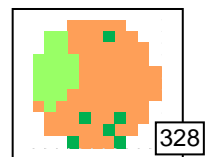
- Brachypodium pinnatum* Heath False-brome (N.B. not Tor Grass, which is now *B. rupestre*).
The only published site is on a roadside at Frensham; there is also a new site on Bramshott Common. There is a history of taxonomic confusion and more sites may emerge.
- Brachypodium sylvaticum* False-brome
A common grass in woodland throughout, especially along waysides and margins.
- Schedonorus pratensis* Meadow Fescue (Formerly in genus *Festuca*)
Quite common and widespread on grassy verges and unimproved meadows, but declining.
- Schedonorus arundinaceus* Tall Fescue (Formerly in genus *Festuca*)
Frequent, widespread and possibly increasing in rough grassland and especially road verges.
- Schedonorus giganteus* Giant Fescue (Formerly in genus *Festuca*)
Quite common on woodland waysides; widespread but usually in small quantity. An ancient woodland indicator.
- x *Schedolium loliaceum* (*Schedonorus pratensis* x *Lolium perenne*)
A rare hybrid with two sites given by FSx: tetrads 9630 and 8622.
- Lolium perenne* Perennial Rye-grass
Abundant throughout, both in semi-natural meadows and sown grass.
- Lolium multiflorum* Italian Rye-grass
Non-native. Common throughout: one of the main grasses sown for pasture.
- Lolium temulentum* Darnel
Archaeophyte. An arable weed; may still be in the north of our area (FSy), or locally extinct.
- Festuca heterophylla* Various-leaved Fescue
A non-native that is occasionally sown; the only site in our area is Lurgashall churchyard (FSx).
- Festuca arenaria* Rush-leaved Fescue
A rare and mainly coastal plant for which Chapel Common is the only site in our area, and the only inland site in Sussex (FSx).
- Festuca rubra* ssp. *rubra* Red Fescue
Very common in grassland throughout.
- Festuca rubra* ssp. *commutata* Red Fescue
The only specific published location is tetrad 8236 (FH), but this is a common constituent of commercial seed for lawns.
- Festuca ovina* Sheep's-fescue
Principally a grass of chalk downland, it is widespread but in lesser abundance in heathy places in our area; also planted in lawns.
- Festuca filiformis* Fine-leaved Sheep's-fescue
A common grass on heaths and other areas of dry acid grassland. Map 326.
- Festuca brevipila* Hard Fescue
Non-native. A probable accidental introduction with just one recorded site: Witley Park (FSy).
- Vulpia fasciculata* Dune Fescue
Rare and normally coastal, but there are old records of it at Frensham (FSy).
- Vulpia bromoides* Squirreltail Fescue
A widespread and fairly common grass of dry grassland and waste areas; also in a stunted form on walls.
- Vulpia myuros* Rat's-tail Fescue
Archaeophyte. An uncommon grass of dry, open habitats; widely but thinly distributed. Map 327.
- Vulpia ciliata* Bearded Fescue
A probable accidental introduction on dry sand; only recorded at Frensham Great Pond (FSy).
- Dactylis glomerata* Cock's-foot
Abundant in rough grassland and waste ground throughout.
- Cynosurus cristatus* Crested Dog's-tail
Very common in meadows, lawns and grassy waste places; formerly also sown.
- Cynosurus echinatus* Rough Dog's-tail
Non-native. The only record is Museum Hill, Haslemere (LPN).
- Catapodium rigidum* Fern-grass
Mainly a chalk grassland plant; uncommon in our area and often on artificial substrates. Map 328.



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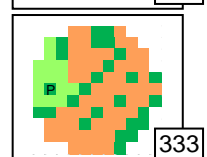
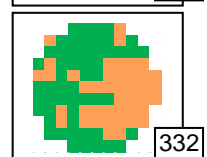
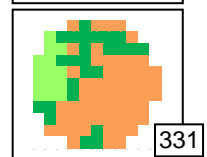
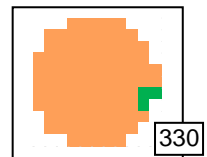
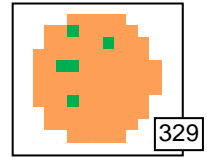


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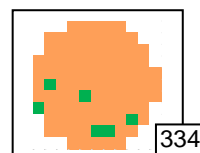


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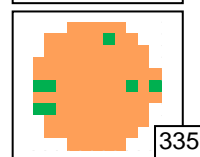
- Catabrosa aquatica* Whorl-grass
A rare plant of marshy habitats; listed as “common” by LP, so presumably declining; now in just a few sites. Map 329.
- Arrhenatherum elatius* False Oat-grass
Very common in rough grassland and waste ground.
- Avena strigosa* Bristle Oat
Non-native. A rare grass that has been introduced accidentally with crop seed; just one site in tetrad 8236 (FH).
- Avena fatua* Wild-oat
Archaeophyte. A fairly common and widespread grass that occurs as a weed in arable fields.
- Avena sterilis* Winter Wild-oat
Non-native. A rare arable weed for which the only record is in tetrad 9632 (FSx).
- Avena sativa* Oat
Non-native. A stray or relic from crops and bird seed. Decreasing in farmland along with its use as a crop in our area, but increasing in urban areas.
- Gaudinia fragilis* French Oat-grass
A rare plant of meadows with one site near Ebernoe (FSx).
- Trisetum flavescens* Yellow Oat-grass
A widespread but uncommon plant of unimproved meadows; thought to be declining in our area although it remains abundant on the chalk downs.
- Koeleria macrantha* Crested Hair-grass
Principally a grass of chalk downs, but rare in our area, with sites on sand at Frensham Great Pond (FSy) and on probable Paludina Limestone in tetrad 9828 (FSx).
- Anthoxanthum odoratum* Sweet Vernal-grass
Very common throughout in grassland, along woodland rides and in damper parts of commons.
- Phalaris arundinacea* Reed Canary-grass
Widespread and common, especially in open places in wet woodland; also on water margins.
- Phalaris canariensis* Canary-grass
Non-native. An uncommon grass; thought to be principally a stray from bird seed mixtures. The only specific sites are Haslemere (LPN) and Linchmere (FSx) but may appear casually elsewhere.
- Holcus lanatus* Yorkshire-fog
Very common throughout both in grassland and as an arable and garden weed.
- Holcus mollis* Creeping Soft-grass
Frequent and widespread on commons and in light woodland.
- Deschampsia cespitosa* Tufted Hair-grass
Quite common throughout in damp meadows and swampy woodland close to streams.
- Aristavena setacea* Bog Hair-grass (Formerly *Deschampsia setacea*). A regionally rare bog grass; just one site: Thursley Common (FSy).
- Avenella flexuosa* Wavy Hair-grass (Formerly *Deschampsia flexuosa*). A very common grass wherever there are dry heathy places.
- Avenula pubescens* Downy Oat-grass (Formerly in genus *Helictotrichon*). Mainly a chalk grassland plant, but there are old records on the Paludina Limestone in the east. Map 330.
- Aira caryophyllea* Silver Hair-grass
Quite common in dry sandy places. Map 331.
- Aira praecox* Early Hair-grass
Quite common on almost bare, dry sand. Map 332.
- Briza media* Quaking-grass
Principally a grass of the chalk downs, and quite uncommon in our area. Chiefly occurs where pH is relatively high in fens, on the Paludina Limestone in the south east, and in waste ground. Map 333.
- Briza minor* Lesser Quaking-grass
Archaeophyte. An arable weed for which our only sites are near Milland (FSx).



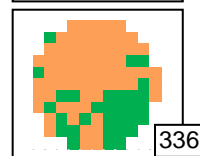
- Briza maxima* Greater Quaking-grass
Non-native. A rare garden escape in dry urban places; the only sites are Haslemere and Grayshott.
- Agrostis capillaris* Common Bent
Very common in grassy places throughout, especially in heathy areas.
- Agrostis gigantea* Black Bent
Archaeophyte. A common arable weed throughout; also on waste ground.
- Agrostis stolonifera* Creeping Bent
Common and widespread in grassland and waste ground, favouring damp soils.
- Agrostis curtisii* Bristle Bent
A regionally rare heathland grass with only two sites in our area: Ludshott Common (FH) and Thursley Common (FSy).
- Agrostis canina* Velvet Bent
A frequent grass in damp parts of commons, heaths and waysides. Regarded as rare by LP, but this may reflect a history of confusion with *A. vinealis*.
- Agrostis vinealis* Brown Bent
An uncommon plant of heathy grassland. There is only one site in FH (Conford), none in FSy, and the several tetrads given in FSx are all recent records, suggesting a history of under-recording. Map 334.
- Calamagrostis epigejos* Wood Small-reed
A rare grass with scattered sites, often in damp heathy places. Map 335.
- Calamagrostis canescens* Purple Small-reed
A regionally rare grass of swampy woodland for which our only sites are near Hankley and Elstead (FSy).
- Polypogon viridis* Water Bent
Non-native. A rare accidental introduction that is increasing as a weed; may occur in marginal tetrads in the south of our area (FSx).
- Milium effusum* Wood Millet
Fairly common in woods in the valleys, where it is an ancient woodland indicator. Map 336.
- Apera spica-venti* Loose Silky-bent
Archaeophyte. A rare arable weed with a few sites on dry soils in the northern part of our area. Map 337.
- Alopecurus pratensis* Meadow Foxtail
Very common in meadows, pastures and verges on fairly rich soils.
- Alopecurus geniculatus* Marsh Foxtail
Common in damp grassland and muddy water margins throughout.
- Alopecurus aequalis* Orange Foxtail
A rare waterside grass with only one site in our area: Shillinglee Lake (FSx).
- Alopecurus myosuroides* Black-grass
Archaeophyte. An uncommon arable weed. Map 338.
- Phleum pratense* Timothy
Common on many types of grassland where it may have been sown; also on verges.
- Phleum bertolonii* Smaller Cat's-tail
Fairly common and widespread in drier unimproved meadows.
- Phleum phleoides* Purple-stem Cat's-tail
Not listed in the county Floras, but LPN gives a site near Black Down. Probably now absent.
- Poa annua* Annual Meadow-grass
Widespread and abundant, especially in gardens and urban settings.
- Poa trivialis* Rough Meadow-grass
Widespread and abundant except in dry heathy places.
- Poa humilis* Spreading Meadow-grass (Formerly ssp. of below)
An uncommon grass of verges and banks; thought to be under-recorded, as previously just a subspecies. Map 339.
- Poa pratensis* Smooth Meadow-grass
Common in meadows, verges and urban waste areas throughout.



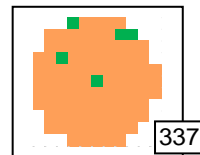
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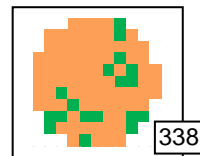
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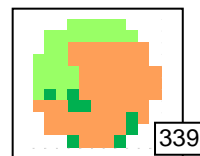
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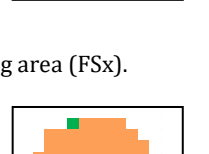
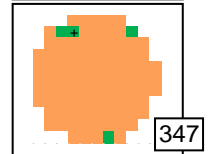
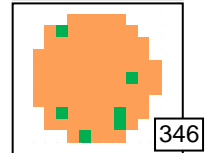
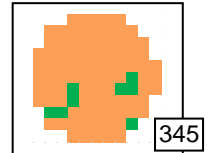
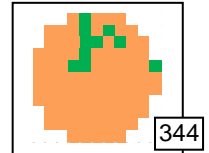
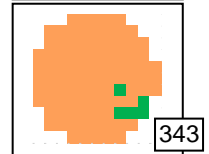
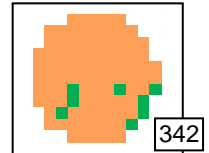
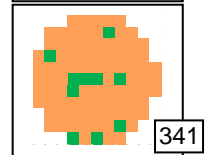
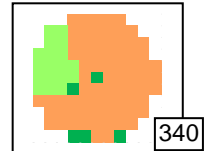


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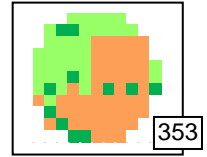
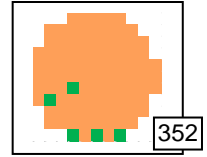
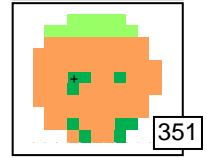
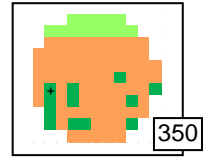
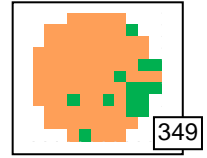


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- Poa angustifolia* Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass (Formerly ssp. of above)
A rare grass of dry places, including old walls. Map 340.
- Poa chaixii* Broad-leaved Meadow-grass
Non-native. A rare introduced grass with an old site in Lurgashall Churchyard (FSx); may also occur in the Surrey part of our area but no specific sites published.
- Poa compressa* Flattened Meadow-grass
A rare grass of walls and other dry stony places; possibly declining. Map 341.
- Poa nemoralis* Wood Meadow-grass
Widespread and fairly common in woodland. An ancient woodland indicator.
- Poa bulbosa* Bulbous Meadow-grass
Mainly coastal, but there is an old record at Frensham Great Pond (FSy).
- Bromus commutatus* Meadow Brome
Uncommon in meadows and disturbed ground. Only in the Sussex part of our area according to the county Floras. There is a history of confusion with the following species. Map 342.
- Bromus racemosus* Smooth Brome
A rare grass of damp grassland and disturbed sites. Map 343.
- Bromus hordeaceus* Soft-brome
Very common in grassland, verges and urban sites throughout.
- Bromus x pseudothominei* Lesser Soft-brome N (*B. hordeaceus* x *B. lepidus*;
formerly treated as a species). An uncommon grass that may arise naturally but may also be sown. FSy indicates presence in several tetrads, but there has been some confusion.
- Bromus lepidus* Slender Soft-brome
Non-native. An introduced grass for which FSyb gives several hectads, but it has declined dramatically and may now be absent. Map 344.
- Bromus secalinus* Rye Brome
Archaeophyte. An arable weed that had declined but has recently become locally abundant (FSx). Map 345.
- Anisantha diandra* Great Brome
Non-native. A rare grass that occurs as an arable weed and in disturbed places on dry soils. Map 346.
- Anisantha sterilis* Barren Brome
Archaeophyte. Very common throughout, especially on verges and waysides.
- Anisantha madritensis* Compact Brome
Non-native. Principally coastal; the only record is in LPN: Hindhead Common.
- Bromopsis ramosa* Hairy-brome
Widespread and fairly common in woods and hedgerows on less acid soils.
- Bromopsis erecta* Upright Brome
Principally a grass of the chalk downs. Rare in our area and notably on sand at Frensham Ponds. Map 347.
- Bromopsis inermis* Hungarian Brome
Non-native. A rare grass for which FH gives a site at Passfield. May also be in the north of our area (FSyb).
- Ceratochloa carinata* California Brome
Non-native. An introduced grass for which the only tetrads are in the Woolbeding area (FSx).
- Elymus caninus* Bearded Couch
An uncommon grass of damp woodland banks and waysides, chiefly in the south. An ancient woodland indicator. Map 348.
- Elymus repens* Common Couch (Formerly *Elytrigia repens*)
Common in all types of grassland and waste places.
- Hordeum murinum* Wall Barley
Archaeophyte. A specialist of urban roadsides and waste places; very common in these settings.



- Hordeum secalinum* Meadow Barley
Uncommon in our area and favouring unimproved lowland meadows; mainly in the south-east, on Weald Clay. Map 349.
- Secale cereale* Rye
Non-native. A rare casual for which the only recent site is in tetrad 8426 (FSx).
- Triticum aestivum* Bread Wheat
Non-native. Occasional as a relic or escape from cultivation but increasing on urban waste areas.
- Digitaria ischaemum* Smooth Finger-grass
Non-native. The only site is the Milland area; probably introduced with maize seed (FSx).
- Echinochloa crus-galli* Cockspur
Non-native. Spreading rapidly on roadsides and farmland. Map 350.
- Echinochloa frumentacea* White Millet
Non-native. This rare alien grass may occur in the north of our area (FSyb).
- Panicum miliaceum* Common Millet
Non-native. A casual grass in waste places and gardens; probably increasing due to its inclusion in wild bird seed mixtures. Map 351.
- Setaria pumila* Yellow Bristle-grass
Non-native. A rare grass that has a few scattered sites on waste ground; thought to originate from bird seed.
- Setaria viridis* Green Bristle-grass
Non-native. A rare but increasing grass with a few sites in Sussex, where it may have originated as a contaminant of maize (FSx). Map 352.
- Molinia caerulea* Purple Moor-grass
Widespread, common and a significant feature on damper and marginal parts of heaths and open woods.
- Phragmites australis* Common Reed
Common in larger ponds and marshes, but avoiding acid bogs. Map 353.
- Danthonia decumbens* Heath-grass
Common and widespread in acid grassland and grassy heath.
- Cortaderia selloana* Pampas-grass
Non-native. A rare but conspicuous garden escape on roadsides; occurs in tetrad 9226 (FSx) and by the A3 near Witley Common.



Left: Common Wintergreen *Pyrola minor*, Bramshott Common.

Below: Bog Asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, Thursley Common.





Left: Early Marsh-orchid *Dactylorhiza incarnata* ssp. *pulchella* (pale variant), Thursley Common.



Left: *Dactylorhiza x transiens*, Valewood.



Above: Broad-leaved Helleborine *Epipactis helleborine* var. *purpurea*, Bramshott Common.



Left: Purple Toothwort *Lathraea clandestina*, Hammer.

Below: Ivy-leaved Bellflower *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, Linchmere.



Above: American Skunk-cabbage *Lysichiton americanus*, Hewshott.