

## 7. Quarter Wall Copse

A small group of trees situated low on the eastern slopes south of the Quarter Wall protected by the steep slope to the field level and with a small stream running alongside. There is a good sized ash at the lowest point and also a flourishing elm and two alders. The rest of the copse is made up of English oak and Turkey oak with a beech higher up the slope.

## 8. Quarries and Terraces

Each of the quarries contain a number of willows which are very twisted and distorted. They are very variable but consist of goat and pussy willow. There are also a number of elders.

The Terraces are occupied by elders and willows and one holly. The willows spread over large areas and it is difficult to trace the individual trees. They are interspersed with rhododendron.

At the foot of Millcombe garden there are a number of fruit trees, apple, pear, cherry and fig and the acacia planted by Mr. Gade with some sycamore and elder. The walled gardens also contain apple trees, a fig, a vine, some elder, seedling sycamore, willow and a pine. There is one sycamore growing in the hotel courtyard.

Clearly the island needs more trees which would increase the quality of the soil by leaf fall and checking erosion, enrich the environment by providing more variety of habitat for new species, provide shelter for cattle and birds by making wind breaks. They would also be a source of raw material for fires and rustic construction and add to the scenic beauty.

To achieve this end there would need to be a reduction of the rabbit population, elimination of the goats and control of the deer. There should be protection of existing trees from the depredations of some campers. The establishment of a nursery to rear seedlings of selected varieties on the island would be a good idea and encouragement of visitors to plant acorns etc. Control of a suitable planting policy would necessitate the keeping of periodic tree surveys in order to record the success of various species.

I would like to thank Mr. Warwick Dyer for his help in making this survey, my family for their patience, Mr. Colyear Dawkins for his help in identification, Mr. Colin Taylor for his cartography, and also for sending me specimens when necessary.

This survey was made during the summers of 1969 and 1970. I hope to augment the study in 1971.  
January 1971.

## FURTHER NOTES ON LUNDY FLORA. August 1970

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I have added to my list made in August 1968 and August 1969 and here are my additions, corrections and comments. I am still working within very strict limits, though I made some observations on Whit Monday 1970.

In addition to these observations, I have made a special note concerning Gosse's July 1852 visit and the flowers he listed as growing on the cliff path (see the first number of *The Illustrated Lundy News*).

L=In Langham's *Lundy*.

NL=Not in Langham's *Lundy*.

KM=Keble Martin's *Concise British Flora in Colour*.

CTW=Clapham, Tutin and Warburg's *Flora of the British Isles*.

Ivy-leaved Crowfoot *Ranunculus hederaceus*

Lesser Celandine *Ranunculus ficaria*

Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*

Dog Violet II (L) Dog Violet (KM) *Viola canina*

Red Campion *Melandrium rubrum* (L), *Silene dioica*; *Lychnis dioica*; *melandrium dioicum* (KM)

Clustered Mouse-ear *Cerastium glomeratum* (NL)

Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*

Last year I noted Sea Spurrey—this year when I came to check the Spurreys on Lundy I found only Rock Spurrey. I now wonder whether I saw Sea Spurrey and if so how common it is; I am checking in 1971.

Creeping St. John's Wort, Trailing St. John's Wort (L) *Hypericum humifusum*. I believe I wrongly identified this last year as a Hoary Rock Rose and am checking in 1971.

My last year's doubts about the varieties of Herb Robert on Lundy remain unresolved.

Allseed *Radiola linoidea*

Loyd's Lundy lists *Ulex nanus* (the smallest of the three gorses), Small Furze (NL) and I tried to find one but it would appear nearly impossible to distinguish between *gallii* and *minor* or *nanus*. Certainly Bentham and Hooker feel so. With a microscope and C.T.W. I propose to try again in 1971.

I still have not found the Common Restharrow which is listed in Langham's Lundy.

White or Dutch Clover *Trifolium repens*

Common Lady's Fingers (L), Kidney Vetch (KM) *Anthyllis vulneraria*

Creeping Tormentil *Potentilla procumbens* (L) Procumbent Tormentil *P. anglica* and *P. procumbens* (KM).

My doubts about the nomenclature of the Willow Herb remain unresolved: with a microscope and C.T.W. I propose to check further in 1971.

I am now sure that I did not find a Honewort last year.

I still have not found a Devil's Bit Scabious or the Blue, Canadian or Common Fleabanes.

Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*

Golden Rod *Solidago virgaurea*

White Ox-eye (L) Ox-eye Daisy (KM) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*

Wall Lettuce *Mycelis muralis* (NL).

Sheep's Scabious (L) I still believe is an error for Sheep's Bit which is in KM and CTW as *Jastone montana*.

Yellow Pimpernal *Lysimachia valerandi*

Brookweed *Samolus valerandi*

Early Field Scorpion Grass (L) Early Forget-me-not (KM) *Thyosotis hispida*

Black Nightshade *Solanum nigrum*

Wall Speedwell *Veronica arvensis*

Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*

Buck's Horn Plantain *Plantago coronopus* is repopulating the north end of the island.

Common Orache *Atriplex patula*

Bog Myrtle *Myrica gale* (NL)

Bluebell *Endymion non-scriptus*

Black Bog Rush *Schoenus nigricans* (NL)

Special note on plants observed by Gosse in July 1852 on the cliff path:

Elderbushes (L)—Still there

Common Mallow (L)—Not seen by me on the path, though found elsewhere

Milfoil (Common Yarrow L)—Still there

Weld or Wild Mignonette—They are not the same plant. Wild Mignonette (L) is *Reseda lutea* (L.KM.CTW). Weld appears in CTW as Weld and Dyer's Rocket, in KM as Dyer's Greenweed and in all three as *Reseda luteola*—I have found *R. leuteola* but not on the cliff path.

Ox-eye Daisy (White Ox-eye L)—Still there

Figwort (Knotted Figwort L)—Still there

Navev (Common Wild Navev L)—I have not seen this but wonder if he meant what Dr. Wright later discovered to be Lundy Cabbage.

Ragwort (Common Ragwort L)—Still there

Sowthistles (Common and Rough Sowthistles L)—Still there

Sheep's-bit Scabious (Neither CTW nor KM list this, they have Sheep's-bit only)

Sheep's-bit *Jasione montana*—Still there

Kidney Vetch or Lady's Finger (Common Ladies Fingers L)—Still there

Bird's-foot Lotus (Bird's-foot Trefoil L)—Still there

Navelwort (Wall Pennywort L. Pennywort KM)—Still there but not the 18" to 20" in height recorded by Gosse.

Herb Robert—Still there

Bitter Vetch (NL. Wood Bitter Vetch CTW, KM)—Still there I think but am checking

Purple Sandwort (NL, not in CTW or KM)—No sandwort is purple; is Gosse thinking of Rock Spurrey which is a piky-purple and is of the *Caryophyllaceae* like the Sandworts? If so that is still there.

Common Heath (NL, not in CTW or KM)—Gosse speaks of 'the Bells' so perhaps it is Bell Heather (L, CTW), Purple Heather (KM)—If so it is still there

Foxgloves (L)—Still there

Honeysuckle (L)—Still there

White Stonecrop (NL)—I think Gosse means English Stonecrop (L) which is still there in abundance