

# Green Minds Wildflower Walk



1. Oxeye daisy



2. Common knapweed



3. Common bird's-foot trefoil



4. Wild carrot



5. Red clover



6. White clover



7. Ragwort



8. Meadow buttercup



9. Ribwort plantain



10. Eyebright



11. Red bartsia



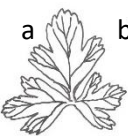



12. Yellow rattle



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1. Oxeye Daisy ( <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> ) A big, bold daisy. The flower is 25-50 mm across, and the plants can grow above knee height. They are often seen together in swathes. May-Sept	
2. Common knapweed ( <i>Centaurea nigra</i> ) also known as black knapweed. Looks a bit like a thistle, but with no spikes. The purple flowers are 15-20mm across. The leaves are simple. June-Sept	
3. Common bird's-foot trefoil ( <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ). This bright and cheery member of the pea family is a favourite food of a variety of invertebrates. The flowers are a rich yellow, often with a splash of red. They are small, 10-16mm and there are usually a few together at the top of the plant. The leaves have 5 leaflets which are quite rounded. The seed pods give the plant its name, looking like a spread-out bird's foot. The plant grows low to the ground, occasionally reaching mid-calf height. June-Sept	
4. Wild carrot ( <i>Daucus carota</i> ). A medium-high delicate umbellifer. Look for the feathery fringe below the flower head. Wild carrot curls up, looking like a nest when flowering is over.	
5. Red clover ( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> ) Has three leaves which are quite narrow and pointed. The flowers come in various shades of pink and purple. They often have small leaves just below them. Both clover species are important for bees. May-Nov	
6. White clover ( <i>Trifolium repens</i> ) Has three leaves again, but they are more rounded and are edged by little shark-like teeth. The flowers are usually on stalks and there is a gap before the top leaves. Watch out, occasionally white clover can have a pinkish hue! May-Nov	
7. Common ragwort ( <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ). Often seen as a toxic pest plant, ragwort is fantastic for invertebrates. Look for many yellow, daisy-like flowers and very divided leaves. In summer you might find the black and yellow caterpillars of the cinnabar moth.	
8. Meadow buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus acris</i> ) The leaves of this buttercup are "cut" deeply, particularly in the upper leaves. Sepals turned up. There are a few species of buttercup you might find. Creeping buttercup (a) is the most common and can be distinguished from meadow buttercup (b) in two ways; the shape of the leaves and grooves in the stem beneath the flower. Meadow buttercup has a smooth stem, creeping buttercup is grooved.	 
9. Ribwort plantain ( <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> ) When this grows tall some people confuse it with a grass. But follow the stem down and you will see a circle of long thin leaves around its base. The flower isn't at all showy, but brown, with a ring of pale anthers around the middle. Apr-Oct	
10. Eyebright ( <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> ). One of three hemi-parasitic plants listed here. Hemi-parasitic plants help to suppress grasses, allowing more space for wildflowers. A great addition to meadows. Eyebright is small, with violet-shaped flowers with purple veins and yellow centres. The leaves are dark green and sharply toothed. May-Sept	
11. Red bartsia ( <i>Odontites verna</i> ). Also hemi-parasitic. Look for the slightly downy stem with narrow, toothed leaves in opposite pairs. Numerous purple-ish flowers in clusters up the stem. Jun-Sept	
12. Yellow rattle ( <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> ). Hemi-parasitic. Groups of yellow, tube-like flowers. Serrated leaves with dark veins positioned in opposite pairs up the stem. When the flowers are over the seeds form in large round seed pods. Otherwise hollow, when these dry they act like a rattle, giving the plant their name.	

How can you record? You can report your sightings to iRecord or go to [www.dbrc.org.uk](http://www.dbrc.org.uk), where you can submit a single sighting or download a spreadsheet for multiple records.

