

MKNHS Plant Group Blue Lagoon 26th July 2026

PHOTO ANNEX

Photographs are ordered by plant family where possible to enable comparison between related species. It starts with Asteraceae and Fabaceae since these were the subject of our last Plant Group excursion at Stonepit Field. After these groups, species order is more or less random with trees at the end.

All photos © Bob Phillips, to whom many thanks.



Photo 1 – Bristly Oxtongue *Helminthotheca echioides*



Photo 2 Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*



Photo 3 Smooth Sowthistle *Sonchus oleraceus*



Photo 4 Tansy *Tanacetum vulgare*



Photo 5 Ploughman's Spikenard *Inula conyzae*



Photo 6 Common Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*

Hoary Ragwort is distinguished from Common Ragwort by its grey-green, narrow-pointed leaves, which appear rolled back at their edges:



Photo 7a (above) Hoary Ragwort *Senecio erucifolius*

Photo 7b (below) Hoary Ragwort – leaf



Photo 8 Cotton Thistle *Onopordum acanthium*

First year leaf of this biennial plant; the flowering stalk will appear in its second year; that is, if it gets a chance because of its rather exposed path-side position.



Photo 9 Coltsfoot leaves *Tussilago farfara*



Photo 10 Common Restharrow *Ononis repens*



Photo 11 Broad-leaved Everlasting Sweet Pea *Lathyrus latifolius*



Ribbed Melilot is very similar to Tall Melilot, which we also saw. To distinguish them you need to observe the seed with a hand lens; Ribbed has transverse ridges while Tall is hairy.

Photo 12 Ribbed Melilot *Melilotus officinalis*



Photo 13 Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*



Photo 14 Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*



Photo 15a Stone Parsley *Sison amorum*



Photo 15b Stone Parsley leaf



Photo 16 Wild Parsnip *Pastinaca sativa*



Photo 17 Lesser Reedmace *Typha angustifolia*



Photo 18 Common Reedmace *Typha latifolia*

The male flowers at the top of the Lesser Reedmace spike have dried and blown away but a green stretch of stem between where the male flowers were and the brown female part is the key identification feature. There is no such gap in Common Reedmace.



Photo 19 Common Mallow *Malva Sylvestris*

The key difference between Common Mallow and Musk Mallow lies in the leaf shape. Common leaf is palmate (like the palm of your hand); Musk leaf is deeply cut into segments.



Photo 20a Musk Mallow *Malva Moschata* and **20b** Musk Mallow leaf



Photo 21 Sun Spurge *Euphorbia helioscopia*



Photo 22 Sun Spurge (toothed umbel bract)



Photo 23a Greater Plantain *Plantago major*



Photo 23b Greater Plantain – inflorescence



Photo 24 Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*



Photo 25 Common Toadflax *Linaria vulgaris*



Photo 26 Hedge Bedstraw *Galium album*



Photo 27 Lords and Ladies *Arum maculatum*



Photo 28 Black Bryony *Tamus communis*



Photo 29 Purple Loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*



Photo 30 Water Figwort *Shrophularia auriculata* – leaf
Note the blunt-tipped leaves and winged, four-sided stem. The similar Common Figwort has pointed-tipped leaves and lacks the wings on the stem.



Photo 31 Weld *Reseda lutiola*



Photo 32 White Campion *Silene latifolia* ssp. *Alba*



Photo 33 Black Nightshade *Solanum nigrum* ssp. *nigrum*



Photo 34a Rigid Hornwort *Ceratophyllum demersum*



Photo 34b Rigid Hornwort – close-up



Photo 35 Watermelon *Cucumis melo*

Possibly from seed discarded from a picnic and a reflection of this year's hot summer



Photo 36 Common Alder *Alnus glutinosa* (rounded leaf)



Photo 37 Grey Alder *Alnus incana* (leaf-tip pointed)



Photo 38 Italian Alder *Alnus cordata* (leaf base cordate – heart shaped)