

Flitwick Moor 13 September 2026

Photo Annex

Photo credits:

Bob Phillips: 2a-b, 3, 6, 7, 8a, 8c, 9a-c, 10a-b, 13a-b, 14, 17a-b, 18, 19a-b, 22, 23, 24, 25

Janice Robertson: 1, 5, 8b, 11, 12, 15, 16a-b, 19c, 20, 21

Charles Kessler: 4; Julian Lambley: 26



Photo 1 Bracken and dead wood: under Silver Birch and Pedunculate Oak trees



Photo 2a Broad Buckler-fern: showing top side of fronds



Photo 2b Broad Buckler-fern: showing the spore-bearing sori under the fronds



Photo 3 Hart's-tongue Fern: Note that the sori on the reverse of the strap-shaped leaves are in oblique rows the outline of which can be seen faintly in the photo on the top of the leaves



Photo 4 Upright Hedge-parsley: showing umbel seed head and leaf



Photo 5 Field Horsetail: showing a tangle of branches on branches
(see footnote * to Consolidated List)



Photo 6 Purple Moor-grass: *a tussock-forming species from which the taller inflorescence stems grow*



Photo 7 Raspberry: *a native species close to the boardwalk the habitats of which include woodland*



Photo 8a Remote Sedge shows a cluster of spikelets found near the tip of a spike and is less helpful for identification purposes than the leaf like bracts and spikelets.

Photo 8b: Remote Sedge and Soft Rush: showing the well-spaced spikelets and long bracts of the sedge and in the centre the inflorescence of Soft Rush

Photos 9a-c Lesser Water-parsnip



Photo 9a: showing umbels with ripening fruit



Photo 9b: showing its late white flowers. See also the footnote ** in the Consolidated List

Photo 9c: showing the decumbent sprawling nature of its stems



Photos 10a and b: Bittersweet: showing the purple flowers and red berries



Photo 11 Cat's-ear: note the single flower, leafless stem replaced by a few scale-like bracts, and the black bracts of the flower itself



Photo 12 Hawkbit species: showing the seed head



Photo 13a and b Bifid Hemp-nettle: showing the distinctly notched flower petal of the lower lip which distinguishes it from Common Hemp-nettle



Photo 14 Marsh Horsetail: showing the upright whorls of branches and the spore cone at the tip of the stem



Photo 15 Spear Thistle: *flowering is over but spear-like leaves are still indicative*



Photo 16a and b Welshed Thistle: *note continuous winged spines on the stems*



Photo17 a and b Water Pepper: found in damp habitats with erect stems and drooping flower heads. The red-stemmed version is assumed to be the result of this summer's drought conditions



Photo 18 Burdock: showing the dead flowers with hooked seeds



Photo 19a Hemlock: between the River Flit and the wood's edge, showing the height of the dead plant with Charles and Janice for scale



Photos 19 b and c Hemlock: 19b a dead seed head and 19c a section of living pale green stem with purple blotches



Photo 20 Mugwort: showing the distinctive leaves



Photo 21 Small Teasel: showing the many rounded seed heads of this riverside plant (see also Photo 26)



Photo 22 Sphagnum sp.: showing the detail of one of the sphagnum mosses in the open wetland area; species not determined



Photo 23 Rowan: showing ripening red berries close to the boardwalk



Photo 24 Grey Willow (also called Common Sallow): a wet woodland species



Photo 25 Lesser Marsh Grasshopper: an example of the invertebrates attracted by the plant diversity of the location



Photo 26 Hairy Shieldbug on Small Teasel: detail of the rounded seed head of the Small Teasel with another invertebrate in view