

Gotland

Sweden's Baltic Isle

A Greentours Trip Report

2nd – 10th June 2011

Led by Terry Underhill

Day 1 Thursday June 2nd Arrival

We all met up in the departure lounge at Heathrow. We had a nice snack at Arlanda prior to the 45 minute flight to Visby. It did not take long to sort out the formalities regarding the hire of a mini bus. We skirted the centre of Visby passing part of the old walled town, then a mosaic of fields, pastures and various different types of woodland along with wide flower-filled verges. It took a lot of discipline not to stop on the 42km drive to Ljugarn as we passed drifts of *Orchis mascula*, *Orchis militaris* and bright purple red patches of *Geranium sanguineum*, at times softened by clumps of Solomon's-seal. Outstanding were the numerous *Sorbus* smothered in white flowers. A number of the fields of rape were just turning yellow, and many gardens had hedges of purple, pink and white lilac and magnificent specimens of golden laburnum.

On arrival at Ljugarn Frej quickly allocated us our chalets, and Terry raced off to the local Coop to buy food for the picnics. By the time he returned, Anne, Kathleen and Pamela, were returning from a stroll down to the coast. *Pulsatilla pratensis* was in full seed, the heads remarkably large for the small purple blue pendent flower. A few were still in flower. Large patches of creeping *Rosa rugosa* some less than 15cm tall, had the first large blooms opening. In the shade of Scots Pines and Goat Willows were drifts of *Melampyrum* and *Pyrola*. White dots were *Saxifraga granulata* and *Silene nutans* with very reflexed petals. Walking back from supper we looked out to sea at a couple of small flotillas of Eider ducks both headed by a solitary male, with Caspian Terns diving into the shallows further along the coast. Wild gardens nearby had drifts of *Geranium sylvaticum* and patches of the ground cover *Rubus saxatilis*. *Quercus robur*, *Betula pendula* and *Populus tremula* were common trees.

Day 2 Friday June 3rd Kraklingbo & Kallgateburg

At 5am the sunlight was streaming into my bedroom, despite the drawn curtains, the sun already in a cloudless sky, and so it remained for the day. We all found a partly shaded table outside for

breakfast - cereals with dried fruit and milky yoghurt, soft boiled eggs, ham and sausage meat, cheese, salads, choice of rolls, fruit juices along with tea or coffee - sumptuous.

We left at 9am with all the picnic food and our day bags safely stowed. After only a few kilometres we stopped to photograph a windmill, followed by a roadside stop where *Orchis mascula* in colours from pure white through pinks to deep purple was growing alongside drifts of *Polygonatum odoratum*. Already butterflies were on the wing, but it was agreed that as we had a busy travelling day ahead including a reasonable walk, that we could not afford to spend much time on them - another day. Common Blue was an easy one as were Large Whites and a Grizzled Skipper. Next stop was Ala church a 12th century church damaged by fire in 1938 and beautifully restored, but still retaining 13th and 15th century wall paintings which survived the fire. A farmstead along the road and a grain store once kept in the churchyard was photographed. *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Geum urbanum*, *Geum rivale* and their hybrid *Geum x intermedium*, and *Chelidonium majus* dominated the roadside verges. Hedging plants included two species of hawthorn. Close to where we parked was a large drift of *Echium plantagineum*. We then decided to take the direct route to Dalhem instead of one via Anga and Norrlanda. We passed various homesteads and farms, fields where hay and silage had already been harvested or freshly cut and was drying in the fields, woodlands of mixed Scot's Pines and *Juniperus communis* often punctuated with birch and oak. Sometimes lower shrubs, including in a number of places, ground cover of *Rubus saxatilis* and what looked like low growing *Rosa villosa*. Most places were very dry with some areas suffering from drought conditions, so when we passed over a stream, albeit flowing slowly over a moderately flat bed of limestone we had to stop. *Iris pseudacorus* was flowering profusely with *Euphorbia palustris*. In a few places *Ranunculus confervoides* was flowering - its white buttercups floating above its delicate foliage. In the marginal marsh *Dactylorhiza incarnata* flowered. Here we found our first Lesser Butterfly Orchid and Bird's-eye Primrose. In the shade of an old juniper, Lily of the Valley was still in flower and perfuming the area. Above the water electric blue damsel flies flew solo or in tandem while dragonflies, mostly blue-bodied chasers sorted out territorial disputes. Orange-tips fluttered around *Cardamine*. *Cotoneaster* and *Berberis* were in flower.

We made another brief stop for a beautiful clump of dark blue *Aquilegia vulgaris*. Eventually we reached the turning to the Kallgateburg Nature Reserve a little ahead of our planned schedule so after negotiating the dry and dusty track, often with the base limestone rock on the surface, we reached the car park and decided to have an early lunch making use of a picnic bench. Despite the sumptuous breakfast we all tucked into a wide variety of breads, salads, meats and cheeses, nuts and crisps, washed down with fruit juices, and followed by fruit. With all that potential energy inside us we made our way over stiles and along boardwalks, no longer protecting us from bogs as the ground was very dry and only a few places was water above ground seen. Hummocks, often created by trees felled earlier or had just died and rotted away were often taken over by *Antennaria* and in some shaded areas *Maianthemum*. In the meadow grass was numerous large yellow pea-like flowers of *Tetragonolobus maritimus*, and, at times, white spikes of *Cephalanthera longifolia*.

The reserve straddles two distinct areas - well draining limestone which is part of an extensive region of limestone pavement and poor draining marlstone. The boundary between the two well defined by a track which was once a major route across the island, from where a moderately steep slope reaches the boggy marlstone. This year there was no need to carefully pick a route attempting to avoid filling ones boots with water or slimy mud as the area was basically bone dry. Eventually after 3-4km gentle walk we reached our goal - Ladies Slipper Orchids - *Cypripedium calceolus* in perfect condition. What a treat. This area of *Cypripediums* was only discovered in 1950 and is now a popular excursion for botanists and flower lovers, whom all seem to take care not to pick or damage blooms or plants, and as a result the colony of thousands of plants and flowers, some clumps having 50 or more blooms are spreading. 'Kypris' is one of Venus's Greek names and 'podium' the word for a little foot with 'calceolus' meaning lime lover - therefore Venus's little slipper which loves lime - plant names are fascinating. We spent a long time admiring them before slowly making our way back, but failed to find *Dactylorhiza curvifolia* or *lapponica*.

Anne found a drift of fresh looking Wood Anemone, Terry found plants of the white *Pinguicula alpina* while Kathleen introduced us the Scottish expression "Wabbit" meaning really well and truly tired - walking in the blazing sun was tiring, and back at the minibus we all topped up with more water from the large bottles stored in the back of our vehicle.

We had not gone very far on the homeward journey when we stopped for a couple of patches of the local blue and white flowered form of *Viccia cracca*, then again for a very floriferous clump of *Geranium sanguineum*, made to the cries of "I wish mine at home would flower a bit like that". Our route was now via Norrlanda where we stopped at the church, reputed to have the largest bell in Sweden. On one wall was a large painting of George slaying the dragon, a popular subject in many Gotland churches, and on another a frieze depicting the Life of Christ- something in every church we visited.

At the turning off to Fjale where *Orchis spitzelii* grows we found a few despite the dry weather. The midges were coming into life and one or two already sucking blood so it was only very quick stops to photograph *Orchis mascula* and a drift of *Anemone sylvestris*. We made a brief stop by the old mill and stream, where *Iris pseudacorus* was flowering and in the wood *Lonicera xylostemon*.

It was then a drive back to Ljugarn, leaving time for a shower and get ready for an evening meal at the Bruna Dorren. Afterwards we drove to Ljugarn harbour area watching eider, terns, Oystercatchers Redshanks, a couple of Shoveler and Tufted Ducks before returning to base with the light failing, although being that far north it never really got dark.

Day 3 Saturday June 4th Faro, Ullahau & Langhammars

At 8am the sun was already beating down from a cloudless sky, so once again we found some light shade while indulging in Frej's superb breakfast. His freshly baked and still warm rolls are superb although possibly not good for the waist line. At 9am we were away aiming for the island of Faro in the far North East of Gotland. Not far from Gothem a short grass area alongside the road

and managed by the owner has a fine stand of *Orchis militaris*, each bloom similar to the *Orchis simia* but each individual flower not so well endowed. Our first sighting of Gothem church seen across the fields with white *Apiaceae* in the foreground looked exceptionally photogenic in the strong morning sunlight. We then paid a visit to Gothem church, It was meant to be only a quick peep, but there was far too much in the church to enjoy. It is said that its bell is not only one of Sweden's largest but also the sweetest sounding.

Our next stop was Klintelberget, with its stacks of limestone. A limited number of *Orchis mascula* were in bloom but it was probably too early and too dry for *Cephalanthera* to appear and flower. Approaching Faro ferry area we were directed into a queue. The ferry crossing takes just over five minutes with the service running approximately every half hour. We were almost the last vehicle to disembark and therefore ended up following a line of traffic, which allowed us to drive slowly and enjoy the scenery. The many fields with stone walls, is a notable feature of the landscape. After a short drive we turned off for our first stop - a series of farm buildings with thatched roofs. The windows of which were typically small and made up of numerous small squares of glass. A pair of Fieldfares hopped around on the grass and a little later on we had a fleeting glimpse of a Red-backed Shrike. Nearby is a rocky area with a vast amount of Chives in flower, the majority dwarfed by the harsh conditions and seeming to have a stronger taste than the tall soft grown ones back home. A few areas were still damp where *Ranunculus flammula* - Lesser Spearwort and Bog Bedstraw grew. The usual spikes of moisture loving *Dactylorhizas* were nowhere to be seen.

Afterwards we found our lunch time picnic spot just above a low shingle beach on a fine sandy area dotted with Juniper bushes where we 'borrowed' a fisherman's hut and table using a bench on one side. While eating and drinking we could watch Shelduck and a selection of 'Comic' terns, Little Terns and Caspian Terns carrying out acrobatics and also feeding. The Caspians making a greater splash than the others.

We had to stop by a private garden with a flower meadow of a mass of purple and pink *Orchis mascula*. The owner invited us in to get closer views, while explaining that there were only a few plants there in 1987. It was only a short distance to Ebbes – a lambs wool/skin centre with shops and café. It was very busy with a coach load of customers, numerous cars and about 20 open top Citroens - a motor club group. We bought little mementos including a little Gotland wool lamb for a Christmas tree decoration, a note pad and a couple of maps. A short distance up the road are the Ullahau dunes, where Terry found a particular track and after walking the noted 120 paces found *Linnaea borealis* – a hunt for more and previously found pyrolas was unsuccessful, however Bilberry and Chickweed Wintergreen were prolific and we managed close-up photographs of a Green Hairstreak.

At Farofyr were drifts of *Anchusa officinalis* with the Sea Kale on beach still in bud. Just off shore there were many groups female Eiders with ducklings, sometimes accompanied by a single male. We then took the northern coast road but the beach areas were attracting too many people, being such a fine sunny Saturday. We were told that the ground across the island had not seen a drop of rain for over a month and it was showing.

At Langhammars we made a brief stop scrambling down the shingle beach to the giant sea stacks. We then had time to visit the loos, have a drink and a biscuit before going to catch the ferry. That extra slurp and biscuit resulted in us arriving just as the ferry gate was shutting so we had over 30 minutes to wait for its return. At least we were at the very front of the queue and watched terns wheeling and diving.

It was then a drive back to Bruna Dorren where we warned them that we would be back for a meal in 15 min as wanted a quick wash and brush up at Lovangen. After our meal we visited the old fishing village of Vitvar followed by an interesting, tortuous drive along woodland track back to the main road, Ljugarn and bed.

Day 4 Sunday June 5th Galrum, Storsund & Liste Angar

The morning was a little cooler than previous and the sky was full of wispy clouds while we had breakfast, but it was still warm enough to sit outside without a jumper or jacket. We left at 9am and within a short time the clouds had disappeared and we were once again enjoying Gotland in brilliant sunshine. It is only a short drive to Visne Angar. No sooner had we parked than a fritillary butterfly teased us, by always staying 4-5m away. We eventually came to the conclusion that it was a Heath Fritillary. After reading the notice board and climbing the stile into the reserve we began a slow botanical stroll disturbing a deer, which scaled the tall barbed-wire fence in one graceful leap. It was incredibly peaceful and we could imagine life there from early Iron Age until Mediaeval times, with a number of farmsteads. A rock in the stream bed is strongly grooved, having been used to sharpen swords and similar blades. Special finds included *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, *Gymnadenia conopsea* and *Pyrola rotundifolia*. We arrived at Galrum, an ancient burial site where it was common practice to clean the bones of the dead and grind them up before putting them in a pot and burying it close to the rocks which made the shape of a boat or at burial areas with a huge pile of boulders. Here we found a few *Dianthus deltoides*.

Our next stop was at Storsund, from where the only butterflies seen on the walk to the bird hide which is on stilts were Heath Fritillary, Small Heath and a couple of very small blues which were binocular and camera shy. We climbed two sets of steep steps in the hide giving access to the top platform which overlooked the lake. On the far distant edge in low bushes was a heronry and herons were scattered all over the lake along with a few cranes. We watched two walking in the extensive marsh area. Using a scope we could see the red patch on the back of the cranes heads. We spent some time scanning the lake, but the identification of distant ducks proved too difficult.

On returning to the mini-bus Terry realised that the cool bag with meat, cheeses, butter and salad was still in his fridge back at Lovangen. There was no point in driving back to collect it - we would have to make do with what we had. We were soon to find out as it is only a moderately short drive to Hammars, where, close to the beach a motor home had parked next to 'our' picnic table so we made use of a table and bench belonging to a nearby 'beach' hut. The table cloth was laid out and we surveyed our food selection - a wide range of bread and - mop herring, tuna, beetroot, olives,

peanuts, savoury nibbles. We all agreed that a nice roll filled with slices of banana topped with blackcurrant jelly was exceptionally yummy. We did of course have a wide range of drinks. All in all the meal was very nice and we were ready for the walk through the woods to find *Dactylorhiza baltica*, although there is some considerable discussion about its authenticity.

On the way we all scored smarty points for finding 'goodies' - *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Viola persicifolia*, *Moneses uniflora* and *Neottia nidus-avis*. We climbed the stile into the birch wood which has an under-growth dominated by *Vaccinium myrtillus*. The old water mill was easily located and we had no problems walking over the marsh because of the dry weather. We found the so called *Dactylorhiza baltica* and both the pale pink-flowered *Dactylorhiza incarnata* and dark spotted leaved form *cruenta*. A huge drift of *Euphorbia palustre* and *Iris pseudacorus* was outstanding.

It was lovely visiting the inside of the mill, which was laid out as if the miller had just gone out for a walk. There were even the remains of a fire in the grate and tools on the hearth. It was most heartening to realise that visitors were leaving things as they found them, some writing notes in a visitors book, when the mill is not only out of the way, but completely unsupervised.

On the return walk we saw Avocets feeding some distance away.

Back at our minibus we were all ready for a couple of tumblers of fruit juice or cool bottled water. It is only a couple of hundred meters to Liste-Angar - our 'famous' meadow stop. Before entering by a stile we looked in the nearby ditch at strong specimen of *Listera ovata* and *Paris quadrifolia*. We planned to spend at least an hour at the meadow, but it was 'horribly' dry and burnt up. The normally lush and floriferous meadow, actually crunched under our feet, and as a result the only plants seeming to survive were the bright puce-pink *Lychnis viscaria*. The large patch of *Orchis morio* was all withered and we did not see a single butterfly. So it was an earlier than planned return to Lovangen.

We had planned to self-cater on Sunday and had the previous day purchased at the Coop at Larbro what meats we wanted for a bar-b-q along with a few extras. At 6.30 we gathered at Terry's chalet where he had prepared starters of Avocado and prawn salad, with the plate garnished with a little green-leaf, a round of salami topped with a slice of tomato and a triangle of malt bread spread with pate. Outside a tray of smouldering charcoal was gently cooking slices of marinated steak and numerous burgers. Pamela and Kathleen dealt with the rice and mixed vegetables (seasoned peas, beans and mini-tomatoes.)

Terry and Pamela washed their meal down with ice-cold lager while Kathleen and Anne opted for water and fruit juice. The meal ended with cups of very soft mixed fruit and lemon and liquorice ice cream as it has not been kept in the freezer compartment. Later we had a useful session updating the flower, bird and butterfly lists

**Day 5 Monday June 6th Ostergarn Headland & Norrlanda
Fornstuga**

What a wonderful start to the day - sitting outside feeling the warmth of the sun on one's back, enjoying Frej's sumptuous breakfast while Swifts call as they twist and glide above, and there is just enough breeze to make the Aspen leaves flutter. The only sad note is that we are leaving to spend the remainder of the holiday on the other side of the island near Visby.

We bade our farewells and with all luggage packed we rolled away at 9.15. The Co-op was not open so we decided to make a visit to Folhammars just beyond the fishing huts of old Vitvar once important when Baltic herring was plentiful. The stacks, in a compact group were formed from the fossils of thick crinoid stalks and reef-building stromatoporoids when the position of Gotland and seas were much warmer than present. The dominant plant was Viper's Bugloss and Sticky Catchfly, the protected Sea Holly not yet in flower. In places on the nearby shingle beach *Rosa rugosa* was producing its highly fragrant red blooms. Before driving off we had good views of Red-breasted Mergansers, having earlier watched a 'gathering' of female Eiders and a nursery group consisting of 4 females and numerous ducklings. By the time we returned to Ljugarn the Coop was open and Terry raided their fresh roll bin. We then tested our skills by managing to fill the tank with fuel from a self service pump with all the instruction in abbreviated Swedish.

We then set off for a tour of the Ostergarn Headland, making our first stop at Gyngge, a little fishing hamlet of approximately 20 houses, now most are holiday homes, although the net drying racks are still retained and there are a number of small boats about. The rocky fore-coast has two dry stone wall raised beacon platforms and a wooden look-out post. *Echium vulgare*, *Anchusa officinalis*, *Reseda lutea*, *Chelidonium majus*, *Anthriscus sylvestris* and a bedstraw were the most common plants, although by one house was a good patch of *Symphytum x uplandicum*. Moving on we passed a series of limestone cliffs, a reminder of when the sea eroded them, partly due to higher sea levels but also when the land was depressed from thick layers of ice, from which relieved of the weight the land has risen and is still rising. Some of the cliff faces had a good covering of ivy.

We drove gently along the bumpy road just above the deep shingle beach then climbed up onto the huge headland area surrounded on 3 sides by 30m high cliffs, and, when fortified, by a shingle bank, ditch and probably spiked fences on the fourth side. The headland has a long history including the Iron Age, and the Viking period. Sheltered cracks in the limestone are home for *Asplenium trichomanes* and *ruta-muraria*, and *Ceterach officinarum*, which for the 3rd year running we could not find. The dominant plant was *Vincetoxium hirundinaria* and *Sedum acre* although we did find one *Campanula rotundifolia*. Small Copper, Heath Fritillary, Common Blue and a skipper were the butterflies noted. The public toilet had been made very anti-bird with netting over every gap and even methods made using wire netting to block gaps above and below the door. The shelf where a female blackbird has nested for a number of years has been blocked off.

We eventually reached Trullhalsar. It is estimated that there are over 350 graves in an area which was once much closer to the sea. Excavations of about 70 graves indicates that it was mainly in use during the Merovingian Period (700 AD) when the dead were cremated and then their ashes and some possessions were buried under huge piles of sea-washed rocks. Some of the piles of stone were neatly enclosed with a dry-stone wall. The sun was beating down and we felt it was the

hottest day so far, despite a strong breeze, which together was sapping our energy – we were becoming ‘Wabbit’!

After a leisurely lunch in the shade we spent over an hour going around Norrlanda Fornstuga’s collection of buildings dating from 17th and 18th centuries. We were quite glad to eventually find ourselves driving up to Suderbys, the drive lined with Whitebeams in bloom. We were quickly allocated rooms in an accommodation block which came from the Olympics - I wonder which world class athletes slept in my room?

At 6.30 we entered the dining room to find that we were the only diners and a table for us was set with flowers and a lighted candle in the centre of the table. The starter was asparagus shoots wrapped in ham topped with a poached egg with a slice of toast. The main course was thick slices of pork on a bed of a-la-dente vegetables with a caramelised sauce, plus seasoned boiled potatoes, both beautifully presented and exceptionally yummy. This was followed by tea or coffee. At 8pm with a gentle warm breeze we drove to Gnisvard - a fishing hamlet near Tofta Strand. There in a field is a large, Viking ship outlined with boulders. In a field over the road we watched Hares, their long ears very pronounced even when lying down. A solitary Lapwing had us fooled for a few minutes. We then spent some time ambling around the fishermen’s huts, the majority of which are now holiday chalets. A mixture of boats bobbed around in the harbour. In the immediate surroundings we watched Eider, Merganser, Black-headed Gull, ‘Comic’ terns and Oystercatcher. With the sun going down as a deep orange ball, casting orange hues on everything, we returned to Suderbys. Back in my room, overlooking a field of corn, I watched Hares gambling about.

Day 6 Tuesday June 7th Mallgard, Mulde & Visby

What a fantastic spread Suderbys laid out for breakfast from Mop-mackerel and Herring to fried eggs, bacon and sausages, boiled eggs to hams and cheeses, various cereals, to a selection of breads and rolls, jams and honey to other spreads, along with fruit juices, tea and coffee. Despite that we managed to drive away at 9am. It was a fast journey south to Klintehamn on the 140. After a section with farmland either side we entered a wood, eventually reaching a wide parking area. We were at Mallgards Flush fen. We quietly climbed the stile and tip-toed along a narrow path, hoping that there were some Gotland Russ Ponies. There were about forty grazing or lying down, especially some of the young foals. On seeing us they slowly moved away into the surrounding forest.

Because of the long period of dry weather it was possible to walk around the margins of the fen with ease. We found the various forms of *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, a fair number of *Platanthera bifolia*, masses of *Primula farinosa*, a moderate number of *Tofieldia calyculata*, and in some of the water filled ditches *Potamogeton gramineus* and *Menyanthes trifoliata*. We looked hard for *Epipactis palustris* and *Ophrys insectifera* but were out of luck. In the ditches there were masses of tadpoles and numerous sticklebacks.

Next on our schedule was the ship-setting of Gannarve, which is situated directly alongside the main road. It dates from the late Bronze Age and was badly damaged, but careful excavations

found grooves and hollows into which could be accurately fitted stones found nearby. On the roadside verge there were many clumps of the annual *Melampyrum arvense* with a red-purple crest. On the other side of the road is the Mulde Reserve. We hunted carefully finding many *Cephalanthera longifolia* and about a dozen *Cephalanthera damasonium*. Only one plant had a flower open enough to see the basic shape and colour, which is a delicate yellow and not white.

At Klinte we found a picnic bench close to the church and in the shade of elm trees where we had a moderately quick lunch. It was then back to Suderbys for a quick wash and brush up, before driving to Visby for the afternoon. We parked in the port area by the Information Office, from there we walked to the museum. After an hour or so we went our own ways, planning to meet up at 5.45pm. This allowed time to get back to Suderbys and prepare for dinner. Another delightful and filling meal was served up. As we were finishing our meal about 20 people turned up, mostly youngish men and a couple of ladies. It turned out that they are all deep sea divers and were to be flown out to a rig in the morning to work on a deep sea pipeline between Russia and Sweden. We had gentler ideas - we drove to Tofta Strand and wandered around a nature reserve, dunes and beach trying to find one of the thousands of *Epipactis* in flower. We only found one showing a hint of cream-white. We did find some nice patches of *Pyrola rotundifolia*, *Anchusa officinalis* and masses of very compact white bedstraw.

Day 7 Wednesday June 8th The South

We made an uneventful journey south making our first stop at Fide Church. We had left Suderbys with a light cloud covering and a pleasant cool temperature but this quickly was burnt off. Fide Church is a sturdy square building containing numerous paintings about 800 years old. Many are fading and a number seem to have had their eyes scraped away. By the side of the raised pulpit is a set of hour glasses. We should have checked to see just how quickly they worked, and then guessed as to how they controlled the lengths of sermons. The church, like all those in Gotland, are meticulously maintained and on our arrival two men were busy with large hydraulically operated motorised mowers trimming all the grass around the church and churchyard.

One of the workers advised us to go to the nearby village of Burgevik for fuel, which we did. We then doubled back to Fide before driving further south to Oja. The meadow by the church was much praised by Linnaeus on his visit on 8th July 1741. It is exceptionally rich in wild flowers and contains good stands of Long-spurred Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*. We also found Burnt Orchids, Twayblade and Military Orchids. We spent some time watching a Great Spotted Woodpecker feeding its young in a hole in a large Silver Birch. The church was also worth a visit with its numerous paintings.

Just after the turning to Faludden is a meadow with two small wooden windmills, we wondered what they were used for as there is very little space inside. Here we came across two exceptionally large patches of *Orchis militaris* and a few Burnt Orchids making a most remarkable show. We negotiated a number of tracks making a brief stop for a pink patch in a meadow which turned out

to be a very dense collection of purple, pink and white chives, before reaching Stockviken reserve. We were greeted by an agitated Northern Wheatear, which obviously had a nest very close to the notice board and stile. Sharp-eyed Pamela found 'her' Grass of Parnassus although it was only a single open bloom and a tight bud. There were large patches of *Rhinanthus minor*, but the numerous *Orchis morio* had all gone over. Just along the road was a large *Populus nigra* standing in a 'bed' of *Viburnum opulus* in full bloom.

It was now one o'clock and tummies were rumbling so we found a bus shelter which would give us some relief from the searing sun, but not before making a quick stop for the re-built windmill. Muskmyr was much easier to find. Our first objective was to find the Fly Orchid *Ophrys insectifera*, despite quartering the area where in previous years they had been moderately numerous Terry only found one plant and that only had two blooms open. We took the boardwalk, going leisurely in a clockwise direction. We found a number of *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, *ochroleuca* and *cruenta* and a few better specimens of *Ophrys insectifera*. We had a very good look for the rare Fen Orchid, which was found last year, but the area was very, very dry. Obviously far too dry for *Liparis loeselii*.

While driving to the island's most southerly point we passed a well preserved crofter's house. A Red squirrel jumped down from a nearby tree and then proceeded to run along the top of 100 metre long dry wall eluding all us photographers before crossing the road and disappearing into a mixture of shrubs. At Hoburgsgubben we parked and clambered up the rock, with *Thymus serpyllum* flourishing in many cracks. There were stunning views along the coast and across the island with the fields outlined by dry stone walls and lines of *Sorbus*, the white flowers having lost their brilliance due to the hot weather, but nevertheless they made a spectacular picture.

The coastal road with its various limestone cliffs and pebble beaches, formed by various periods of sea erosion is dramatic, and worth spending some time investigating, but botany had to be forgone if we were to get back to Suderbys for the evening meal. Jane tempted us to make a brief stop for the developing Stone Mine museum. When we reached Vamlingbo, we were not impressed by the 'take it or leave it' attitude of the refreshment staff. Kathleen had a cup of tea while others visited the church next door. It was then a drive back to Suderbys passing Vamlingbo's lovely threesome – windmills. The restaurant became packed but the kitchen staff were not only well prepared and organised but had produced a fantastic range of what we thought were starters and huge amounts of the most tender and tasty lamb imaginable. We were told that three lambs had been on the spit for about five hours. This was the main course and we were encouraged to go up time and time again for extra helpings. This was followed by a delicious sweet of Saffron Cake and blackberries with cream.

Day 8 Thursday June 9th Stora Karlso

We were virtually knocking on the door this morning for breakfast as we wanted to be away at 8.15 to get to Klintehamn well before the boat departed for Stora Kalso. At 9.30 we were away speeding out across the Baltic to Stora Kalso. Only a few birds were seen for most of the journey,

but we knew we were nearing our destination when we began to see more and more Guillemots and Razorbills. We were accompanied on the journey by a group of well behaved yet excited school children.

On landing everyone met up by the flag pole and were greeted by the senior warden. With only us four speaking English the long introduction to everyone was in Swedish, with a very brief few words to us when everyone else had dispersed. We booked lunch in the restaurant and then went to the museum where the 2nd introduction was even longer and all in Swedish. Outside we were introduced to pleasant young man studying ecology. He had only arrived yesterday, and would be on the island working for two weeks. We actually knew far more about the island than he did and ended up giving him a lesson on the flora.

Willy Wohler started the Karlso Club in 1880 and began buying land owned by farmers living on the mainland, so that by 1887 the Club owned most of the land, the 300 sheep were taken away. Eager to restore the vegetation some unfamiliar plants were introduced, one of which is *Prunus mahaleb* which has spread all over the island. When hunting sea birds was outlawed there were 20-30 Guillemots on the island, today there are at least 25,000. Over 233 species of birds have been recorded.

Our escorted route took us to a cave area and an arch which it is said that if you walk under it you will become 10 years younger – sadly it did not work for any of us. Nearby are plants of *Mercurialis perennis*, which it is believed inspired Linnaeus on a visit to think about dioecious plants. His portrait and plants of *Mercurialis perennis* are on the Swedish 100 Sek/Krona note. The strong pink flowers of *Lychnis viscaria* took our attention. The feathery foliage of *Adonis vernalis* had developing seed pods although one plant was still in bud. All the orchids with the exception of a couple of *Orchis mascula* had flowered some time ago.

We had a large tree on a headland pointed out to us, in that it has been known for hundreds of years and was used as a 'day mark' by sailors. Stones have been found from the Iron Age and the ground is littered with fossils in rocks and pebbles, and there are numerous erratics from the glaciation periods. Terry keeping at the back of the groups of numerous visitors, managed to see a Common Rosefinch and a Barred Warbler. After a visit to spots where one can almost touch the sea birds we moved onto the Lighthouse area. Although the main haunt for rosefinch, none were seen. We had lunch in the restaurant looking over the pebble beach out to sea. Afterwards Terry had a little walk towards one of the protected areas and saw another rosefinch while also being attacked by an Arctic Tern and a Common Gull.

The journey back to Klintehamn was much quicker than the morning's journey. Only a short distance along the road is the Fishing hamlet outside museum of Korvik. As we parked in the shade of a wood, dominated by Scot's Pines, we saw two Common Treecreepers. Walking around the buildings we saw numerous Wheatears while at the water's edge were families of Barnacle Geese. Back at Suderbys we had time to pack, watch demonstrations of some of the outdoor games of Gotland, have another delicious meal, with our host, the lady owner of Suderbys dressed in the

island's national costume, then tidy up the plant, bird and butterfly lists, before making a few sandwiches for tomorrow's lunch. It was then a moderate early night.

Day 9 Friday June 10th Departure

Breakfast was at 7.30 and we were away shortly after 8am having made our thanks and farewells. It was an easy journey to Visby airport, where the minibus was parked and the keys 'posted' in a provided box. It was nearly an hour before the desk opened. Flights to Arlanda and onward went without a hitch, Kathleen at 11.15, Jane at 12.45 and Terry at 15.30. Pamela was staying in Stockholm for a few nights.

We had enjoyed each others company and made a useful list of plants, virtually missed all midges and mosquitoes while experiencing day and night temperatures at levels virtually unknown on the island.

Systematic List Number 1 Flowers

This list is based upon those compiled by previous leaders. Species recorded previously but not seen in 2011 are enclosed with square brackets [e.g.]. Taxonomy and Nomenclature taken from Den Nordiska Floran by Stenberg & Ericsson (1993), though a newer Flora - Den Nya Nordiska Floran by Mossberg & Stenberg (2003) is recommended for its beautiful unparalleled pictures especially of sedges! Plants seen numbered as follows e.g. 2-4, 6, 8 = seen on days 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8. Seen = seen but dates not recorded

- Day 1 Travel - Ljugarn
 Day 2 Ala, Kraklingbo, Kallgateburg & Norrlanda, Fjale, Ange Norrlanda
 Day 3 Gothem, Klinteberget, Slite, Faro & Ullahau, Farofyr, Langhammars
 Day 4 Alskog, Visne angar, Galrum, Storsund, Hammar & Liste Angar -- Vitnar
 Day 5 Folhammar, Gyng, Ostergarn Headland, Grogornsberget, Trullhalsar & Norrlanda Fornstuga, Suderbys - Gnisvard
 Day 6 Mallgard, Gannarve, Mulde, Klinte & Visby - Tofta Strand
 Day 7 Fide, Oja, Stockvicken & Muskmyr, Hoburgsgubben, Vamlingbo
 Day 8 Stora Karlso & Kovik
 Day 9 Travel home

Equisetaceae

Horsetail Family

<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>	Variegated Horsetail	6 Dune-slack, Tofta Strand
	6-8 black teeth, white band above	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	1, 3, 4, common
	Sterile stems, 6 - 19 grooves and teeth	
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	4,
	stems bright green, 4 - 8 grooves	
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	4, growing in water, rare
	stems 10 - 13 very fine grooves	
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	5, Trullhalsar

Pteridophyta

Ferns

<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	1-8, common and dominant
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	8, Stora Karlsö,
	many narrow pinnate leaves	
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall Rue	3,
	small two pinnate fan-shaped leaves	

Pinaceae

Pine Family

<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	1-8, widespread
	leaves: two needle, pink trunk	
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	1-8, widespread

Cupressaceae

Cypress Family

<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	2-8, widespread
	both upright and prostrate forms	

Taxaceae

Taxus baccata

Salicaceae

Salix pentandra

Salix triandra

Salix caprea

Salix repens ssp. *repens*

Salix repens ssp. *argentea*

Populus tremula

Populus nigra

Myricaceae

Myrica gale

Betulaceae

Betula pubescens

Betula pendula

Alnus glutinosa

Corylus avellana

Fagaceae

Quercus robur

Ulmaceae

Ulmus glabra

Ulmus minor

Urticaceae

Urtica dioica

Polygonaceae

Rumex crispus

Yew Family

Yew

2, locally common at Kallgatburg

Willow Family

Bay Willow

Seen

small tree or shrub, leaves glossy, pale beneath

Almond Willow

Seen widespread along streams

tree or shrub, lance-shaped leaves

Goat Willow

1-8, scattered

Creeping Willow

2-4, 6, scattered in bogs

Creeping Willow

6, Tofta strand, dune-slacks

Aspen

1-6, Common

tree, round leaves

Black Poplar

8

Myrtle Family

Bog Myrtle

4, locally common in mires, Storsund

small aromatic shrub

Birch Family

Downy Birch

1-8, widespread

tree or shrub, leaves ovate toothed:

Silver Birch

2-5, scattered

tree, leaves irregular toothed, leaf tip acute

Alder

5, scattered

tree, dark green leaves female cones

Hazel

2-7, widespread

large, multi-stemmed shrub

Beech Family

Pedunculate Oak

1-8, widespread

tree, peduncle 2 - 9 cm

Elm Family

Wych Elm

7,

tree, leaves rough on upper side

Small-leaved Elm

5, 7, Vamlingbo - Lars Jonnson museum

Nettle Family

Common Nettle

2-4, 7, 8, scattered

gregarious perennial.

Knotweed Family

Curled Dock

2-8, widespread

<i>Rumex longifolius</i>	narrow undulate leaves	3, 6,
<i>Rumex palustris</i>	Marsh Dock very tall	4, Hammers
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel leaves sagittate	3, 4, 6-8, widespread
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel smaller than above, leaves hastate	4,

Chenopodiaceae

Atriplex littoralis

Chenopodium album

Chenopodium bonus-henricus

Goosefoot Family

Grass-leaved Orache
annual, colonising in sand

Good King Henry

8, scattered on coasts

7

7

Caryophyllaceae

Honckenya peploides

Stellaria media

Stellaria holostea

Stellaria graminea

Lychnis viscaria

Silene nutans

Dianthus deltoides

Pink Family

Sea Sandwort
creeping, fleshy leaves, white flowers

Common Chickweed

semi-prostrate, oval leaved small white flowers

Greater Stitchwort

showy white flowers, petals notched to less than halfway

Lesser Stitchwort

smaller flowers than above, petals notched more than halfway

Sticky Catchfly

showy clusters of purple-pink fls.

Nottingham Catchfly

sticky, flowers white, drooping

Maiden Pink

bright pink flowers with darker centre

2-4, 6, 8, widespread on coast

Seen - Widespread

5,

7,

1, 2, 4, 8, common on limestone pavement

1, 3-6, 8, Widespread

4, Galrum

Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaea alba

Waterlily Family

White Waterlily

large showy white flowers

7, lakes & ponds]

Ranunculaceae

Anemone nemorosa

Anemone sylvestris

Hepatica nobilis

Pulsatilla pratensis

Buttercup Family

Wood Anemone

white petaloid sepals (6-12)

Snowdrop Windflower

5 large oval petaloid sepals

Hepatica

3-lobed leaves

Small Pasque Flower

drooping dark purple flowers

1-5, 7, common: woods

2-4, Common on West side of island

2-5, 8 lvs. only, flower 6 comm. woods

1-4, 6, 8, Common, esp. around coasts

<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold kidney-shaped leaves, 5 yellow sepals	2, 4, 5, common: marshes. Storsund
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	Yellow Pheasant's-eye fine pinnate leaves, lge. yellow flowers	8, fruiting in grassland on Stora Karlsö
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup hairy perennial, yellow flowers	1-7, common: grassy places
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup rooting runners	1-7, common
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup hairy perennial, sepals reflexed, yellow fls.	Seen grassland
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort stems procumbent - decumbent. Achenes smooth	2-4, 6, scattered: wet places
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine Heart-shaped leaves, narrow tepals	7, 8, foliage only
<i>Ranunculus. confervoides (trichophyllus)</i>	Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot white flowers, leaves all capillary	2, Old mill after Ala
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine violet tepals with spurs, some pink	1-8, woods and roadsides. Common
<i>Thalictrum simplex</i>	yellow panicle, leaflets narrow	3 + seen – scattered
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow Rue tall, often large stands	Seen - wet meadows, marshes, widespread

Berberidaceae

Berberis vulgaris

Berberis Family

Barberry
spiny shrub

2, 6-8, woods, frequent

Papaveraceae

Papaver rhoeas

Poppy Family

Common Poppy
capsule round
Long-Headed Poppy
Prickly Poppy
capsule long and bristly
Greater Celandine
perennial, small yellow flowers

3-8, scattered

Papaver dubium

Papaver argemone

Seen capsule long
8,

Chelidonium majus

1-8, common

Fumariaceae

Pseudofumaria lutea

Fumitory Family

scrambling annual. pink fls.

6, walls at Visby

Brassicaceae

Descurainia sophia

Cabbage Family

Flixweed
yellow flowers
Garlic Mustard
flowers white, garlic smell

6, Tofta

Alliaria petiolata

6-8, common

Sisymbrium officinale

6

<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Woad	8, tall, yellow flowers, clasping stem leaves
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Common Wintercress	2-5, 7 Scattered tall, yellow flowered cress basal leaves with 2-5 lobes
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo-flower	2, 4, Common in wet areas small perenn- white - lilac flowers
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	6, waste ground, common white flowers, triangular fruit
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	3, 5, Faro lighthouse and grynge large plant, white flowers, lge. round leaves

Resedaceae

Reseda lutea

Mignonette Family

Wild Mignonette 2-8, common
Leaves pinnate, fls. yellow, 6 petals

Crassulaceae

Sedum telephium

Stonecrop Family

Orpine 8,
Large greyish leaves

Sedum acre

Biting Stonecrop 1-8, common
yellow flowers

Saxifragaceae

Saxifraga granulata

Saxifrage Family

Meadow Saxifrage 1, 3-5, 7, 8, common in meadows
white fls., cordate leaves

Parnassia palustris

Grass-of-Parnassus 7, Stockviken
solitary white flowers

Grossulariaceae

Ribes spicatum

Currant Family

Downy Currant Seen 7, Scattered in woods

Ribes alpinum

Mountain Currant 2, 4, 8, Scattered in woods
shrub, fls. erect clusters

Ribes uva-crispa

Wild Gooseberry 4, 5, Hammar & Grynge

Rosaceae

Filipendula vulgaris

Rose Family

Dropwort 2-8, comm. dry grassland on lime
inflorescence of many white flowers

Filipendula ulmaria

Meadowsweet 2-8, common: damp meadows
flowers dense clusters: fragrant

Rubus saxatilis

Stone Bramble 1-4, 6-8, common groundcover
creeping small white flowers

Rubus idaeus

Raspberry 4, 6, Liste Angar and Mulde woods, scattered
erect shrub

Rosa canina

Dog-rose Seen - common

Rosa rugosa

1, 5,

Rosa rubiginosa

8
large arching shrub

<i>Rosa villosa(mollis)</i>	Soft Downy Rose tomentose shrub, fls. deep pink, prickles	2, Kallgatburg straight
<i>Rosa dumalis</i>		8,
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet Perennial. Pinnate leaves,	2, 3, scattered in damp places
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens pink flowers	3-8, common, damp places
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet yellow flowers	3, 5-8, common
<i>Geum x intermedium</i>	(<i>Geum rivale</i> x <i>Geum urbanum</i>)	2, with both parents in wood, Öja
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed prostrate silver pinnate leaves	7, common
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Hoary Cinquefoil erect, silvery leaves	Seen
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil creeping, flowers 4 petals	4-8, common
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	Seen - common
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry long runners	2-5, 7, 8, common
<i>Fragaria moschata</i>	Hautbois Strawberry	4, ?
<i>Alchemilla monticola</i>	hairy leaves, 9 - 11 lobes	Seen common
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mountain Ash tree: pinnate leaves	2-5, 7, 8, scattered
<i>Sorbus hybrida</i>	Swedish Service Tree	7,
	leaves partially pinnate, last 2 prs. free leaflets	
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Whitebeam	7, leaf lobed similar to Hawthorn
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>	A Cotoneaster: shrub, fls. pink, fruit red	2, 5, 6, 8, common
<i>Cotoneaster niger</i>	A Cotoneaster	6, 8, scattered
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn leaves lobed, less than halfway to midrib, styles 2	2, 8,
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn leaves deeply lobed, more than halfway to midrib, 1 style	2, 4, 5, 7, common
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn thorny shrub, forms dense thickets	1-3, 5, 7, common
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	2, 3, 6,
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Dwarf Cherry	3, Fårö
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St. Lucies Cherry	8, Invasive alien on Stora Karlsö

Fabaceae

<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	Wild Liquorice large perennial, greenish cream flowers	8 foliage
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch clambering perennial., pale & dark blue	common 2, 5, 6,
<i>Vicia sativae segitalis</i>		1
	narrow leaflets, white flowers	
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling yellow flowers	1, 2, scattered

<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick yellow flowers, cluster of black curved pods	Seen common
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover pale yellow flowers, narrow trifoliate leaves.	4, scattered
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover creeping, white flowers, trifoliate leaves with white crescent	6, 7, scattered, grasslands
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil flowers yellow: 20/30 florets	7, scattered
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	Zig-Zag Clover	7, scattered
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover globular red flowers	2, 3, 5, 7, cultivated, common
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's Foot Trefoil prostrate showy yellow flowers	2-8 very common
<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	Dragon's Teeth large solitary pale yellow flowers	2, 4, 6-8, Very common
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney-vetch	2-4, 7, 8, common in dry meadows and rocky areas

Geraniaceae

<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill flowers bright magenta	1-8, very common
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill flowers mauvish, white centre	1-8, very common
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	2-4, scattered
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill leaf segments narrow, small pink flowers	2,
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill leaves round, glossy, small pink fls.	8, Stora Karlsö
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert strong-smelling, fern-like lvs. pink fls.	3-6, 8, common
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Storks-bill narrow pinnate lvs, pink fls.	1-5, 7, 8, common

Linaceae

<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Purging Flax small annual, white flowers	2, 7, common in dry, short grassy places
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Polygalaceae

<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort lvs. lanceolate, pointed, fls.. blue, pink or white	4, 7, scattered, vg Stockvicken
<i>Polygala comosa</i>	lower leaves blunt, fls. usually pink	3, scattered
<i>Polygala amarella</i>	Dwarf Milkwort lower leaves in rosette, bitter tasting flowers	scattered 7, 8, blue or pink

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia palustris

Mercurialis perennis

Aceraceae

Acer platanoides

Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus catharticus

Frangula alnus

Tiliaceae

Tilia cordata

Malvaceae

Malva sylvestris

Clusiaceae

Hypericum perforatum

Violaceae

Viola riviniana

Viola reichenbachiana

Viola persicifolia

Cistaceae

Helianthemum nummularia

Onagraceae

Epilobium angustifolium
(*Chamerion*)

Epilobium hirsutum

Spurge Family

Marsh Spurge
tall, grey leaves, fruit short warts
Dog's mercury

2, 4, 7, Scattered wet areas South Gotland]

8, Stora Karlso

Maple Family

Norway Maple
tree, leaves sharply pointed lobes

2-5, 7, 8, common

Buckthorn Family

Buckthorn
shrub or sm. tree, lvs. broad, finely toothed
Alder Buckthorn
shrub or small tree, lvs. broad, untoothed

2, 3, 8, common on lime

2, 3, 6, common: damp heaths & woods

Lime Family

Small-leaved Lime
trees, heart-shaped leaves

2-4, scattered

Mallow Family

Common Mallow

2-5 Foliage only

St John's Wort Family

Perforate St John's Wort
yellow flowers, black dots, leaves with translucent dots

2, 6, scattered

Violet Family

Common Dog Violet
blue-violet, stout creamy notched spur
Early Dog Violet
paler than above, un-notched violet spur
Peach-leaved Violet
blue flowers, spurs greenish-white

1-5, Common

6, Mallgard

4, Hammarr

Rock Rose Family

Common Rock-rose
prostrate sub-shrub, yellow flowers

1-5, 7, 8, very common on lime

Willowherb Family

Rose Bay Willowherb
tall, patch-forming, flowers bright pink
Great Willowherb

6, foliage

4, 6,

Cornaceae

Cornus sanguinea

Araliaceae

Hedera helix

Apiaceae

Sanicula europaea

Anthriscus sylvestris

Myrrhis odorata

Aegopodium podagraria

Oenanthe fistulosa

Angelica sylvestris

Heracleum sphondylium

Heracleum mantegazzianum

Pyrolaceae

Pyrola minor

Pyrola rotundifolia

Moneses uniflora

Ericaceae

Calluna vulgaris

Vaccinium myrtillus

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Primulaceae

Primula veris

Primula farinosa

Trientalis europaea

Plumbaginaceae

Dogwood Family

Dogwood

shrub, white flowers

1, seen

Ivy Family

Ivy

2, 6-8, common

Carrot Family

Wood Sanicle

flower clusters pale pink, greenish white

Cow Parsley

leaves 2-3 pinnate, rays many, white fls.

Sweet Cicely

linear segments

Ground Elder

Wood angelica

Hogweed

tall, coarse ovate leaves, large flowers

Giant Hogweed

2, 4, 6-8, woods, common

1'-8, common, banks & hedgerows

6, near Tofta

1-4, scattered near habitation

2,

7,

7, scattered

waste ground near Norrlanda

Wintergreen Family

Common Wintergreen

flowers white, style not protruding

Round-leaved Wintergreen

flowers pure white, protruding s-shaped style

One-flowered Wintergreen

flowers white, solitary, nodding

6, Tofta Strand

4-6 Tofta dunes

4, Hammars

Heath Family

Heather

Bilberry

shrub, leaves bright green, flowers pink, mouth constricted

Bearberry

mat-forming to 2m, leathery leaves, petals pink, constricted

1-6, very common

3, 5, common

1- 3, 5, 6, common

Primrose Family

Cowslip

nodding, one-sided yellow flowers

Bird's Eye Primrose

flowers pink

Chickweed Wintergreen

flowers white, solitary

1-8, common

2, 4-8, damp grassy places

3-6, Ullahau, Hammars

<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift leaves linear, flowers pink	8, seashore - Korvik
Oleaceae <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Olive Family Ash tree, leaves pinnate	2-8, common
Menyanthaceae <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean Family Bogbean leaves trefoil, fls. pink/white fringed	6, Mallards,
Asclepiadaceae <i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Milkweed Family Swallow-wort heart-shaped opposite leaves, flowers greenish-yellowish	2-5, 7, 8, common
Rubiaceae <i>Galium boreale</i>	Bedstraw Family Northern Bedstraw lvs. whorls of 4, fls. white	6, 8,
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	bog bedstraw	3,
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh Bedstraw straggling, lvs. whorls 4-5, fls. White, anthers red	2, 4, 7, Scattered
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw Yellow flowers	Seen - v. common
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	5,
<i>Galium aparine</i>	low, leaves whorls of 6-8, edged with forwardly-directed prickles Goose Grass straggling and clinging with prickles	8, scattered
Convolvulaceae <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed Family Field Bindweed flowers smaller than above, pink	2, waste places, scattered
Boraginaceae <i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Borage Family Common Gromwell well branched, leaves with prominent side veins, white flowers.	4,
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss roughly hairy, flowers pink-vivid blue	1-8, common
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Comfrey hybrid	2-7, very blue flowers!
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	Alkanet	1-3, 5, 6, scattered
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hounds-tongue med/tall, softly hairy, flowers dull purple	5, scattered
Lamiaceae <i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Mint Family cut-leaved Germander	4
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-Heal	8 Stora kalsor

<i>Acinos arvensis</i> (<i>Satureja acinos</i>)	creeping, flowers violet Basil Thyme	8 Stora Kalso 8
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	fls. violet, white markings on lower lip Wild Marjoram	8 Stora Karlsö
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Breckland Thyme	2, 6, Common - flowering S. Gotland
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	scattered mat forming aromatic shrub, lvs. hairy all around Water Mint	2, 4, wet places,
	aromatic pink fls. in terminal heads	

Scrophulariaceae

Figwort Family

<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	6, walls in Visby
	scrambling perennial, small purple/yellow flowers	
<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Spiked Speedwell	2, Kallgatburg,
	ls. long, blue spikes	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	1-8, common
	hairy perenn., bright blue flowers	
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	Kallgatburg
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	2, 4, 6, scattered
	creeping branched perenn., blue fls.	
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water Speedwell	2, Kallgatburg
	Similar, blue flowers, lanceolate leaves	
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	1, 3, 7, scattered
	yellow flowers, mouth closed	
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Small Cow-wheat	5,
	deep yellow flowers, open mouth	
<i>Melampyrum cristatum</i>	crested cow-wheat	4, 5,
<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	Field Cow-Wheat	6, 7, scattered, roadsides
	flowers pink & yellow, bracts finely pinnate	
<i>Rhinanthus serotinus</i>	Greater Hay-rattle	Seen
	erect to 60cm, yellow flowers stigma exerted	
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Hay-rattle	7, scattered
	less robust than above, lower lip turned down, stigma more/less included	

Globulariaceae

Globularia Family

<i>Globularia vulgaris</i>	Common Globularia	2, 8,
	blue flower heads	

Lentibulariaceae

Butterwort Family

<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort	2-4, 6, 7, Common wet areas
	violet flowers, white throat	
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	Alpine Butterwort	2, 6, Kallgatburg & Mallards
	white flowers	

Plantaginaceae

Plantago major

Plantago media

Plantago lanceolata

Plantain Family

Greater Plantain 7, common
leaves broad, oval, fls. long spikes
Hoary Plantain 2, 6-8, Stora Karlsö,
Ribwort Plantain 1-8, common
lanceolate lvs. short brown spikes leaves fleshy, flowers greenish spikes

Caprifoliaceae

Sambucus racemosa

Viburnum opulus

Linnaea borealis

Lonicera xylosteum

Honeysuckle Family

Red-berried Elder 3, 7, Fårö
inflorescence ovoid, white flowers
Guelder Rose 4, 6, 7, common
leaves lobed, flowers white in flat corymbs
Twinflower 3, Ullahau, Fårö
creeping, mat-forming, fls. pendulous pink
Fly Honeysuckle 2, 3, 5, 7, Scattered woodland margins
shrub, pairs of small yellow flowers

Valerianaceae

Valerianella locusta

Valeriana officinalis

Valerian Family

Common Cornsalad Seen - scattered
erect, tiny pale fls. fruit corky
Common Valerian Seen - damp woods
tall, lvs. pinnate, clusters of pale pink fls.

Campanulaceae

Knautia arvensis

Campanula rotundifolia

Campanula Family

Field Scabious 8, Stora Karlsö
Harebell 3-6, scattered
pale blue flowers

Asteraceae

Eupatorium cannabinum

Bellis perennis

Antennaria dioica

Achillea millefolium

Leucanthemum vulgare

Artemisia vulgaris

Artemisia absinthium

Artemisia maritimum ssp. humifusa Sea Wormwood 2-4, scattered, coastal

Tussilago farfara

Daisy Family

Joe-Pye weed 7
Daisy 1-8, common in grass
mat-forming white flowers
Mountain Everlasting 2, 4, 7, 8, common
creeping, leaves white, woolly beneath, flowers white or pink
Yarrow 1, 5, 7, 8, common
aromatic, white-pink flowers in flat umbels
Ox-eye Daisy 2, 3, scattered
leaves dark green, ray petals white, disc yellow
Mugwort 3, 5, 6, roadsides, common
tall, leaves pinnate, silvery beneath
Wormwood Seen scattered
strongly aromatic. leaves white, downy
short grey perennial, aromatic
Coltsfoot 3, foliage
yellow flowers, large round leaves

<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	scattered
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Carlina Thistle	3, 6, scattered on lime
	low spiny, flowers yellow bracts tall, leaves decurrent	
<i>Centaurea orientale</i> ?	Large cornflower	6,
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	Seen - scattered
	leaves hairy, pinnately lobed	
<i>Hypochoeris maculata</i>	Spotted Cat's Ear	4, 6, 8, Scattered
	leaves spotted, flowers pale yellow	
<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>	Viper's-grass	1-5, common
	flowers pale yellow, phyllaries in several rows	
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	1-7, Common
	yellow flowers, one row of phyllaries, grass-like leaves	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Spiny Sow-thistle	1,
<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.	Dandelion	1-8, Common
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-Hawkweed	3-5, 7, 8, common
	long runners, lemon-yellow sol. flowers.	

MONOCOTYLEDONS

Juncaginaceae

Triglochin maritima

Arrow Grass Family

Sea Arrow Grass

7, Stockviken

leaves linear, fruit ovoid

Potamogetonaceae

Potamogeton gramineus

Pondweed Family

Various- leaved Pondweed

7, Mallgards

submerged leaves lanceolate. Floating leaves oblong, long stalked

Liliaceae

Tofieldia calyculata

Lily Family

German Asphodel

7, marshy places

yellow-greenish flowers

Allium schoenoprasum

Chives

Scattered, common

cylindrical lvs. fls. purple/pink & white

Allium ursinum

Ramsons

2, Kallgatburg

strong-smelling, carpeting. Infl. white

Allium vineale

Crow Garlic

2, 4, 7, Scattered

nfl. mixed with bulbils

Convallaria majalis

Lily-of-the-Valley

2, 4-7, common in woods

patch-forming 2 ñ op. lvs. on each stem

Maianthemum bifolium

May Lily

2-6, 8, common in woods

patch forming 2 lvs. on each stem not opposite

Paris quadrifolia

Herb-Paris

4, Hammars-Liste angar

whorl of 4 leaves, fls. star like

Polygonatum odoratum

Lesser Solomon's-seal

1-4, 6, 8, Scattered on limestone rocks

stems angled, fls. cyl. often solitary

Polygonatum multiflorum

Solomon's-seal

7,

flowers constricted, in clusters

Ornithogalum nutans

1, 5, Ljugarn

stems prostrate, minute leaves

Iridaceae

Iris pseudacorus

Iris Family

Yellow Flag
showy yellow flowers

2, 4, 7, 8, common

Orchidaceae

Cypripedium calceolus

Orchid Family

Ladys-slipper

2, hundreds in fantastic flower at Kallgatburg

Epipactis palustris

Marsh Helleborine

6, Hundreds not in flower on dune -slack, Tofta Strand

Epipactis atrorubens

Dark Red Helleborine

6, hundreds not in flower on sand-dunes at Tofta Strand

Cephalanthera damasonium

White Helleborine

6, Mulde Reserve

Cephalanthera longifolia

Sword-leaved Helleborine

2-8, Widespread in flower

Neottia nidus-avis

Birds-nest Orchid

4, Hammars,

Listera ovata

Twayblade

2, 4-8, In flower. Widespread

Platanthera bifolia

Lesser Butterfly Orchid

2, 6, 7, In flower. Widespread

Platanthera chlorantha

Greater butterfly Orchid

7, Stockvicken

Gymnadenia conopsea

Fragrant orchid

7, Oja meadow

Dactylorhiza sambucina

Elder-flowered Orchid

2, 4, 8, Liste Angar, Stora Karlsö,

Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *ochroleuca* Early Marsh Orchid

2, 4, 6-8, In flower. Noted at most mires and wetlands

Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *incarnata* Early Marsh Orchid

2, 4, 6-8, In flower. Typical pale flesh -pink form widespread. A deep pink form similar in colour to *cruenta* was very common in the south

Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *pulchella* Early Marsh Orchid

2, 4, 6-8 diminutive form at Mallgårds

Dactylorhiza incarnata var. *cruenta* Flecked Marsh Orchid

4, 6, 7, In flower. Locally common in many of the mires

Dactylorhiza longifolia

In flower. Formerly '*baltica*'. This fantastic metre tall marsh orchid was just coming into flower in a stream on the east coast. It is not recorded from Gotland according to Delforge though it would be within the expected range of this species. There is a reference to it in Gotland (Hansen 1994) but I've yet to find the paper so it looks like we weren't quite the first to find this species on the island!]

Dactylorhiza fuchsii

Common Spotted Orchid

4, 7, In flower.

Orchis militaris

Military Orchis

1-8 – One of the sights of Gotland

Orchis morio

Green-winged Orchid

4, 7, Liste Angar, Stockviken

Orchis ustulata

Burnt-tip Orchid

1-8, In flower. Widespread and quite common

Orchis spitzelii

Spitzel's Orchid

2, near Fjäle.

Orchis mascula

Early Purple Orchid

1-8, In flower Widespread and common

Ophrys insectifera Fly Orchid 7, In flower Stockvicken.

Juncaceae

Juncus articulatus

Rush Family

Jointed Rush Seen
leaves flattened & curved, much branched inflorescence

Juncus bufonius

Toad Rush Seen
forms low patches

Luzula pilosa

Hairy Woodrush Seen s
inflorescence: forking cluster of single flowers, leaves long hairs

Typhaceae

Typha latifolia

Reed Mace Family

Reed-mace 2, 6,
patch-forming 2-3m tall

Cyperaceae

Bolboschoenus maritimus

Sedge Family

Sea Club-rush 5, Follhammer
forms large stands 1.2m tall

Schoenoplectus lacustris
ssp. tabernaemontani

Grey Club-rush 4, coastal, Ljugarn
1.7m tall, glaucous stems

Eriophorum angustifolium

Common Cottongrass 3, 7, scattered
creeping stems to 75cm, 3-sided at top. Short ligule

Eriophorum latifolium

Broad-leaved Cottongrass 2, Kallgatburg
stems 70cm, 3-sided throughout, no ligule

Cladium mariscus

Great Fen-sedge 2-8, lake shores, common,
The foliage used for thatching

Schoenus nigricans

Black Bog-rush common: damp grass
tufted to 60cm. black inflorescence

Schoenus ferrugineus

Brown Bog-rush common: bogs
shorter than above, infl. narrower, brown

Carex arenaria

Sand Sedge coastal sand, widespread
creeping through sand in long lines

Carex sylvatica

Wood-sedge Seen

Carex flacca

Glaucous Sedge common
creeping, leaves glaucous beneath

Carex panicea

Carnation Sedge common
shortly creeping, leaves glaucous both sides

Carex elata

Tufted Sedge common]

Carex nigra

Common Sedge common]

Poaceae

Festuca ovina

Sheeps Fescue 8 -Stora Karlsö

Festuca rubra

Red Fescue Seen - common

Dactylis glomerata

Cocks-foot Seen - common

Briza media

Quaking-grass Seen - common

<i>Melica ciliata</i>	Ciliate Melick	Seen - scattered
<i>Leymus arenarius</i>	Lyme-grass	Seen - common on coastal sand dunes
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	Seen - scattered
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass	Seen - scattered
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	Seen - scattered
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram	Seen - common on coastal sand dunes
<i>Phleum arenarium</i>	Sand Cats-tail	sand dunes, scattered
<i>Alopecurus arundinaceus</i>	A Foxtail	scattered around coast
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Seen - common in fens, edges of lakes
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass	Seen - Common
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	wood Meadow-grass	seen - Common
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass	Seen - Common
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogs-tail	Seen - Common

Systematic List Number 2 Birds

The taxonomy and order of the following list largely follows Voous (1977, List of Recent Holarctic Bird Species).

Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	4
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1-4, 6-8,
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	4, 8
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2-8,
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	8
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	3-8
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	2
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	2
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	1-8
Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	8, Many on sea, Stora Karlsö.
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	3, 5, 8
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Seen one
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2
Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	6
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	4, 5,
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	4, 7, 8
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	4, One seen flying and Storsund
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	2-8,
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	4, 8
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	3, 8,
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	3, 4,
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	2, 3
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	4-8,
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	2-4, 8,
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	2, 5, 8
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3, 8
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	8
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	2, 3,
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2-8
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	3
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	3
Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	8, At least 4000 on breeding colonies on Stora Karlso superb views!
Black guillemote	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	8
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	8 At least 10000 on breeding colonies on Stora Karlso - even better views!
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	7, 8
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	1-8
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2, 4-8 often heard

Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	1-8
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	7
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2-8
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1-8
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	1-8
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1-8
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Seen
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	8 Heard on Stora Karlsö,
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	3, 4, 6-8
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1-8
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	3-8
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1, 2, 5
Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	8
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	1, 3
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	2, 4, 5, 8,
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Seen
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	3
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	3, 8,
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	3, 5, 6, 8
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	1-8
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	1-8
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	1
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1-3, 5-8
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	3, 5, 8
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	5, 8
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	8
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	8 Rare, Stora karlso
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	3 Widespread. heard 3, saw 3
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1 at Stockviken

Systematic List Number 3 Butterflies

The taxonomy and nomenclature in this list is taken from Tolman's 'Collins Field Guide to the Butterflies of Britain and Europe' (1997).

Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	7
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	2-8
Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	6
Green-veined white	<i>Artogeia napi</i>	2
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea/hecla</i>	2, 4,
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	2-6, 8
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapsis</i>	2, 3
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	3
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	6
Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	3
Cranberry Blue	<i>Vacciniina optilete</i>	5
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	2, 6, 8
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Seen
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Clossiana selene</i>	4 Storsund
Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>	3-6
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	2, 3, 6
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	4, 5
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	2, 4, 6, 7
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	2