

## Wild Plants of the Woods



### Bluebell

*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*

With 50% of the world's population in the UK it really is a national treasure.

Look out for it:  
April-June



### Bugle

*Ajuga reptans*

Since its flowers aren't trumpet-like, the name is likely a corruption of *Ajuga*.

Look out for it:  
April-June.



### Greater Stitchwort

*Stellaria holostea*

A sign of an ancient hedgerow, it would've been a common sight on byways of old.

Look out for it:  
April-June

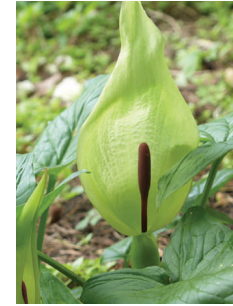


### Hart's Tongue Fern

*Phyllitis scolopendrium*

So named because it looks like a deer's tongue ('Hart' being an old name for deer).

Look out for it:  
All year



### Lords & Ladies

*Arum maculatum*

Also known as **Cuckoo Pint** its orange berries are a common sight later.

Look out for it:  
April-May



### Primrose

*Primula vulgaris*

So called because it is the Latin '*prima rosa*' - first rose of the year.

Look out for it:  
March-May



### Sanicle

*Sanicula europa*

Used to treat wounds in the past, Sanicle comes from *Sano*: Latin for 'I heal'.

Look out for it:  
March-Oct.



### Wild Garlic

*Allium ursinum*

Also known as **Ramsons**. Related to cultivated garlic you often smell it before you see it!

Look out for it:  
April-June



### Wood Anemone

*Anemone nemorosa*

A slow spreading flower - see lots means your likely in an ancient wood.

Look out for it:  
March-May



### Wood Aven

*Geum urbanum*

Also known as Herb Bennet from the Latin *herba benedicta*: Blessed Herb.

Look out for it:  
June-Aug.



### Woodruff

*Galium odoratum*

China-white with a sweet hay-like scent that grows stronger when dried.

Look out for it:  
May-June



### Wood Sorrel

*Oxalis acetosella*

Once used in cooking for its lemony taste. Look for its shamrock-like leaves.

Look out for it:  
April-May



### Violets

*Viola spp.*

Napoleon's favourite - he kept some in a locket to remind him of Josephine.

Look out for them:  
April-June



### Yellow Archangel

*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*

Related to nettles. An invasive cousin can be identified by white marks on the leaves.

Look out for it:  
May-June