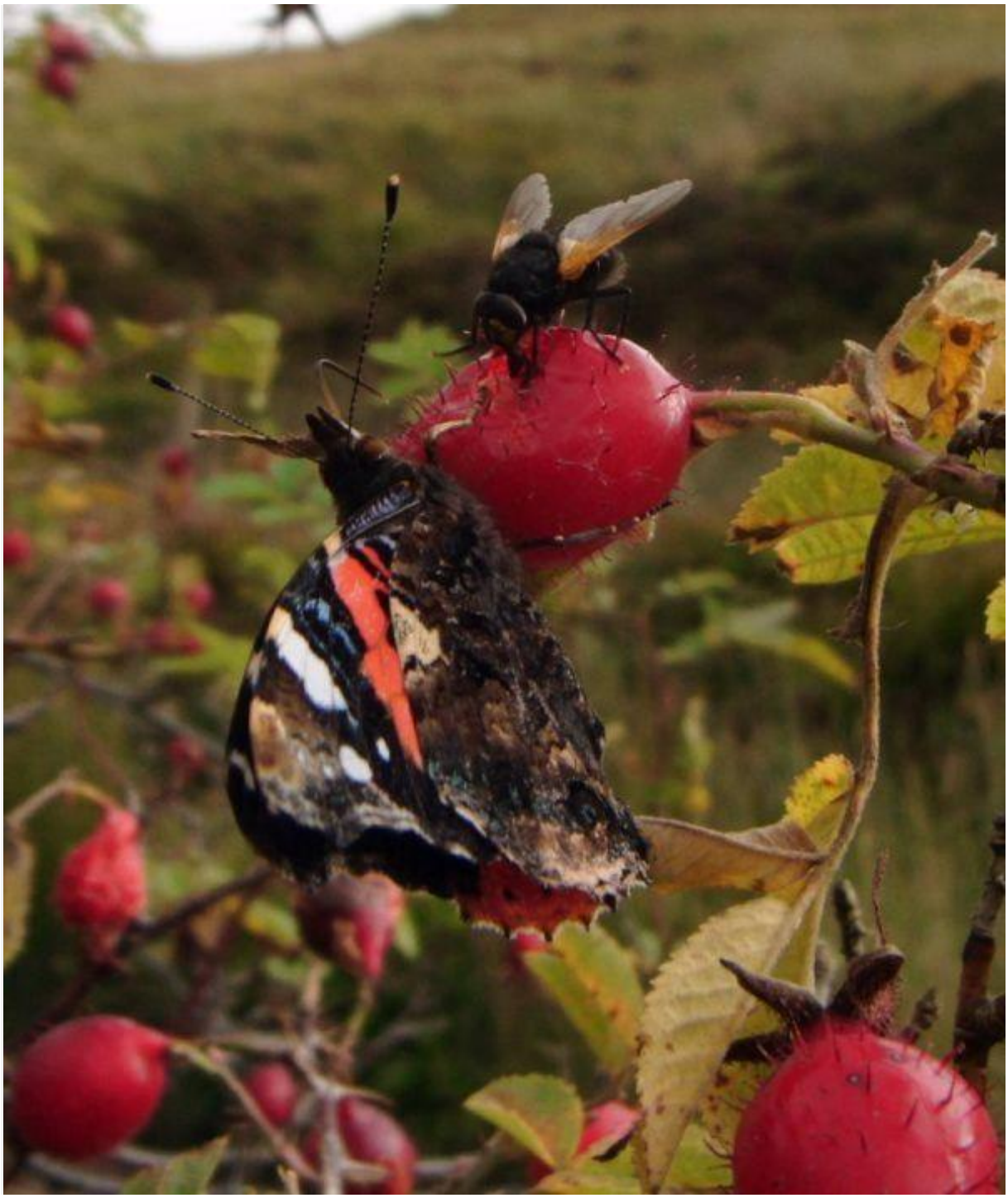
Record Name: Red Admiral Butterfly and a Noon Fly feeding on the sap exuded from a ripe downy rose hip
SWAAG ID Number: 27
Recorded Date: 2011-01-09 10:56:45
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2010-09-30
Location: River Swale at Hoggarths
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid:
Geology: Namurial Shales and sandstones
Description: Red Admiral feeding on the sap exuded from a ripe rose hip (Downy Rose,Rosa tomentosa group) together with a Noon Fly (Mesembrina meridiana).
At the side of a track by the river bank.
Dimensions: See photo
Additional Notes: The downy rose is almost as common as the Dog Rose in Upper Swaledale. Reference: Deborah Millward, 1988.'A flora of Wensleydale.' The Yoredale Natural History Society.
Last Update: 2016-12-10



Record Number 27 >>> Image 1: Red Admiral feeding on the sap exuded from a ripe rose hip together with a Noon Fly (Mesembrina meridiana)

Record Name: Globe flowers
SWAAG ID Number: 156
Recorded Date: 2011-03-13 13:39:40
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2007-05-31
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid: #NY 9910 0408
Altitude: 285m
Geology: Glacio-fluvial deposits.
Description: Globe flower meadows are rare in Swaledale today, but may once have been more widespread.
Species: Globe flower
Scientific Name: Trollius europeus
Common Notable Species: Notable
Last Update: 2012-08-22

Record Number 156 >>> Image 1: Globe flowers in flower

Record Number 156 >>> Image 2: Globe flowers in flower

Record Number 156 >>> Image 3: Globe flower, detail.

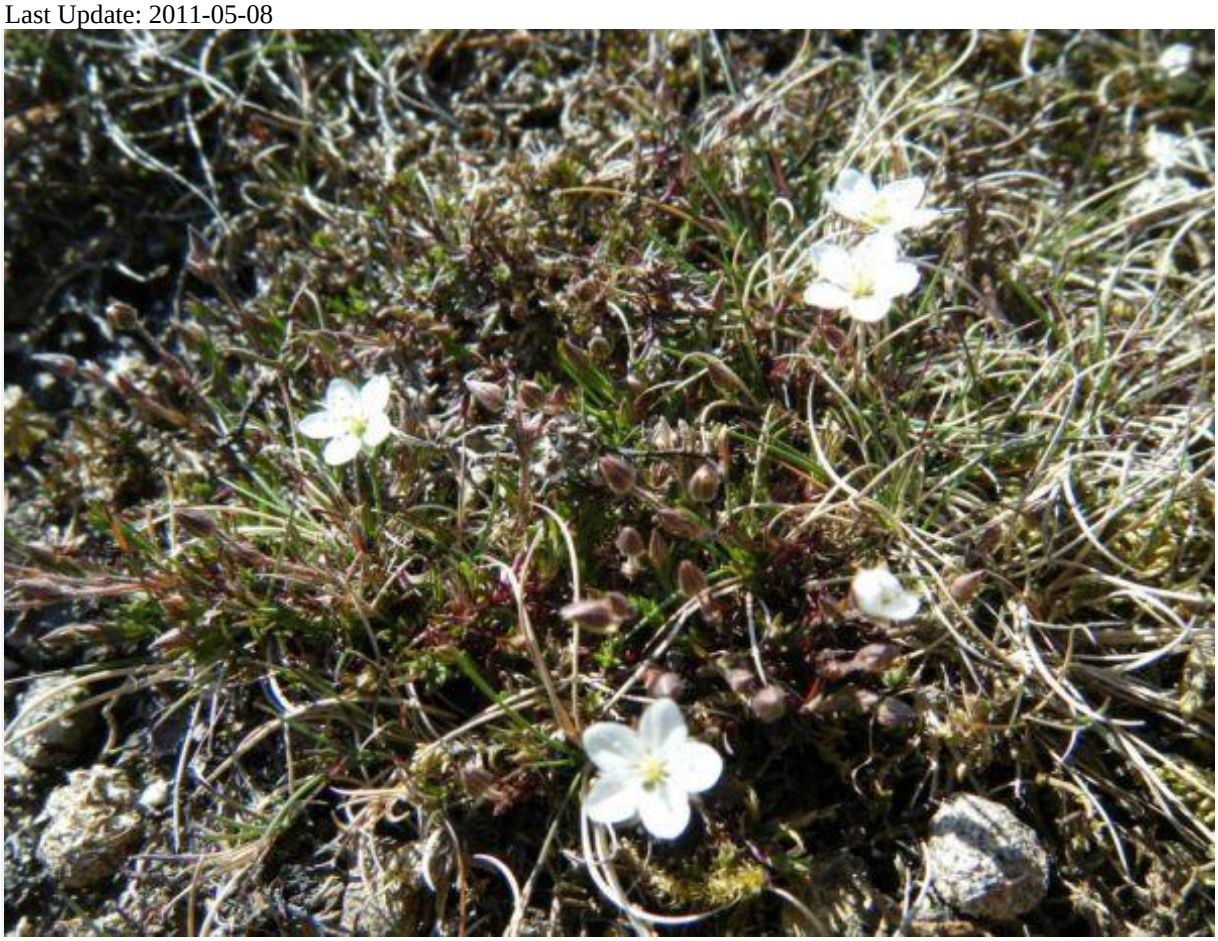
Record Number 156 >>> Image 4: Globe flowers.

Record Name: Orchid meadow.
SWAAG ID Number: 158
Recorded Date: 2011-03-13 19:02:00
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2009-08-05
Location: Arkengarthdale
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid:
Geology: Fluvio-glacial.
Description: Common spotted orchids (Dactylorhiza fuchsii) in flower.Wet pasture.
Additional Notes: Unfortunately, orchid flowers in such profusion are rare in Swaledale today.
Last Update: 2011-03-13

Record Number 158 >>> Image 1: Common spotted orchids in flower. Summer.

Record Number 158 >>> Image 2: Common spotted orchids in flower. Summer.

Record Name: Spring sandwort. Minuartia verna on lead mining ground.
SWAAG ID Number: 182
Recorded Date: 2011-05-08 10:23:57
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-05-02
Location: Fell End
Civil Parish: Marrick
British National Grid: #NZ 030 020
Altitude: 460m
Geology: Lead mining ground
Description: Although abundant on lead mine spoil heaps and in short grassland over carboniferous limestone of the Pennines,Spring sandwort is scarce nationally and is listed as a scarce plant in Britain (Stewart,A. Pearmain, D.a. and Preston, C.D. 1994.'Scarce Plants in Britain'. BSBI,JNCC.) Spring sandwort is regarded as a metalophyte ie it is tolerant of high levels of heavy metal, being one of the only plants to colonise areas heavily contaminated with lead and zinc.
In the Pennines, Spring sandwort may be found with the rare Alpine Pennycress and with the tiny Moonwort Fern.
Modern digital photography makes the photographing of these very small plants easy and it is recommended that the zoom is used to view the flowers at close hand.
Last Update: 2011-05-08



Record Number 182 >>> Image 1: Spring sandwort, Minuatia verna, on lead mining ground at Fell End. Photographed by Eileen Laurie.

Record Name: Moonwort Fern.
SWAAG ID Number: 183
Recorded Date: 2011-05-08 10:44:53
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-05-02
Location: Track from Hurst to Fell End.
Civil Parish: Marrick
British National Grid:
Altitude: 460m
Geology: Main Limestone and Richmond Cherts.
Description: This, the smallest of all ferns, attains a height of fully one inch, (25mm).
Moonwort grows in the fine grass turf over Carboniferous limestone and is often present on lead mine shaft mounds.
Dimensions: 25mm in height!
Additional Notes: Exceptionally plentiful in early May after a prolongued period of drought and seen by Members of SWAAG at Cobscar Rake on Preston Moor on 07 May 2011.
Last Update: 2011-05-08

Record Number 183 >>> Image 1: Moonwort Fern on track to Fell End from Hurst.

Record Number 183 >>> Image 2: Moonwort Fern.

Record Name: Alpine penny-cress. Thlaspi caerulescens in Arkengarthdale.
SWAAG ID Number: 184
Recorded Date: 2011-05-08 11:04:49
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-05-02
Location: Arkengarthdale.
Civil Parish: Reeth
British National Grid: #NZ 02 02
Altitude: 500m
Geology: Main Limestone
Description: Alpine penny-cress is very rare in Wensleydale and Swaledale and is listed as a Scarce Plant in Britain (Stewart, Pearmain and Preston, 1994.BSBI, JNCC). 1994). This plant is tolerant of high levels of heavy metals, lead and zinc and can occasionally be found on lead mining ground. This very small plant is a real gem especially when seen at close quarters by means of a digital camara.
Last Update: 2011-05-08

Record Number 184 >>> Image 1: Alpine penny-cress

Record Name: Thrift or Sea Pink, Armeria maritima. Montane location.
SWAAG ID Number: 185
Recorded Date: 2011-05-08 11:49:30
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-05-07
Location: Preston Moor
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: #SE 05 93
Altitude: 360m
Geology: Lead Mining Ground over Main Limestone.
Description: The distribution of Thrift or Sea Pink in the British Isles is of especial interest in that this very familiar plant grows on sea cliffs and in turf in the estuaries all around the coasts of Britain. However what may not be generally known, this plant also grows on the very summits of the highest mountains of Britain, and thrift has been recorded elsewhere in Wensleydale.

Armeria maritima (Thrift)in its montane form has, together with Silene maritima (Sea campion) and Plantago maritima (Sea plantain), been recognised in deposits of Full Glacial

Age at many sites in Britain and the montane form of Thrift can be regarded as having been present among the earliest colonising tundra vegetation of Britain both during and at the end of the Ice Age.
References:
Sir Harry Godwin, 1956 'History of the British Flora'.
John Raven and Max Walters, 1956 'Mountain Flowers'. Collins,New Naturalist Series.
Last Update: 2011-05-08

Record Number 185 >>> Image 1: Thrift, Armeria maritima. In bud, Preston Moor. 07 May 2011.

Record Name: Sea Campion.Silene maritima. Swaledale. In bud at 04 May 2011
SWAAG ID Number: 186
Recorded Date: 2011-05-08 12:09:39
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Army Range.
Civil Parish: Downholme
British National Grid:
Geology: Main limestone.
Description: This photograph was taken when the plants were just in bud and first flowers appearing.
Sea campion is a familiar flower, together with thrift (Armeria maritima) and Sea plantain (Plantago maritima) on sea cliffs all around Britain.
Sea campion is also found very occasionally inland as a rare flower on the highest mountains in Britain.
Last Update: 2011-05-08

Record Number 186 >>> Image 1: Sea campion. Silene maritima. Swaledale. In bud 14 May 2011.

Record Number 186 >>> Image 2: Sea campion. Silene maritima. Swaledale. First flower 04 May 2011.

Record Name: Plant galls on nettles (Urtica dioica) caused by Gall Midge. Ouch!
SWAAG ID Number: 196
Recorded Date: 2011-05-18 15:13:34
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-05-07
Location: Preston Moor
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: SE 06 93
Altitude: 370m
Geology: Cobscar Rake Lead |Mining ground. The Main limestone.
Description: These severe deformations on nettle stems caused by the Gall Midge (Cecidomyiidae-Diptera). are very prominant this year.
Last Update: 2012-02-13

Record Number 196 >>> Image 1: Galls on nettles. Ouch.

Record Number 196 >>> Image 2: Galls on nettles. Ouch.

Record Name: Banded snail shells, Cephaea nemoralis. The common snail found on limestone grassland. Is every shell unique?
SWAAG ID Number: 226
Recorded Date: 2011-06-12 18:52:37
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Redmire Scar
Civil Parish: Redmire
British National Grid:
Geology: Main Limestone
Last Update: 2011-06-12

Record Number 226 >>> Image 1: Redmire Scar with Minuartia verna and abundant Cephaea nemoralis shells

Record Number 226 >>> Image 2: Cephaea nemoralis shells from Redmire Scar. Is each different?

Record Name: Birds Eye Primrose. Thornton Rust Moor.
SWAAG ID Number: 236
Recorded Date: 2011-06-23 15:48:26
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2008-06-21
Location: Thornton Rust Moor
Civil Parish: Thornton Rust
British National Grid: #SD 96 87
Altitude: 320m
Geology: Braided springsbelow drift over shales below The Underset Limestone.
Description: The birdseye primrose grows within species rich calcareous flush vegetation including least clubmoss (Selaginella selagenoides)and abundant orchids at tufa forming springs with oncolites.
Dimensions: N/A
Additional Notes: Birdseye primrose is not recorded to my knowlege in the Swale Catchment although it does occur at strongly calcareous springs just across the Tees/Greta interfluve
Last Update: 2011-06-23

Record Number 236 >>> Image 1: Birdseye primrose photographed during the Reeth Museum Friends Walk to Thornton Rust Moor on 21 June 2008.

Record Number 236 >>> Image 2: Birds-eye Primrose at tufa springs.

Record Number 236 >>> Image 3: Birds-eye Primrose at tufa springs.

Record Number 236 >>> Image 4: Birds-eye Primrose at tufa springs.

Record Name: Melancholy thistle. Road verge. Rash.
SWAAG ID Number: 240
Recorded Date: 2011-06-28 19:36:32
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-06-26
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid: SD 92 97
Altitude: 250m
Geology: River Terrace
Description: Melancholy thistle (Cirsium helenioides)is a characteristic flower of the roadside verges of the Upper Dale.
Seen here with wood cranesbill and wild rose.
It is sad to see that this handsome plant is still treated with herbicide, as noted a week ago at High lane , Whitaside.
Dimensions: N/A
Last Update: 2011-06-28

Record Number 240 >>> Image 1:

Record Number 240 >>> Image 2:

Record Number 240 >>> Image 3:

Record Number 240 >>> Image 4:

Record Name: The lichen Protoblastenia calva
SWAAG ID Number: 246
Recorded Date: 2011-07-03 14:30:19
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-07-02
Location: Birkdale Common
Civil Parish: Muker
British National Grid: #SD 82 98
Geology: Main Limestone
Description: Problastenia calva on limestone
Dimensions: N/A
Additional Notes: Zoom to 200% to see the detail of this lichen.
Last Update: 2011-07-03

Record Number 246 >>> Image 1: The striking red/brown lichen Protoblastenia calva on limestone.

Record Number 246 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Primula farinosa
SWAAG ID Number: 247
Recorded Date: 2011-07-24 19:47:18
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-07-21
Location: Bishopdale
Civil Parish: Bishopdale
British National Grid:
Geology: Calcareous flush below Main Limestone
Description: Mealy or birdseye primrose.
Widespread in Wensletdale.
Not recorded in Swaledale yet?
Last Update: 2011-07-24

Record Number 247 >>> Image 1: Primula farinosa. Bishopdale.

Record Name: Cotton Grass (Eriophorum vaginatum) Bishopdale.
SWAAG ID Number: 248
Recorded Date: 2011-07-24 20:01:46
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-07-21
Location: Bishopdale
Civil Parish: Bishopdale
British National Grid:
Description: Eriophorum vaginatum is one of the principal peat forming plants and grows on acid blanket peat bogs on the highest moorland.
Last Update: 2011-07-24

Record Number 248 >>> Image 1: Cotton grass. Bishopdale Head.

Record Number 248 >>> Image 2: Cotton grass. Detail.

Record Name: Butterwort. Pinguicula vulgare.
SWAAG ID Number: 249
Recorded Date: 2011-07-24 20:13:07
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Record Date: 2011-07-21
Location: Bishopdale
Civil Parish: Bishopdale
British National Grid:
Geology: Calcareous spring flush below the Main Limestone
Description: Widespread on wet rocks and at spring flushes in Wensleydale, less common in Swaledale.
Last Update: 2011-07-24

Record Number 249 >>> Image 1: Butterwort, the sticky leaf rosette traps and absorbs insects.

Record Number 249 >>> Image 2: Butterwort

Record Name: Least clubmoss. Selaginella selaginoides.
SWAAG ID Number: 250
Recorded Date: 2011-07-24 20:29:27
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-07-21
Location: Bishopdale
Civil Parish: Bishopdale
British National Grid:
Geology: Calcareous spring flush below the Main Limestone.
Description: This,the smallest clubmoss, a spore bearing plant of the same family of plants which once one of the coal forming plants of tree proportions, is widespread in Wensleydale but is but rare in Swaledale.

Last Update: 2011-07-24

Record Number 250 >>> Image 1: Least clubmoss.

Record Number 250 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Vipers bugloss. Echium vulgare.
SWAAG ID Number: 251
Recorded Date: 2011-07-24 20:45:26
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-07-21
Location: Whitcliffe Scar
Civil Parish: Richmond
British National Grid:
Description: This fine plant, photographed during a recent SWAAG archaeological walk, grows on limestone scree and on the cliff at Whitcliffe Scar, but was not recorded in Wensleydale
Last Update: 2011-08-25

Record Number 251 >>> Image 1: Vipers Bugloss. Whitcliffe Scar.

Record Name: Musk mallow. Malva moschata. Whitcliffe Scar.
SWAAG ID Number: 254
Recorded Date: 2011-07-24 21:05:50
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-07-21
Location: Whitcliffe Scar
Civil Parish: Richmond
British National Grid:
Last Update: 2011-07-24

Record Number 254 >>> Image 1: Musk mallow a rare native plant of limestone rocks.

Record Number 254 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Bird cherry in fruit.
SWAAG ID Number: 255
Recorded Date: 2011-07-24 21:11:30
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Record Date: 2011-07-21
Location: Whitcliffe Scar.
Civil Parish: Richmond
British National Grid:
Last Update: 2011-07-24

Record Number 255 >>> Image 1: Bird cherry in fruit.

Record Name: Bellerby Moor. Oncolite rich spring flushes south of Black Beck Gill, at interfluve between Swale and Ure
SWAAG ID Number: 434
Recorded Date: 2012-01-23 14:28:39
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Oncolite rich spring flushes and streams with rich flora. SE089 936. Close to eastern edge of New Range Footprint. !
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: SE 08924 93602
Altitude: 310m
Geology: Highly calcareous oncoid rich springs rising from Namurian Strata below morainic hills.
Description: Very large calcareous flush and braided streams whose beds are formed by massed oncoids, with Primula farinosa, see photos. Oncolite rich flushes similar to this on Thornton Rust Moor (SSSI) are associated with abundant Birds-eye primrose (Primula farinosa). Least club moss, (Seliginella selaginoides). A similar rich flush flora is also likely also to be present here.
Vegetation not yet recorded.
Dimensions: See photographs
Species: Birds-eye primrose. (Primula farinosa).
SWAAG Site: Preston Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-23
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 434 >>> Image 1: Oncolites in stream south of Black Beck Gill.

Record Number 434 >>> Image 2: Oncolite streams south of Black Beck Gill. Black Beck flows east to Walburn, then northward as Gill Beck to , this spring stream has been enlarged as a land drain but is recovering.

Record Number 434 >>> Image 3: Spring rise south of Black Beck. This spring is a source of the small stream which runs into Park Gill and hence to the Ure.

Record Number 434 >>> Image 4: Primula farinosa, Thornton Rust Moor

Record Number 434 >>> Image 5: Primula farinosa, Thornton Rust Moor

Record Name: Bellerby Moor. Rough Stonewort (Chara aspera) in stream at Park Gill Head.
SWAAG ID Number: 437
Recorded Date: 2012-01-24 18:15:38
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2012-01-15
Location: Bellerby Moor. Small calcareous stream falling to Park Gill Head.
Civil Parish: Bellerby
British National Grid: SE 092 932
Altitude: 310m
Geology: Faulted Namurian Strata above Richmond Cherts. Calcareous stream in shallow valley some 400m below spring head.
Description: First noticed by Mrs Ann Russell during the recent SWAAG archaeological survey on Bellerby Moor.
Chara spp. are non flowering herbs with a stem composed entirely of cellular tissue in a class of their own, Charaphytes. Chara spp are classified as algae and are not flowering plants. The interest in this plant lies, firstly, in the fact that it can form dense mats in shallow lakes and has the ability to excrete surplus calcium carbonate after fertilisation of the spore capsules. The fine grains of calcium carbonate which are excreted on the spore capsulrs of chara form economic deposits of lacustrine marl present in many lakes. Secondly the cellular structure is of interest in that the cells are very large and can be used to study cell development. Finally Chara absorb nutrients through their cell walls and are indicators of high quality water quality. It follows that any change to the water quality will severely affect the survival of Chara here.
This is the first identification of Chara sp on Bellerby Moor and it will be interesting to determine whether the distribution is local or extensive in the calcareous streams of this locality.
For information on the structure and importance of Chara, see
http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/naturallyscottish/stoneworts.pdf
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Rough Chara
Scientific Name: Chara aspera
Additional Notes: My grateful thanks to Mrs Ann Russsell for finding chara at Park Gill Beck Head and to Mrs Linda Robinson for the correct identification of this plant as Chara sp. (The identification of this Chara as Chara aspera is my own and is Provisional until confirmed.) Chara spp are algae and do not appear in the regional floras of today.

SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2012-01-30
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 437 >>> Image 1: Rough Chara, (Chara aspera, identified from Sowerby 1876) in Park Gill Head Beck.

Record Number 437 >>> Image 2: Rough chara. (Chara aspera, identified from Sowerby 1876.) in Park Gill Head Beck.

Record Number 437 >>> Image 3: Park Gill Head from burnt mound at Park Gill

Record Number 437 >>> Image 4: Rough chara. (Chara aspera.) as James Sowerby's English Botany 3rd Edition,1886. Vol 12. Plate 1919.

Record Number 437 >>> Image 5: Rough chara. (Chara aspera.) as James Sowerby's English Botany 3rd Edition,1886. Vol 12. Plate 1919.

Record Name: Thyme broomrape (Orobanche alba) at Leyburn Moor Quarry.
SWAAG ID Number: 578
Recorded Date: 2012-07-21 16:37:04
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2012-07-14
Location: Leyburn Quarry
Civil Parish: Leyburn
British National Grid: SE 097 913
Altitude: 250m
Geology: The Main Limestone
Description: This strange plant, parasitic on the roots of wild thyme has been recorded at this Yorkshire site and also in Cornwall.
Formerly more common on limestone at Leyburn, just three plants were located within Leyburn Moor Quarry during a recent visit by members of the BSBI.
Last Update: 2012-07-21

Record Number 578 >>> Image 1: Thyme broomrape.Orobanche alba.Leyburn Moor Quarry.

Record Number 578 >>> Image 2: Thyme broomrape.Orobanche alba.Leyburn Moor Quarry.

Record Number 578 >>> Image 3: Leyburn Moor Quarry. The Main Limestone.

Record Name: Bulrushes (Typha latifolia) with colony of Common Spotted Orchids.
SWAAG ID Number: 580
Recorded Date: 2012-07-21 17:06:49
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 2012-07-12
Location: Leyburn Moor Quarry
Civil Parish: Leyburn
British National Grid:
Altitude: 250m
Geology: The Main Limestone.
Description: An unusual association of the great and the small!
Last Update: 2012-07-21

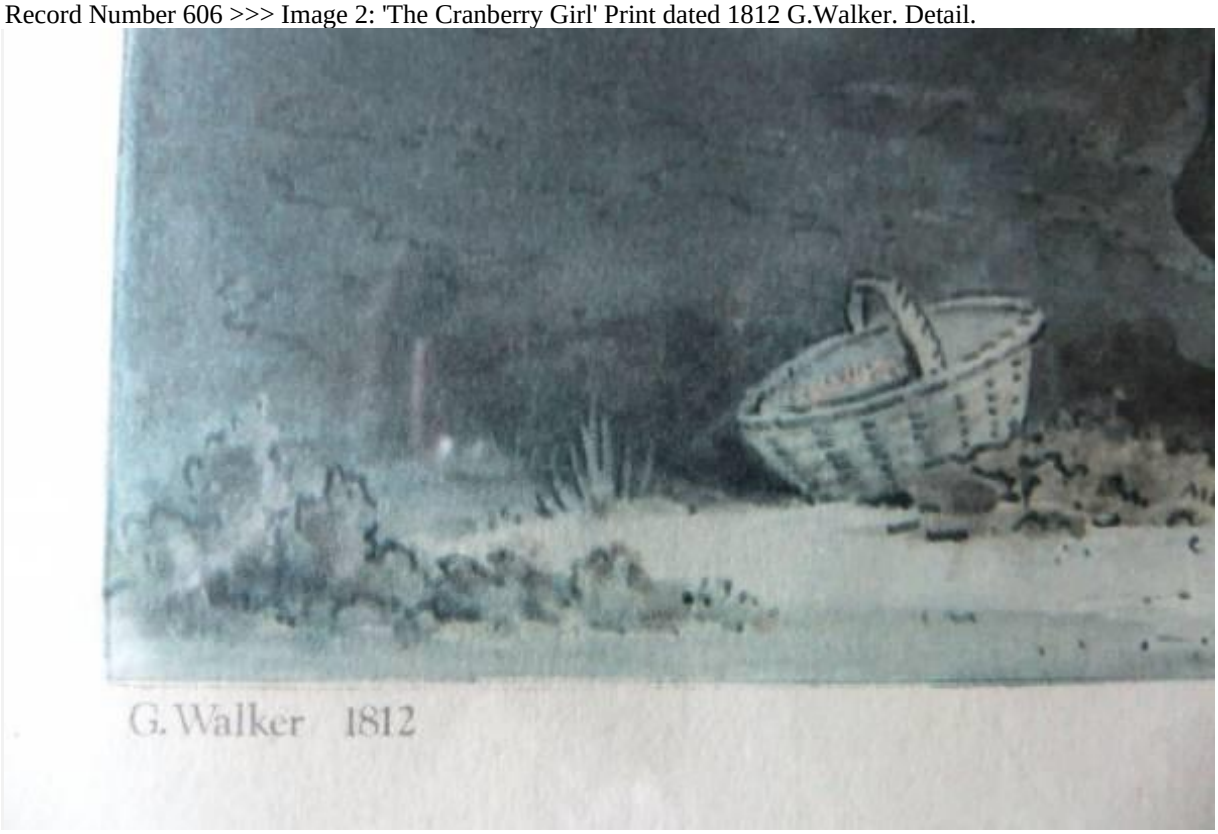
Record Number 580 >>> Image 1: Bulrushes (Typha latifolia) with colony of Common Spotted Orchids.

Record Number 580 >>> Image 2: Bulrushes (Typha latifolia) with colony of Common Spotted Orchids.

Record Name: The Cranberry Mires of Arkengarthdale and Stainmore
SWAAG ID Number: 606
Recorded Date: 2012-09-09 17:49:24
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2012-09-09
Location: M19 Mires at Adjustment Bottom, West Moor and below Spanham West Hill
Civil Parish: Arkengarthdale
British National Grid:
Altitude: Various
Geology: Upland raised peat mires.
Description: Marsh cranberry is scarce to abundant on the surface of M19 raised mires with heather, cross-leaved heath, round leaved sundew, cotton grass, deer grass, sphagnum moss, etc.
Cranberry fruit is today virtually non existent, even where the fine stems of cranberry are extremely abundant.
Whether this inability to set fruit is due to the absence of pollinating insects (?bees) or whether it is due to the previously widespread drainage gripping of all blanket peat bog during the 1970's or to increasing warm winters is debatable.
A very large programme of infilling the drainage grips has recently been completed in Arkengarthdale and will greatly reduce surface drainage through the peat to the advantage of the bog communities.
Cranberry occurs at many locations where blanket peat is wet and just two locations are illustrated here.
Dimensions: N/A
Species: Marsh Cranberry
Scientific Name: Vaccinium oxycoccos
Additional Notes: During the 19th Century, cranberries were sold at markets 'by the cartload' (Sowerby, J. 'English Botany'. 1873) and G. Walker's print 'The Cranberry Girl'from his series on Yorkshire Dales Life which includes the well known 'Wensleydale Knitters' could have been set at one of the Mud Beck Mires in Arkengarthdale with views towards the Tan Hill Uplands.
The girl has collected a heap of cranberries in her apron for her basket and her companion is seen to be very busy picking and abundance of the fruit.
In each of the two bogs illustrated where cranberry stems and leaves are abundant, I recently managed to find just one berry.See photo.
Last Update: 2012-09-10
Tree Geographical Area: Stainmore

Record Number 606 >>> Image 1: 'The Cranberry Girl' Print dated 1812 G.Walker.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 2: 'The Cranberry Girl' Print dated 1812 G.Walker. Detail.



Record Number 606 >>> Image 3: 'The Cranberry Girl' Print dated 1812 G.Walker. Detail.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 4: Scargill Moor. M19 Mire with deer grass (Trichophorum sp) in foreground and cranberry in wet places. Below Spanham West Hill.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 5: Arkengarthdale. West Moor. Adjustment Bottom Cranberry Mire. Moor drainage grip infilled. A job well done!

Record Number 606 >>> Image 6: Cranberry (Vaccinium oxycoccos) Sowerby 'English Botany' 1873. Plate DCLXVIII

Record Number 606 >>> Image 7: Surface of M19 Mire with heather or ling, cross leaved heath, crowberry, round leaved sundew, cotton grass (Eriophorum vaginatum),common cotton grass (E. langustifolium),sphagnum etc.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 8: Cranberry stems and leaves on sphagnum.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 9: Cranberry (the only berry seen) and cranberry stem

Record Number 606 >>> Image 10: Round leaved sundew. (Drosera rotundifolia). Sowerby 'English Botany' 1873.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 11: Arkengarthdale. West Moor. Mire at Adjustment Bottom.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 12: Arkengarthdale. West Moor. Mire at Adjustment Bottom. Surface.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 13: Deer grass. Trichophorum sp.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 14: Deer grass. Trichophorum sp.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 15: Caterpiller of Emperor Hawk Moth.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 16: Bog asphodel.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 17: Sphagnum with sundew.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 18: Sphagnum with massed cranberry stems.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 19: Sphagnum mound with sundew etc

Record Number 606 >>> Image 20: Sphagnum mound with sundew etc. Detail of surface.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 21: The main channelthrough the Mire.

Record Number 606 >>> Image 22: Marsh fern. Thelipteris thelipteroides.

Record Name: Jacobs Ladder photographed in Wensleydale.
SWAAG ID Number: 736
Recorded Date: 2013-07-07 09:13:18
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2011-06-20
Location: Wensleydale
Civil Parish: Not known
British National Grid:
Geology: Main Limestone
Description: Jacobs ladder(Polemonium caeruleum)in Wensleydale.
One of the many highlights of the recent visit by SWAAG members to Malham was the sight of several hundred flowering Polemonium caeruleum plants first recognised by Ann Russell in protected grassland close to Malham Cove.
The photographs attached are of this great rarity growing on a remote cliff ledge in Wensleydale.
Species: Jacobs Ladder
Scientific Name: Polemonium caeruleum
Last Update: 2013-07-07
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 736 >>> Image 1: Jacobs Ladder, Polemonium caeruleum, a great rarity in the Pennine Dales. This beautiful flower was seen in profusion during the recent visit by SWAAG Members to Malham.

Record Number 736 >>> Image 2:

Record Name: Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare) and Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale) in Lower Swaledale.
SWAAG ID Number: 738
Recorded Date: 2013-07-08 15:19:26
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Private
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Whitcliffe Scar and Applegarth Scar
Civil Parish: Richmond
British National Grid:
Altitude: 250m
Geology: The Main Limestone and Quarry on Richmond Chert strata.
Description: Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare) can be seen on calcareous scree slopes on Whitcliffe Scar and in Whitcliffe Wood wherever the absence of tree canopy allows it to flower.
The uncommon deep red-brown flowers of Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)can be seen on steep scree below Applegarth Scar where it seems to have replaced Echium vulgare.
Dimensions: N/A see photos
Species: Viper's Bugloss and Houndstongue
Scientific Name: Echium vulgare and Cynoglossum officinale
Last Update: 2013-07-11
Tree Geographical Area: Lower Swaledale

Record Number 738 >>> Image 1: Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare) with Skipper Butterfly. Whitcliffe Scar.

Record Number 738 >>> Image 2: Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare). Whitcliffe Wood Quarry.

Record Number 738 >>> Image 3: Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare)

Record Number 738 >>> Image 4: Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)at West Applegarth Scar.
Note the deep colour of the flowers.

Record Number 738 >>> Image 5: Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)at West Applegarth Scar.
Note the deep colour of the flowers.

Record Number 738 >>> Image 6: Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)at West Applegarth Scar.
Note the deep colour of the flowers.

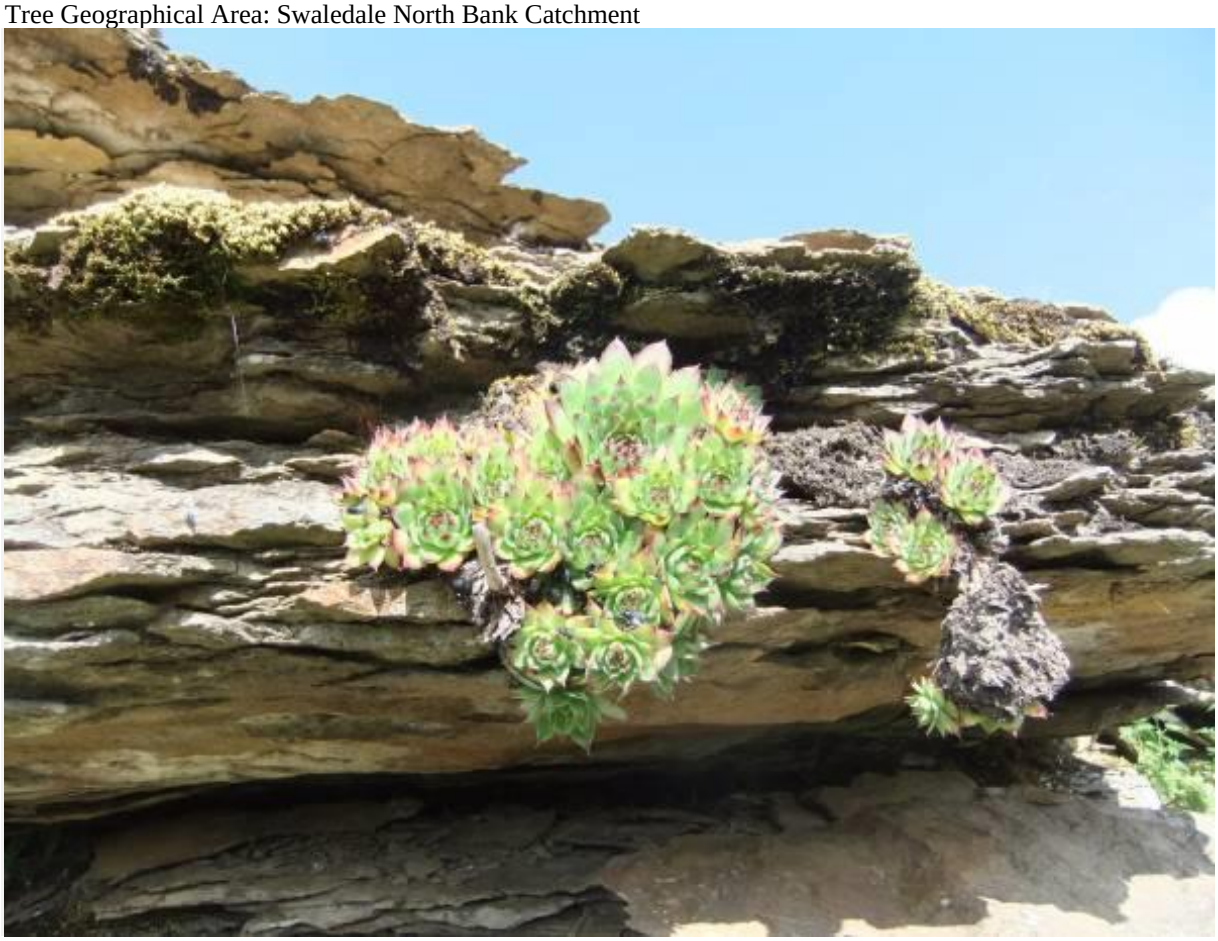
Record Name: Walden Moor. Cotton grass on a fine day.
SWAAG ID Number: 739
Recorded Date: 2013-07-21 19:57:39
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2013-07-19
Location: Walden Moor
Civil Parish: Bishopdale
British National Grid: SD 984 795
Altitude: 500m
Geology: Edge of blanket peat.
Description: Cotton grasses (Eriophorum angustifolium and E.vaginatum) are one of the main peat forming plants and were very fine when seen in flower on peat moorland above Walden Head recently.
Dimensions: N/A see photos
Additional Notes: Juniper has been recognised below shallow blanket peat at the head of Fosse Gill on the western side of Walden Moor but the remains of birch only were seen at the base of peat at this elevation on the eastern side of Walden Moor.
Last Update: 2013-07-21
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 739 >>> Image 1: Eriophorum angustifolium in flower on peat. Walden Moor . July.

Record Number 739 >>> Image 2: Eriophorum angustifolium in flower on peat. Walden Moor . July.

Record Number 739 >>> Image 3: Eriophorum angustifolium in flower on peat. Walden Moor . July.

Record Name: The Common Houseleek (Sempervivum tectorum) naturalised in Arndale Gill, Barningham Moor.
SWAAG ID Number: 751
Recorded Date: 2013-08-28 12:18:03
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Access Land
Record Date: 2013-08-24
Location: Arndale Beck
Civil Parish: Barningham
British National Grid: NZ 04275 06368
Altitude: 415m
Geology: Richmond cherts.
Description: I can record that this the Common Houseleek (Sempervivum tectorum)has been naturalised at this low cliff on the northern side of Arndale Gill on Barningham High Moor for more than thirty years. I remember that this plant to have been more extensive and originally extended horizontally for approximately 1.5 metres. It is still healthy but has diminished in size. Ther is no evidence for further colonising plants or regeneration on similar outcrops in the vicinity.
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Common Houseleek
Scientific Name: Sempervivum tectorum
Common Notable Species: Semervivum spp are true alpines and are among the most attractive plants in the wild as, at high altitudes, the rosettes are stunted and brilliant red in colour.
Additional Notes: This plant readily colonises old stone slated roofs in villages and on farm buildings throughout the Dales, but usually close to the gardens from which it had escaped.
Last Update: 2013-08-28
Tree Geographical Area: Swaledale North Bank Catchment



Record Number 751 >>> Image 1: The Common Houseleek, a garden succulent whose rosettes flower then die, far from the nearest garden at Arndale Gill on Barningham High Moor.

Record Number 751 >>> Image 2: Arndale Gill, view upstream from the cliff.

Record Number 751 >>> Image 3: Semervivum tectorum, detail with dead rosettes and dead recent flower stem.

Record Number 751 >>> Image 4: The Common Polypody fern on the same outcrop.

Record Name: A return visit to Bellerby Moor.
SWAAG ID Number: 813
Recorded Date: 2014-07-05 16:08:23
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Army Range
Record Date: 2014-06-24
Location: Bellerby Moor. Park Gill and Black Beck Gill.
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid: SE 089 936
Altitude: 310
Geology: Glacial hummocky drift over Namurian cherts and sandstones with calcareous, tufa and oncolite-forming springs. Black Beck Gill is an ice margin channel of considerable length.
Description: NOTE! Public Access to the Army Ranges on Bellerby Moor and other live firing areas of the Catterick and Feldom Ranges is only possible with express permission from the Range Officer.

This record will introduce the rich flora which survives in the vicinity of Park Gill Beck and the tufa springs located on the Swale/Ure interfluve at the head of Park Gill Beck south of Black Beck Gill.The flora at these spring flushes was first noted by English Nature in 1993 during their 'major survey of areas of the North Pennines'. The nationally scarce and botanically rich tufa and oncolite-forming springs at the head of Park Beck and the presence of Stonewort (Chara sp) in Park Gill Beck were specifically noted during an archaeological walk-over survey carried out during the winter of 1992/3 by SWAAG Members in advance of the construction of a new Range, see a total of 18 earlier SWAAG Database Records (Search for Bellerby Moor). However the winter season was not suitable to record the flora and it was resolved to record the plants in flower at the first opportunity, hence this revisit.
Dimensions: See photos
Species: Birdseye primrose. Marsh pimpernel. Least clubmoss.
Scientific Name: Primula farinosa. Anagallis tenella. Selaginella
Common Notable Species: Colonies of a Stonewort (Chara sp) - provisionally identified as Chara aspera- were present intermittently throughout the length of Park Gill Beck above Park Gill. The water level was low and these colonies had in part dried out.
The locally very rare Water Speedwell (Veronica anagallis-aquatica)was seen both at Park Gill and within Black Beck Gill.
Large colonies of the scarce Flat Sedge (Blysmus compressus were seen intermittently throughout the whole length of Park Gill Beck above Park Gill and in Black Beck.

Full list of plants to follow.
Additional Notes: During this visit a number of plants were recorded which are either locally scarce or have not been recently recorded in the most recent available Flora of Wensleydale (Reference: Deborah Millward 1988. A Flora of Wensleydale. The Yoredale Natural History Society). A full list of the plants seen during this visit has been prepared by Mrs Linda Robinson, BSBI Regional Recorder for North Yorkshire (Vice County 65) and Botanist to the Catterick and Feldom Ranges Conservation Group. This list will be made available to the Army Range Conservation Group at their next meeting in September.
SWAAG Site: Bellerby Moor
Last Update: 2014-07-06
Tree Geographical Area: Wensleydale

Record Number 813 >>> Image 1: Recording at the tufa springs. New Range visible in mid distance.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 2: Tufa spring rise south of Black Beck, with oncolites.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 3: Oncolites or concentrically laminated pebbles formed from the annual deposition of calcium carbonate during winter on the summer growth on colonies of blue-green bacteria in calcium rich spring water. Small stromatolite growths are also present but these, while formed in the same manner, are fixed to a stone base.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 4: Birdseye Primrose with Butterwort, Least Clubmoss and several sedges grow in species rich vegetation at these tufa spring flushes.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 5: Birdseye Primrose, Primula farinosa. Detail.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 6: Birdseye Primrose, Primula farinosa.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 7: Large areas with the (scarce to this area) Flat Sedge, Blysmus compressus were seen on both banks of Park beck below the springs.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 8: Left to right: Flat sedge: Blysmus compressus. Yelow sedge: Carex demissa. Flea sedge: Carex pulicaris. Carex dioica female infl and C.dioica male infl.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 9: The very small and rare Bog Rush, Schoenus nigricans.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 10: A good crowd of Swaledale sheep being moved to lower pastures.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 11: Clappa Bridge over Park Gill Beck

Record Number 813 >>> Image 12: The stonewort, provisionally identified as Chara aspera in Park Gill Beck.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 13: Chara aspera in Park Gill Beck.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 14: Globular colonies of blue green algae on the rocks are coated with calcium carbonate.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 15: Last and Least of the once great coal building tropical forest Lycopodia family. The 1 inch high fertile stems of Least Clubmoss, Selaginella selaginoides in turf at Park Gill Springs.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 16: Marsh Pimpernel, Anagallis tenella. A locally abundant and often

unseen beauty (but not recently recorded in Wensleydale).

Record Number 813 >>> Image 17: Are lunch box contents not sacred! Not to this little shrew!

Record Number 813 >>> Image 18: Shrew and one crumb.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 19: Black Beck Gill. Species rich calcareous Springs rise above Black Beck.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 20: Recording at Black Beck Springs

Record Number 813 >>> Image 21: Marsh Pimpernel, Anagallis tenella.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 22: Marsh Pimpernel, Anagallis tenella.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 23: Ragged Robin. A reduced form of this favourite flower.

Record Number 813 >>> Image 24: Ragged Robin with Flat Sedge (Blysmus)

Record Name: Wild Flowers - Early Purple Orchid
SWAAG ID Number: 878
Recorded Date: 2015-05-05 12:31:38
Recorded by: Ric Carter
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 2015-04-28
Location: Gunnerside, Lodge Green
Civil Parish: Melbecks
British National Grid:
Description: These Early Purple Orchids (Orchis mascula) were the first I had seen this Spring (on 28th April) just coming in to flower beside the public footpath at Lodge Green under light woodland cover. According to the Plantlife website, the Early Purple Orchid is the "long purple" of Ophelia's garland as referred to by Shakespeare's Hamlet "of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples that liberal Shepards give a grosser name ..." According to my 1973 edition (1978 revision) of the AA Book of the British Countryside the roots of the early purple orchid were once supposed to have aphrodisiac powers!
Last Update: 2015-05-05

Record Number 878 >>> Image 1: Early Purple Orchid

Record Name: Guelder Rose, Marjoram, Weld and other flowering plants seen on Redmire Scar.
SWAAG ID Number: 888
Recorded Date: 2015-08-09 08:43:44
Recorded by: Tim Laurie
Category: Flower / Plant Record
Record Type: Botanical HER
Site Access: Public Footpath
Record Date: 0000-00-00
Location: Preston Scar
Civil Parish: Preston Under Scar
British National Grid:
Geology: Sheer south facing cliff formed from the Main Limestone. The Main Limestone to the rear of the cliff has been quarried away.
Description: This is the first of several records which will show selected trees, shrubs and flowers on and below the named limestone scars which form the top edge of Wensleydale and Swaledale.
Dimensions: See photos
Common Notable Species: Thanks to Wikipedia for the following: Weld,Reseda luteola. See photo image Nos. 6400,6401 below, Reseda luteola is a plant species in the genus Reseda. Common names include dyer's rocket, dyer's weed, weld, woold, and yellow weed.[1] A native of Eurasia, the plant can be found in North America as an introduced species and common weed.

While other resedas were used for the purpose, this species was the most widely used source of the natural dye known as weld. The plant is rich in luteolin, a flavonoid which produces a bright yellow dye.[2] The yellow could be mixed with the blue from woad (Isatis tinctoria) to produce greens such as Lincoln green.[2] The dye was in use by the first millennium BC, and perhaps earlier than either woad or madder. Use of this dye came to an end at the beginning of the twentieth century, when cheaper synthetic yellow dyes came into use.[3] France exported large quantities of weld.[1]

It prefers waste places. Good weld for dye must have flowers of a yellow or greenish color, and abound in leaves; that which is small, thin-stemmed, and yellow is better than that which is large, thick-stemmed, and green; that which grows on dry, sandy soils is better than that produced on rich and moist soils. For the greatest production of coloring matter, the plant should be cut before the fruits show much development, otherwise the pigment diminishes. Dye from weld serves equally for linen, wool, and silk, dyeing with proper management all shades of yellow, and producing a bright and beautiful color.[1]

References[edit]

Wikimedia Commons has media related to Reseda luteola.

1.^ Jump up to: a b c Wikisource-logo.svg "Weld

Additional Notes: Further photographs will be added following further visits. The Guelder Rose, the foliage and berries of Viburnum opulus are best seen in autumn. The Rock Rose carpet is best seen in May and June. The rather different flowers of Redmire Scar will be recorded separately.
Preston Scar is the eastern section of a long continuous Scar with Redmire Scar the western section. Sadly the Main Limestone, a Stategic National Resource, at the rear of the whole length of both of these Scars has been quarried away, leaving just a few feet of living rock more or less undisturbed. We shall, I suppose, need to be grateful that the view from below of the fine northern edge of Wensleydale has not been destroyed.
SWAAG Site: Preston Moor
Last Update: 2015-08-09

Record Number 888 >>> Image 1: Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus)with Blackthorn at the base of the cliff. Preston Spring.

Record Number 888 >>> Image 2: Guelder Rose

Record Number 888 >>> Image 3: Guelder Rose

Record Number 888 >>> Image 4: Valerian (V. officinalis) on scree below the Scar.

Record Number 888 >>> Image 5: Valerian (V. officinalis) on scree below the Scar.

Record Number 888 >>> Image 6: Marjoram, in fine form above the Scar on the edge of the quarry. This would cost you a lot in a pot!

Record Number 888 >>> Image 7: Marjoram, detail.

Record Number 888 >>> Image 8: Musk mallow

Record Number 888 >>> Image 9: Weld, see above for extract from Wikepedia for the valuable properties of this plant

Record Number 888 >>> Image 10: Weld a colonising plant on waste ground at the edge of the quarry

Record Number 888 >>> Image 11: Wild strawberry

Record Number 888 >>> Image 12: Elder, a shrub frequently seen on the exposed top edge of limestone scars. Mats of rock rose, long since finished flowering, on the edge of the scar.

Record Number 888 >>> Image 13: English stonecrop, Sedum anglicum on the edge of the Scar.

Record Number 888 >>> Image 14: Biting stonecrop, Sedum acre, on the edge of the Scar.