

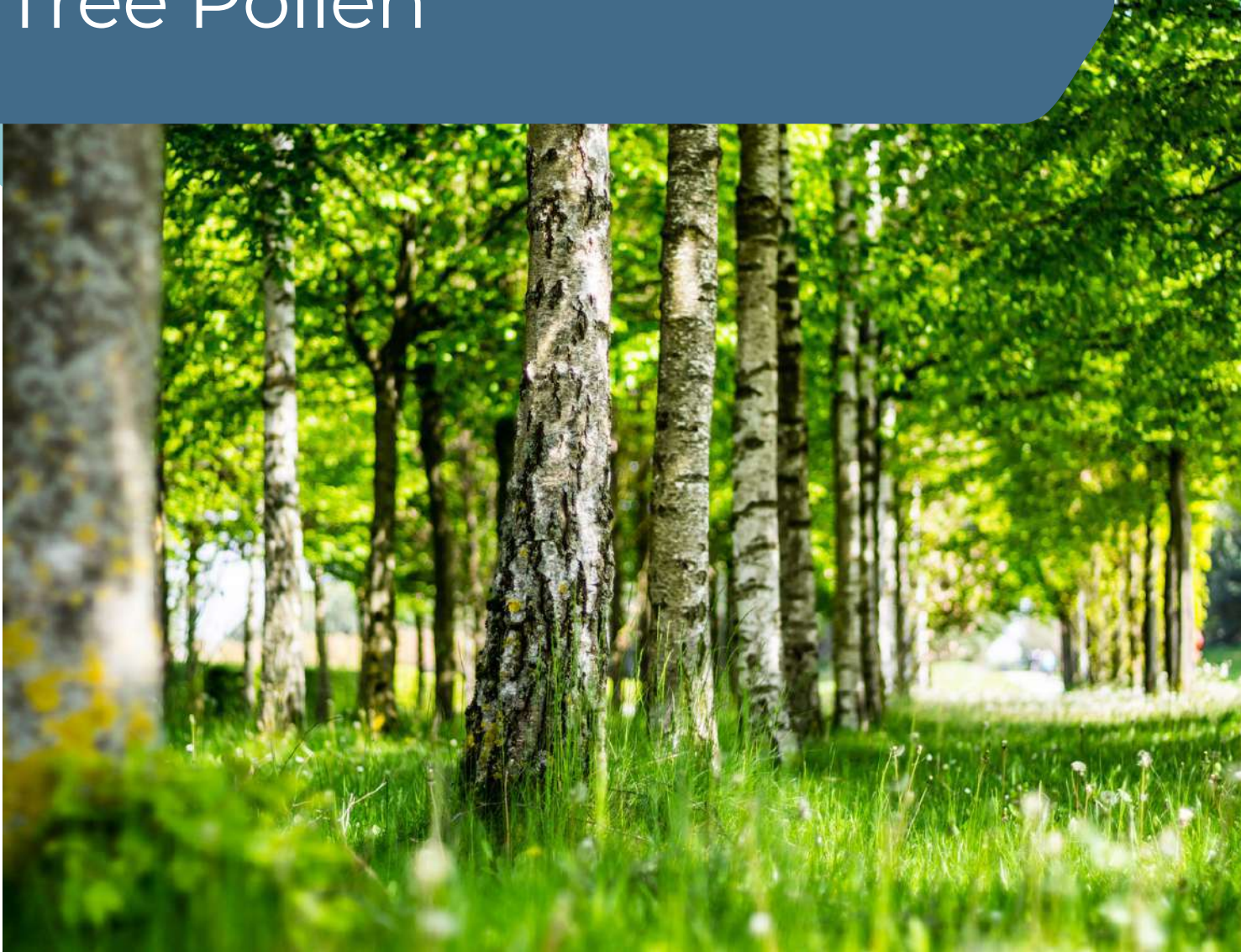
Pollen Encyclopedia



Information
on pollens
tested in PAX

UK Plant Distribution &
Plant Profiles

Tree Pollen



Alder - *Alnus Glutinosa*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Fagales

Family: Betulaceae (Birch)

Also in this family: [Downy Birch](#), [Dwarf Birch](#), [Grey Alder](#), [Italian Alder](#), [Paper-bark Birch](#), [Silver Birch](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 20 metres tall

Habitats: Fens, fields, marshes, riverbanks, riversides, swamps, waterside, wetland, woodland.


Flower:  Yellow, no petals

Yellow and pendulous (male catkins). Green and oval (female catkins). Male and female catkins present on same tree, and grouped in clusters of 3-8 on each stalk.

Fruit: In winter the catkins turn into hard, dark, cone-like fruit which eventually release the seeds.

Leaves: Deciduous. Round, dark green, leathery, smooth, serrated edges.

Aroma: No parts of this plant are scented.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Alder Distribution



Ash - Fraxinus Excelsior



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Lamiales

Family: Oleaceae (Olive)

Also in this family: [Border Forsythia](#), [Common Jasmine](#), [Common Lilac](#), [Garden Privet](#), [Wild Privet](#), [Winter Jasmine](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 37 metres tall

Habitats: Gardens, hedgerows, parks, towns, woodland.

Flower:  Green, no petals

Petalless with tufts of purple-to-black stamens which turn green later.

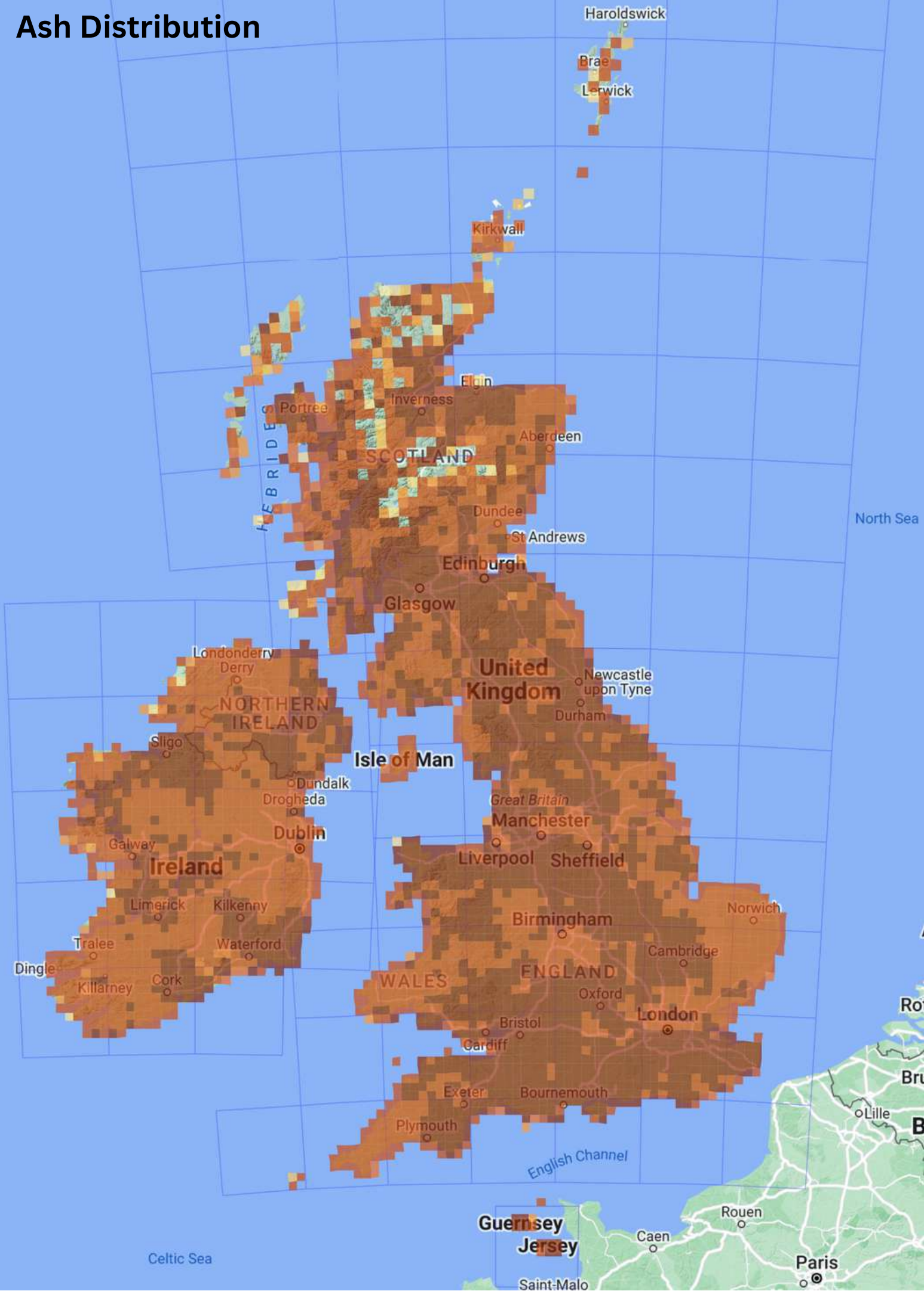
Fruit: Numerous hanging winged seeds which form clusters. The fruits of this tree are often called 'keys'.

Leaves: Deciduous. Britain's only native tree with opposite, pinnate leaves. Leaflets are dark green and toothed.

Other Names: European Ash.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Ash Distribution



Beech - *Fagus Sylvatica*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Fagales

Family: Fagaceae (Beech)

Also in this family: [Copper Beech](#), [English Oak](#), [Evergreen Oak](#), [Fern-leaf Beech](#), [Red Oak](#), [Sessile Oak](#), [Sweet Chestnut](#), [Turkey Oak](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 40 metres tall

Habitats: Gardens, parks, towns, woodland.

Flower:  Green, no petals

Male and female yellowish-green catkins grow together on the same tree. Male catkins dangle loosely from stalks at the end of twigs. Female catkins exist in pairs and are surrounded by a cup, later turning into beech nuts in autumn. Flowers only appear on mature trees.

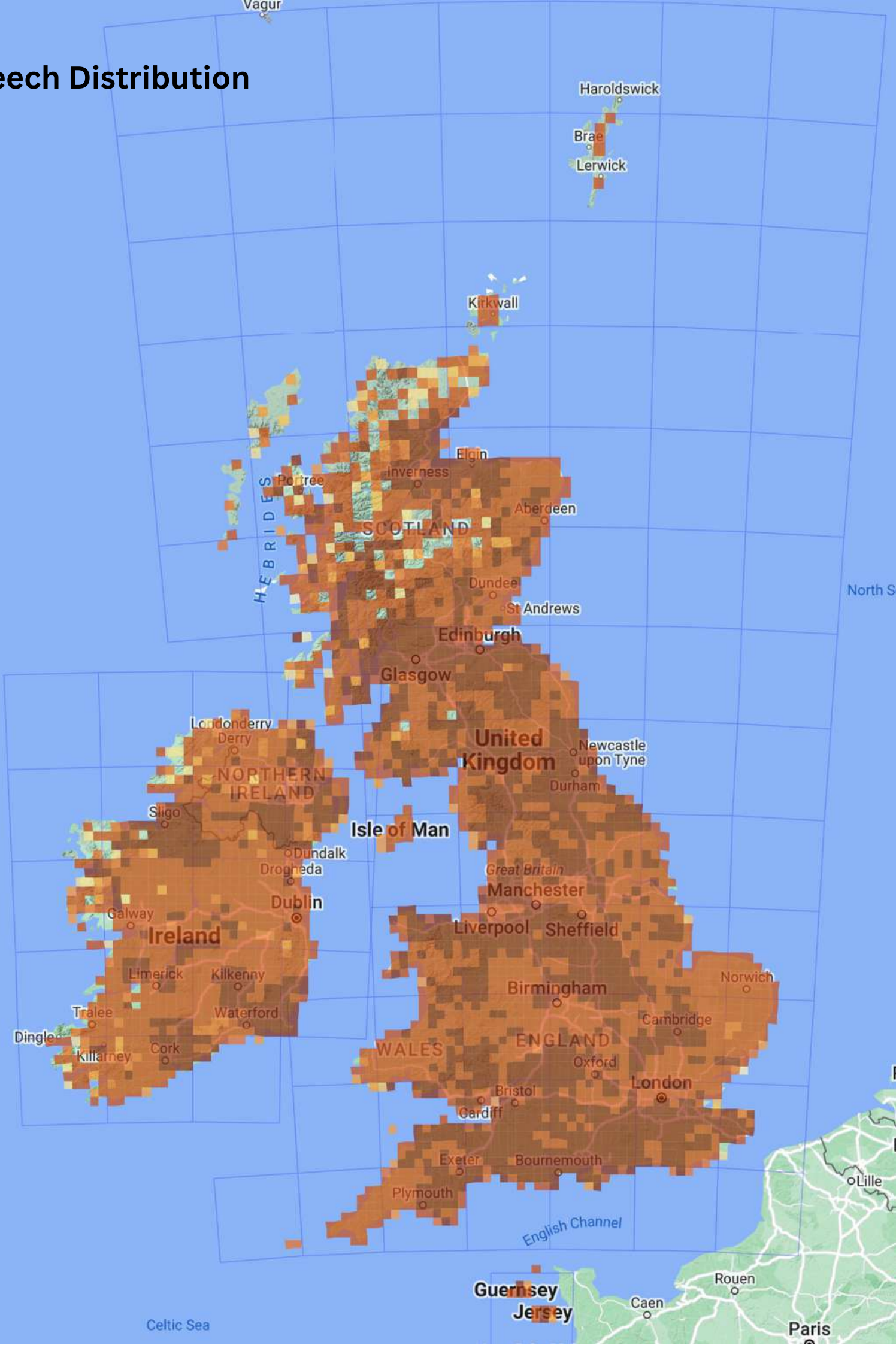
Fruit: The nuts are called 'beech mast' and are brown 3-sided nuts with a tough bristly husk on the outside.

Leaves: Deciduous. Pointed leaf buds. Oval, up to 9cm long and pale green and silky when young, turning dark green later in the year. Hairless. Leaves turn yellow or orange in autumn.

Other Names: European Beech.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Beech Distribution



Birch- *Betula Verrucosa*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Fagales

Family: Betulaceae (Birch)

Also in this family: [Common Alder](#), [Downy Birch](#), [Dwarf Birch](#), [Grey Alder](#), [Italian Alder](#), [Paper-bark Birch](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 30 metres tall

Habitats: Fens, gardens, heathland, marshes, parks, towns, woodland.

Flower:  Yellow, no petals

Male yellow catkins hang loose, female catkins much shorter and erect. Often hybridizes with Downy Birch making identification somewhat difficult at times.

Fruit: The female catkins develop hundreds of winged seeds as their fruit.

Leaves: Deciduous. Stalked and triangular in shape with doubly serrated margins. Leaves turn yellow in autumn. Downy Birch leaves have got serrated margins only, not doubly serrated as with Silver Birch.

Other Names: Common Birch, East Asian White Birch, European White Birch, Warty Birch.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Birch Distribution



Cypress - Cupressus Sempervirens



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR **MAY JUN** JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Pinales

Family: Cupressaceae (Cypress)

Also in this family: [Giant Redwood](#), [Japanese Cedar](#), [Lawson's Cypress](#), [Leyland Cypress](#), [Western Red Cedar](#)

Type: Evergreen shrub

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 3 metres tall

Habitats: Bogs, gardens, heathland, moorland, mountains, rocky places, sea cliffs.

Flower:  Yellow, 4 petals

Small male and female yellow flowers which appear on separate shrubs.


Fruit:

The fruit is a berry, although not a true berry. Strictly speaking, the dark bluish-purple berries are actually cones. The fruit take up to 2 years to ripen and grow up to 8mm in diameter.

Leaves:

An evergreen shrub. Its stiff, tightly packed needles grow up to 1cm in length. Each needle has a broad silver line running along the inside.

Aroma: Woody or sweet-smelling.

Frequency (UK): Occasionally seen 

Cypress Distribution



Elm - Ulmus Campestris



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Rosales

Family: Ulmaceae (Elm)

Also in this family: [Cornish Elm](#), [Plot's Elm](#), [Small-leaved Elm](#), [Wych Elm](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 40 metres tall

Habitats: Gardens, hedgerows, parks, woodland.


Flower:  Red, no petals

Tuft of red stamens appearing on the twigs long before the leaves appear. Wind pollinated.

Fruit: Winged fruits, called 'samara's'. 1cm across with a single seed in the centre. The wing is pale green, transparent with a notch in its end.

Leaves: A deciduous shrub or tree. Alternate, dark green, oval leaves with pointed tips and sharp-toothed margins. The upper part of the leaf has prominent veins and feels like sandpaper. Leaves turn yellow in autumn. All Elm trees have asymmetrical leaf bases.

Other Names: Common Elm, Cork-barked Elm, East Anglian Elm, Field Elm, Narrow-leaved Elm, Small-leaved Elm, Smooth-leaved Elm, Tall Elm.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Elm Distribution



Hazel - *Corylus Avellana*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Fagales

Family: Corylaceae (Hazel)

Also in this family: [Hornbeam](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 3.7 metres tall

Habitats: Gardens, grassland, hedgerows, scrub, woodland.


Flower:  Yellow, no petals

Catkins of this tree are sometimes referred as 'lambstail' catkins. The male lemon-yellow catkins hang loosely, while the female catkins are much smaller and erect.

Fruit: A white nut, enclosed in a thick, jagged, toothed, lobed, green husk. Sometimes the fruit are called cobnuts, or filberts.

Leaves: A deciduous tree or shrub. Roundish leaves, soft textured and up to 12cm in size, often tinged purple. Double-serrated leaf margins. The leaves turn yellow in autumn.

Other Names: Cobnut, European Filbert, European Hazel, European Hazelnut.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Hazel Distribution



Olive Tree - Olea Europaea



Plant profile

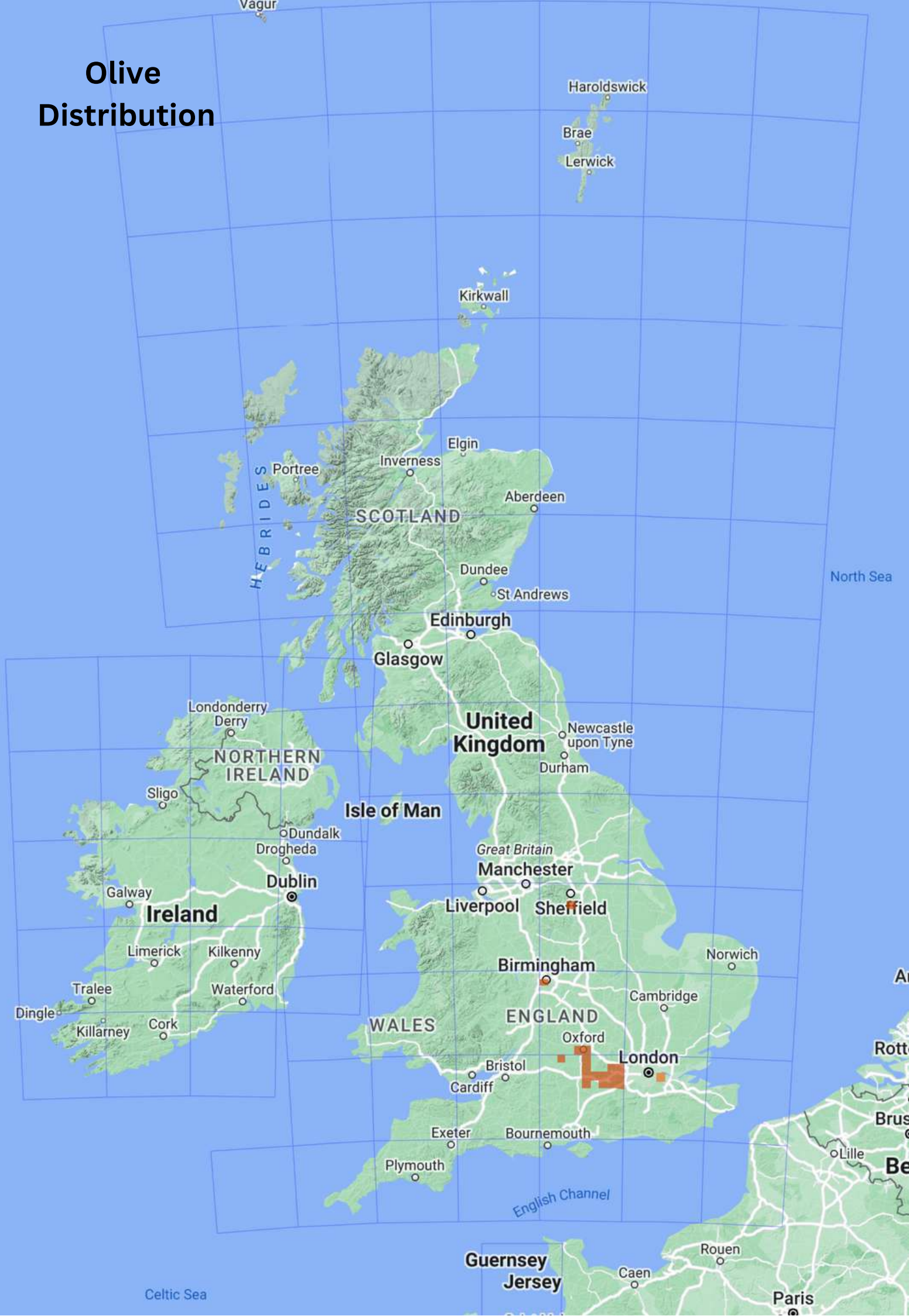
A mainstay of Mediterranean gardens, *Olea europaea* (Common Olive) is a slow-growing, evergreen tree prized for its picturesque habit, gnarled trunk, silvery foliage and spreading crown. The gray-green leaves, 2-3 in. long (5-7 cm), are silvery beneath and beautiful through the seasons. Very small, white, fragrant flowers appear in axillary racemes in summer. The fruit is a drupe, the well-known olive, that comes in many sizes and shapes. Olives need good summer heat to make their best fruit. Long-lived and extremely resilient, common olive trees can be grown as informal trees or formally clipped standards. They make ravishing hedging and are tough enough to withstand neglect in containers.

- ★ Grows up to 20-30 ft. tall and wide (6-9 m).
- ★ Performs best in **full sun** in **fertile, sharply-drained soils**. Common olive trees are **drought tolerant** once established.
- ★ A charming addition to **coastal gardens, city gardens, gravel gardens, Mediterranean gardens** or **containers**.
- ★ If you want to harvest fruit from your olive tree, it is best to grow 2 different varieties as cross-pollination increases yields significantly.
- ★ Disease free. Keep an eye out for scale insect.
- ★ Propagate by seed in spring at a temperature of 13-15°C (55-59°F). Can also be propagated by semi-ripe cuttings in summer.
- ★ Native to the Mediterranean region.

Other common names: cultivated olive, edible olive, European olive, lady's oil, olive oil plant, sweet oil plant

Frequency (UK): Rarely seen ★☆☆☆☆

Olive Distribution



Poplar / Cottonwood - Populus Nigra



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Malpighiales

Family: Salicaceae (Willow)

Also in this family:

[Almond Willow](#), [Aspen](#), [Balm of Gilead](#), [Bay Willow](#), [Black Italian Poplar](#), [Common Osier](#), [Crack Willow](#), [Creeping Willow](#), [Dark-leaved Willow](#), [Downy Willow](#), [Dwarf Willow](#), [Eared Willow](#), [Eastern Balsam Poplar](#), [Goat Willow](#), [Green-leaved Willow](#), [Grey Poplar](#), [Grey Willow](#), [Holme Willow](#), [Hybrid Black Poplar](#), [Lombardy Poplar](#), [Mountain Willow](#), [Net-leaved Willow](#), [North American Cottonwood](#), [Olive Willow](#), [Purple Willow](#), [Railway Poplar](#), [Rusty Willow](#), [Silvery Creeping Willow](#), [Tea-leaved Willow](#), [Violet Willow](#), [White Poplar](#), [White Willow](#), [Whortle-leaved Willow](#), [Woolly Willow](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 30 metres tall

Habitats: Floodplains, gardens, parks, riverbanks, waterside, wetland, woodland.

Flower:  Red, no petals


Male and female catkins appear on separate trees. Males are red and females green. Wind pollinated.

Fruit:

The female flowers develop into the fruit. The fruit are capsules contain cottony seeds. The capsules burst open, leaving the seeds to fall to the ground in late summer. The fluffy seeds are sometimes referred to as 'poplar snow'.

Leaves:

A deciduous tree. Long-stalked and heart-shaped leaves tapering to a point, up to 12cm long. The edges of the leaves are finely serrated. Not hairy. The glossy leaves turn yellow in autumn.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Poplar / Cottonwood Distribution



Privet - Ligustrum Vulgare



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY **JUN** **JUL** AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Lamiales

Family: Oleaceae (Olive)

Also in this family: [Border Forsythia](#), [Common Ash](#), [Common Jasmine](#), [Common Lilac](#), [Garden Privet](#), [Winter Jasmine](#)

Type: Semi-evergreen shrub

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 5 metres tall

Habitats: Gardens, grassland, hedgerows, scrub, woodland.

Flower:  White, 4 petals

Many-flowered white clusters.


Fruit: Matt black berries. In fruit from September to December.

Leaves:

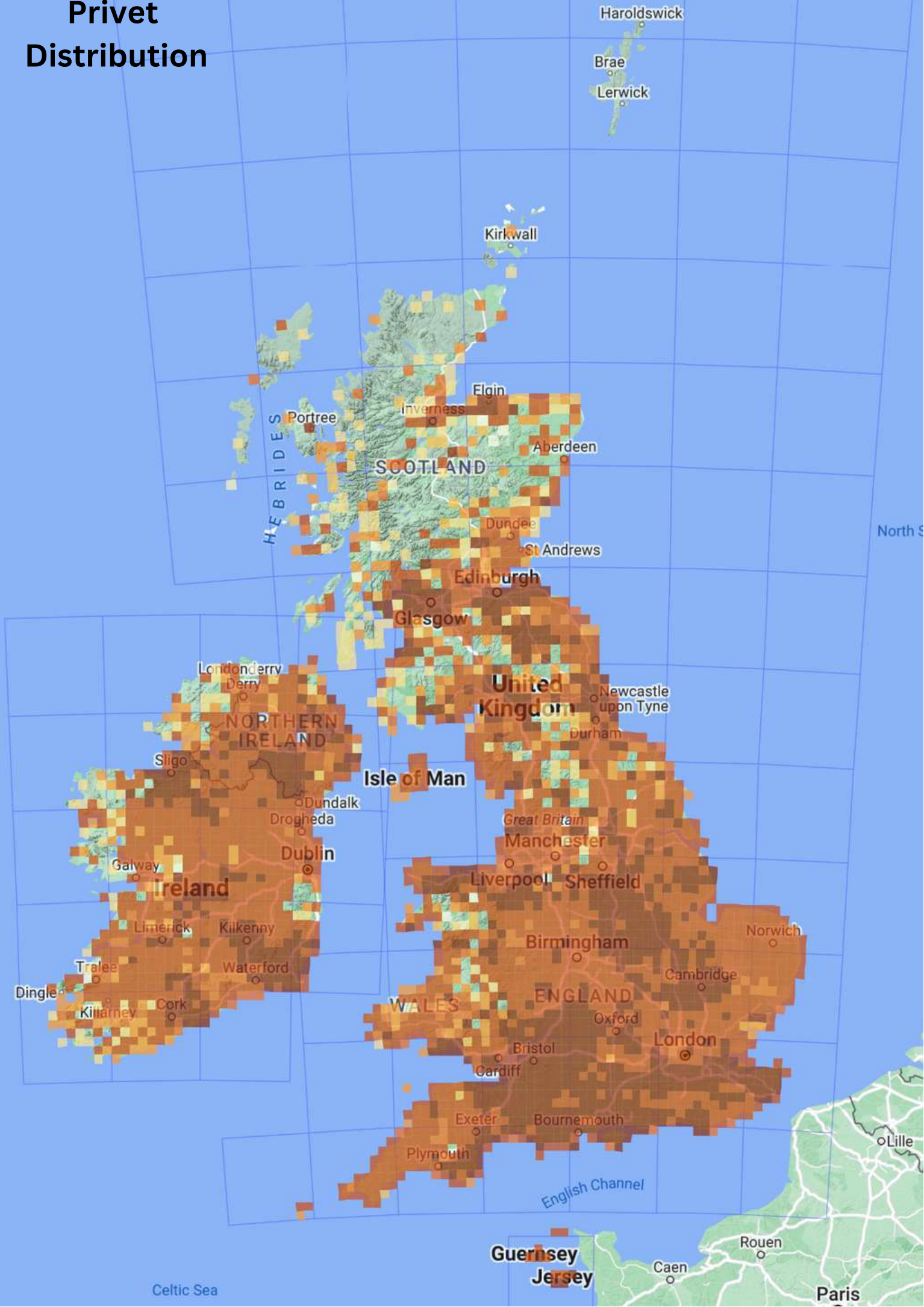
The leaves are leathery green, opposite, untoothed and oval. The leaves are more elliptical than those of the similar-looking Garden Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The leaves often go bronze-coloured in winter.

Aroma: Strongly unpleasant smelling flowers.

Other Names: Common Privet, European Privet, Prim, Prim-cut.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Privet Distribution



Sycamore - Platanus Acerifolia



Plant profile

Flowering Months:

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Sapindales

Family: Sapindaceae (Maple)

Also in this family: [Ashleaf Maple](#), [Cappadocian Maple](#), [Field Maple](#), [Horse Chestnut](#), [Indian Horse Chestnut](#), [Norway Maple](#), [Red Horse Chestnut](#)

Type: Deciduous tree

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 35 metres tall

Habitats: Fields, gardens, hedgerows, mountains, parks, riverbanks, riversides, roadsides, swamps, towns, waterside, woodland.

Flower:  Green, 4 petals

Male and female flowers exist on the same tree. Yellowish-green hanging catkin-like clusters. No petals and 5 sepals per flower. Wind and insect pollinated.

Fruit: Winged fruit known as keys (or samaras). A common nickname for the fruit is a helicopter or whirlybird.


Leaves:

A deciduous tree. The leaves of Sycamore are palmately lobed, with 3 to 5 lobes. The leaves are between 4 and 7 inches in size and are arranged alternately along the stems. The margins of the leaves are round-toothed. The leaves turn yellow in autumn before falling to the ground. The leaves are sometimes covered in dark black spots with a yellow outline. This is a disease called tar spot which is caused by a fungus called 'rhytisma acerinum'. Tar spot is harmless and is an indication that the air surrounding the tree is clean.

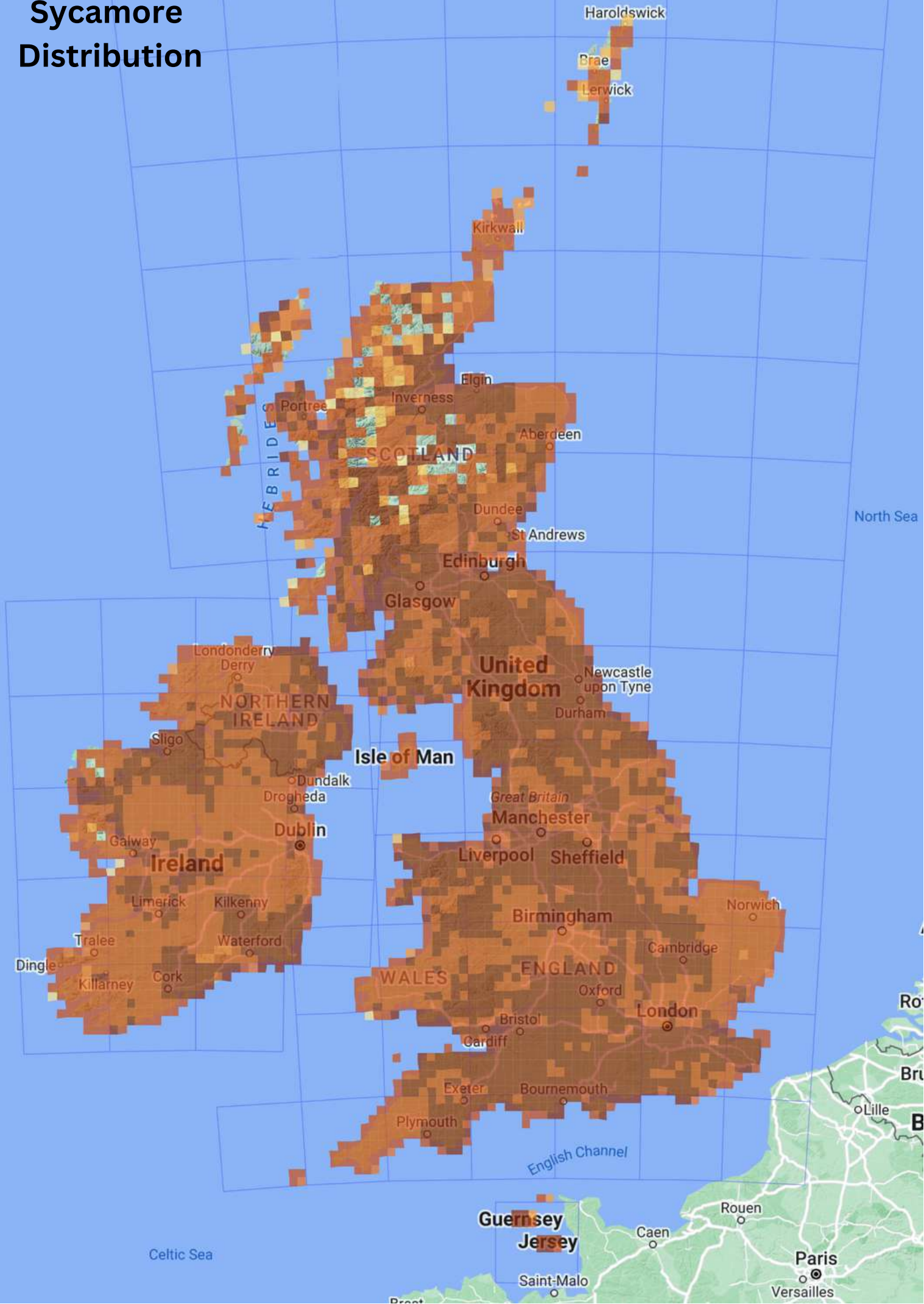
Aroma: The flowers smell sweet.

Other Names:

Celtic Maple, English Sycamore, European Sycamore, False Plane Tree, Great Maple, Mock Plane, Mount Maple, Planetree Maple, Scottish Maple, Sycamore Maple.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Sycamore Distribution



Grass Pollen



Bermuda grass - *Cynodon Dactylon*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae (Grass)

Also in this family:

Alpine Catstail, Alpine Foxtail, Alpine Meadow-grass, Annual Beard-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Arrow Bamboo, Barren Brome Grass, Bearded Couch Grass, Bearded Fescue, Black Bent, Black Grass, Blue Fescue, Blue Moor-grass, Bog Hair-grass, Borrer's Saltmarsh Grass, Bread Wheat, Bristle Bent, Brown Bent, Brown Sedge, Bulbous Foxtail, Bulbous Meadow-grass, California Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Carnation Sedge, Cocksfoot, Cockspur, Common Bent, Common Cord-grass, Common Millet, Common Reed, Common Saltmarsh Grass, Compact Brome Grass, Corn, Couch Grass, Creeping Bent, Creeping Soft-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Crested Hair-grass, Cultivated Oat, Curved Hard Grass, Cut Grass, Dense Silky Bent, Downy Oat-grass, Drooping Brome Grass, Drooping Tor Grass, Dune Fescue, Early Hair-grass, Early Meadow-grass, Early Sand-grass, False Brome Grass, False Oat-grass, Fern Grass, Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue, Flattened Meadow-grass, Floating Sweet-grass, Foxtail Barley, French Oat, Giant Fescue, Glaucous Meadow-grass, Great Brome Grass, Greater Quaking Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Hairy Brome Grass, Hairy Finger-grass, Hard Fescue, Hard Grass, Haretail Grass, Heath Grass, Holy Grass, Hybrid Marram Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Lesser Hairy Brome Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass, Loose Silky Bent, Lyme Grass, Marram Grass, Marsh Foxtail, Mat Grass, Mat-grass Fescue, Meadow Barley, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Oat-grass, Mountain Melick, Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass, Narrow-leaved Small-reed, Neglected Couch Grass, Nit Grass, Orange Foxtail, Pampas Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Plicate Sweet-grass, Purple Moor-grass, Purple Small-reed, Purple-stem Catstail, Quaking Grass, Ratstail Fescue, Red Fescue, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet-grass, Reflexed Saltmarsh Grass, Rescue Grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Rush-leaved Fescue, Sand Catstail, Sand Couch Grass, Scandinavian Small-reed, Scottish Small-reed, Sea Barley, Sea Couch Grass, Sea Fern Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Silver Hair-grass, Six-rowed Barley, Slender Brome Grass, Small Cord-grass, Small Sweet-grass, Smaller Catstail, Smooth Brome Grass, Smooth Cord-grass, Smooth Finger-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass, Soft Brome Grass, Somerset Hair-grass, Sorghum, Spreading Meadow-grass, Squirreltail Fescue, Stiff Brome Grass, Stiff Saltmarsh Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, Tall Fescue, Timothy Grass, Tor Grass, Tufted Hair-grass, Two-rowed Barley, Upright Brome Grass, Velvet Bent, Viviparous Fescue, Wall Barley, Wavy Hair-grass, Wavy Meadow-grass, Whorl Grass, Wild Oat, Wood Barley, Wood Fescue, Wood Meadow-grass, Wood Melick, Wood Millet, Yellow Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 20 centimetres tall

Habitats: Grassland, lawns, parks, roadsides, seaside, wasteland.

Flower:  Green, no petals

3-6 spikes up to 5cm long, arranged in a fan shape. Unawned spikelets are one-flowered and purplish.

Fruit: A brown seed-like caryopsis.

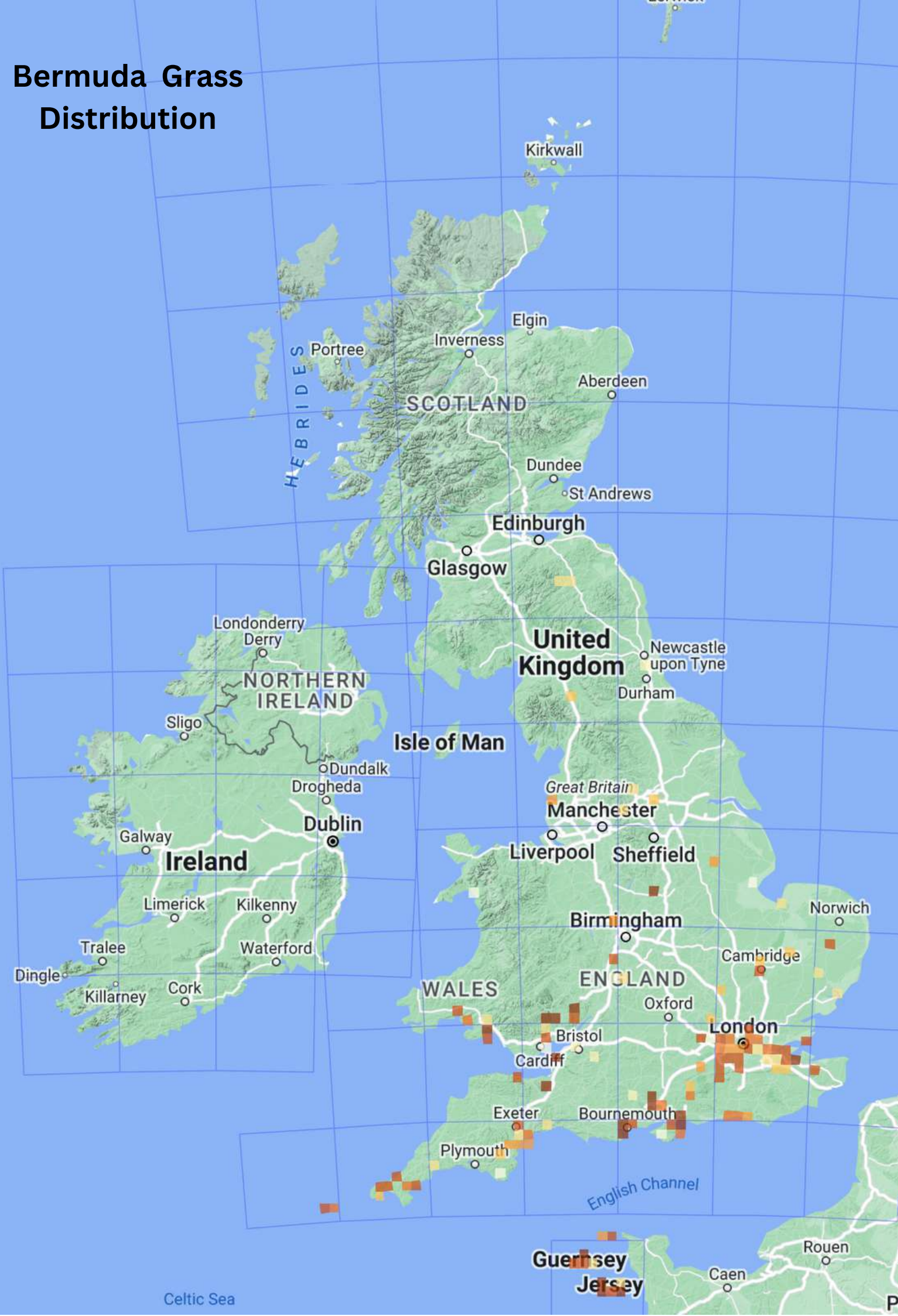
Leaves: Simple, linear, elongated leaf blades, short and flattened. Jointed stems.

Other Names:

Bahama Grass, Common Stargrass, Couch Grass, Crabgrass, Devil's Grass, Dhubgrass, Dog's Tooth Grass, Indian Doab, Quickgrass, Scutch, Scutch Grass, Twitch Grass, Wiregrass.

Frequency (UK): Unusual 

Bermuda Grass Distribution



Kentucky Blue Grass - *Poa Pratensis*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR **APR** **MAY** **JUN** JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae (Grass)

Also in this family:

Alpine Catstail, Alpine Foxtail, Alpine Meadow-grass, Annual Beard-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Arrow Bamboo, Barren Brome Grass, Bearded Couch Grass, Bearded Fescue, Bermuda Grass, Black Bent, Black Grass, Blue Fescue, Blue Moor-grass, Bog Hair-grass, Borrer's Saltmarsh Grass, Bread Wheat, Bristle Bent, Brown Bent, Brown Sedge, Bulbous Foxtail, Bulbous Meadow-grass, California Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Carnation Sedge, Cocksfoot, Cockspur, Common Bent, Common Cord-grass, Common Millet, Common Reed, Common Saltmarsh Grass, Compact Brome Grass, Corn, Couch Grass, Creeping Bent, Creeping Soft-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Crested Hair-grass, Cultivated Oat, Curved Hard Grass, Cut Grass, Dense Silky Bent, Downy Oat-grass, Drooping Brome Grass, Drooping Tor Grass, Dune Fescue, Early Hair-grass, Early Meadow-grass, Early Sand-grass, False Brome Grass, False Oat-grass, Fern Grass, Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue, Flattened Meadow-grass, Floating Sweet-grass, Foxtail Barley, French Oat, Giant Fescue, Glaucous Meadow-grass, Great Brome Grass, Greater Quaking Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Hairy Brome Grass, Hairy Finger-grass, Hard Fescue, Hard Grass, Harestail Grass, Heath Grass, Holy Grass, Hybrid Marram Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Lesser Hairy Brome Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass, Loose Silky Bent, Lyme Grass, Marram Grass, Marsh Foxtail, Mat Grass, Mat-grass Fescue, Meadow Barley, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Oat-grass, Mountain Melick, Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass, Narrow-leaved Small-reed, Neglected Couch Grass, Nit Grass, Orange Foxtail, Pampas Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Plicate Sweet-grass, Purple Moor-grass, Purple Small-reed, Purple-stem Catstail, Quaking Grass, Ratstail Fescue, Red Fescue, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet-grass, Reflexed Saltmarsh Grass, Rescue Grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Rush-leaved Fescue, Sand Catstail, Sand Couch Grass, Scandinavian Small-reed, Scottish Small-reed, Sea Barley, Sea Couch Grass, Sea Fern Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Silver Hair-grass, Six-rowed Barley, Slender Brome Grass, Small Cord-grass, Small Sweet-grass, Smaller Catstail, Smooth Brome Grass, Smooth Cord-grass, Smooth Finger-grass, Soft Brome Grass, Somerset Hair-grass, Sorghum, Spreading Meadow-grass, Squirreltail Fescue, Stiff Brome Grass, Stiff Saltmarsh Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, Tall Fescue, Timothy Grass, Tor Grass, Tufted Hair-grass, Two-rowed Barley, Upright Brome Grass, Velvet Bent, Viviparous Fescue, Wall Barley, Wavy Hair-grass, Wavy Meadow-grass, Whorl Grass, Wild Oat, Wood Barley, Wood Fescue, Wood Meadow-grass, Wood Melick, Wood Millet, Yellow Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 120 centimetres tall

Habitats: Ditches, gardens, grassland, lawns, parks, roadsides, wasteland.

Flower:  Green, no petals

3-5 flowers per spikelet and crowded at the ends of the stem.

Fruit: A dry, one-sided seed (caryopsis).

Leaves: Dull green, narrow, wiry leaves, spreading outwards at the base. Blunt-tipped.

Other Names:

Common Meadow Grass, English Meadow Grass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Meadow Bluegrass, Meadow Poa, Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Meadow Fescue - Festuca Pratensis



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae (Grass)

Also in this family:

Alpine Catstail, Alpine Foxtail, Alpine Meadow-grass, Annual Beard-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Arrow Bamboo, Barren Brome Grass, Bearded Couch Grass, Bearded Fescue, Bermuda Grass, Black Bent, Black Grass, Blue Fescue, Blue Moor-grass, Bog Hair-grass, Borrer's Saltmarsh Grass, Bread Wheat, Bristle Bent, Brown Bent, Brown Sedge, Bulbous Foxtail, Bulbous Meadow-grass, California Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Carnation Sedge, Cocksfoot, Cockspur, Common Bent, Common Cord-grass, Common Millet, Common Reed, Common Saltmarsh Grass, Compact Brome Grass, Corn, Couch Grass, Creeping Bent, Creeping Soft-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Crested Hair-grass, Cultivated Oat, Curved Hard Grass, Cut Grass, Dense Silky Bent, Downy Oat-grass, Drooping Brome Grass, Drooping Tor Grass, Dune Fescue, Early Hair-grass, Early Meadow-grass, Early Sand-grass, False Brome Grass, False Oat-grass, Fern Grass, Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue, Flattened Meadow-grass, Floating Sweet-grass, Foxtail Barley, French Oat, Giant Fescue, Glaucous Meadow-grass, Great Brome Grass, Greater Quaking Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Hairy Brome Grass, Hairy Finger-grass, Hard Fescue, Hard Grass, Harestail Grass, Heath Grass, Holy Grass, Hybrid Marram Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Lesser Hairy Brome Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass, Loose Silky Bent, Lyme Grass, Marram Grass, Marsh Foxtail, Mat Grass, Mat-grass Fescue, Meadow Barley, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Oat-grass, Mountain Melick, Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass, Narrow-leaved Small-reed, Neglected Couch Grass, Nit Grass, Orange Foxtail, Pampas Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Plicate Sweet-grass, Purple Moor-grass, Purple Small-reed, Purple-stem Catstail, Quaking Grass, Ratstail Fescue, Red Fescue, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet-grass, Reflexed Saltmarsh Grass, Rescue Grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Rush-leaved Fescue, Sand Catstail, Sand Couch Grass, Scandinavian Small-reed, Scottish Small-reed, Sea Barley, Sea Couch Grass, Sea Fern Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Silver Hair-grass, Six-rowed Barley, Slender Brome Grass, Small Cord-grass, Small Sweet-grass, Smaller Catstail, Smooth Brome Grass, Smooth Cord-grass, Smooth Finger-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass, Soft Brome Grass, Somerset Hair-grass, Sorghum, Spreading Meadow-grass, Squirreltail Fescue, Stiff Brome Grass, Stiff Saltmarsh Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, Tall Fescue, Timothy Grass, Tor Grass, Tufted Hair-grass, Two-rowed Barley, Upright Brome Grass, Velvet Bent, Viviparous Fescue, Wall Barley, Wavy Hair-grass, Wavy Meadow-grass, Whorl Grass, Wild Oat, Wood Barley, Wood Fescue, Wood Meadow-grass, Wood Melick, Wood Millet, Yellow Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 150 centimetres tall

Habitats: Gardens, grassland, lawns, meadows, parks, riverbanks, riversides, roadsides, rocky places, wasteland, waterside.

Flower:  Green, no petals

Green, purple-tinged flowers. Spikelets have 5 to 14 flowers. Wind pollinated.

Fruit: Grasses have fruits known as caryopses. A caryopsis is a type of dry, one-seeded fruit.

Leaves:

Leaves are long and linear. Up to 4mm wide. Green basal auricles. The similar looking Tall Fescue (*Schedonorus arundinacea*) can be distinguished from this Meadow Fescue in that it has minute hairs on its auricles. Perennial.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Meadow Fescue Distribution



Orchard Grass - *Dactylis Glomerata*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR **MAY** **JUN** **JUL** **AUG** **SEP** OCT NOV DEC

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae (Grass)

Also in this family:

Alpine Catstail, Alpine Foxtail, Alpine Meadow-grass, Annual Beard-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Arrow Bamboo, Barren Brome Grass, Bearded Couch Grass, Bearded Fescue, Bermuda Grass, Black Bent, Black Grass, Blue Fescue, Blue Moor-grass, Bog Hair-grass, Borrer's Saltmarsh Grass, Bread Wheat, Bristle Bent, Brown Bent, Brown Sedge, Bulbous Foxtail, Bulbous Meadow-grass, California Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Carnation Sedge, Cockspur, Common Bent, Common Cord-grass, Common Millet, Common Reed, Common Saltmarsh Grass, Compact Brome Grass, Corn, Couch Grass, Creeping Bent, Creeping Soft-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Crested Hair-grass, Cultivated Oat, Curved Hard Grass, Cut Grass, Dense Silky Bent, Downy Oat-grass, Drooping Brome Grass, Drooping Tor Grass, Dune Fescue, Early Hair-grass, Early Meadow-grass, Early Sand-grass, False Brome Grass, False Oat-grass, Fern Grass, Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue, Flattened Meadow-grass, Floating Sweet-grass, Foxtail Barley, French Oat, Giant Fescue, Glaucous Meadow-grass, Great Brome Grass, Greater Quaking Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Hairy Brome Grass, Hairy Finger-grass, Hard Fescue, Hard Grass, Harestail Grass, Heath Grass, Holy Grass, Hybrid Marram Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Lesser Hairy Brome Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass, Loose Silky Bent, Lyme Grass, Marram Grass, Marsh Foxtail, Mat Grass, Mat-grass Fescue, Meadow Barley, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Oat-grass, Mountain Melick, Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass, Narrow-leaved Small-reed, Neglected Couch Grass, Nit Grass, Orange Foxtail, Pampas Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Plicate Sweet-grass, Purple Moor-grass, Purple Small-reed, Purple-stem Catstail, Quaking Grass, Ratstail Fescue, Red Fescue, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet-grass, Reflexed Saltmarsh Grass, Rescue Grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Rush-leaved Fescue, Sand Catstail, Sand Couch Grass, Scandinavian Small-reed, Scottish Small-reed, Sea Barley, Sea Couch Grass, Sea Fern Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Silver Hair-grass, Six-rowed Barley, Slender Brome Grass, Small Cord-grass, Small Sweet-grass, Smaller Catstail, Smooth Brome Grass, Smooth Cord-grass, Smooth Finger-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass, Soft Brome Grass, Somerset Hair-grass, Sorghum, Spreading Meadow-grass, Squirreltail Fescue, Stiff Brome Grass, Stiff Saltmarsh Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, Tall Fescue, Timothy Grass, Tor Grass, Tufted Hair-grass, Two-rowed Barley, Upright Brome Grass, Velvet Bent, Viviparous Fescue, Wall Barley, Wavy Hair-grass, Wavy Meadow-grass, Whorl Grass, Wild Oat, Wood Barley, Wood Fescue, Wood Meadow-grass, Wood Melick, Wood Millet, Yellow Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 2 metres tall

Habitats: Fields, grassland, meadows, woodland.

Flower:  Green, no petals

Distinctive and easy to identify with its oval purplish flowerheads. Stalks long and round.

Fruit:

Narrow, pointed, oval, reddish-purple seeds. 1-sided, feather-like and up to 8mm long. The genus part of the Botanical name for this plant, *Dactylis*, is derived from the Greek word for 'finger' and it is referring to the shape of the seed heads. The name of the plant itself, Cocksfoot, is also referring to the shape of the seed heads.

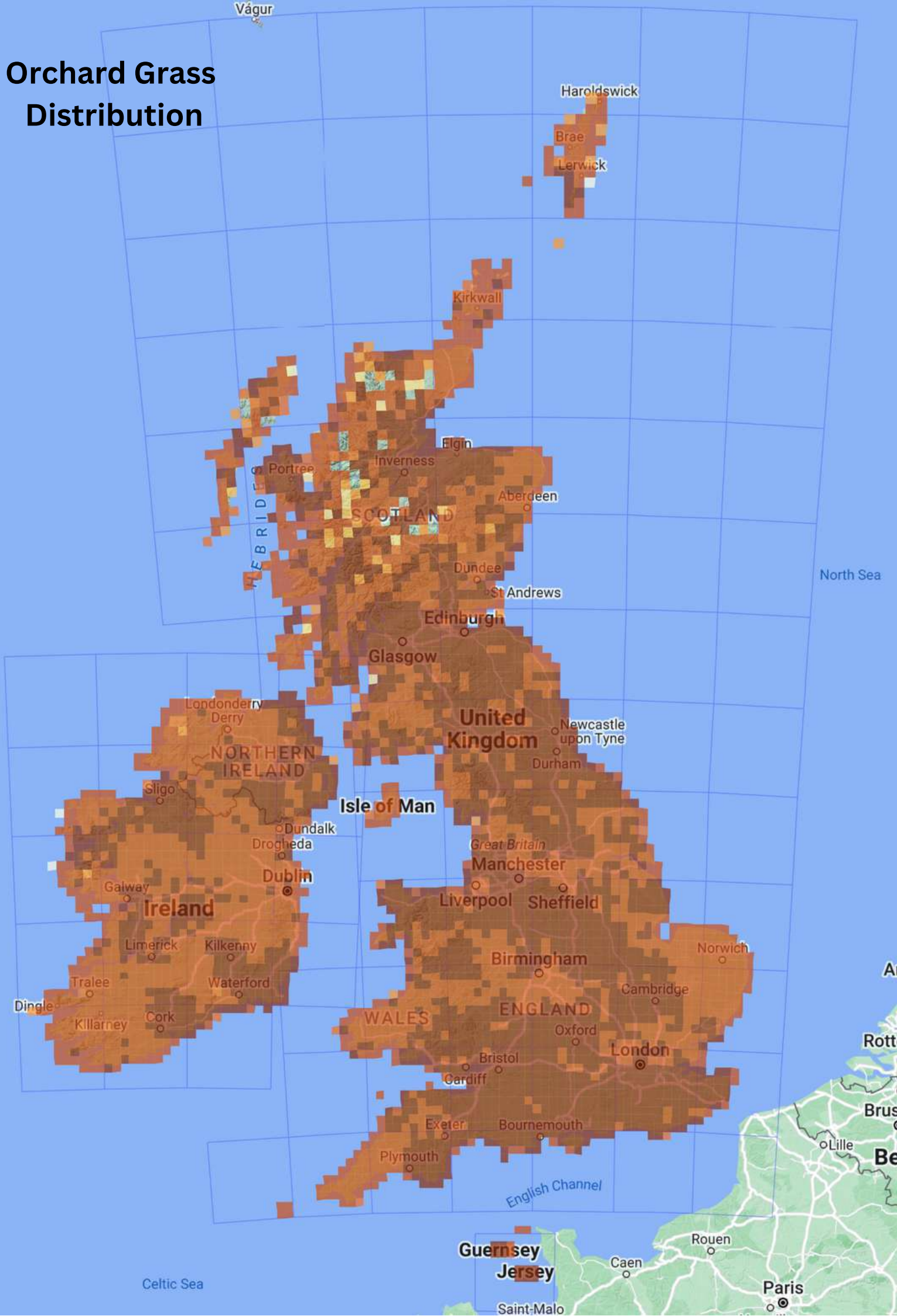
Leaves:

The foliage is coarse and grows in compact tufts. It's dark blue-green linear leaf blades can reach a maximum of 1.5cm wide and can reach a length of up to 50cm.

Other Names: Barnyard Grass, Cat Grass, Cockspur, Orchard Grass.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Orchard Grass Distribution



Perennial Ryegrass - Lolium Perenne



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae (Grass)

Also in this family:

Alpine Catstail, Alpine Foxtail, Alpine Meadow-grass, Annual Beard-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Arrow Bamboo, Barren Brome Grass, Bearded Couch Grass, Bearded Fescue, Bermuda Grass, Black Bent, Black Grass, Blue Fescue, Blue Moor-grass, Bog Hair-grass, Borrer's Saltmarsh Grass, Bread Wheat, Bristle Bent, Brown Bent, Brown Sedge, Bulbous Foxtail, Bulbous Meadow-grass, California Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Carnation Sedge, Cocksfoot, Cockspur, Common Bent, Common Cord-grass, Common Millet, Common Reed, Common Saltmarsh Grass, Compact Brome Grass, Corn, Couch Grass, Creeping Bent, Creeping Soft-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Crested Hair-grass, Cultivated Oat, Curved Hard Grass, Cut Grass, Dense Silky Bent, Downy Oat-grass, Drooping Brome Grass, Drooping Tor Grass, Dune Fescue, Early Hair-grass, Early Meadow-grass, Early Sand-grass, False Brome Grass, False Oat-grass, Fern Grass, Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue, Flattened Meadow-grass, Floating Sweet-grass, Foxtail Barley, French Oat, Giant Fescue, Glaucous Meadow-grass, Great Brome Grass, Greater Quaking Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Hairy Brome Grass, Hairy Finger-grass, Hard Fescue, Hard Grass, Harestail Grass, Heath Grass, Holy Grass, Hybrid Marram Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Lesser Hairy Brome Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass, Loose Silky Bent, Lyme Grass, Marram Grass, Marsh Foxtail, Mat Grass, Mat-grass Fescue, Meadow Barley, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Oat-grass, Mountain Melick, Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass, Narrow-leaved Small-reed, Neglected Couch Grass, Nit Grass, Orange Foxtail, Pampas Grass, Plicate Sweet-grass, Purple Moor-grass, Purple Small-reed, Purple-stem Catstail, Quaking Grass, Ratstail Fescue, Red Fescue, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet-grass, Reflexed Saltmarsh Grass, Rescue Grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Rush-leaved Fescue, Sand Catstail, Sand Couch Grass, Scandinavian Small-reed, Scottish Small-reed, Sea Barley, Sea Couch Grass, Sea Fern Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Silver Hair-grass, Six-rowed Barley, Slender Brome Grass, Small Cord-grass, Small Sweet-grass, Smaller Catstail, Smooth Brome Grass, Smooth Cord-grass, Smooth Finger-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass, Soft Brome Grass, Somerset Hair-grass, Sorghum, Spreading Meadow-grass, Squirreltail Fescue, Stiff Brome Grass, Stiff Saltmarsh Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, Tall Fescue, Timothy Grass, Tor Grass, Tufted Hair-grass, Two-rowed Barley, Upright Brome Grass, Velvet Bent, Viviparous Fescue, Wall Barley, Wavy Hair-grass, Wavy Meadow-grass, Whorl Grass, Wild Oat, Wood Barley, Wood Fescue, Wood Meadow-grass, Wood Melick, Wood Millet, Yellow Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 120 centimetres tall

Habitats: Fields, grassland, lawns, meadows, wasteland.

Flower:  Green, no petals

Unstalked slender spikelet, unawned. Green flowers alternating up the stem.

Fruit: A dry, one-seeded fruit, ripening in 4 to 5 weeks.

Leaves: Dark green, smooth. Glossy on the undersides of the leaves.

Other Names: Crested Rye Grass, English Rye Grass, Ray Grass, Winter Rye Grass.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Perennial Ryegrass Distribution



Cultivated Rye - Secale Cereale



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR **MAY** **JUN** **JUL** AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae (Grass)

Also in this family:

Alpine Catstail, Alpine Foxtail, Alpine Meadow-grass, Annual Beard-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Arrow Bamboo, Barren Brome Grass, Bearded Couch Grass, Bearded Fescue, Bermuda Grass, Black Bent, Black Grass, Blue Fescue, Blue Moor-grass, Bog Hair-grass, Borrer's Saltmarsh Grass, Bread Wheat, Bristle Bent, Brown Bent, Brown Sedge, Bulbous Foxtail, Bulbous Meadow-grass, California Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Carnation Sedge, Cocksfoot, Cockspur, Common Bent, Common Cord-grass, Common Millet, Common Reed, Common Saltmarsh Grass, Compact Brome Grass, Corn, Couch Grass, Creeping Bent, Creeping Soft-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Crested Hair-grass, Cultivated Oat, Curved Hard Grass, Cut Grass, Dense Silky Bent, Downy Oat-grass, Drooping Brome Grass, Drooping Tor Grass, Dune Fescue, Early Hair-grass, Early Meadow-grass, Early Sand-grass, False Brome Grass, False Oat-grass, Fern Grass, Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue, Flattened Meadow-grass, Floating Sweet-grass, Foxtail Barley, French Oat, Giant Fescue, Glaucous Meadow-grass, Great Brome Grass, Greater Quaking Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Hairy Brome Grass, Hairy Finger-grass, Hard Fescue, Hard Grass, Harestail Grass, Heath Grass, Holy Grass, Hybrid Marram Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Lesser Hairy Brome Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass, Loose Silky Bent, Lyme Grass, Marram Grass, Marsh Foxtail, Mat Grass, Mat-grass Fescue, Meadow Barley, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Oat-grass, Mountain Melick, Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass, Narrow-leaved Small-reed, Neglected Couch Grass, Nit Grass, Orange Foxtail, Pampas Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Plicate Sweet-grass, Purple Moor-grass, Purple Small-reed, Purple-stem Catstail, Quaking Grass, Ratstail Fescue, Red Fescue, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet-grass, Reflexed Saltmarsh Grass, Rescue Grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Rush-leaved Fescue, Sand Catstail, Sand Couch Grass, Scandinavian Small-reed, Scottish Small-reed, Sea Barley, Sea Couch Grass, Sea Fern Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Silver Hair-grass, Six-rowed Barley, Slender Brome Grass, Small Cord-grass, Small Sweet-grass, Smaller Catstail, Smooth Brome Grass, Smooth Cord-grass, Smooth Finger-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass, Soft Brome Grass, Somerset Hair-grass, Sorghum, Spreading Meadow-grass, Squirreltail Fescue, Stiff Brome Grass, Stiff Saltmarsh Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, Tall Fescue, Timothy Grass, Tor Grass, Tufted Hair-grass, Upright Brome Grass, Velvet Bent, Viviparous Fescue, Wall Barley, Wavy Hair-grass, Wavy Meadow-grass, Whorl Grass, Wild Oat, Wood Barley, Wood Fescue, Wood Meadow-grass, Wood Melick, Wood Millet, Yellow Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Annual or Perennial

Maximum Size: 130 centimetres tall

Habitats: Fields, grassland, roadsides, wasteland.


Flower: Green, no petals

Green spikes with awns of varying lengths depending on the exact species.

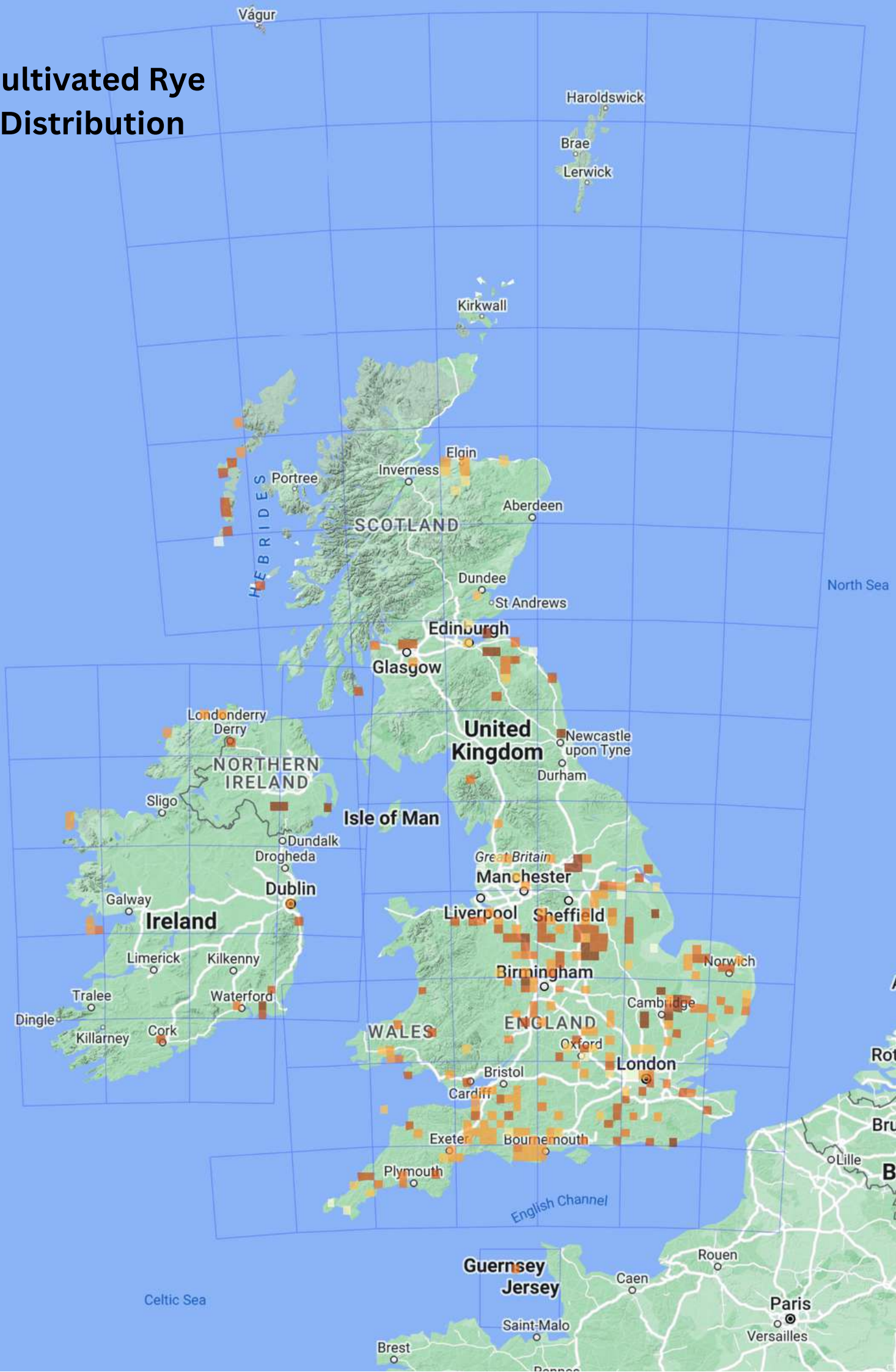
Fruit: A single-seeded dry fruit, or grain, technically called a caryopsis.

Leaves: An annual crop of the grass family. Barley has grass-like leaves. Green, long and linear.

Other Names: Common Barley, European Barley, Two-row Barley.

Frequency (UK): Occasionally seen 

Cultivated Rye Distribution



Timothy Grass - Phleum Pratense



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae (Grass)

Also in this family:

Alpine Catstail, Alpine Foxtail, Alpine Meadow-grass, Annual Beard-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Arrow Bamboo, Barren Brome Grass, Bearded Couch Grass, Bearded Fescue, Bermuda Grass, Black Bent, Black Grass, Blue Fescue, Blue Moor-grass, Bog Hair-grass, Borrer's Saltmarsh Grass, Bread Wheat, Bristle Bent, Brown Bent, Brown Sedge, Bulbous Foxtail, Bulbous Meadow-grass, California Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Carnation Sedge, Cocksfoot, Cockspur, Common Bent, Common Cord-grass, Common Millet, Common Reed, Common Saltmarsh Grass, Compact Brome Grass, Corn, Couch Grass, Creeping Bent, Creeping Soft-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Crested Hair-grass, Cultivated Oat, Curved Hard Grass, Cut Grass, Dense Silky Bent, Downy Oat-grass, Drooping Brome Grass, Drooping Tor Grass, Dune Fescue, Early Hair-grass, Early Meadow-grass, Early Sand-grass, False Brome Grass, False Oat-grass, Fern Grass, Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue, Flattened Meadow-grass, Floating Sweet-grass, Foxtail Barley, French Oat, Giant Fescue, Glaucous Meadow-grass, Great Brome Grass, Greater Quaking Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Hairy Brome Grass, Hairy Finger-grass, Hard Fescue, Hard Grass, Harestail Grass, Heath Grass, Holy Grass, Hybrid Marram Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Lesser Hairy Brome Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass, Loose Silky Bent, Lyme Grass, Marram Grass, Marsh Foxtail, Mat Grass, Mat-grass Fescue, Meadow Barley, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Oat-grass, Mountain Melick, Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass, Narrow-leaved Small-reed, Neglected Couch Grass, Nit Grass, Orange Foxtail, Pampas Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Plicate Sweet-grass, Purple Moor-grass, Purple Small-reed, Purple-stem Catstail, Quaking Grass, Ratstail Fescue, Red Fescue, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet-grass, Reflexed Saltmarsh Grass, Rescue Grass, Rough Meadow-grass, Rush-leaved Fescue, Sand Catstail, Sand Couch Grass, Scandinavian Small-reed, Scottish Small-reed, Sea Barley, Sea Couch Grass, Sea Fern Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Silver Hair-grass, Six-rowed Barley, Slender Brome Grass, Small Cord-grass, Small Sweet-grass, Smaller Catstail, Smooth Brome Grass, Smooth Cord-grass, Smooth Finger-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass, Soft Brome Grass, Somerset Hair-grass, Sorghum, Spreading Meadow-grass, Squirreltail Fescue, Stiff Brome Grass, Stiff Saltmarsh Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, Tall Fescue, Tor Grass, Tufted Hair-grass, Two-rowed Barley, Upright Brome Grass, Velvet Bent, Viviparous Fescue, Wall Barley, Wavy Hair-grass, Wavy Meadow-grass, Whorl Grass, Wild Oat, Wood Barley, Wood Fescue, Wood Meadow-grass, Wood Melick, Wood Millet, Yellow Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 150 centimetres tall

Habitats: Grassland, lawns, meadows, roadsides, wasteland.


Flower:  Green, no petals

Green cylindrical flowerheads to 15cm long.

Fruit: A one-seeded dry fruit (caryopsis).

Leaves: Pale green leaves, growing together in clumps. Smooth, no hairs but with rough margins.

Other Names: Common Cat's-tail, Common Timothy, Cultivated Timothy, Meadow Cat's-tail, Timothy.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Timothy Grass Distribution



Weed Pollen



Dock / Sorrel - Rumex Crispus / Acetosella



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT** NOV DEC

Order: Caryophyllales

Family: Polygonaceae (Dock)

Also in this family:

Alpine Bistort, Amphibious Bistort, Argentine Dock, Black Bindweed, Broad-leaved Dock, Clustered Dock, Common Bistort, Common Buckwheat, Common Knotgrass, Common Sorrel, Copse Bindweed, Cornfield Knotgrass, Equal-leaved Knotgrass, Fiddle Dock, French Sorrel, Garden Rhubarb, Giant Knotweed, Golden Dock, Greek Dock, Iceland Purslane, Japanese Knotweed, Least Water-pepper, Lesser Knotweed, Marsh Dock, Monk's Rhubarb, Mountain Sorrel, Northern Dock, Northern Knotgrass, Pale Persicaria, Patience Dock, Ray's Knotgrass, Red Bistort, Redleg, Russian Vine, Scottish Dock, Sea Knotgrass, Sheep Sorrel, Shore Dock, Tasteless Water-pepper, Water Dock, Water-pepper, Wood Dock

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 120 centimetres tall

Habitats: Ditches, fields, meadows, riverbanks, roadsides, wasteland, wetland, woodland.

Flower:  Green, 6 petals


Oval flattened green flowers in dense leafless spikes that do not spread outwards from the main stem.

Fruit: Dark brown, round, winged seeds with oval warts. The wings do not have teeth, as is the case with Broad-leaved Dock.

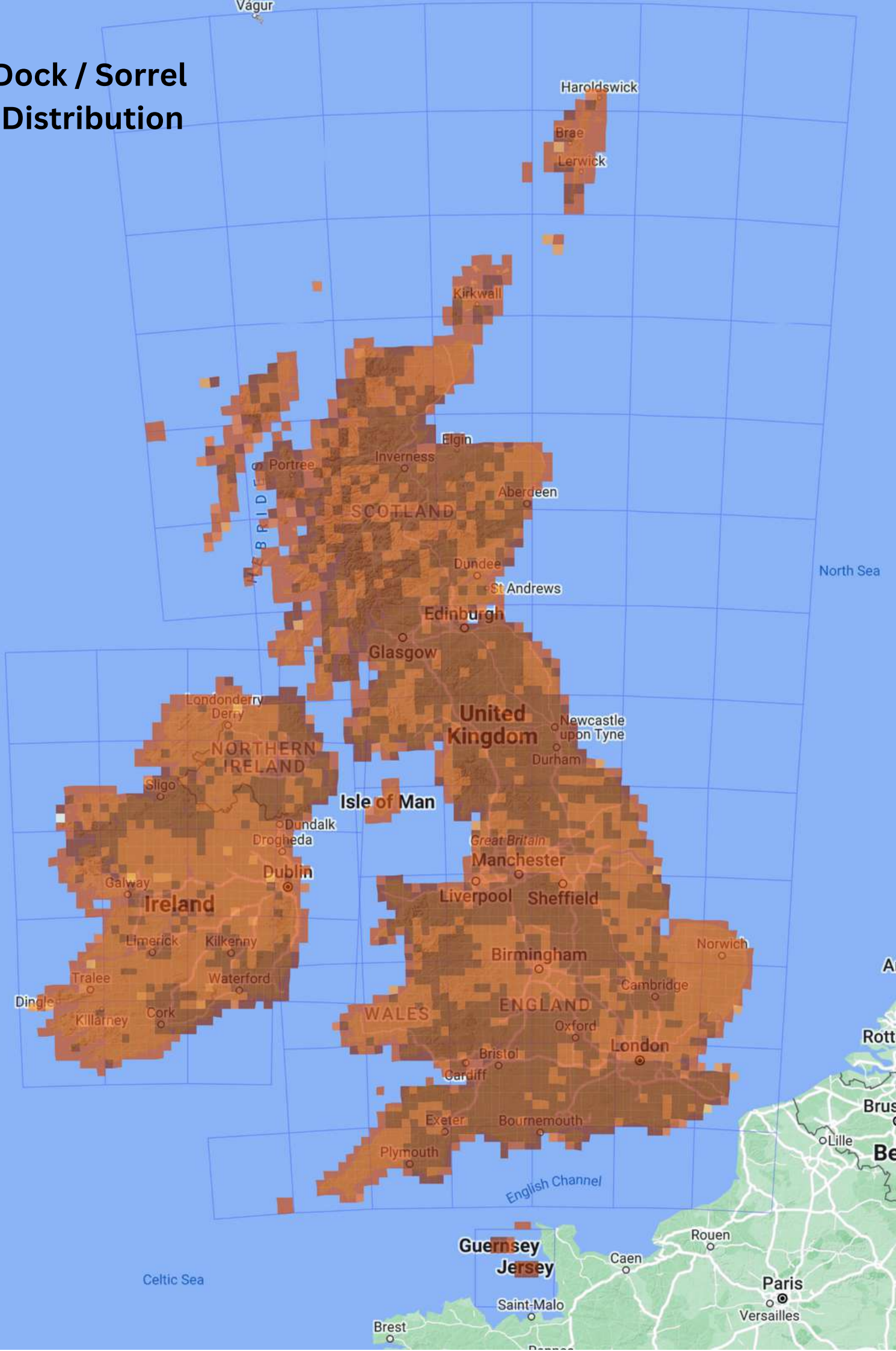
Leaves: Long, narrow and with curly edges. Up to 25cm in length. Curled Dock is named for it's curly leaf margins.

Other Names:

Bitter Dock, Bloodwort, Coffee-weed, Crinkly Dock, Curl Dock, Curly Dock, Garden-patience, Narrow Dock, Narrow-leaved Dock, Out-sting, Parel, Patience Herb, Sour Dock, Winter Dock, Yellow Dock.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Dock / Sorrel Distribution



English Plantain - Plantago Lanceolata



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR **APR** **MAY** **JUN** **JUL** **AUG** **SEP** **OCT** NOV DEC

Order: Lamiales

Family: Plantaginaceae (Plantain)

Also in this family:

[Buck's-horn Plantain](#), [Common Marestail](#), [Cornish Moneywort](#), [Crested Field Speedwell](#), [Fairy Foxglove](#), [Greater Plantain](#), [Green Field Speedwell](#), [Grey Field Speedwell](#), [Hedge Veronica](#), [Hoary Plantain](#), [Italian Toadflax](#), [Koromiko](#), [Marsh Speedwell](#), [Mountain Speedwell](#), [Sea Plantain](#), [Shoreweed](#), [Slender Speedwell](#), [Straw Foxglove](#), [Weasel's Snout](#)

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 60 centimetres tall

Habitats: Cliffs, fields, gardens, grassland, lawns, meadows, riverbanks, roadsides, sand dunes, towns, walls, wasteland.

Flower:  Brown, 4 petals

Short dense dark brown to black spikes, 2-4cm long, on furrowed stalks. Pale yellow anthers.

Fruit: A fruit capsule, up to 4mm long. Contains between 1 and 3 yellow seeds.

Leaves:

The linear leaves are undivided or weakly toothed and tough and fibrous. They have prominent veins running parallel next to the midrib. Each leaf is up to 30cm long and 3.5cm wide. Hairless or slightly hairy.

Other Names:

Black Plantain, English Plantain, Lamb's Tongue, Lanceleaf Indianwheat, Lanceleaf Plantain, Narrowleaf Plantain, Narrow-leaved Plantain, Ribgrass, Ribleaf, Ribwort, Tinker-tailor Grass, Windles.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

English Plantain Distribution



Lamb's Quarter - *Chenopodium Album*



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT** NOV DEC

Order: Caryophyllales

Family: Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)

Also in this family:

Annual Sea Purslane, Annual Seablite, Babington's Orache, Common Amaranth, Common Glasswort, Common Orache, Early Orache, Fig-leaved Goosefoot, Frosted Orache, Glaucous Glasswort, Good King Henry, Grass-leaved Orache, Green Amaranth, Long-spiked Glasswort, Long-stalked Orache, Love-lies-bleeding, Many-seeded Goosefoot, Maple-leaved Goosefoot, Nettle-leaved Goosefoot, Oak-leaved Goosefoot, One-flowered Glasswort, Perennial Glasswort, Prickly Saltwort, Purple Glasswort, Red Goosefoot, Saltmarsh Goosefoot, Sea Beet, Sea Purslane, Shiny Glasswort, Shrubby Seablite, Spear-leaved Orache, Stinking Goosefoot, Summer Cypress, Upright Goosefoot, White Pigweed, Yellow Glasswort

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Annual

Maximum Size: 150 centimetres tall

Habitats: Fields, gardens, meadows, roadsides, wasteland.

Flower:  Green, 5 petals

Leafy flower spikes, petalless, green sepals, yellow stamens.

Fruit:


A thin, oval membranous seed that starts off green and later turns a mottled, shiny brownish black. The surface of the seed is slightly wrinkled or smooth.

Leaves:

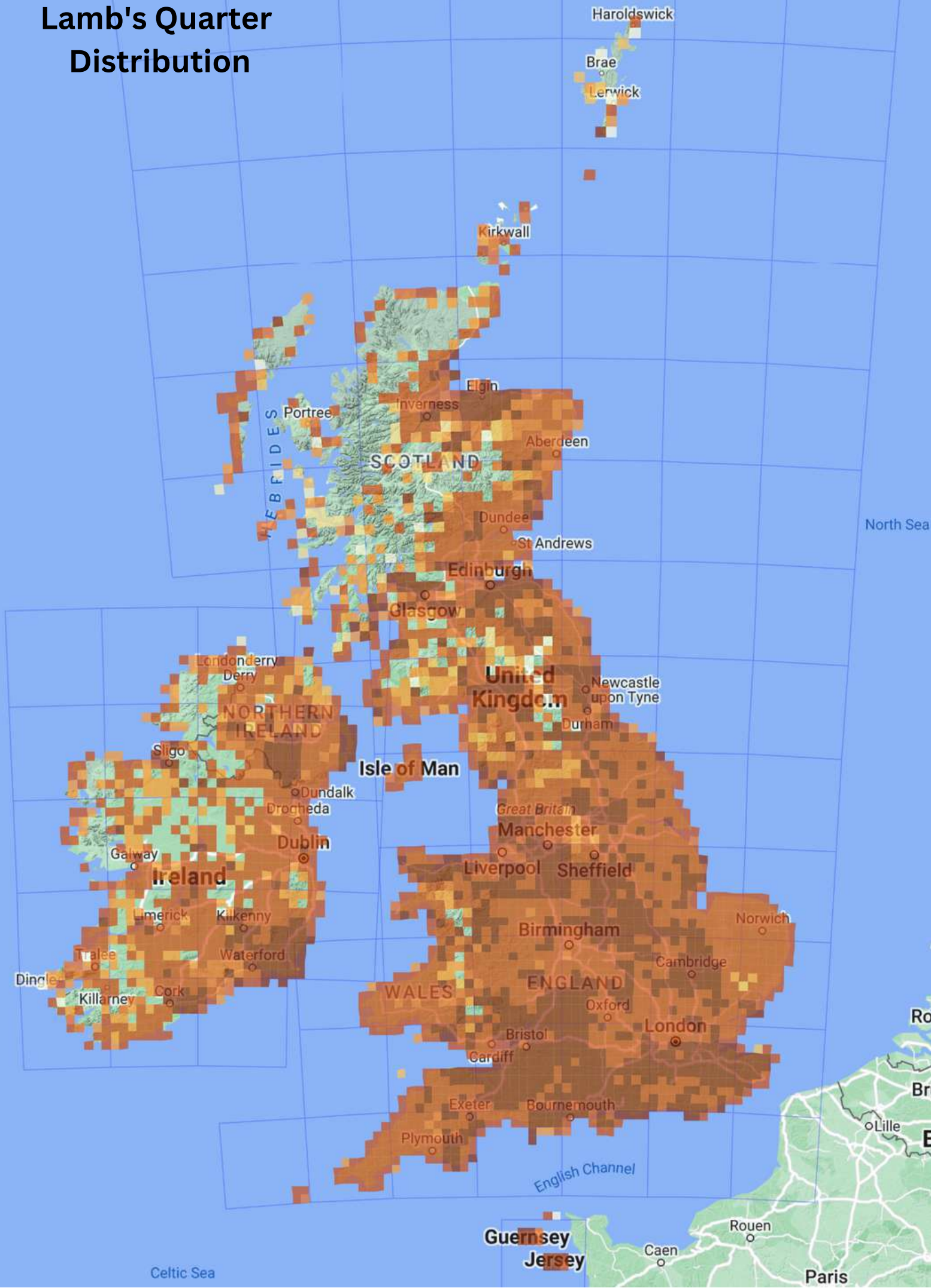
Simple, alternate, blunt-toothed leaves. Variable in shape but generally triangular to diamond-shaped, up to 4 inches long and 2.5 inches wide. Greyish-green on top and paler beneath, giving the plant a dusty, or silvery appearance from afar. The upper leaves are smaller and less toothed, sometimes not toothed at all.

Other Names:

Allgood, Bacon Weed, Frost-blite, Lamb's Quarters, Lambsquarters Goosefoot, Manure Weed, Mealweed, Melde, Mutton Tops, Pigweed, White Goosefoot, White Pigweed, Wild Spinach.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Lamb's Quarter Distribution



Mugwort - *Artemisia Vulgaris*

Plant profile

Flowering Months:



Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy)

Also in this family:

Alpine Blue Sow-thistle, Alpine Cotula, Alpine Fleabane, Alpine Saw-wort, Annual Sunflower, Argentine Fleabane, Autumn Hawkbit, Autumn Oxeye, Beaked Hawksbeard, Beggarticks, Bilbao Fleabane, Black Knapweed, Black-eyed Susan, Blanketflower, Blue Fleabane, Blue Globe-thistle, Bristly Oxtongue, Broad-leaved Cudweed, Broad-leaved Ragwort, Brown Knapweed, Butterbur, Buttonweed, Cabbage Thistle, Canadian Fleabane, Canadian Goldenrod, Carline Thistle, Chalk Knapweed, Chamois Ragwort, Changing Michaelmas Daisy, Chicory, Chinese Mugwort, Chinese Ragwort, Coltsfoot, Common Blue Sow-thistle, Common Cat's-ear, Common Cudweed, Common Daisy, Common Dandelion, Common Fleabane, Common Goldenrod, Common Groundsel, Common Michaelmas Daisy, Common Ragwort, Common Wormwood, Coneflower, Confused Michaelmas Daisy, Corn Chamomile, Corn Marigold, Cornflower, Cotton Thistle, Cottonweed, Creeping Thistle, Daisy Bush, Dwarf Cudweed, Dwarf Thistle, Early Goldenrod, Eastern Groundsel, Eastern Leopardsbane, Elecampane, English Hawkweed, Fen Ragwort, Feverfew, Field Fleawort, Field Wormwood, Fox and Cubs, French Tarragon, Gallant Soldier, Garden Lettuce, Giant Butterbur, Glabrous-headed Hawkweed, Glandular Globe-thistle, Glaucous Michaelmas Daisy, Globe Artichoke, Globe-thistle, Goat's Beard, Golden Ragwort, Golden Samphire, Goldilocks Aster, Grass-leaved Goldenrod, Great Lettuce, Greater Burdock, Greater Knapweed, Grey-headed Hawkweed, Guernsey Fleabane, Hairless Blue Sow-thistle, Hairless Leptinella, Hairy Michaelmas Daisy, Harpur Crewe's Leopardsbane, Hawkweed Oxtongue, Heath Cudweed, Heath Groundsel, Hemp Agrimony, Highland Cudweed, Hoary Mugwort, Hoary Ragwort, Hybrid Knapweed, Intermediate Burdock, Irish Fleabane, Jersey Cudweed, Jerusalem Artichoke, Lance-leaved Hawkweed, Lavender-cotton, Leafless Hawksbeard, Least Lettuce, Leopardplant, Leopardsbane, Leptinella, Lesser Burdock, Lesser Hawkbit, Lesser Sunflower, London Bur-marigold, Magellan Ragwort, Marsh Cudweed, Marsh Hawksbeard, Marsh Ragwort, Marsh Sow-thistle, Marsh Thistle, Meadow Thistle, Melancholy Thistle, Mexican Fleabane, Milk Thistle, Mountain Everlasting, Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Musk Thistle, Narrow-leaved Cudweed, Narrow-leaved Hawkweed, Narrow-leaved Michaelmas Daisy, Narrow-leaved Ragwort, New England Hawkweed, New Zealand Holly, Nipplewort, Nodding Bur-marigold, Northern Hawksbeard, Norwegian Mugwort, Oxeye Daisy, Oxford Ragwort, Pearly Everlasting, Perennial Cornflower, Perennial Ragweed, Perennial Sow-thistle, Perennial Sunflower, Pineapple Mayweed, Plantain-leaved Leopardsbane, Ploughman's Spikenard, Plymouth Thistle, Pontic Blue Sow-thistle, Pot Marigold, Prickly Lettuce, Prickly Sow-thistle, Purple Coltsfoot, Rayed Tansy, Red Star Thistle, Red-seeded Dandelion, Red-tipped Cudweed, Robin's Plantain, Roman Chamomile, Rough Cocklebur, Rough Hawkbit, Rough Hawksbeard, Russian Lettuce, Safflower, Salsify, Saw-wort, Scented Mayweed, Scentsless Mayweed, Sea Aster, Sea Mayweed, Sea Wormwood, Seaside Daisy, Shaggy Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Shaggy Soldier, Shasta Daisy, Shetland Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Shrub Ragwort, Sicilian Chamomile, Silver Ragwort, Slender Mugwort, Slender Thistle, Small Cudweed, Small Fleabane, Smooth Cat's-ear, Smooth Hawksbeard, Smooth Sow-thistle, Sneezeweed, Sneezewort, Spear Thistle, Spotted Cat's-ear, Spotted Hawkweed, Sticky Groundsel, Stinking Chamomile, Stinking Hawksbeard, Tall Fleabane, Tall Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Tansy, Thin-leaved Sunflower, Trifid Bur-marigold, Tuberosus Thistle, Tyneside Leopardplant, Viper's Grass, Wall Lettuce, Welsh Groundsel, Welled Thistle, White Butterbur, White Buttons, Willdenow's Leopardsbane, Winter Heliotrope, Wood Burdock, Wood Ragwort, Woody Fleabane, Woolly Thistle, Yarrow, Yellow Chamomile, Yellow Fox and Cubs, Yellow Oxeye, Yellow Star Thistle, Yellow Thistle, York Groundsel

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 180 centimetres tall

Habitats: Fields, hedgerows, meadows, roadsides, wasteland, woodland.

Flower:  Brown, no petals

Dense spikes of rayless brown flowers, tinted yellow or purple.

Fruit: Long, yellow, shiny seed (achene).

Leaves: Deeply divided, fern-like leaf which is silvery on the underside.

Aroma: Leaves smell spicy when crushed.

Other Names:

Armoise, Carline Thistle, Chrysanthemum Weed, Common Wormwood, Cronewort, Douglas Mugwort, Felon Herb, Moxa, Muggons, Old Man, Old Uncle Henry, Sailor's Tobacco, St John's Plant, Wild Wormwood.

Frequency (UK): Common 

Mugwort Distribution



Nettle - Urtica Dioica



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT** NOV DEC

Order: Rosales

Family: Urticaceae (Nettle)

Also in this family: [Fen Nettle](#), [Mind-your-own-business](#), [Pellitory-of-the-wall](#), [Small Nettle](#)

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 150 centimetres tall

Habitats: Fens, fields, gardens, hedgerows, roadsides, wasteland, woodland.

Flower:  Green, 4 petals


Male and female catkins on separate plants. Green catkins (sometimes tinged purple) hang down from the leaf axils. Yellow anthers.

Fruit: The fruit of the Stinging Nettle is a small, dry, oval shaped seed.

Leaves: The leaves can be either light or dark green. They grow in opposite pairs along the stems and have saw-tipped margins. The shape of their leaves are oval or narrowly egg-shaped and they have pointed tips. The bases of their leaves are rounded and stipules are present. The leaf stalks of the Stinging Nettle reach about 3 inches in length. The surfaces of their leaves are smooth on both sides. Their surfaces have small hairs on them which sting you if you touch them. The sting is caused by the formic acid which is present in the leaves. The formic acid is destroyed on cooking the leaves.

Aroma: The leaves have a strong minty aroma which most people find appealing.

Other Names: American Stinging Nettle, Big Sting Nettle, California Nettle, Common Perennial Nettle, Common Stinging Nettle, Devil's Apron, Devil's Leaf, European Nettle, Giant Nettle, Greater Nettle, Heg-beg, Hoky-poky, Jenny-nettle, Naughty Man's Plaything, Scaddie, Slender Nettle, Stinging Nettle, Sting-leaf, Tall Nettle, Tall Wild Nettle, Tanging Nettle, Wild Nettle.

Frequency (UK): Abundant 

Nettle Distribution



Pellitory - Parietaria Judaica



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT** NOV DEC

Order: Rosales

Family: Urticaceae (Nettle)

Also in this family: [Common Nettle](#), [Fen Nettle](#), [Mind-your-own-business](#), [Small Nettle](#)

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Perennial

Maximum Size: 50 centimetres tall

Habitats: Cliffs, hedgerows, roadsides, rocky places, sea cliffs, seaside, walls.

Flower:  Green, 4 petals


Stalkless flowers emerging from the bases of the leaves are green and tiny with creamy white anthers.

Fruit: Small elliptical achenes, each containing 1 seed.

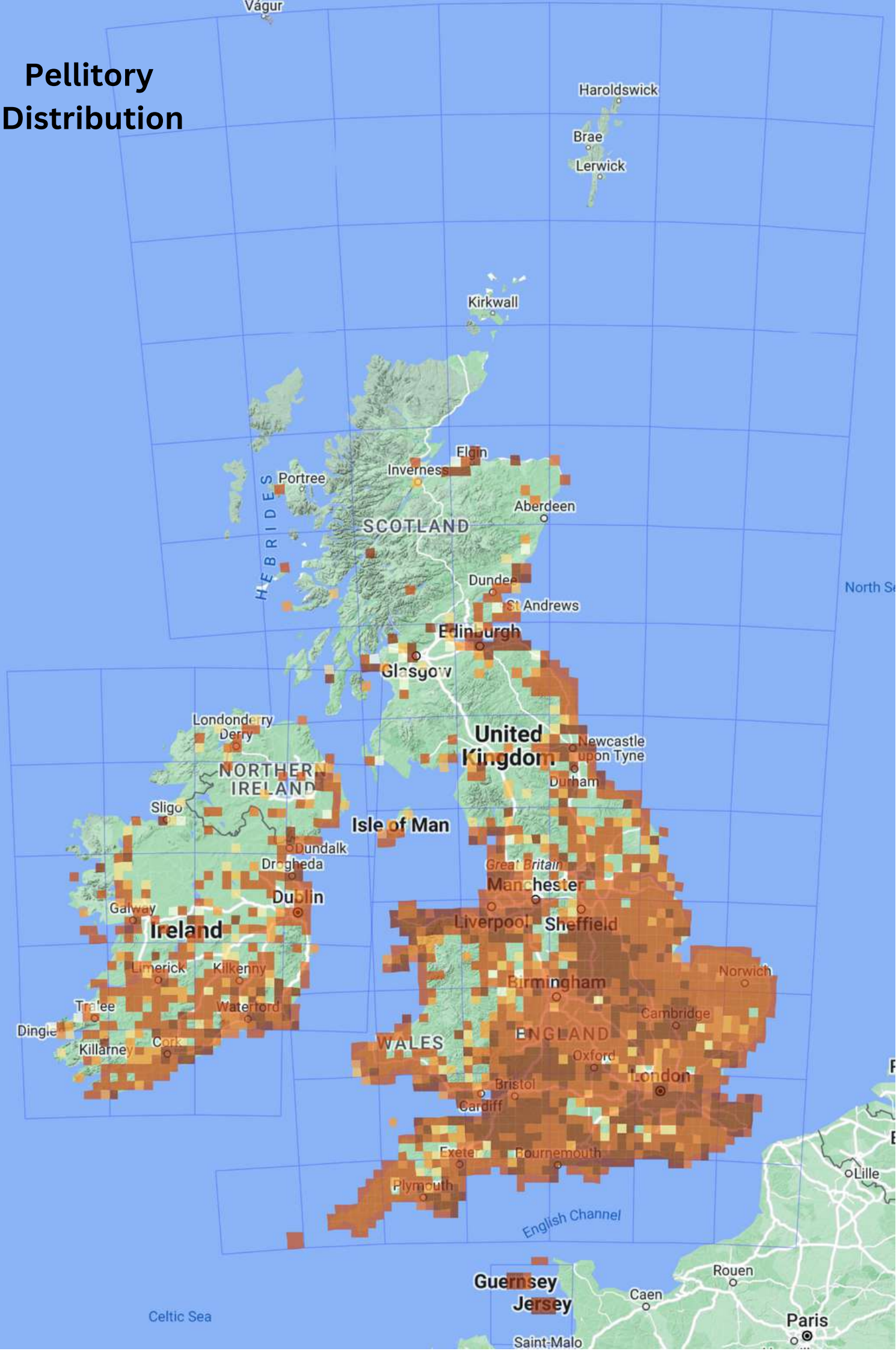
Leaves:

Slightly glossy, fleshy, narrowly oval leaves. The stalked leaves run alternate along their stems. The leaves can grow up to 8cm long. Although the entire plant is covered in dense, stiff hairs, the leaves are hairless on the upper surfaces and are short-haired underneath.

Other Names: Asthma Weed, Dead Nettle, Jewish Nettle, Spreading Pellitory, Stickyweed, Wall Pellitory.

Frequency (UK): Occasionally seen 

Pellitory Distribution



Ragweed - *Ambrosia Artemisiifolia*



Plant profile

Flowering Months:

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUN

JUL

AUG

SEP

OCT

NOV

DEC

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae

Life cycle: Summer Annual

Type: Flower

Maximum Size: 1 metre tall

Habitats: roadsides, riverbanks, fields, uncultivated grassland, wasteland

Ragweed is a North American native annual notorious for the fact that its pollen causes hay fever. It is a bird seed alien in the British Isles and as if to prove that fact as I went closer to inspect the plant, the ducks on the canal gathered to be fed. Nearby was also growing *Setaria pumila* (Yellow Bristle-grass) and *Echinochloa crus-galli* (Cockspur) which are also spread by casual throwing of bird seed.

In Europe *A. artemisiifolia* has become quite common as a weed in fields of sunflower crops for instance. In the British Isles most of the casual sites are in the south of England with records thinning northwards. It is not common in Wales and even less common in Scotland. It is only rarely seen in Ireland.

Leaves: multiple leaflets with a fern-like appearance

Other names: American wormwood, bitterweed, blackweed, carrot weed, hay fever weed, Roman wormwood, short ragweed, stammerwort, stickweed, tassel weed

Frequency (UK):

Occasionally seen



Ragweed Distribution



Russian Thistle - Salsola Kali



Plant profile

Flowering Months: JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL** **AUG** **SEP** **OCT** NOV DEC

Order: Caryophyllales

Family: Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)

Also in this family:

[Annual Sea Purslane](#), [Annual Seablite](#), [Babington's Orache](#), [Common Amaranth](#), [Common Glasswort](#), [Common Orache](#), [Early Orache](#), [Fat Hen](#), [Fig-leaved Goosefoot](#), [Frosted Orache](#), [Glaucous Glasswort](#), [Good King Henry](#), [Grass-leaved Orache](#), [Green Amaranth](#), [Long-spiked Glasswort](#), [Long-stalked Orache](#), [Love-lies-bleeding](#), [Many-seeded Goosefoot](#), [Maple-leaved Goosefoot](#), [Nettle-leaved Goosefoot](#), [Oak-leaved Goosefoot](#), [One-flowered Glasswort](#), [Perennial Glasswort](#), [Purple Glasswort](#), [Red Goosefoot](#), [Saltmarsh Goosefoot](#), [Sea Beet](#), [Sea Purslane](#), [Shiny Glasswort](#), [Shrubby Seablite](#), [Spear-leaved Orache](#), [Stinking Goosefoot](#), [Summer Cypress](#), [Upright Goosefoot](#), [White Pigweed](#), [Yellow Glasswort](#)

Type: Flower

Life Cycle: Annual

Maximum Size: 50 centimetres tall

Habitats: Beaches, sand dunes, seaside, wasteland.

Flower:  White, 5 petals


Tiny white petals, tinged pink. The flowers usually appear solitary inside a tuft of leaf-like bracts at the bases of the leaves. Flowers each measure between 5 and 9mm across. Wind pollinated.

Fruit: A brown, cup-shaped, single-seeded fruit (an achene). The seeds mature from August to October.

Leaves:

A bushy, half-prostrate annual flower found on beaches just above the drift-line. Prickly Saltwort is a stiff, hairy, prickly plant. The fleshy, bluish-green leaves are short and linear (or hair-like). The plant is many-branched and the leaves are spiny-tipped. The upper leaves are in opposite pairs and are stalkless. The lower leaves alternate along the branches. The leaves are grooved at the base on their upper surfaces.

Other Names: Common Saltwort, Kali Saltwort, Prickly Glasswort, Prickly Russian Thistle, Saltwort, Tumbleweed, Windwitch.

Frequency (UK): Occasionally seen 

Russian Thistle Distribution



Other Tree Pollens not included in PAX:



Oak

- Strong cross-reactivity with birch, alder & hazel already included in PAX



Willow

- Cross-reactivity with beech and poplar already included in PAX



Horse Chestnut

- Cross reaction with sycamore found in PAX

Other Weed Pollens not included in PAX:



Daisy

- Cross reacts with Mugwort and Ragweed already included in PAX



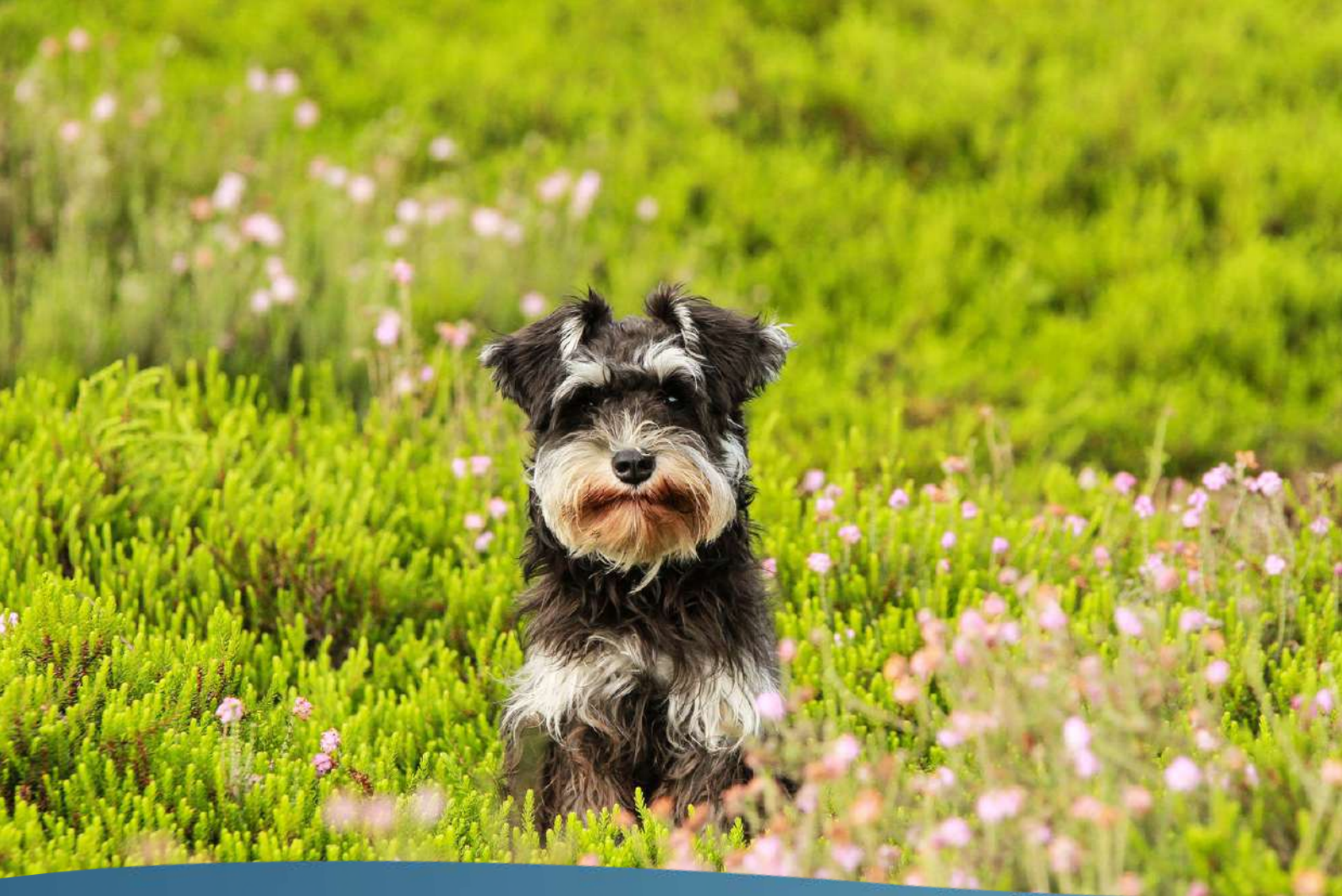
Dandelion

- Cross reacts with Mugwort and Ragweed already included in PAX



Rapeseed

- Heavy pollen i.e., not airborne
- Avoidance recommended



For more information or to search for information on different pollens please visit:

www.bsbi.org/maps

www.wildflowerweb.co.uk

