

## Vascular Plants

A total of **280** taxa of vascular plants have been recorded as native (indigenous) to Treborth Botanic Garden as follows:

Horsetails – 1

Ferns – 14

Conifers – 1

Flowering Plants:

    Monocots – 67

    Dicots – 197

The list reflects the dominance of cool temperate mixed woodland over much of the site as well as a significant area of mesotrophic grassland. These plant communities include excellent examples of ancient woodland (NVC type W9) as well as more recent assemblages (W17 and an Aspen rich sector of W9). The grassland is a species rich example of MG5.

Notable woodland taxa include an endemic whitebeam (*Sorbus porrigentiformis*), the saprophytic orchid, Bird's-nest orchid (*Neottia nidus avis*), locally scarce Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) and the diploid form of Tufted Hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) which is characteristic of ancient woodland sites. Recently the scarce Southern Polypody fern (*Polypodium cambricum*) has been found by Paxton's Cascade. Wood Small-reed (*Calamagrostis epigejos*) has been recorded within the last 50 years and may still persist.

Willow scrub has in the past supported a transitory population of Yellow Bird's -nest (*Monotropa hypopitys*). Broad-leaved Helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) and the extremely rare Dune Helleborine (*E. leptochila* var. *dunensis*) are associated with native woody hosts in the Garden, the latter with *Salix*.

The grassland accommodates small numbers of Bee Orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), a good colony of Common Twayblade (*Listera ovata*), hundreds of Spotted and Marsh orchids (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii* and *D. purpurella* and their hybrids), the diminutive Adder's-tongue Fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), locally scarce Great Hedge Bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), and scattered colonies of Bog Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*).

Just above high-tide level on base rich tufa deposits there are small colonies of the carnivorous Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

Though not strictly native to the site Herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*) thrives in a limestone copse where it was introduced from a threatened site on Anglesey in 1980.