

# THE VASCULAR FLORA OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS: AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST AND ATLAS

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A report to Falklands Conservation  
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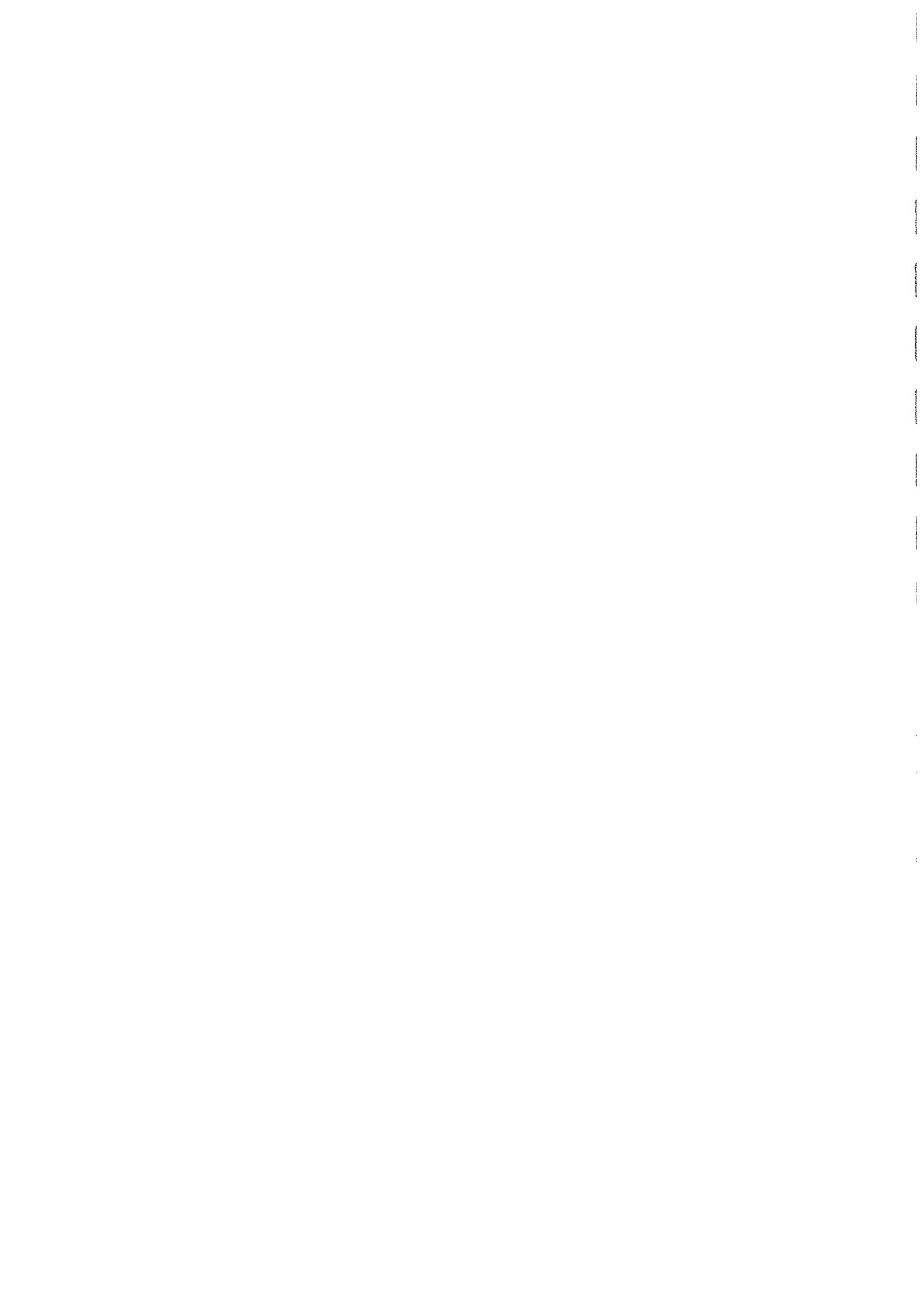


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## INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND

Charles Darwin during the Voyage of the *Beagle* suggested, "A traveller should be a botanist, for in all views plants form the chief embellishment". Of all the places Darwin visited during the voyage perhaps nowhere is this statement truer than in the Falkland Islands. Here, first impressions of seeming uniformity in landscape and vegetation give way to an impression of a varied, unusual and beautiful flora on closer inspection.

The first botanist known to have visited the Falkland Islands was Antoine Joseph Pernetty who was in the vicinity of Port Louis, East Falkland in 1764 (Moore, 1968), and botanists have continued to visit the Islands throughout their history. Over 60 botanists have made collections of Falkland Islands plants and these collections proved to be of great importance when David Moore came to write his landmark Flora of the Falkland Islands (Moore, 1968). Moore's Flora can be regarded as the first comprehensive account of the flora of the Falkland Islands in that, with the keys and full species descriptions it contained, it allowed identification of taxa and was therefore more than just a checklist of the species present in the Islands. In consequence this text is still the definitive guide to the flora of the Falkland Islands and has provided a firm foundation for all subsequent floristic investigation in the archipelago.

### THE NEED

Thirty-three years on from the publication of Moore's landmark Flora (Moore, 1968), and despite its continuing relevance and importance, it is now appropriate for a complete review of the status and distribution of the Falkland Islands flora. Recent recording activity has seen a significant increase in the known flora of the Falkland Islands, particularly through a substantial increase in the known alien flora. Similarly there have been changes to accepted nomenclature, to those species considered endemic, and there has been a gradual increase in our knowledge of the flora as a whole. At the same time there have been substantial changes in the social and economic fabric of the Falkland Islands including farm subdivision, agricultural change and road building, leading to the native flora facing an increasing range of threats. Moore (1968) also has limited value as a baseline, particularly when it comes to providing a true representation of the status and distribution of the flora. Without such information it will prove difficult to meet growing national and international requirements and expectations for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management.

In the Falkland Islands there is increasingly a need to reconcile the desire for increased development and diversification of the economy, with the need to protect the unique biodiversity of the archipelago, some of which is of international importance. Oldfield and Sheppard (1997) emphasise that with effective land-use planning controls, resource management, and conservation mechanisms, the impact of threats to flora (and other wildlife) can be minimised without compromising economic development. There is also a growing desire nationally to see important international agreements

ratified and implemented, particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCED, 1992). This is not solely as a result of growing international and UK Government pressure to see the Convention implemented, but also because there is increasing national recognition of the value of the Convention, in particular its emphasis on the sovereign rights of nations to control access to their biodiversity.

This publication, resulting from an 18-month project funded by the Darwin Initiative (DETR), by providing baseline data that has previously been lacking should go a long way towards allowing the Falkland Islands to meet the twin aims of informed, sustainable development and effective biodiversity protection (at least with respect to the flora). There is also a need for detailed baseline data if the Convention on Biodiversity is to be effectively implemented. In particular research is required to adequately address the requirements of Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention. It is believed that this publication and its underlying research programme add significantly to the knowledge base essential for the implementation of the Convention.

## **STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT: AN OVERVIEW**

The report is comprised of two major components (1) a checklist and (2) an atlas. Taken together these two components, along with the parental database held by Falklands Conservation, mark a significant step towards meeting the research needs for the flora. They provide the first accurate baseline on the status and distribution of the Falkland Islands flora, something that is vital for effective conservation, monitoring and research, and for the development of sustainable management practices.

Checklists are valuable tools in that they provide a detailed but relatively concise overview of those species present in a regions flora. The production of a new checklist of Falkland Islands flora has been long over-due, and without it, it has proved extremely difficult to effectively conserve and manage this fundamental component of the nations biodiversity. The value of the checklist is further enhanced through the inclusion of information on ecology, phenology and conservation status.

The need for an atlas and a more detailed understanding of the distribution of the Falkland Islands flora has been recognised for many years (Moore, 1968; Oldfield & Sheppard, 1997). Only with detailed knowledge of how species are distributed is it possible to conserve and manage them effectively, however, until now, the data needed to produce such a work had been lacking. An attempt to provide a preliminary atlas of the Falkland Islands flora was made in 1999 (Broughton & McAdam, 1999a) with the aid of Foreign & Commonwealth Office funding. This report ultimately proved of little value as a conservation and management tool, but it was of great value in highlighting the urgent need for detailed research into the current status and distribution of the Falkland Islands flora. In particular, Broughton & McAdam (1999a) provided a means of setting priorities for future data collection and research and was of great use in the production of the current atlas.

The checklist and atlas utilise records reflecting a 237-year history of recording and collecting. Most records were made over the last seven years, including twelve months (two seasons) of concentrated recording for the Darwin Initiative project, by botanists

who were often, at least initially, exploring terrain with which they were unfamiliar. This is similar to British experiences (Stewart *et al.* 1994) in producing the *Atlas of the British Flora* (Perring & Walters, 1962). However, following the initial British work recording continued, and was much more intensive in many areas, so that knowledge on species distribution was further enhanced, and the important experience and expertise developed in the initial project was not lost. Consequently, while we are confident that the data used in the Falkland Islands checklist and atlas is accurate and representative, the report should not be regarded as the end-point of a useful period of research. Instead, it must be seen as a vital starting point, and everything should be done to ensure that the momentum of recording built up during the project is maintained into the long-term future, that previously unsurveyed areas are visited, previously surveyed areas are revisited, and that knowledge of the Falkland Islands flora continues to be enhanced and regularly updated. In other words, the Darwin Initiative project and this resulting publication should not be seen as a quick fix. Instead, the Falkland Islands Government needs to provide increased support and resources to ensure that the necessary research and monitoring is continued.

## METHODOLOGY

### SURVEY METHODS AND COVERAGE

A ‘coarse-grid’ approach to surveying was taken to ensure representative coverage of the Falkland Islands archipelago. Given the scope of the project, the general paucity of plant records, and the urgent need for baseline data this was the only appropriate strategy. With the provision of the baseline data summarised in this document, it may now be appropriate for a more intensive ‘fine-grid’ approach to begin to be introduced, involving sampling in specific areas, and attempting to fill in gaps in our knowledge. However, whatever the future methodology employed it is critical to maintain the momentum so far achieved to ensure a constant supply of up-to-date botanical information.

Survey work conducted for the Darwin Initiative project aimed to cover as many of the Falkland Islands 10 km land squares as possible and to ensure representative geographical coverage. These squares relate directly to Zone 21 of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid. A greater emphasis for survey work was placed on the larger islands in the archipelago as these face the greatest land-use pressures and had not previously been well covered. Although the aim was to cover as many of the 10 km land squares as possible this was achieved by conducting surveys in a selection of 1 km squares (again relating to the UTM grid). By targeting smaller areas, squares could be surveyed more thoroughly and there is a greater likelihood that the resultant data can be used to refind specific populations in the future. When surveying a site, care was taken to cover as many of the habitat types present, as possible. This is because there is a strong correlation between the number of habitats surveyed and the number of taxa recorded.

Species lists were compiled for all 1 km squares visited, using a standardised recording form. Records of all species were deemed of equal value, meaning that there was no intentional bias towards any particular group, such as natives or rarities. However, some species were harder to identify in some seasons than others leading to the possibility of them being over-looked at some of the sites visited (see page 81).

### THE DATABASE

Falkland Islands plant data is currently contained within a Microsoft Access 97 database comprised of 24291 individual species records.

The main bulk of the database is constructed of three linked tables, one containing site data, one containing species data and the last containing taxonomic information. This database, containing 20591 individual species records (85% of all available data), holds all the systematically collected data resulting from detailed surveys of 1 km grid squares.

There was also a substantial amount of data that had been collected in an unsystematic fashion, typically one species record from one site from one point in time. These records were incompatible with the structure of the main database and were therefore held in two additional tables, one holding historical records (1670 records) and one

containing more recent records (2030 records). Data was considered historic if it was derived from the substantial period, c. 1820-1968, prior to the publication of Moore (1968). Recent records therefore relate to the post-Moore period. This division is somewhat arbitrary but does reflect the two major phases in botanical research in the Falkland Islands and was considered useful in the production of Broughton & McAdam (1999a). In the future, particularly as the dataset grows, it will probably be prudent to re-evaluate these time periods, particularly those currently identified as 'recent', so that smaller more valuable groupings that reflect shorter time periods are recognised (current data does not allow this), and this may require the two tables to be joined. Both these tables can be linked to the table of taxonomic information.

The historic data largely originates from the information associated with herbarium specimens, with some data originating from the literature (e.g. Skottsberg, 1913). The authors were fortunate enough to inherit a large dataset compiled by David Moore for the production of his Flora (Moore, 1968). This has been invaluable and has allowed the time that would have been needed to collect this data to be spent elsewhere. A major problem with the historic dataset is that it is often difficult to know into exactly which grid square on the map to assign a particular record due to a lack of precision in the original record. This has resulted in a high degree of wastage and consequently the historic data mapped does not reflect the total historic data available.

## MAPPING

It is desirable when producing maps to illustrate the current distribution of taxa and their original distribution, and to therefore separate old records, of populations of unknown current status and that may be extinct, from records of extant populations. How to achieve this objectively with the relatively limited Falklands dataset was a major issue that had to be addressed before mapping.

Broughton & McAdam (1999a) reconciled the illustration of temporal data by distinguished between records collected before and after Moore (1968) and this is reflected in the current database structure. However, in so doing a greater emphasis was placed on records collected over a very narrow time period (less than seven years). With the production of the current atlas there was a desire to better balance the need to illustrate the temporal component of plant records and the need to illustrate accurately the current pattern of plant distribution, so that this data could be used to maximum benefit in conservation and planning decisions, and to provide an accurate baseline for monitoring future change in plant distributions.

In light of this, records plotted on the distribution maps are divided into two new groups: those collected before 1964 and those collected after 1964. The latter group now covers a much longer time frame, thirty-five rather seven years, but this is not unprecedented (e.g. Perring & Walters, 1962; Turland *et al.* 1993), and in effect only adds in the dataset collected by David Moore in 1964. The raising in significance of the Moore data is supported by the findings of the Darwin Initiative recording programme. It was found that where an area visited by Moore was resurveyed it was relatively easy to refind almost all the taxa that had been recorded by Moore. This suggests a great resilience and stability in the distribution of the Falkland Islands flora against a background of agricultural activity (which was itself, until recently,

characterised by great stability and uniformity in management practice). With current rapid changes in agricultural practice and in infrastructure the resilience and stability identified here is unlikely to apply to future analyses and the question of how best to divide plant records will have to be assessed yet again.

The atlas was produced using the GIS system Mapinfo Professional (Mapinfo Corporation, 1998). The raw data for this, a dataset of 24291 individual species records, was entered directly from the tables outlined above. All linking and querying of data prior to mapping was carried out within Mapinfo. Although species were mainly recorded on the basis of 1 km grid square surveys, species are mapped using a grid of 10 x 10 km squares that relates directly to Zone 21 of the UTM grid.

## CURRENT STATUS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FLORA AN OVERVIEW

Seventy-five families, 215 genera, and 348 species have so far been recorded growing wild in the Falkland Islands and are listed in the checklist. Of these, fifty-four families, 120 genera and 171 species are native.

Two taxa previously considered non-native are regarded as native in this work, namely *Coronopus didymus* and *Gamochaeta americana*.

The recognition of *Coronopus didymus* as a native follows Zuloaga & Morrone (1999a). In contrast Moore (1968, 1983) although recognising this species as a native of South America, believed it had been introduced to the Falkland Islands (and Tierra del Fuego) from Europe where it is a common alien of agricultural land. There are two reasons for believing *Coronopus didymus* is a native of the Falkland Islands:

- (a) It occupies a different habitat in the Falkland Islands compared with Europe. In Europe it is an agricultural weed but in the Falkland Islands (and Tierra del Fuego) it occupies a strict coastal niche where it can be very common, and it is only rarely encountered around human settlement, except in the coastal zone. If the species had originated from Europe such a discrepancy would be less likely, and it is not apparent in the rest of the alien, ruderal flora of the coastal zone.
- (b) It is common throughout Argentina with populations occurring in the provinces of Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego, both of which are directly opposite the Falkland Islands. However, it should also be acknowledged that a disjunction appears to exist between northern & southern Argentine populations, and this may repay further study.

Also in response to Zuloaga & Morrone (1999a), doubt has been placed on the biogeographical status of *Gamochaeta americana*. The cited authors do not question the status of this species as a native throughout Argentina and likewise Moore (1983) regards the species as native in Tierra del Fuego. In light of this we have listed it in the checklist as probably native. Reasons for maintaining some doubt relate to the relative isolation of the Falkland Islands, the scarcity of the species, and an association with disturbance and human habitation (though this may be merely opportunistic).

In contrast to the previous two species, another species once widely considered as native has now been removed from the national list. It is now strongly believed that *Schizaea fistulosa* was never present in the Falkland Islands flora (Broughton, 2000a) and consequently it shall be excluded from any further discussion.

The checklist also recognises an introduced flora much larger than previously acknowledged. Whilst Moore (1968) recognised ninety-two introduced taxa we now recognise 177. This increase may in part be due to a continued introduction of new species, however, it is probably also due to a greater recognition of introduced taxa and a more inclusive approach in which all naturalised (permanent and competing with other vegetation, or self-perpetuating) species are recorded.

## ENDEMIC FLORA

The Falkland Islands are currently considered to have thirteen endemic species. These are: *Calandrinia feltonii*, *Chevreulia lycopodioides*, *Erigeron incertus*, *Gamochaeta antarctica*, *Hamadryas argentea*, *Leucheria suaveolens*, *Nassauvia gaudichaudii*, *Nassauvia serpens*, *Nastanthus falklandicus*, *Phlebolobium maclovianum*, *Plantago moorei*, *Senecio littoralis* and *Senecio vaginatus*. Two taxa - *Nastanthus falklandicus* and *Plantago moorei* - are of particular note as they appear to be narrow-endemics, restricted to the southern coast of West Falkland (Figs. 86 and 137 respectively).

*Leucheria suaveolens* has had a chequered history regarding its endemic status. Up until 1971 it was considered endemic to the Falkland Islands and was cited as such in Moore (1968). However, the discovery of a single specimen, believed to originate from Chile, in the herbarium of the Museo de la Plata (Puerto Bueno, Canal Smith, Hochstetter 2261, 1882) led Cabrera (1971) and Moore (1973) to remove the species from the list of Falkland Islands endemics. This view was accepted in the Falkland Islands but other authors have been more cautious. Crisci (1976) demanded, given the early date of this specimen and the lack of other Chilean material, greater proof of the validity of the Hochstetter specimen before it should become accepted. In consequence he advocated the continued recognition of *Leucheria suaveolens* as a Falkland Islands endemic, until such time as new Chilean material became available. To the best knowledge of the authors no new Chilean material has yet been discovered and recent publications (e.g. Zuloaga & Morrone, 1999a) have continued to recognise endemic status. The authors therefore believe that continued use of the term endemic is entirely justified. Even if new Chilean material should one day be found the species must surely be so rare as to mean that the Falkland Islands hold, and are responsible for, the vast majority of the world population.

*Lilaeopsis macloviana* a previously accepted endemic has lost its status as such following the work of Affolter (1985). Several mainland South American taxa that had been named on the basis of too little material, for what is a highly phenotypically plastic plant, are now known to fall within the circumscription of *Lilaeopsis macloviana*. Similarly, the previously accepted endemic *Gamochaeta malvinensis* (nee *G. affinis*) is no longer known only from the Falkland Islands. Survey work in other under-surveyed areas has resulted in an expansion the known range of this species (Dudley, 1981), though it can still be regarded as a near endemic (see below).

## INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT TAXA

As well as the previously covered endemic flora there are other taxa for which the Falkland Islands have an international responsibility. These can effectively be divided into two elements: (a) a near-endemic element, and (b) an element for which the Falkland Islands hold a significant proportion of the world population.

The near endemic flora is comprised of two taxa, *Gamochaeta malvinensis* and *Polystichum mohrioides*. Both these near endemics have very limited geographic ranges but cannot be regarded as endemic to solely one geographical entity. Falkland Islands populations are likely to be important for the international conservation of this near endemic flora. *Gamochaeta malvinensis* is thought to be restricted to the

Falkland Islands, Staten Island and Peninsular Mitre, Isla Grande, and *Polystichum mohrioides* to the Falkland Islands and South Georgia.

Apart from the endemics and near endemics there are very few plant species for which the Falkland Islands are likely to hold a significant proportion of the world population. *Poa flabellata* is undoubtedly one such species. Although the Falkland Islands were more important for this species before the arrival of man, it is estimated that less than 19% of the original *Poa flabellata* cover survives (Strange *et al.* 1988), it is still highly likely that at least 20% of the world population occurs here (though there is no quantitative data to support this belief).

## PROTECTED AND THREATENED FLORA

### Nationally protected species

Table 1 lists the nineteen species protected by law in the Falkland Islands including *Schizaea fistulosa*, which is no longer believed to have been part of the flora (Broughton, 2000a).

**Table 1 Plants protected by the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance 1999**

<i>Adiantum chilense</i>	<i>Ophioglossum crotalophoroides</i>
<i>Botrychium dusenii</i>	<i>Phlebolobium maclovianum</i>
<i>Calandrinia feltonii</i>	<i>Potamogeton linguatus</i>
<i>Calceolaria biflora</i>	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
<i>Chloraea gaudichaudii</i>	<i>Saxifraga magellanica</i>
<i>Erigeron incertus</i>	<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>
<i>Gavilea australis</i>	<i>Sisyrinchium chilense</i>
<i>Gavilea littoralis</i>	<i>Suaeda argentinensis</i>
<i>Huperzia fuegiana</i>	<i>Viola maculata</i>
<i>Nastanthus falklandicus</i>	

In contrast to all other taxa *Viola maculata* is common and widespread. It is given protected status because it is believed to be the larval food plant of the Queen-of-the-Falklands Fritillary (*Issoria cytheris*), a nationally rare butterfly.

The national list of protected taxa is relatively complete in that it covers most taxa for which a strong case for legal protection can be made. However, there are still several threatened taxa, included in the National Red Data List (next section), that are not currently protected by law. These merit inclusion and should be added to the list.

### Internationally protected species

All orchid species are covered by Appendix II of CITES, which lists those taxa whose international trade is subject to licensing.

### Red Data Book species

The IUCN Red List of threatened plants (Walter & Gillett, 1997) lists six species of concern for the Falkland Islands. Two species, *Calandrinia feltonii* and *Phlebolobium maclovianum*, are listed as endangered, whilst the remaining four taxa - *Erigeron incertus*, *Hamadryas argentea*, *Huperzia fuegiana* and *Nastanthus falklandicus* - are listed as rare. *Huperzia fuegiana*, the only non-endemic listed, is also described as rare in Tierra del Fuego. *Phlebolobium maclovianum* is now known not to qualify for endangered status, whilst *Calandrinia feltonii* and *Huperzia fuegiana* should be upgraded. The Red List as it currently stands should be considered incomplete. Broughton & McAdam (2001) have addressed this need by producing a National Red Data List. They recognise twenty-three species as threatened and these taxa are summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2 Falkland Islands Red List Taxa**

Species	Assigned threat category
<i>Adiantum chilense</i>	Endangered
<i>Arachnitis questrihuensis</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Blechnum cordatum</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Botrychium dusenii</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Calandrinia feltonii</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Calceolaria biflora</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Draba magellanica</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Erigeron incertus</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Gamochaeta antarctica</i>	Endangered
<i>Gavilea australis</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Hieracium patagonicum</i>	Endangered
<i>Huperzia fuegiana</i>	Endangered
<i>Limosella australis</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Nastanthus falklandicus</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Ophioglossum crotalophoroides</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Phlebolobium maclovianum</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Plantago moorei</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Endangered
<i>Ruppia filifolia</i>	Vulnerable
<i>Saxifraga magellanica</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Scutellaria mummulariifolia</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Suaeda argentinensis</i>	Critically Endangered
<i>Viola magellanica</i>	Vulnerable

Given the small size of the Falkland Islands native flora, listing nearly 13% of taxa as threatened could be seen as a serious indictment. However, although man has undoubtedly reduced the distribution of certain species, and although rare species are always vulnerable, many of these taxa have been rare for decades and their populations have been relatively stable up until the present day, with no species having been declared extinct (see next section). With this in mind, a greater emphasis should be placed on the positive aspects of Red Listing, in that it provides a means of identifying rare taxa, highlighting their inherent vulnerability and the need to protect them into the long-term future, rather than being solely a means to criticise the past. It should also be noted that whilst twenty-three taxa are

Red Listed, this list is considerably smaller than the forty-six taxa identified as rare by Moore (1968).

### The question of extinction

Nationwide extinction, if it has occurred, is a rare event among the Falkland Islands native flora. Although many species are Red Listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered so far there is no confirmation of extinction having taking place. Small populations of plants are often surprisingly stable and some rare species may have been rare throughout most of their existence in the Falkland Islands. However, many species have undoubtedly become much less common through human-induced habitat degradation, and the rarer a species is the more vulnerable it is to extinction in the long-term. Therefore rare species are always potentially at risk.

There are four species - *Calandrinia feltonii*, *Draba magellanica*, *Saxifraga magellanica*, *Scutellaria nummulariifolia* - that may have been lost from the Falkland Islands flora, i.e. become extinct, and only *Calandrinia feltonii* is considered endemic to the Falkland Islands (though this is refuted by some). However, these species are currently described as Critically Endangered. This is because there is an important clause in the criteria for extinction. That is, 'there must be **no** reasonable doubt that the last individual has died' (IUCN, 1994). Given how much ground there is still to survey in the Falkland Islands, and the relatively limited dataset currently available, this clause means that currently no plant species can be declared extinct. This does not, however, mean that some species have not been lost, and that there is not a cause for concern.

Compared with the native flora, introduced species perhaps face a greater risk of extinction (though this is unlikely to be a cause for concern), especially those ruderal species which survive in association with man, and whose survival is directly dependent on mans activities (such as the regular creation of habitat through disturbance). Given the close association of these introduced, ruderal taxa with man it is possible to be reasonably confident that such species as *Agrostemma githago* and *Centaurea cyanus* are actually extinct and are not just over-looked and unrecorded.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS VASCULAR FLORA

### AN OVERVIEW

Most Falkland Islands species are widespread and can be found right across the archipelago and in all suitable habitats. Around 5% of the flora has been found in all grid squares surveyed and further survey work is likely to reveal these species in most other grid squares, as well as adding other taxa to the list which are currently borderline. Most species also have considerable ecological amplitude, occurring over a wide range of altitudes, soil types and vegetation communities. However, for a small subset of the flora some trends in geographical distribution can be discerned and these are outlined below (native taxa only). Table 3 lists those taxa thought to be restricted to West Falkland and its islands and Table 4 lists those taxa thought to be restricted to East Falkland and its islands. Moore (1968) carried out a similar analysis and, as with Moore, not all of these rules will stand the test of time.

Two groupings can be identified from the flora restricted to West Falkland (Table 3). These are the narrow-endemics of the southern coast of Port Stephens and Albemarle farms, whose distribution may be related to the local geology, and an element almost entirely restricted to the northwest. The climate of the northwest of West Falkland is known to be milder than that found elsewhere in the archipelago and it may be this that is the major factor determining the distribution of these species.

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**Table 3 Native flora only known from West Falkland**

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<i>Adiantum chilense</i> <sup>†</sup>	<i>Nastanthus falklandicus</i> * <i>Plantago moorei</i> *
<i>Blechnum cordatum</i> <sup>†</sup>	<i>Potamogeton linguatus</i>
<i>Calandrinia feltonii</i> <sup>†<sup>1</sup></sup>	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> <sup>†</sup>
<i>Calceolaria biflora</i>	<i>Scutellaria nummulariifolia</i>
<i>Draba magellanica</i> <sup>†</sup>	<i>Sisyrinchium chilense</i>
<i>Hebe elliptica</i>	<i>Suaeda argentinensis</i> <sup>†</sup>
<i>Hieracium patagonicum</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum tortuosum</i> <sup>†</sup>	

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\* narrow-endemic restricted to southern West Falkland

† restricted to the northwest of West Falkland

<sup>1</sup> with the loss of the Tea Island population (which seems highly probable) this species will only have ever been known from the northwest of West Falkland.

It is not possible to explain the restriction of certain species to East Falkland (Table 4) and there are no distributional trends in common between the species involved. *Rumex magellanicus* was only identified in 2001 so might be awaiting discovery on West Falkland, whilst *Viola magellanica* of Sea Lion Island may be an introduced species (though a precautionary approach has been taken and it is regarded as native).

**Table 4 Native flora only known from East Falkland**

<i>Arachnitis quetrihuensis</i>	<i>Rumex magellanicus</i>
<i>Botrychium dusenii</i>	<i>Saxifraga magellanica</i>
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	<i>Viola magellanica</i>
<i>Puccinellia pusilla</i>	

Trends in the distribution of the non-native flora can also be discerned. About 50% of non-native species are dependent upon habitats disturbed by human activity, particularly settlements. Many of these species are also found in naturally open and disturbed habitats such as beaches and seabird colonies, or in vegetation that has been modified by sheep and other domestic animals. Only about thirteen species (7%) seem to have entered relatively unmodified natural communities. These species include *Cerastium fontanum*, *Poa pratensis*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Sagina procumbens* and *Veronica serpyllifolia* all of which feature prominently in the non-native floras of other southern cool temperate regions (Moore, 1983). So common are these few species within the Falkland Islands that Beauchêne Island is likely to be the only island that remains free of non-native plant species.

### THE IMPACT OF MAN

Whilst it has already been acknowledged that most species are still widespread in the Falkland Islands, and that many of those previously considered rare are not actually so, it is still fair to suggest that man has played a major role in determining the current day distribution of many plants. In some cases, species have been so reduced in abundance that they can now be considered threatened. As a consequence the issue of mans role in influencing species distribution is worthy of further discussion.

There are three main ways man has influenced the current structure, distribution and status of the Falkland Islands flora. These are:

- (a) enrichment of the flora through the conscious/unconscious introduction of species not naturally present in the archipelago.
- (b) direct alteration of species natural distribution by causing them to decline/increase in abundance or distribution through such processes as burning, grazing or transplantation.
- (c) indirect alteration of species natural distribution by causing them to decline/increase in abundance or distribution through such processes as habitat change and the introduction of competitors.

The enrichment of the Falkland Islands flora through the introduction of species has already been highlighted but it should be recognised that these introduced taxa can themselves influence the distribution of native taxa through competition and by changing community structure.

The direct alteration of species distribution and abundance through human activity is undoubtedly an important process, though it is often difficult to separate this from indirect influences. This is because human activity can directly cause habitat change and as a result is indirectly, but ultimately, responsible for any resulting changes in plant distribution and abundance. However, the direct role of man can be identified in some cases. *Poa flabellata*, for example, is known to have declined to under 19% of its original area through the damaging effects of fire and grazing (Strange *et al.* 1988). Similarly, the presence of *Nassauvia serpens* at a few lowland sites, such as small islands, where it is protected from grazing suggests that the main habitat preference of the species, upland stone-runs and other rocky sites, is purely facultative, and represents a contraction of range to sites free from grazing pressure. Human activity can also have a positive effect on the abundance and distribution of species. This is most notable in introduced taxa such as pasture grasses and legumes, which are actively planted and spread by man, but may also occasionally benefit native species. *Hebe elliptica*, for example, has seen its range expand from the west coast of West Falkland too much of the archipelago as a result of people moving plants to new locations.

It is easy to identify plant species that have benefited from the indirect effects of man as they are usually extremely abundant and often dominate the vegetation e.g. introduced grass taxa (though it is often hard to determine whether such species are the beneficiaries or the cause of processes such as habitat change), but it is far harder to identify species for which there has been a negative impact. However, the general paucity of native taxa in vegetation dominated by introduced grasses is an example. Similarly, the vegetation of Stanley is notable for the almost total absence of native plant species.

## **IMPORTANT PLANT AREAS**

Important Plant Areas (IPA's) can be defined as areas that are important because of their overall botanical richness, or because they are crucial for the protection and survival of a species or suite of species. Given the wide geographical and ecological range of the vast majority of species it is difficult to identify areas important because of their overall species richness, however there are definitely some areas that are important for the conservation of a few specific species. Three such IPA's have been tentatively identified. These areas and the plants they are important for are outlined below.

- (1) **Hill Cove Mountains and Saunders Island:** This IPA is notable for its rich fern biodiversity, which includes species restricted to the far northwest of the Falkland Islands. Notable species include: *Adiantum chilense*, *Asplenium dareoides*, *Blechnum cordatum*, *Gleichenia cryptocarpa*, *Hymenophyllum tortuosum* and *Rumohra adiantiformis*. The *Gaultheria antarctica* heath present in this IPA is also significant.
- (2) **Byron Sound Coasts:** This IPA is recognised for its significance for the national conservation of *Polygonum maritimum* and *Suaeda argentinensis*. There is some overlap with the previous IPA, especially with regard to *Adiantum chilense*.
- (3) **Port Stephens and Albermarle Coast:** This IPA is recognised for its significance for the national conservation of two narrow endemics, namely *Plantago moorei* and *Nastanthus falklandicus*.

## LAYOUT OF THE CHECKLIST

### SCOPE

This checklist includes all currently recognised genera, species, subspecies, varieties and cultivars known to occur, or to have once occurred, wild in the Falkland Islands, and includes all naturalised aliens. There are some taxa which have been cited in earlier literature but are excluded from the main part of the checklist because there is now considerable doubt about whether they have ever occurred wild in the Falkland Islands. These taxa are identified at the end.

### FORMAT

The order of taxa is arranged by the four main classes - Lycopodiopsida, Pteropsida, Pinopsida, Magnoliopsida, with the latter divided by subclass into Magnoliidae (Dicotyledons) and Liliidae (Monocotyledons) – and then alphabetically by family, genus and species. A brief summary at the start of each family account indicates the number of genera and species currently recorded, and where required the proportion of these that are either endemic, native or introduced.

Species are numbered and where more than one infraspecific taxon occurs these are lettered. Species accounts are laid out in the following format:

- (1) Latin name, author, place first published, reference to a published description(s) and illustration (where available).
- (2) Common (vernacular) name.
- (3) Habitat: follows the classification of Broughton (2000b) summarised in Appendix 1.
- (4) Altitudinal range.
- (5) Phenology (flowering period only).
- (6) Status: endemic/native/introduced, legal status and conservation status. Where a species is thought extinct, or where it has not been seen for a significant time period, the date of the last confirmed sighting is provided.
- (7) Distribution: usually a reference to the relevant map, otherwise brief notes and grid references are provided.
- (8) Notes: additional information of relevance.

### NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature and publication details are based largely on Moore (1968, 1983) and Stace (1997) with additional input from Broughton & McAdam (1999c), Missouri Botanical Garden (no date) and The Plant Names Project (1999) and various regional publications (Dudley, 1981; Zuloaga & Morrone, 1996, 1999a, 1999b).

Common synonyms are cross-referenced with current nomenclature in the index to allow correlation with the two major texts relevant to the Falkland Islands flora (Moore, 1968; Moore, 1983). Due to limitations on space a full list of synonyms is not attempted, but these are well covered in Moore (1968, 1983) and Zuloaga & Morrone (1996, 1999a, 1999b).

Common names largely follow a list compiled by Patrick Roper who visited the Falkland Islands for a brief period in 1989 (R. Woods pers. comm.). As well as collating locally used common names Roper also assigned names (not always satisfactorily) to those taxa for which they were lacking. Names used for alien taxa not present on this list follow Stace (1997). The list has been standardised to remove inaccuracies and unnecessarily verbose or unhelpful prefixes, with the aim of fulfilling the primary role of common names, which should always be to help promote botanical diversity to a non-specialist, but none-the-less interested, general population.

## CHECKLIST OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS VASCULAR FLORA

### **LYCOPODIOPSIDA**

#### **LYCOPODIACEAE**

2 genera (2 native), 3 species (3 native)

**1.** *Huperzia fuegiana* (Rov.) Holub 1985, Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 20: 72. Moore 1983: 46 as *Huperzia selago*. Figure 3.

(Fir Clubmoss)

**Habitat:** inland rock.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 2

**2.** *Lycopodium confertum* Willd. 1810, Sp. Pl., ed. 4, 5: 27. Moore 1983: 46. Figure 4.

(Creeping Clubmoss)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-650 m

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 3

**3.** *Lycopodium magellanicum* (P. Beauv.) Swartz 1806, Syn. Fil. 180. Moore 1983: 46. Figure 5.

(Common Clubmoss)

**Habitat:** inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 4

### **PTEROPSIDA**

#### **ADIANTACEAE**

**1.** *Adiantum chilense* Kaulf. 1824, Enum. Fil. 207 var. *chilense*. Moore 1968: 46.

(Maidenhair-fern)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** c. 1 m

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 5

#### **ASPLENIACEAE**

2 genera (1 native, 1 introduced), 2 species (1 native, 1 introduced)

**1.** *Asplenium dareoides* Desv. 1811, Ges. Nat. Freunde Berl. Mag. 5: 322. Moore 1983: 56. Figure 18.

(Spleenwort)

**Habitat:** inland rock.

**Altitude:** 155-460 m

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 6

**2. *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman 1844, Hist. Brit. Ferns ed. 2: 10. Moore 1968: 48.**  
**(Hart's-tongue)**

**Habitat:** inland rock.

**Altitude:** not known.

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Pebble Island (UD 01).

**Note:** this species could be easily confused with young plants of *Blechnum magellanicum* and all records should be treated with caution.

**BLECHNACEAE**

1 genera (native), 3 species (3 native)

**1. *Blechnum cordatum* (Desv.) Hieron 1908, Hedwigia 47: 239. Moore 1968: 50-51 as *Blechnum chilense*.**

**(Chilean Tall-fern)**

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; fern beds; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** c. 60 m.

**Status:** native, local and rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 7

**2. *Blechnum magellanicum* (Desv.) Mett. 1856, Fil. Lechl. 1: 14. Moore 1983: 60. Figure 24.**

**(Tall-fern)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; rivers and streams; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; acid grassland; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 8, absent from Cape Dolphin and much of Lafonia probably as a result of summer-drought stress.

**3. *Blechnum penna-marina* (Poir.) Kuhn 1868, Filic. Afr. 92. Moore 1983: 60. Figure 25.**

**(Small-fern)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; rivers and streams; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; acid grassland; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 9

**DRYOPTERIDACEAE**

3 genera (2 native, 1 introduced), 4 species (2 native, 1 near-endemic, 2 introduced)

**1. *Dryopteris dilatata* (Hoffm.) A. Gray 1848, Man. Bot. North. U.S. 631. Moore 1968: 49.**

**(Broad Buckler-fern)**

**Habitat:** not known.

**Altitude:** not known.

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare (last recorded 1909-1911).

**Distribution:** Port North area, West Falkland. The record from Westpoint Island (Sladen, JB123/5) cited by Moore (1968) relates to cultivated material.

**2. *Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott 1834, Gen. Fil. 9. Moore 1968: 49.**

**(Male-fern)****Habitat:** not known.**Altitude:** not known.**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare (last recorded 1909-1911).**Distribution:** northern West Falkland.**3. *Polystichum mohrioides* (Bory) C. Presl. 1863, Tent. Pteridogr. 83. Moore 1968: 48-49.****(Shield-fern)****Habitat:** inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 10-600 m**Status:** endemic to Falkland Islands & South Georgia, widespread but scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 10**4. *Rumohra adiantiformis* (Forst. f.) Ching 1934, Sinensis 5: 70. Moore 1968: 47.****(Leathery Shield-fern)****Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds.**Altitude:** 0-15 m**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and rare.**Distribution:** Fig. 11**GLEICHENIACEAE****1. *Gleichenia cryptocarpa* Hook. 1844, Sp. Fil. 1: 7. Moore 1983: 63.****(Coral-fern)****Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; scrub (*Chiliotrichum*).**Altitude:** 0-150 m**Status:** native, local but often common.**Distribution:** Fig. 12**GRAMMITIDACEAE****1. *Grammitis poeppigiana* (Mett.) Pic. Serm. 1978, Webbia 32 (2): 455. Moore 1983: 50 as *Grammitis magellanica* f. *nana*. Figure 9.****(Strap-fern)****Habitat:** inland rock.**Altitude:** 180-485 m**Status:** native, local and rare.**Distribution:** Fig. 13**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE****2 genera (2 native), 3 species (3 native)****1. *Hymenophyllum falklandicum* Baker 1874, in Hook. & Baker, Syn. Fil. ed. 2: 68. Moore 1983: 55. Figure 15.****(Falkland Filmy-fern)****Habitat:** inland rock; rarely on moist peat in acid grassland.**Altitude:** 0-515 m**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 14**2. *Hymenophyllum tortuosum* Hook. & Grev. 1829, Icon. Fil. 2: 129. Moore 1983: 53. Figure 13.****(Twisted Filmy-fern)**

**Habitat:** inland rock.

**Altitude:** c. 155 m

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 15

3. *Serpulopsis caespitosa* (Gaudich.) C. Chr. 1910, Ark. Bot. 10 (2): 29. Moore 1983: 56. Figure 17.

(Red-haired Filmy-fern)

**Habitat:** inland rock; on moist peat in other habitats associated with inland rock.

**Altitude:** 60-300 m

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 16

## OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

2 genera (2 native), 2 species (2 native)

1. *Botrychium dusenii* (Christ) Alston 1960, Lilloa 30: 107. Moore 1983: 47. Figure 7.

(Dusen's Moonwort)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; sand dunes.

**Altitude:** c. 3 m

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 17

2. *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides* Walt. 1788, Fl. Carol. 256. Moore 1983: 47. Figure 8.

(Adder's-tongue)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 15-120 m

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 18

## WOODSIACEAE

1. *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh. 1806, Neues J. Bot. 1 (2): 27. Moore 1983: 56. Figure 21.

(Brittle Bladder-fern)

**Habitat:** inland rock.

**Altitude:** 0-100 m

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 19

## PINOPSIDA

### CUPRESSACEAE

1. *Cupressus macrocarpa* Hartw. ex Gordon 1847, Journ. Hort. Soc. 2: 187. Stace 1997: 48-49.

(Monterey Cypress)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; inland rock.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 20

**Notes:** most naturalised trees have been planted by man but regeneration from seed, whilst rare, does occur.

### PINACEAE

1. *Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carrière 1855, Traite Gen. Conif. 260. Stace 1997: 41-43.  
**(Sitka Spruce)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare (1 mature tree).

**Distribution:** Seal Bay House (VD 20).

### MAGNOLIOPSIDA: MAGNOLIIDAE

### ACERACEAE

1. *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 1054. Stace 1997: 470. Figure 469.  
**(Sycamore)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 5 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

### APIACEAE

8 genera (7 native, 1 introduced), 11 species (10 native, 1 introduced)

1. *Apium australe* Thouars 1808, Equisse Fl. Tristan d'Acugna 43. Moore 1983: 182. Figure 149.  
**(Wild Celery)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff & slope; tussac; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-45 m

**Phenology:** November-March

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 21

2. *Azorella filamentososa* Lam. 1783, Encycl. 1: 344. Moore 1983: 173-175. Woods 2000: 14-15.  
Figure 2.

**(Wiry Azorella)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; littoral sediments; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 22

3. *Azorella lycopodioides* Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 105. Moore 1983: 173. Woods 2000: 12-13. Figure 1.

**(Clubmoss Azorella)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; bog; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 23

**4. *Azorella monantha*** Clos 1848, Fl. Chil. 3: 79. Moore 1983: 175 as *Azorella caespitosa*. Woods 2000: 16-17. Figure 3.

**(Tufted Azorella)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 15-370 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 24

**5. *Azorella selago*** Hook. f. 1846, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 284. Moore 1983: 175-176. Woods 2000: 18-19. Figure 4.

**(Cushion-plant)**

**Habitat:** inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 60-607 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 25

**6. *Bolax gummifera*** (Lam.) Spreng. 1818, Spec. Umbellif. 10. Moore 1983: 176. Figure 147.

**(Balsam-bog)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 26

**7. *Conium maculatum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 243. Moore 1983: 180.

**(Hemlock)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 10 m

**Phenology:** November

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fitzroy settlement, East Falkland (VC 16).

**8. *Hydrocotyle chamaemorus*** Cham. & Schltdl. 1826, Linnaea 1: 363. Moore 1983: 172-173.

Figure 152.

**(Marsh Pennywort)**

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common except in East Falkland (excluding Lafonia) where it is local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 27

**9. *Lilaeopsis macloviana*** (Gand.) A.W. Hill 1927, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 47: 545. Moore 1968: 97. Woods 2000: 22-23. Figure 6.

**(Lilaeopsis)**

**Habitat:** fen, marsh and swamp; rivers and streams; standing open water; sand dunes; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 28

**10. *Oreomyrrhis hookeri*** Mathias & Constance 1955, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 27 (6): 369. Moore 1983: 180. Figure 154.

(**Hooker's Sweet Cicely**)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 29

**11. *Schizeilema ranunculus*** (d'Urv.) Domin 1908, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 40: 576. Moore 1983: 176-178. Figure 148.

(**Buttercup-parsley**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 30

## ASTERACEAE

33 genera (17 native, 16 introduced), 52 species (24 native, 8 endemic, 1 near-endemic, 28 introduced)

**1. *Abrotanella emarginata*** (Cass. ex Gaudich.) Cass. 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat. 36: 27. Moore 1983: 240. Figure 215.

(**Notched Moss-bog**)

**Habitat:** inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** October-December

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 31

**2. *Achillea millefolium*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 899. Moore 1983: 235-237.

(**Yarrow**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January-April

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common

**Distribution:** Fig. 32

**3. *Agoseris coronopifolium*** (d'Urv.) K.L. Chambers ex D.M. Moore 1968, Brit. Antarct. Survey Sci. Rep. 60: 137. Moore 1983: 265. Figure 226.

(**Fuegian Hawk's-beard**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; sand dunes; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 33

**4. *Anthemis arvensis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 894. Moore 1968: 123.

(Corn Chamomile)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1904).

**Distribution:** near Stanley, East Falkland.

**5. *Anthemis cotula*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 894. Moore 1968: 123.

(Stinking Chamomile)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, status uncertain due to possible confusion with *Tripleurospermum*.

**Distribution:** the only reliable record is from Teal Inlet settlement, East Falkland (VC 08) made in 1949.

**6. *Aster vahlii*** (Gaudich.) Hook. & Arn. 1836, Companion Bot. Mag. 2: 49 var. *vahlii*. Moore 1983: 228. Figure 196.

(Marsh Daisy)

**Habitat:** fen, marsh and swamp; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 34

**7. *Baccharis magellanica*** (Lam.) Pers. 1807, Syn. Pl. 2: 424. Moore 1983: 228-230. Figure 201.

(Christmas-bush)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 35

**8. *Bellis perennis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 886. Moore 1983: 223.

(Daisy)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; improved grassland; greens and neutral grassland; maritime cliff and slope; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** October-May

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 36

**9. *Calendula officinalis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 921. Stace 1997: 747.

(Pot Marigold)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**10. *Carduus tenuiflorus*** Curtis 1793, Fl. Lond. 2 (6): 55. Stace 1997: 675.  
**(Slender Thistle)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 10 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, very local and rare.

**Distribution:** Roy Cove settlement, West Falkland (TC 68).

**11. *Centaurea cyanus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 911. Moore 1968: 129-130.  
**(Cornflower)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1904).

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**12. *Chevreulia lycopodioides*** (d'Urv.) DC. 1838, Prodr. 7: 45. Moore 1968: 119. Figure 15.  
**(Clubmoss Cudweed)**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-305 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** endemic, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 37

**13. *Chiliotrichum diffusum*** (Forst. f.) Kuntze 1898, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3 (2, 2): 141. Moore 1983: 225.  
Figure 208.

**(Fachine)**

**Habitat:** coastal cliff and slope; rivers and streams; inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; greens and neutral grassland; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 38

**14. *Cirsium arvense*** (L.) Scop. 1772, Fl. Carn. ed. 2, 2: 126. Moore 1968: 128-129.  
**(Creeping Thistle)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 1-5 m

**Phenology:** February-March

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 39

**15. *Cirsium vulgare*** (Savi) Ten. 1835-1838, Fl. Nap. 5: 209. Moore 1983: 252.  
**(Spear Thistle)**

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** February-March

**Status:** introduced, local but common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 40

**16. *Crepis capillaris*** (L.) Wallr. 1841, Linnaea 14: 657. Moore 1983: 265.  
**(Smooth Hawk's-beard)**

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** c. 2 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 41

17. *Erigeron incertus* (d'Urv.) Skottsb. 1913, Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. 50 (3): 54. Moore 1968: 117. Woods 2000: 26-27. Figure 8.

(**Hairy Daisy**)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-January.

**Status:** endemic, nationally protected, widespread but rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 42

18. *Gamochaeta americana* (Mill.) Wedd. 1856, Chloris Andina 1: 151. Moore 1983: 233.

(**American Cudweed**)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** February

**Status:** probably native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 43

19. *Gamochaeta antarctica* (Hook. f.) Cabrera 1971, Fl. Patagonica 8 (7): 125. Figure 119a.

Moore 1968: 121 as *Gnaphalium antarcticum*.

(**Antarctic Cudweed**)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** endemic, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 44

20. *Gamochaeta malvinensis* (H. Koyama) T.R. Dudley 1981, Rhodora 83: 478. Moore 1968: 120-121 as *Gnaphalium affine*. Figure 16 b,c. Woods 2000: 32-33 as *Gamochaeta affinis*. Figure 11.

(**Falkland Cudweed**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-600 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** endemic to the Falkland Islands, Staten Island and Peninsular Mitre, Isla Grande. Widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 45

21. *Gamochaeta spiciformis* (Sch. Bip.) Cabrera 1961, Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 9: 381. Moore 1968: 121 as *Gnaphalium spicatum*. Figure 16 a,d.

(**Spiked Cudweed**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; sand dunes; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 46

**22. *Gnaphalium luteoalbum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 851. Moore 1983: 232.

(**Jersey Cudweed**)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 47

**23. *Hieracium antarcticum*** d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 39 **var. *antarcticum***. Moore 1983: 267.

Figure 232.

(**Antarctic Hawkweed**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-600 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 48

**24. *Hieracium aurantiacum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 801. Stace 1997: 703. Woods 2000: 48-49. Figure 19.

(**Orange Hawkweed**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; sand dunes.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January-April

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 49

**25. *Hieracium patagonicum*** Hook. f. 1846, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 324. Moore 1983: 267. Woods 2000: 50-51. Figure 20.

(**Patagonian Hawkweed**)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** c. 3 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 50

**26. *Hieracium pilosella*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 800. Moore 1983: 266.

(**Mouse-ear-hawkweed**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 1-2 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 51

**27. *Hypochaeris arenaria*** Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 103 **var. *arenaria***. Moore 1983: 263.

(**Sand Cat's-ear**)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-580 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 52

**28. *Hypochaeris radicata*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 811. Moore 1983: 263.

(Cat's-ear)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; improved grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January-April

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 53

**29. *Lagenifera nudicaulis*** (Comm. ex Lam.) T. Dudley 1981, Rhodora 83: 482. Moore 1983: 222.

(Dwarf Daisy)

**Habitat:** inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 3-610 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 54

**30. *Leontodon hispidus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 799. Moore 1968: 133.

(Rough Hawkbit)

**Habitat:** sand dunes.

**Altitude:** 0-1 m

**Phenology:** March

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 55

**31. *Leptinella scariosa*** Cass. 1822, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris 1822: 127. Moore 1983: 240 as

*Cotula scariosa*. Figure 205.

(Buttonweed)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath; built up areas and gardens; tussac (rarely).

**Altitude:** 0-220 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 56

**32. *Leucanthemum vulgare*** Lam. 1778, Fl. Franc. 2: 137. Moore 1983: 239.

(Oxeye Daisy)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January-March

**Status:** introduced, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 57

**33. *Leucheria suaveolens*** (d'Urv.) Speg. 1897, Revista Fac. Agron. Veterin. La Plata 3: 538.

Moore 1968: 131. Woods 2000: 44-45. Figure 17.

(Vanilla Daisy)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** endemic, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 58

**34. *Matricaria discoidea*** DC. 1838, Prodr. Syst. Nat. Reg. Veg. 6: 50. Stace 1997: 736.

**(Pineappleweed)****Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.**Altitude:** 0-15 m**Phenology:** January-March**Status:** introduced, widespread and scarce to common.**Distribution:** Fig. 59

**35. *Nassauvia gaudichaudii* (Cass.) Cass. ex Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 103. Moore 1968: 130. Woods 2000: 40-41. Figure 15.**

**(Coastal Nassauvia)****Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 0-300 m**Phenology:** December-February**Status:** endemic, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 60

**36. *Nassauvia serpens* d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 41. Moore 1968: 130-131. Woods 2000: 42-43. Figure 16.**

**(Snakeplant)****Habitat:** inland rock; more rarely scrub (*Chiliotrichum*) and dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 5-700 m**Phenology:** November-January**Status:** endemic, local and rare to scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 61

**Note:** three locations (Big Arch Island, Little Chartres, Narrows Island) are now known where this species occurs as a lowland plant amongst other native vegetation. It may be that stone runs represent, at least in part, a retreat habitat, allowing the species to persist in a landscape otherwise subject to a high level of grazing and trampling pressure.

**37. *Perezia recurvata* (Vahl) Less. 1830, Linnaea 5: 21. Moore 1983: 261. Woods 2000: 46-47. Figure 18.**

**(Falkland Lavender)****Habitat:** coastal cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 0-61 m**Phenology:** December-January**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 62

**38. *Senecio candidans* DC. 1838, Prodr. 6: 412. Moore 1983: 242-244. Figure 210.**

**(Sea Cabbage)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; tussac.**Altitude:** 0-10 m**Phenology:** December-February**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 63

**39. *Senecio jacobaea* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 870. Stace 1997: 740.**

**(European Ragwort)****Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.**Altitude:** 1 m**Phenology:** March**Status:** introduced, local and very rare.**Distribution:** Fig. 64

**40. *Senecio littoralis*** Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 104. Moore 1968: 127. Woods 2000: 36-37. Figure 13.

(**Woolly Ragwort**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-305 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** endemic, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 65

**41. *Senecio squalidus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 869. Stace 1997: 139.

(**Oxford Ragwort**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 60 m

**Phenology:** November-March

**Status:** introduced, local but common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 66

**42. *Senecio vaginatus*** Hook. & Arn. 1841, London, J. Bot. 3: 331. Moore 1968: 127-128. Woods 2000: 38-39. Figure 14.

(**Smooth Ragwort**)

**Habitat:** inland rock; maritime cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-305 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** endemic, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 67

**43. *Senecio viscosus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 868. Stace 1997: 742.

(**Sticky Groundsel**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** November-March

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 68

**44. *Senecio vulgaris*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 867. Moore 1983: 249.

(**Groundsel**)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; sand dunes; inland rock; built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** September-May

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 69

**45. *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.** 1791, Fruct. Sem. Pl. 2: 378. Moore 1968: 129.

(**Milk Thistle**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and settlement.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Hill Cove settlement, West Falkland (TC 88).

**46. *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill** 1760, Fl. Brit. 395. Moore 1983: 265.

(**Prickly Sow-thistle**)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-April

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 70

47. *Sonchus oleraceus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 794. Moore 1968: 134.

(Smooth Sow-thistle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 5 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Westpoint Island (VD 40).

48. *Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch. Bip. 1844, Tanacet. 55. Moore 1983: 239.

(Feverfew)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 1 m

**Phenology:** probably December

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Fox Bay West settlement (UC 84).

49. *Tanacetum vulgare* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 844. Moore 1983: 239.

(Tansy)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 71

50. *Taraxacum gilliesii* Hooker & Arn. 1835, Companion Bot. Mag. 1: 31. Moore 1983: 264.

Figure 231.

(Gillie's Dandelion)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 72

51. *Taraxacum officinale* Weber ex F.H. Wigg. 1780, Prim. Fl. Holsat. 56. Moore 1983: 264.

(Dandelion)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** September-April

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 73

**Note:** *Taraxacum officinale* is an aggregate taxon comprised of numerous microspecies. Further work is required in the Falkland Islands to determine how many and which microspecies are present.

**52. *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Sch. Bip. 1844, Tanacet. 32. Stace 1997: 736.  
(Scentless Mayweed)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** March

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 74

#### BERBERIDACEAE

**1. *Berberis buxifolia* Lam. 1792, Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: 391. Moore 1983: 66. Figure 83.  
(Calafate)**

**Habitat:** acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** November-December

**Status:** introduced, local but scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 75

#### BORAGINACEAE

1 genus (introduced), 2 species (2 introduced)

**1. *Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill 1764, Veg. Syst. 7: 55. Moore 1968: 105.  
(Field Forget-me-not)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** November-March

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**2. *Myosotis discolor* Pers. 1774, in Murray, Syst. Veg. ed. 14: 190. Moore 1968: 105.  
(Changing Forget-me-not)**

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** November-December

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 76

#### BRASSICACEAE

12 genera (4 native, 8 introduced), 17 species (5 native, 1 endemic, 12 introduced)

**1. *Brassica napus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 666. Moore 1983: 120.  
(Swede)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-3 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Hill Cove settlement, West Falkland and Stanley, East Falkland (TC 89, VC 47).

**2. *Brassica oleracea* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 667. Stace 1997: 275.  
(Cabbage)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-3 m

**Phenology:** November-April

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**3. *Brassica rapa*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 666. Moore 1983: 118-120.

**(Turnip)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; arable and horticulture.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** March-April

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** dump area, Cape Pembroke and Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**4. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*** (L.) Medik. 1792, Pflanzengatt. 85. Moore 1983: 117.

**(Shepherd's-purse)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; built up areas and gardens; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** October-April

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 77

**5. *Cardamine glacialis*** (Forst. f.) DC. 1821, Syst. Nat. 2: 264. Moore 1983: 112. Figure 81.

**(Bitter-cress)**

**Habitat:** inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-580 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 78

**6. *Cardamine hirsuta*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 655. Stace 1997: 259.

**(Hairy Bitter-cress)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-10 m

**Phenology:** November

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 79

**7. *Cochlearia officinalis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 647 ssp. *officinalis*. Moore 1968: 72-73.

**(English Scurvygrass)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; tussac; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 80

**8. *Coronopus didymus*** (L.) Sm. 1800, Fl. Brit. 2: 691. Moore 1983: 118. Figure 78.

**(Lesser Swine-cress)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; greens and neutral grassland; tussac; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 81

**9. *Draba funiculosa*** Hook. f. 1845, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 238. Moore 1983: 113-115. Figure 80.  
**(Whitlowgrass)**

**Habitat:** inland rock; dwarf shrub heath (coastal); maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 1-60 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** native, widespread but rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 82

**Note:** the Weddell Island population at Loop Head is likely to be of national importance due to its size and extent.

**10. *Draba magellanica*** Lam. 1786, Encycl. 2: 328. Moore 1968: 72. Figure 9f.

**(Fuegian Whitlowgrass)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** probably < 5 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** native, local and very rare (last recorded 1914).

**Distribution:** near Crooked Inlet, West Falkland.

**11. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 661. Moore 1968: 70.

**(Treacle Mustard)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Teal Inlet settlement, East Falkland (VC 08).

**12. *Erysimum cheiri*** (L.) Crantz 1769, Cl. Crucif. Emend. 116. Stace 1997: 253.

**(Wallflower)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**13. *Hesperis matronalis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 663. Moore 1983: 112.

**(Dame's-violet)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-April

**Status:** introduced, local and rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 83

**14. *Phlebolobium maclovianum*** (d'Urv.) O.E. Schulz 1932, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 11: 641.

Moore 1968: 71 as *Arabis macloviana*. Woods 2000: 56-57. Figure 23.

**(Rock-cress)**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 4-30 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** endemic, nationally protected, widespread but rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 84

**15. *Raphanus sativus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 669. Moore 1968: 74.

**(Radish)**

**Habitat:** arable and horticulture.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Fitzroy, East Falkland (VC 16).

16. *Sinapis alba* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 668. Moore 1968: 74.

(**White Mustard**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1904).

**Distribution:** East Falkland.

17. *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop. 1772, Fl. Carn. ed. 2, 2: 26. Moore 1968: 69.

(**Hedge Mustard**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** November

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

## CALLITRICHACEAE

1. *Callitrichia antarctica* Engelm. ex Hegelm. 1867, Verh. Bot. Ver. Prov. Brandenb. 9: 20. Moore 1983: 198. Figure 165.

(**Water-starwort**)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water; maritime cliff and slope; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; tussac; inland rock (damp facies).

**Altitude:** 0-110 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 85

## CALYCERACEAE

1. *Nastanthus falklandicus* D.M. Moore 1967, Bot. Notiser. 120: 18. Moore 1968: 114-115. Plate IIId. Woods 2000: 58-59. Figure 24.

(**False-plantain**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** c. 90 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** endemic, nationally protected, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 86

## CAMPANULACEAE

2 genera (1 introduced), 2 species (1 introduced)

1. *Campanula rotundifolia* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 163. Moore 1983: 209.

(**Harebell**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** February

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**2. *Pratia repens*** Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 103. Moore 1983: 209-210. Figure 181.

(Berry-lobelia)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; standing open water; rivers and streams; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 87

## CAPRIFOLIACEAE

2 genera (2 introduced), 2 species (2 introduced)

**1. *Lonicera periclymenum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 173. Stace 1997: 656.

(Honeysuckle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** February-March

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 88

**2. *Sambucus nigra*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 269. Stace 1997: 651.

(Elder)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** February-March

**Status:** introduced, widespread but rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 89

## CARYOPHYLLACEAE

8 genera (4 native, 4 introduced), 14 species (5 native, 9 introduced)

**1. *Agrostemma githago*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 435. Moore 1968: 60.

(Corn Cockle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1945).

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**2. *Cerastium arvense*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 438. Moore 1983: 86.

(Field Mouse-ear)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; scrub.

**Altitude:** 0-325 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 90

**3. *Cerastium fontanum*** Baumg. 1816, Enum. Stirp. Transsilv. 1: 425 ssp. *fontanum*. Moore 1983: 86. Figure 51.

(Common Mouse-ear)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; built up areas and gardens; arable and horticulture; improved grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 91

**4. *Cerastium glomeratum* Thuill. 1799, Fl. Paris ed. 2: 226. Stace 1997: 165.**

(Sticky Mouse-ear)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 2-10 m

**Phenology:** November

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 92

**5. *Colobanthus quitenensis* (Kunth) Bartl. 1831, in C. Presl, Reliq. Haenk. 2: 13. Moore 1983: 86-87. Figure 72.**

(Andean Pearlwort)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-152 m

**Phenology:** October-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 93

**6. *Colobanthus subulatus* (d'Urv.) Hook. f. 1844, Fl. Antarct. 1 (1): 13. Moore 1983: 87. Woods 2000: 62-63. Figure 26.**

(Emerald-bog)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; inland rock.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** October-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 94

**7. *Sagina procumbens* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 128. Moore 1983: 87.**

(Procumbent Pearlwort)

**Habitat:** maritime rock shingle, cliff and slope; sand dunes; greens and neutral grassland; built up areas and gardens; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** introduced, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 95

**8. *Silene dioica* (L.) Clairv. 1811, Man. Herb. 415. Moore 1968: 60.**

(Red Campion)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 1-5 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 96

**9. *Silene latifolia* Poir.**

**(White Campion)****Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.**Altitude:** < 5 m**Phenology:** December**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.**Distribution:** Westpoint settlement (TD 40).**10. *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke 1869, Fl. N. Mitt. Deutschland ed. 9: 64. Stace 1997: 176.****(Bladder Campion)****Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.**Altitude:** 0-5 m**Phenology:** December-April**Status:** introduced, local and rare.**Distribution:** Fig. 97**11. *Spergula arvensis* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 440. Moore 1968: 59.****(Corn Spurrey)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal); built up areas and gardens; arable and horticulture.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** December-January**Status:** introduced, widespread but scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 98**12. *Spergularia marina* (L.) Griseb. 1843, Spic. Fl. Rumel. 1: 213. Moore 1983: 88.****(Lesser Sea-spurrey)****Habitat:** littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.**Altitude:** 0-15 m**Phenology:** November-January**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 99**13. *Stellaria debilis* d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 52. Moore 1983: 83. Figure 45.****(Stitchwort)****Habitat:** acid grassland; rivers and streams.**Altitude:** 0-10 m**Phenology:** December-January**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 100**14. *Stellaria media* (L.) Cirillo 1784, Essent. Pl. Char. Comment. 36. Moore 1983: 83.****(Chickweed)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; scrub; arable and horticulture.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** October-March**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 101**CELASTRACEAE****1. *Maytenus magellanica* (Lam.) Hook. f. 1847, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 254.****(Pickwood)**

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 106

## DROSERACEAE

1. *Drosera uniflora* Willd. 1809, Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. 340. Moore 1983: 127. Figure 99.

(*Sundew*)

**Habitat:** bog; dwarf shrub heath. This species shows a strong affinity for *Astelia pumila*.

**Altitude:** 0-640 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 107

## ERICACEAE

3 genera (2 native, 1 introduced), 4 species (3 native, 1 introduced)

1. *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull 1808, Brit. Fl. ed. 2: 314. Moore 1968: 100.

(*Heather*)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** March-May

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 108

2. *Empetrum rubrum* Vahl ex Willd. 1806, Sp. Pl., ed. 4, 4 (2): 713. Moore 1983: 123. Figure 90.

(*Diddle-dee*)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; bog; inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; greens and neutral grassland; tussac (rarely).

**Altitude:** 0-607 m

**Phenology:** September-October

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 109

3. *Gaultheria antarctica* Hook. f. 1846, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 116. Moore 1968: 99.

(*Antarctic Mountainberry*)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland. The species shows a strong affinity for *Oreobolus obtusangulus*.

**Altitude:** 0-700 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 110

**Note:** plants are generally diminutive and easily overlooked wherever grazing occurs. The association with *Oreobolus* may be purely facultative, with the prickly cushions protecting *Gaultheria antarctica* from the worst effects of grazing.

4. *Gaultheria pumila* (L.f.) D.J. Middleton 1990, Edinburgh J. Bot. 47 (3): 298 var. *pumila*. Moore 1983: 122 as *Pernettya pumila*. Figure 88.

(*Mountainberry*)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; bog; inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; greens and neutral grassland; tussac (rarely).

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 15-23 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and rare.

**Distribution:** Westpoint Island (TD 40).

## CHENOPODIACEAE

3 genera (2 native, 1 introduced), 3 species (2 native, 1 introduced)

1. *Atriplex prostrata* Boucher ex DC., in Lam. & DC., 1805, Fl. Franç., ed. 3, 3: 387. Stace 1997: 144.

(**Spear-leaved Orache**)

**Habitat:** littoral sediments; built up areas and settlement.

**Altitude:** 0 m

**Phenology:** February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 102

2. *Chenopodium macrospermum* Hook. f. 1846, Fl. Antarct. 1(2): 341 ssp. *macrospermum*. Moore 1983: 89.

(**Goosefoot**)

**Habitat:** littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-1 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 103

3. *Suaeda argentinensis* Soriano 1942, Revta Argent. Agron. 9: 348. Moore 1983: 93 & 95. Figure 59.

(**Shrubby Seablite**)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** native, nationally protected, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 104

## CRASSULACEAE

2 genera (1 native, 1 introduced), 2 species (1 native, 1 introduced)

1. *Crassula moschata* Forst. f. 1787, Commentat. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott. 9: 26. Moore 1983: 137. Figure 107.

(**Stonecrop**)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; littoral sediments; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-61 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 105

2. *Sedum acre* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 432. Moore 1968: 75.

(**Biting Stonecrop**)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-607 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 111

## EUPHORBIACEAE

2 genera (2 introduced), 3 species (3 introduced)

1. *Euphorbia helioscopia* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 459. Stace 1997: 461.

(Sun Spurge)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 5 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Westpoint Island (TD 40).

2. *Euphorbia peplus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 456. Moore 1968: 86.

(Petty Spurge)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Teal Inlet settlement, East Falkland (VC 08).

3. *Mercurialis annua* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 1035. Moore 1968: 85-86.

(Annual Mercury)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

## FABACEAE

5 genera (5 introduced), 16 species (16 introduced)

1. *Lotus corniculatus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 775. Stace 1997: 406-407.

(Bird's-foot-trefoil)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-10 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 112

2. *Lotus pedunculatus* Cav. 1793, Icon. 2: 52. Stace 1997: 407.

(Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil)

**Habitat:** improved grassland.

**Altitude:** 1-2 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Brenton Loch, East Falkland (UC 56).

3. *Lupinus arboreus* Sims 1803, Bot. Mag. 18: 682. Stace 1997: 432.

(Tree Lupin)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

4. *Trifolium arvense* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 769. Stace 1997: 430.

(Hare's-foot Clover)

**Habitat:** not known.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1944).

**Distribution:** Rookery Bay, East Falkland (VC 47).

5. *Trifolium aureum* Poll. 1777, Hist. Pl. Palat. 2: 344. Moore 1968: 82.

(Golden Clover)

**Habitat:** improved grassland.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1945).

**Distribution:** Beatrice Cove, East Falkland (VC 47).

6. *Trifolium campestre* Schreb 1804, in Sturm, Deutschl. Fl. 1: 16. Moore 1968: 82.

(Hop Trefoil)

**Habitat:** improved grassland.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1944).

**Distribution:** Rookery Bay, East Falkland (VC 47).

7. *Trifolium dubium* Sibth. 1794, Fl. Oxon. 231. Moore 1983: 148-149.

(Lesser Trefoil)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; improved grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-May

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 113

8. *Trifolium fragiferum* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 772. Moore 1968: 81-81.

(Strawberry Clover)

**Habitat:** improved grassland.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1937-1938).

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

9. *Trifolium hybridum* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 766. Moore 1968: 82.

(Alsike Clover)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; improved grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 114

10. *Trifolium pratense* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 768. Moore 1968: 83.

(Red Clover)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 115

11. *Trifolium repens* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 767. Moore 1983: 148.

**(White Clover)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; improved grassland; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-April

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 116

**12. *Ulex europaeus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 741. Moore 1968: 80-81.**

**(Gorse)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; scrub; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** September-January

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 117

**13. *Vicia cracca* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 735. Moore 1968: 83.**

**(Tufted Vetch)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 1-10 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 118

**14. *Vicia hirsuta* (L.) Gray 1821, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 614. Stace 1997: 412.**

**(Hairy Tare)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**15. *Vicia sativa* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 736. Stace 1997: 412.**

**(Common Vetch)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Goose Green, East Falkland (UC 65).

**16. *Vicia sepium* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 737. Stace 1997: 412.**

**(Bush Vetch)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Goose Green, East Falkland (UC 65).

## FAGACEAE

**1. *Nothofagus betuloides* (Mirbel) Oersted 1871, Danske Vid. Selsk., Ser. 5, 9: 354. Moore 1983: 82.**

**(Southern Beech)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare (1 mature tree).

**Distribution:** Keppel Island (TD 90).

#### FUMARIACEAE

1. *Fumaria officinalis* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 700. Moore 1983: 81.

(Fumitory)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** October-January

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 119

#### GENTIANACEAE

2 genera (1 native, 1 introduced), 2 species (1 native, 1 introduced)

1. *Centaurium pulchellum* (Sw.) Druce 1898, Fl. Berks. 342. Stace 1997: 520.

(Lesser Centaury)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** c. 1 m

**Phenology:** March

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Surf Bay, East Falkland (VC 47).

2. *Gentianella magellanica* (Gaudich.) Fabris ex D.M. Moore 1968, Brit. Antarct. Survey Sci. Rep. 60: 103. Moore 1983: 184. Figure 158.

(Felwort)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-210 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 120

#### GERANIACEAE

2 genera (2 introduced), 3 species (3 introduced)

1. *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton 1789, Hort. Kew, ed. 1, 2: 414. Moore 1983: 168.

(Common Stork's-bill)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 121

2. *Geranium molle* L. 1753, Sp. Pl.: 682. Moore 1968: 84-85.

(Dove's-foot Crane's-bill)

**Habitat:** littoral sediments; sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 122

3. *Geranium robertianum* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 681. Moore 1968: 85.

(**Herb Robert**)

**Habitat:** littoral sediments.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 123

## GROSSULARIACEAE

1 genera (introduced), 3 species (3 introduced)

1. *Ribes magellanicum* Poiret 1812, Encycl. 10: 856. Moore 1983: 140. Plate 6b.

(**Magellanic Current**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 124

2. *Ribes nigrum* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 201. Stace 1997: 306.

(**Black Currant**)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath

**Altitude:** c. 60 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Keppel Island (TD 90).

3. *Ribes uva-crispa* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 201. Stace 1997: 306.

(**Gooseberry**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 125

## GUNNERACEAE

1. *Gunnera magellanica* Lam. 1789, Encycl. 3: 61. Moore 1983: 149. Plate 6c.

(**Pigvine**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; fen, marsh and swamp; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 126

## HALORAGACEAE

**1. *Myriophyllum quitense*** Kunth 1823, Nov. Gen. Sp. 6: 89. Moore 1983: 151.

(Water-milfoil)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp.

**Altitude:** 0-75 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 127

## LAMIACEAE

4 genera (1 native, 3 introduced), 8 taxa (1 native, 7 introduced)

**1. *Lamium amplexicaule*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 579. Moore 1968: 107.

(Henbit Dead-nettle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Port Louis and Stanley, East Falkland (VC 29, 47).

**2. *Lamium hybridum*** Vill. 1786, Hist. Pl. Dauph. 1: 251. Moore 1968: 106-107.

(Cut-leaved Dead-nettle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** October-March

**Status:** introduced, local but common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 128

**3. *Lamium purpureum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 579. Moore 1968: 106.

(Red Dead-nettle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct? (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Teal Inlet, East Falkland (UC 98).

**4. *Mentha spicata*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 576. Stace 1997: 575.

(Spearmint)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Little Chartres, West Falkland (TC 96).

**5. *Mentha x piperita*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 576. Moore 1983: 196.

(Peppermint)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; rivers and streams; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** March

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 129

**6. *Mentha x villosa*** Hudson 1778, Fl. Angl. ed. 2: 250. Stace 1997: 575.

(Apple-mint)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**7. *Prunella vulgaris*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 600. Moore 1983: 196.

(Selfheal)

**Habitat:** acid grassland.

**Altitude:** c. 46 m

**Phenology:** February-March

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Hill Head House, East Falkland (UC 85).

**8. *Scutellaria nummulariifolia*** Hook. f. 1847, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 336. Moore 1983: 192 & 194.

Figure 164.

(Skullcap)

**Habitat:** maritime rock and shingle.

**Altitude:** c. 0 m

**Phenology:** May?

**Status:** native, very local and very rare (last recorded 1916).

**Distribution:** Fox Bay area, West Falkland.

## MYRTACEAE

**1. *Myrsinella nummularia*** (Poir.) O. Berg 1856, Linnaea 27: 396. Moore 1983: 152. Figure 119.

(Teaberry)

**Habitat:** inland rock; maritime cliff and slope; bog; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-701 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 130

## ONAGRACEAE

2 genera (1 introduced), 2 species and 1 cultivar (2 introduced)

**1. *Epilobium ciliatum*** Rafin. 1808, Med. Repos. 5: 361. Moore 1983: 154-155.

(American Willowherb)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; fen, marsh and swamp; built up areas and gardens; sand dunes.

**Altitude:** 6-30 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 131

**Note:** There is a population of plants in Stanley and its surrounds (VC 47) that differ in morphology and habitat, being found in disturbed conditions, particularly those associated with habitation, rather than stream and fen communities. These plants key to *E. ciliatum* based on European literature (Stace, 1997). Further taxonomic work is required to clarify the situation.

**2. *Fuchsia magellanica*** Lam. 1788, Encycl. 2: 565. Moore 1983: 154. Figure 123.

(Fuchsia)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 132

**3. *Fuchsia* ‘Corallina’.** Stace 1997: 452.

(Large-flowered Fuchsia)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Port Howard, West Falkland (UC 27).

## OXALIDACEAE

**1. *Oxalis enneaphylla*** Cav. 1799, Icon. 5: 7 ssp. *enneaphylla*. Moore 1983: 168. Figure 139.

(Scurvygrass)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** October-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 133

## PAPAVERACEAE

2 genera (2 introduced), 2 species (2 introduced)

**1. *Papaver dubium*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 1196 ssp. *dubium*. Stace 1997: 103.

(Long-headed Poppy)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 5-15 m

**Phenology:** January-April

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**2. *Platystemon californicus*** Benth. 1835, Trans. Hort. Soc. London, Ser. 2, 1 (5): 405-406.

(Cream-cups Poppy)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 5 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Carcass Island (TD 51).

## PLANTAGINACEAE

2 genera (2 native), 5 species (4 native, 1 endemic, 1 introduced)

**1. *Littorella australis*** Griseb. ex Skottsb. 1911, Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 5: 137. Moore 1983: 200. Figure 171.

(Shoreweed)

**Habitat:** standing open water, rivers and streams.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 134

**2. *Plantago barbata*** G. Forster 1787, Commentat. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott. 9: 25 ssp. *monanthos* (Dum. d'Urv.) Rahn 1984, Nord. J. Bot. 4 (5): 613. Moore 1968: 111-112.  
**(Thrift Plantain)**

**Habitat:** littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; rivers and streams; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-125 m

**Phenology:** October-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 135

**3. *Plantago lanceolata*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 113. Moore 1983: 199.

**(Ribwort Plantain)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 136

**4. *Plantago maritima*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 114. Moore 1968: 111.

**(Sea Plantain)**

**Habitat:** shore of a pond.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** native, local and rare (last recorded c. 1907-1908).

**Distribution:** near Arrow Harbour House. The pond beside the house has been surveyed and no plants were found, however, this may not be the pond where the species was originally found.

**5. *Plantago moorei*** Rahn 1984, Nord. J. Bot. 4 (5): 624.

**(Moore's Plantain)**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** probably December-January

**Status:** endemic, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 137

## PLUMBAGINACEAE

**1. *Armeria maritima*** (Miller) Willd. 1809, Enum. Pl. Horti. Berol.: 333 var. *maritima*. Moore 1983: 101-103. Figure 65.

**(Thrift)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; rivers and streams; tussac; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 138

## POLYGONACEAE

4 genera (2 native, 2 introduced), 8 species (2 native, 6 introduced)

**1. *Persicaria maculosa*** Gray 1821, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 269. Moore 1983: 98 as *Polygonum persicaria*.

(Redshank)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 5 m

**Phenology:** probably February-March

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**2. *Polygonum aviculare*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 362. Moore 1983: 97-98.

(Knotgrass)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 139

**3. *Polygonum maritimum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 361. Moore 1983: 97. Figure 62.

(Sea Knotgrass)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-2 m (rarely higher)

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common in the north-west, rare elsewhere.

**Distribution:** Fig. 140

**Notes:** Fig. 140 gives a false impression of the status and distribution of the species in the Falkland Islands. The main viable population for this species would appear to be situated along the north-coast of West Falkland in particular the Byron Sound area, with a possible secondary centre at Bull Point. Other populations consist of only one to a few individuals and are generally ephemeral and transient in nature.

**4. *Rheum x hybridum*** Murray 1775, Nov. Comm. Gotting. 2 (5): 50. Moore 1983: 101 as *Rheum rhabarbarum*.

(Rhubarb)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 141

**5. *Rumex acetosella*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 338. Moore 1983: 101.

**5a. *Rumex acetosella* L. ssp. *acetosella***

**5b. *Rumex acetosella* L. ssp. *pyrenaicus*** (Pourr.) Akeroyd

(Sheep's Sorrel)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; tussac; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; built up areas and gardens; arable and horticulture; fern beds.

**Altitude:** 0-600 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** introduced, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 142 (relative distributions of the subspecies is not known).

**6. *Rumex crispus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 335 ssp. *littoreus* (J. Hardy) Akeroyd. 1989, Watsonia 17 (4): 444. Moore 1983: 99.

**(Curled Dock)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 143

**7. *Rumex magellanicus* Campd. 1819, Monogr. Rumex 71. Moore 1983: 99. Figure 64.****(Southern Dock)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes.

**Altitude:** 0 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** native, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 144

**8. *Rumex obtusifolius* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 335. Moore 1968: 53.****(Broad-leaved Dock)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; improved grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 145

**PORFULACACEAE**

3 genera (2 native, 1 introduced), 4 species (2 native, 1 endemic?, 2 introduced)

**1. *Calandrinia feltonii* Skottsb. 1913, Kungl. Svenska VetenskAkad. Handl. 50 (3): 25. Moore 1968: 54. Woods 2000: 74-75. Figure 32.****(Felton's-flower)**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** December-April

**Status:** endemic?, nationally protected, local and very rare or perhaps extinct in the wild.

**Distribution:** a population has naturalised on Westpoint Island, Fig. 146.

**Note:** there is considerable doubt that this species is specifically distinct from *C. ciliata* (M. Hershkovitz pers. comm.) and clarification is awaited. Populations identified for Tea Island (TC 14) and Grand Jason (TD 13) may represent misidentifications of the next taxon. Until clarification of the identity of plants in these populations is obtained these records should be treated with extreme caution.

**2. *Calandrinia* sp.**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** November

**Status:** probably introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 147 maps all *Calandrinia* populations of unknown identity, including doubtful populations of *C. feltonii*.

**3. *Claytonia perfoliata* Donn ex Willd. 1798, Sp. Pl. Editio quarto 1 (2): 1186. Moore 1968: 55 as *Montia perfoliata*.****(Springbeauty)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime rocks, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** November

**Status:** introduced, local but common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 148

4. *Montia fontana* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 87. Moore 1983: 95. Figure 61.

(Blinks)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; rivers and streams; standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** November-March

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 149

## PRIMULACEAE

2 genera (2 native), 2 species (2 native)

1. *Anagallis alternifolia* Cav. 1800, Icon. 6: 3 var. *repens* (d'Urv.) Knuth 1905, Pflanzenr. 4: 330. Moore 1983: 125. Figure 96.

(Pimpernel)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime cliff and slope; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 150

2. *Primula magellanica* Lehm. 1817, Monogr. Primul. 62. Moore 1983: 125. Figure 95.

(Dusty Miller)

**Habitat:** acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** October-December.

**Status:** native, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 151

## RANUNCULACEAE

3 genera (3 native), 11 species (10 native, 1 endemic, 1 introduced)

1. *Caltha appendiculata* Pers. 1806, Syn. Pl. 2: 107. Moore 1983: 68-69. Figure 31.

(Dwarf Marigold)

**Habitat:** bog; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-244 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 152

2. *Caltha sagittata* Cav. 1968, Icon. 5: 8. Moore 1983: 68. Figure 32.

(Arrow-leaved Marigold)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Phenology:** September-November  
**Status:** native, widespread and common.  
**Distribution:** Fig. 153

**3. *Hamadryas argentea*** Hook. f. 1845, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 227. Moore 1968: 67-68. Woods 2000: 84-85. Figure 37.

**(Silvery Buttercup)**

**Habitat:** acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; scrub; maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-615 m

**Phenology:** October-December

**Status:** endemic, widespread but rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 154

**Note:** the Weddell Island population at Kelp Creek is likely to be of national importance due to its size and extent.

**4. *Ranunculus acaulis*** Banks & Sol. ex DC. 1817, Syst. Nat. 1: 270. Moore 1968: 64-65. Woods 2000: 80-81. Figure 35.

**(Skottsberg's Buttercup)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; coastal rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-3 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 155

**5. *Ranunculus biternatus*** Sm. 1814, in Rees, Cycl. 29 (2): 48. Moore 1983: 73-75. Figure 37.

**(Antarctic Buttercup)**

**Habitat:** inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-610 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 156

**6. *Ranunculus hydrophilus*** Gaudich. 1825, Annls Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 105. Moore 1983: 77. Figure 41.

**(Marsh Buttercup)**

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 157

**7. *Ranunculus maclovianus*** d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 48. Moore 1983: 75. Figure 39.

**(Falkland Buttercup)**

**Habitat:** inland rock; rivers and streams; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** November-December

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 158

**8. *Ranunculus pseudotrullifolius*** Skottsb. 1913, Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. 50 (3): 32. Moore 1983: 72-73. Figure 38.

**(False Ladle-leaved Buttercup)****Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water.**Altitude:** 0-15 m**Phenology:** November-February**Status:** native, local and scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 159**9. *Ranunculus repens* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 554. Moore 1983: 73.****(Creeping Buttercup)****Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath (coastal); built up areas and gardens.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** December-March**Status:** introduced, local and scarce to common.**Distribution:** Fig. 160**10. *Ranunculus sericocephalus* Hook. f. 1845, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 225. Moore 1983: 75. Figure 40.****(Silky Buttercup)****Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.**Altitude:** 0-610 m**Phenology:** November-January**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 161**11. *Ranunculus trullifolius* Hook. f. 1845, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 226. Moore 1968: 64. Figure 8g.****(Ladle-leaved Buttercup)****Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp.**Altitude:** 0-305 m**Phenology:** December-March**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 162**ROSACEAE**

5 genera (2 native, 3 introduced), 10 species (6 native, 4 introduced)

**1. *Acaena antarctica* Hook. f. 1845, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 269: Moore 1983: 130. Figure 105.****(Antarctic Prickly-burr)****Habitat:** inland rock.**Altitude:** 610-670 m**Phenology:** November-January**Status:** native, local and rare.**Distribution:** Fig. 163**2. *Acaena lucida* (Lam.) Vahl 1804, Enum. Pl. 1: 296. Moore 1983: 133. Woods 2000: 88-89.****Figure 39.****(Native Yarrow)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 0-15 m**Phenology:** November-February**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 164

**3. *Acaena magellanica*** (Lam.) Vahl 1804, Enum. Pl. 1: 297. Moore 1983: 133. Figure 104.

(Prickly-burr)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; sand dunes; rivers and streams; dwarf shrub heath; tussac; scrub; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-215 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 165

**4. *Acaena ovalifolia*** Ruiz & Pav. 1798, Fl. Peruv. Chil. 1: 67. Moore 1968: 77. Figure 10b, 11b,d. Woods 2000: 86-87. Figure 38.

(Oval-leaved Prickly-burr)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; inland rock.

**Altitude:** 0-305 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 166

**5. *Acaena pumila*** Vahl 1804, Enum. Pl. 1: 298. Moore 1983: 135. Figure 93.

(Dwarf Prickly-burr)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-640 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread but rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 167

**6. *Aphanes arvensis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 123. Stace 1997: 354-355.

(Parsley-piert)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; improved grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 168

**7. *Potentilla anserina*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 495. Stace 1997: 342.

(Silverweed)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** introduced, local but common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 169

**8. *Rubus geoides*** Sm. 1789, Pl. Icon. Ined. 1: 19. Moore 1983: 127-129. Figure 92, 100.

(Falkland Strawberry)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-415 m

**Phenology:** November-December

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 170

**9. *Rubus idaeus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 492. Stace 1997: 334.

(Raspberry)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 171

**10. *Sorbus aucuparia*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 477. Stace 1997: 370-371.

**(Rowan)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** November-December

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Fitzroy, East Falkland (VC 16).

## RUBIACEAE

2 genera (2 native), 4 species (2 native, 2 introduced)

**1. *Galium antarcticum*** Hook. f. 1847, Fl. Antarct. 1 (2): 303 (bis). Moore 1983: 215. Woods 2000: 90-91. Figure 40.

**(Antarctic Bedstraw)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 172

**2. *Galium aparine*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 108. Moore 1983: 215.

**(Cleavers)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens

**Altitude:** c. 5 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and rare.

**Distribution:** Carcass Island (VD 51).

**3. *Galium saxatile*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 106. Moore 1968: 104. Woods 2000: 92-93. Figure 41.

**(Heath Bedstraw)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-90 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 173

**4. *Nertera granadensis*** (Mutis ex L.f.) Druce 1917, Bot. Soc. Exch. Club Brit. Isles 4: 637. Moore 1983: 212 as *Nertera depressa*. Figure 188.

**(Beadplant)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; rivers and streams; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 174

## SALICACEAE

1. *Populus alba* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 1034. Stace 1997: 226. Figure 228.  
**(White Poplar)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; coniferous woodland.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 175

## SANTALACEAE

1. *Nanodea muscosa* Banks ex C.F. Gaertn. 1807, Suppl. Carp. 251. Moore 1983: 158. Figure 131.  
**(Foxberry)**

**Habitat:** inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 176

## SAXIFRAGACEAE

1. *Saxifraga magellanica* Poir 1805, in Lam, Encycl. 6: 686. Moore 1983: 138. Figure 108.  
**(Saxifrage)**

**Habitat:** 'vicinity of Darwin harbour', precise details not known.

**Altitude:** not known.

**Phenology:** probably November-March

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and very rare (1909-1911).

**Distribution:** Fig. 177

## SCROPHULARIACEAE

5 genera (4 native, 1 introduced), 9 taxa (5 native, 4 introduced)

1. *Calceolaria biflora* Lam. 1785, Encycl. 1: 556. Moore 1983: 201 & 204. Figure 173.  
**(Yellow Lady's Slipper)**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 1 m

**Phenology:** November (probably to March)

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 178

**Note:** A plant previously attributed to this species and collected from Hummock Island (TC 57) is now known to be misidentified material of *Calandrinia*. A population identified from Stephens Peak (TC 31) requires confirmation.

2. *Calceolaria fothergillii* Sol. ex Aiton 1789, Hort. Kew 1: 30. Moore 1968: 108. Woods 2000: 96-97. Figure 43.

**(Lady's Slipper)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 179

**3. *Euphrasia antarctica*** Benth. 1846, in DC, Prodr. 10: 555. Moore 1983: 207. Figure 180.  
**(Eyebright)**

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January-March

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 180

**4. *Hebe elliptica*** (Forst. f.) Pennell 1921, Rhodora 23: 39. Moore 1983: 207. Figure 179.  
**(Boxwood)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; scrub.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 181

**5. *Hebe x franciscana*** (Eastw.) Souster 1958, Aiso 4 (1): 98 'Blue Gem'. Stace 1997: 608.  
**(Hedge Veronica)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-1 m

**Phenology:** January-April

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** vicinity of Stanley Harbour, East Falkland (VC 47).

**6. *Limosella australis*** R. Br. 1810, Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1: 443. Moore 1983: 201. Figure 174.  
**(Mudwort)**

**Habitat:** seasonal pools in acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January-March

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 182

**7. *Veronica agrestis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 13. Stace 1997: 605. Figure 591.  
**(Green Field Speedwell)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 1-2 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local but common.

**Distribution:** Fox Bay West (TC 83).

**8. *Veronica arvensis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 13. Moore 1983: 205.  
**(Wall Speedwell)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 1-2 m

**Phenology:** February-March

**Status:** introduced, very local and rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 37).

**9. *Veronica serpyllifolia*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 12 ssp. *serpyllifolia*. Moore 1983: 204.  
**(Thyme-leaved Speedwell)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** October-February

**Status:** introduced, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 183

## SOLANACEAE

1. *Solanum tuberosum* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 185. Stace 1997: 532.

(Potato)

**Habitat:** agriculture and horticulture.

**Altitude:** 1 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley and Cape Pembroke (VC 47)

## THYMELAEACEAE

1. *Drapetes muscosus* Banks ex Lam. 1792, J. Hist. Nat. 1: 188. Moore 1983: 151-152. Figure 130.

(Drapetes)

**Habitat:** inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** October-January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 184

## URTICACEAE

1 genus (introduced), 2 species (2 introduced)

1. *Urtica dioica* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 984. Moore 1983: 104.

(Stinging Nettle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 185

2. *Urtica urens* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 984. Moore 1968: 51.

(Small Nettle)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; maritime rock and shingle.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** October-February

**Status:** introduced, widespread and rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 186

## VALERIANACEAE

2 genera (1 native, 1 introduced), 2 species (1 native, 1 introduced)

**1. *Valeriana sedifolia*** d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 45. Moore 1968: 113. Woods 2000: 100-101.  
Figure 45.

(**Valerian-bog**)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; maritime cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 5-705 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread but rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 187

**2. *Valerianella locusta* (L.)** Betcke 1826, Animad. Bot. Valer. 10. Moore 1968: 113.

(**Lamb's Lettuce**)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 2 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 37).

## VIOLACEAE

1 genera (native), 4 species (3 native, 1 introduced)

**1. *Viola arvensis*** Murray 1770, Prodr. Stirp. Gotting 73. Moore 1968: 88-89.

(**Field Pansy**)

**Habitat:** built up areas & gardens.

**Altitude:** 1 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 188

**2. *Viola maculata*** Cav. 1800, Icon. 6: 20 var. *maculata*. Moore 1983: 105. Figure 69.

(**Common Violet**)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-250 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, nationally protected, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 189

**3. *Viola magellanica*** Forster f. 1787, Commentat. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott. 9: 41. Moore 1983: 105.

Figure 70.

(**Fuegian Violet**)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; tussac.

**Altitude:** c. 1 m

**Phenology:** November

**Status:** probably native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 190

**4. *Viola tridentata*** Menz. ex Ging. 1824, in DC., Prodr. 1: 300. Moore 1983: 104. Figure 68.

(**Mountain Violet**)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; inland rock.

**Altitude:** 15-610 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 191

## MAGNOLIOPSIDA: LILIIDAE

### AGAVACEAE

**1.** *Phormium tenax* J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775, Char. Gen. Pl. 24. Stace 1997: 962.

(New Zealand Flax)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare. One large mature plant has been found 4 km from Carcass settlement where it has presumably self-sown.

**Distribution:** Carcass Island (TD 41).

### ALLIACEAE

1 genus (introduced), 2 species (2 introduced)

**1.** *Allium schoenoprasum* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 301. Moore 1983: 347.

(Chives)

**Habitat:** acid grassland.

**Altitude:** c. 2 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** just west of Stanley, East Falkland (VC 37).

**2.** *Allium triquetrum* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 301. Stace 1997: 938.

(Three-cornered Garlic)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 2-15 m

**Phenology:** November-December

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 192

### AMARYLLIDACEAE

**1.** *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 289. Stace 1997: 948.

(Daffodil)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** introduced, local and rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 193

### ASTELIACEAE

**1.** *Astelia pumila* (Forst. f.) Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 101. Moore 1983: 345.  
Figure 267.

(Soft-camp-bog)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; bog.

**Altitude:** 0-700 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 194

#### CENTROLEPIDACEAE

1. *Gaimardia australis* Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 100. Moore 1983: 272. Figure 257.

(*Gaimardia*)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; bog.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 195

#### CORSIACEAE

1. *Arachnitis questrihuensis* Dimitri 1972, Revista Fac. Agron. Univ. Nac. La Plata, Ser. 3, 48: 37. Cribb et al. 1995: 171-172.

(*Spider-flower*)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-10 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, local and rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 196

#### CYPERACEAE

6 genera (6 native), 18 species (17 native, 1 introduced)

1. *Carex acaulis* d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 29. Moore 1983: 333. Figure 270.

(*Small Dusky Sedge*)

**Habitat:** fen, marsh and swamp; wet areas in grassland types.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** November-December

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 197

**Note:** the Sladen specimen cited by Moore (1968) is referable to *Carex barrosii*.

2. *Carex aematorrhyncha* Desv. 1853, in C. Gay., Fl. Chile 6: 224 var. *corralensis* (Phil.) Kük. Moore 1968: 174-175. Plate VIb.

(*Blood-beak Sedge*)

**Habitat:** fen, marsh and swamp; rivers and streams.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 198

3. *Carex barrosii* Nelmes 1955, Kew Bull. 1: 87.

(*Barros Sedge*)

**Habitat:** possibly fen, marsh and swamp; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** not known

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** native, local and rare (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** collected between Teal River & Hill Cove, West Falkland.

**Note:** Falkland Islands and Fuegian plants are shorter than those found elsewhere with fertile culms 3.5-9 cm tall. This increases the risk of confusion with *Carex acaulis*.

4. *Carex caduca* Boott 1867, Ill. Carex 4: 157. Moore 1968: 177. Plate VIi.  
(*Caducous Sedge*)

**Habitat:** acid grassland; scrub (*Chiliotrichum*).

**Altitude:** 0-580 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 199

5. *Carex curta* Gooden. 1794, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Botany 2: 145 var. *robustior* (Blytt ex Andersson) D.M. Moore & A.O. Chater 1971, Bot. Notiser 124: 22. Moore 1968: 176. Plate VIh.  
(*White Sedge*)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 200

6. *Carex decidua* Boott 1846, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Botany 20: 119. Moore 1968: 175-176.  
Plate VIe.

(*Creek Sedge*)

**Habitat:** acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; fen, marsh and swamp.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 201

7. *Carex flacca* Schreb. 1771, Spic. Fl. Lips., Appendix, 178. Moore 1968: 175. Plate VIf.  
(*Glaucous Sedge*)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** c. 3 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Port Harriet Point (VC 46).

8. *Carex fuscula* d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 28. Moore 1968: 173. Plate VId.  
(*Dusky Sedge*)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 202

9. *Carex macloviana* d'Urv. 1825, Fl. Iles Malouin 28. Moore 1968: 176-177. Plate VIg.  
(*Falkland Sedge*)

**Habitat:** acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-30 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 203

**10. *Carex magellanica*** Lam. 1792, Encycl. 3: 385 **ssp. *magellanica***. Moore 1968: 175. Plate VIc.

(Fuegian Sedge)

**Habitat:** acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 204

**11. *Carex microglochin*** Wahlenb. 1803, Kungl. Svenska VetenskAkad. Handl. 24: 140 **ssp. *fuegina*** Kük 1899, Bot. Jahrb. 27: 546. Moore 1968: 177. Plate VIj.

(Bristle Sedge)

**Habitat:** base-enriched flushes and springhead mounds in acid grassland and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 2-150 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 205

**12. *Carex trifida*** Cav. 1799, Icon. 5: 41. Moore 1968: 174. Plate VIa.

(Sword-grass)

**Habitat:** tussac; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope.

**Altitude:** 0-6 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 206

**13. *Carex vallis-pulchrae*** Phil. 1896, An. Univ. Chile 93: 487 **var. *barrosiana*** G. Wheeler 1989, Syst. Bot. 178. Moore 1968: 178. Wheeler 1989: 175-179. Figure 1, 5 & 9.

(Marsh Sedge)

**Habitat:** wet areas in acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 15-30 m.

**Phenology:** November (probably to January).

**Status:** native, local and rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 207. A specimen was collected near Stanley in 1904 but this record could not be mapped.

**Note:** the habitat details cited by Moore (1968) relate to a mis-identified specimen of *Carex caduca*.

**14. *Eleocharis melanostachys*** (d'Urv.) C.B. Clarke 1901, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30, Beibl. 68: 20. Moore 1983: 328. Figure 265.

(Spike-rush)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp.

**Altitude:** 0-400 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 208

**15. *Isolepis cernua*** (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. 1817, Syst. Veg., ed. 15, 2: 106. Moore 1983: 328 as *Scirpus cernuus*. Figure 262.

(Nodding Club-rush)

**Habitat:** littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; rivers and streams; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 209

16. *Oreobolus obtusangulus* Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 99. Moore 1983: 329.  
Figure 263.

(*Oreob*, Prickly-bog)

**Habitat:** acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; bog.

**Altitude:** 0-600 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 210

17. *Schoenoplectus californicus* (C.A. Mey.) Soják 1972, Cas. Nar. Mus., Odd. Prir. 140 (3-4): 127 var. *californicus*. Moore 1968: 169 as *Schoenoplectus riparius*.

(California Club-rush)

**Habitat:** standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp.

**Altitude:** 1-15 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 211

18. *Uncinia macloviana* Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 99. Moore 1968: 171 as *Uncinia brevicaulis* var. *macloviana*. Plate VII.

(Hook-sedge)

**Habitat:** inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 212

## HYACINTHACEAE

2 genera (2 introduced), 2 species (2 introduced)

1. *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. 1944, Feddes Repert. 53: 14. Stace 1997: 934.

(Bluebell)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Port Howard settlement, West Falkland (UC 17).

2. *Muscari armeniacum* Leichtlin ex Baker 1878, Gard. Chron., Ser. 2, 9 (2): 798. Stace 1997: 935.

(Grape-hyacinth)

**Habitat:** sand dunes.

**Altitude:** c. 5 m

**Phenology:** October

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Cape Pembroke, East Falkland (VC 47)

## IRIDACEAE

2 genera (2 native), 2 species (2 native)

1. *Olsynium filifolium* (Gaudich.) Goldblatt 1990, Syst. Bot. 15: 508. Moore 1968: 140 as *Sisyrinchium filifolium*. Woods 2000: 64-65. Figure 27.

(Pale Maiden)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** October-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 213

2. *Sisyrinchium chilense* Hook. 1827, Bot. Mag. 54: 2786. Moore 1968: 140.

(Yellow Maiden)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** native, nationally protected, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 214

**Note:** three populations are known from East Falkland, two of these are closely associated with settlement (Stanley, VC 47 and Darwin, UC 65). The Stanley population is almost certainly introduced from West Falkland. The status of the Darwin population is confused due to the presence of a population at Ramsgate (UC 55) that isn't associated with habitation and that could possibly be native.

## JUNCACEAE

4 genera (4 native), 8 species (4 native, 4 introduced)

1. *Juncus bufonius* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 328. Moore 1968: 142.

(Toad Rush)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 5 m

**Phenology:** March-April

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

2. *Juncus effusus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 326. Moore 1968: 142.

(Soft Rush)

**Habitat:** fen, marsh and swamp.

**Altitude:** c. 1 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 215

3. *Juncus scheuchzerioides* Gaudich. 1825, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 5: 100. Moore 1983: 321-323. Figure 261.

(Native Rush)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water; fen, marsh and swamp; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath, tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-360 m

**Phenology:** October-January

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 216

**4. *Luzula alopecurus*** Desv. 1808, J. Bot. (Devaux) 1: 159. Moore 1983: 323-325. Figure 256.  
**(Native Wood-rush)**

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; tussac; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-705 m

**Phenology:** October-December

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 217

**5. *Luzula campestris* (L.) DC.** 1805, in Lam. & DC., Fl. Franç., ed. 3, 3: 161. Moore 1983: 325.  
**(Field Wood-rush)**

**Habitat:** acid grassland; improved grassland; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** due to the late recognition of *L. multiflora*, *L. campestris* has been over-recorded and it is not possible to segregate records of the two species. As a result records for *L. campestris* probably reflect two taxa and are mapped as *L. campestris* agg. in Fig. 218.

**6. *Luzula multiflora* (Ehrh.) Lej.** 1811, Fl. Spa. 169 ssp. *congesta* (Thuill.) Arcang. 1945, Uppsala Univ. Arsskr. 1945 (7): 110. Stace 1997: 791-793.

**(Heath Wood-rush)**

**Habitat:** acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** introduced, the authors believe this species to be widespread and common.

**Distribution:** the distribution of this species is very poorly known due to confusion with *L. campestris*. Records for this taxa are mapped under the *L. campestris* agg. in Fig. 218.

**7. *Marsippospermum grandiflorum* (L.f.) Hook.** 1843, Icon. Pl. 6: t. 533. Moore 1983: 319, Figure 254, 260.

**(Tall Rush)**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; fern beds; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-600 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 219

**8. *Rostkovia magellanica* (Lam.) Hook.** f. 1844, Fl. Antarct. 1 (1): 81. Moore 1983: 317-319, Figure 257.

**(Short Rush)**

**Habitat:** bog; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-450 m

**Phenology:** October-November

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 220

## JUNCAGINACEAE

1. *Tetroncium magellanicum* Willd. 1808, Ges. Nat. Freunde Berl. Mag. 2: 17. Moore 1983: 267.

Figure 258.

(Arrowgrass)

**Habitat:** bog; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-30 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 221

## ORCHIDACEAE

3 genera (3 native), 4 species (4 native)

1. *Chloraea gaudichaudii* Brongn. 1834, in Duperrey, Voy. Monde Phan. 189. Moore 1968: 178. Woods 2000: 66-67. Figure 28.

(Gaudichaud's Orchid)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-76 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** native, nationally protected, widespread but scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 222

2. *Codonorchis lessonii* (d'Urv.) Lindl. 1840, Gen. Spec. Orchid. Pl. 411. Moore 1983: 349. Figure 279.

(Dog Orchid)

**Habitat:** rocks and stone runs; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; scrub; fern beds.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 223

3. *Gavilea australis* (Skottsb.) M.N. Correa 1956, Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 6: 77. Moore 1983: 349. Figure 280.

(Pale Yellow Orchid)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 224

4. *Gavilea littoralis* (Phil.) M.N. Correa 1969, Fl. Patag. 2: 195. Moore 1983: 351. Woods 2000: 68-69. Figure 29.

(Yellow Orchid)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-10 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, nationally protected, widespread but rare to scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 225

## PHILESIACEAE

1. *Luzuriaga marginata* (Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn.) Benth. 1883, in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 3 (2): 768. Moore 1983: 345. Figure 277.

**(Almond-flower)****Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; fern beds.**Altitude:** 0-700 m**Phenology:** December-February**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 226**POACEAE**

29 genera (11 native, 18 introduced), 53 species (17 native, 36 introduced)

**1. *Agrostis capillaris*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 62. Moore 1983: 306. Hubbard 1992: 299. Figure p. 298.**(Common Bent)****Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; built up areas and gardens.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** January-February**Status:** introduced, widespread and scarce to common.**Distribution:** Fig. 227**2. *Agrostis magellanica*** Lam. 1791, Tabl. Encycl. 1: 160. Moore 1983: 307. Figure 247.**(Fuegian Bent)****Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; rivers and streams; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.**Altitude:** 0-30 m**Phenology:** December-February**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 228**3. *Agrostis meyenii*** Trin. 1841, Agrost. 66. Moore 1983: 308.**(Meyen's Bent)****Habitat:** inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.**Altitude:** 0-460 m**Phenology:** January-February**Status:** native, widespread and scarce to common.**Distribution:** Fig. 229**4. *Agrostis stolonifera*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 62. Moore 1983: 306. Hubbard 1992: 303. Figure p. 302.**(Creeping Bent)****Habitat:** rivers and streams; maritime cliff and slope; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; built up areas and gardens; tussac.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** January-March**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 230**5. *Aira caryophyllea*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 66. Moore 1983: 304. Hubbard 1992: 257. Figure p. 256**(Silver Hair-grass)****Habitat:** improved grassland; acid grassland.**Altitude:** 0-15 m**Phenology:** December-January**Status:** introduced, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 231

**6. *Aira praecox*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 65. Moore 1983: 304. Hubbard 1992: 259. Figure p. 258.  
**(Early Hair-grass)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** introduced, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 232

**7. *Alopecurus geniculatus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 60. Moore 1983: 312 & 314. Hubbard 1992: 331.  
Figure p. 330.

**(Marsh Foxtail)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland; rivers and streams.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-April

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 233

**8. *Alopecurus magellanicus*** Lam. 1791, Tabl. Encycl. 1: 168. Moore 1983: 314. Figure 250.  
**(Fuegian Foxtail)**

**Habitat:** tussac; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 234

**9. *Ammophila arenaria*** (L.) Link 1827, Hort. Berol. 1: 105. Moore 1983: 310. Hubbard 1992:  
287. Figure p. 286.

**(Marram)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-February

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 235

**10. *Anisantha sterilis*** (L.) Nevski 1934, Trudy Sredne-Aziatsk. Gosud. Univ., Ser. 8b, Bot. 17: 20.  
Hubbard 1992: 61 as *Bromus sterilis*. Figure p. 60.

**(Barren Brome)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Teal Inlet settlement, East Falkland (VC 08).

**11. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 28. Moore 1983: 305. Hubbard 1992: 269. Figure p.  
268.

**(Sweet Vernal-grass)**

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; improved grassland; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-46 m

**Phenology:** October-February

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 236

12. *Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl. 1819, Fl. Cech. 17. Moore 1983: 298. Hubbard 1992: 233. Figure p. 232.

(False Oat-grass)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** February

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 237

13. *Avena fatua* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 80. Moore 1968: 159. Hubbard 1992: 237. Figure p. 236.

(Wild-oat)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, local and rare (last recorded 1909-1911).

**Distribution:** Shallow Bay settlement, West Falkland (TC 99).

14. *Avena sativa* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 79. Moore 1983: 298.

(Oat)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; arable and horticulture.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** March

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 238

15. *Bromus condensatus* Hack. 1879, Öst. Bot. Z. 29: 209. Moore 1968: 155.

(Condensed Brome)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** c. 0 m

**Phenology:** not known

**Status:** introduced, local and rare (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Chartres settlement, West Falkland (TC 86).

16. *Bromus hordeaceus* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 77 ssp. *hordeaceus*. Moore 1983: 290. Hubbard 1992: 77. Figure p. 76.

(Soft Brome)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-March

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 239

17. *Ceratochloa cathartica* (Vahl) Herter 1940, Revista Sudamer. Bot. 6: 144. Moore 1968: 156 as *Ceratochloa unioloides*.

(Rescue Brome)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 1 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**18. *Cortaderia pilosa* (d'Urv.) Hack.** 1900, in Dusén, Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. 16: 253. Moore 1983: 316. Figure 252.

(Whitegrass)

**Habitat:** inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath; scrub; fern beds.

**Altitude:** 0-640 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, near ubiquitous and very common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 240

**19. *Cynosurus cristatus* L.** 1753, Sp. Pl. 72. Moore 1983: 289. Hubbard 1992: 219. Figure p. 218. (Crested Dog's-tail)

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 241

**20. *Cynosurus echinatus* L.** 1753, Sp. Pl. 72. Moore 1968: 153. Hubbard 1992: 217. Figure p. 216.

(Rough Dog's-tail)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; arable and horticulture.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (1938).

**Distribution:** Moody Valley, East Falkland and Hill Cove settlement, West Falkland (VC 37, TC 89).

**21. *Dactylis glomerata* L.** 1753, Sp. Pl. 71. Moore 1983: 288. Hubbard 1992: 215. Figure p. 214.

(Cock's-foot)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; improved grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** November-March

**Status:** introduced, widespread and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 242

**22. *Deschampsia antarctica* Desv.** 1854, in C. Gay, Fl. Chile 6: 338. Moore 1983: 300-302. Figure 245.

(Antarctic Hair-grass)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; littoral sediments; greens and neutral grassland (coastal); fen, marsh and swamp (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-150 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 243

**23. *Deschampsia flexuosa* (L.) Trin.** 1836, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg, Ser. 6, Seconde Pt. Sci. Nat. 4, 2 (1): 9. Moore 1983: 302. Hubbard 1992: 249. Figure p. 248.

(Wavy Hair-grass)

**Habitat:** inland rock; maritime cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 244

**24. *Deschampsia parvula* (Hook. f.) Desv.** 1854, in C. Gay, Fl. Chile 6: 339. Moore 1983: 302.

**(Dwarf Hair-grass)****Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; greens and neutral grassland.**Altitude:** 0-705 m**Phenology:** January**Status:** native, local and rare.**Distribution:** Fig. 245

**25. *Elymus glaucescens*** Seberg 1989, Pl. Syst. Evol. 166: 99. Moore 1968: 156-157 as *Agropyron magellanicum*.

**(Fuegian Couch)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).**Altitude:** 0-24 m**Phenology:** December-February**Status:** native, widespread but scarce.**Distribution:** Fig. 246

**26. *Elytrigia juncea* (L.) Nevski 1936, Acta Inst. Bot. Acad. Sc. URSS, Ser. 1 Fasc. 2: 83. Hubbard 1992: 103 as *Agropyron junceiforme*. Figure p. 102.**

**(Sand Couch)****Habitat:** sand dunes.**Altitude:** c. 0-1 m**Phenology:** December**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.**Distribution:** near Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**27. *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Desv. ex Nevski 1934, Trudy Sredne-Aziatsk. Gosud. Univ., Ser. 8b, Bot. 17: 61 ssp. *repens*. Hubbard 1992: 97 as *Agropyron repens*. Figure p. 96.**

**27a *Elytrigia repens* ssp. *repens* var. *repens***

**27b *Elytrigia repens* ssp. *repens* var. *aristata*** Prokudin 1938, Proc. Bot. Inst. Kharkov 3: 189.

**(Common Couch)****Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** January-February**Status:** introduced, local but common.**Distribution:** Fig. 247

**28. *Festuca contracta* T. Kirk 1895, Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Inst. 27: 353. Moore 1983: 275.**

**(Land-tussac)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 0-705 m**Phenology:** November-January**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 248

**29. *Festuca magellanica* Lam. 1788, Encycl. 2: 461. Moore 1983: 276. Figure 233.**

**(Fuegian Fescue)****Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 0-705 m**Phenology:** December-January**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 249

**30. *Festuca pratensis*** Huds. 1762, Fl. Angl., ed. 1: 37. Moore 1968: 152. Hubbard 1992: 141.  
Figure p. 140.

(Meadow Fescue)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff & slope.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 250

**31. *Festuca rubra*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 74. Moore 1983: 275.

**31a *Festuca rubra* ssp. *rubra*.** Hubbard 1992: 137. Figure p. 136.

**31b *Festuca rubra* ssp. *commutata*** Gaudin, Fl. Helv. 1828: 287. Hubbard 1992: 135. Figure p. 134.

(Red Fescue)

**Habitat:** improved grassland; built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-15 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 251 (relative distributions of the subspecies is not known).

**32. *Hierochloe redolens*** (Sol. ex Vahl) Roem. & Schult. 1817, Syst. Veg., ed. 15, 2: 514. Moore 1983: 304-305. Figure 246.

(Cinnamon-grass)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland; greens and neutral grassland; tussac.

**Altitude:** 0-550 m

**Phenology:** September-January(-February).

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 252

**33. *Holcus lanatus*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 1048. Moore 1983: 305. Hubbard 1992: 261. Figure p. 260.

(Yorkshire Fog)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-600 m

**Phenology:** November-April

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 253

**34. *Hordeum comosum*** J. Presl 1830, in C. Presl, Reliq. Haenk. 1: 327. Moore 1983: 297.

(Hairy Barley)

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 254

**35. *Hordeum jubatum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 85. Moore 1968: 157.

(Foxtail Barley)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce to common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 255

**36. *Hordeum murinum*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 85 ssp. *murinum*. Hubbard 1992: 109. Figure p. 108.  
**(Wall Barley)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** December

**Status:** introduced, very local and very rare.

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**37. *Koeleria permollis*** Nees ex Steud. 1854, Syn. Pl. Glumac. 1: 293. Moore 1968: 159-160 as  
*Koeleria bergii*.

**(Berg's Hair-grass)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes.

**Altitude:** probably < 5 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** possibly native, local and rare (last recorded c. 1937-1938).

**Distribution:** Cape Pembroke and south of Kidney Cove, East Falkland (VC 47).

**38. *Leymus arenarius*** (L.) Hochst. 1848, Flora 31: 118. Hubbard 1992: 105 as *Elymus arenarius*.  
Figure p. 104.

**(Lyme-grass)**

**Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal); tussac; inland rock (rarely).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January-March

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 256

**39. *Lolium multiflorum*** Lam. 1779, Fl. Franc. 3: 621. Moore 1983: 278. Hubbard 1992: 151.  
Figure p. 150.

**(Italian Rye-grass)**

**Habitat:** dwarf shrub heath (coastal).

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Saunders Island (TD 80).

**40. *Lolium perenne*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 83. Moore: 278 (1983). Hubbard 1992: 149. Figure p. 148.  
**(Perennial Rye-grass)**

**Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland; improved grassland; built up areas and gardens.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** introduced, local but common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 257

**41. *Phalaris arundinacea*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 55 'Picta'. Hubbard 1992: 273. Figure p. 272.  
**(Ribbon-grass)**

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1967).

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

**42. *Phalaris canariensis*** L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 54. Moore 1983: 314. Hubbard 1992: 271. Figure p. 270.

**(Canary-grass)****Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.**Status:** introduced, extinct (last recorded 1967).**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).**43. *Phleum pratense* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 59. Moore 1983: 312. Hubbard 1992: 321. Figure p. 320.****(Timothy)****Habitat:** greens and neutral grassland.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** November-March**Status:** introduced, local and rare.**Distribution:** Fig. 258**44. *Poa alopecurus* (Gaudich.) Kunth 1829, Révis. Gramin. 1: 116 ssp. *alopecurus*. Moore 1983: 283-284.****(Bluegrass)****Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 0-705 m**Phenology:** November-February**Status:** native, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 259**45. *Poa annua* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 68. Moore 1983: 280. Hubbard 1992: 167. Figure p. 166.****(Annual Meadow-grass)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; built up areas and gardens; greens and neutral grassland; acid grassland; dwarf shrub heath.**Altitude:** 0-60 m**Phenology:** October-January**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.**Distribution:** Fig. 260**46. *Poa flabellata* (Lam.) Raspail 1829, Ann. Sci. Observ. 2: 86. Moore 1983: 282-283. Figure 234.****(Tussac, Tussac-grass)****Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; tussac; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).**Altitude:** 0-90 m**Phenology:** September-December**Status:** native, widespread and scarce to very common.**Distribution:** Fig. 261**47. *Poa pratensis* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 67. Moore 1983: 281-282. Hubbard 1992: 189. Figure p. 188.****(Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass)****Habitat:** sand dunes; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.**Altitude:** 0-300 m**Phenology:** October-February**Status:** introduced, widespread and very common.**Distribution:** Fig. 262**48. *Poa robusta* Steud. 1854, Syn. Pl. Glumac. 1: 426. Moore 1983: 283. Figure 235.****(Shore Meadow-grass)****Habitat:** littoral sediments; maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; dwarf shrub heath (coastal).**Altitude:** 0-5 m

**Phenology:** November-January

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 263

49. *Poa trivialis* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 67. Moore 1983: 280-281. Hubbard 1992: 185. Figure p. 184.

(Rough-stalked Meadow-grass)

**Habitat:** maritime cliff and slope; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-60 m

**Phenology:** January

**Status:** introduced, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 264

50. *Puccinellia glaucescens* (Phil.) Parodi 1937, Notas Mus. La Plata 2 (11): 14. Moore 1968: 154.

(Glaucous Saltmarsh-grass)

**Habitat:** built up areas and gardens.

**Status:** introduced, local and rare (last recorded 1949).

**Distribution:** Stanley, East Falkland (VC 47).

51. *Puccinellia pusilla* (Hack.) Parodi 1937, Notas Mus. La Plata 2 (11): 15. Moore 1968: 154.

(Dwarf Saltmarsh-grass)

**Habitat:** sand dunes; littoral sediments.

**Altitude:** c. 0 m

**Phenology:** January-February

**Status:** native, local and rare.

**Distribution:** Fig. 265

52. *Trisetum phleoides* (d'Urv.) Kunth 1829, Révis. Gramin. 1: 101. Nicora 1978: 249. Figure 161.

(Spiked Oat-grass)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; inland rock; dwarf shrub heath; acid grassland.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 266

53. *Vulpia bromoides* (L.) S.F. Gray 1821, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 124. Moore 1968: 150. Hubbard 1992: 155. Figure p. 154.

(Squirreltail Fescue)

**Habitat:** maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope; sand dunes; inland rock; greens and neutral grassland; dwarf shrub heath.

**Altitude:** 0-300 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** introduced, widespread and common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 267

## POTAMOGETONACEAE

1. *Potamogeton linguatus* Hagstr. 1901, in Dusén, Öfvers. K. VetenskAkad. Förh. 58 (4): 259. Moore 1968: 138.

(Pondweed)

**Habitat:** rivers and streams; standing open water.

**Altitude:** < 15 m

**Phenology:** November-February

**Status:** native, nationally protected, local and scarce.

**Distribution:** Fig. 268

## RUPPIACEAE

1. *Ruppia filifolia* (Phil.) Skottsb. 1916, Kungl. Svenska VetenskAkad. Handl. 56 (5): 171. Moore 1983: 270 & 271. Figure 255.

(Tasselweed)

**Habitat:** standing open water (brackish).

**Altitude:** 0-46 m

**Phenology:** December-January

**Status:** native, local but possibly common.

**Distribution:** Fig. 269

## EXCLUDED TAXA

1. *Achillea tomentosa* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 897. Moore 1968: 124.

No Falkland Islands material of this species has ever been seen. The authors concur with Moore (1968) in believing that this species was recorded in error and has never been present in the Falkland Islands.

2. *Eleocharis albibracteata* Nees & Meyen ex Kunth 1837, Enum. 2: 143. Moore 1968: 170.

This species has been reported only once and the material collected was in a state unfit for accurate identification (Skottsberg, 1913). The presence of this species can-not be supported and in consequence it has been excluded.

3. *Medicago arabica* (L.) Huds. 1762, Fl. Angl. 288. Moore 1968: 83.

Moore (1968) thought it likely that this species might occur growing wild in the Falkland Islands. No records exist to support this and consequently it is removed from the national list.

4. *Medicago lupulina* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 779. Moore 1968: 83.

As for *M. arabica*.

5. *Medicago sativa* L. 1753, Sp. Pl. 778. Moore 1968: 83.

As for *M. arabica*.

6. *Schizaea fistulosa* Labill 1806, Nov. Holl. Pl. Spec. 2: 103 (1806). Moore 1968: 45-46.

There is now a strong case for believing that this species has never occurred in the Falkland Islands (Broughton, 2000a), consequently it has been removed from the national list.

## LAYOUT OF THE ATLAS

### SCOPE

Maps have been included for most of the taxa covered by the checklist, including all native taxa for which there is mappable data. Maps are arranged in the same sequence as the checklist. Where taxa have not been mapped this is because:

- the provision of maps will not enhance current knowledge of their distribution (typically alien species known from only one 10 km grid square).
- current knowledge of distribution does not allow records to be assigned to a single 10 km grid square.

Unfortunately, for some native taxa, a lack of detailed data meant that they could not be mapped. These taxa are *Carex barrosii*, *Draba magellanica*, *Plantago maritima* and *Scutellaria nummulariifolia*.

### THE DISTRIBUTION MAPS

The following distribution maps are based on a grid of 10 x 10 km squares overlying the Falkland Islands. The 10 km squares relate directly to Zone 21 of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid, which can be found on all maps of the archipelago. The Falkland Islands comprise a total of 242 10 km land squares. All of the archipelago is illustrated in each map, except Beauchêne Island, which is only shown on the maps of the four species to which it is relevant, and Jason West Cay which is not present on the currently available base-map.

Dots are used to indicate that a species has been identified from a particular grid square. The absence of a dot does not necessarily mean a species is not present in a grid square, only that it has not been recorded. It is also important to recognise that the maps record distribution only and that this must not be confused with abundance. A dot on the map indicates that the species has been found in the 10 km square marked, but is the same whether there is one plant or thousands.

The standard symbols ● and ● indicate records made before and since 1964 respectively. The reasons for the subdivision of the dataset in this way are laid out in the chapter on methodology.

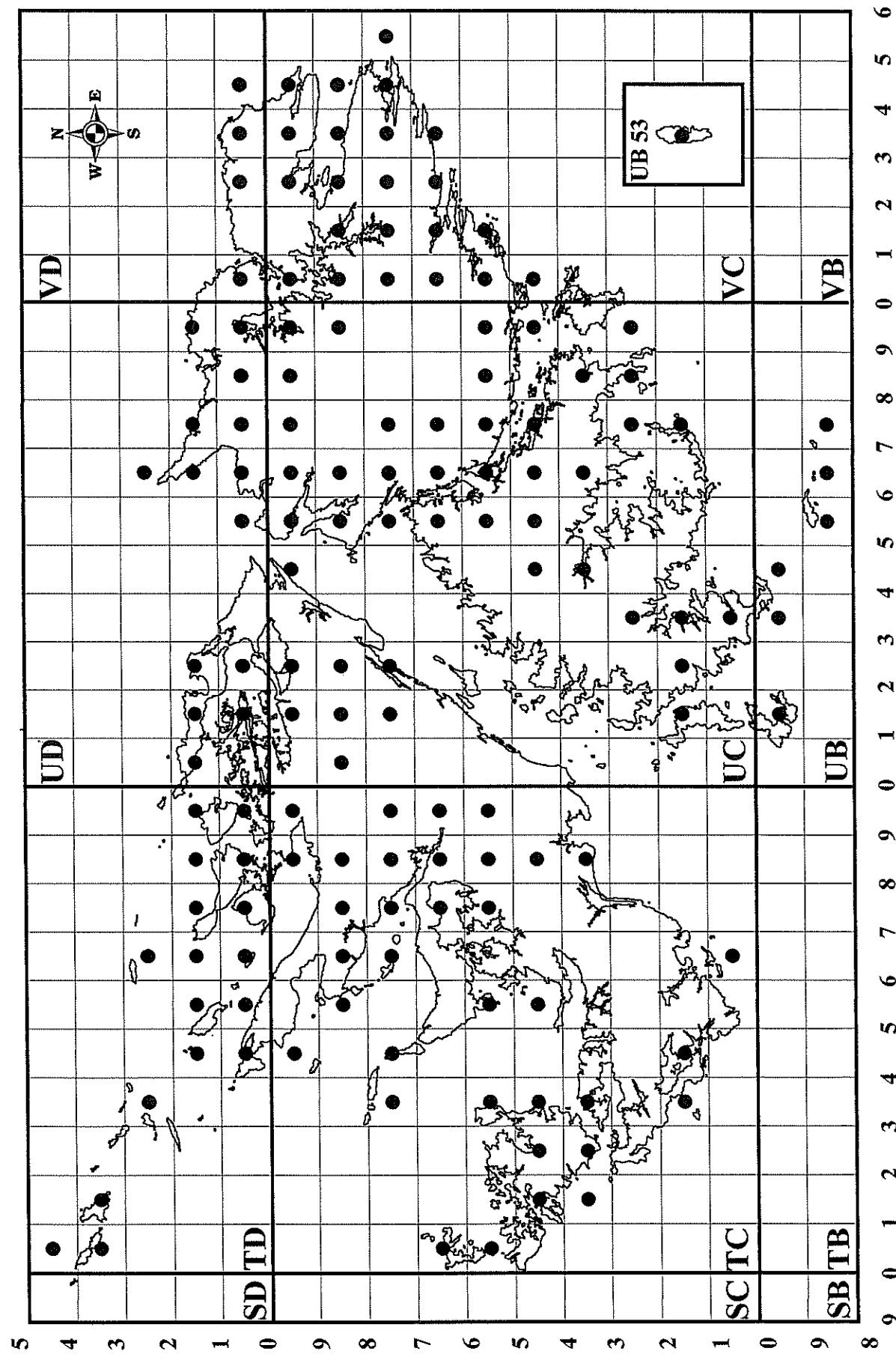
### ANALYSIS OF THE DATASET

Detailed survey work has been carried out in 143 10 km grid squares, representing 58% coverage of the Falkland Islands 245 land squares (Fig. 1). This analysis does not include data from islands visited in the *Poa flabellata* survey (Strange *et al.* 1988), as the focus of the survey was to record only this one species. As a result other species present on the islands visited may have been overlooked, though in some cases they were recorded. Because the thoroughness of the survey undertaken on each island is not known it was

thought best to exclude this data from the analysis, even though, by excluding the data we may have under-estimated percentage coverage.

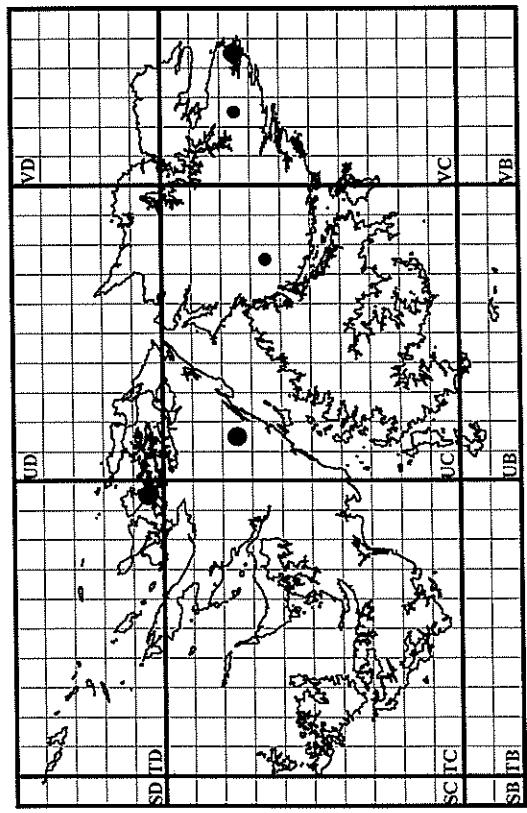
During the course of the Darwin Initiative project, records for all species were regarded as of equal value, and there was no intentional bias towards any particular group of species. However, some taxa have undoubtedly been under-recorded, particularly some in the Poaceae and Cyperaceae. This is because, for these species, there is only a narrow window-of-opportunity for recording their presence, mainly when they are flowering and fruiting, and for the rest of the year they are very hard to find. Finding such species when they are not in flower or fruit is made more difficult because they often only occur at very low population density, in a sward otherwise dominated by species to which they can, at least superficially, be very similar e.g. *Cortaderia pilosa*. When there are only a very limited number of people recording it is not possible to be everywhere at once, consequently, such species may have only been recorded if the recorder was in the right place and at the right time. Coupled with the difficulty of finding some species out of ‘season’ is the lack of vegetative keys for the Poaceae and Cyperaceae meaning vegetative material could not always be identified with confidence. Further recording activity will be vital if knowledge of the status and distribution of these difficult taxa is to be truly representative.

**Fig. 1** Distribution of 10 km grid squares in which a detailed primary survey has been conducted



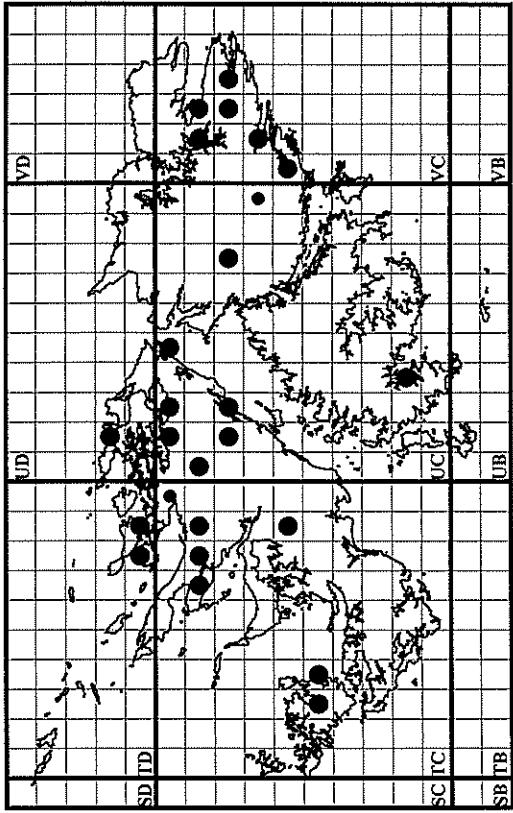
LYCOPODIACEAE

Fig. 2 *Huperzia fuegiana*



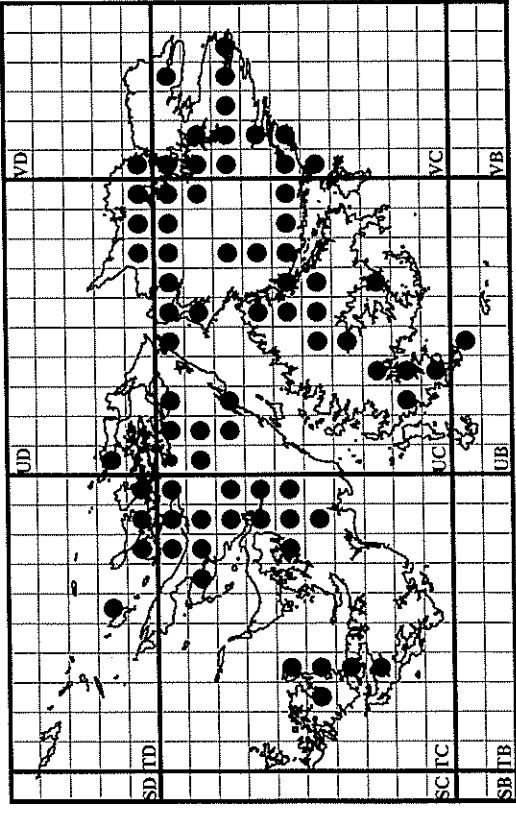
LYCOPODIACEAE

Fig. 3 *Lycopodium confertum*



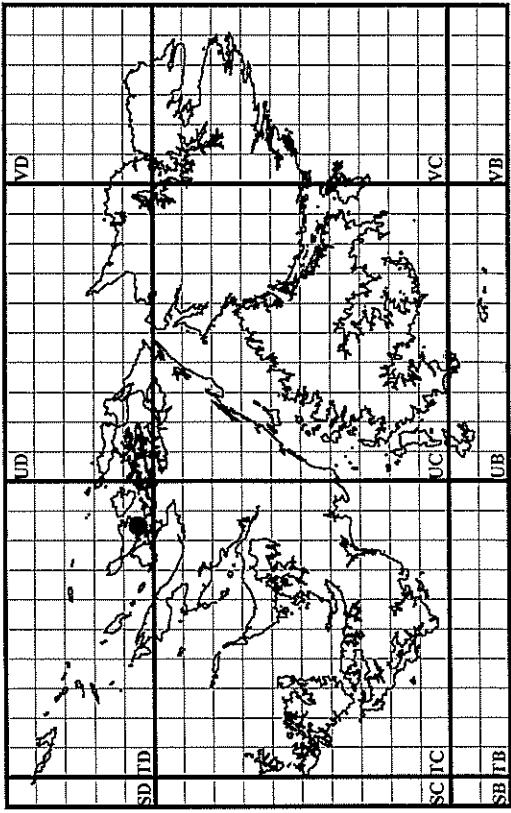
LYCOPODIACEAE

Fig. 4 *Lycopodium magellanicum*

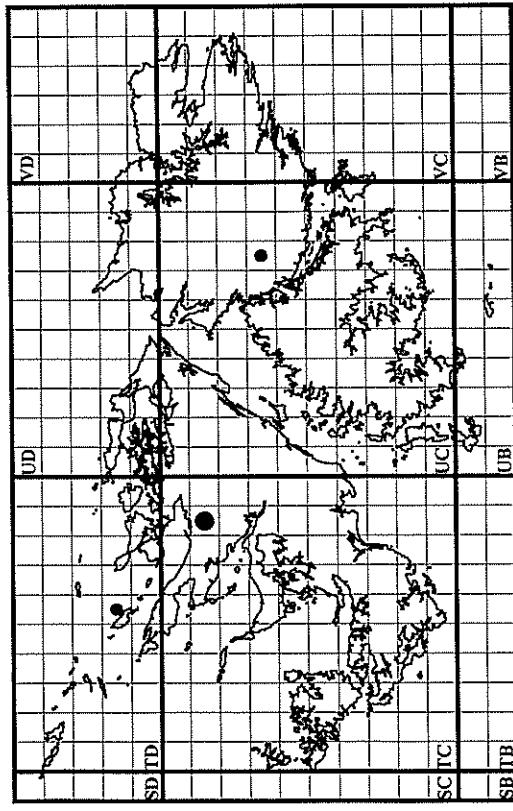
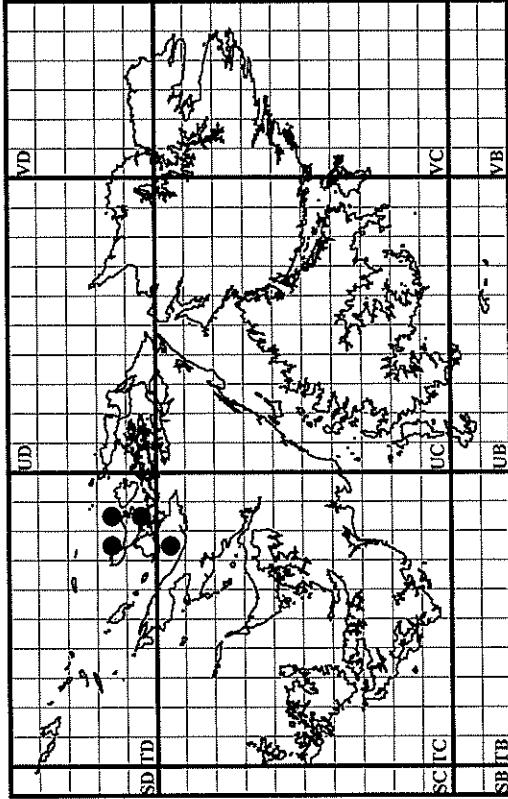
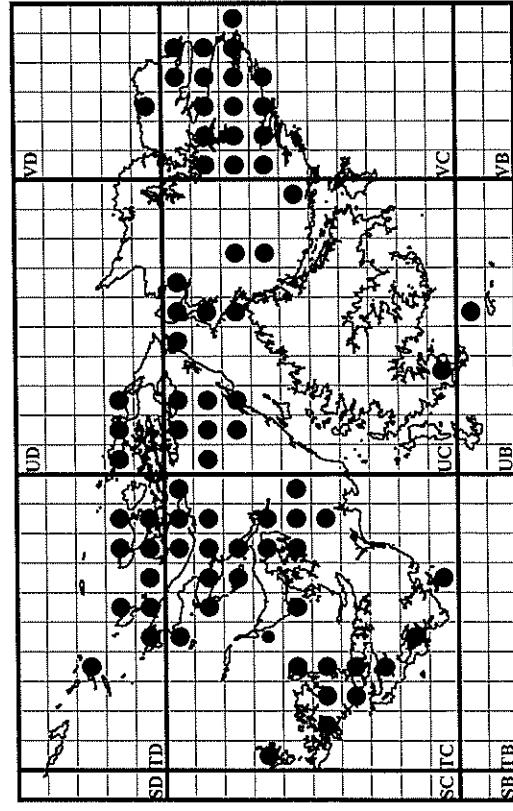
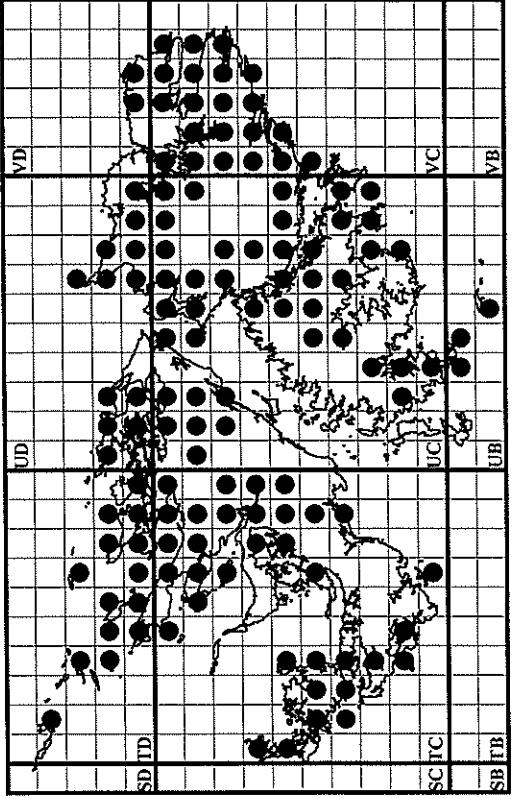


ADIANTACEAE

Fig. 5 *Adiantum chilense*

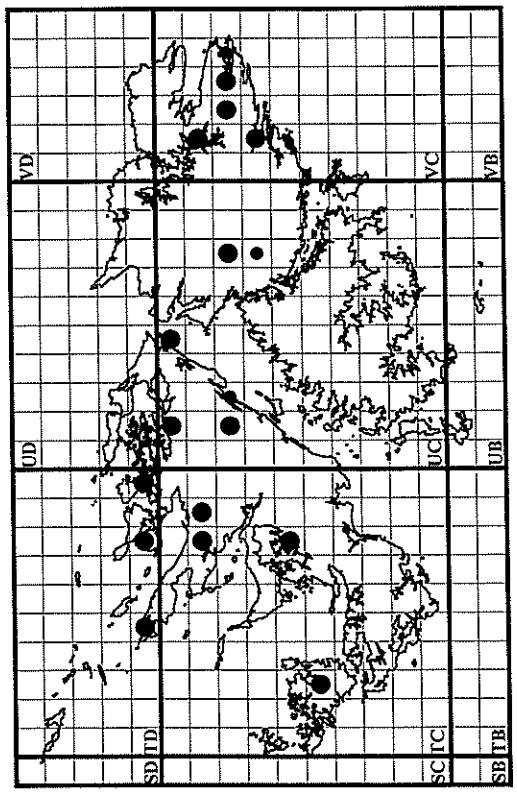


## ASPLENIACEAE

Fig. 6 *Asplenium dareoides*BLECHNACEAE  
Fig. 7 *Blechnum cordatum*BLECHNACEAE  
Fig. 8 *Blechnum magellanicum*BLECHNACEAE  
Fig. 9 *Blechnum penna-marina*

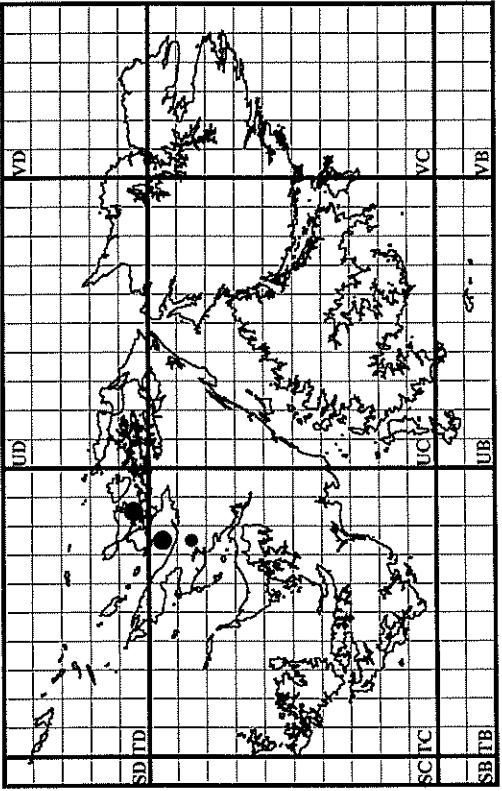
**DRYOPTERIDACEAE**

Fig. 10 *Polystichum mohrioides*



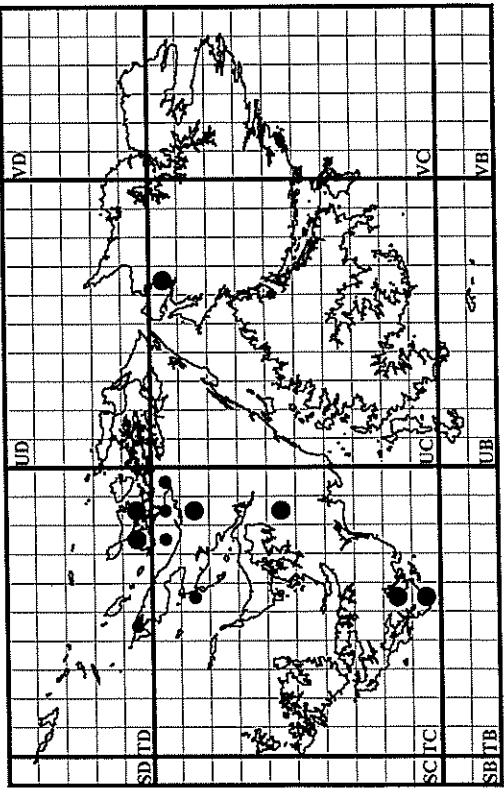
**DRYOPTERIDACEAE**

Fig. 11 *Rumohra adiantiformis*



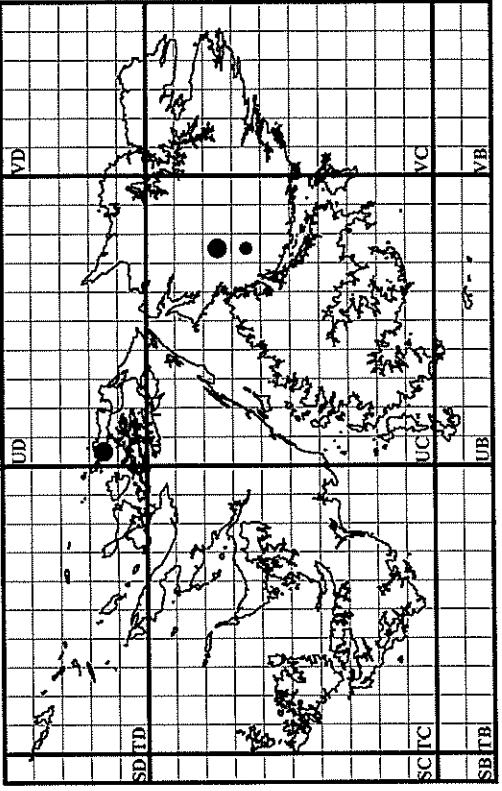
**GLEICHENIACEAE**

Fig. 12 *Gleichenia cryptocarpa*

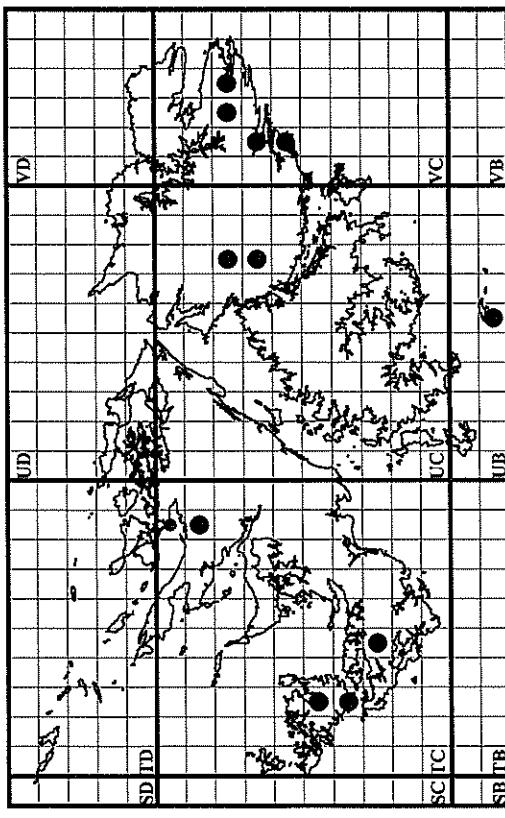


**GRAMMITIDACEAE**

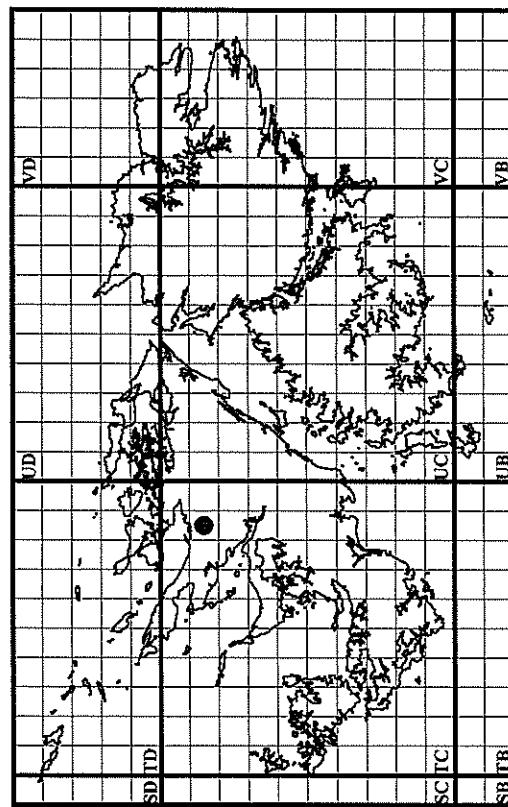
Fig. 13 *Grammitis poeppigiana*



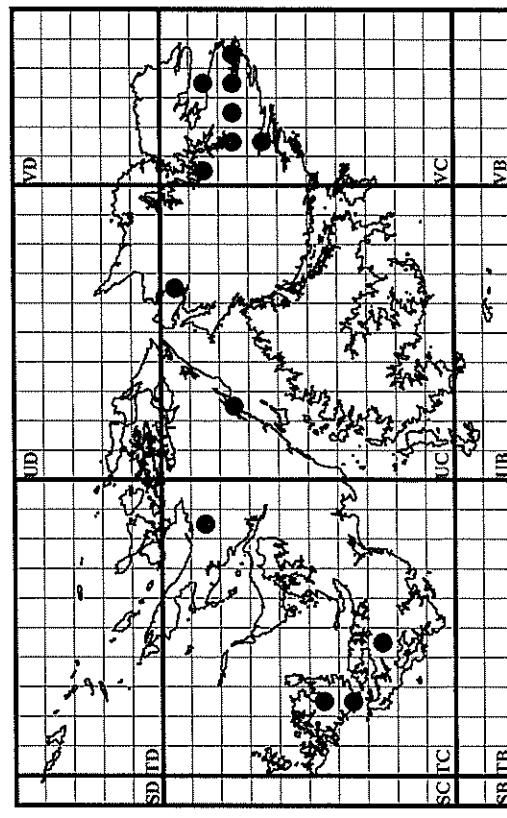
**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**  
**Fig. 14 *Hymenophyllum falklandicum***



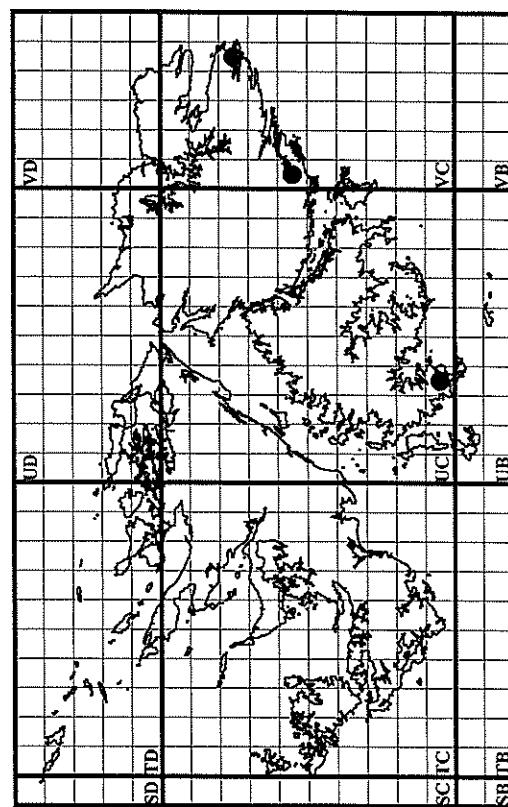
**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**  
**Fig. 15 *Hymenophyllum tortuosum***



**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**  
**Fig. 16 *Serpulopsis caespitosa***

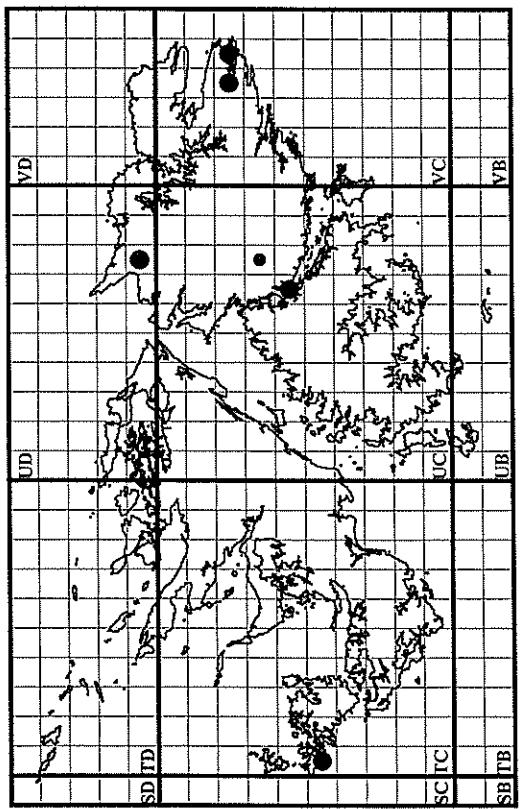


**OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**  
**Fig. 17 *Botrychium dusenii***



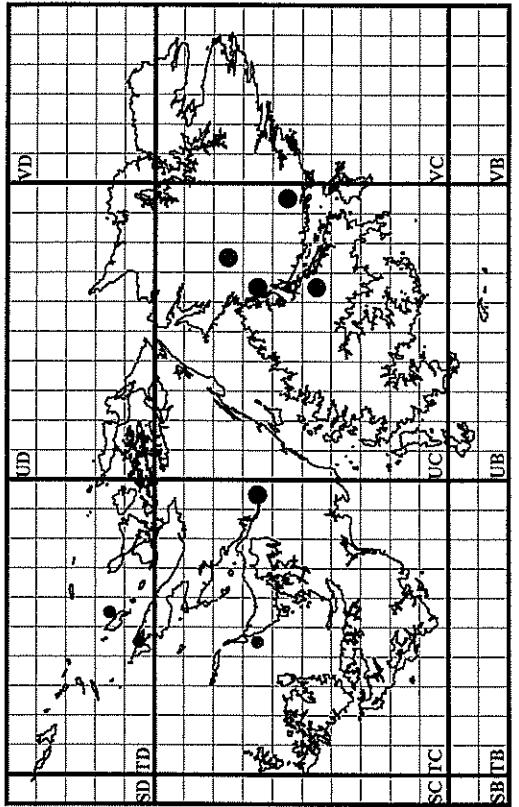
**OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**

Fig. 18 *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides*



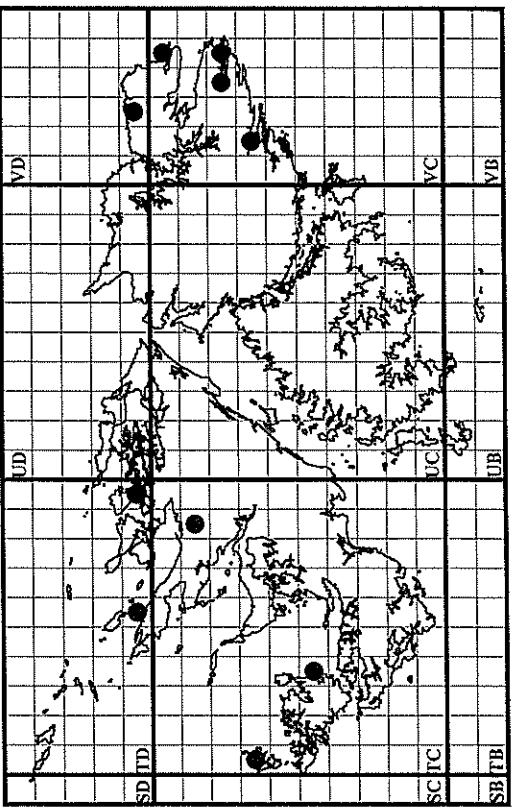
**WOODSIACEAE**

Fig. 19 *Cystopteris fragilis*



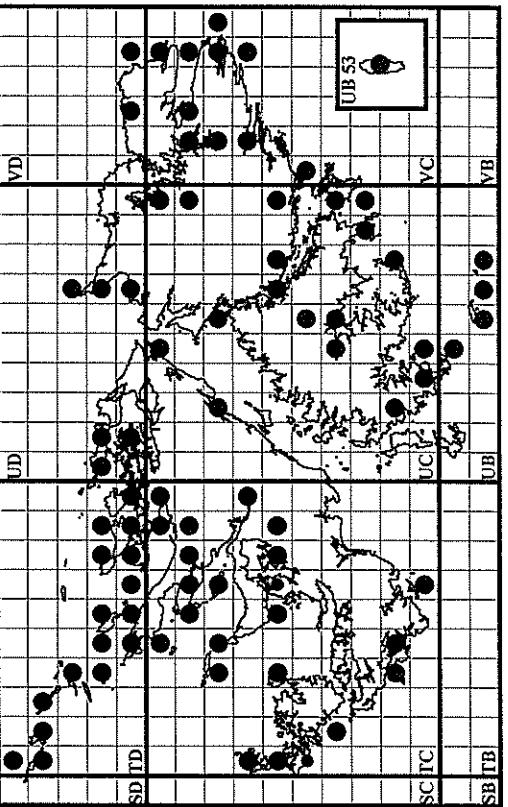
**CUPRESSACEAE**

Fig. 20 *Cupressus macrocarpa*

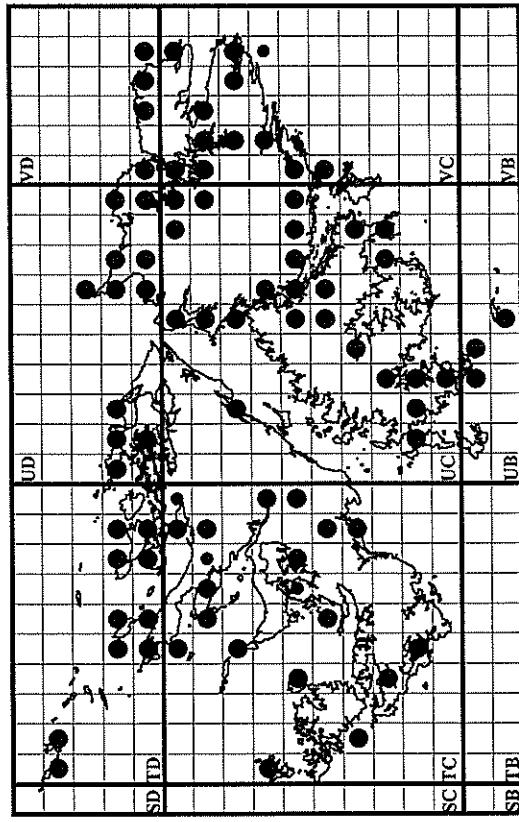
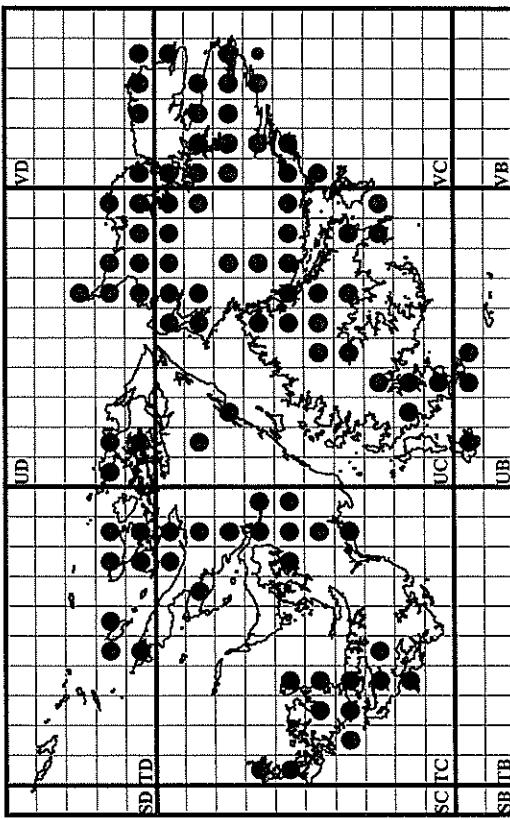


**APIACEAE**

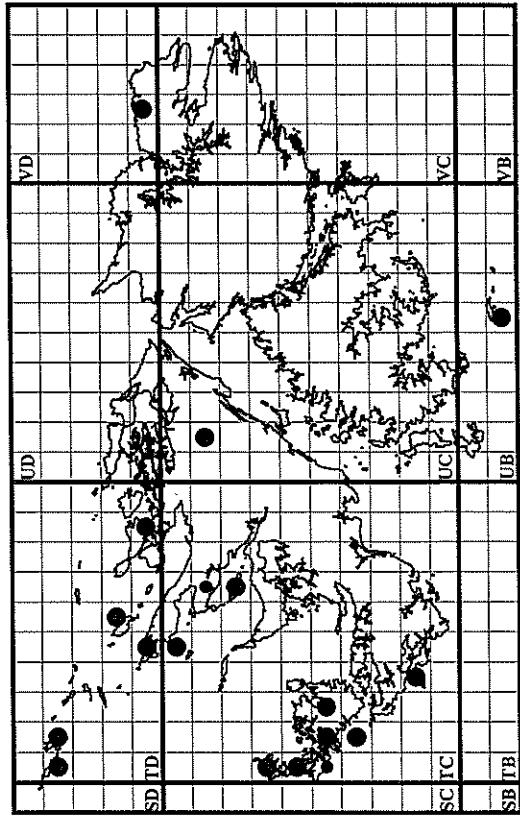
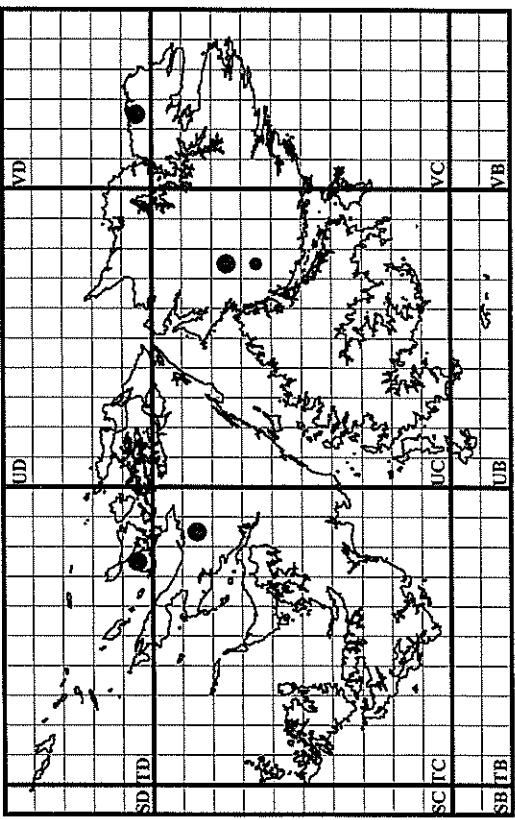
Fig. 21 *Apium australe*



## APIACEAE

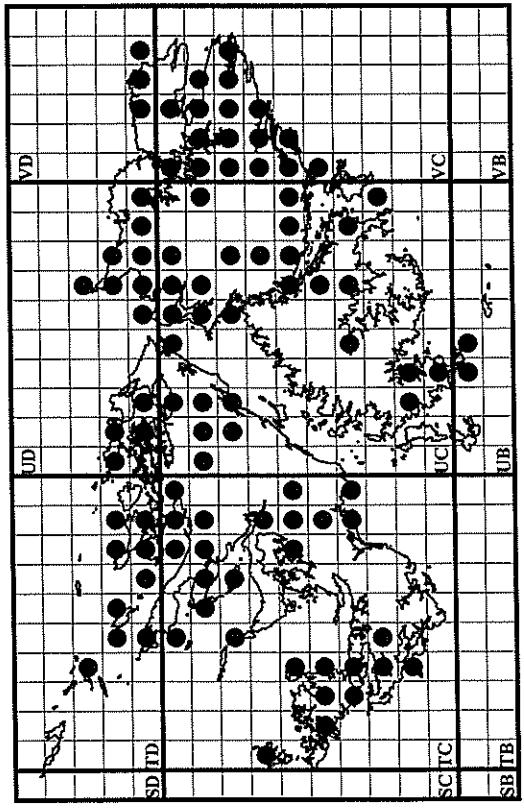
Fig. 22 *Azorella filamentosa*APIACEAE  
Fig. 23 *Azorella lycoptoides*

## APIACEAE

Fig. 24 *Azorella monantha*APIACEAE  
Fig. 25 *Azorella selago*

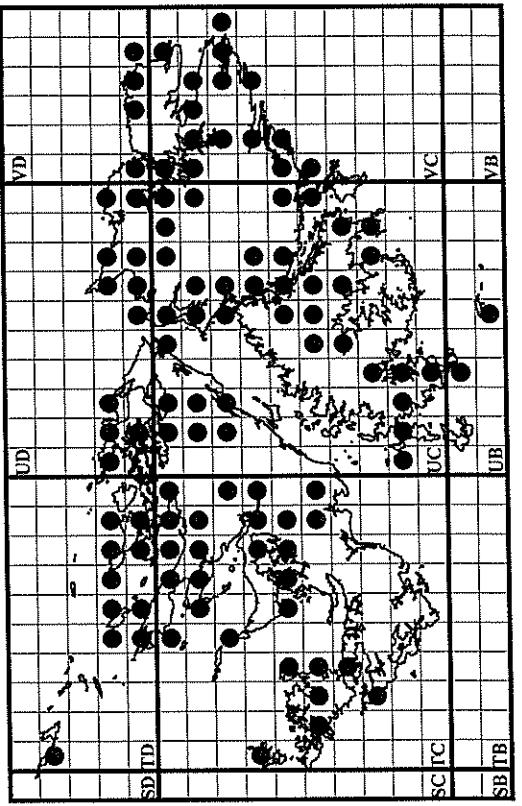
APIACEAE

Fig. 26 *Bolax gummifera*



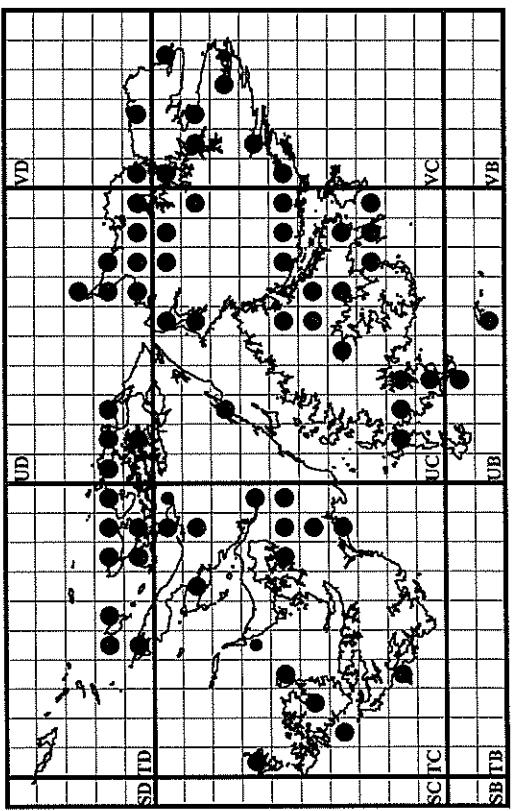
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Fig. 28 *Lilaopsis macloviana*



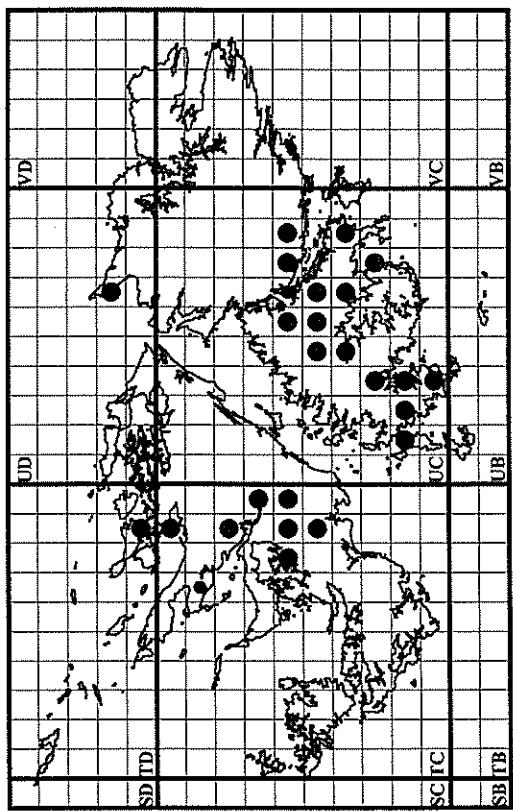
APIACEAE

Fig. 29 *Oreomyrrhis hookeri*



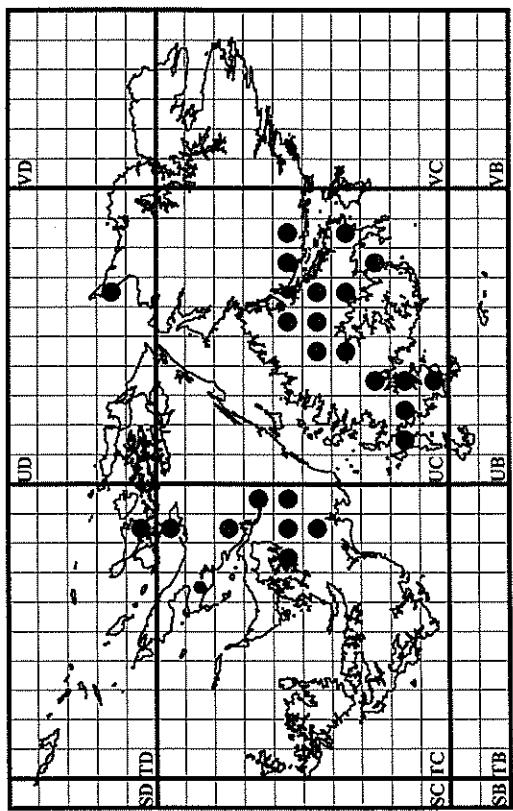
APIACEAE

Fig. 27 *Hydrocotyle chamaemorus*



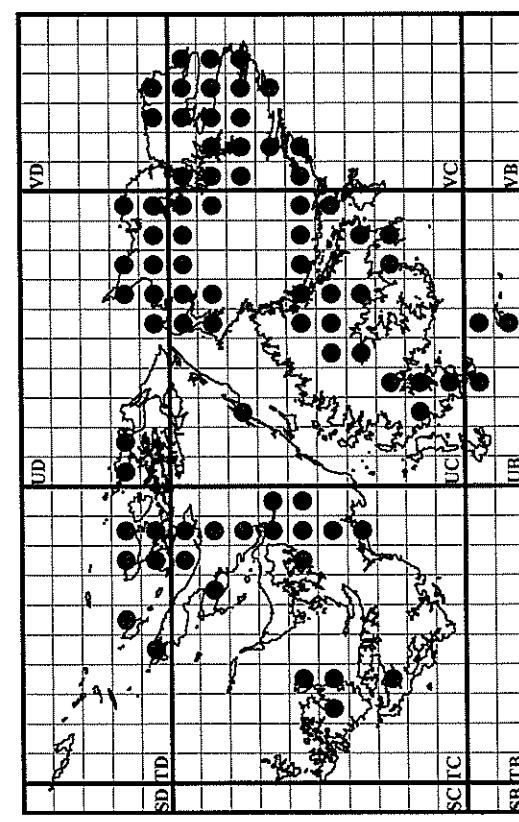
APIACEAE

Fig. 27 *Hydrocotyle chamaemorus*



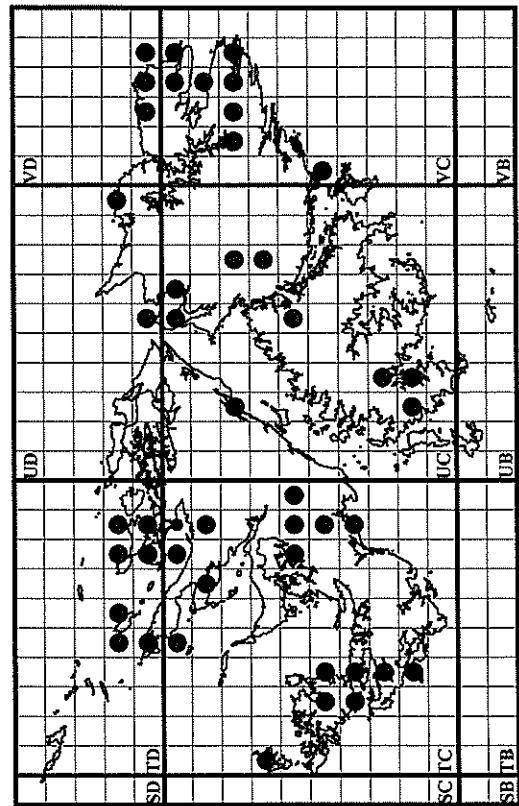
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 31 *Abrotanella emarginata*



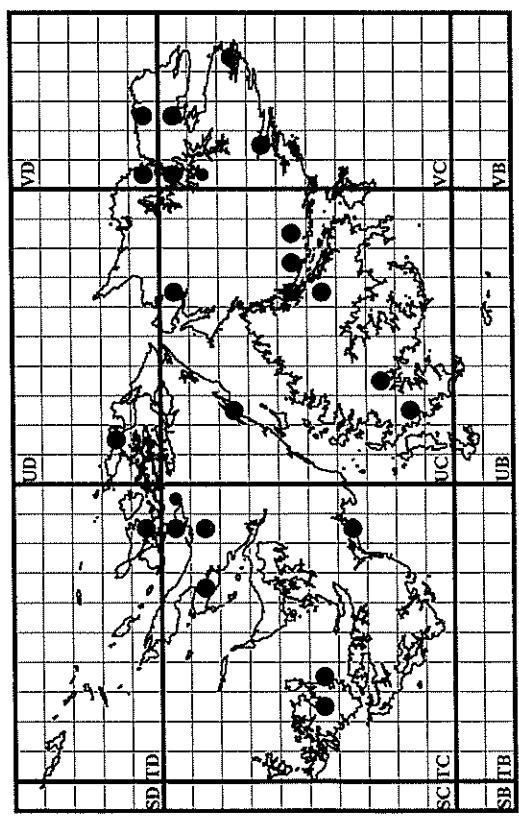
## APIACEAE

Fig. 30 *Schizolema ranunculus*



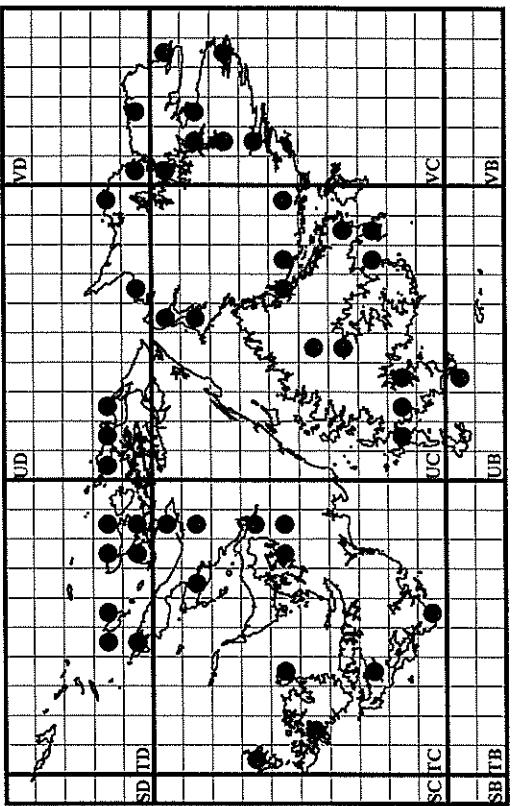
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 32 *Achillea millefolium*



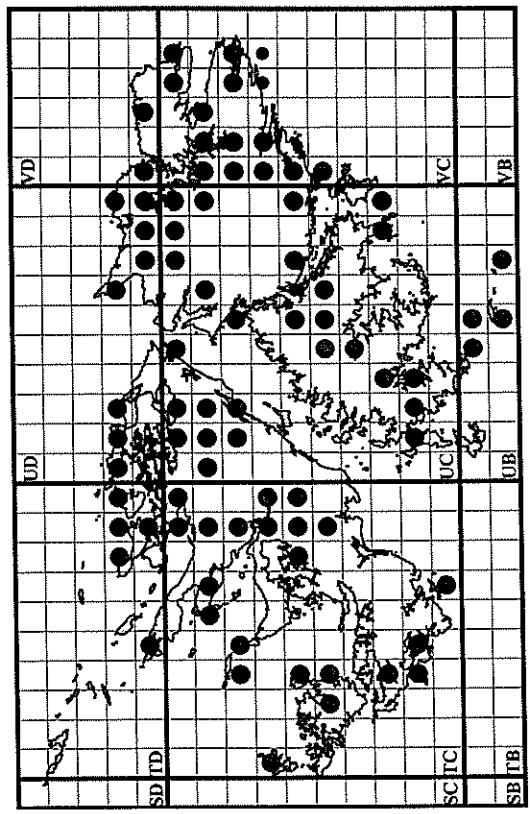
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 33 *Agoseris coronopifolium*



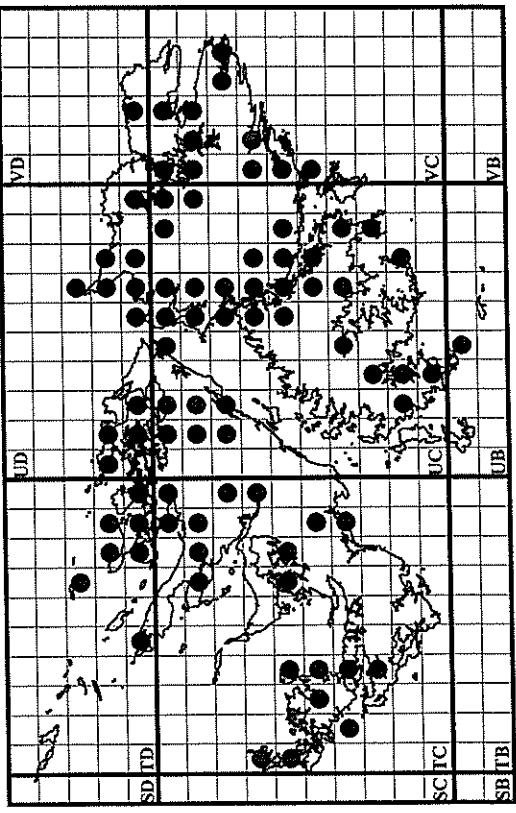
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 34 *Aster vahlii*



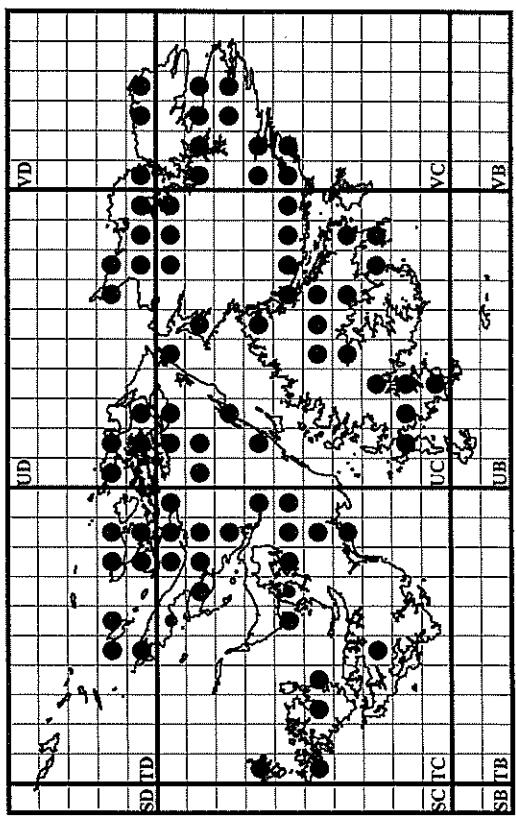
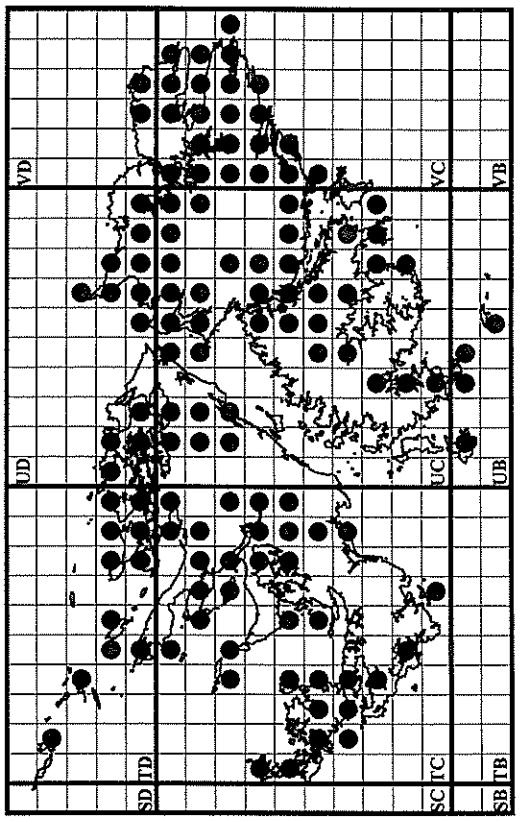
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 36 *Bellis perennis*



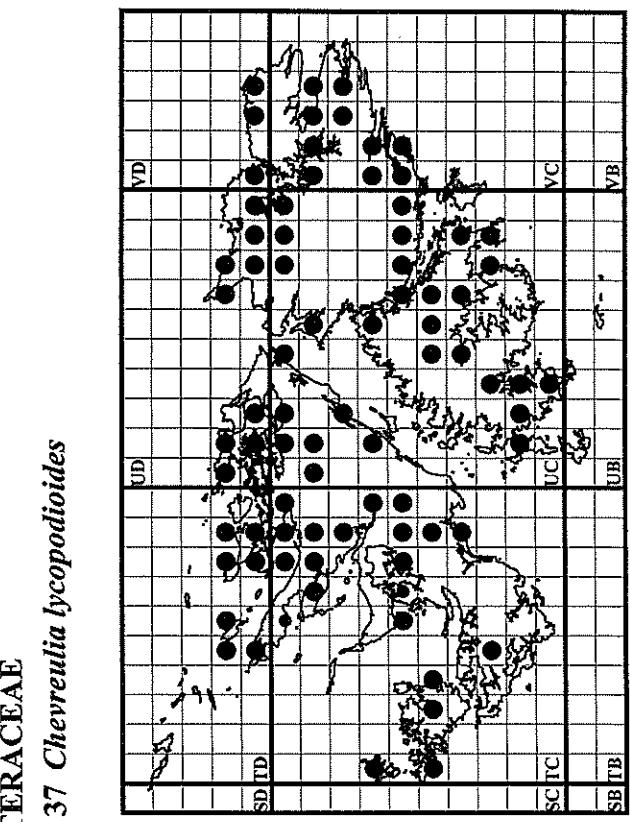
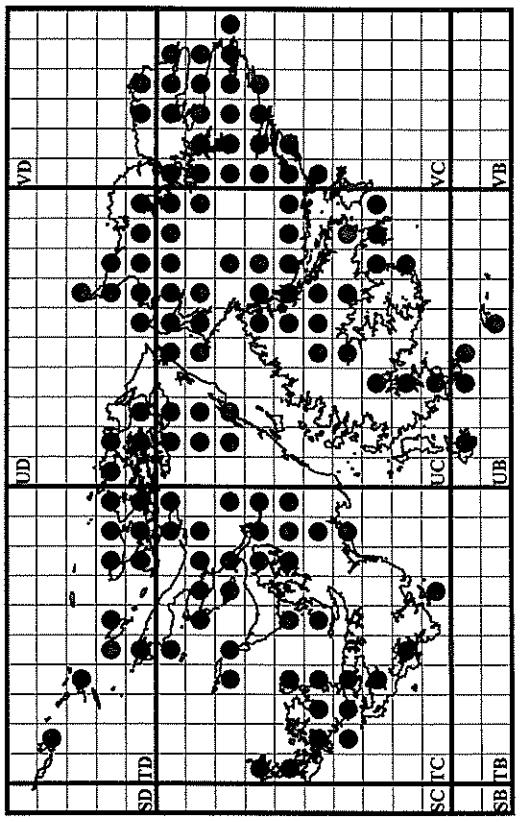
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 35 *Baccharis magellanica*

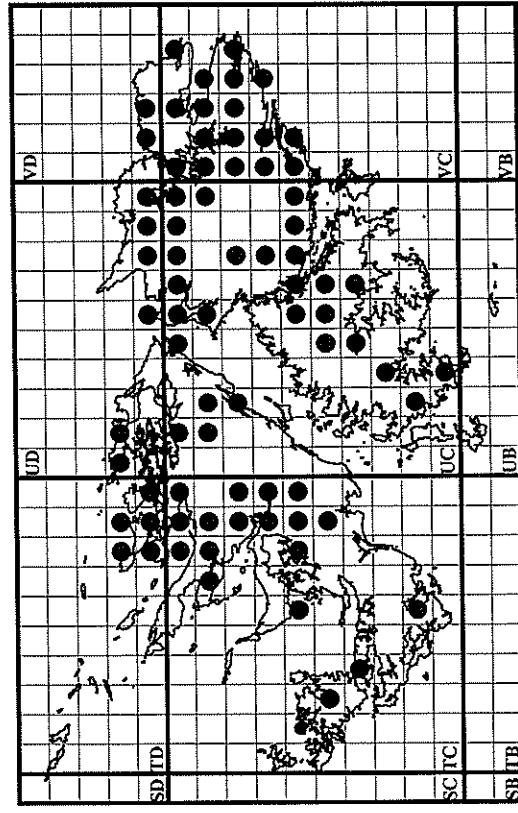
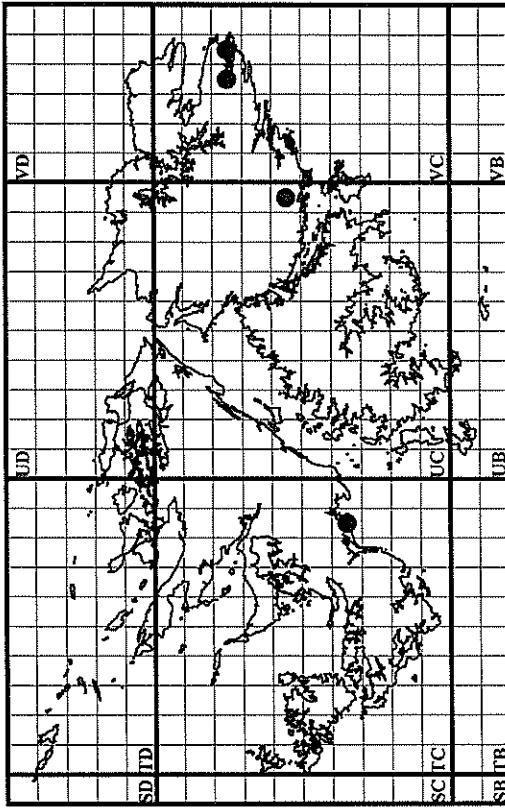
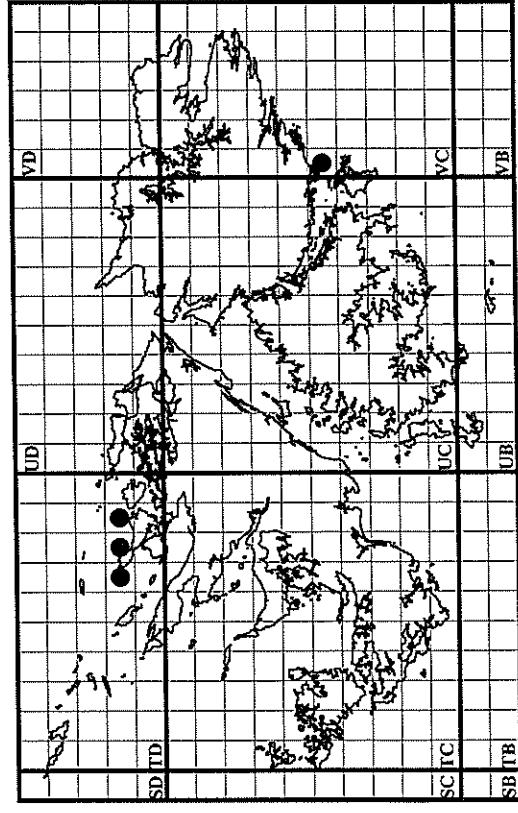
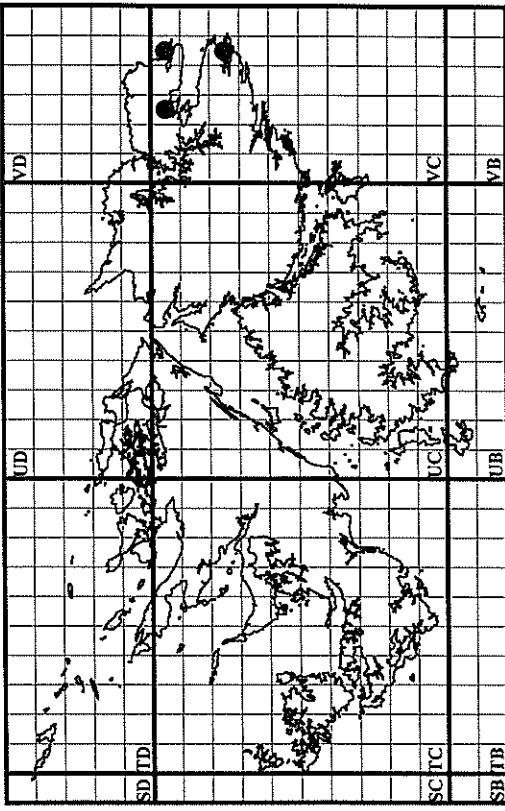


ASTERACEAE

Fig. 37 *Chevreulia lycopodioides*



## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 38 *Chiliotrichum diffusum*ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 39 *Cirsium arvense*ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 40 *Cirsium vulgare*ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 41 *Crepis capillaris*

ASTERACEAE

Fig. 42 *Erigeron incertus*

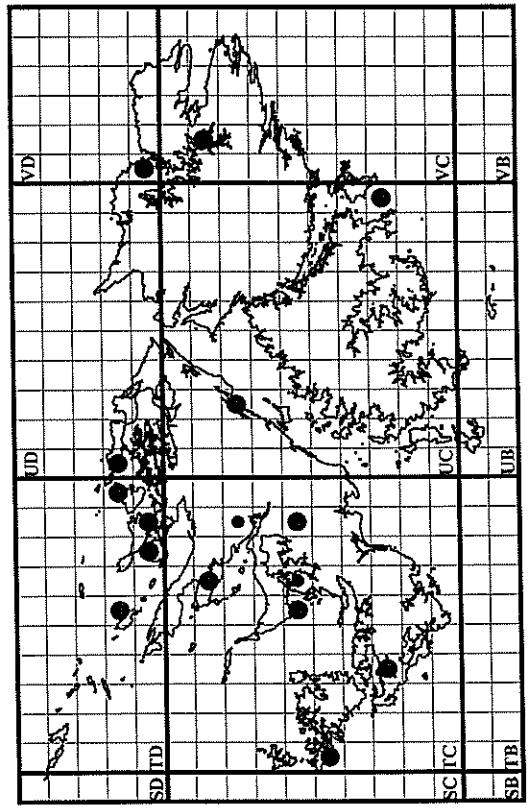
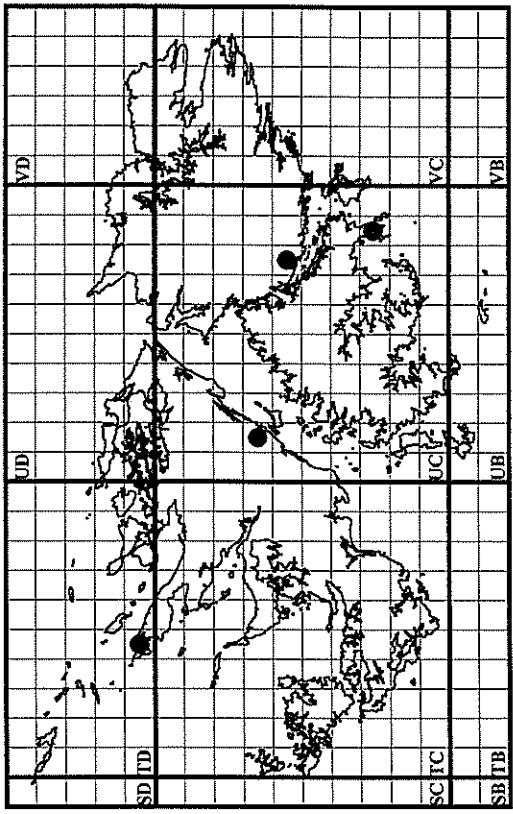
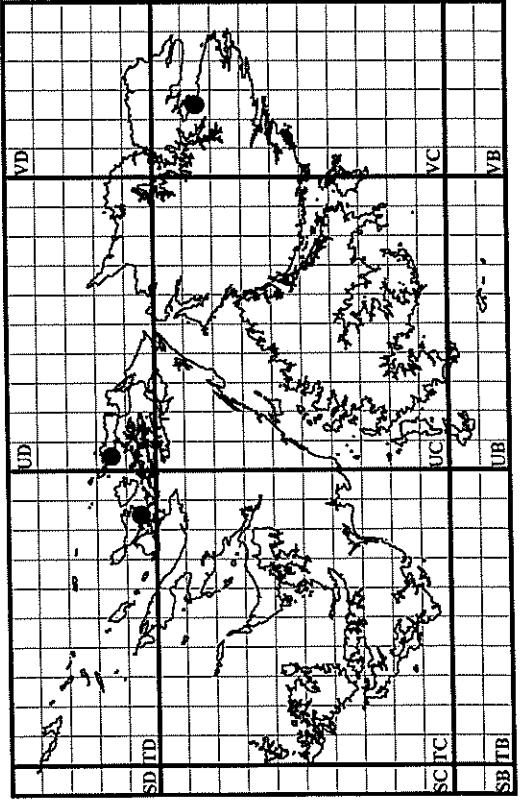


Fig. 43 *Gamochaeta americana*



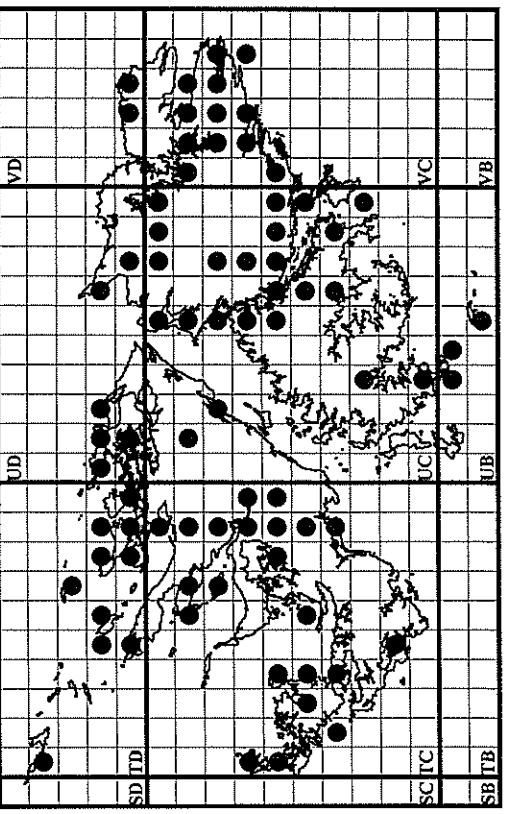
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 44 *Gamochaeta antarctica*

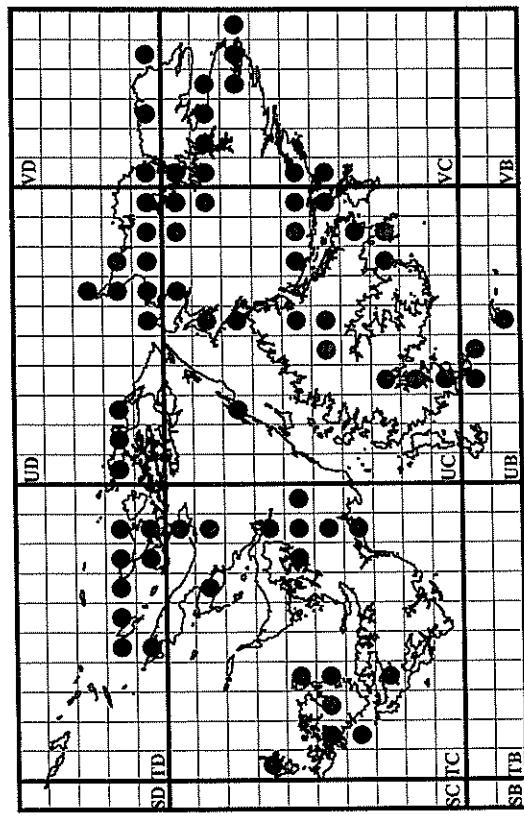


ASTERACEAE

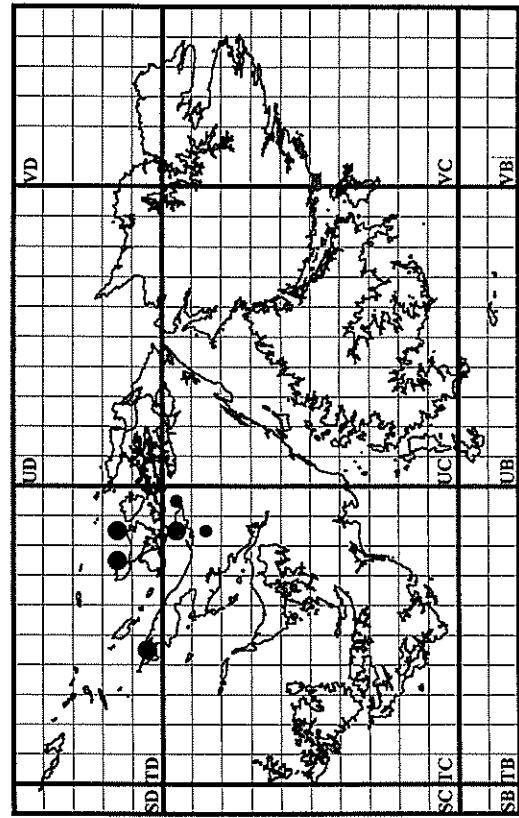
Fig. 45 *Gamochaeta malvinensis*



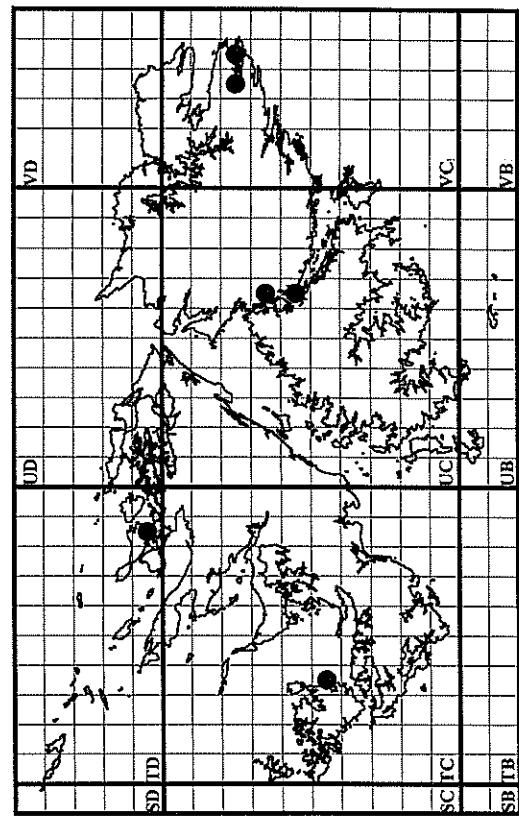
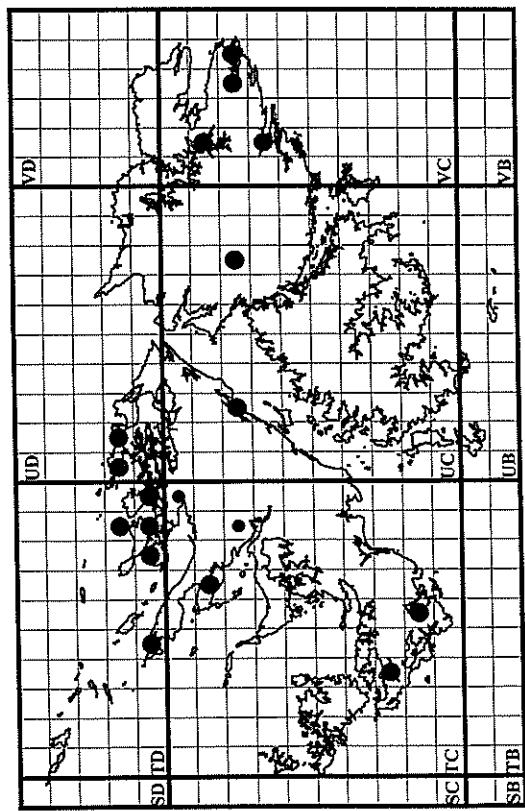
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 46 *Gamochaeta spiciformis*

## ASTERACEAE

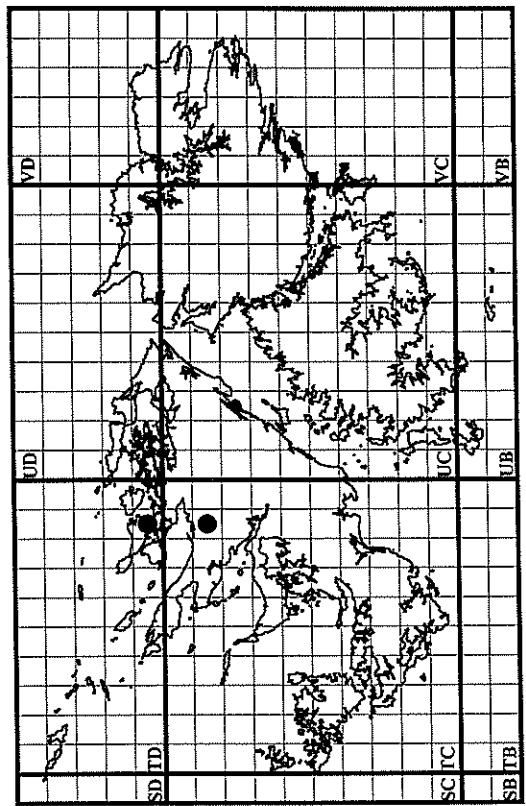
Fig. 47 *Gnaphalium luteoalbum*

## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 48 *Hieracium antarcticum*

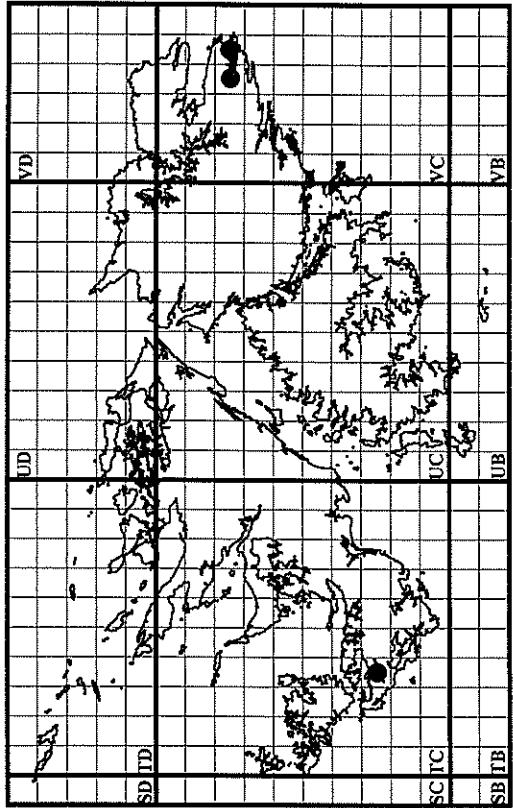
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 50 *Hieracium patagonicum*



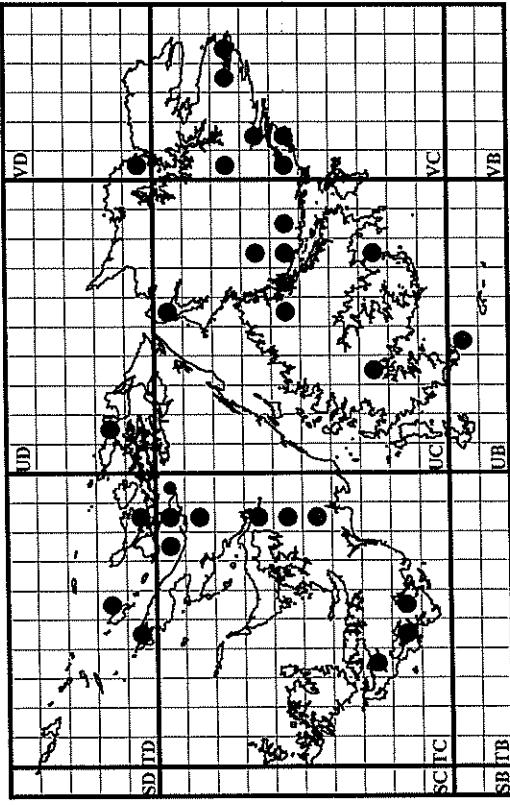
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 51 *Hieracium pilosella*



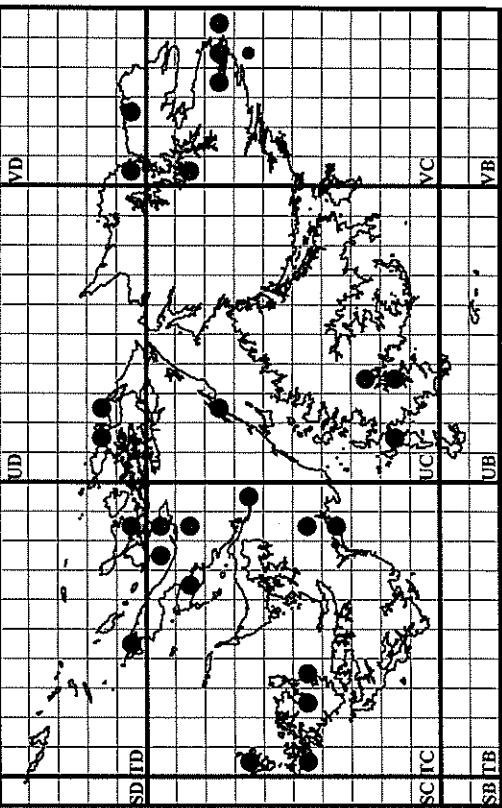
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 52 *Hypochaeris arenaria*

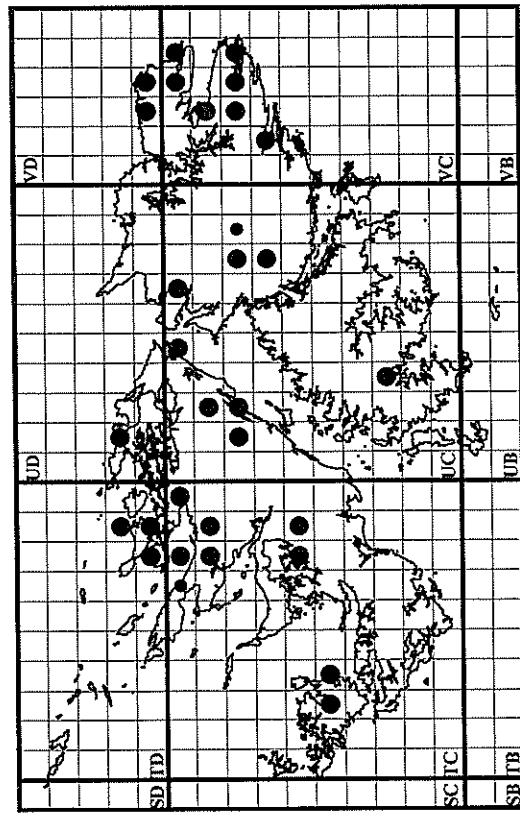


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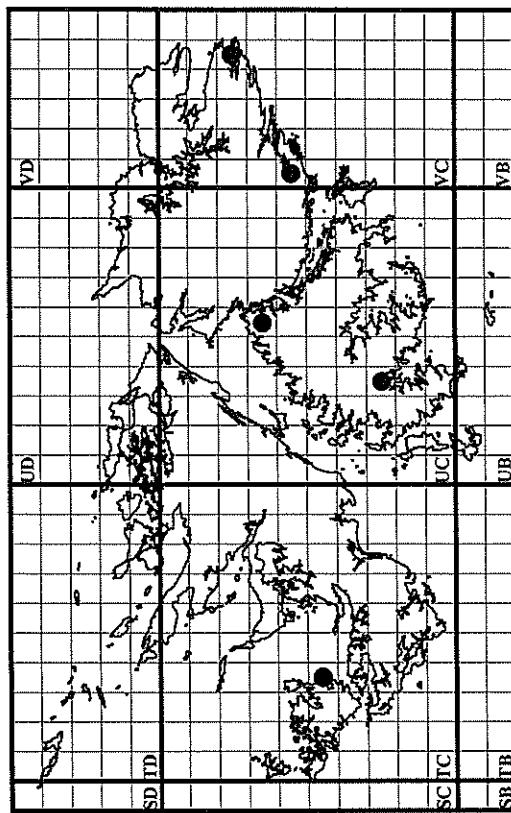
Fig. 53 *Hypochaeris radicata*



ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 54 *Lagenifera nudicaulis*

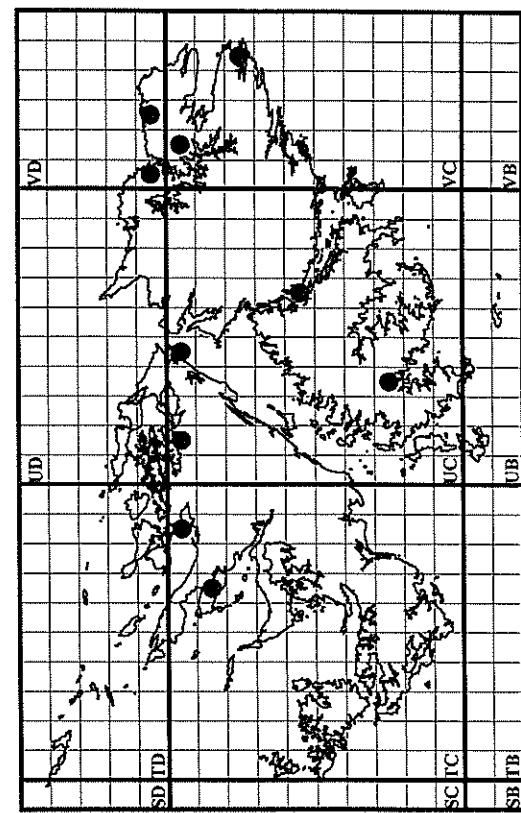
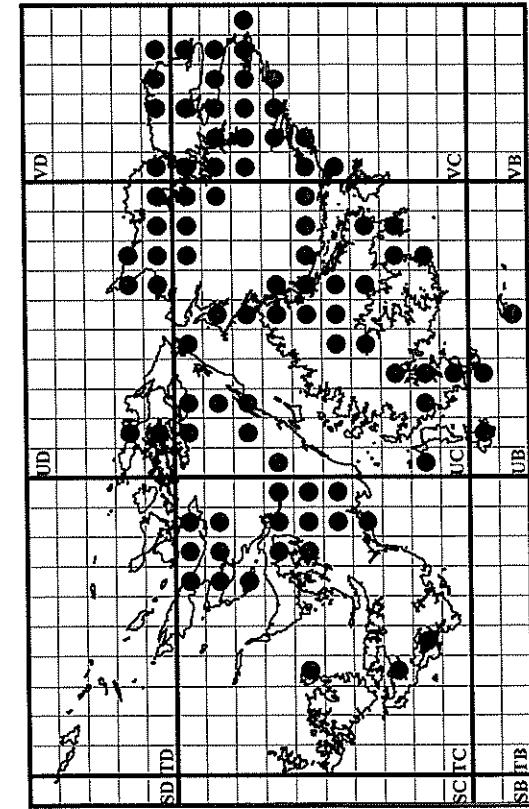


ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 55 *Leontodon hispidus*



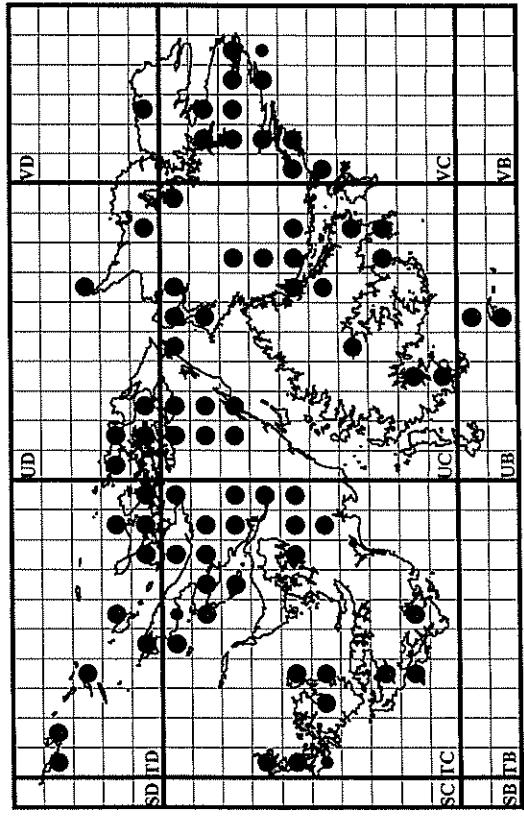
ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 56 *Lepinella scariosa*

ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 57 *Leucanthemum vulgare*



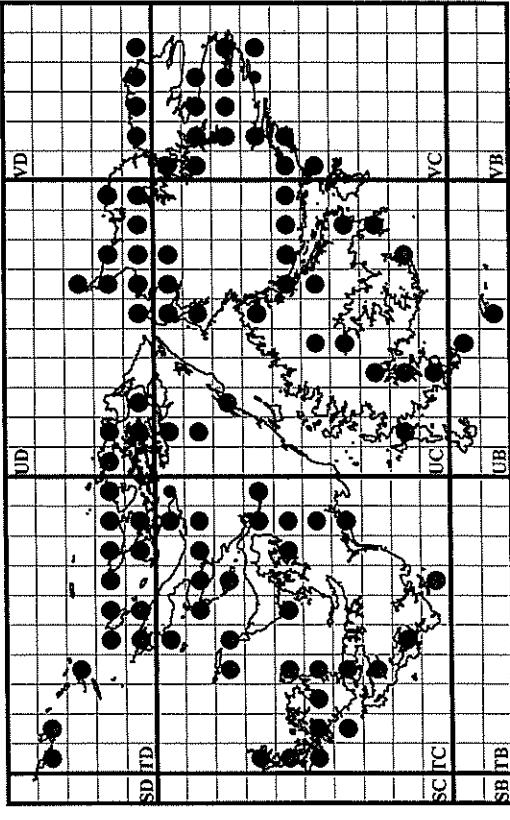
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 58 *Leucheria suaveolens*



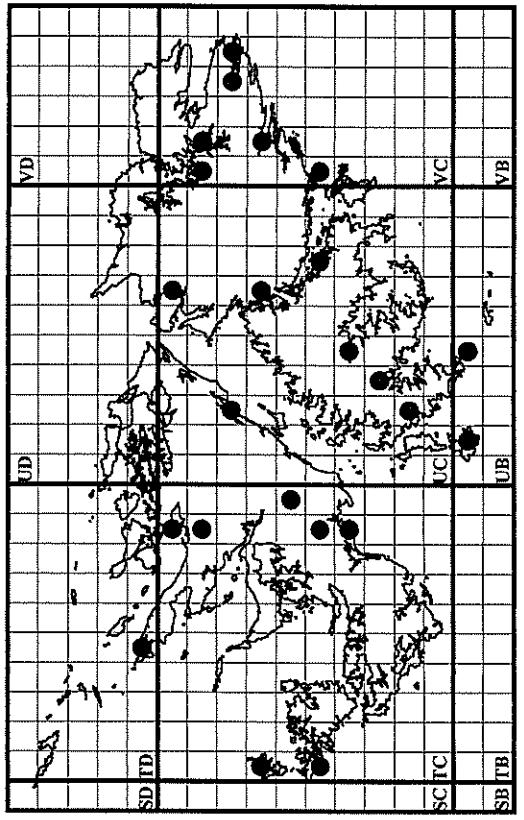
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 60 *Nassauvia gaudichaudii*



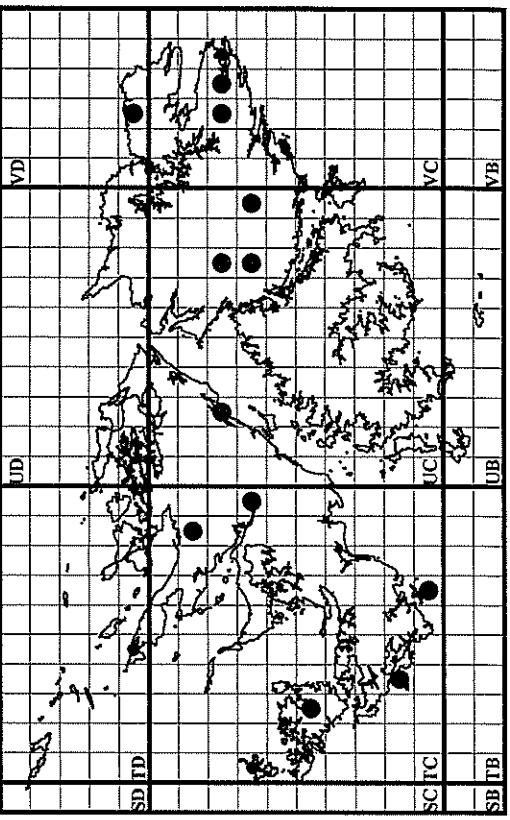
ASTERACEAE

Fig. 59 *Matricaria discoidea*

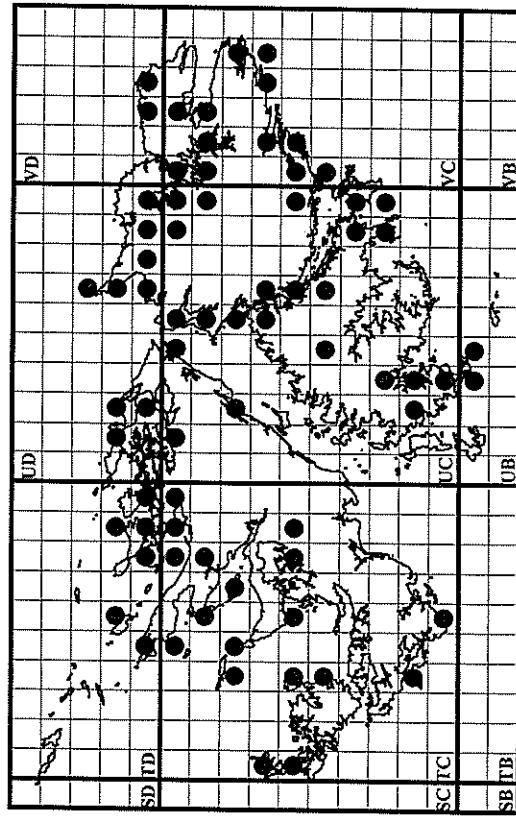


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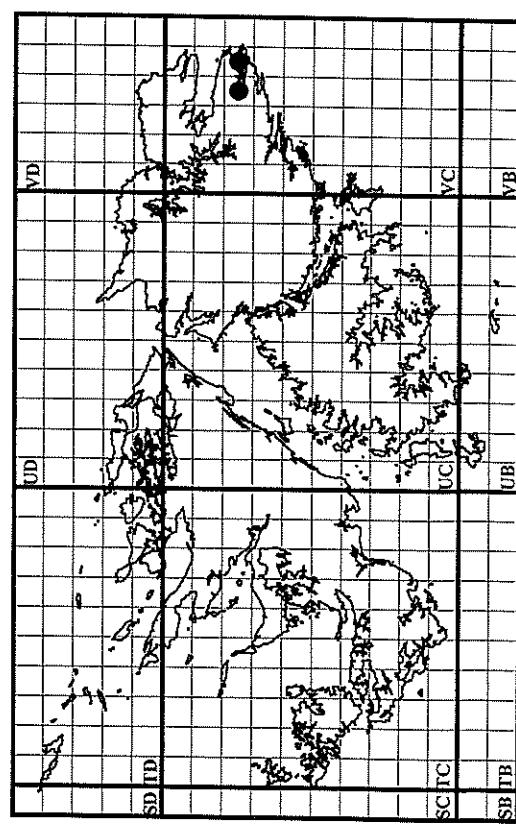
Fig. 61 *Nassauvia serpens*



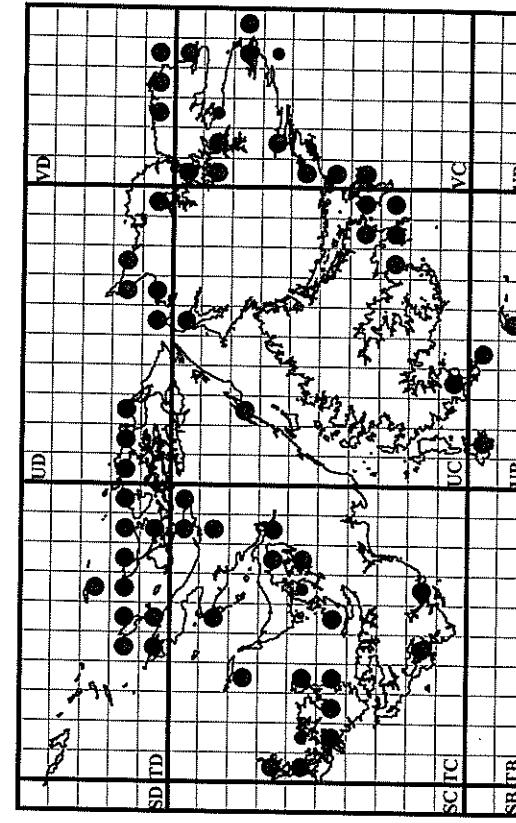
ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 62 *Perezia recurvata*



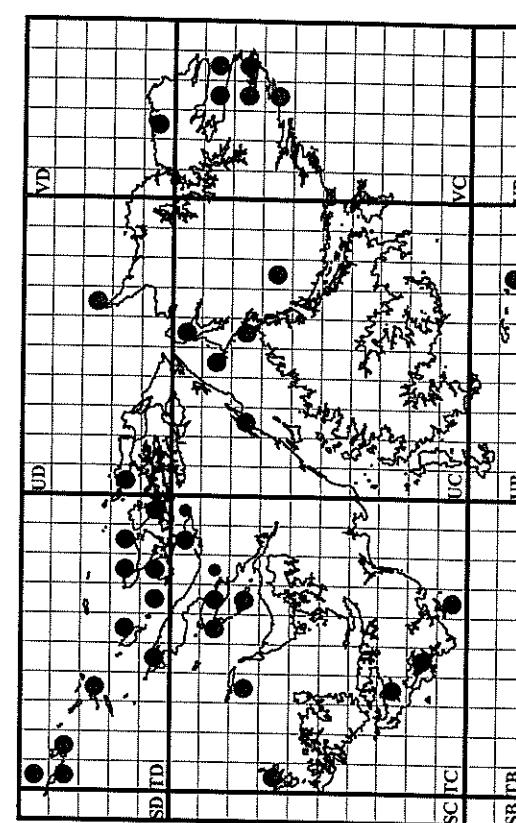
ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 64 *Senecio jacobaea*



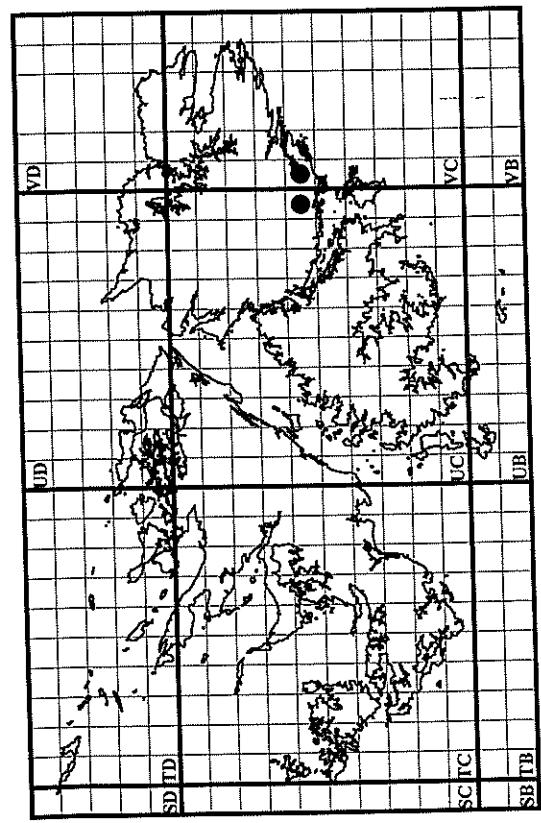
ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 63 *Senecio candidans*



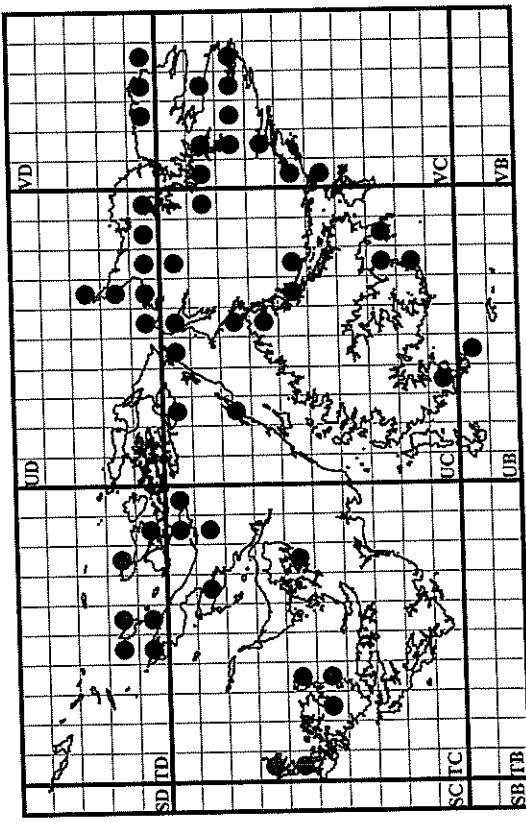
ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 65 *Senecio littoralis*



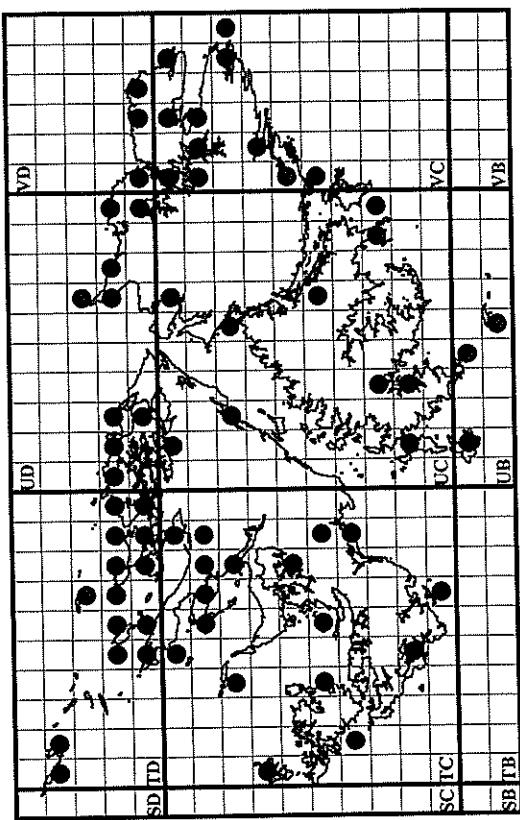
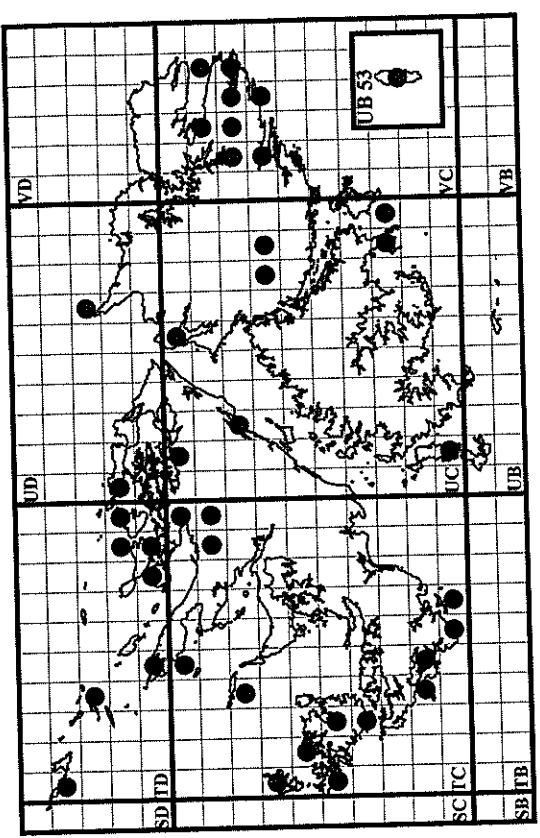
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 66 *Senecio squalidus*

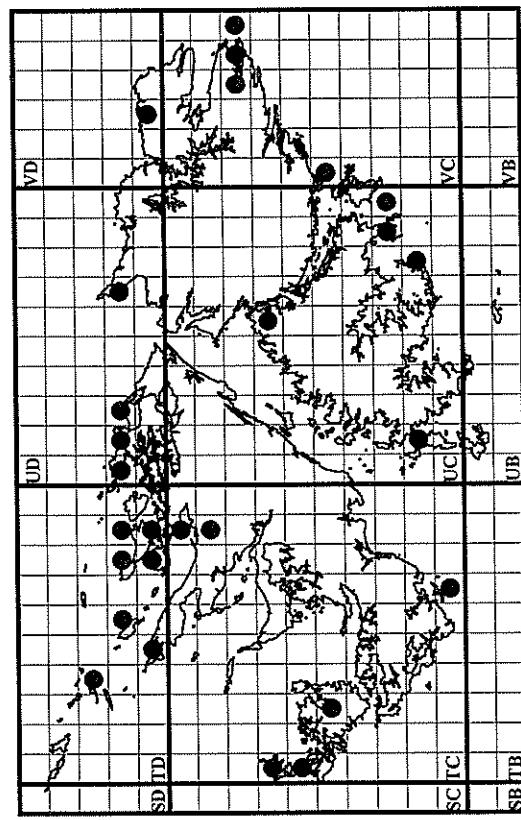
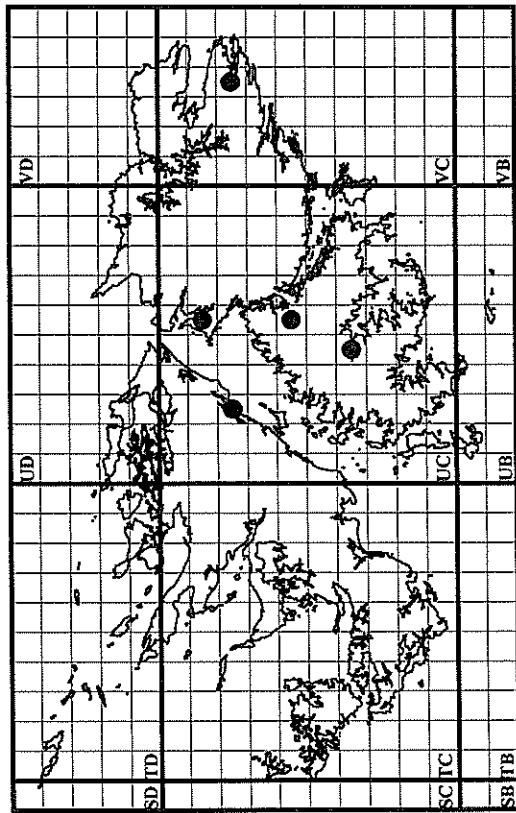
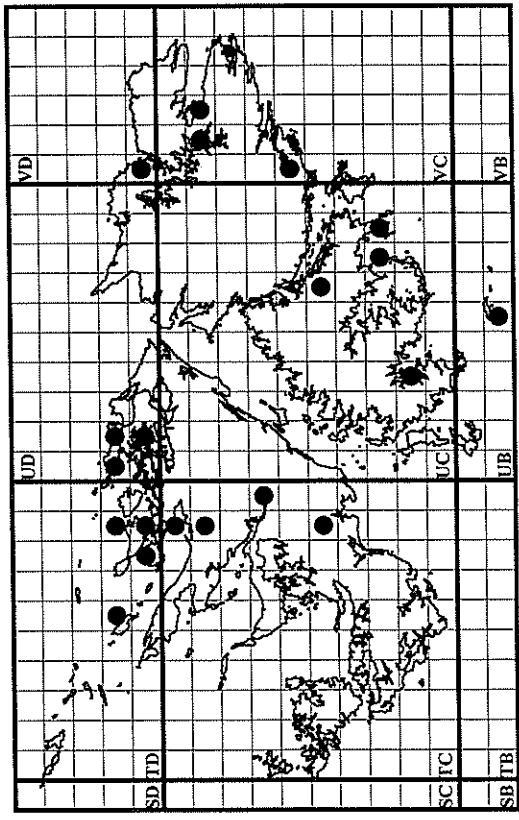
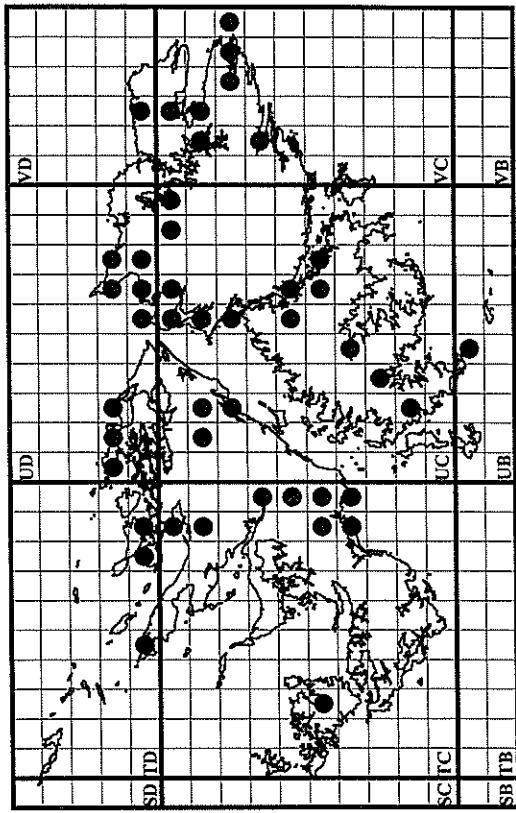
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 68 *Senecio viscosus*

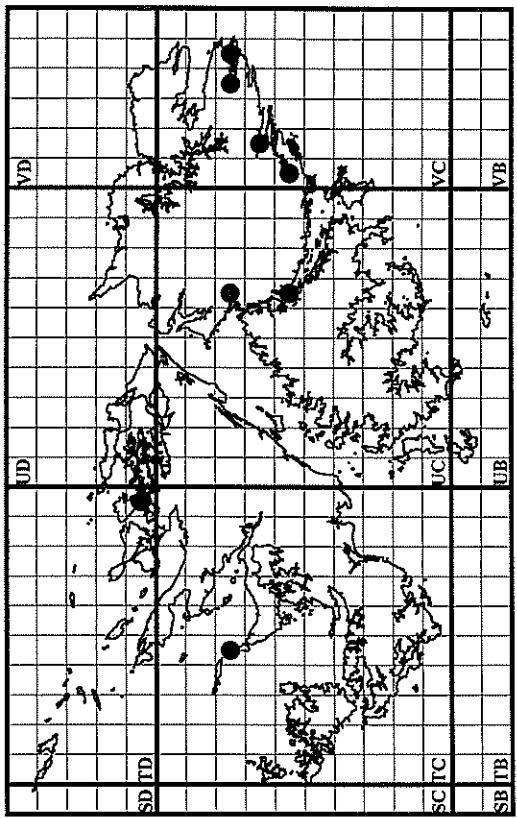
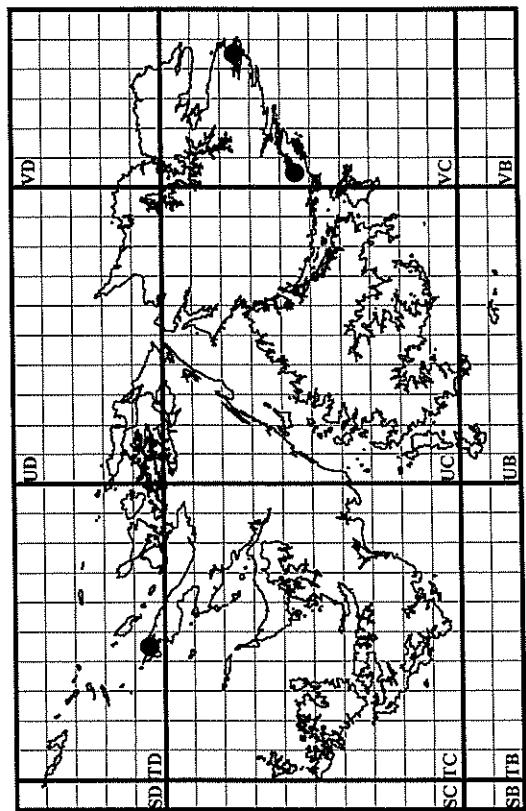
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 69 *Senecio vulgaris*Fig. 67 *Senecio vaginatus*

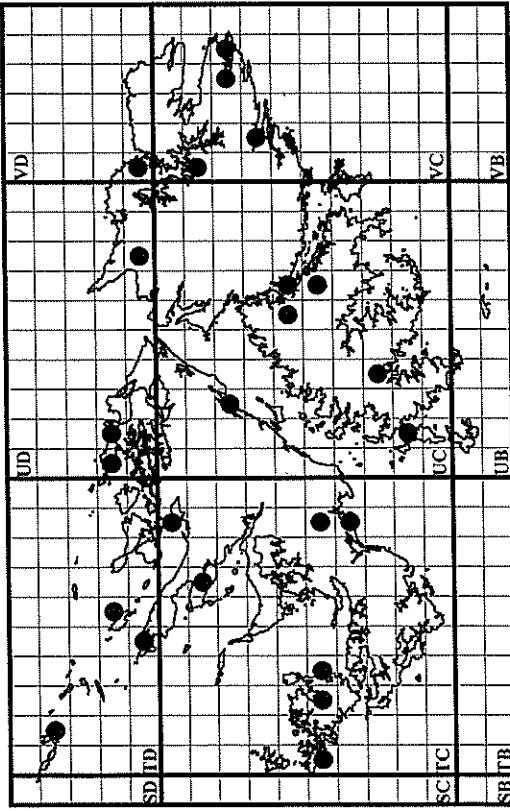
## ASTERACEAE

Fig. 70 *Sonchus asper*ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 71 *Tanacetum vulgare*ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 72 *Taraxacum gilliesii*ASTERACEAE  
Fig. 73 *Taraxacum officinale*

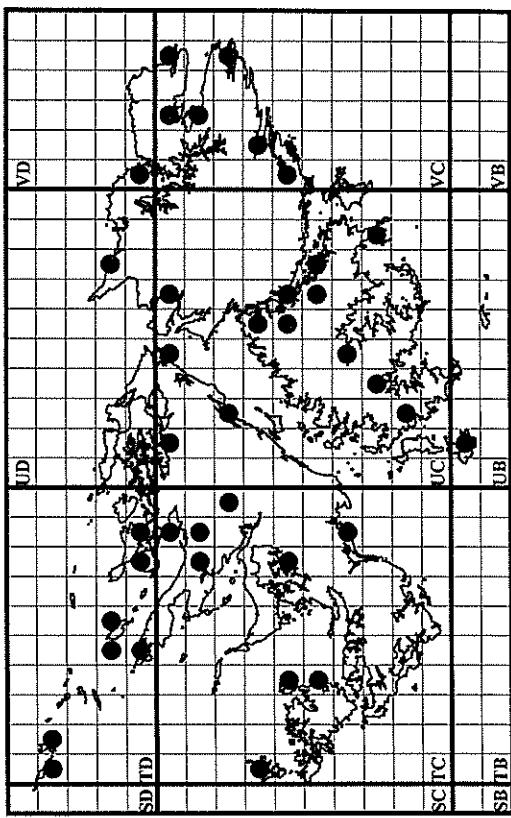
## BERBERIDACEAE

Fig. 74 *Tripleurospermum inodorum*

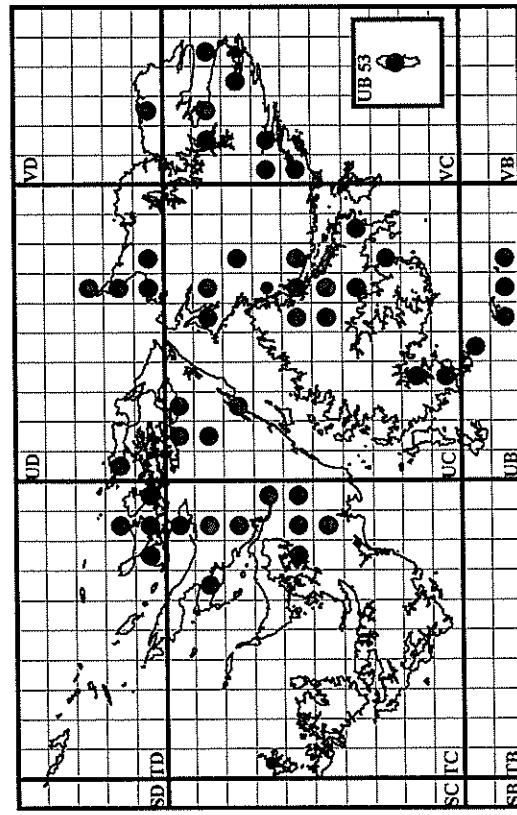
## BORAGINACEAE

Fig. 76 *Myosotis discolor*

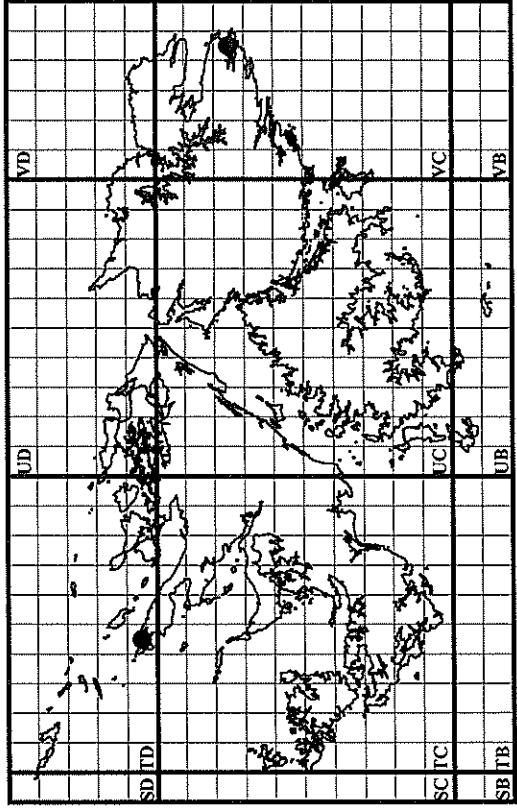
## BRASSICACEAE

Fig. 77 *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

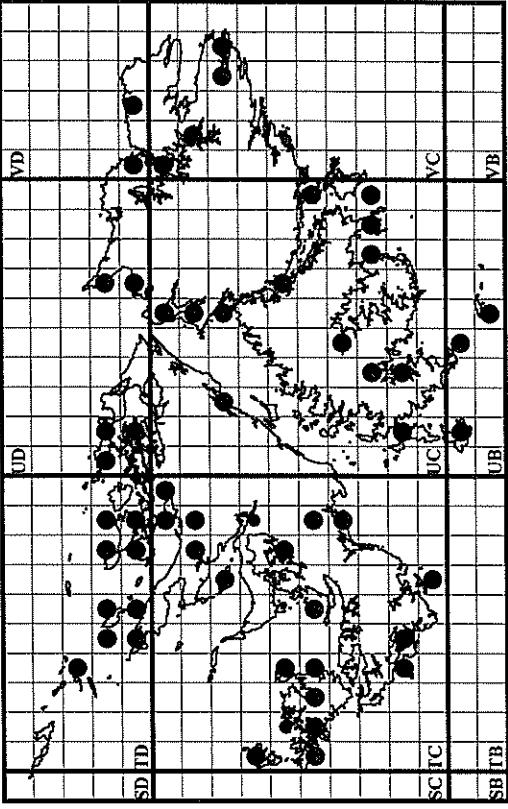
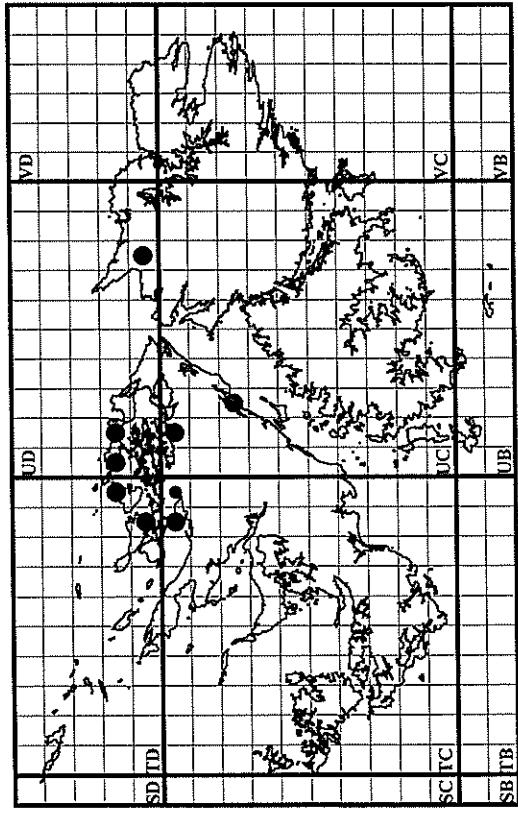
## BRASSICACEAE

Fig. 78 *Cardamine glacialis*

## BRASSICACEAE

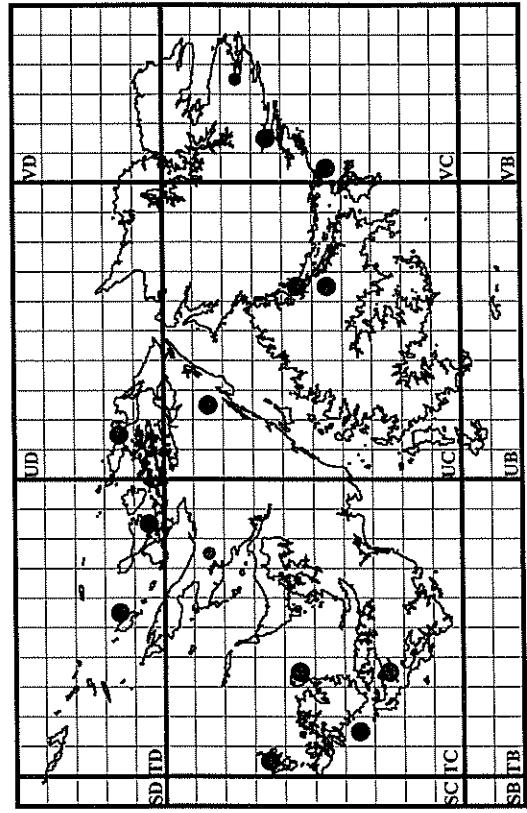
Fig. 79 *Cardamine hirsuta*

## BRASSICACEAE

Fig. 80 *Cochlearia officinalis*

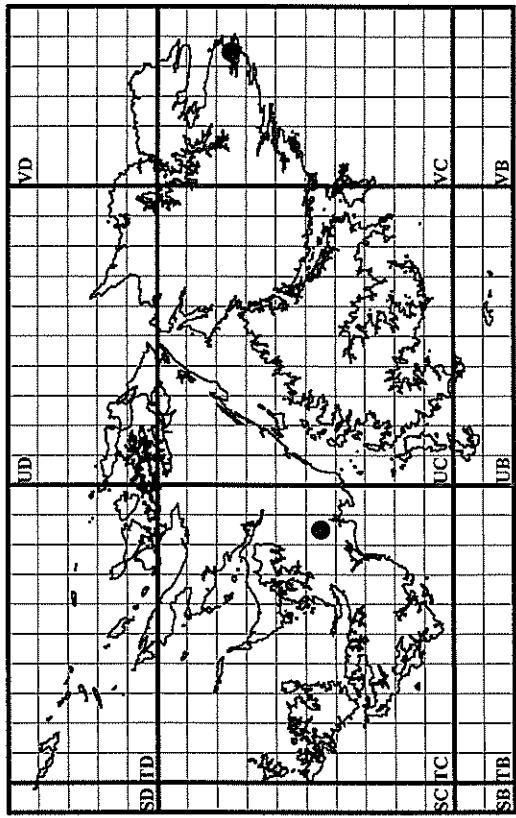
**BRASSICACEAE**

Fig. 82 *Draba funiculosa*



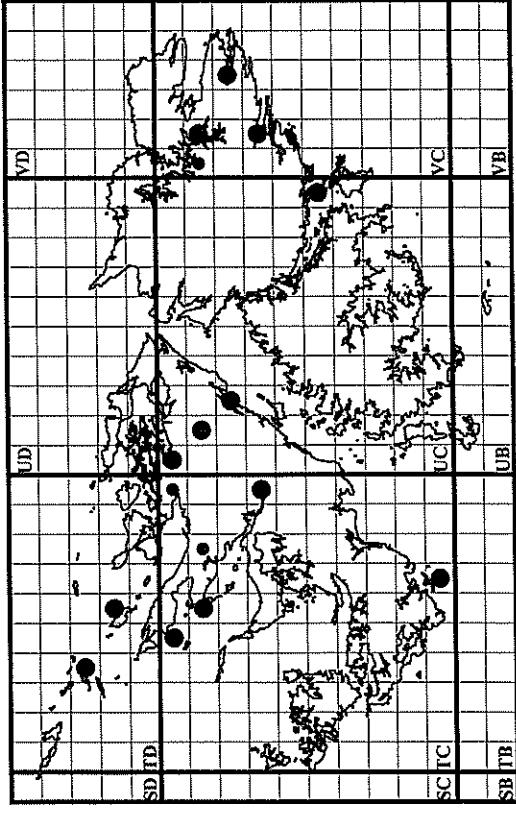
**BRASSICACEAE**

Fig. 83 *Hesperis matronalis*



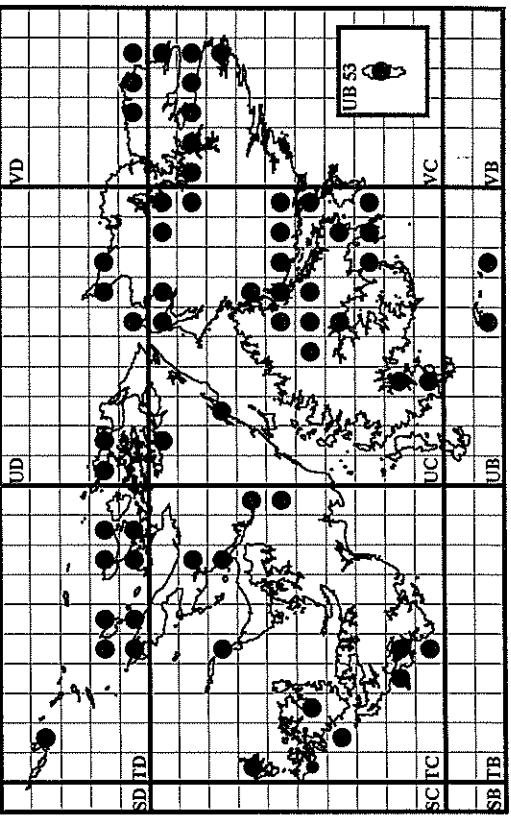
**BRASSICACEAE**

Fig. 84 *Phlebolobium maclovianum*

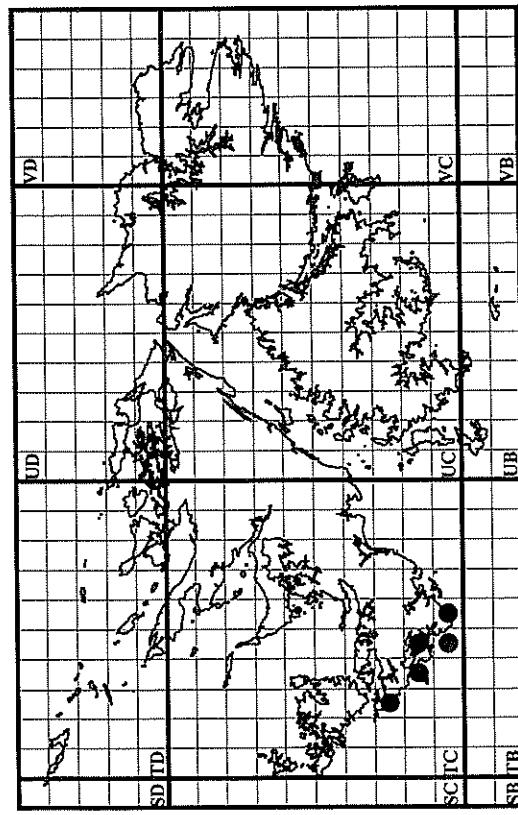


**CALLITRICHACEAE**

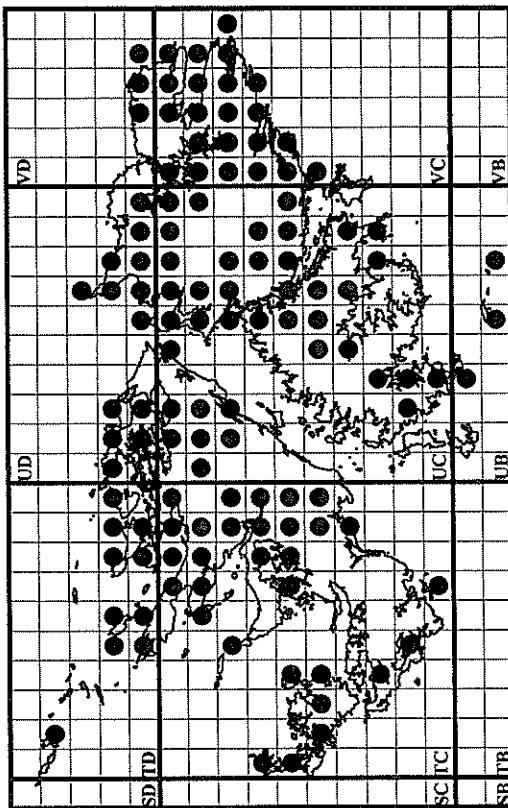
Fig. 85 *Callitrichia antarctica*



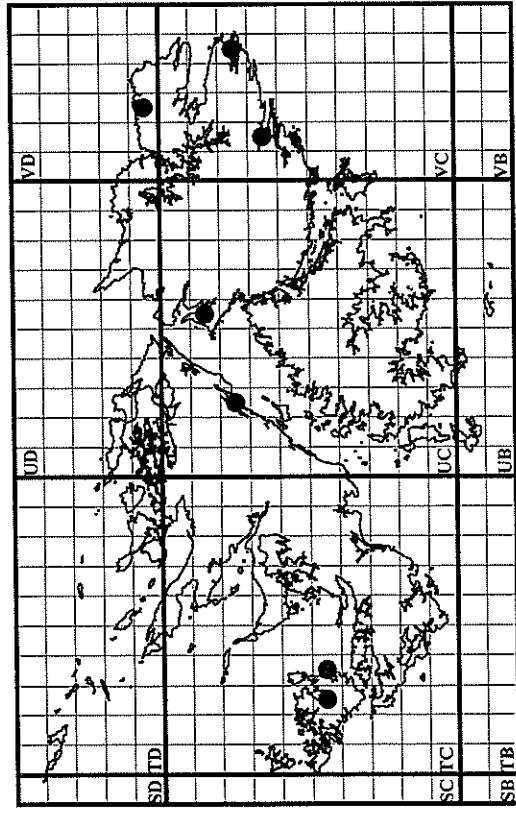
CALYCERACEAE  
Fig. 86 *Nastanthus falklandicus*



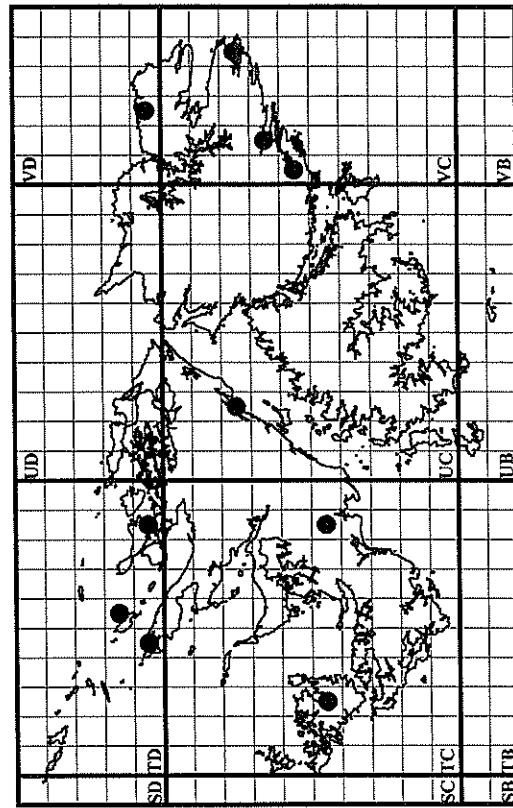
CAMPANULACEAE  
Fig. 87 *Pratia repens*



CAPRIFOLIACEAE  
Fig. 88 *Lonicera periclymenum*

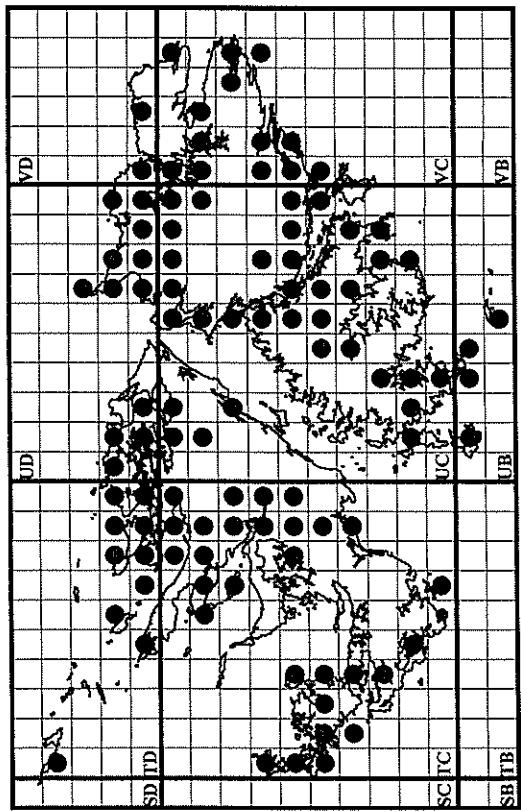


CAPRIFOLIACEAE  
Fig. 89 *Sambucus nigra*



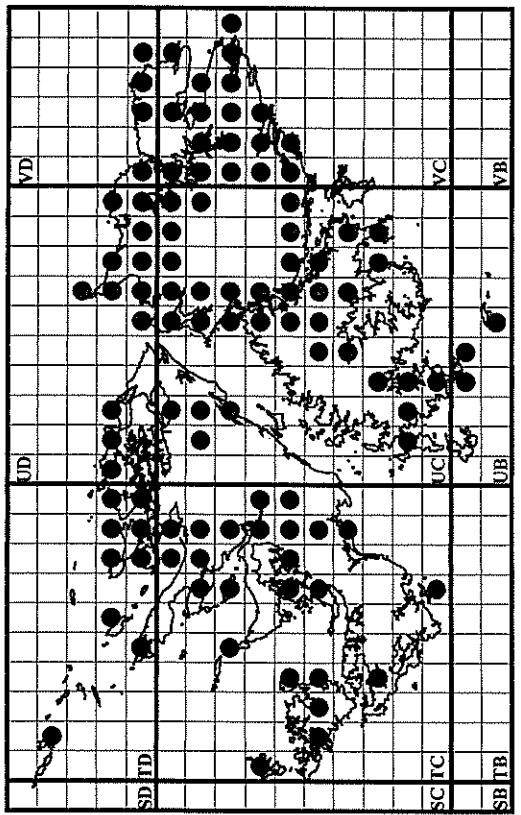
CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Fig. 90 *Cerastium arvense*



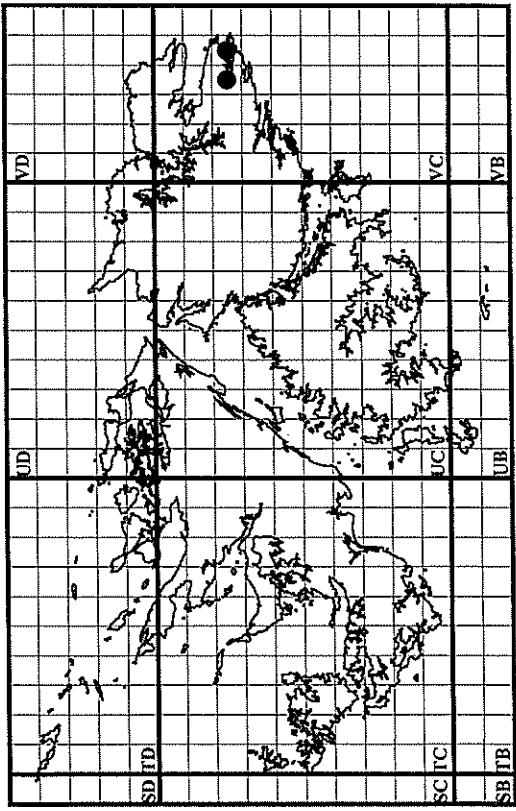
CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Fig. 91 *Cerastium fontanum*



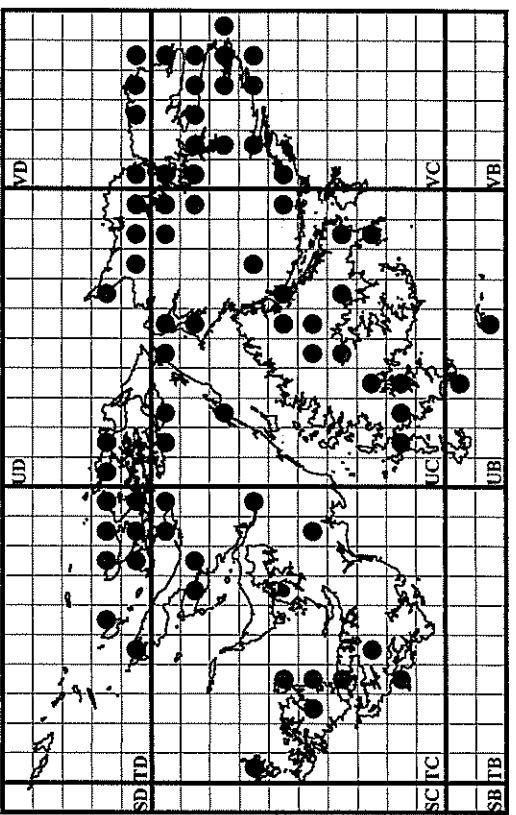
CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Fig. 92 *Cerastium glomeratum*

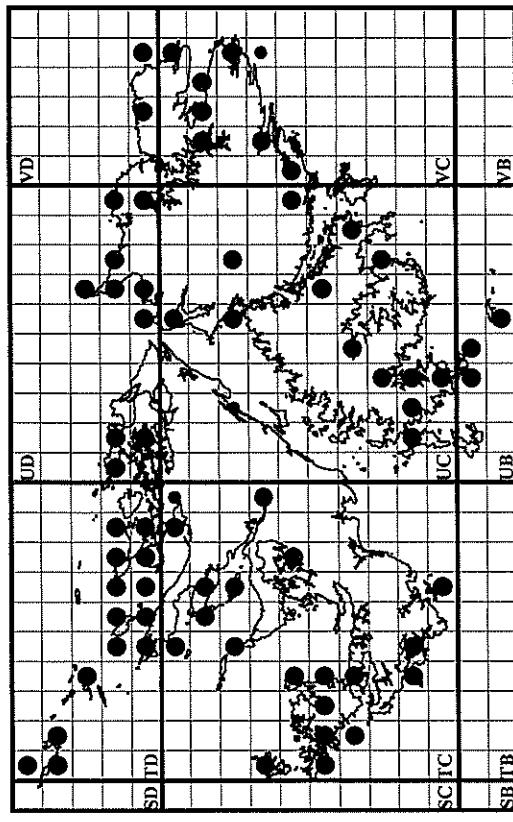


CARYOPHYLLACEAE

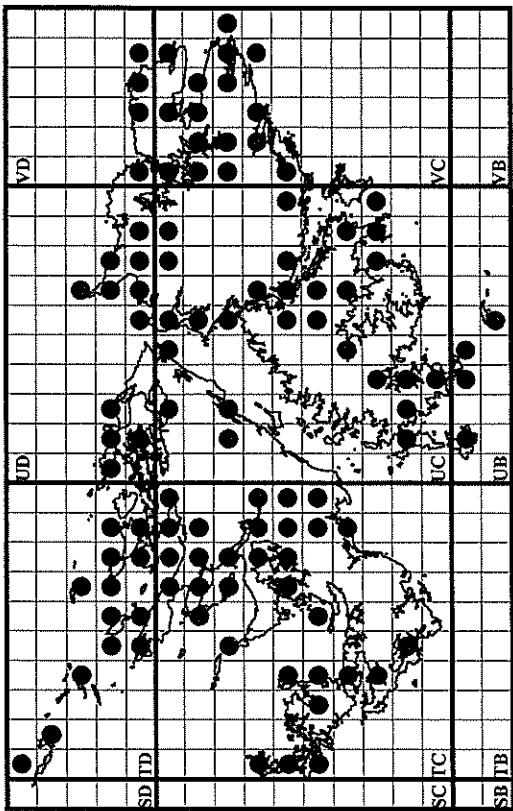
Fig. 93 *Colobanthus quitenensis*



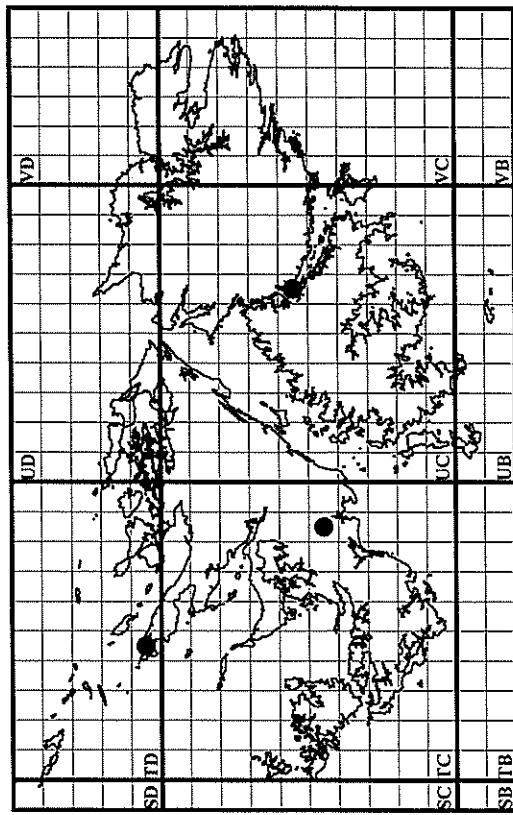
CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 94 *Colobanthus subulatus*



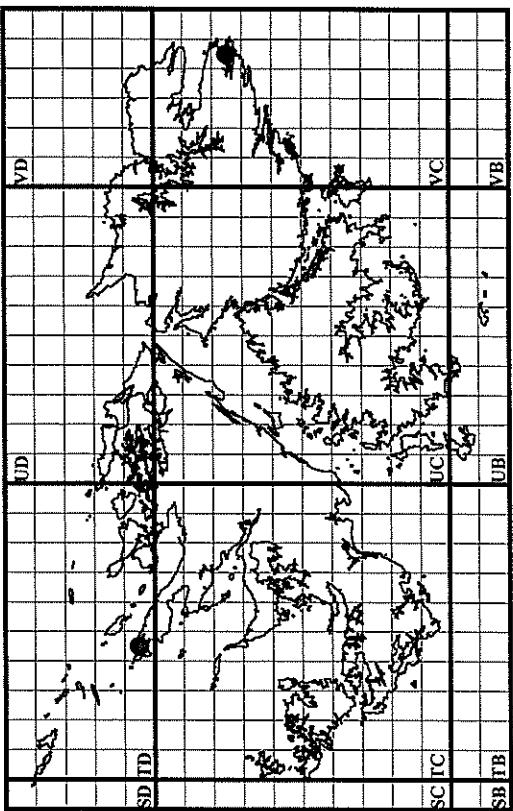
CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 95 *Sagina procumbens*



CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 96 *Silene dioica*

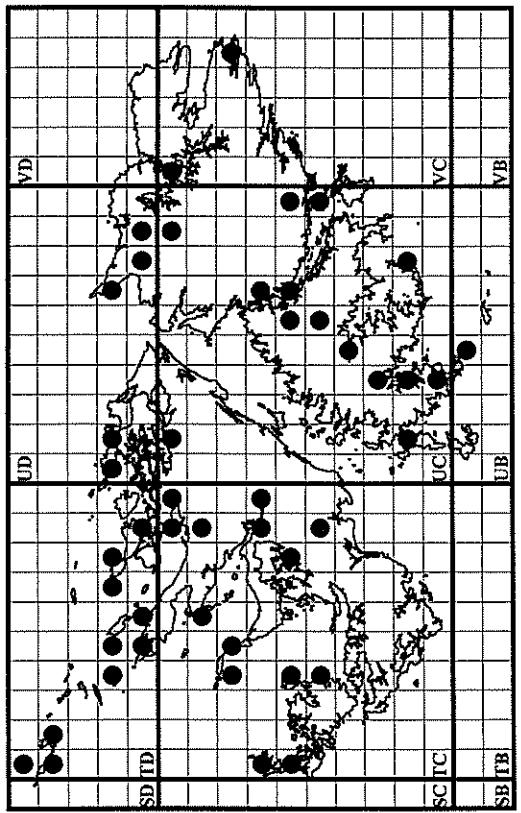
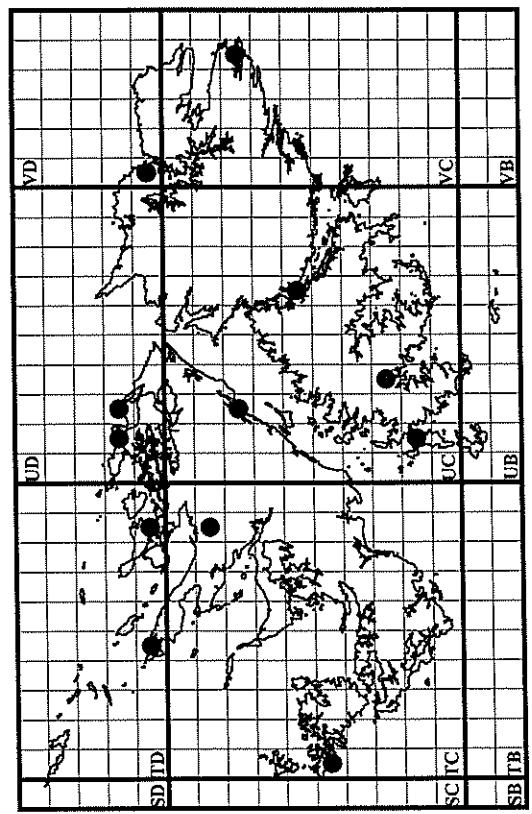


CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 97 *Silene vulgaris*

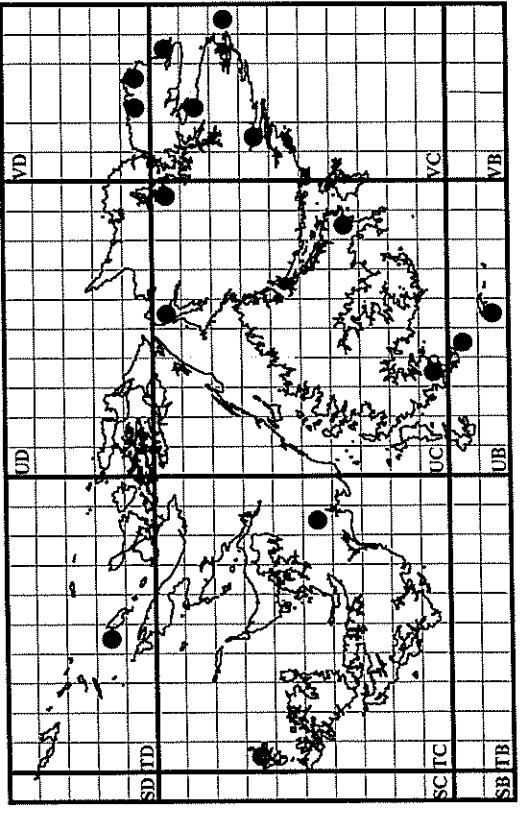


CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 98 *Spergula arvensis*

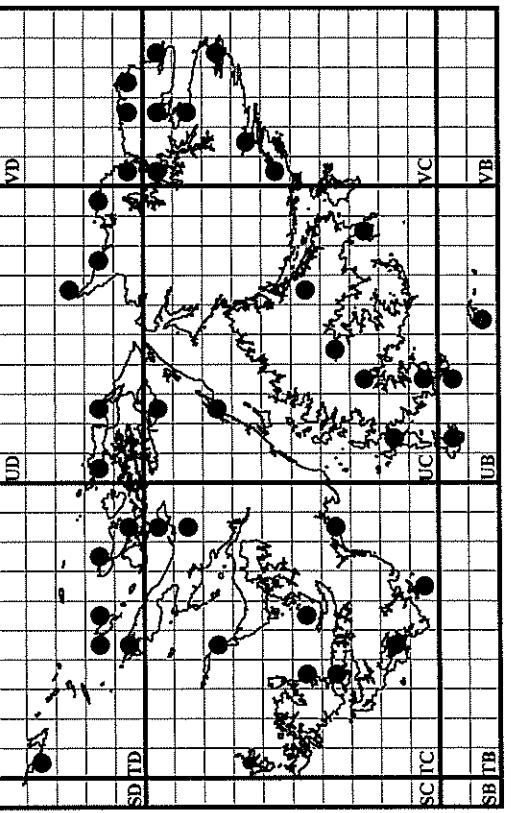
CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 99 *Spergularia marina*



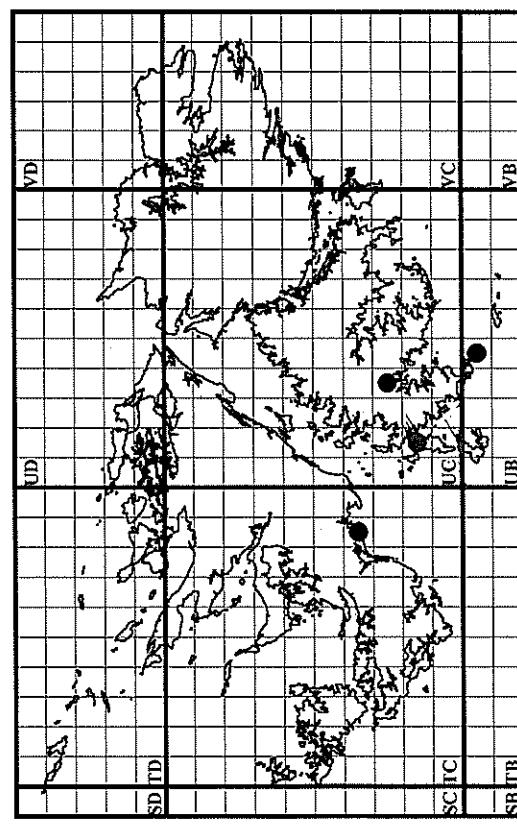
CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 100 *Stellaria debilis*



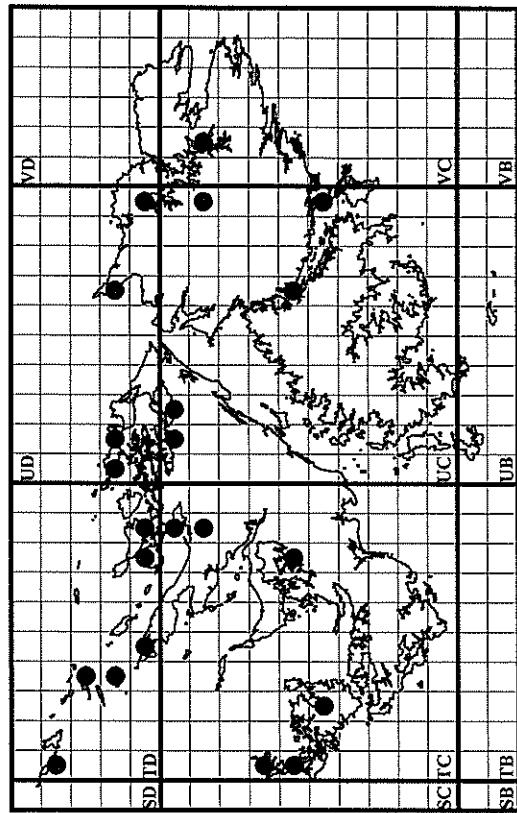
CARYOPHYLLACEAE  
Fig. 101 *Stellaria media*



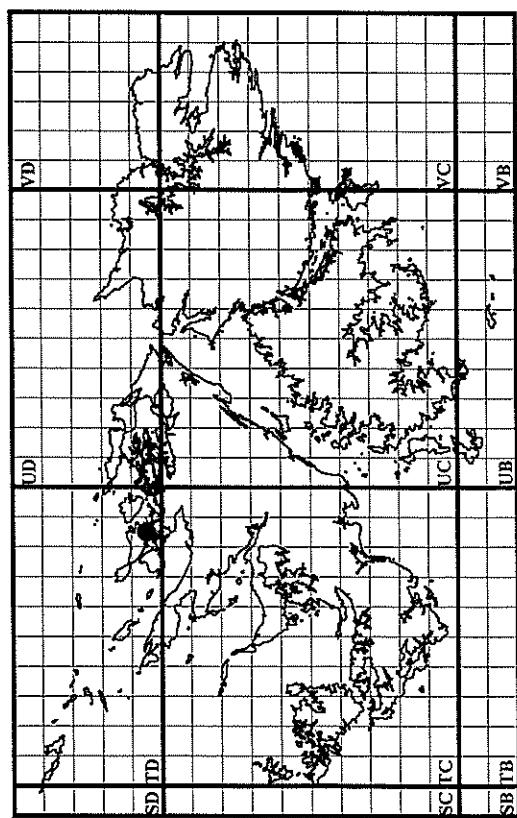
**CHENOPodiaceae**  
Fig. 102 *Atriplex prostrata*



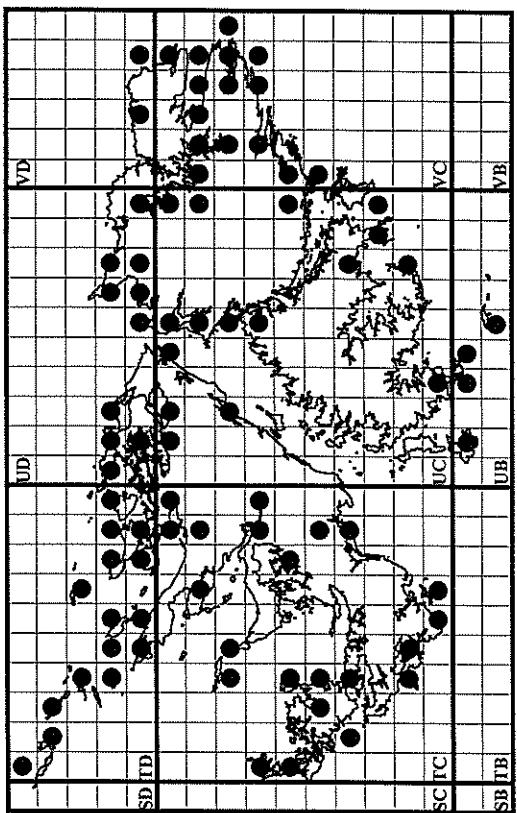
**CHENOPodiaceae**  
Fig. 103 *Chenopodium macrospermum*



**CHENOPodiaceae**  
Fig. 104 *Suaeda argentinensis*

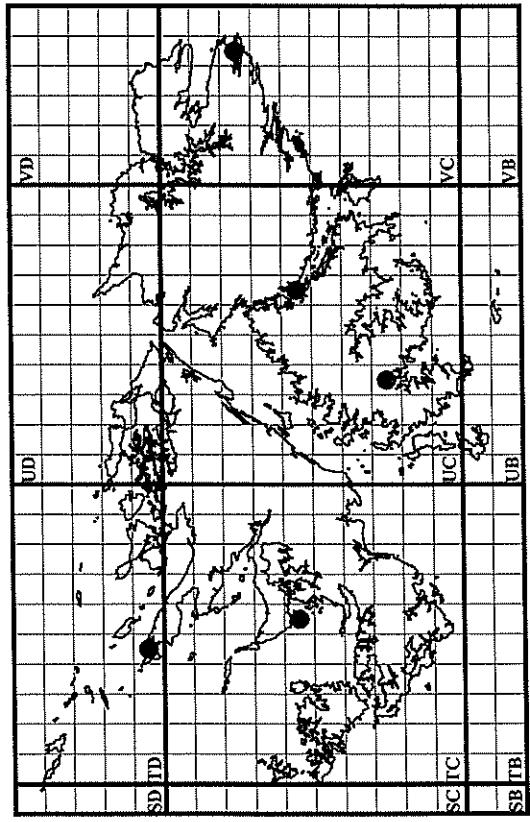


**CRASSULACEAE**  
Fig. 105 *Crassula moschata*



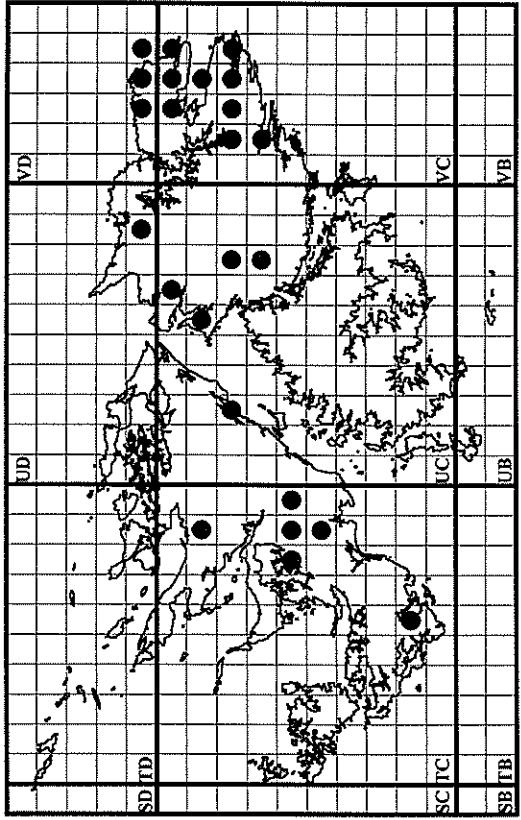
**CRASSULACEAE**

**Fig. 106** *Sedum acre*



**DROSERACEAE**

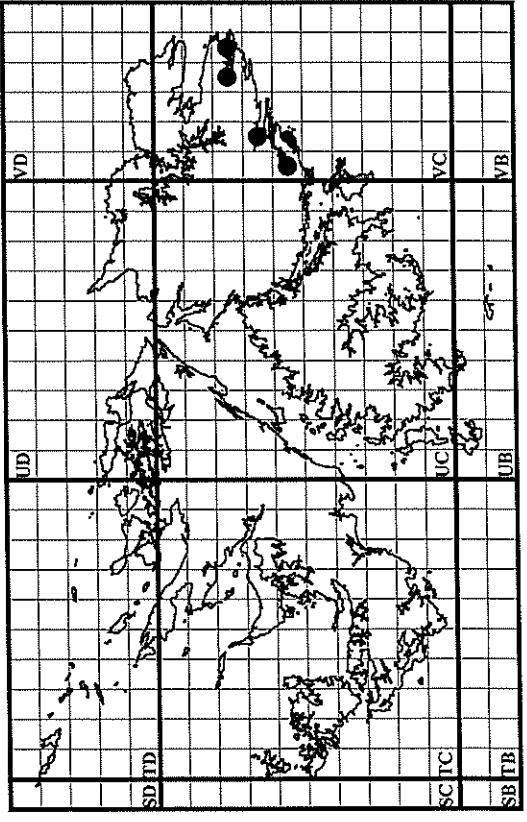
**Fig. 107** *Drosera uniflora*



**108**

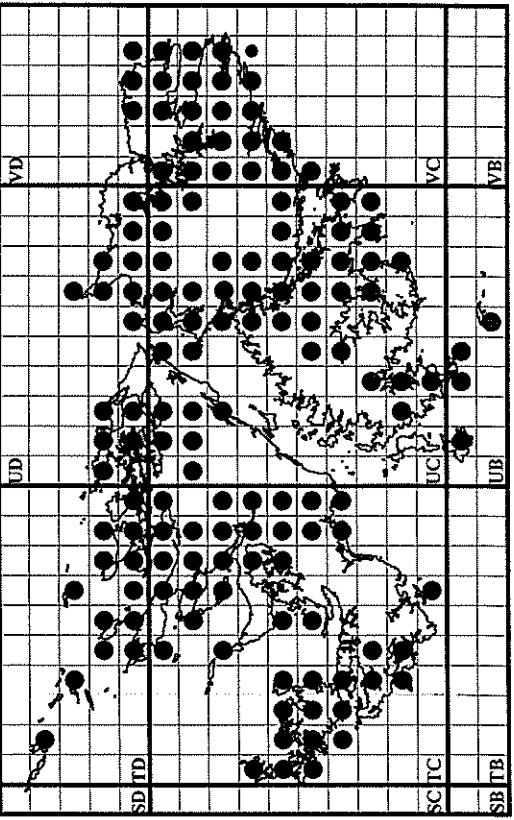
**ERICACEAE**

**Fig. 108** *Calluna vulgaris*

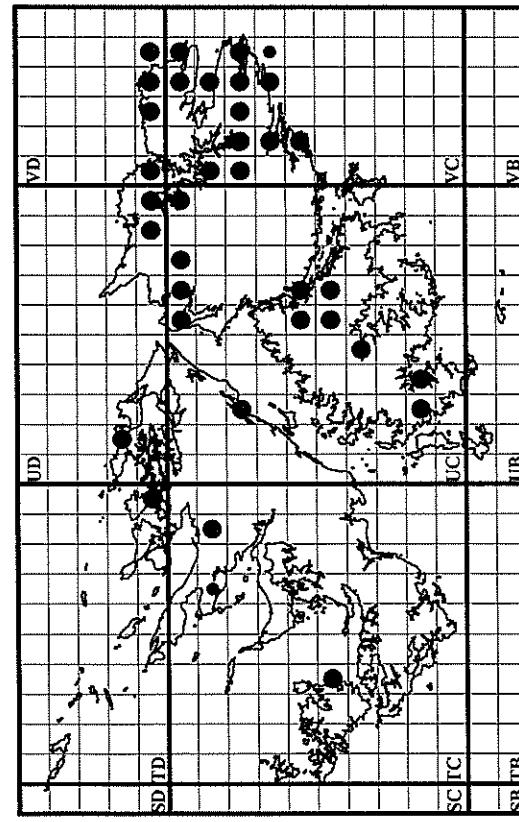
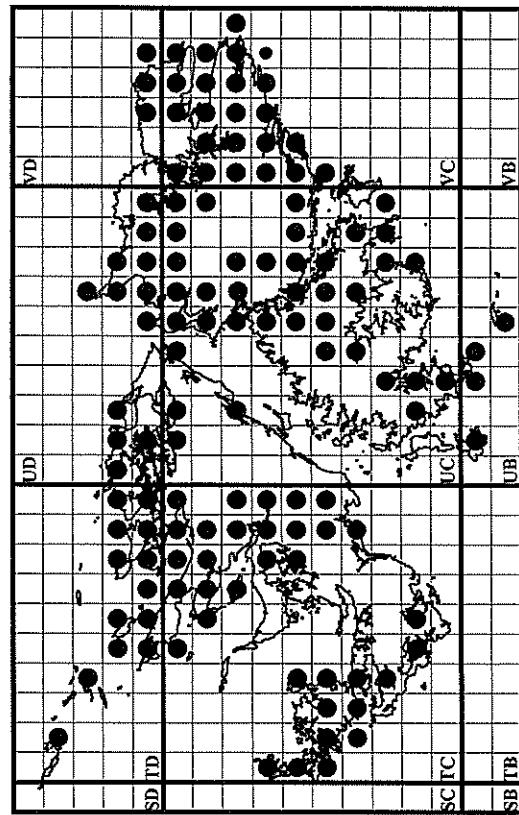


**ERICACEAE**

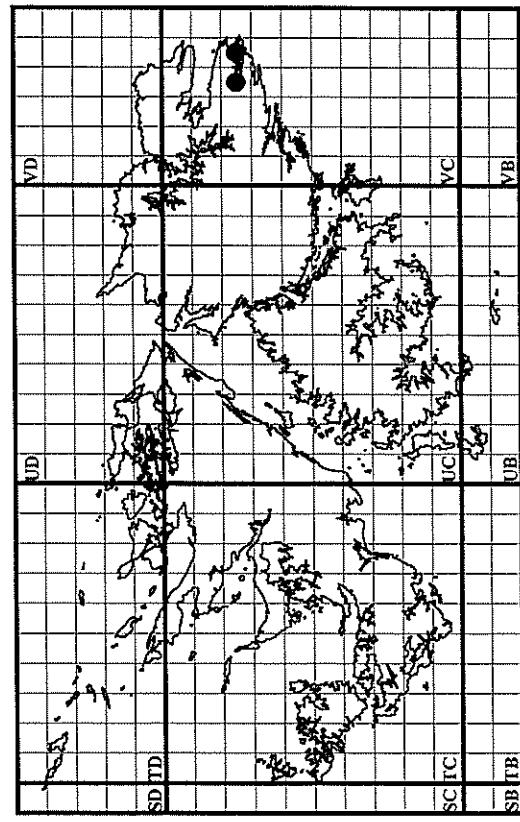
**Fig. 109** *Empetrum rubrum*



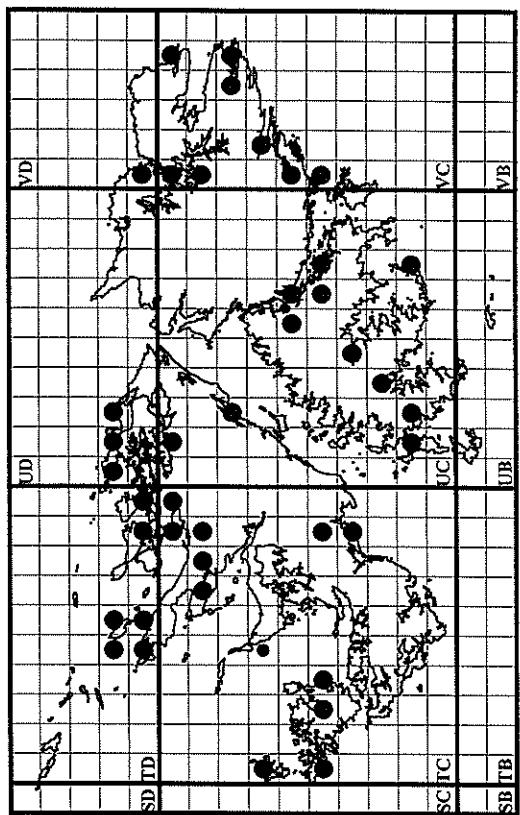
## ERICACEAE

Fig. 110 *Gaultheria antarctica*ERICACEAE  
Fig. 111 *Gaultheria pumila*

## FABACEAE

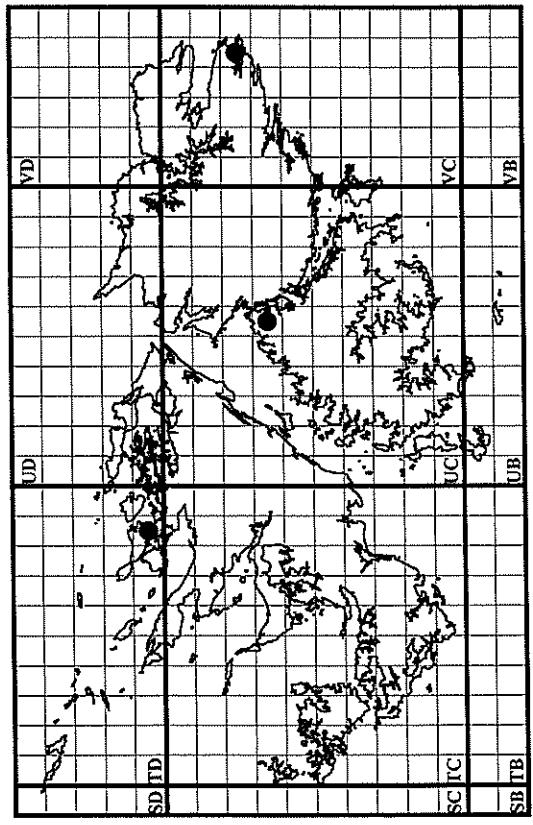
Fig. 112 *Lotus corniculatus*

## FABACEAE

Fig. 113 *Trifolium dubium*

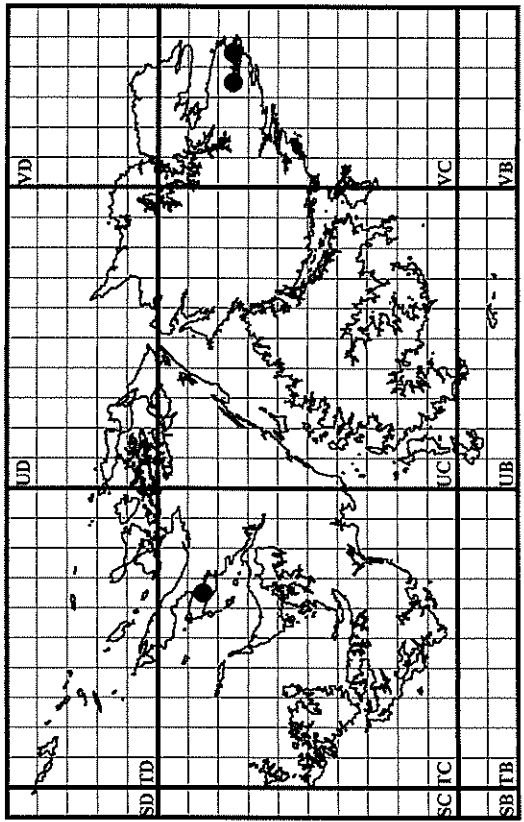
FABACEAE

Fig. 114 *Trifolium hybridum*



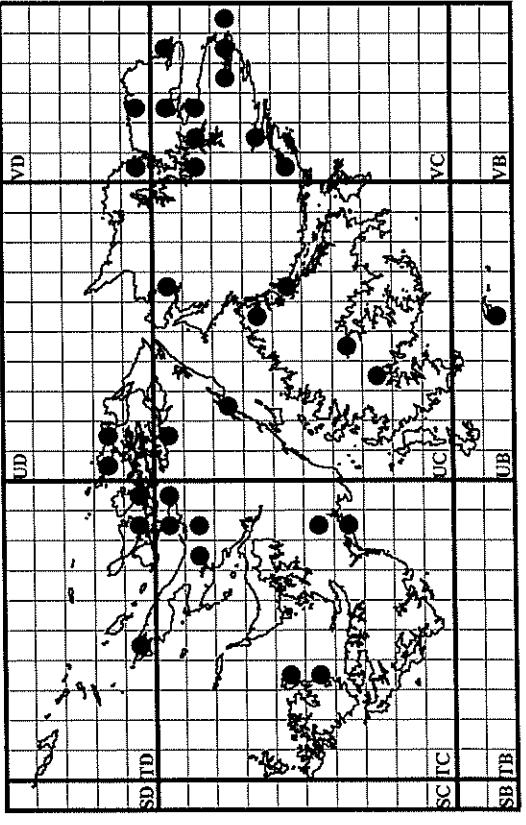
FABACEAE

Fig. 115 *Trifolium pratense*



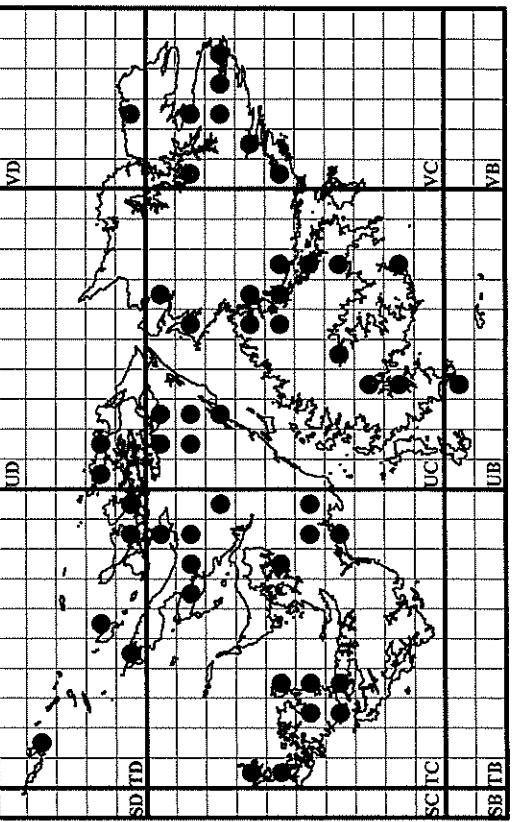
FABACEAE

Fig. 116 *Trifolium repens*

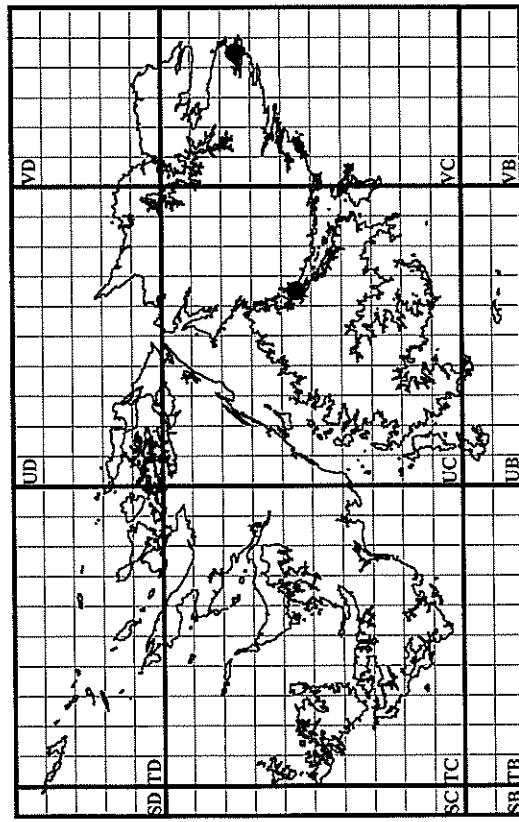


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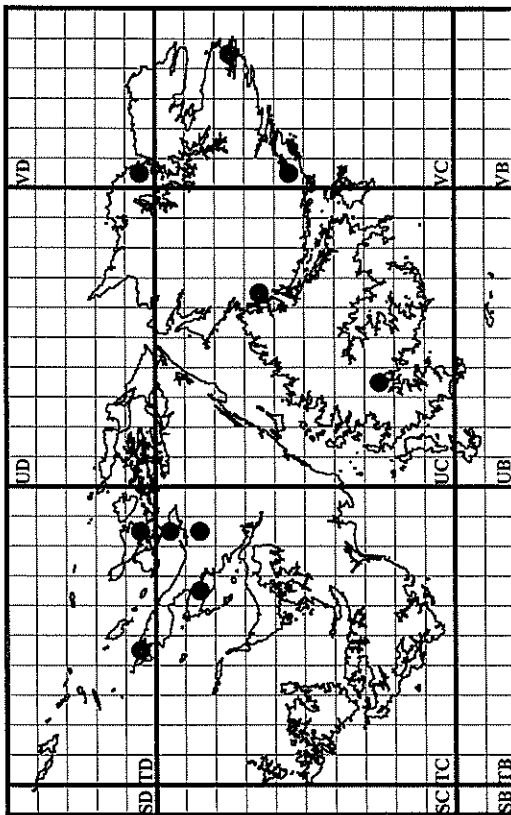
Fig. 117 *Ulex europeus*



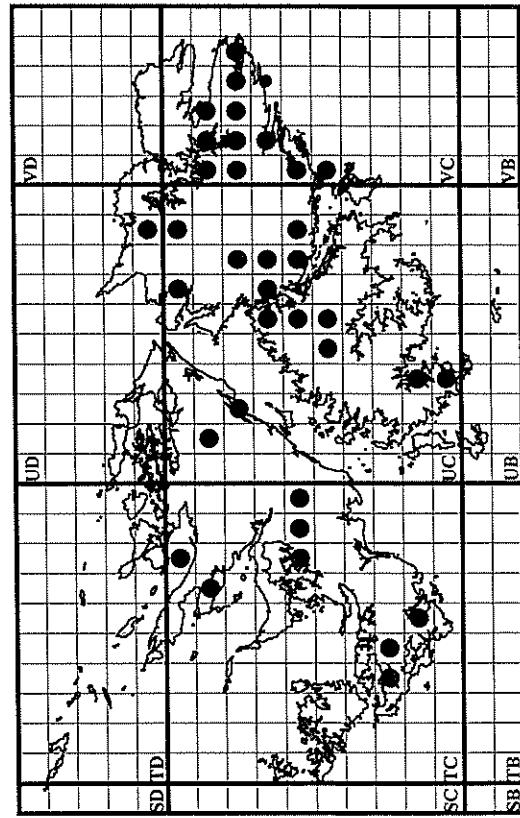
FABACEAE  
Fig. 118 *Vicia cracca*



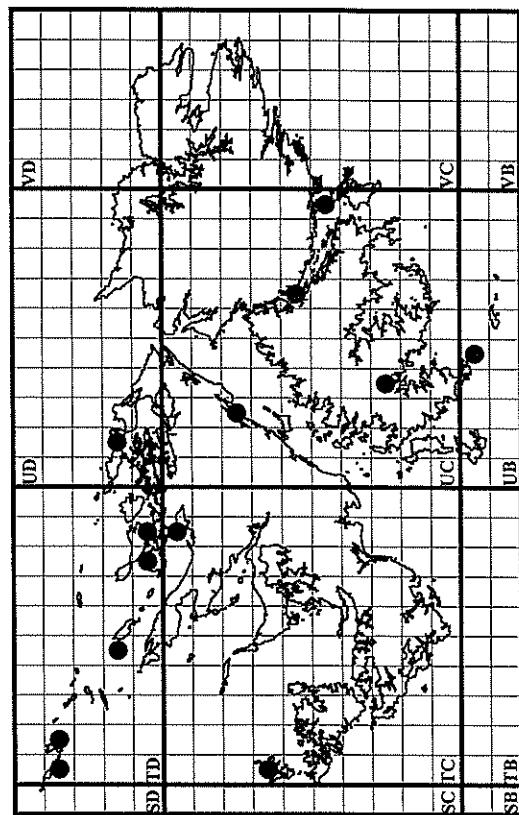
FUMARIACEAE  
Fig. 119 *Fumaria officinalis*



GENTIANACEAE  
Fig. 120 *Gentianella magellanica*

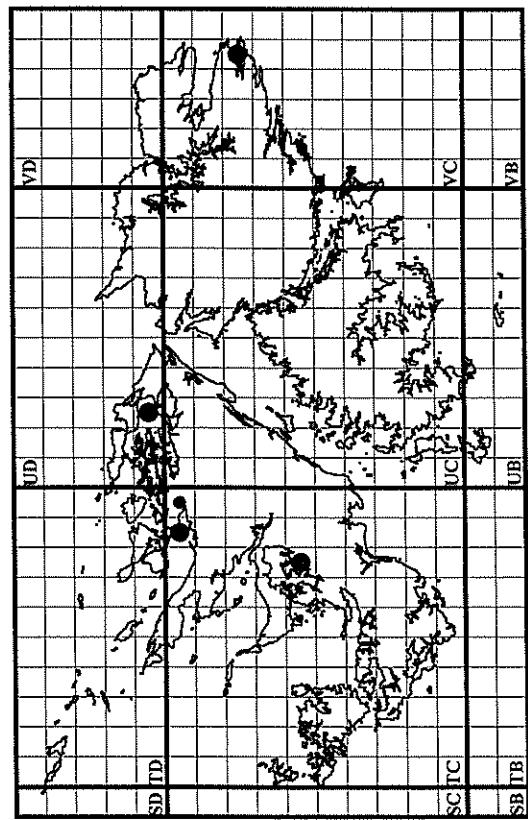


GERANIACEAE  
Fig. 121 *Erodium cicutarium*



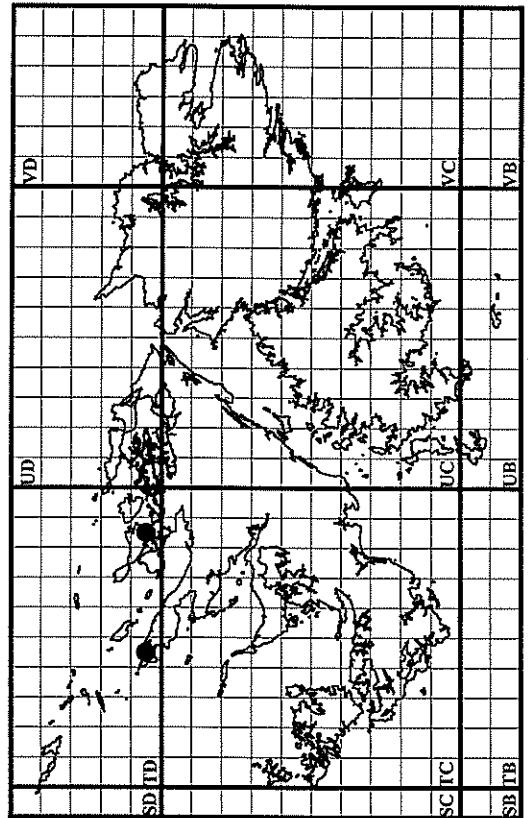
**GERANIACEAE**

Fig. 122 *Geranium molle*



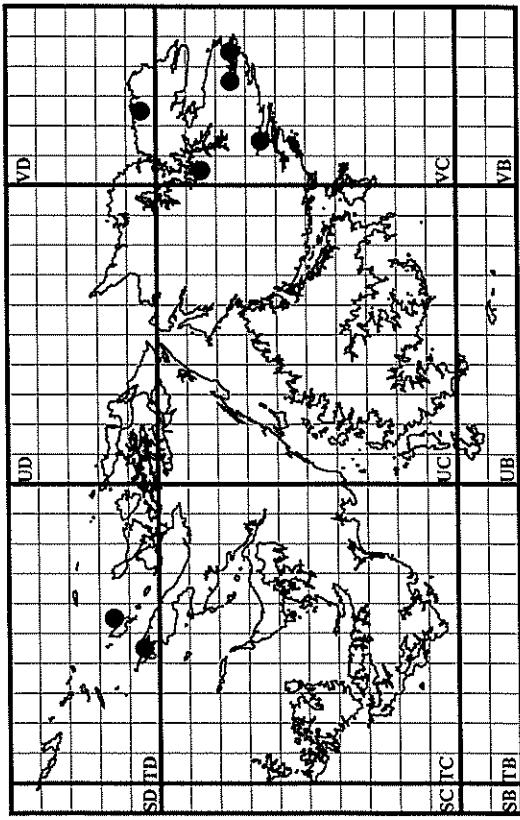
**GERANIACEAE**

Fig. 123 *Geranium robertianum*



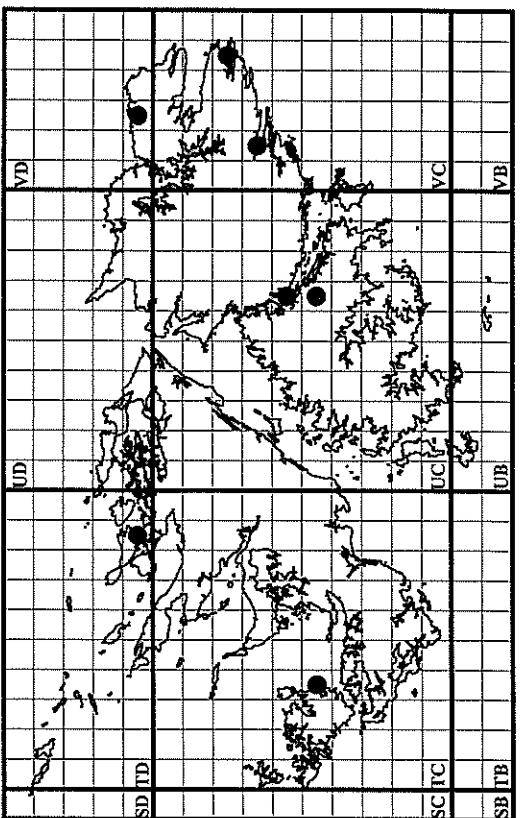
**GROSSULARIACEAE**

Fig. 124 *Ribes magellanicum*

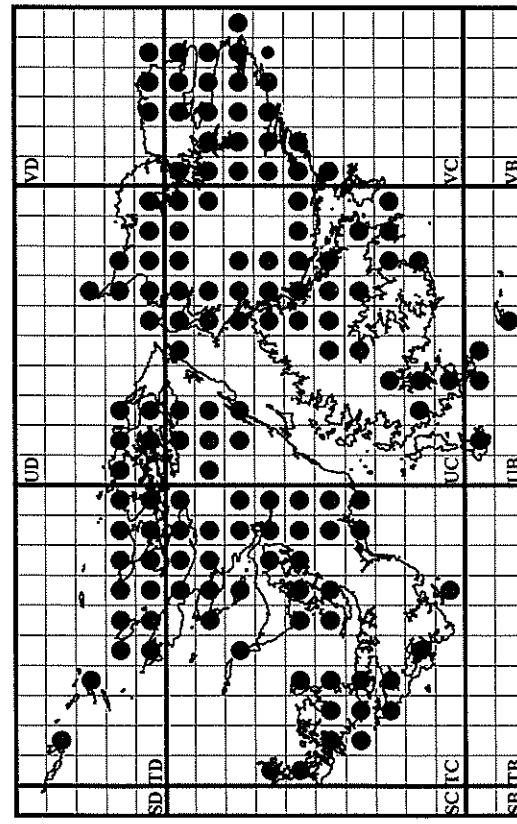


**GROSSULARIACEAE**

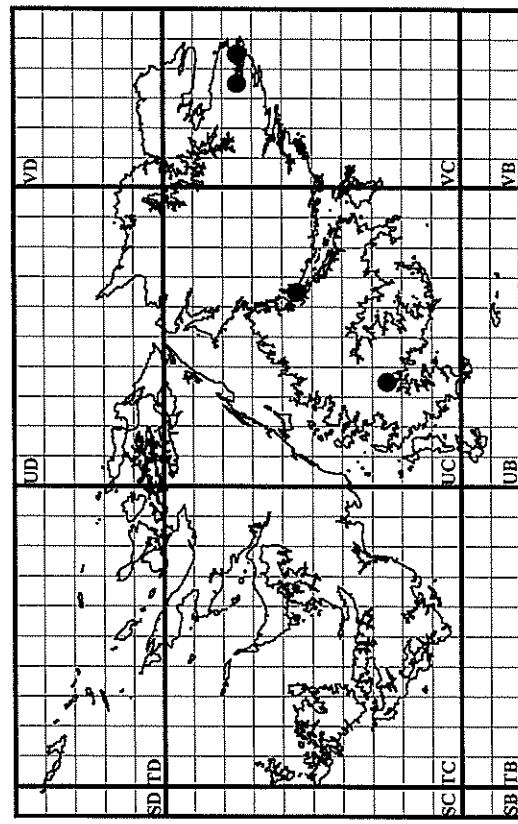
Fig. 125 *Ribes uva-crispa*



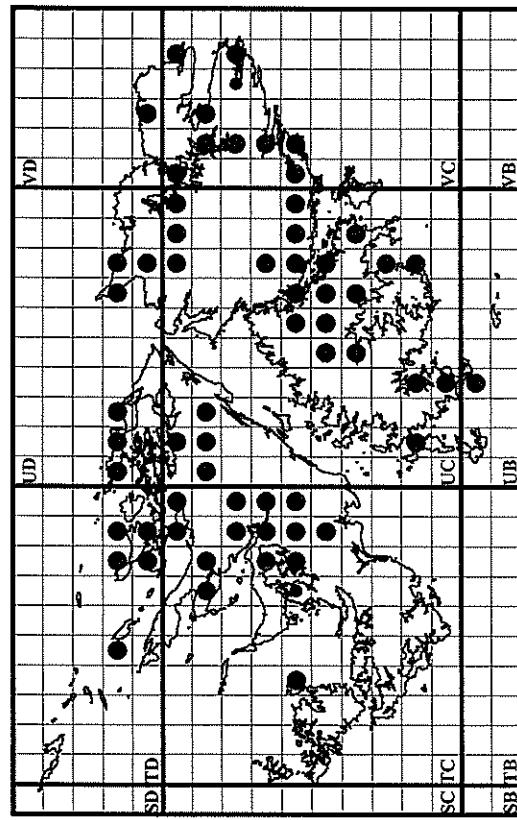
## GUNNERACEAE

Fig. 126 *Gunnera magellanica*

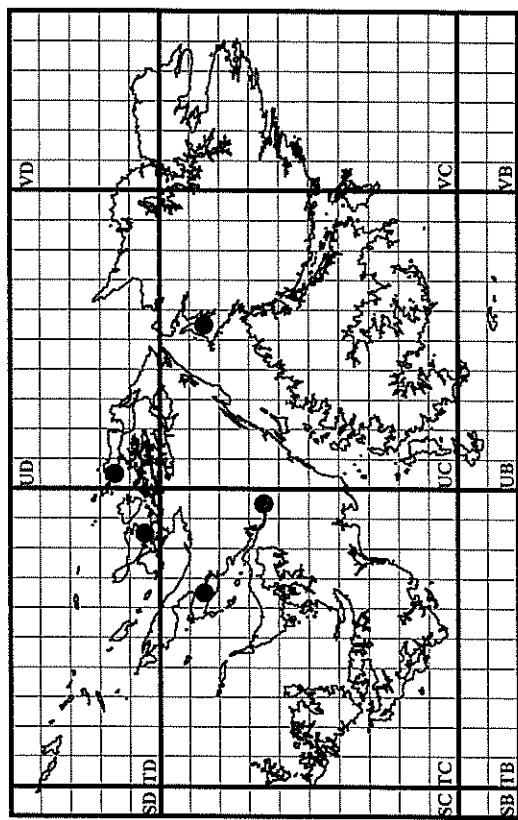
## LAMIACEAE

Fig. 128 *Lamium hybridum*

## HALORAGACEAE

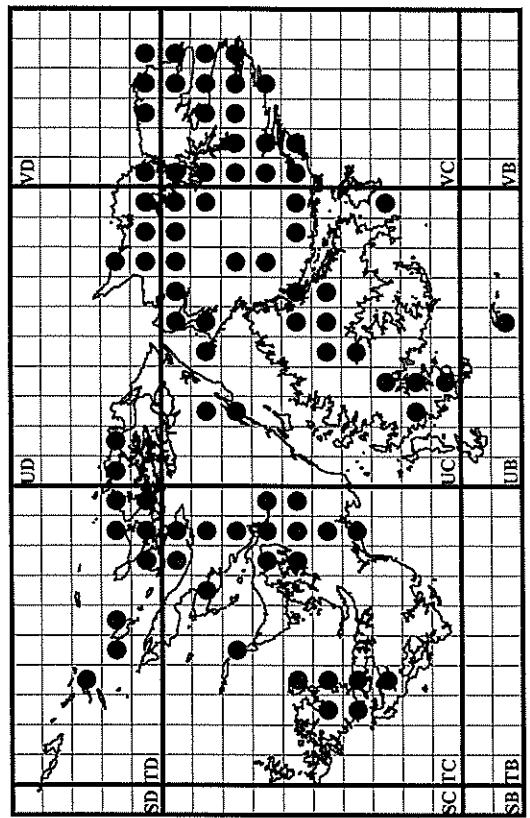
Fig. 127 *Myriophyllum quitense*

## LAMIACEAE

Fig. 129 *Mentha x piperita*

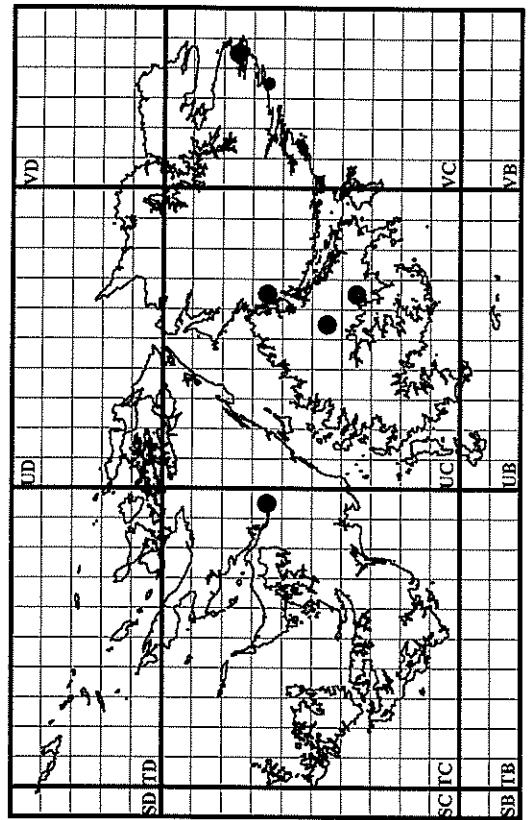
**MYRTACEAE**

Fig. 130 *Myrsinella nummularia*



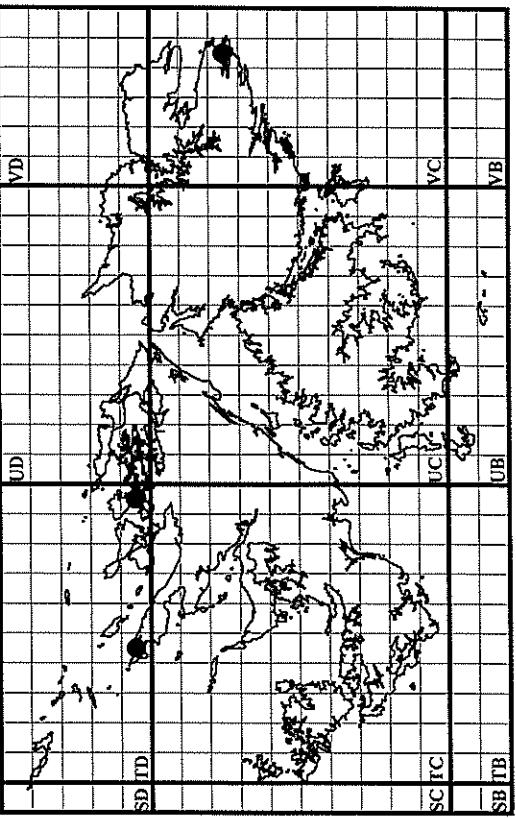
**ONAGRACEAE**

Fig. 131 *Epilobium ciliatum*



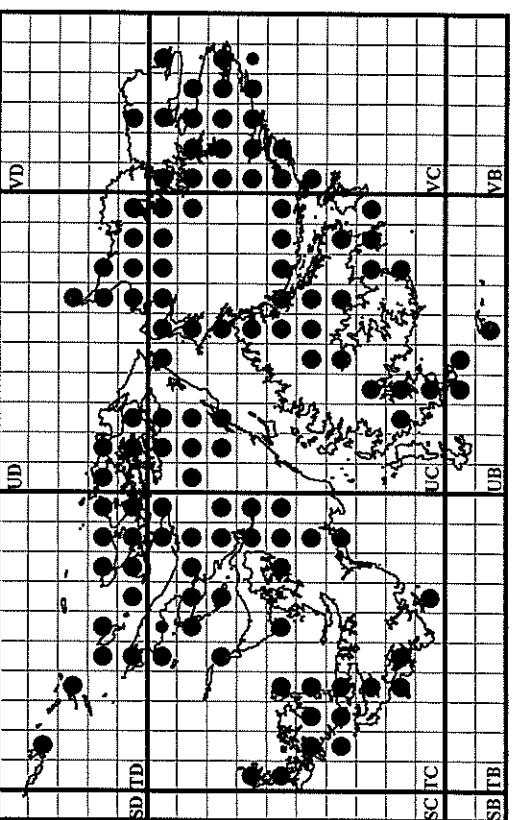
**ONAGRACEAE**

Fig. 132 *Fuchsia magellanica*

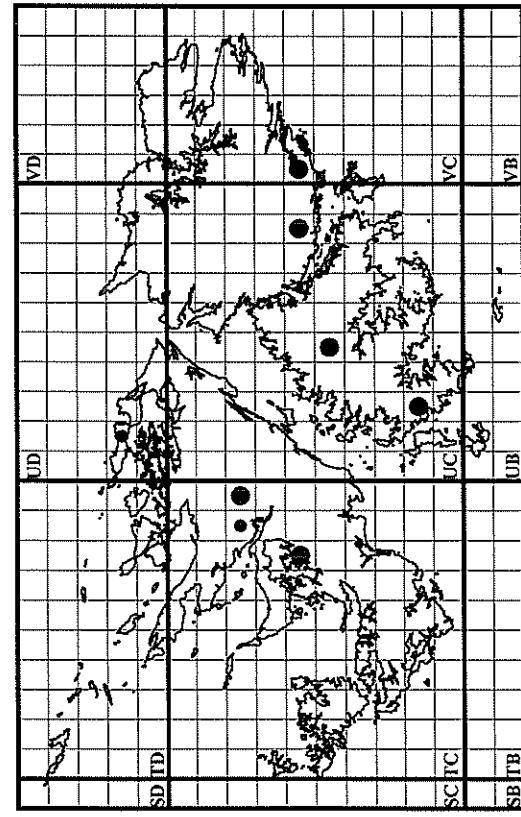


**OXALIDACEAE**

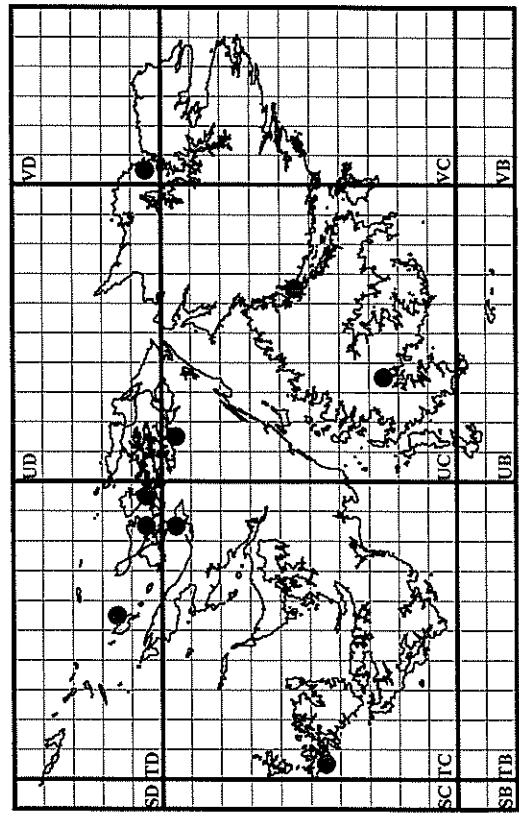
Fig. 133 *Oxalis enneaphylla*



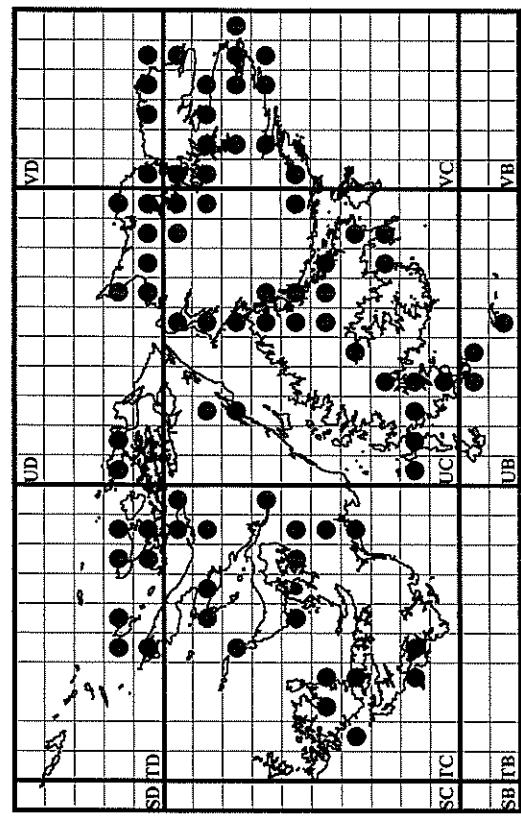
PLANTAGINACEAE  
Fig. 134 *Littorella australis*



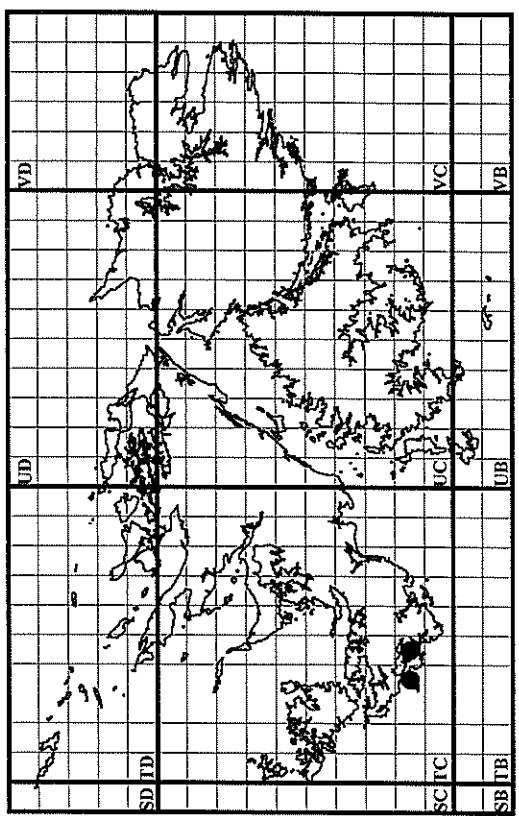
PLANTAGINACEAE  
Fig. 136 *Plantago lanceolata*



PLANTAGINACEAE  
Fig. 135 *Plantago barbata*

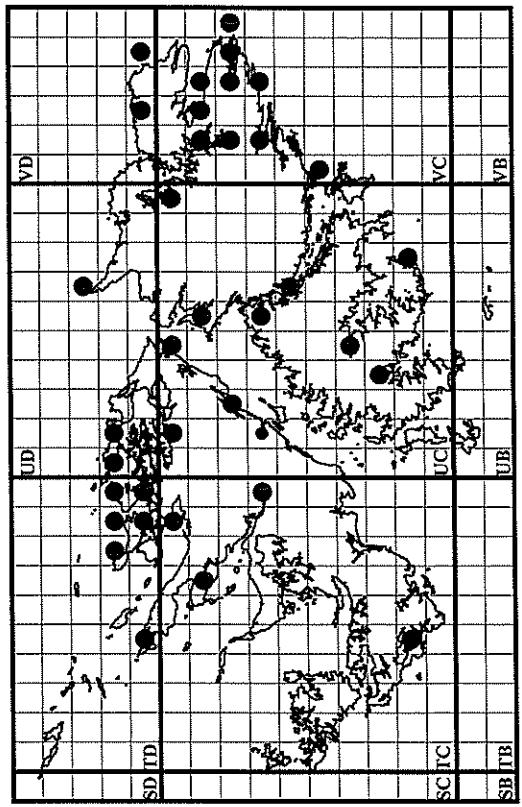


PLANTAGINACEAE  
Fig. 137 *Plantago moorei*



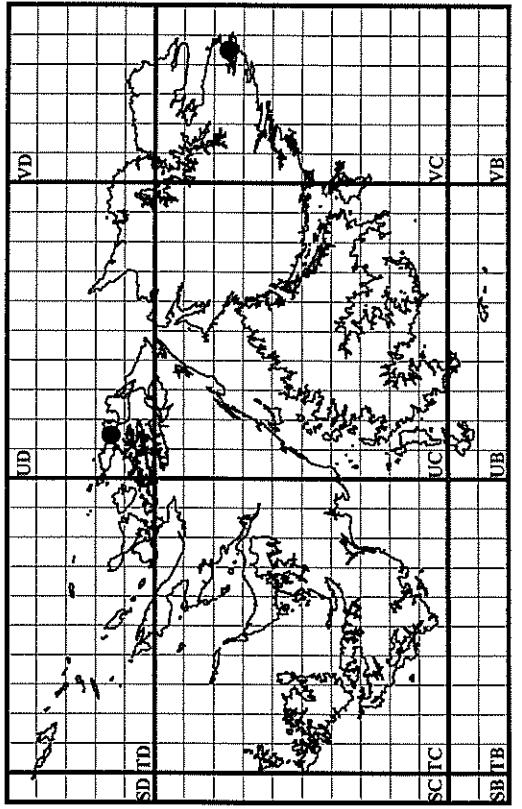
**PLUMBAGINACEAE**

Fig. 138 *Armeria maritima*



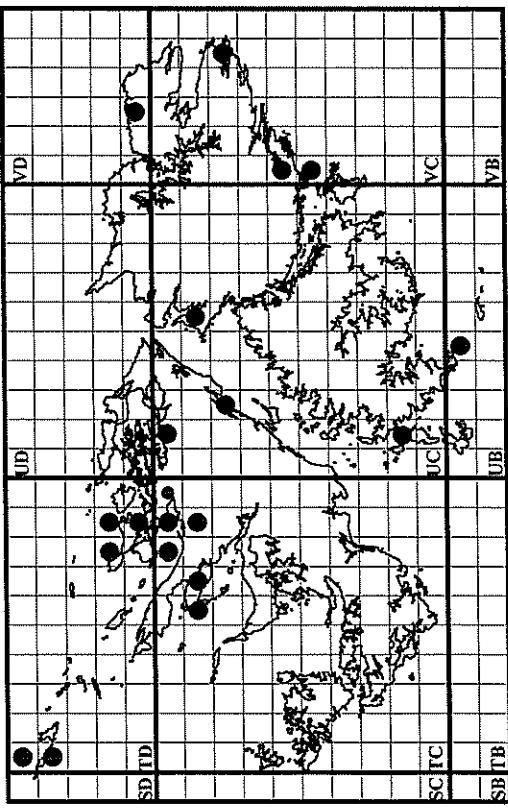
**POLYGONACEAE**

Fig. 139 *Polygonum aviculare*



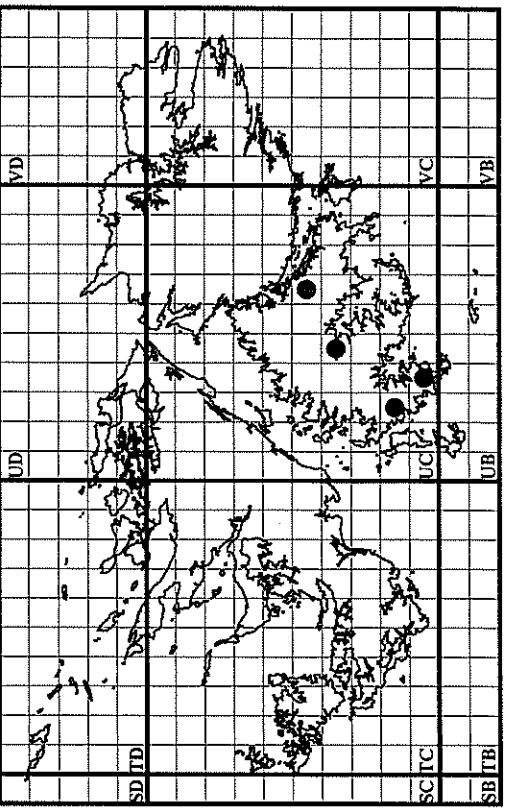
**POLYGONACEAE**

Fig. 140 *Polygonum marinum*

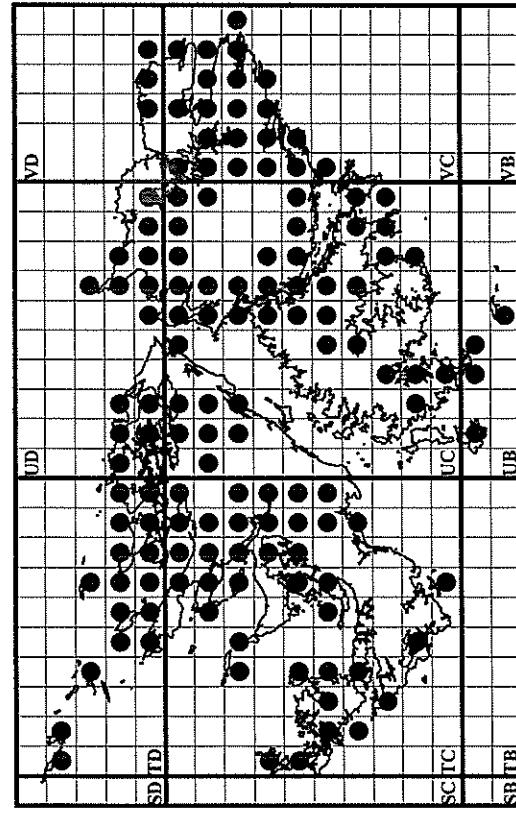


**POLYGONACEAE**

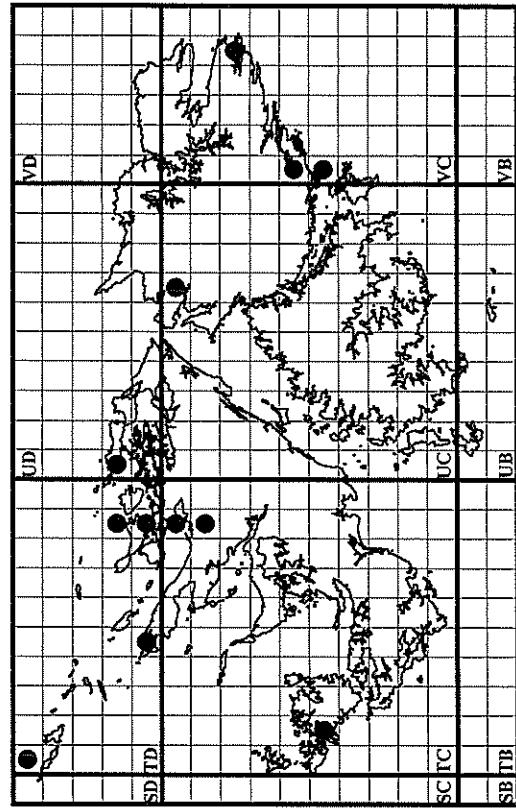
Fig. 141 *Rheum x hybridum*



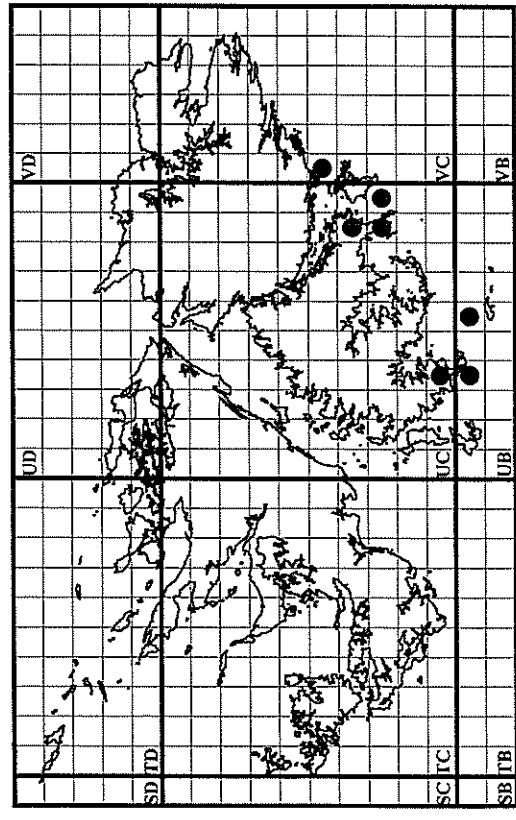
POLYGONACEAE  
Fig. 142 *Rumex acetosella*



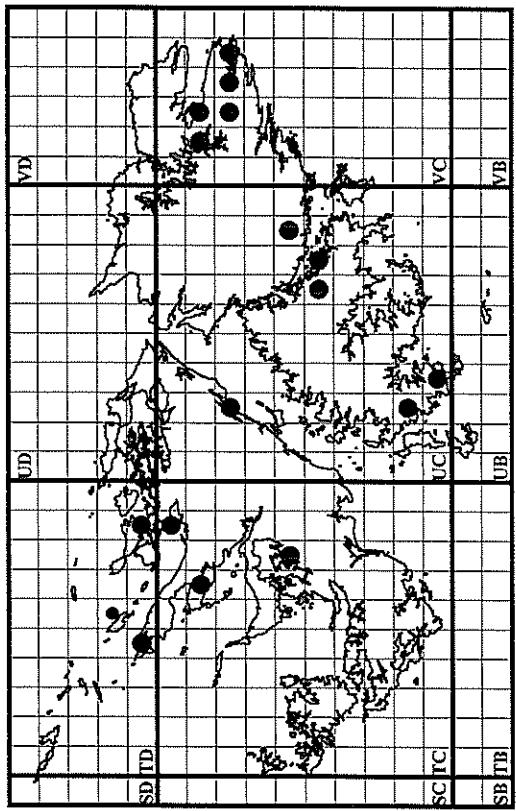
POLYGONACEAE  
Fig. 143 *Rumex crispus*



POLYGONACEAE  
Fig. 144 *Rumex magellanicus*

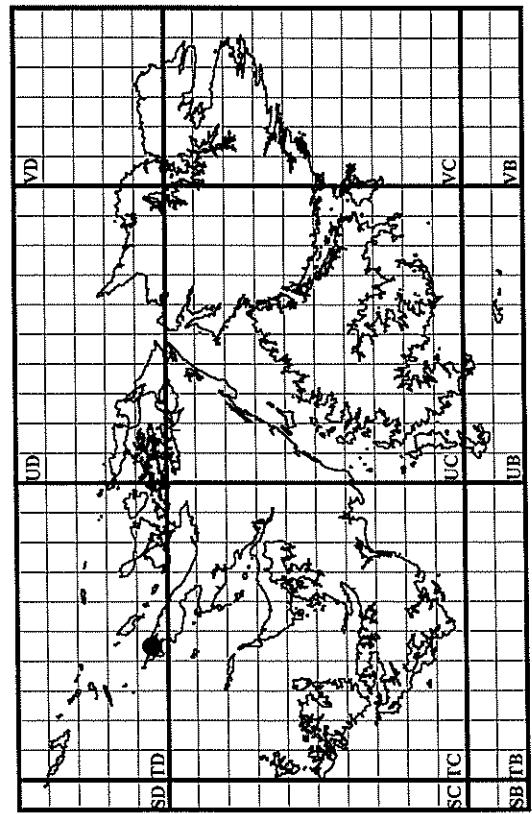


POLYGONACEAE  
Fig. 145 *Rumex obtusifolius*



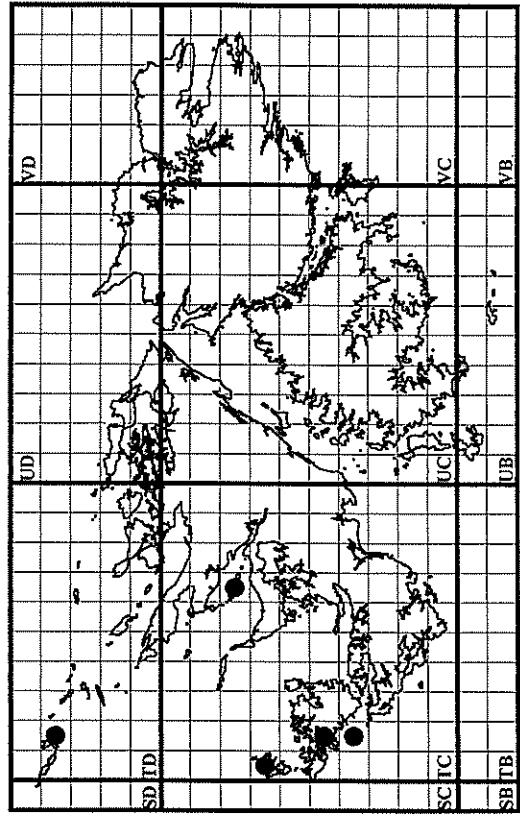
PORTULACACEAE

Fig. 146 *Calandrinia fentonii* (confirmed records)



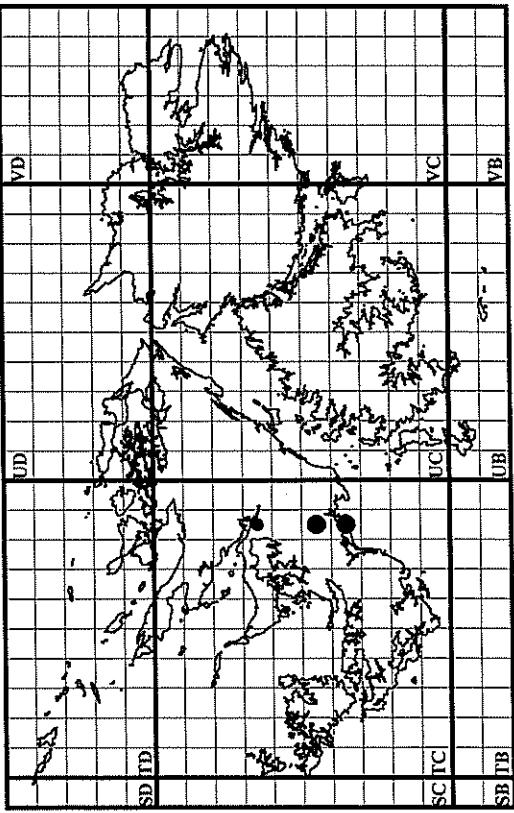
PORTULACACEAE

Fig. 147 *Calandrinia spp.*



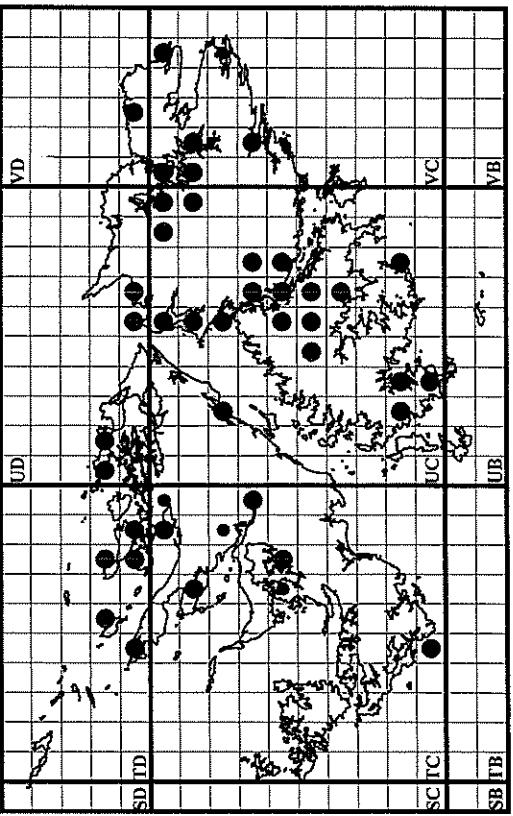
PORTULACACEAE

Fig. 148 *Claytonia perfoliata*

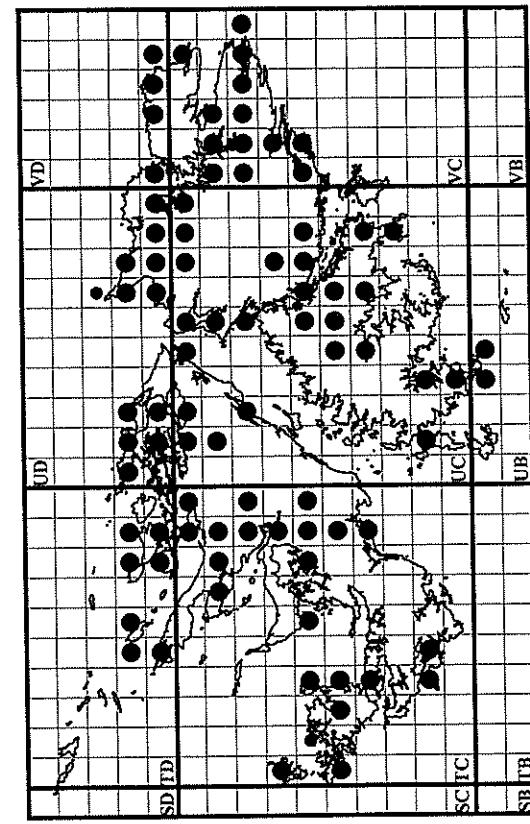


PORTULACACEAE

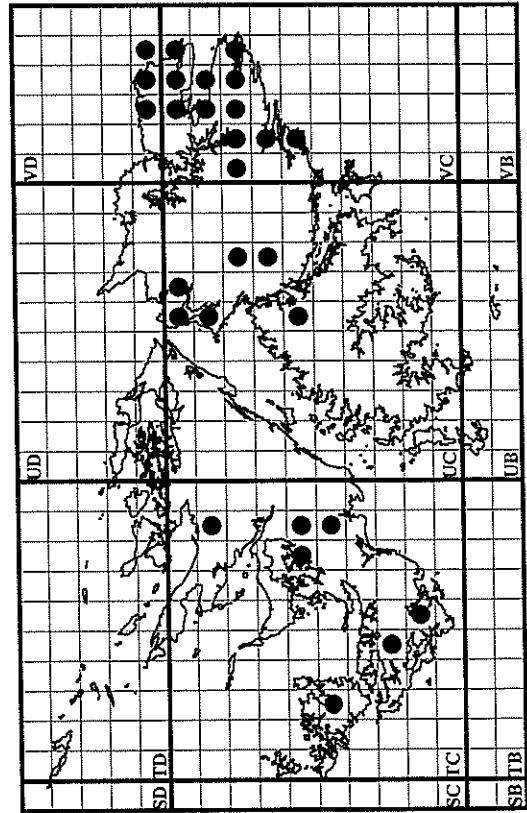
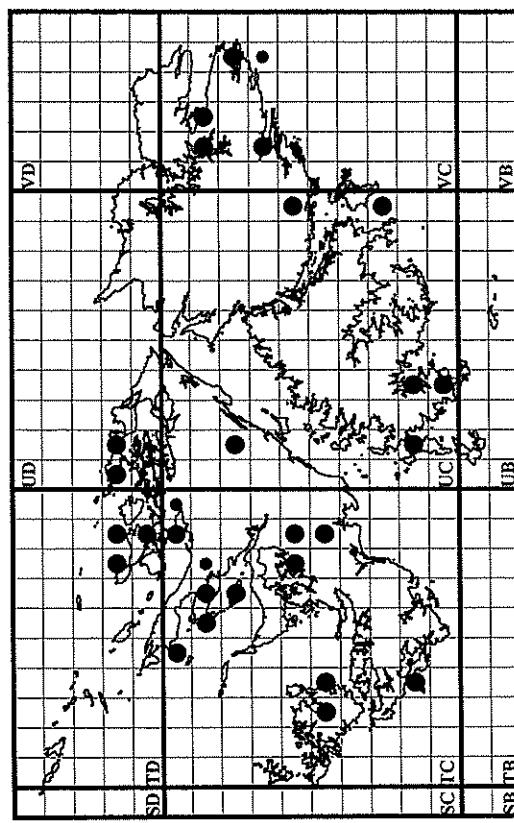
Fig. 149 *Montia fontana*



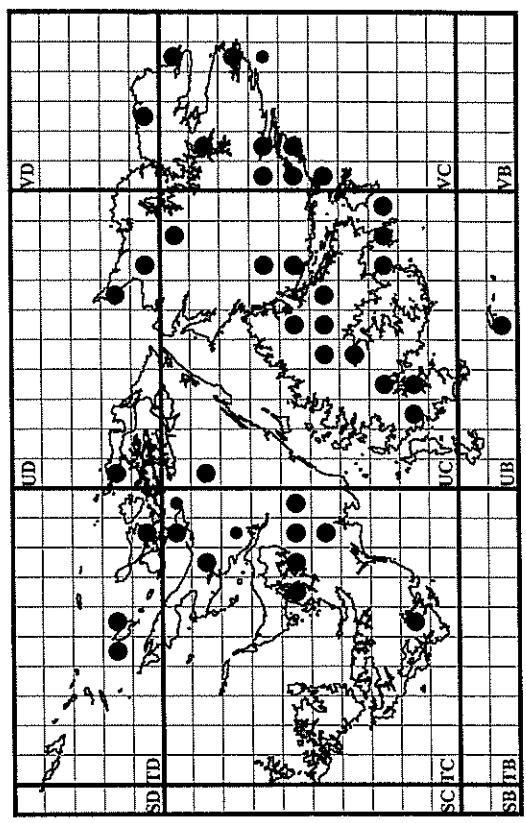
## PRIMULACEAE

Fig. 150 *Anagallis alternifolia*

## RANUNCULACEAE

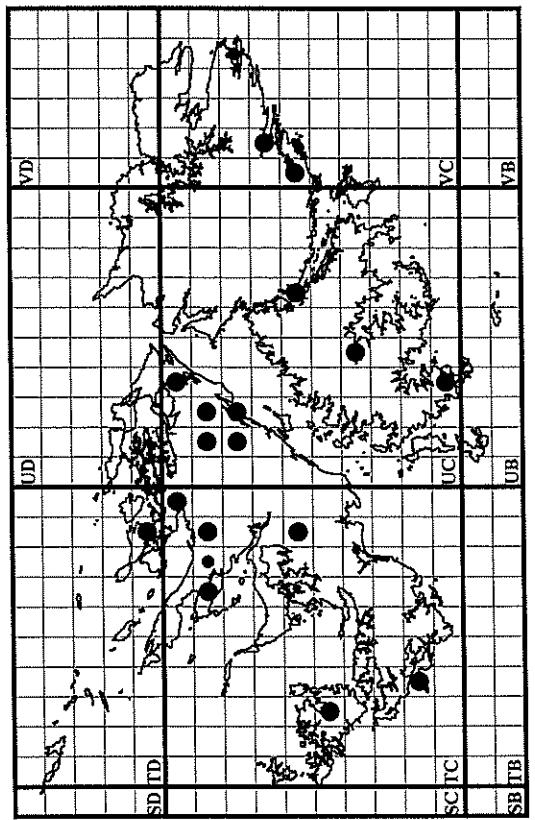
Fig. 152 *Caltha appendiculata*PRIMULACEAE  
Fig. 151 *Primula magellanica*

## RANUNCULACEAE

Fig. 153 *Caltha sagittata*

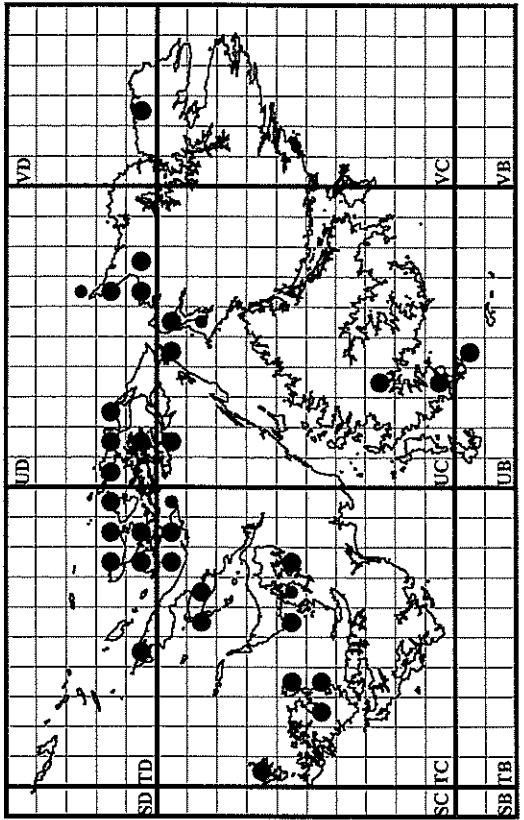
RANUNCULACEAE

Fig. 154 *Hamadryas argentea*



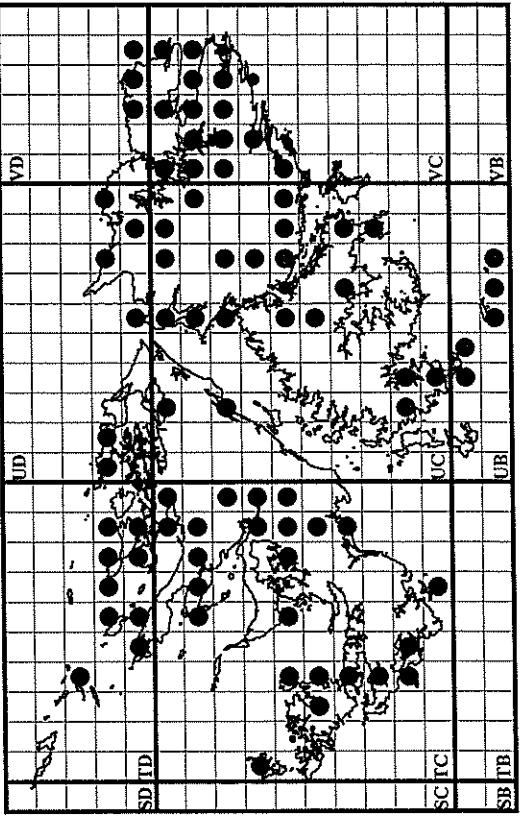
RANUNCULACEAE

Fig. 155 *Ranunculus acaulis*



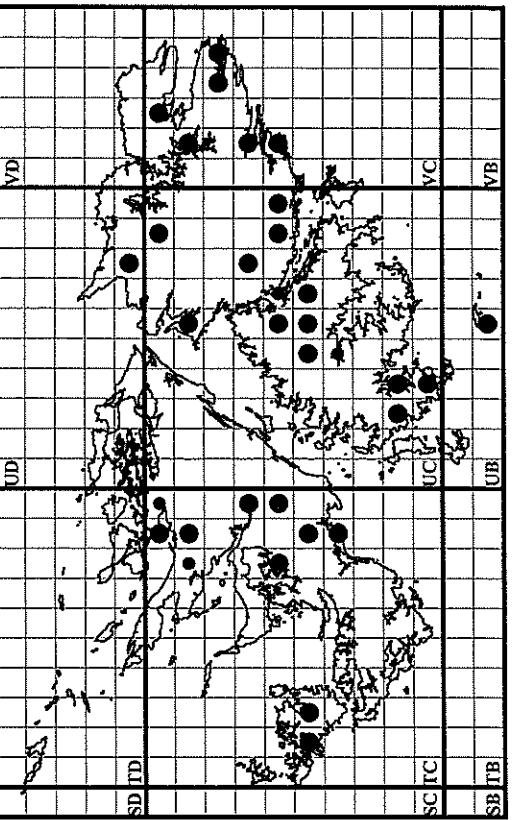
RANUNCULACEAE

Fig. 156 *Ranunculus binternatus*

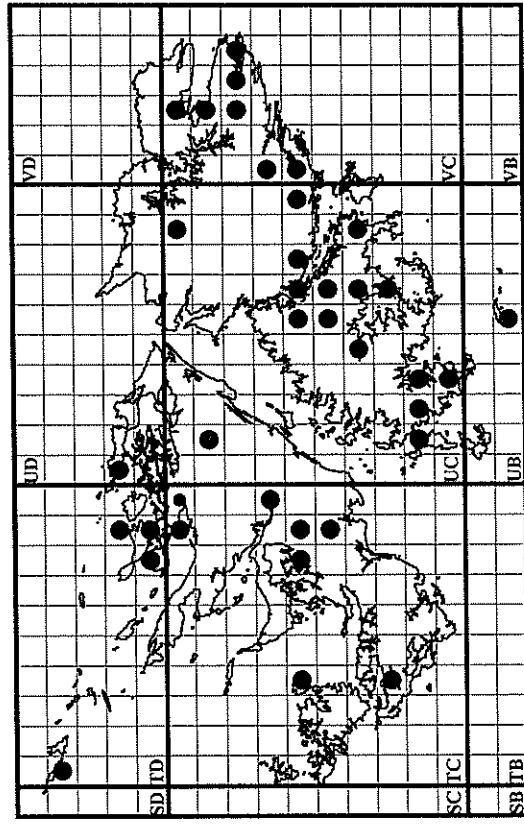


RANUNCULACEAE

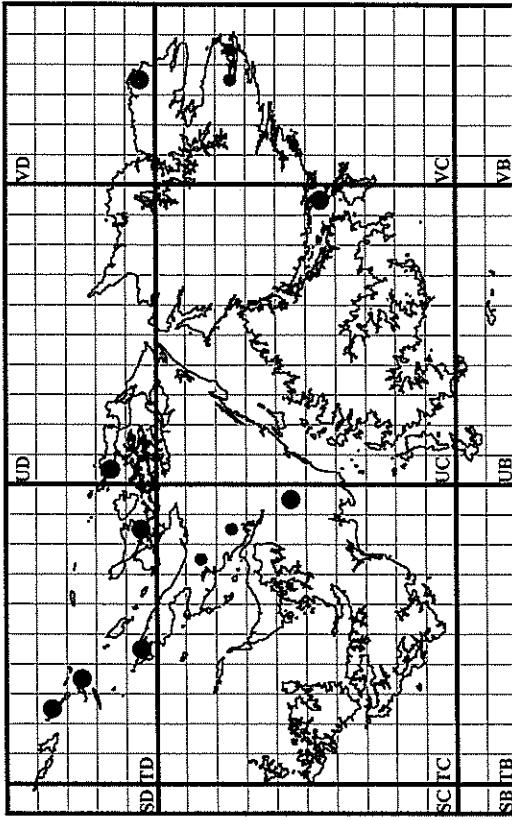
Fig. 157 *Ranunculus hydrophilus*



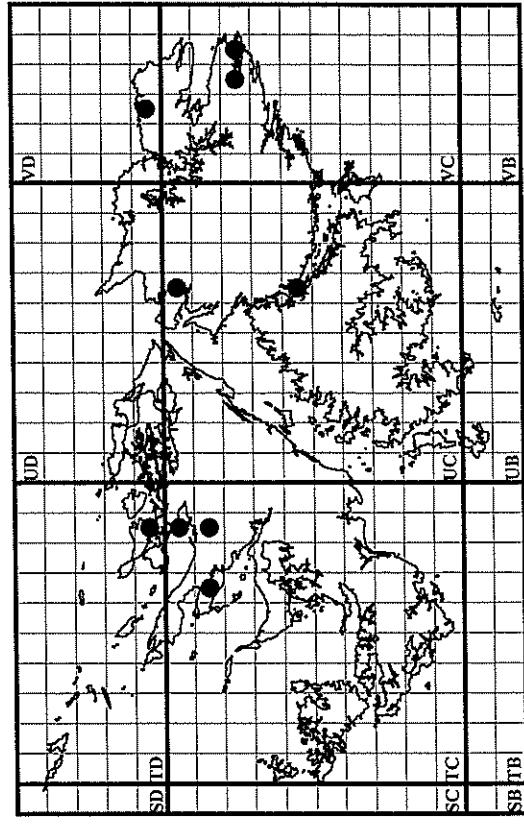
RANUNCULACEAE  
Fig. 158 *Ranunculus maclovianus*



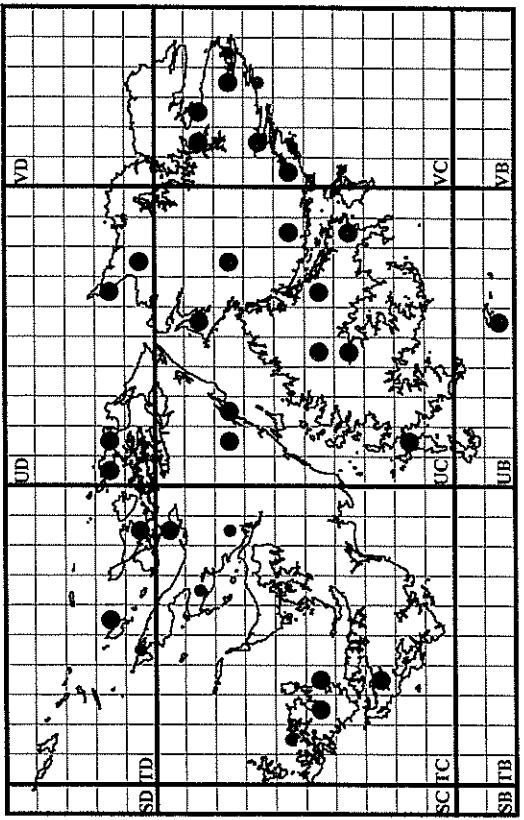
RANUNCULACEAE  
Fig. 159 *Ranunculus pseudotrilobatus*



RANUNCULACEAE  
Fig. 160 *Ranunculus repens*

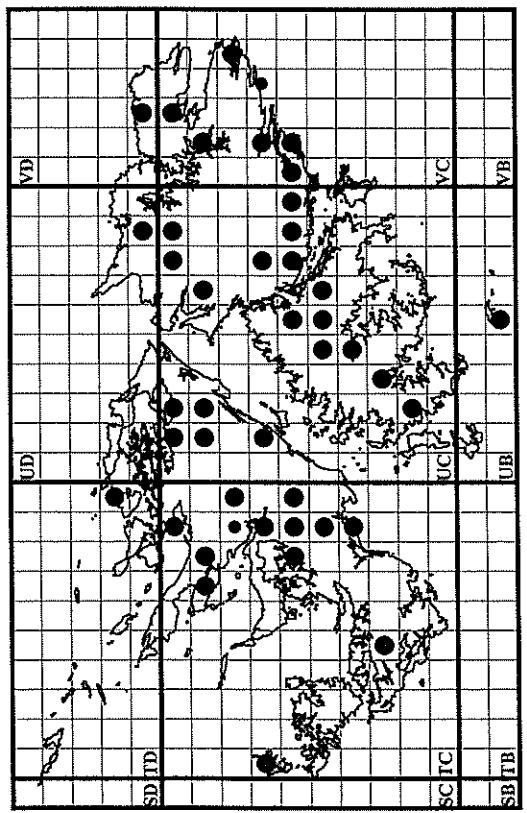


RANUNCULACEAE  
Fig. 161 *Ranunculus sericeocephalus*



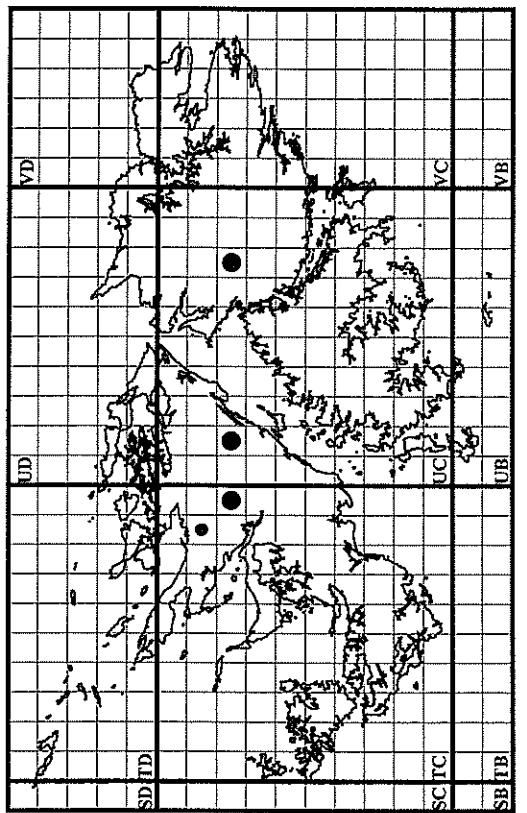
RANUNCULACEAE

Fig. 162 *Ranunculus trullifolius*



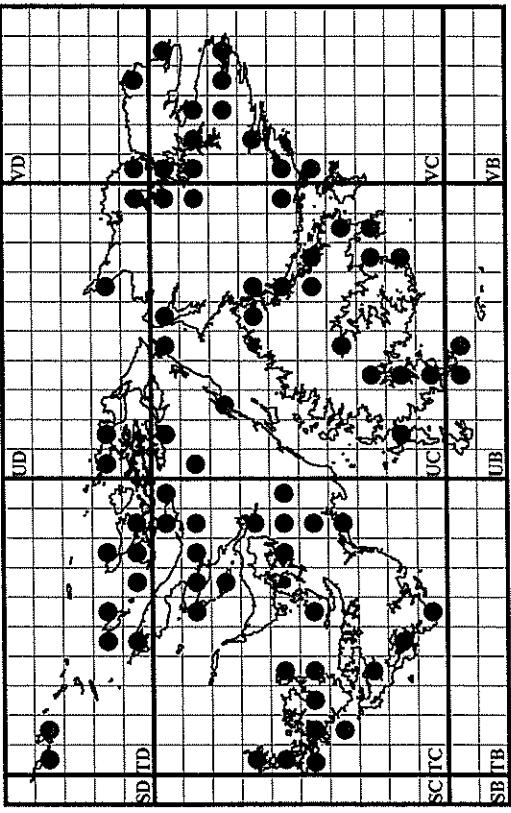
ROSACEAE

Fig. 163 *Acaena antarctica*



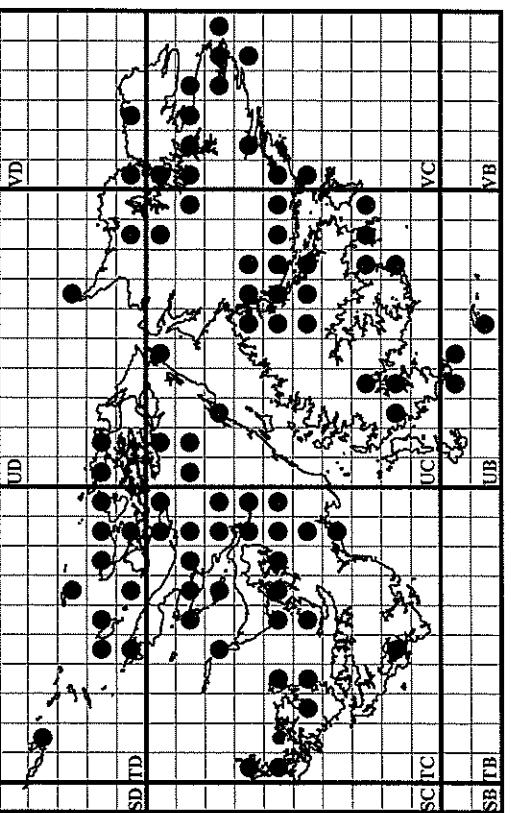
ROSACEAE

Fig. 164 *Acaena lucida*

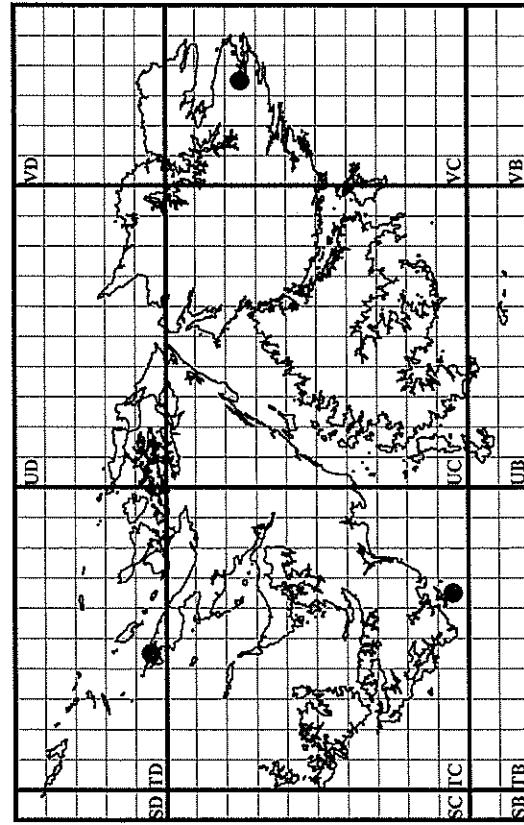


ROSACEAE

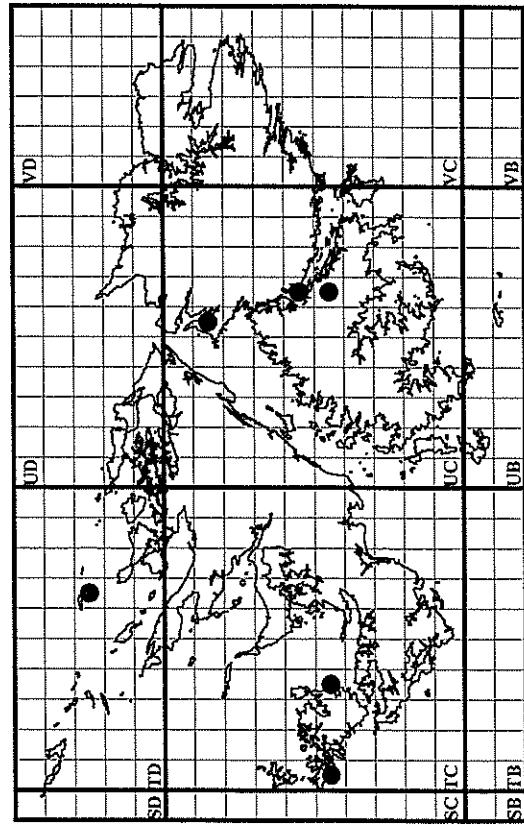
Fig. 165 *Acaena magellanica*



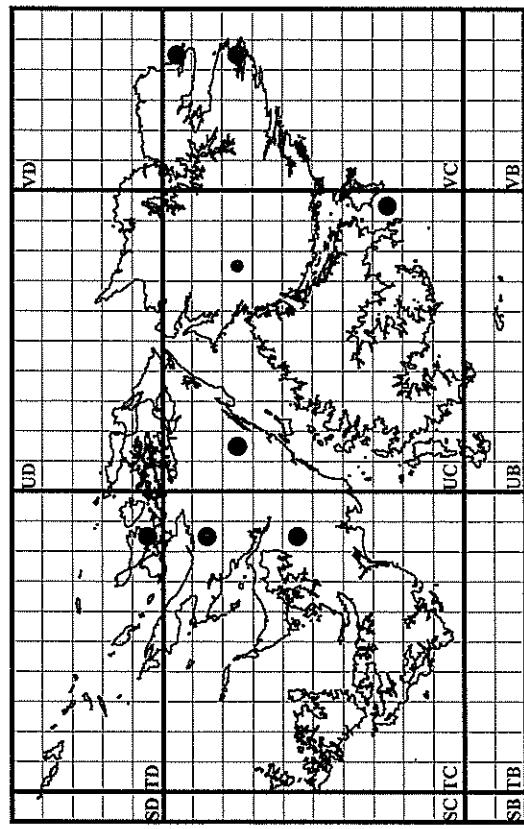
## ROSACEAE

Fig. 168 *Aphanes arvensis*

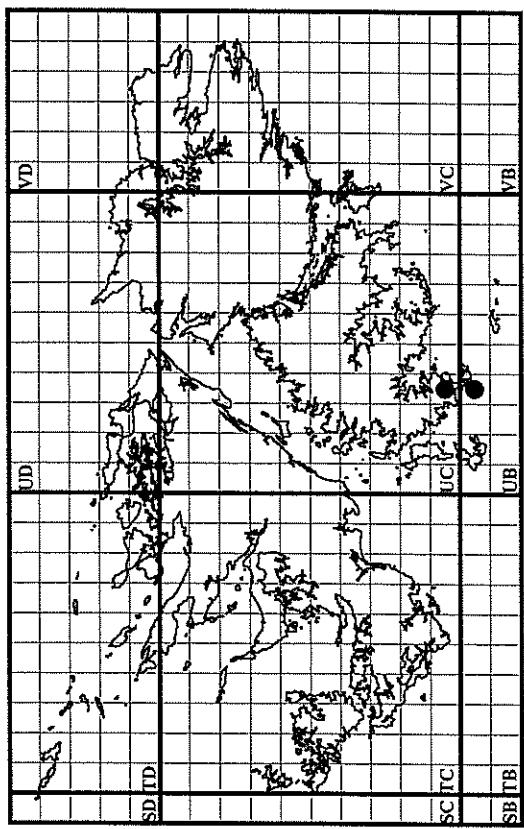
## ROSACEAE

Fig. 168 *Aphanes arvensis*

## ROSACEAE

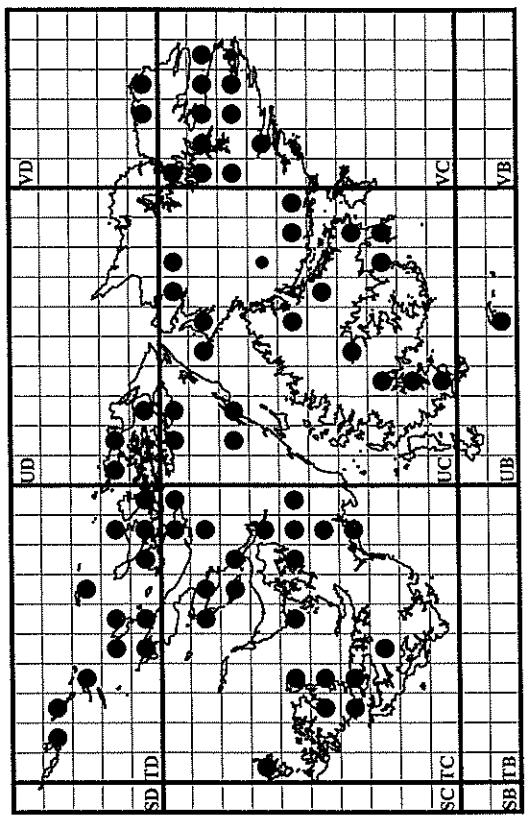
Fig. 167 *Acaena pumila*

## ROSACEAE

Fig. 169 *Potentilla anserina*

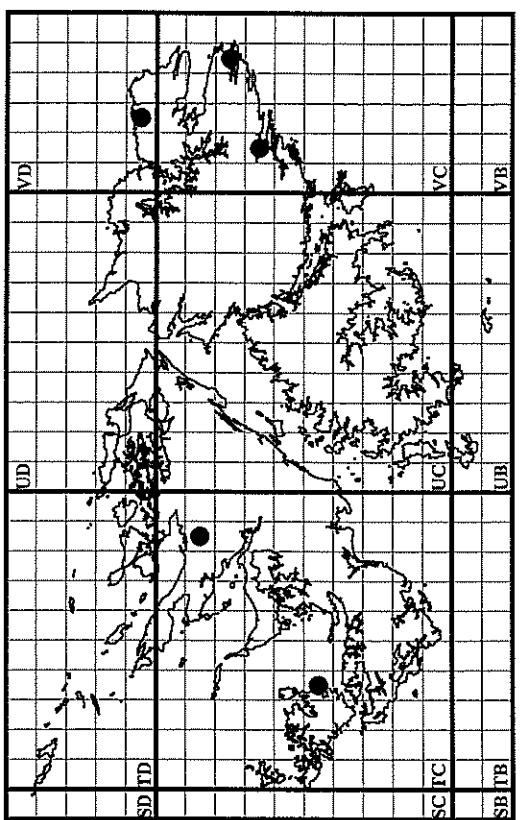
**ROSACEAE**

Fig. 170 *Rubus geoides*



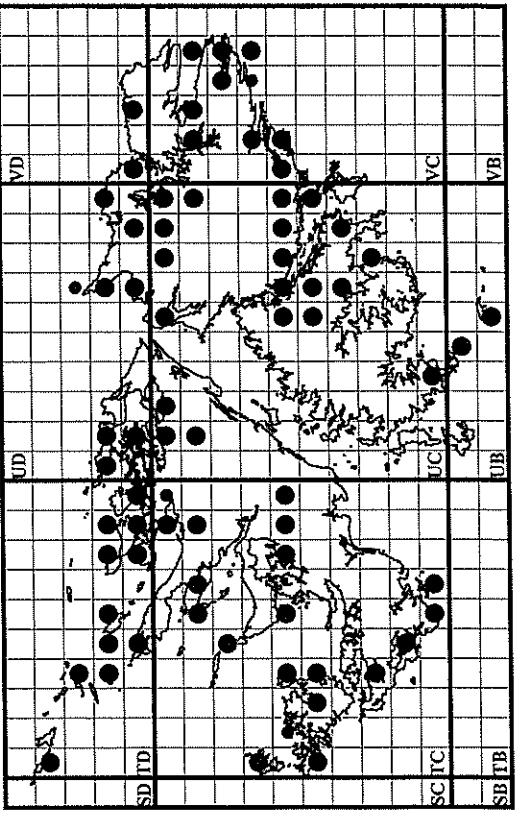
**ROSACEAE**

Fig. 171 *Rubus idaeus*



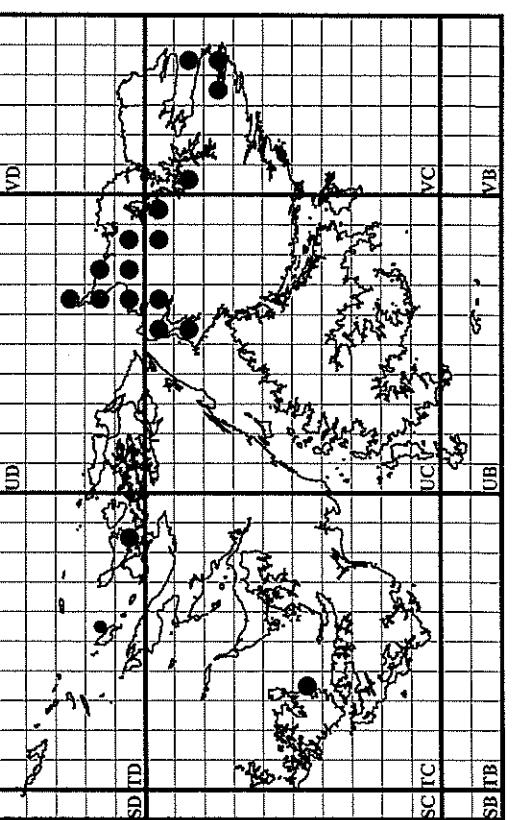
**RUBIACEAE**

Fig. 172 *Galium antarcticum*

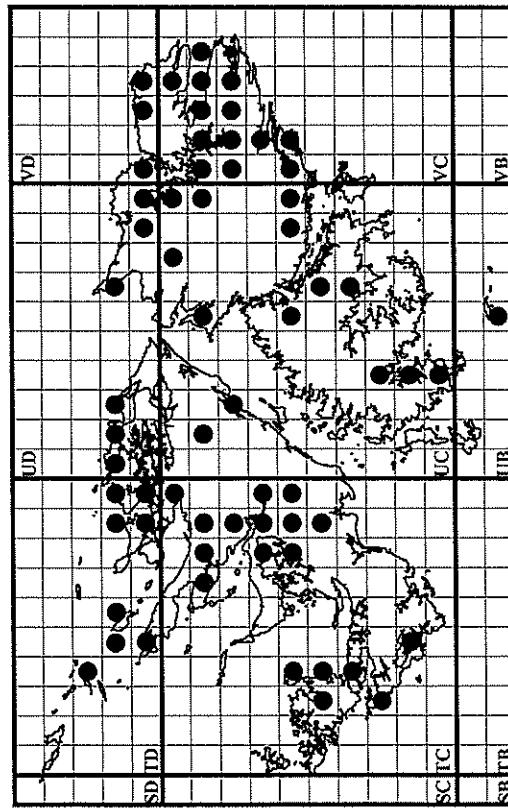


**RUBIACEAE**

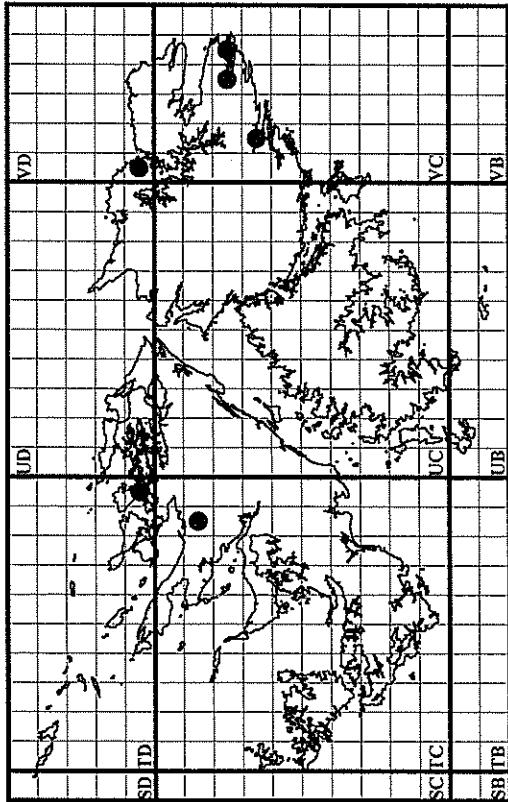
Fig. 173 *Galium saxatile*



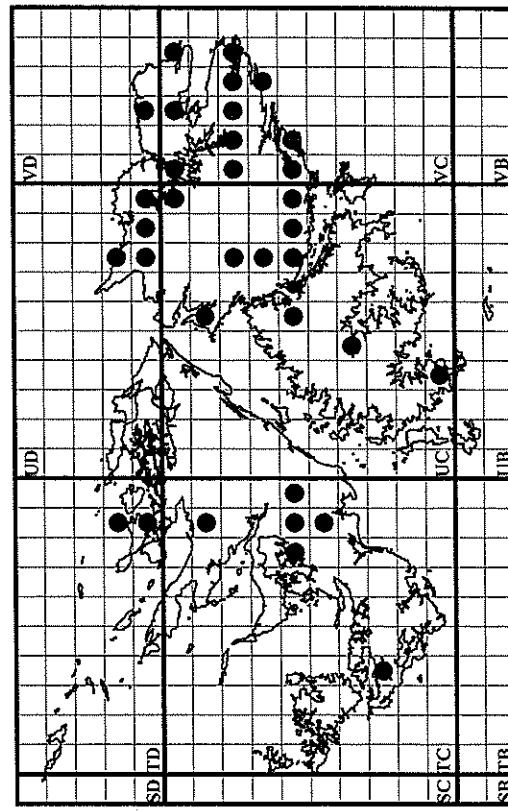
## RUBIACEAE

Fig. 174 *Nertera granadensis*

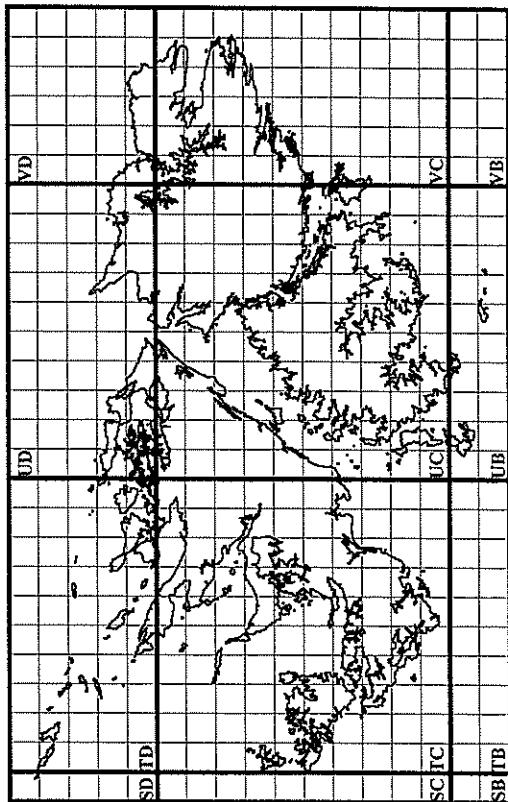
## SALICACEAE

Fig. 175 *Populus alba*

## SANTALACEAE

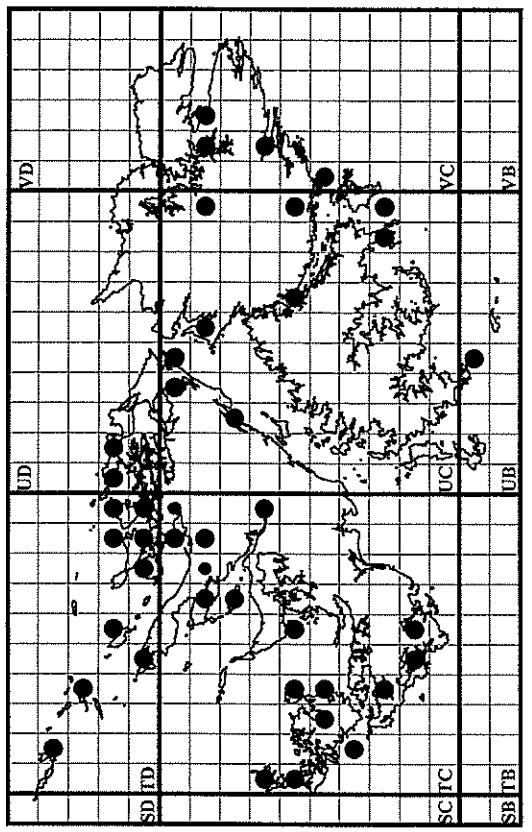
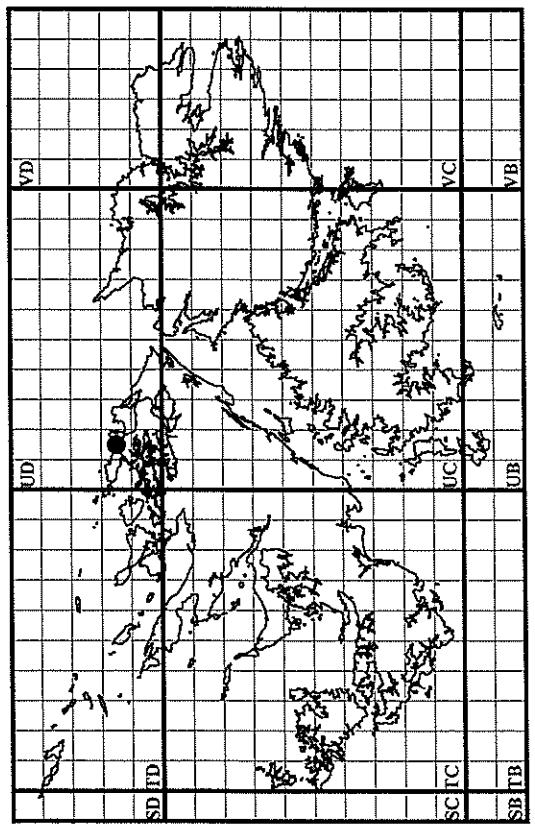
Fig. 176 *Nanodea muscosa*

## SAXIFRAGACEAE

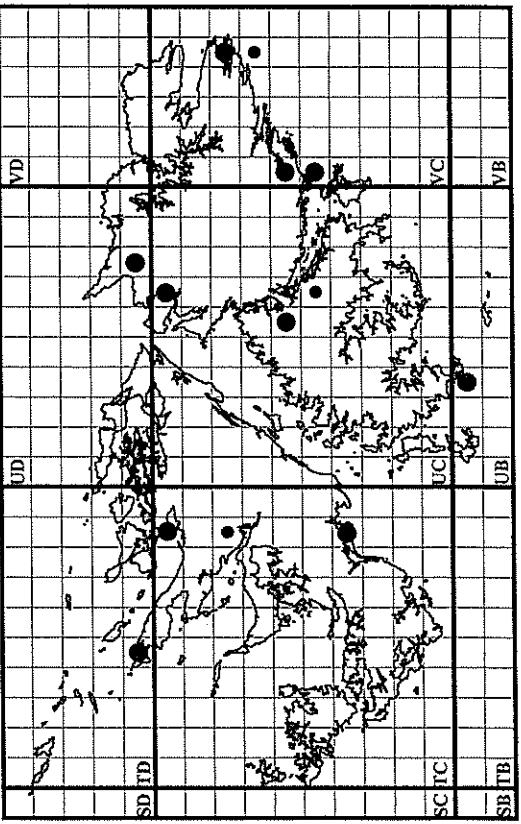
Fig. 177 *Saxifraga magellanica*

SCROPHULARIACEAE  
Fig. 178 *Calceolaria biflora*

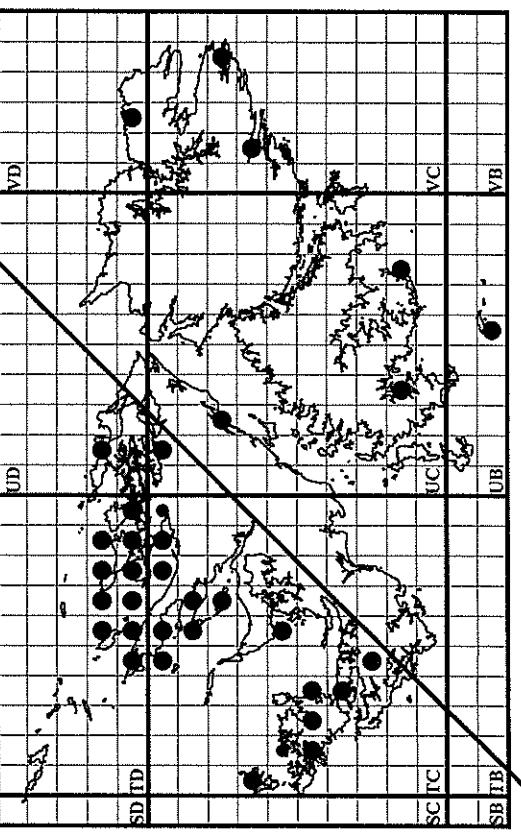
SCROPHULARIACEAE  
Fig. 179 *Calceolaria fothergillii*



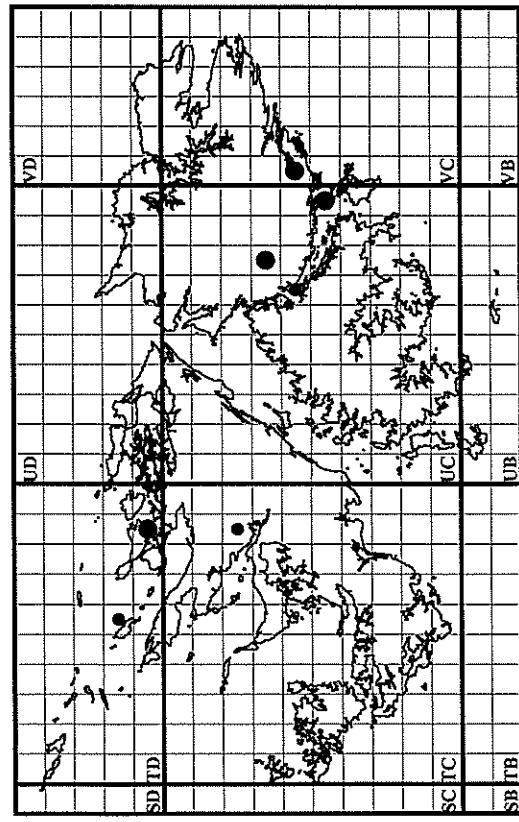
SCROPHULARIACEAE  
Fig. 180 *Euphrasia antarctica*



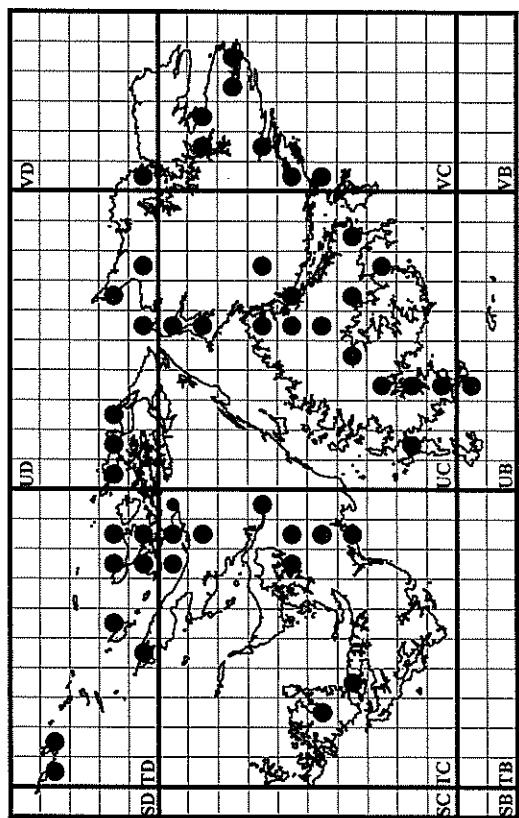
SCROPHULARIACEAE  
Fig. 181 *Hebe elliptica*



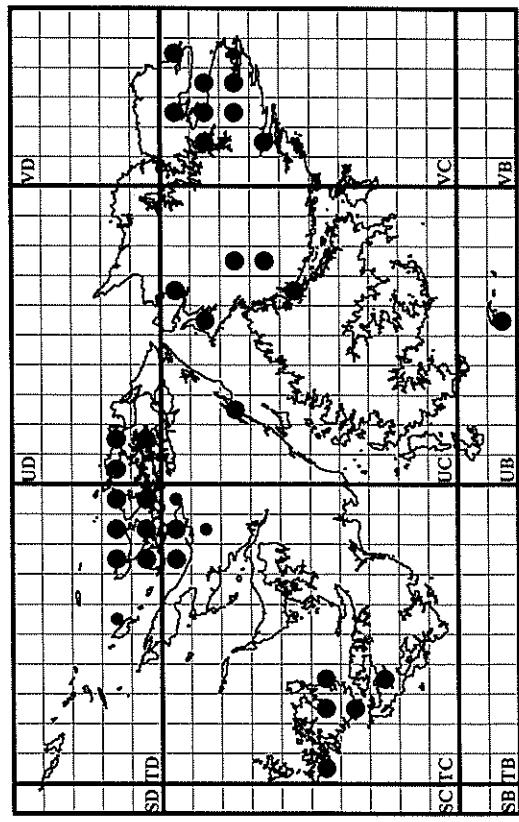
SCROPHULARIACEAE  
Fig. 182 *Limosella australis*



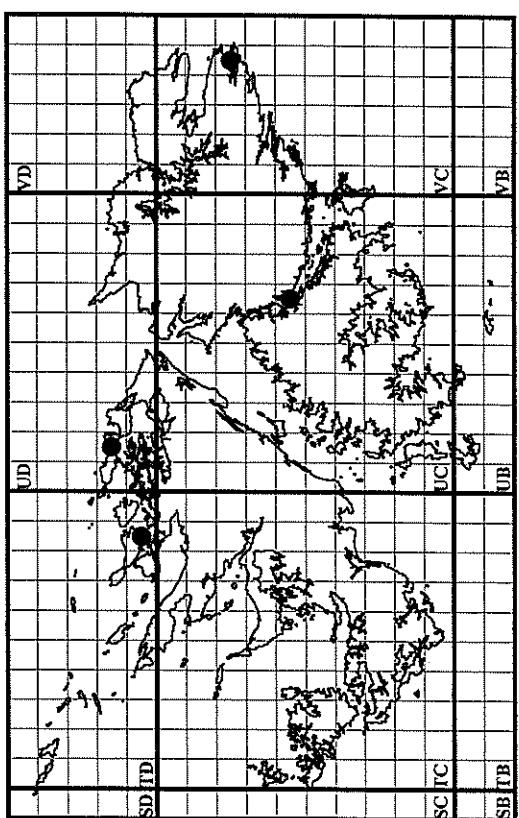
SCROPHULARIACEAE  
Fig. 183 *Veronica serpyllifolia*



THYMELAEACEAE  
Fig. 184 *Drapetes muscosus*

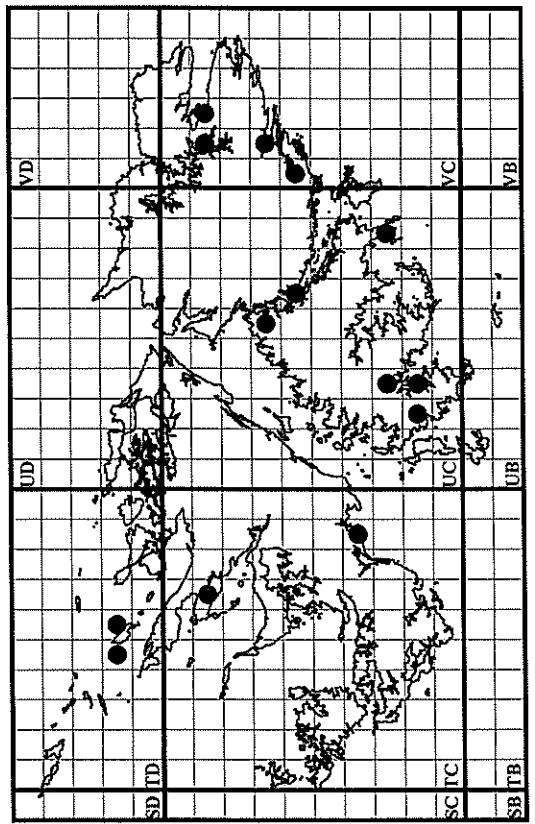


URTICACEAE  
Fig. 185 *Urtica dioica*



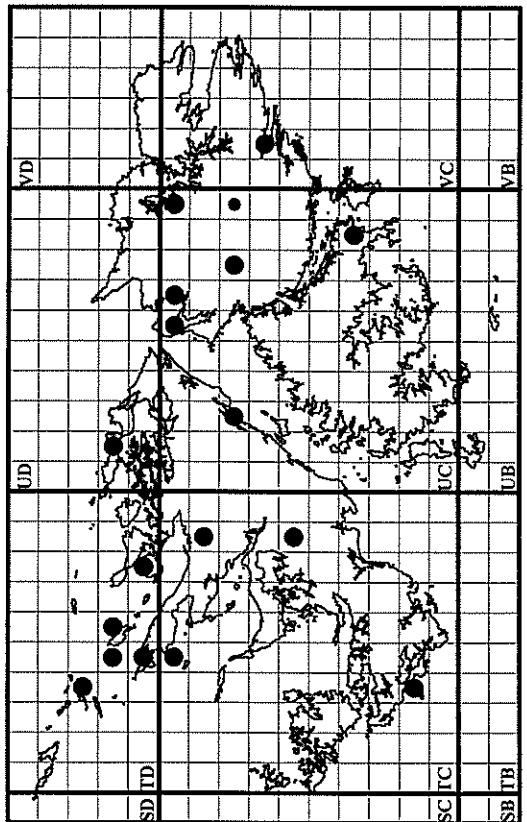
URTICACEAE

Fig. 186 *Urtica urens*



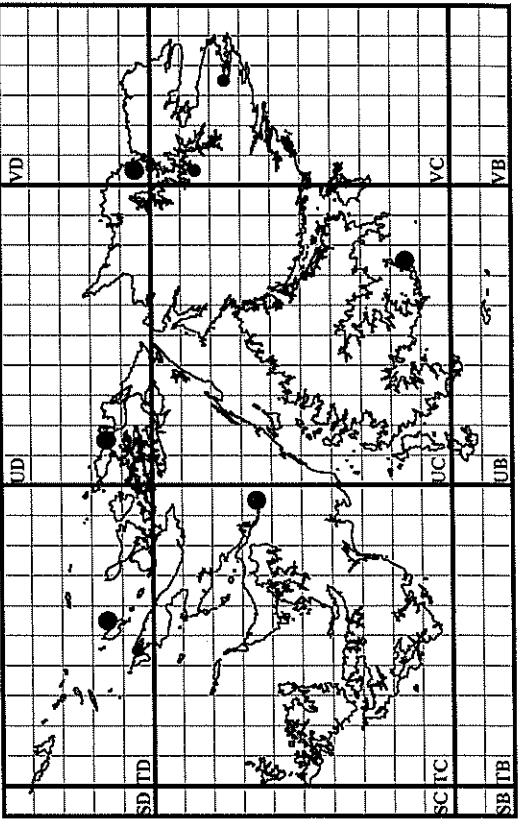
VALERIANACEAE

Fig. 187 *Valeriana sedifolia*



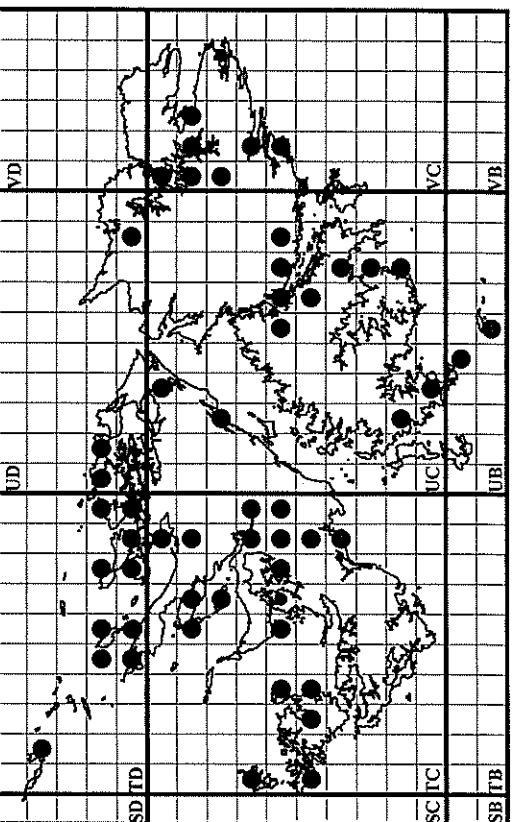
VIOLACEAE

Fig. 188 *Viola arvensis*

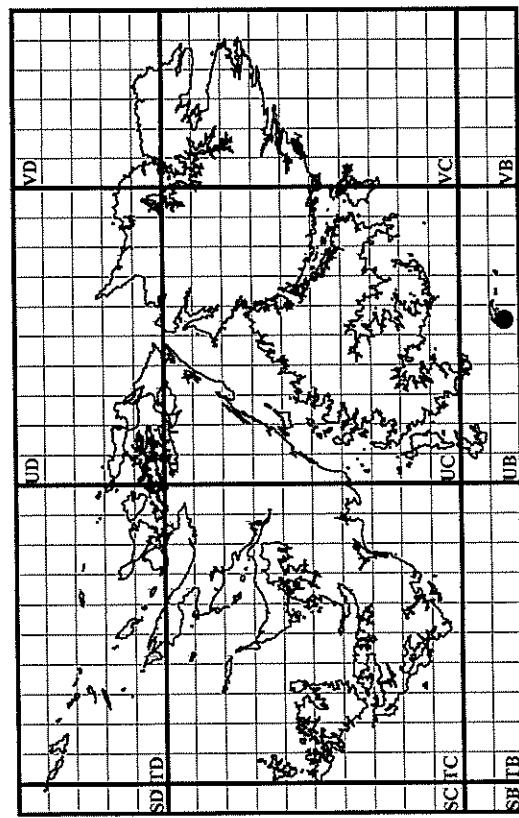


VIOLACEAE

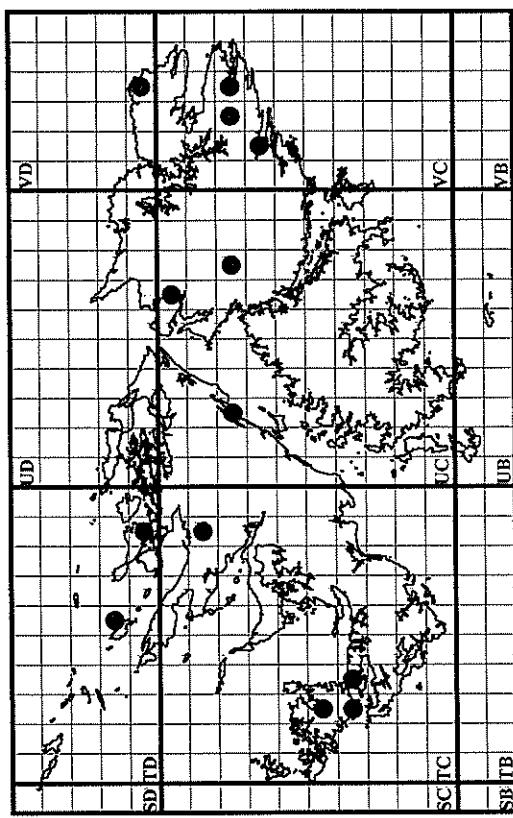
Fig. 189 *Viola maculata*



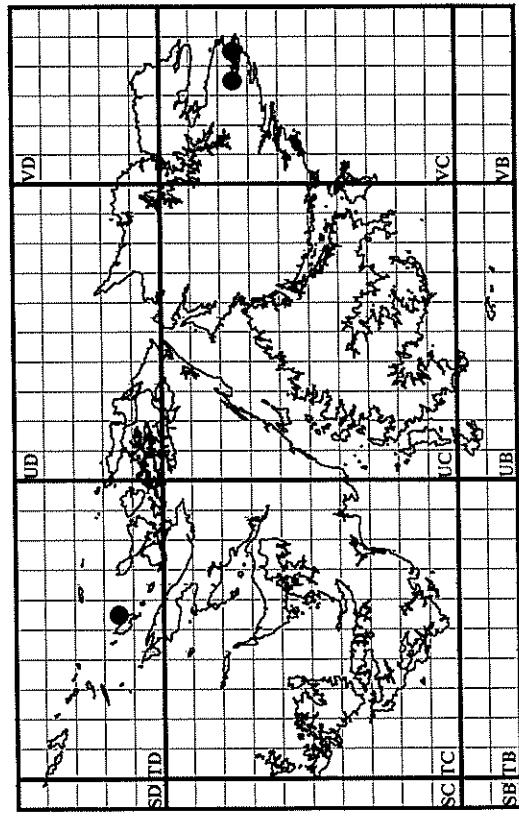
**VIOLACEAE**  
Fig. 190 *Viola magellanica*



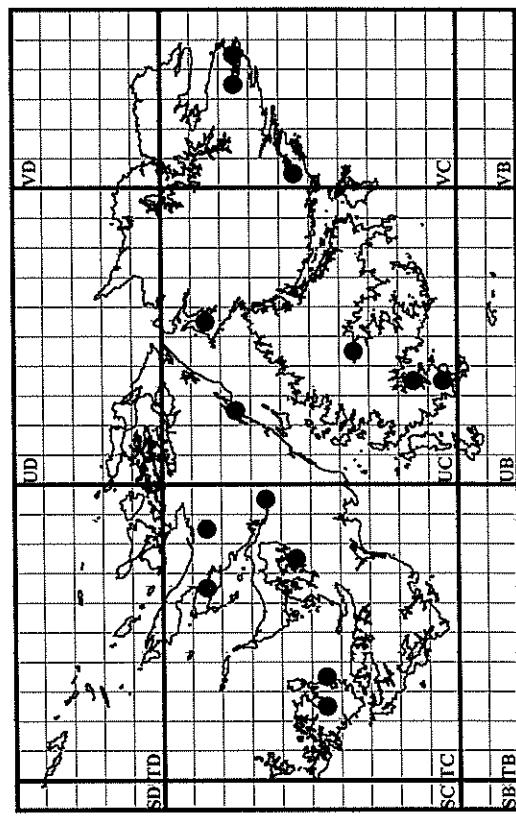
**VIOLACEAE**  
Fig. 191 *Viola tridentata*



**ALLIACEAE**  
Fig. 192 *Allium triquetrum*

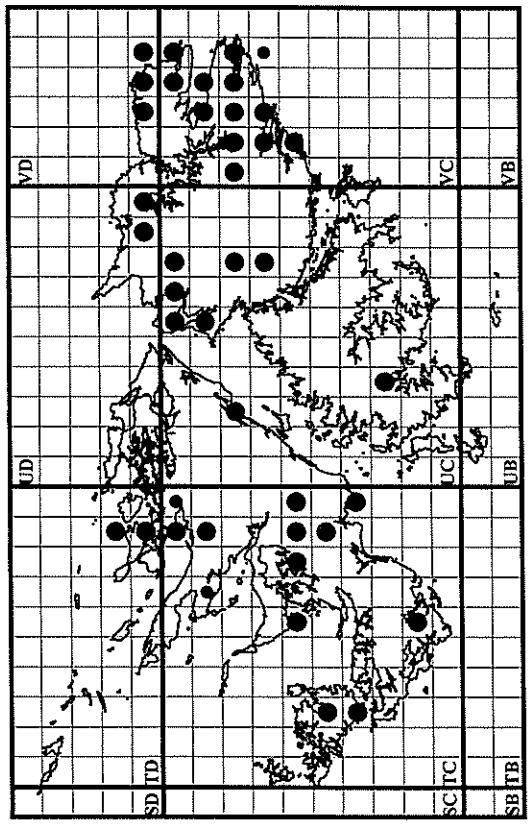


**AMARYLLIDACEAE**  
Fig. 193 *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*



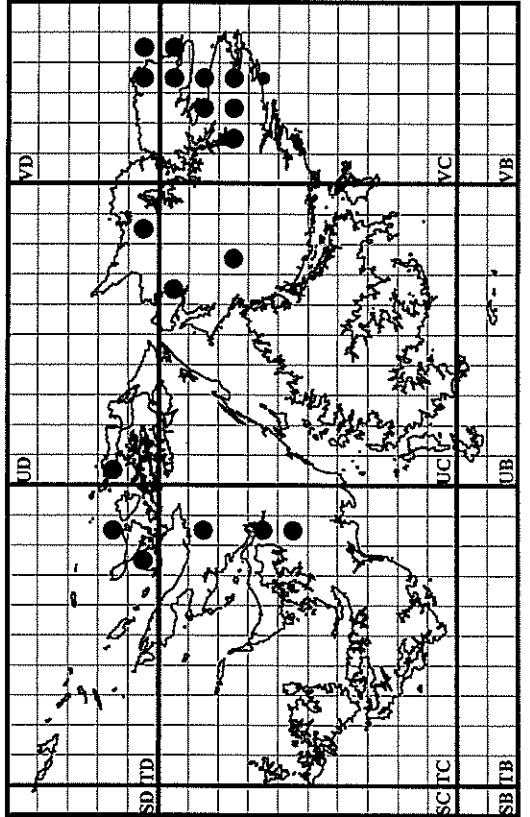
ASTELIACEAE

Fig. 194 *Astelia pumila*



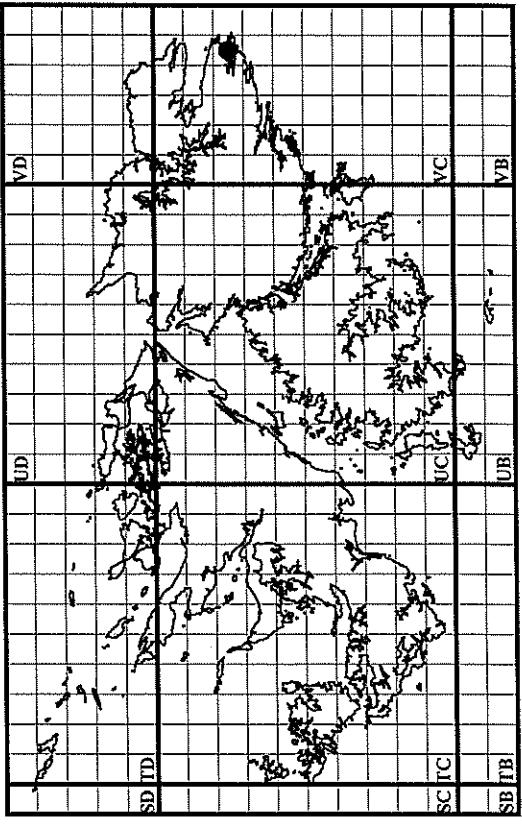
CENTROLEPIDACEAE

Fig. 195 *Gaimardia australis*



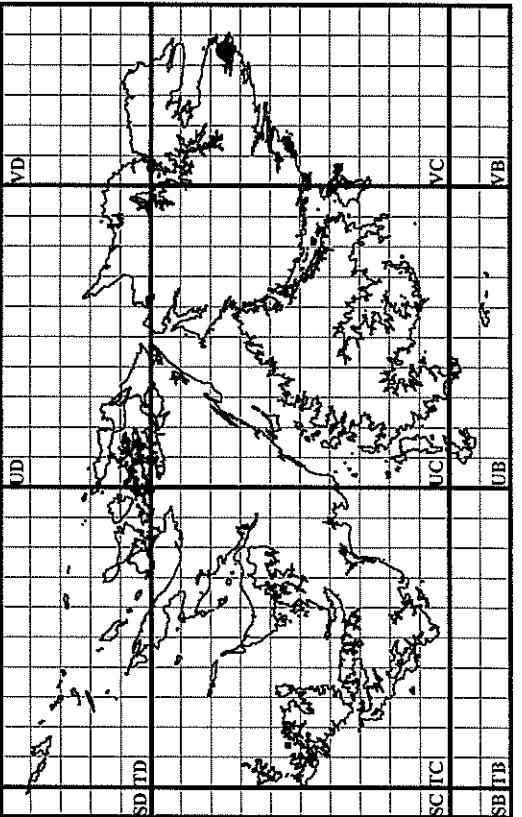
CORSIACEAE

Fig. 196 *Arachniis questrinensis*

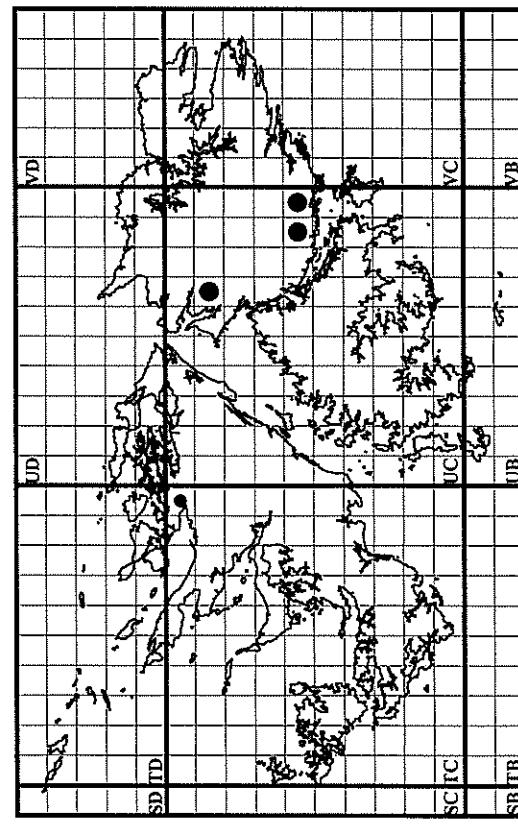


CYPERACEAE

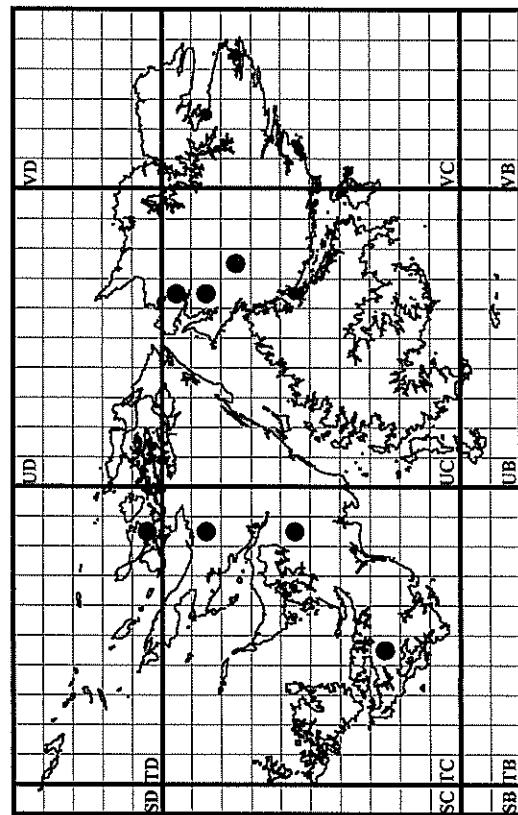
Fig. 197 *Carex acutulis*



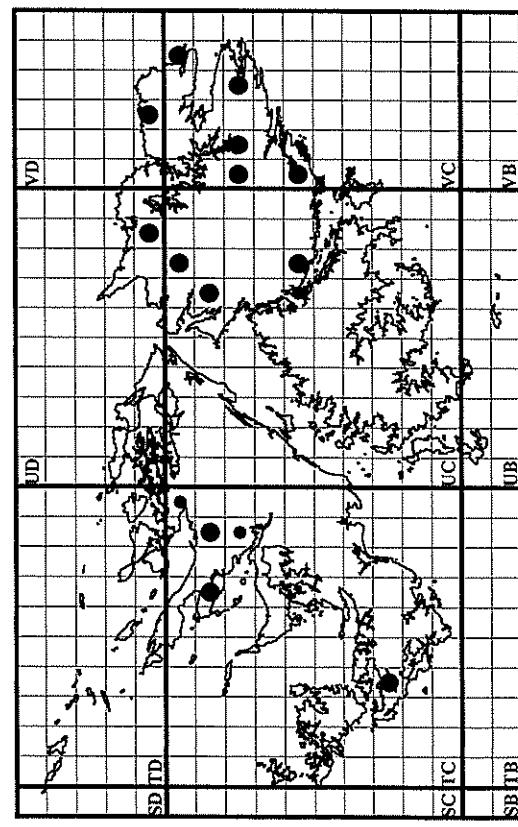
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 198 *Carex aematorrhyncha*

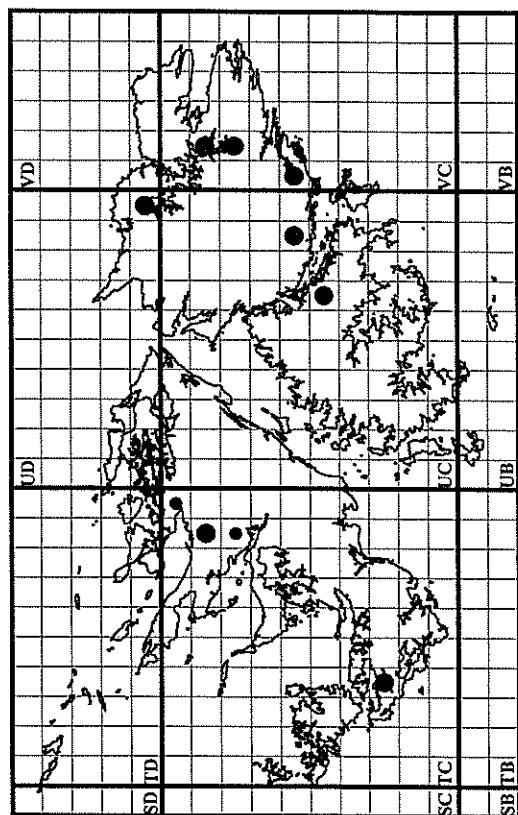
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 199 *Carex caduca*

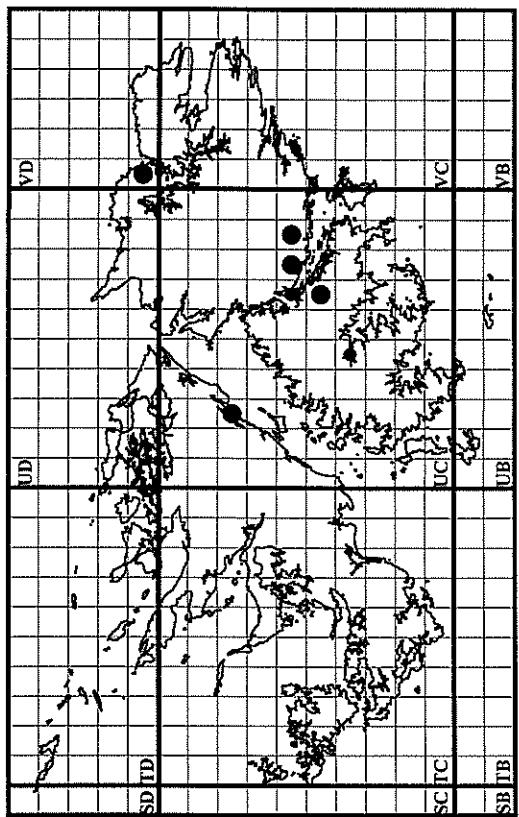
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 200 *Carex curta*

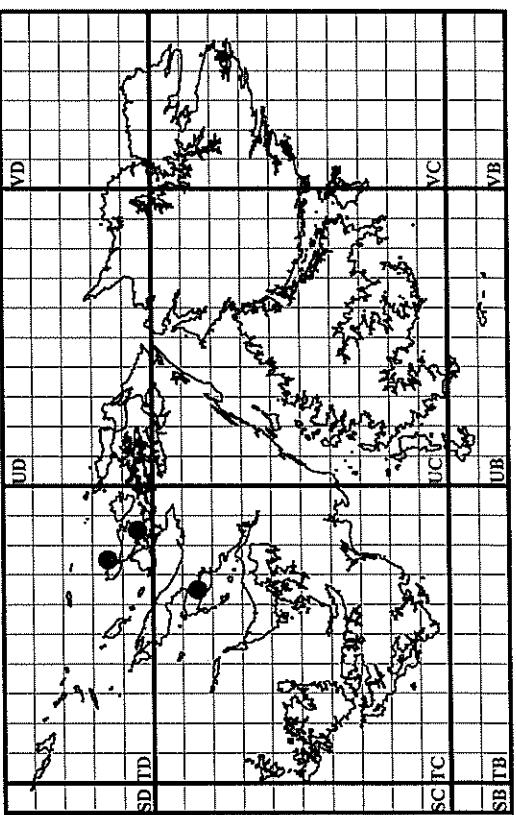
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 201 *Carex decidua*

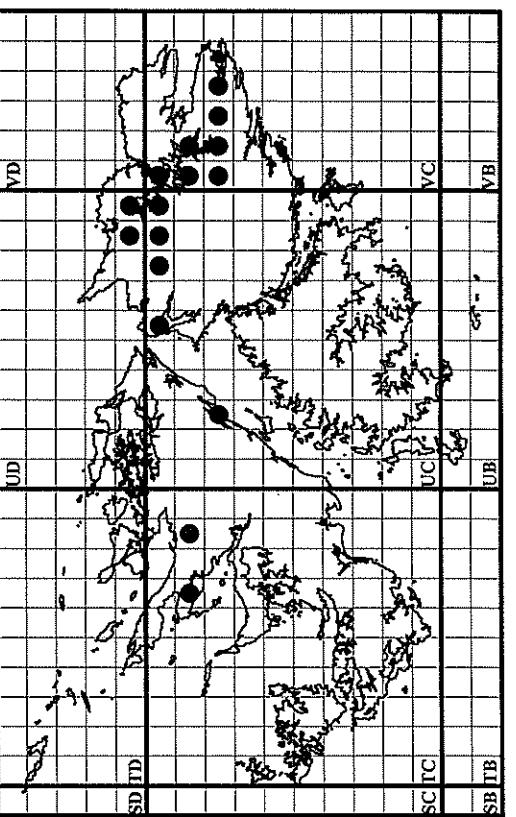
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 203 *Carex macloviana*

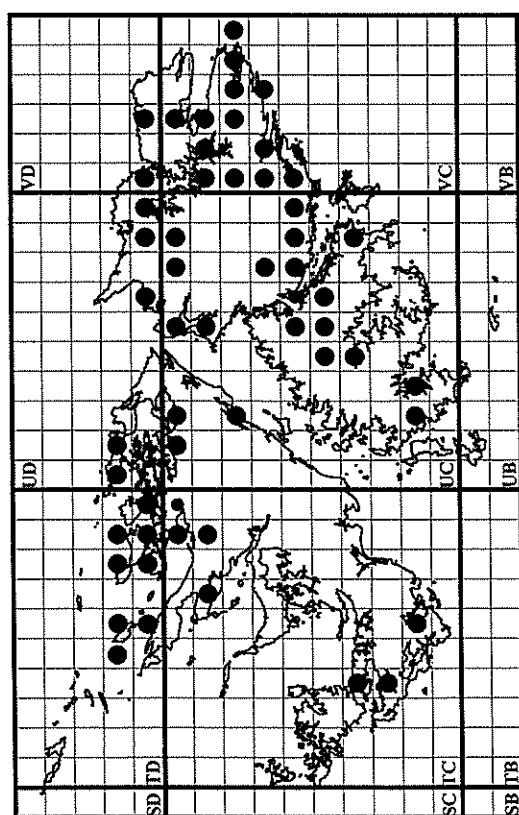
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 204 *Carex magellanica*

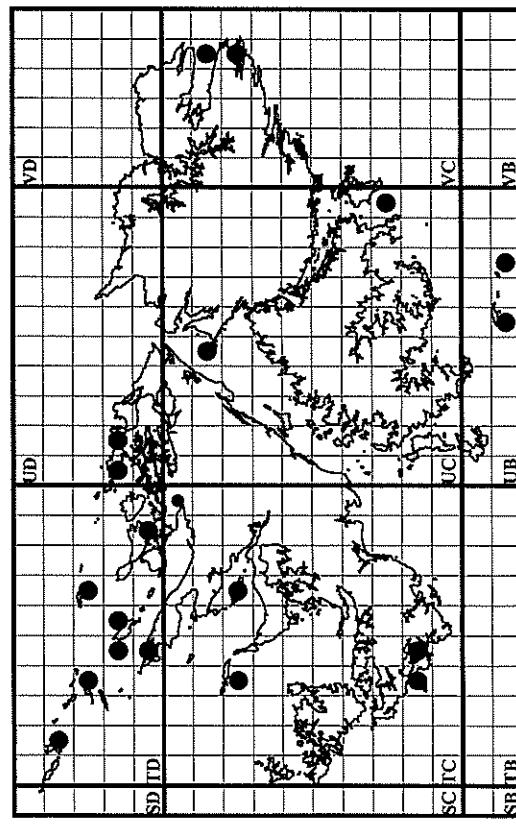
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 205 *Carex microglochin*

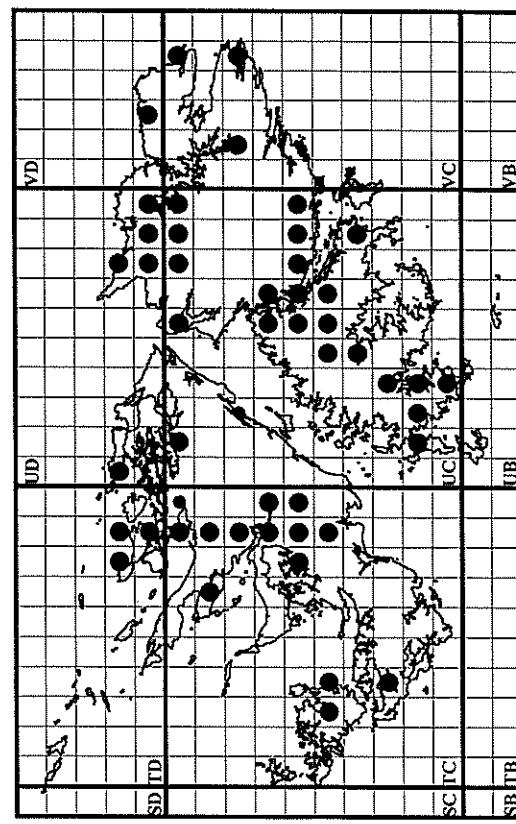
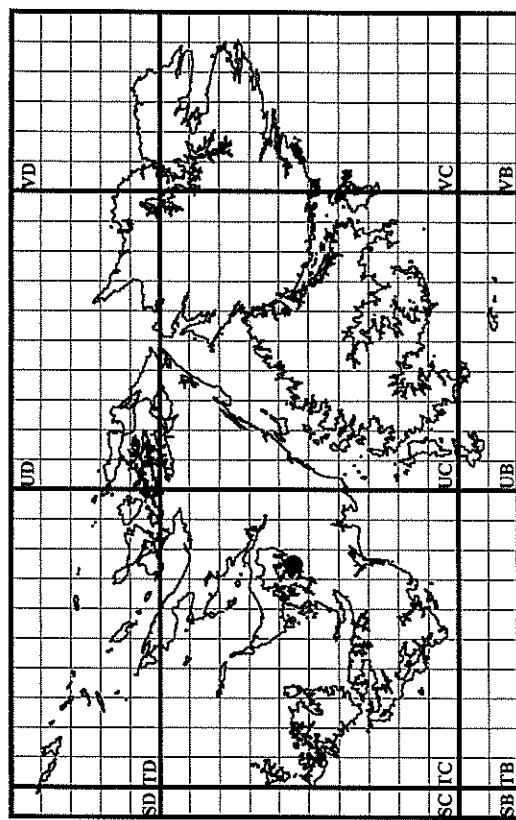
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 202 *Carex fuscula*

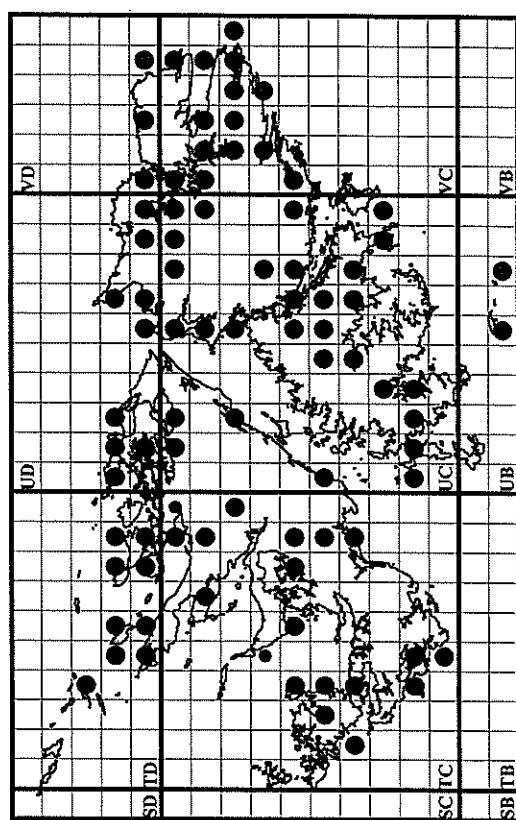
## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 206 *Carex trifida*

## CYPERACEAE

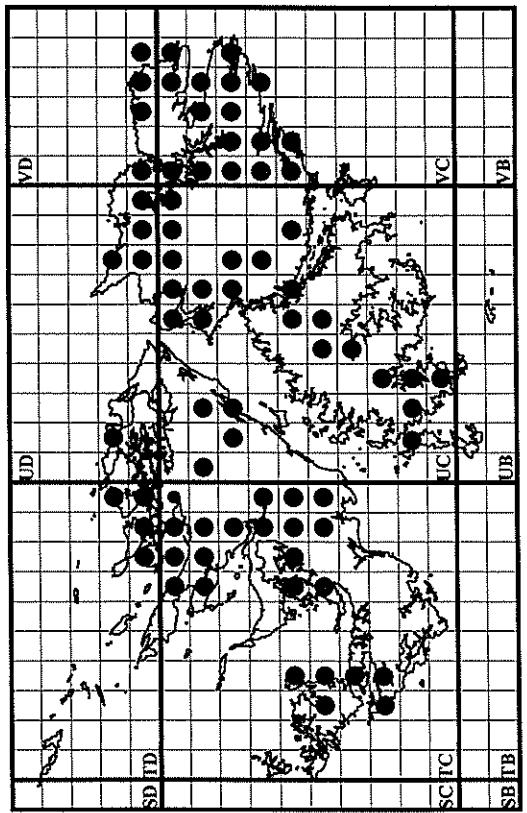
Fig. 208 *Eleocharis melanostachys*CYPERACEAE  
Fig. 207 *Carex vallis-pulchrae*

## CYPERACEAE

Fig. 209 *Isolepis cernua*

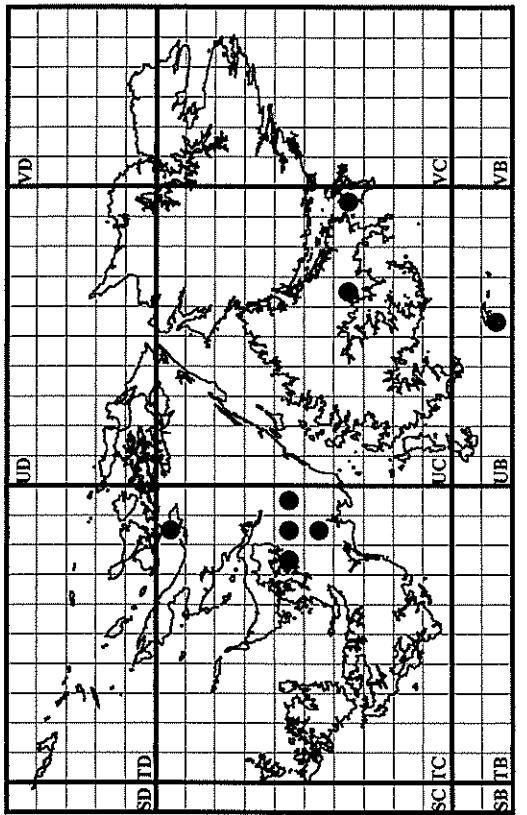
CYPERACEAE

Fig. 210 *Oreobolus obtusangulus*



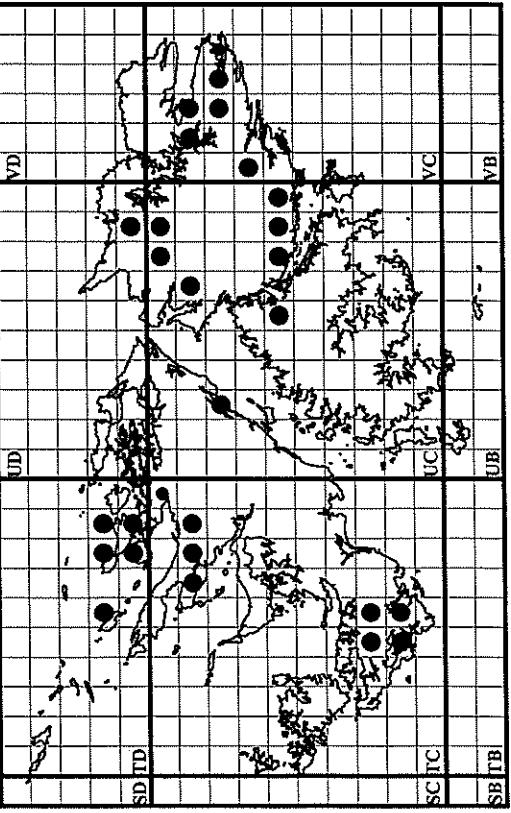
CYPERACEAE

Fig. 211 *Schoenoplectus californicus*



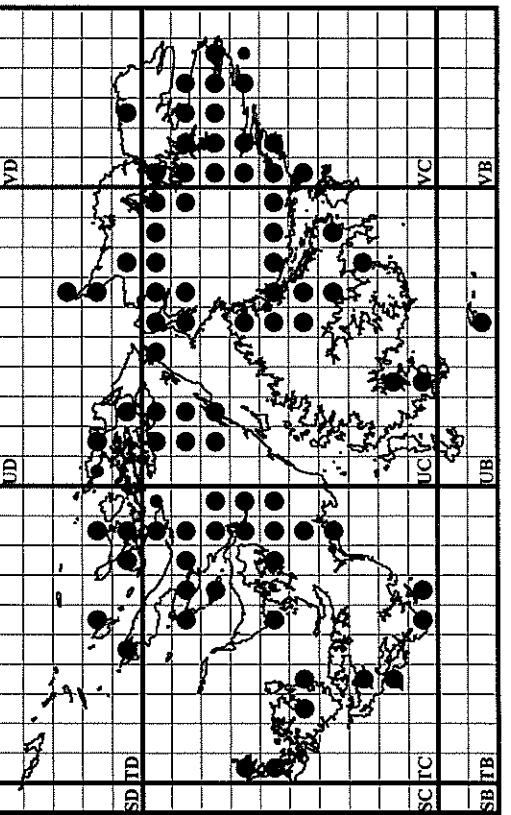
CYPERACEAE

Fig. 212 *Uncinia macloviana*

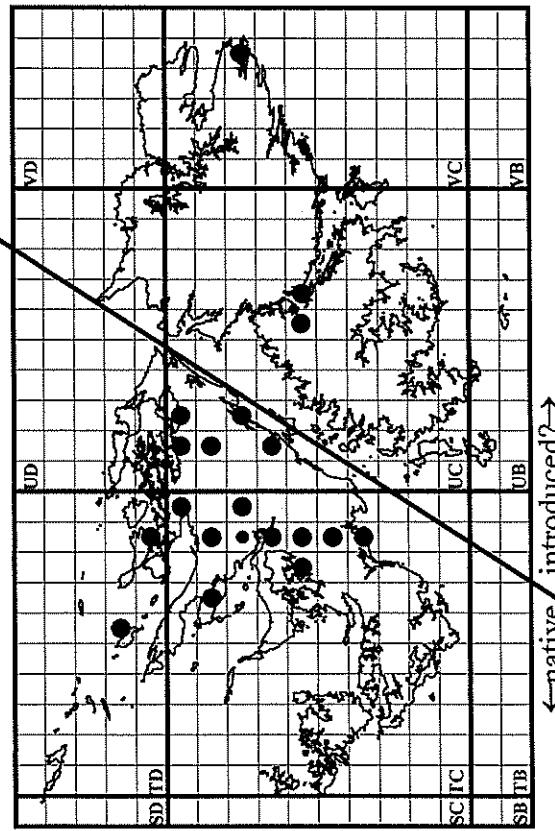


IRIDACEAE

Fig. 213 *Osyrium filiforme*

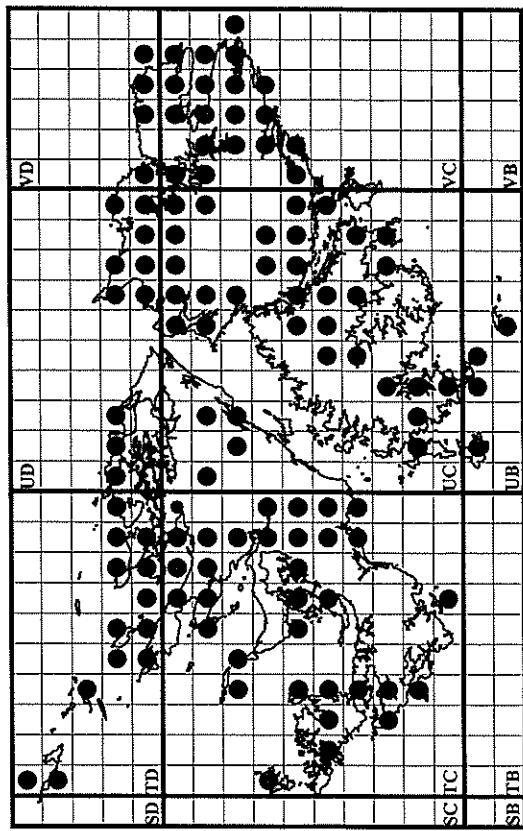


IRIDACEAE  
Fig. 214 *Sisyrinchium chilense*

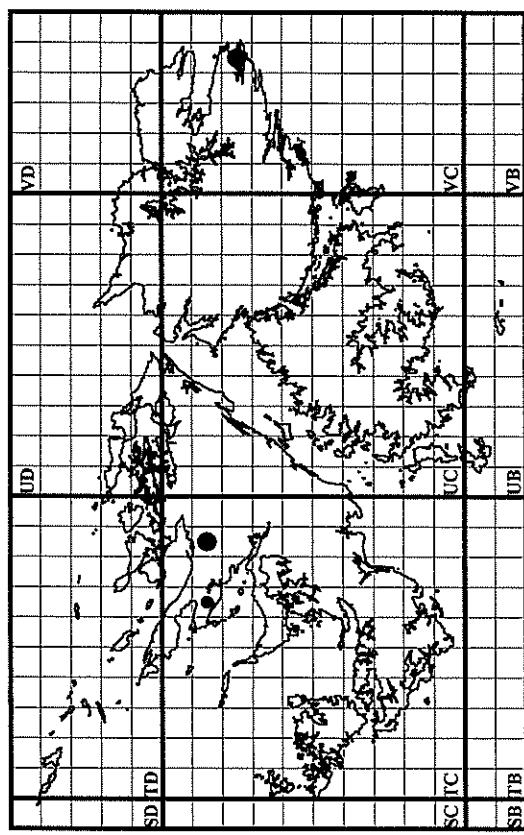


↔ native / introduced? →

JUNCACEAE  
Fig. 216 *Juncus scheuchzerioides*

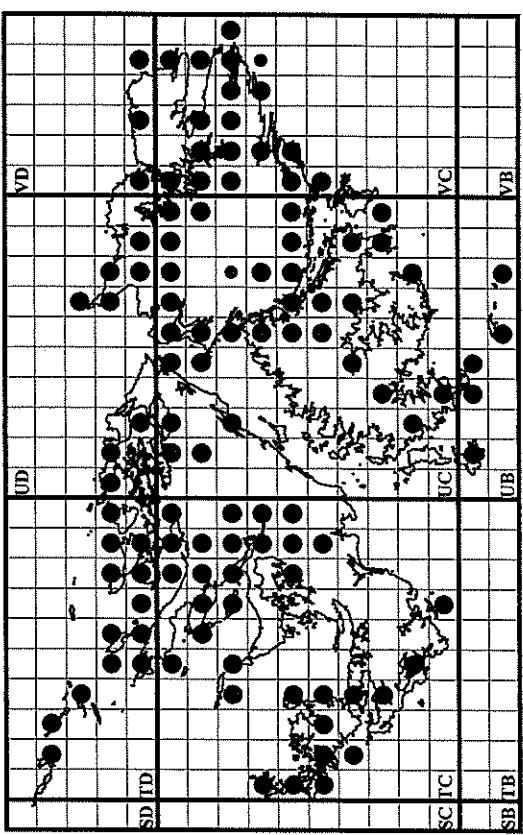


JUNCACEAE  
Fig. 215 *Juncus effusus*



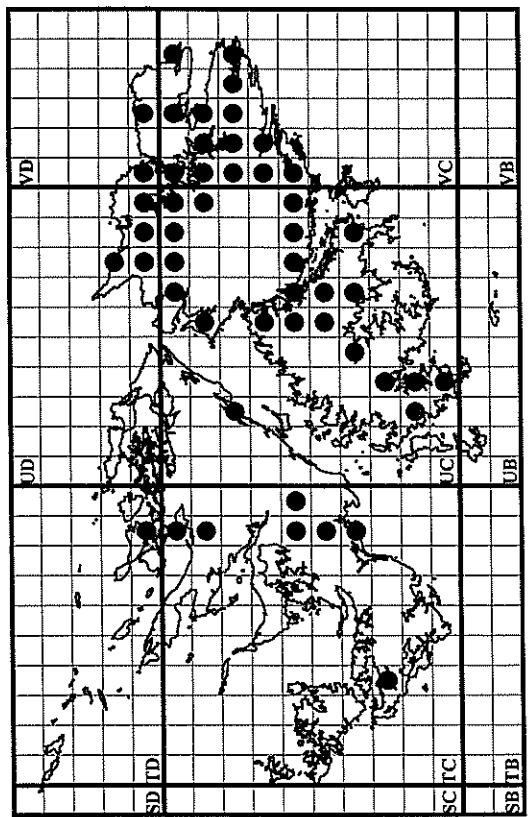
JUNCACEAE

Fig. 217 *Luzula alopecurus*



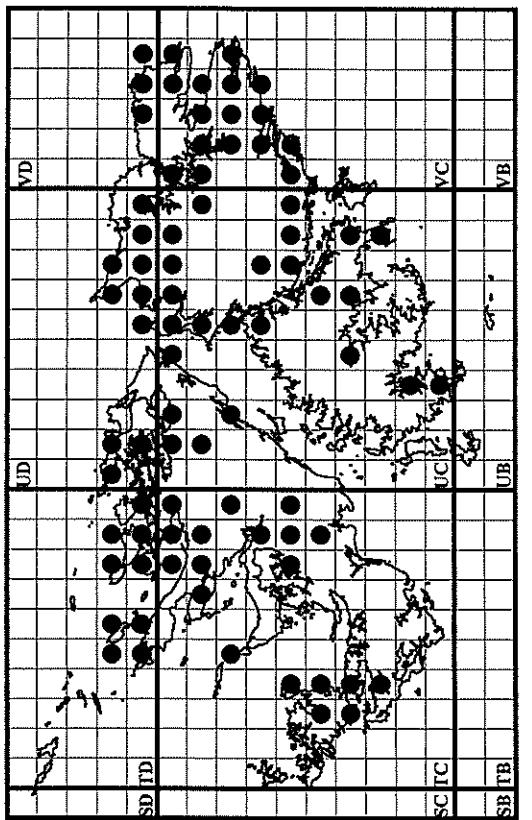
JUNCACEAE

Fig. 218 *Luzula campestris* agg.



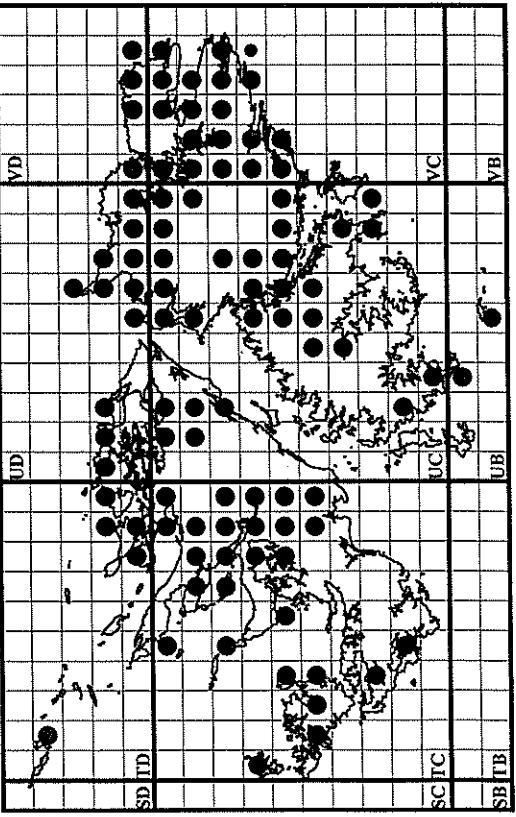
JUNCACEAE

Fig. 219 *Marsippospermum grandiflorum*



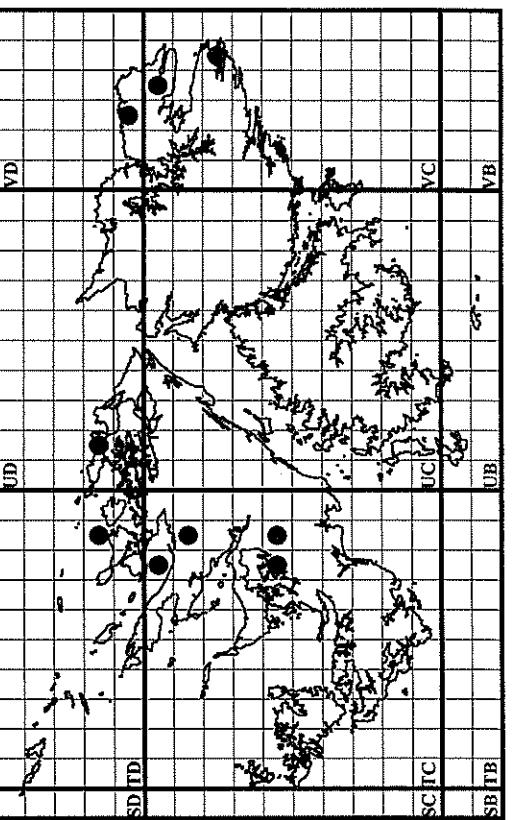
JUNCACEAE

Fig. 220 *Rostkovia magellanica*

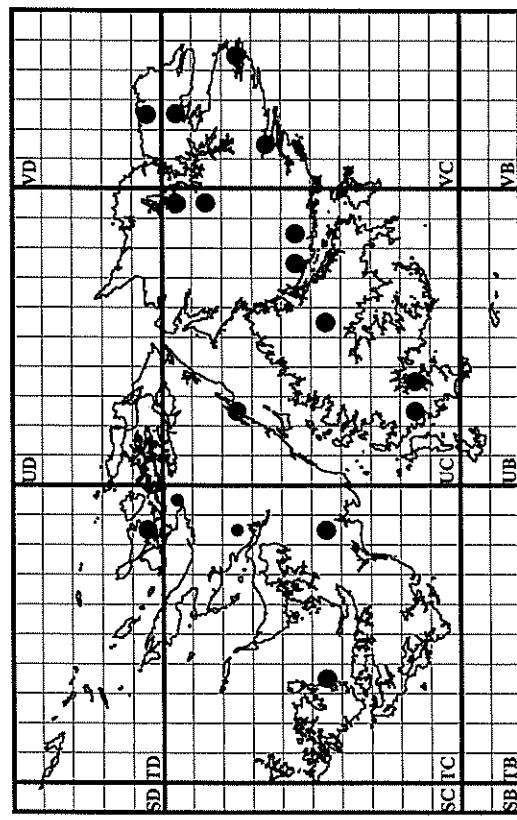


JUNCAGINACEAE

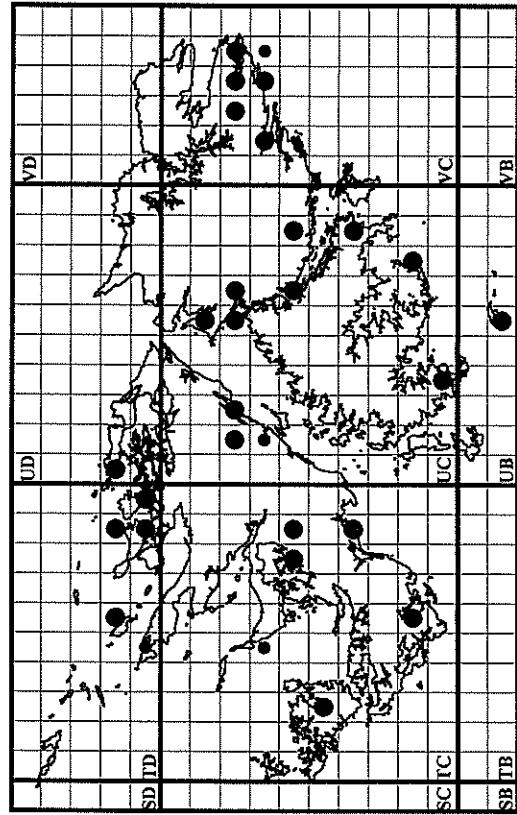
Fig. 221 *Tetronium magellanicum*



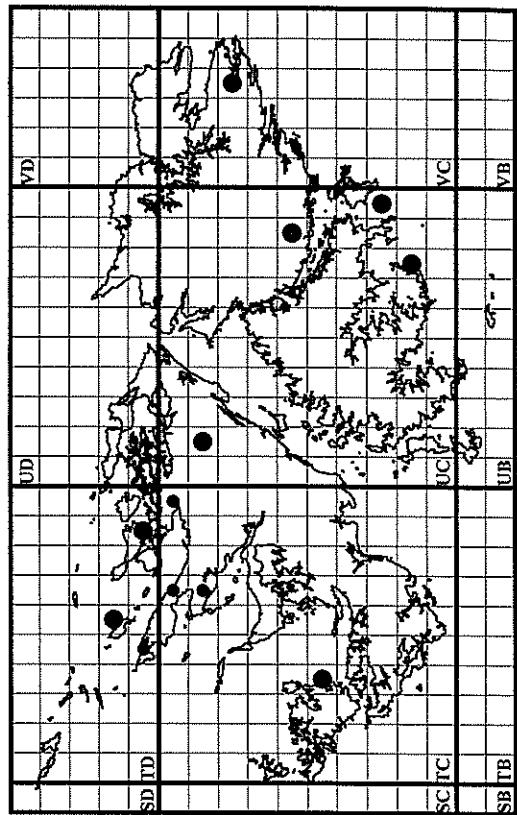
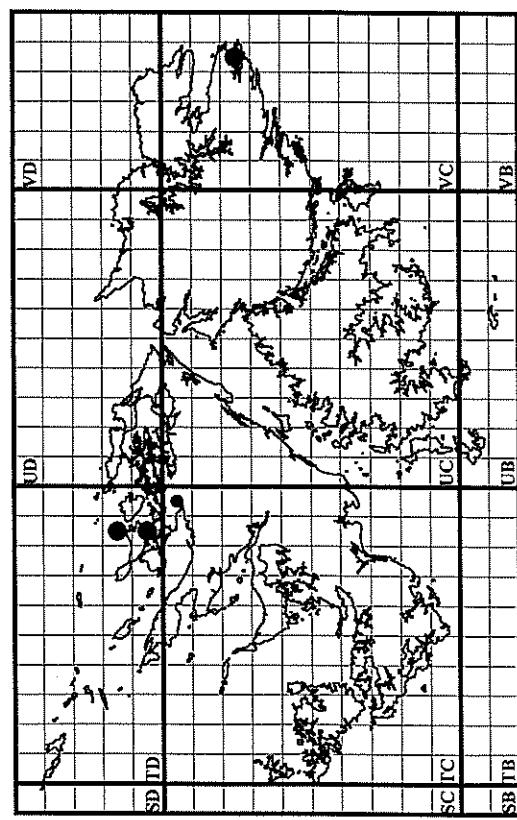
## ORCHIDACEAE

Fig. 223 *Codonorchis lessonii*

## ORCHIDACEAE

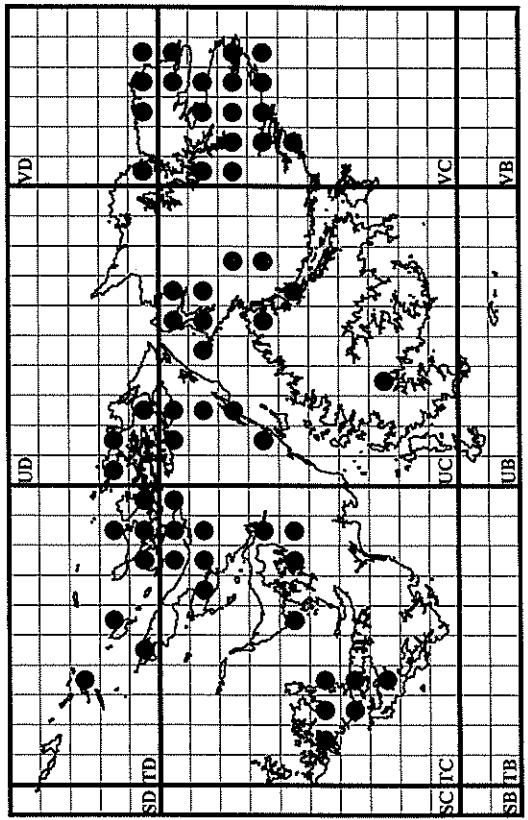
Fig. 224 *Gavilea australis*

## ORCHIDACEAE

Fig. 225 *Gavilea littoralis*

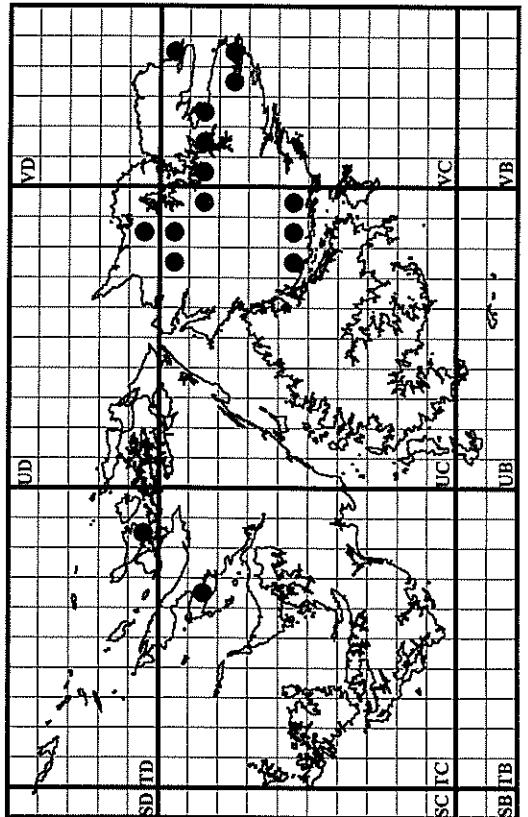
**PHILESIACEAE**

Fig. 226 *Luzuriaga marginata*



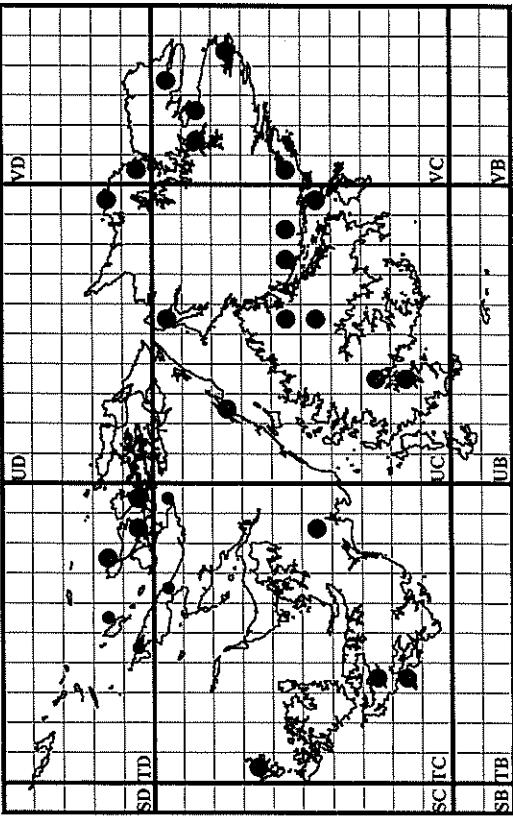
**POACEAE**

Fig. 227 *Agrostis capillaris*



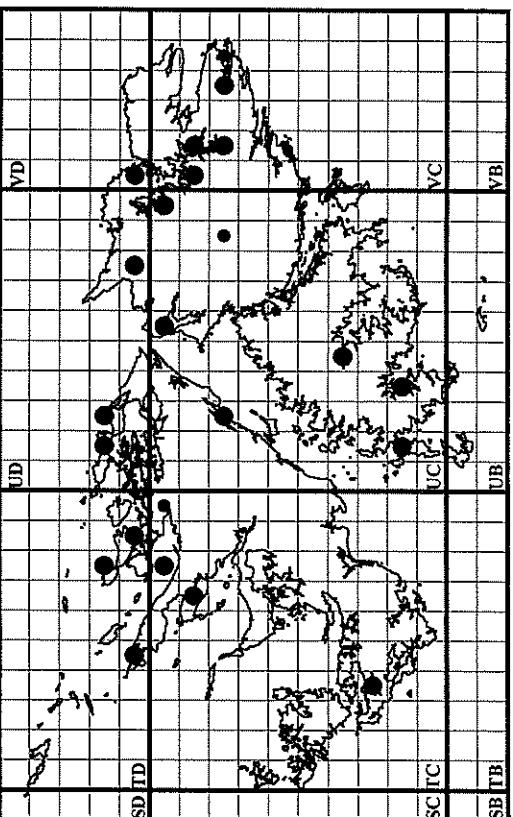
**POACEAE**

Fig. 228 *Agrostis magellanica*

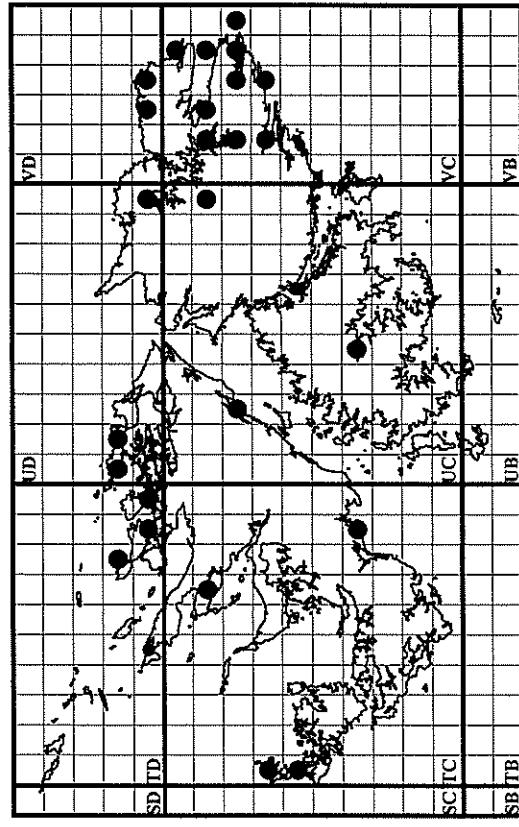


**POACEAE**

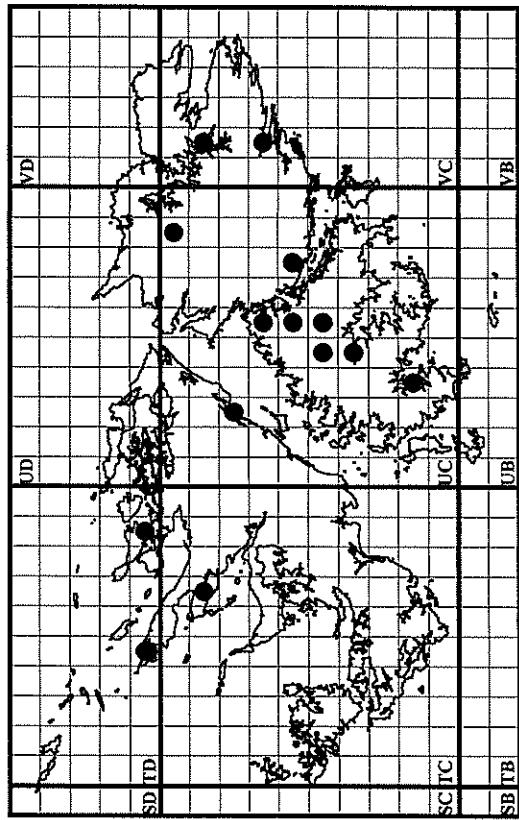
Fig. 229 *Agrostis meyenii*



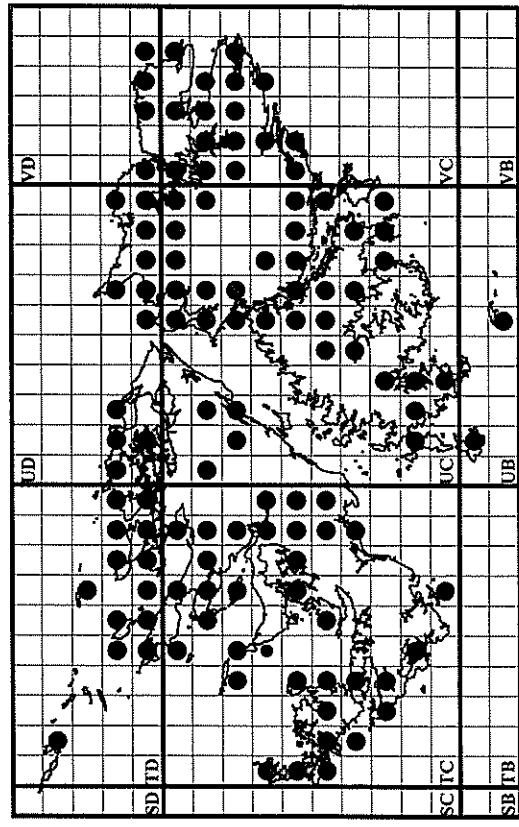
**POACEAE**  
Fig. 230 *Agrostis stolonifera*



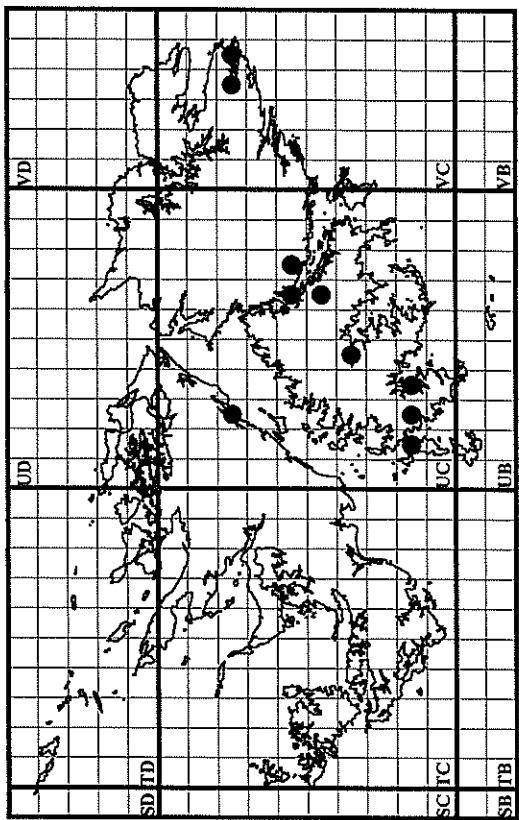
**POACEAE**  
Fig. 231 *Aira caryophyllea*



**POACEAE**  
Fig. 232 *Aira praecox*

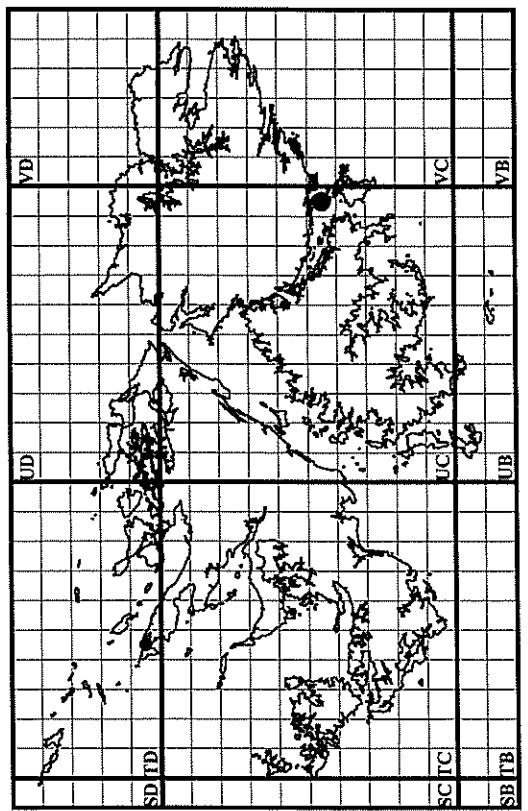


**POACEAE**  
Fig. 233 *Alopecurus geniculatus*



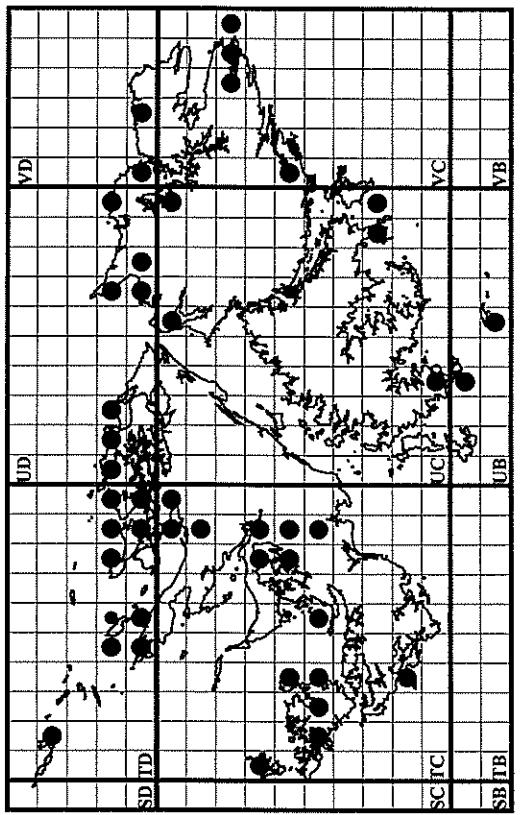
**POACEAE**

Fig. 234 *Alopecurus magellanicus*



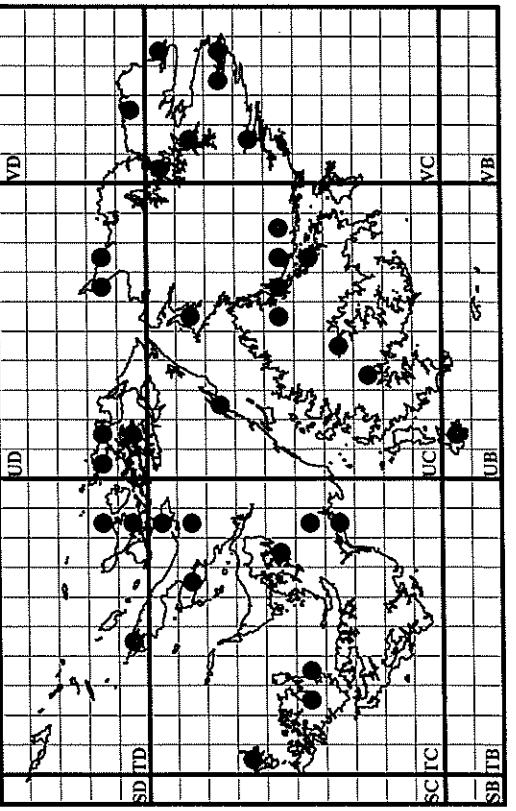
**POACEAE**

Fig. 235 *Ammophila arenaria*



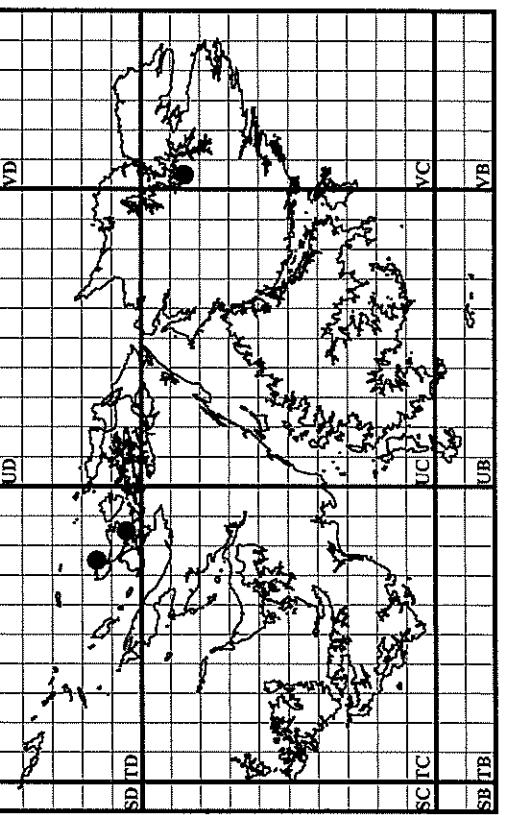
**POACEAE**

Fig. 236 *Anthoxanthum odoratum*

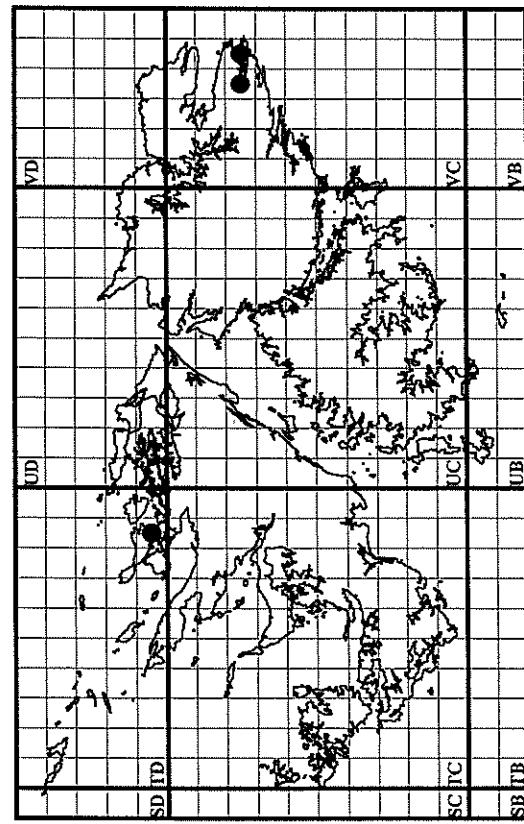


**POACEAE**

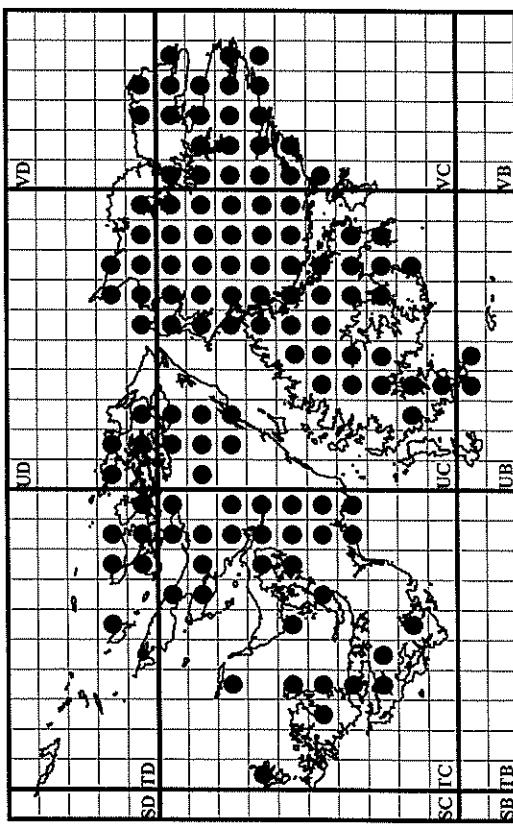
Fig. 237 *Arrhenatherum elatius*



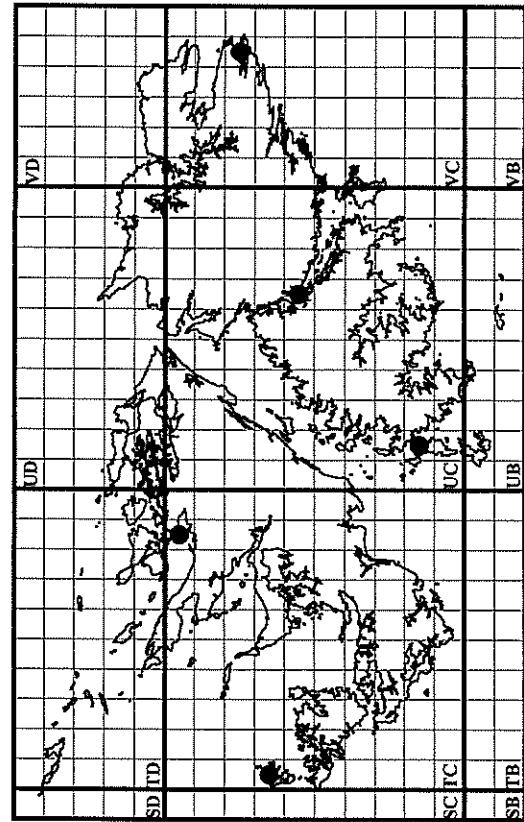
## POACEAE

Fig. 238 *Avena sativa*

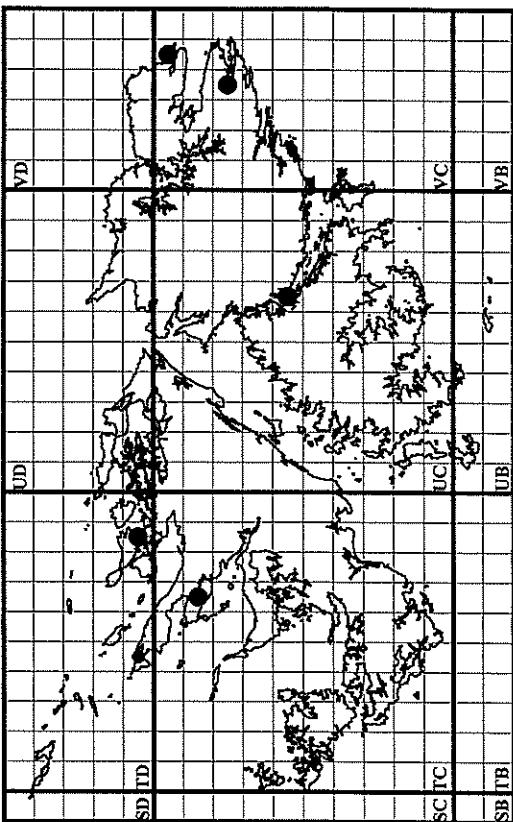
## POACEAE

Fig. 240 *Cortaderia pilosa*

## POACEAE

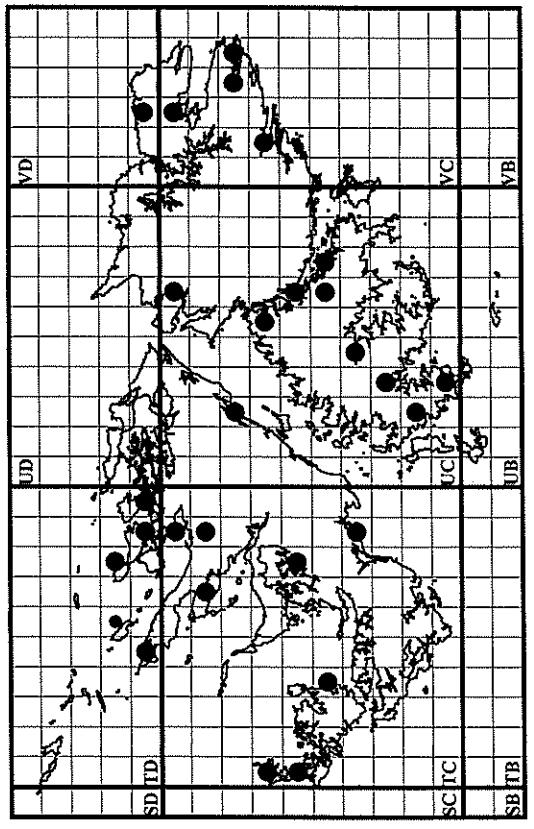
Fig. 239 *Bromus hordeaceus*

## POACEAE

Fig. 241 *Cynosurus cristatus*

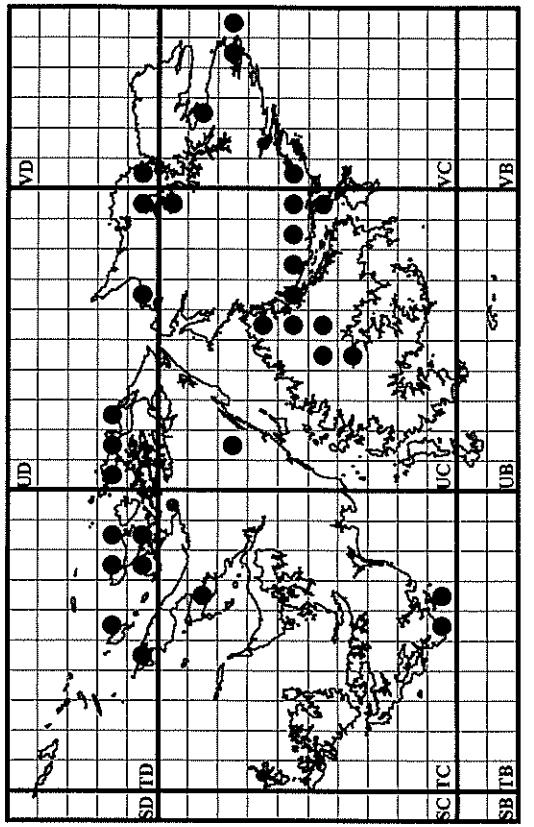
**POACEAE**

**Fig. 242** *Dactylis glomerata*



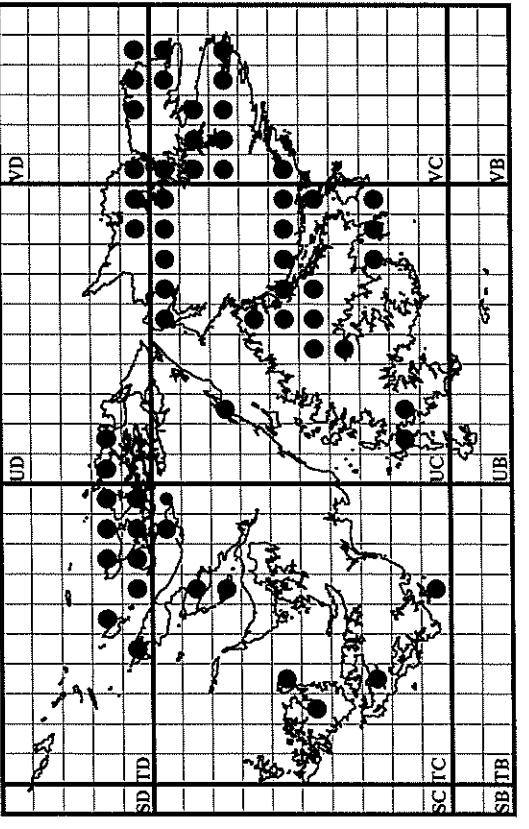
**POACEAE**

**Fig. 243** *Deschampsia antarctica*



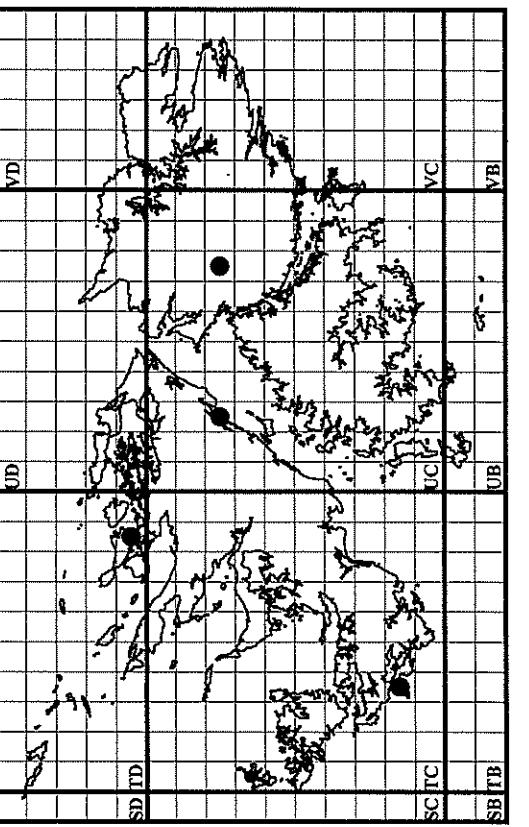
**POACEAE**

**Fig. 244** *Deschampsia flexuosa*

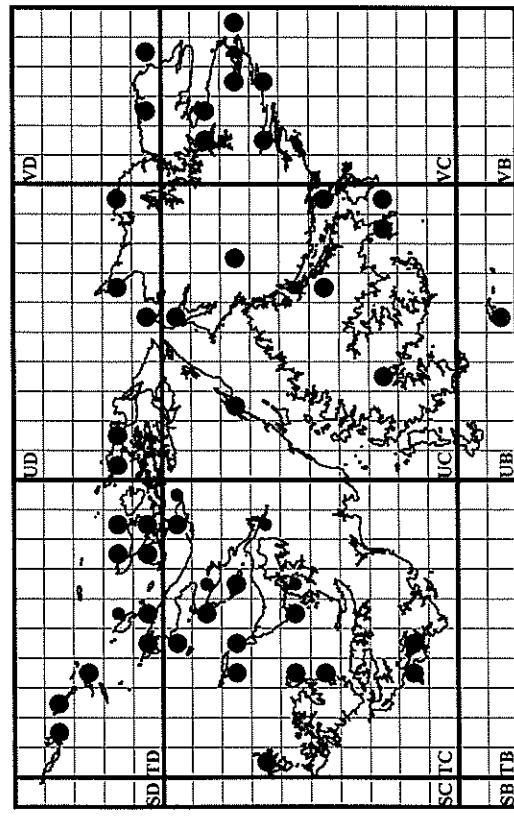


**POACEAE**

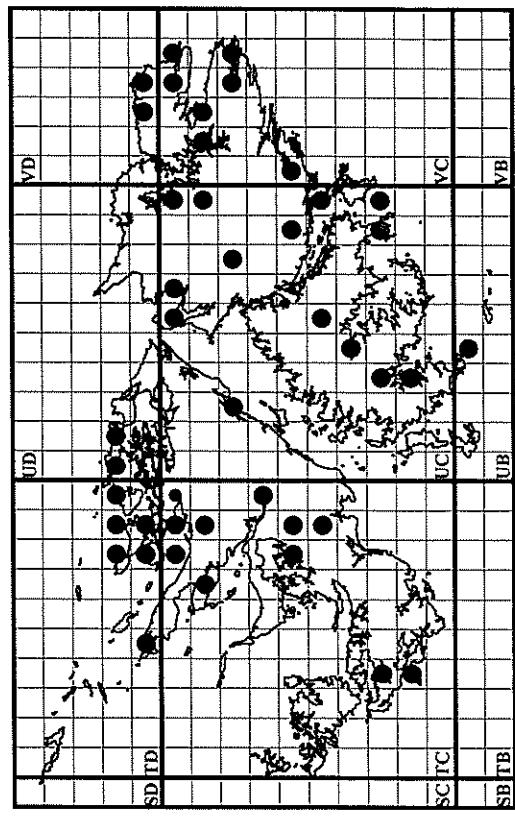
**Fig. 245** *Deschampsia parvula*



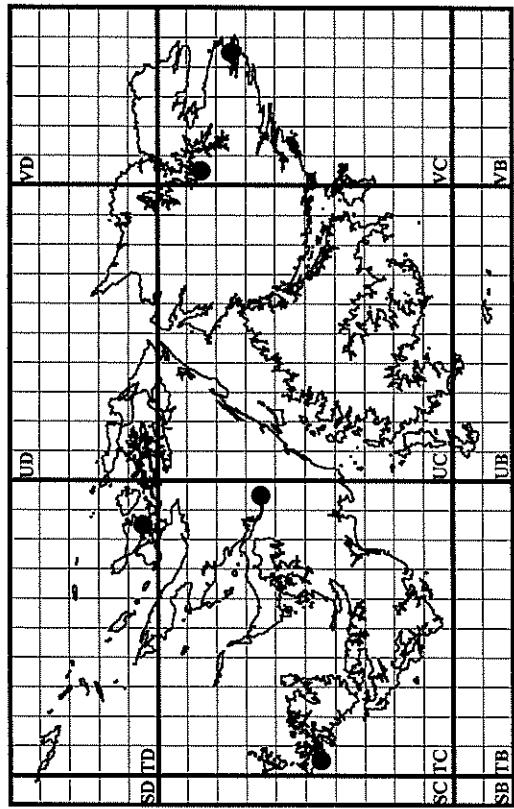
POACEAE  
Fig. 246 *Elymus glaucescens*



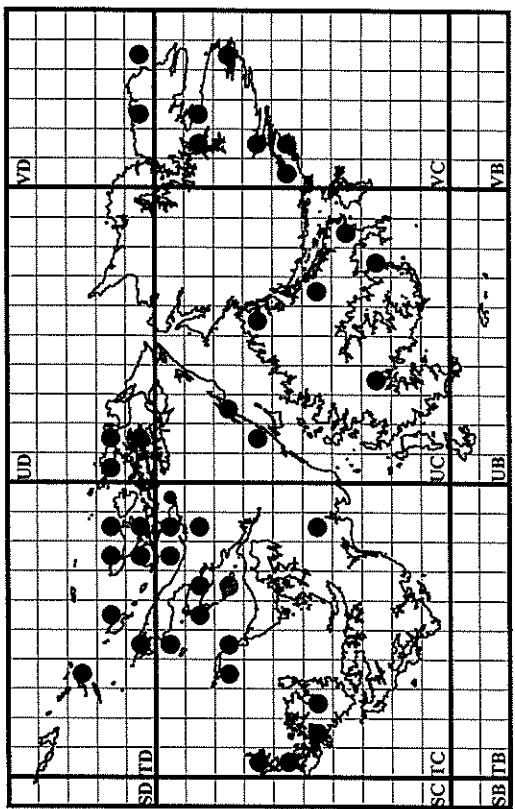
POACEAE  
Fig. 248 *Festuca contracta*



POACEAE  
Fig. 247 *Elytrigia repens*

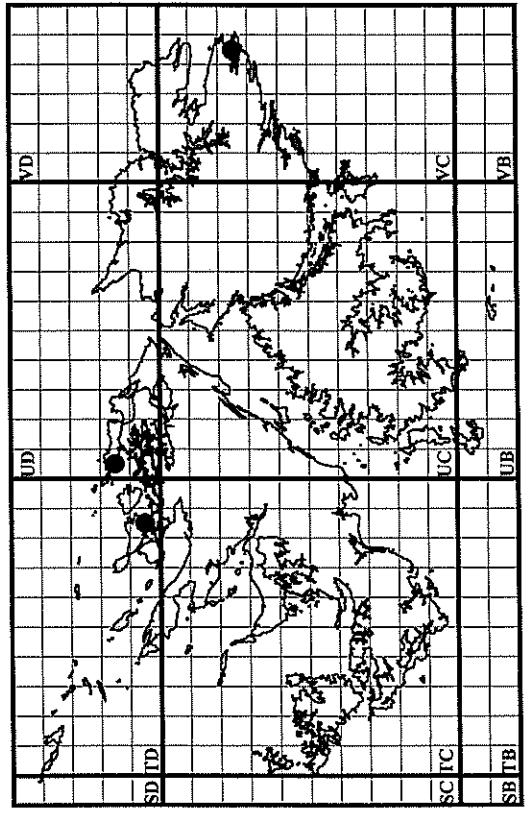


POACEAE  
Fig. 249 *Festuca magellanica*



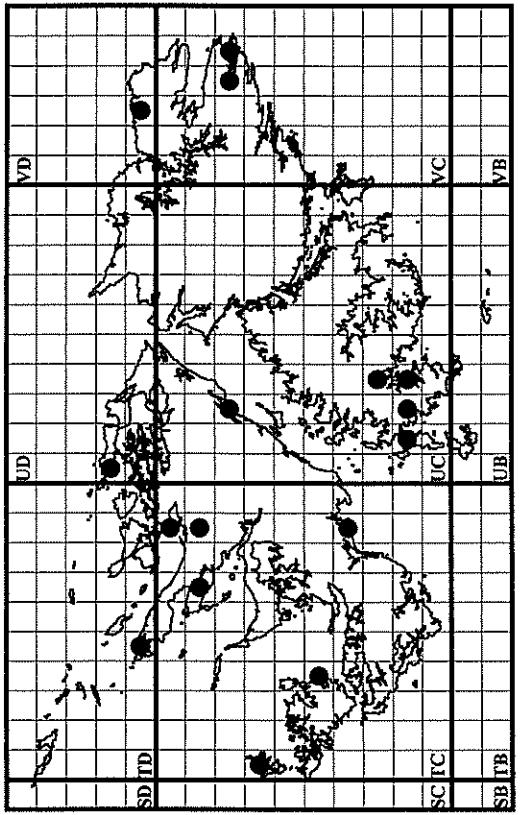
**POACEAE**

Fig. 250 *Festuca pratensis*



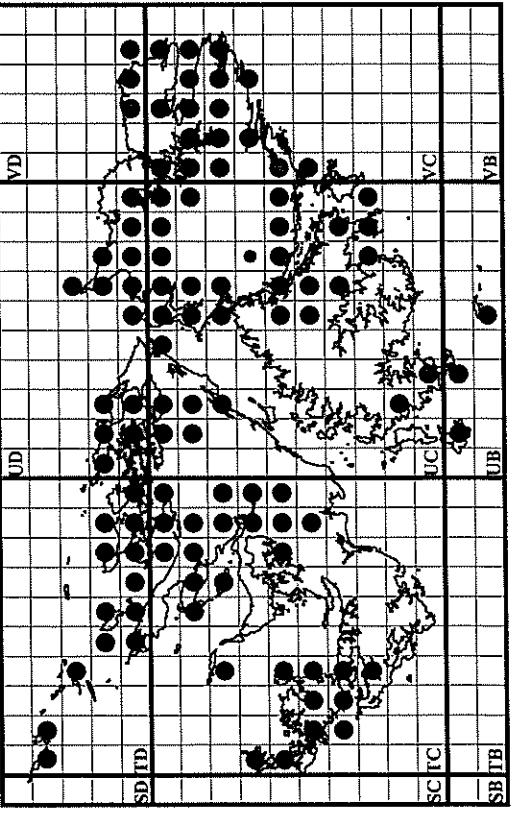
**POACEAE**

Fig. 251 *Festuca rubra*



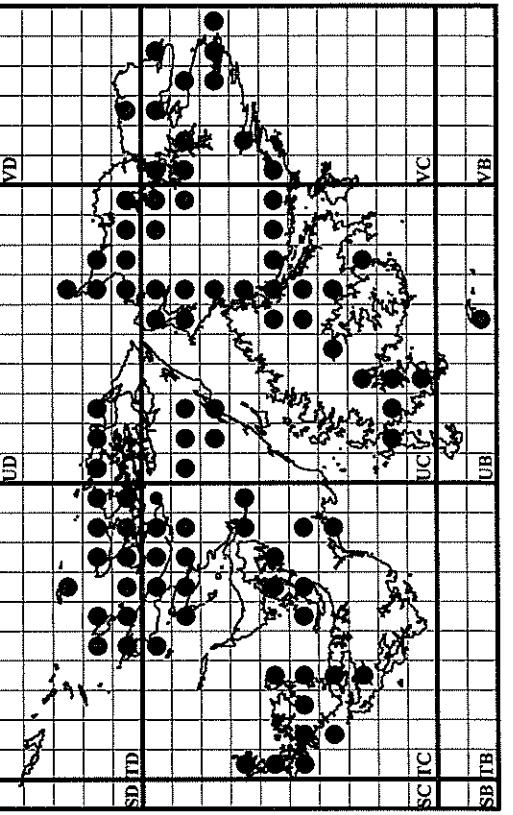
**POACEAE**

Fig. 252 *Hierochloe redolens*

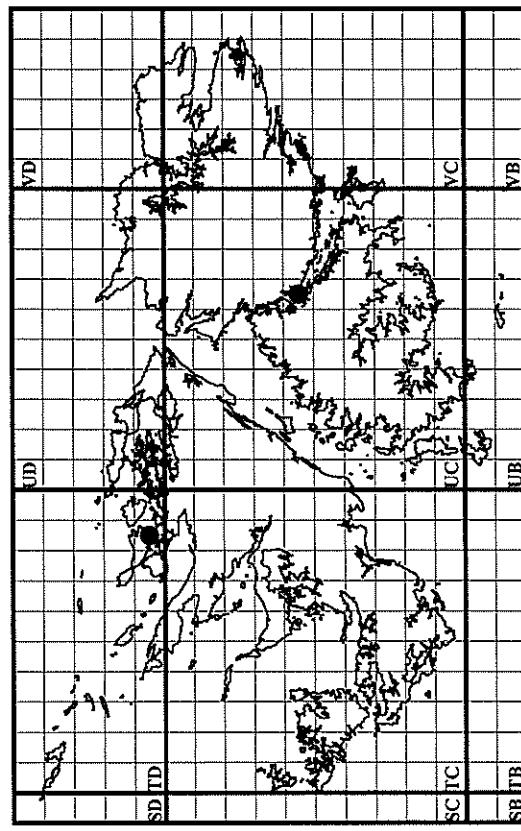


**POACEAE**

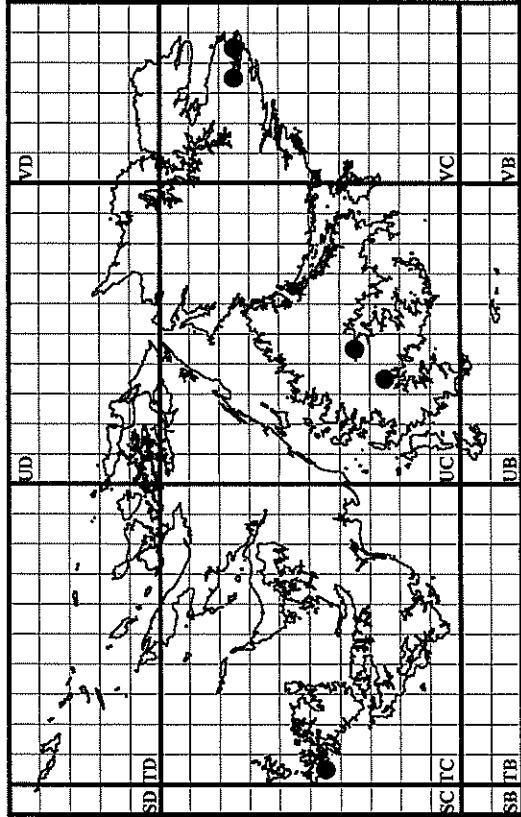
Fig. 253 *Holcus lanatus*



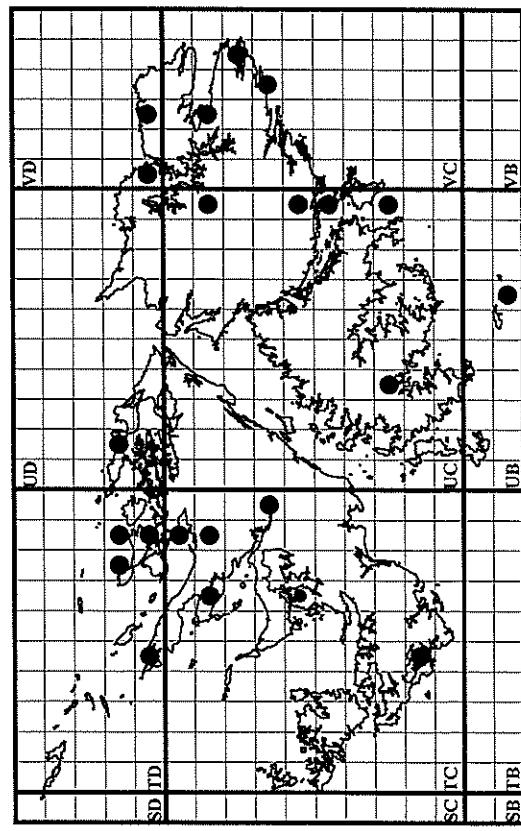
**POACEAE**  
Fig. 254 *Hordeum comosum*



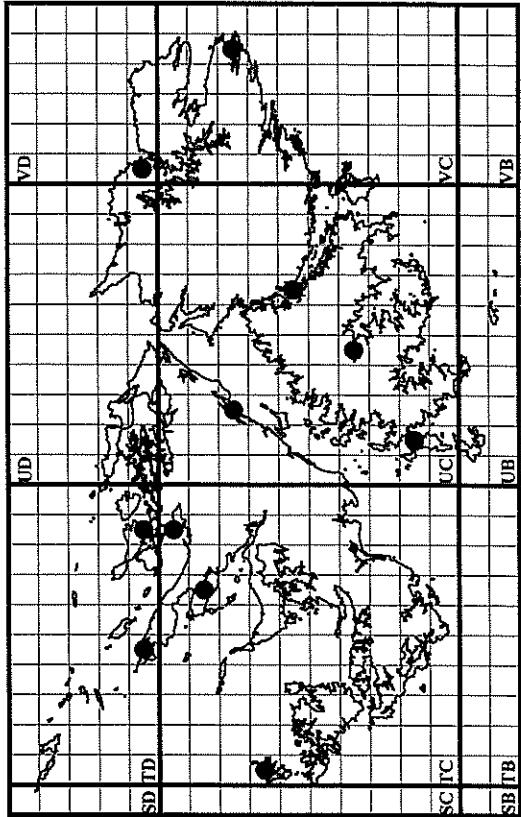
**POACEAE**  
Fig. 255 *Hordeum jubatum*



**POACEAE**  
Fig. 256 *Leymus arenarius*

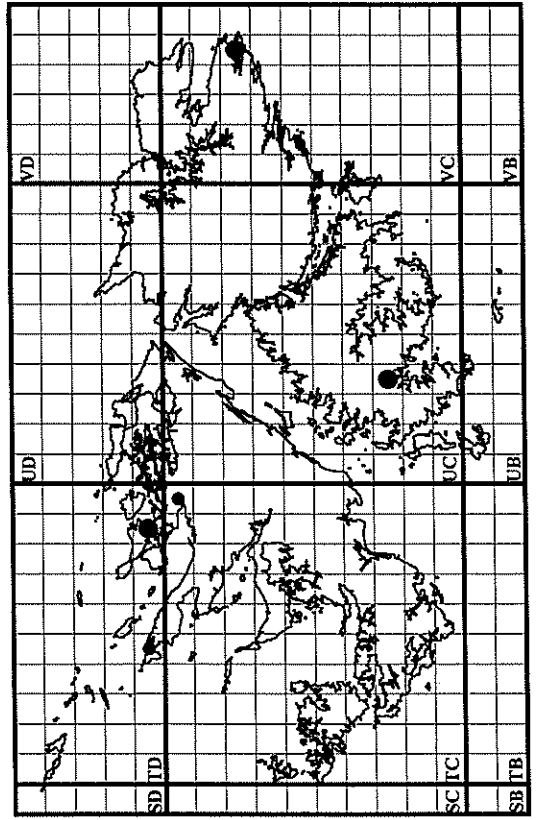


**POACEAE**  
Fig. 257 *Lolium perenne*



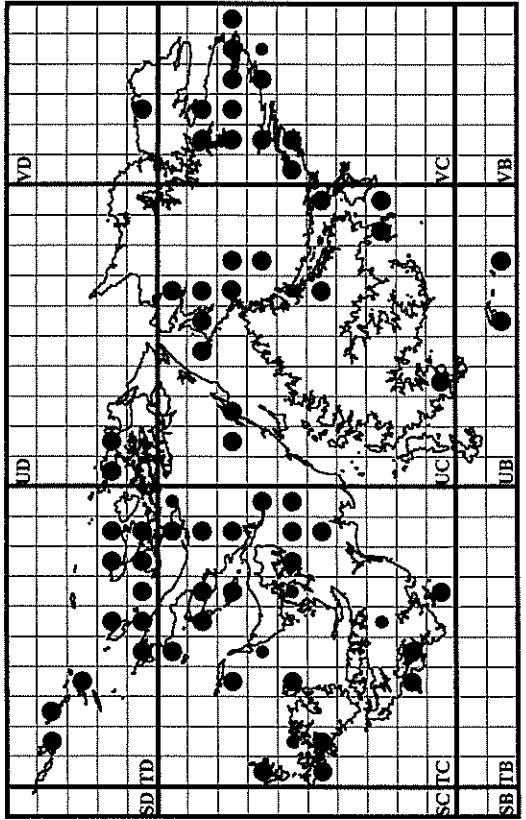
**POACEAE**

Fig. 258 *Phleum pratense*



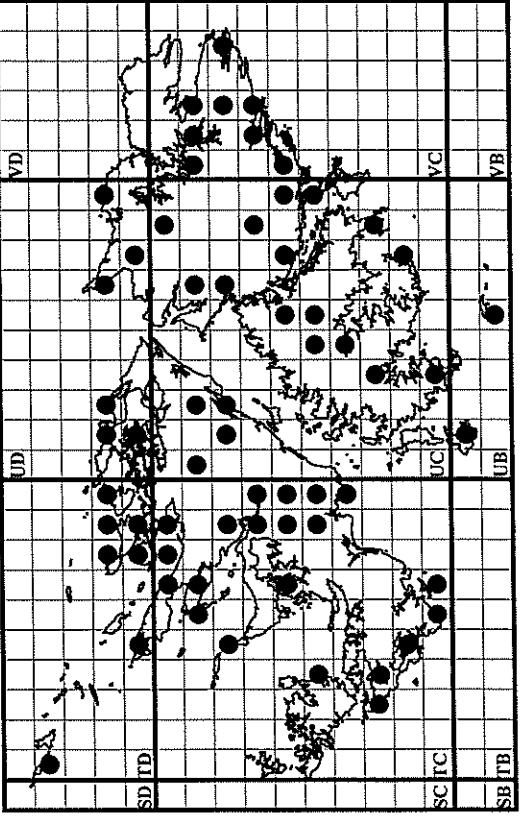
**POACEAE**

Fig. 259 *Poa alopecurus*



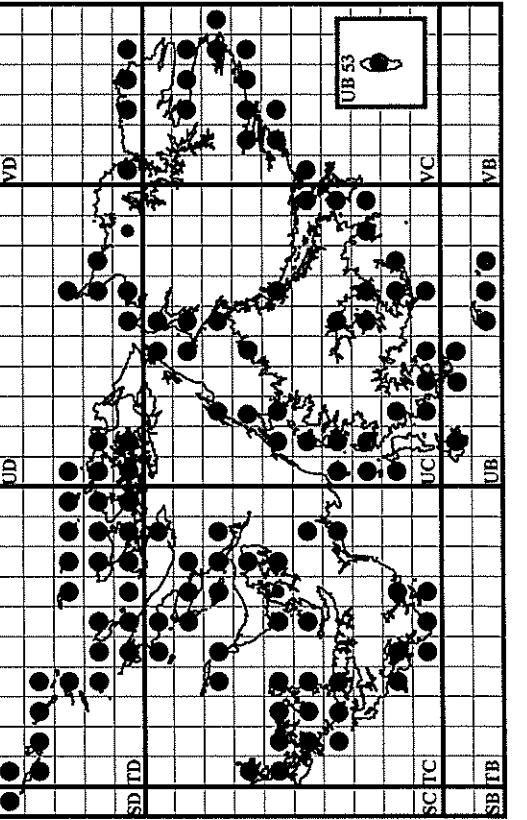
**POACEAE**

Fig. 260 *Poa annua*

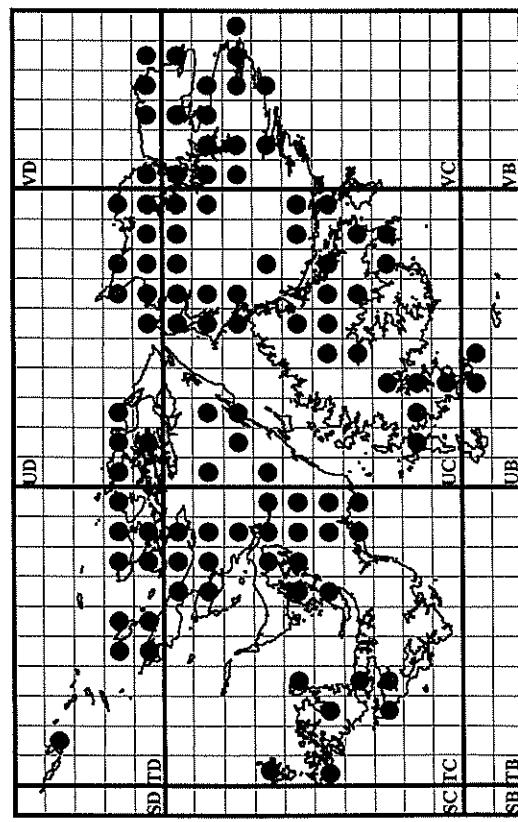


**POACEAE**

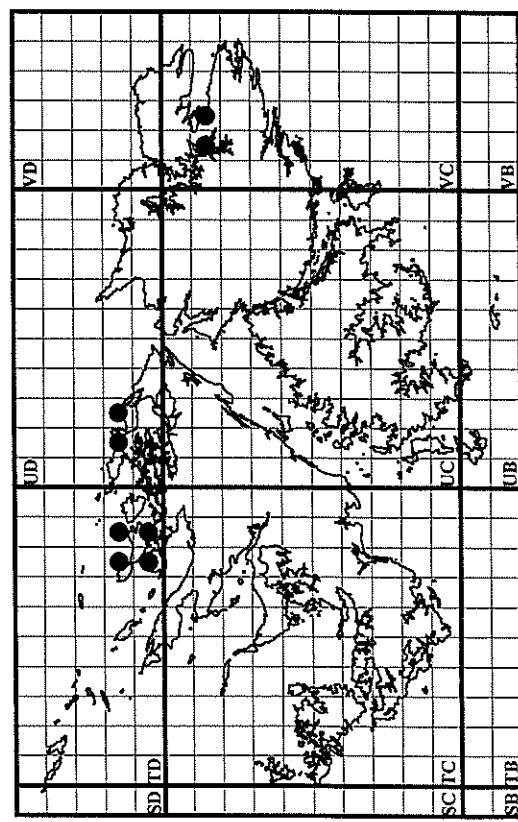
Fig. 261 *Poa flabellata*



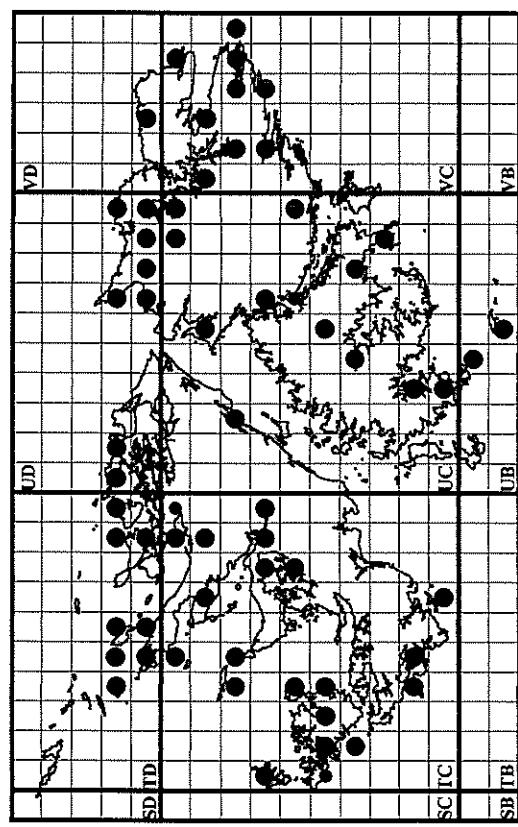
**POACEAE**  
Fig. 262 *Poa pratensis*



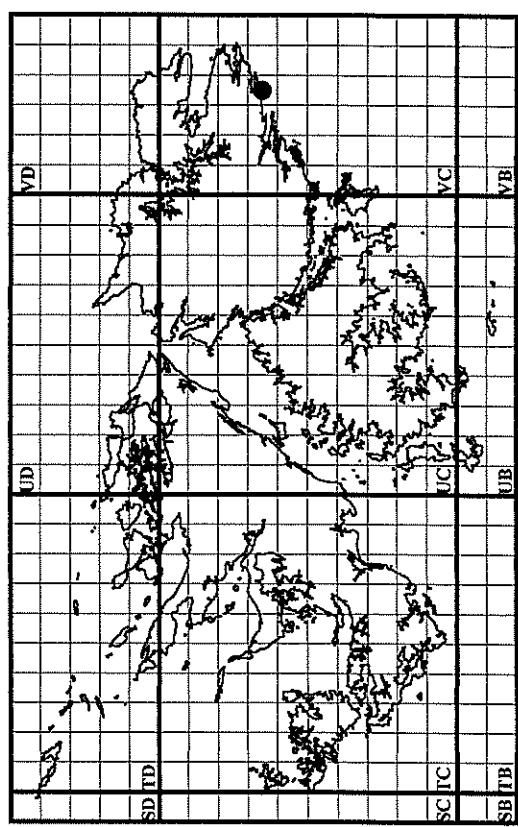
**POACEAE**  
Fig. 264 *Poa trivialis*



**POACEAE**  
Fig. 263 *Poa robusta*

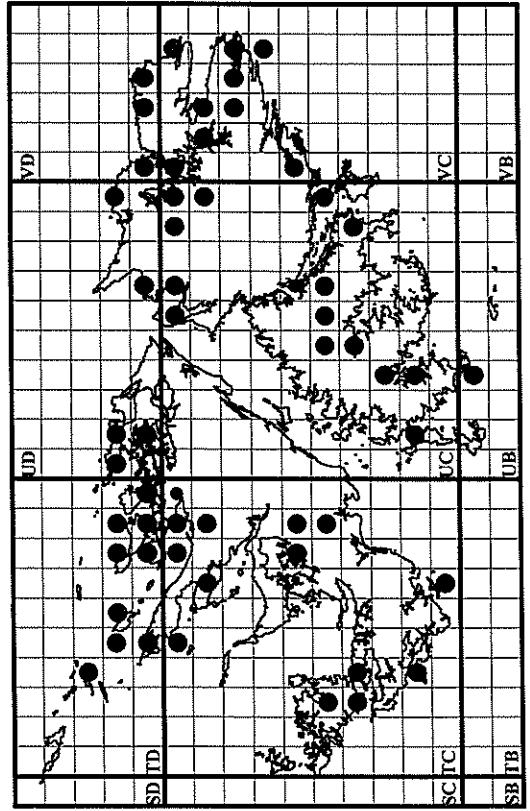


**POACEAE**  
Fig. 265 *Puccinellia pusilla*



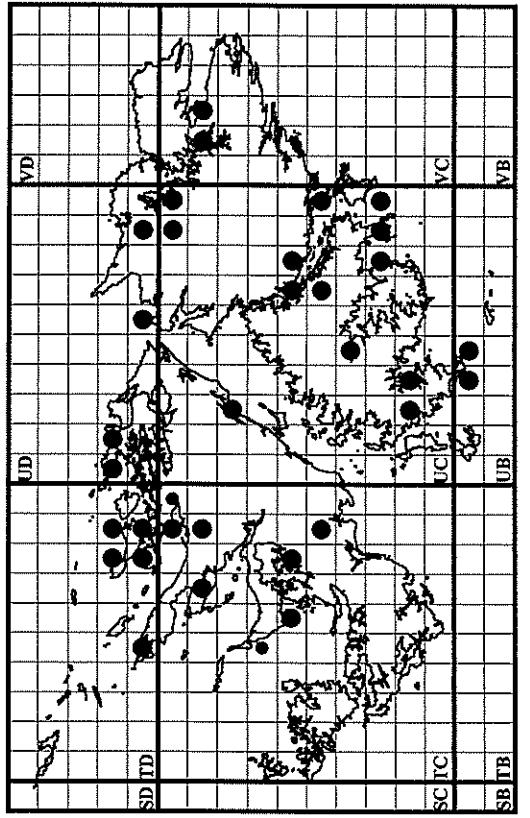
**POACEAE**

Fig. 266 *Trisetum phleoides*



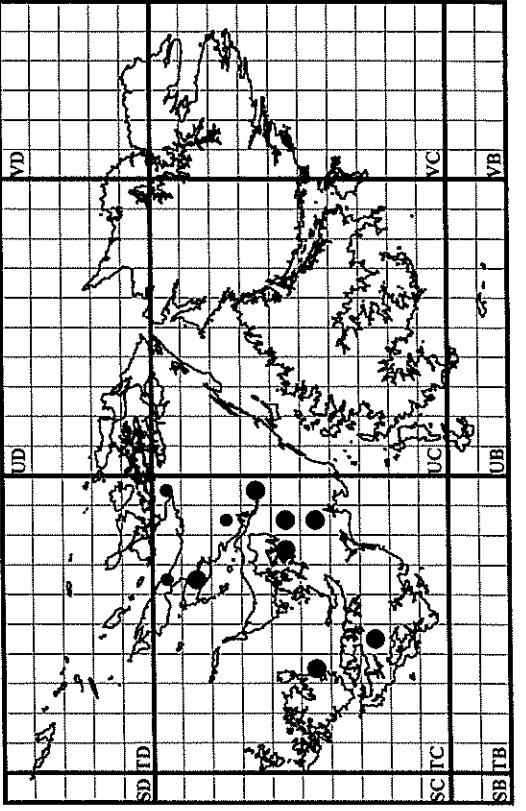
**POACEAE**

Fig. 267 *Vulpia bromoides*



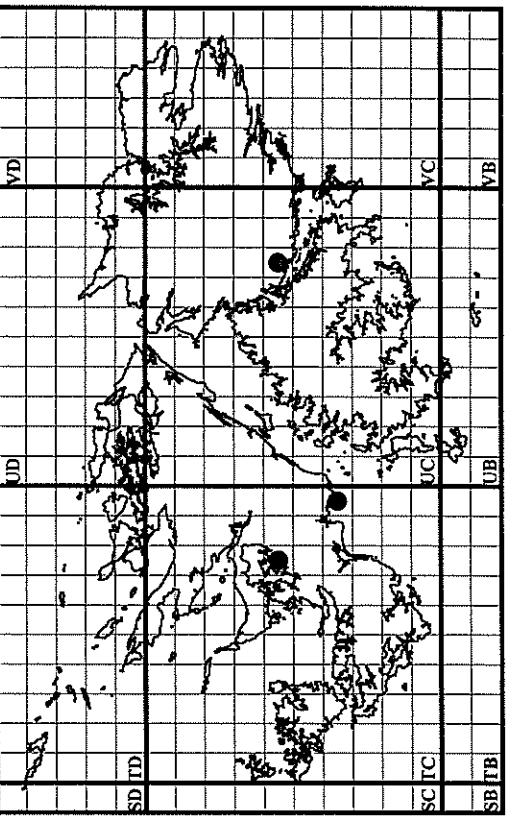
**POTAMOGETONACEAE**

Fig. 268 *Potamogeton linguatus*



**RUPPIACEAE**

Fig. 269 *Ruppia filiformis*



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## APPENDIX 1 – MAJOR HABITAT TYPES OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

The following nineteen major habitat types follow Broughton (2000b).

### **1. Tussac**

At its maximum development this type comprises almost a pure stand of *Poa flabellata*. It is confined to coastal areas, including small offshore islands (where most of the best stands are to be found), usually below 200m altitude.

### **2. Improved grassland**

This type includes species poor, grass dominated swards occurring on all soil types that have either been sown, or created by modification of unimproved grassland by fertilisers and selective herbicides, for agricultural or recreational purposes. It includes the species-poor ‘lawn’ vegetation, resulting from intensive grazing, that is associated with settlements, and grassland that has been reseeded for more than one year.

### **3. Greens and neutral grassland**

This type includes all semi-improved and unimproved grassland occurring on circum-neutral soils or in areas of nutrient flushing on otherwise acid soils (locally termed greens). It includes a range of grass-dominated vegetation types, which are inundated with water periodically, permanently moist or even waterlogged grassland. It includes the fine grassy vegetation (often grazed) found in coastal and valley areas and in areas of flushing, and other ranker grasslands, including stands of *Hierochloe redolens*. Stands of *Marsippospermum grandiflorum* that occur in areas of flushing, often in association with grass communities, are also included.

### **4. Acid grassland**

This type includes all semi-improved and unimproved grassland dominated by *Cortaderia pilosa* occurring on acid soils, and also includes wet acidic grasslands typified by Juncaceae, particularly *Rostkovia magellanica*.

### **5. Dwarf shrub heath**

This type includes vegetation dominated by Ericaceae and other dwarf shrub species and is typically found overlying acid, free-draining, often rather shallow, soils. *Empetrum rubrum* is usually the dominant species, however *Baccharis magellanica* and *Gaultheria* spp. can be locally important. The type includes *Empetrum-Bolax gummifera* heath.

### **6. Montane habitats**

This type includes vegetation dominated by cushion plants. It also includes moss and lichen dominated heaths of mountain summits. It does not include montane dwarf shrub heaths, flushes, grasslands and rock and scree communities that can also be found at lower elevations with little change in floristics, and which should be treated as components of other broad habitat types.

### **7. Fern beds**

This type includes areas with a continuous cover of *Blechnum magellanicum*. It does not include areas with scattered patches of this fern nor areas that are less than 0.25 ha as these should be included in the broad habitat type with which they are associated.

### **8. Scrub**

This type includes patches of scrub that form a continuous canopy. It includes stands dominated by *Chiliotrichum diffusum*, *Hebe elliptica* and *Ulex europaeus*. It does not include loose associations of bushes in a vegetation otherwise of another broad habitat type.

### **9. Coniferous woodland**

This type includes all mature coniferous stands where broad-leaved trees make up less than 20% cover (effectively all woodland sites). Other integral features of woodland such as glades and rides are included. Young plantations should be considered a part of the broad habitat type they were planted in until the canopy closes over. This habitat type is scarce at present but may well increase in importance in the future due to current forestry activity.

### **10. Fen, marsh and swamp**

This type includes vegetation that is ground-water fed, and permanently, seasonally or periodically waterlogged peat, peaty or mineral soils where grasses do not predominate. It includes emergent vegetation e.g. ‘reed beds’ composed of *Schoenoplectus californicus*, or frequently inundated vegetation occurring over peat or mineral soils. A herb-rich, grass-poor vegetation found on damp level ground near the coast, and dominated by *Juncus scheuchzerioides* and/or *Gunnera magellanica*, also belongs to this type. This type does not include wet grassland which should be included in the “Greens & neutral grassland” habitat type.

### **11. Bog**

This type includes wetlands that support vegetation that is usually peat forming which receive nutrients only from precipitation (ombrotrophic). It includes cushion bog dominated by *Astelia pumila*, *Caltha appendiculata*, *Gaimardia australis* and *Drosera uniflora* covering 0.25 ha or more.

### **12. Standing open water**

This type includes natural systems such as lakes and pools, as well as man-made waters such as ponds. It includes the open water zone, which may contain submerged, free floating or floating-leaved vegetation, and water fringe vegetation such as *Ranunculus* spp. and *Littorella australis*. It also includes adjacent wetland habitats with contiguous water levels that are less than 0.25 ha. Small areas of open water in a predominately terrestrial habitat such as bog pools or temporary pools in heathland and acid grassland should be included in the appropriate habitat type.

### **13. Rivers and streams**

This type includes rivers and streams from bank top to bank top. This includes the open water zone, which may contain submerged, free floating or floating-leaved vegetation, water fringe vegetation and exposed sediments.

### **14. Inland rock**

This type includes both natural and artificial exposed rock surfaces where these are almost entirely lacking in vegetation, as well as various forms of excavations and waste tips. It includes inland cliffs, ledges, caves, screes, stone runs, quarries and quarry waste.

### **15. Built up areas and gardens**

This type includes urban and rural settlements, farm buildings, and other man-made built structures such as industrial estates, waste and derelict ground, and transport infrastructure. It also includes domestic gardens and allotments. This type does not include amenity grassland, which should be included in the “Improved grassland” habitat type.

#### **16. Arable and horticulture**

This type is of relatively minor importance but has the potential to increase with farm and economic diversification. It includes arable cropland, commercial horticultural land, freshly ploughed land, annual leys, rotational set aside and fallow. It does not include domestic gardens, which should be included in the “Built up areas and gardens” habitat type.

#### **17. Sand dunes**

This type includes areas of loose, shifting or semi-stabilised sand found both in supralittoral areas and further inland. It includes pioneer vegetation of embryonic dunes, such as *Senecio candidans* and *Rumex magellanicus*, and more permanent vegetation types dominated by *Ammophila arenaria* and *Leymus arenarius*.

#### **18. Maritime rock, shingle, cliff and slope**

##### **18a. Maritime rock and shingle**

##### **18b. Maritime cliff and slope**

This type occurs above high water mark, in areas influenced by wavesplash and seaspray (supralittoral zone). Features that may be present include vertical rock, boulders, gullies, ledges and pools, depending on the wave exposure of the site and its geology. The type includes the very species poor habitat type dominated by *Stellaria media*, *Rumex acetosella*, associated with seabird colonies, particularly penguin rookeries. It also includes the variously combined communities of very-limited extent found in rock crevices, that includes taxa such as *Colobanthus quitensis*, *Crassula moschata* and *Ranunculus acaulis*, and vegetated shingle which is often dominated by *Armeria maritima*, *Apium australe* and *Isolepis cernua*.

#### **19. Littoral sediments**

This type stretches from the upper margin of the littoral zone to the lower margin. Thus, a wide range of communities are included from saltmarsh, which forms a narrow fringe around the sheltered muddy mouths of larger creeks, to beaches and intertidal mudflats. Saltmarsh in the Falkland Islands is typified by extensive mats of *Plantago barbata* or *Poa robusta*, with *Colobanthus quitensis*, *Deschampsia antarctica* and *Crassula moschata*. On lower mud flats *Spergularia marina* may be important, whilst on coarser sediments *Chenopodium macrospermum* and *Polygonum maritimum* may be found.

## INDEX

The synonyms identified in the index are primarily names used in Moore (1968). This is the definitive reference text on the Falkland Islands flora, and it is therefore important to understand how the current nomenclature used in this publication, relates to that used by Moore. The change of name from *Spergularia media* to *S. marina* represents a correction of a previous mis-identification rather than a true synonym.

<i>Abrotanella emarginata</i>	23,89
<i>Acaena antarctica</i>	54,122
<i>Acaena lucida</i>	54,122
<i>Acaena magellanica</i>	55,122
<i>Acaena microcephala</i> Schlecht. = <i>Acaena antarctica</i>	55,123
<i>Acaena ovalifolia</i>	55,123
<i>Acaena pumila</i>	55,123
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	55
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	21,89
<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	23
<i>Adiantum chilense</i>	78,82
<i>Agoseris coronopifolium</i>	9,10,12,14,17,89
<i>Agropyron magellanicum</i> (Desv.) Hack. = <i>Elymus glaucescens</i>	
<i>Agropyron repens</i> (L.) P. Beauv. = <i>Elytrigia repens</i>	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	11,36
<i>Agrostis canina</i> auct., non L. = <i>Agrostis meyenii</i>	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	69,138
<i>Agrostis magellanica</i>	69,138
<i>Agrostis meyenii</i>	69,138
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	69,139
<i>Agrostis tenuis</i> Sibth. = <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	69,139
<i>Aira praecox</i>	70,139
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	61
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	61,129
<i>Alopecurus antarcticus</i> Vahl = <i>Alopecurus magellanicus</i>	
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	70,139
<i>Alopecurus magellanicus</i>	70,140
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	70,140,155
<i>Anagallis alternifolia</i>	52,119
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	70
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	24
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	24
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	70,140
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	55,123
<i>Apium australe</i>	21,86,155
<i>Arabis macloviana</i> (d'Urv.) Hook. f. = <i>Phlebolobium maclovianum</i>	
<i>Arachnitis questrihuensis</i>	10,12,62,130
<i>Armeria macloviana</i> Cham. = <i>Armeria maritima</i>	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	49,116,155
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	71,140
<i>Asplenium dareoides</i>	14,17,83

<i>Astelia pumila</i>	61,130,154
<i>Aster vahlii</i>	24,90
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	40,107
<i>Avena fatua</i>	71
<i>Avena sativa</i>	71,141
<i>Azorella caespitosa</i> Cav. = <i>Azorella monantha</i>	
<i>Azorella filamentosa</i>	21,87
<i>Azorella lycopodioides</i>	21,87
<i>Azorella monantha</i>	22,87
<i>Azorella selago</i>	22,87
<i>Baccharis magellanica</i>	24,90,153
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	24,90
<i>Berberis buxifolia</i>	32,100
<i>Blechnum chilense</i> (Kaulf.) Mett. = <i>Blechnum cordatum</i>	
<i>Blechnum cordatum</i>	10,12,14,18,83
<i>Blechnum magellanicum</i>	18,83,153
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	18,83
<i>Bolax gummifera</i>	22,88,153
<i>Botrychium dusenii</i>	9,10,12,20,85
<i>Brassica napus</i>	32
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	32
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	33
<i>Bromus condensatus</i>	71
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	71,141
<i>Bromus mollis</i> L. = <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	
<i>Calandrinia feltonii</i>	8,9,10,11,12,51,118
<i>Calceolaria biflora</i>	9,10,12,57,126
<i>Calceolaria fothergillii</i>	57,126
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	24
<i>Callitricha antarctica</i>	35,102
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	39,108
<i>Caltha appendiculata</i>	52,119,154
<i>Caltha sagittata</i>	52,119
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	35
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	33,100
<i>Cardamine glacialis</i>	33,101
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	33,101
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	25
<i>Carex acaulis</i>	62,130
<i>Carex aematorrhyncha</i>	62,131
<i>Carex barrosoii</i>	62,79
<i>Carex caduca</i>	63,131
<i>Carex curta</i>	63,131
<i>Carex decidua</i>	63,131
<i>Carex flacca</i>	63
<i>Carex fuscula</i>	63,132
<i>Carex macloviana</i>	63,132
<i>Carex magellanica</i>	64,132
<i>Carex microglochin</i>	64,132
<i>Carex trifida</i>	64,133

<i>Carex vallis-pulchrae</i>	64,133
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	11,25
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	44
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	36,104
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	12,36,104
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	37,104
<i>Ceratochloa cathartica</i>	71
<i>Ceratochloa unioloides</i> (Willd.) P. Beauv. = <i>Ceratochloa cathartica</i>	
<i>Chenopodium macrospermum</i>	40,107,155
<i>Chevreulia lycopodioides</i>	8,25,90
<i>Chiliotrichum diffusum</i>	25,91,154
<i>Chloraea gaudichaudii</i>	9,68,137
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> L. = <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	25,91
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	25,91
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	51,118
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	33,101
<i>Codonorchis lessonii</i>	68,137
<i>Colobanthus quitensis</i>	37,104,155
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<i>Conium maculatum</i>	22
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	7,33,101
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<i>Crassula moschata</i>	40,107,155
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<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	72,141
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<i>Epilobium cunninghamii</i> Hausskn. = <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	

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<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	44,111
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<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	34
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	41
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	41
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<i>Festuca contracta</i>	73,143
<i>Festuca erecta</i> d'Urv. = <i>Festuca contracta</i>	
<i>Festuca magellanica</i>	73,143
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	74,144
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<i>Fuchsia 'Corallina'</i>	48
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	47,114
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	44,111
<i>Gaimardia australis</i>	62,130,154
<i>Galium antarcticum</i>	56,124
<i>Galium aparine</i>	56
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<i>Gamochaeta antarctica</i>	8,10,26,92
<i>Gamochaeta malvinensis</i>	8,26,92
<i>Gamochaeta spiciformis</i>	26,93
<i>Gaultheria antarctica</i>	14,39,109
<i>Gaultheria pumila</i>	39,109
<i>Gavilea australis</i>	9,10,68,137
<i>Gavilea littoralis</i>	9,68,137
<i>Gavilea macroptera</i> (Kraenzlin) Correa = <i>Gavilea littoralis</i>	
<i>Gentianella magellanica</i>	44,111
<i>Geranium molle</i>	44,112
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	45,112
<i>Gleichenia cryptocarpa</i>	14,19,84
<i>Gnaphalium affine</i> d'Urv = <i>Gamochaeta malvinensis</i>	
<i>Gnaphalium americanum</i> Mill. = <i>Gamochaeta americana</i>	
<i>Gnaphalium antarcticum</i> Hook. f. = <i>Gamochaeta antarctica</i>	
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	27,93
<i>Gnaphalium spicatum</i> Lam. = <i>Gamochaeta spiciformis</i>	
<i>Grammitis kerguelensis</i> Tardieu-Blot = <i>Grammitis poeppigiana</i>	
<i>Grammitis magellanica</i> Desv. = <i>Grammitis poeppigiana</i>	
<i>Grammitis poeppigiana</i>	19,84
<i>Gunnera magellanica</i>	45,113,154
<i>Hamadryas argentea</i>	8,53,120
<i>Hebe elliptica</i>	12,14,58,126,154
<i>Hebe x franciscana</i>	58
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	34,102
<i>Hieracium antarcticum</i>	27,93
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	27,93
<i>Hieracium patagonicum</i>	10,12,27,94
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	27,94

<i>Hierochloe redolens</i>	74,144,153
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	74,144
<i>Hordeum comosum</i>	74,145
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	74,145
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	75
<i>Huperzia fuegiana</i>	9,10,17,82
<i>Huperzia selago</i> (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank & Mart. = <i>Huperzia fuegiana</i>	
<i>fuegiana</i>	65
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	22,88
<i>Hydrocotyle chamaemorus</i>	19,85
<i>Hymenophyllum falklandicum</i>	12,14,19,85
<i>Hymenophyllum tortuosum</i>	27,94
<i>Hypochaeris arenaria</i>	28,94
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	64,133,155
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	66
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	66,135
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	66,135,154
<i>Juncus scheuchzerioides</i>	
<i>Juncus scheuzeroides</i> Gaudich. = <i>Juncus scheuchzerioides</i>	
<i>Koeleria bergii</i> Hieron. = <i>Koeleria permollis</i>	75
<i>Koeleria permollis</i>	28,95
<i>Lagenifera nudicaulis</i>	
<i>Lagenophora nudicaulis</i> (Comm. ex Lam.) Dusén = <i>Lagenifera nudicaulis</i>	
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	46
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	46,113
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	46
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	28,95
<i>Leptinella scariosa</i>	28,95
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	28,95
<i>Leucheria suaveolens</i> (d'Urv.) Skottsb. = <i>Leucheria suaveolens</i>	8,28,96
<i>Leucheria suaveolens</i>	
<i>Leymus arenarius</i>	75,145,155
<i>Lilaeopsis macloviana</i>	8,22,88
<i>Limosella australis</i>	10,58,127
<i>Littorella australis</i>	48,115,154
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	75
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	75,145
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	36,103
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	41,109
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	41
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	41
<i>Luzula alopecurus</i>	67,135
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	67,136
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	67,136
<i>Luzuriaga marginata</i>	68,138
<i>Lycopodium confertum</i>	17,82
<i>Lycopodium magellanicum</i>	17,82
<i>Marsippospermum grandiflorum</i>	67,136,153
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	28,96

<i>Maytenus magellanica</i>	38
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	78
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	78
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	78
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	46
<i>Mentha x piperita</i>	46,113
<i>Mentha x villosa</i>	46
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	41
<i>Montia fontana</i>	52,118
<i>Montia perfoliata</i> (Donn ex Willd.) Howell = <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	65
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	32
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	32,100
<i>Myriophyllum elatnoides</i> Gaudich. = <i>Myriophyllum quitense</i>	
<i>Myriophyllum quitense</i>	46,113
<i>Myrtleola nummularia</i>	47,114
<i>Nanodea muscosa</i>	57,125
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	61,129
<i>Nassauvia gaudichaudii</i>	8,29,96
<i>Nassauvia serpens</i>	8,14,29,96
<i>Nastanthus falklandicus</i>	8,9,10,12,14,35,103
<i>Nertera depressa</i> Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn. = <i>Nertera granadensis</i>	
<i>Nertera granadensis</i>	56,125
<i>Nothofagus betuloides</i>	43
<i>Olsynium filifolium</i>	66,134
<i>Ophioglossum crotalophoroides</i>	9,10,20,86
<i>Oreobolus obtusangulus</i>	65,134
<i>Oreomyrrhis hookeri</i>	23,88
<i>Oxalis enneaphylla</i>	48,114
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	48
<i>Parodiaochloa flabellata</i> (Lam.) C.E. Hubbard = <i>Poa flabellata</i>	
<i>Perezia recurvata</i>	29,97
<i>Pernettya pumila</i> (L.f.) Hook. = <i>Gaultheria pumila</i>	
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	50
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	75
<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	75
<i>Phlebolobium maclovianum</i>	8,9,10,34,102
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	76,146
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	61
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	18
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	21
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i> (L.) Sch. Bip. = <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> Sch. Bip. = <i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	
<i>Plantago barbata</i>	49,115,155
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	49,115
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	12,49,79
<i>Plantago moorei</i>	8,10,12,14,49,115
<i>Platystemon californicus</i>	48
<i>Poa alopecurus</i>	76,146
<i>Poa annua</i>	76,146

<i>Poa flabellata</i>	9,14,76,146,153
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	12,76,147
<i>Poa robusta</i>	76,147,155
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	77,147
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	50,116
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	14,50,116,155
<i>Polystichum mohrioides</i>	8-9,19,84
<i>Populus alba</i>	57,125
<i>Potamogeton linguatus</i>	9,12,77,148
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	55,123
<i>Pratia repens</i>	36,103
<i>Primula magellanica</i>	52,119
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	47
<i>Puccinellia glaucescens</i>	77
<i>Puccinellia pusilla</i>	12,77,147
<i>Ranunculus acaulis</i>	53,120,155
<i>Ranunculus biternatus</i>	53,120
<i>Ranunculus hydrophilus</i>	53,120
<i>Ranunculus maclovianus</i>	53,121
<i>Ranunculus pseudotrullifolius</i>	53,121
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	54,121
<i>Ranunculus sericocephalus</i>	54,121
<i>Ranunculus trullifolius</i>	54,122
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	34
<i>Rheum x hybridum</i>	50,116
<i>Ribes magellanicum</i>	45,112
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	45
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	45,112
<i>Rostkovia magellanica</i>	67,136,153
<i>Rubus geoides</i>	55,124
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	55,124
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	12,50,117,155
<i>Rumex angiocarpus</i> Murb. = <i>Rumex acetosella</i> ssp. <i>pyrenaicus</i>	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	50,117
<i>Rumex magellanicus</i>	12-13,51,117,155
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	51,117
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	9,10,12,14,19,84
<i>Ruppia filifolia</i>	10,78,148
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	12,37,105
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	36,103
<i>Saxifraga magellanica</i>	9,10,11,12,57,125
<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>	7,9,78
<i>Schizeilema ranunculus</i>	23,89
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	65,134,154
<i>Schoenoplectus riparius</i> (Presl) Palla = <i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	
<i>Scirpus californicus</i> (C.A. Meyer) Steudel = <i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	
<i>Scirpus cernuus</i> Vahl = <i>Isolepis cernua</i>	
<i>Scutellaria nummulariifolia</i>	10,11,12,47,79
<i>Sedum acre</i>	40,108

<i>Senecio candidans</i> (Vahl) DC. = <i>Senecio candidans</i>	
<i>Senecio candidans</i>	29,97,155
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	29,97
<i>Senecio littoralis</i>	8,30,97
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	30,98
<i>Senecio vaginatus</i>	8,30,98
<i>Senecio viscosus</i>	30,98
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	30,98
<i>Serpillopsis caespitosa</i>	20,85
<i>Silene dioica</i>	37,105
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	37
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	38,105
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	30
<i>Sinapsis alba</i>	35
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	35
<i>Sisyrinchium chilense</i>	9,12,66,135
<i>Sisyrinchium filifolium</i> Gaudich. = <i>Olsynium filifolium</i>	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	59
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	30,99
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	31
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	56
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	38,106
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	38,106,155
<i>Spergularia media</i> (L.) Presl = <i>Spergularia marina</i>	
<i>Stellaria debilis</i>	38,106
<i>Stellaria media</i>	38,106,155
<i>Suaeda argentinensis</i>	9,10,12,14,40,107
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	31
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	31,99
<i>Taraxacum gilliesii</i>	31,99
<i>Taraxacum magellanicum</i> Comm. ex Sch. Bip. = <i>Taraxacum gilliesii</i>	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	31,99
<i>Tetroncium magellanicum</i>	68,136
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	42
<i>Trifolium aureum</i>	42
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	42
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	42,109
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	42
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	42,110
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	42,110
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	42,110
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	32,100
<i>Trisetum phleoides</i>	77,148
<i>Trisetum spicatum</i> (L.) Richt. var. <i>phleoides</i> (d'Urv.) Hack. =	
<i>Trisetum phleoides</i>	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	43,110,154
<i>Uncinia brevicaulis</i> Thouars var. <i>macloviana</i> = <i>Uncinia macloviana</i>	
<i>Uncinia macloviana</i>	65,134
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	59,127

<i>Urtica urens</i>	59,128
<i>Valeriana sedifolia</i>	60,128
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	60
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	58
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	58
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	12,58,127
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	43,111
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	43
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	43
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	43
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	60,128
<i>Viola maculata</i>	9,60,128
<i>Viola magellanica</i>	10,12-13,60,129
<i>Viola tridentata</i>	60,129
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	77,148