Plants appropriate for churchyards

1) Plants mentioned in the Bible (largely based on Goodfellow, 2015).

Names of plants in the Bible are, of course subject to translation and a bit of detective work over the centuries, but the following list is generally thought to be pretty accurate. Evolved to suit the Mediterranean climate of the Holy Land, many 'biblical' plants may not grow in any or all parts of the UK, however there are often similar and closely related species that can and do survive our climate. Perversely, as climate change continues to increase average temperatures more Mediterranean species may become suitable for growing in this country.

Acacia – The hard, durable wood of the Acacia was ideal for the containing the tablets of the Ten Commandments and the portable tent and other structures forming the 'tabernacle' carried by Moses and his Israelite followers during their 40 years wandering in the desert. This species is likely *Acacia seyal*. Acacia has also been suggested as the 'burning bush'. Acacia is one of the candidate species for the Crown of Thorns, along with **Holly, Hawthorn, Barberry, Boxthorn, Bramble, and Buckthorn**. There are many species of Acacia, a likely candidate for the biblical 'burning bush' is *Acacia gerrardii. A.gerrardii* is used in Oman as a source of treatments for bites, boils and burns. These Acacia species require high mean temperatures, long day lengths and other environmental conditions that preclude then from growing in most of the UK, possibly they may survive in the Scillies. Other similar species should be substituted.

Almond – Almond flowers were carved into the woodwork of the Tabernacle that held the Ark of the Covenant; symbolic of Aaron being chosen by God. Almond provided the wood for Aaron's Ro, which sprouted not only leaves and flowers but also fruit the day after it was left with the other 11 staffs representing the tribes of Israel: Aaron had been chosen to lead the Israelites. Almond can be grown in the UK where mild winters and warm summers prevail.

Aloe – See Myrrh. Aloe vera is the best known species today and is used in many medicinal and cosmetic preparations.

Calamus or Sweet flag – Used over a thousand years before Christ the Sweet flag was an ingredient of anointing oils due to the sweet fragrance of its leaves and rhizome. It is mentioned as an exotic plant in the Bible (Jeremiah 6:20). Sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) can be grown as a pond or water margin plant in the UK.

Cedar – Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus lebani*) was used to build Solomon's temple, but the doors and frames were made of olive wood. The cedar is grown in the UK, often providing a large shady area beneath it, but attains great height and is not really suitable as a 'new' churchyard tree.

Citron (Citrus medica) – Citron is a relative of the modern lemon. In the Jewish Festival of the Booths or Tabernacle it is one of the four trees named by God and 'symbolizes hope for fertility and an abundant harvest'. Although some hardy varieties of lemon can be kept outdoors in the south of England, many people retain them in pots and bring them indoors for the winter.

Date Palm - *Phoenix dactylifera* is the second tree mentioned. As the Isrealites wandered the desert a date palm was a sure sign of water and shade as well as a nutritious food source. Palm branches have long been used on festive occasions, not least as Jesus processed into Jerusalem, and event celebrated as Pam Sunday at the beginning of Easter. In the UK once date palms ae a few years old they may be grown outside in a sheltered, sunny position with a southerly aspect, although most are

grown in glasshouses. Growing Date palms is a specialist activity requiring great care and dedication. Other palms are hardier than Date palms, and can be substituted for them. They grow well in SW England.

Dill – is an herb specifically mentioned in the Bible (Matthew 23:23) as part of a tithe. Dill is easily grown in this country.

Fig – often referred to as the Sycamore, the Sycamore fig is one species of fruit bearing Ficus species, the other being the Common fig, both may be the species being referred to in the Bible, it bears no relation to the Sycamore trees of English gardens and parklands. Arguably the best-known tree in the Bible it is mentioned many times and is 'the Tree of Life' of the Eqyptians. This is the tree Zacchaeus climbed into to witness Jesus' entry into Jericho. It was fig leaves that formed the first garment to hide the modesty of Adam and Eve, this was the first tree to be named as a species in the Bible, after the Tree of Life and the Tree of the knowledge of Good and Evil. Note: although the apple has become synonymous with the 'forbidden fruit' which led to their banishment from the Garden of Eden, there is no mention of this fruit in the Bible, in the context of Adam and Eve or anywhere else, for that matter.

Grape – No plant or its products is mentioned more time sin the Bible than grapes. *Vitis vinifera* is the common grape from which thousands of varieties have been bred. It has been gathered and eaten since Neolithic times but was cultivated about 5000 years ago, in the Bible Noah is credited with being the first to plant a vine after the Ark had come to rest on dry land after the flood. Grapes are regularly grown in the UK, both under glass and outdoors, they prefer a sunny aspect against a south facing wall is ideal.

Hyssop – an aromatic member of the mint family and a sacred herb. It was used, like a paintbrush, to daub blood on the doors of the Israelites as a sign to spare those inside as God passed over and destroyed the Eqyptians, before they fled Egypt. This is celebrated as the Jewish Passover. Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*) is famously used to give absinthe its green colour, but is also used as a flavouring in cookery. It is easily grown in UK.

Mint – Herbs and spices are mentioned in the Bible from time to time and mint is among them. (Matthew 23:23). Mint (Mentha spp) comes in many flavours and aromas and is very easy to grow, it can become quite invasive and so needs control. It would make an ideal plant for a 'mini-meadow' within a curbed grave enclosure, which can literally curb its spread.

Myrrh – One of the three gifts for the baby Jesus, Myrrh is actually the resin obtained from the small thorny *Commiphora myrrha*, a native of the southern Arabian Peninsula. Myrrh was also offered to Christ at his crucifixion! As an ingredient used in embalming bodies, it was used alongside aloes to in the wrapping of Jesus' body, by Nicodemus (John 19:39). They used a staggering 34 kilos of myrrh and aloe, an amount usually reserved for royalty, so an indication of how important they considered Jesus to be. Usually pot grown, so it can be protected in winter, it can be grown in light sandy soils, in full sun in the southern parts of the UK.

Myrtle – *Myrtus communis* is the fourth Tabernacle tree. On reaching 'the promised land' the children of Israel found the hills covered with dense thickets of myrtle. Myrtle was an ancient symbol of immortality and so a symbol of prosperity and success. It is a highly aromatic shrub which was used as an antispectic and medicine. Myrtle grows well in the southwest, requiring a warm, sunny, sheltered position.

Oak – There are many mentions of oak in the bible. In Genesis ch.13, v.18 Abram chose to settle in the 'land of the oaks', several species exist in what is now Israel but the most likely is the Kermes Oak (*Quercus coccifera),* incidentally an important food plant for the insect which produces a crimson dye. The Kermes oak is more a shrub than a tree and is becoming scarce in its homeland due to cutting for charcoal and replacement by the much larger Holm oak. It is a slow grower and can be container grown, requiring full sun and protection from frost.

Olive – *Olea europaea*, the olive is often mentioned in the Bible. It was one of the Seven Species, which were special foods of the land of Israel. The idea of an olive branch being a symbol of peace harks back to the olive sprig brought back by Noah's dove to the ark. The wild olive bears small fruit but the tree has been extensively cultivated for its oil, and as a fruit for preservation for food. Many olive trees, as the one in the garden of Gesthemane at the foot of the Mount of Olives, are estimated to 1000 years old, while the al Badawi olive in Bethlehem may be 4000-5000 years old, probably the oldest in the world; olives have been cultivated in the middle east as far back as 8000 years. Olive trees are quite resilient and can endure searing heat and below zero temperatures, they can be grown in the UK. They are often pot-grown but can survive outdoors in a sunny, sheltered spot with well-drained soil.

Pomegranate – Pomegranates (*Punica granatum*) were dictated by God as adornment for the priestly robes won by Aaron, after the delivery of the Ten Commandments, and so became sacred to the Israelites. (Exodus 28:31-35). The fruit which contains hundreds of tasty seeds had long been associated with fertility. It was one of the fruits brought back from the Promised Land by scouts sent out by Moses. (Numbers 13:23). Pomegranates can be grown in the UK in warm sunny spots. Long hot summers are required for outdoor fruiting.

Tamarisk – Tamarisk is a tall shrub/small tree that provided welcome shade for meetings and is referred to for this purpose in the Bible. Saul was buried, after his death, beneath a Tamarisk south of the Sea of Galilee. Secretions of honeydew made by a scale insect (like an aphid) that feeds on the sap of the Tamarisk, and which dry to a sugary solid have been suggested as the source of biblical manna from Heaven. Other theories suggest manna might have been a species of lichen or even algae. *Tamarix aphylla* can be grown in many areas of the UK and being wind and salt tolerant is an ideal tree for coastal areas. It can grow to about 15 metres after 10-20 years, so positioning is crucial. Full sun is ideal.

Willow – is familiar tree, the third of the Festival foursome, became a Jewish symbol of of prayer to bring life-giving rains, they are highly dependent on a regular water supply. *Salix acmophylla* is the common Mediterranean species and is found growing along the banks of streams and rivers. Other willow species may be substituted in UK.

2) Plants with biblical connections, and other symbolisms, often reflecting remembrance and love for the departed. Many of these are already found in churchyards.

Ash – *Fraxinus excelsior.* Ash is one of the few woods that can be burnt green; the story goes that it was collected to make a fire in the Bethlehem stable on the night when Christ was born. He was first bathed and swaddled in the light of an Ash fire.
Aspen – *Populus tremula*, also known as trembling poplar. Christian legend has it that Aspen provided the wood for the cross, and the tree now shakes and trembles in shame at the part it played in the Christ's Crucifixion.

Bay – *Laurus nobilis*. The leaves of Bay are a common kitchen ingredient, their pungent flavour being the perfect accompaniment to many dishes. As a tough evergreen, the Bay has long been associated with enduring life. It is a traditional component of Christmas decorations, wreathes and other garlands.

Betony – *Betonica (Stachys) officinalis).* Long deemed a protection against evil, Betony was commonly planted in churchyards, to protect the souls of the departed. IT has also been associated as a deterrent against snakes, the archetypal biblical villains; legend suggest that snakes placed in a circle of Betony will fight to the death. It was also once a popular herb that cured many ills.

Blackthorn - *Prunus spinosa*. A common hedgerow plant whose tough spikes are an ideal barrier for livestock wanting to escape or miscreants wanting to enter fields, and a source of sloes, particularly favoured for flavouring gin. The Blackthorn is a candidate species for the Crown of Thorns.

Bramble – *Rubus spp*. Said to have been planted around new graves to keep the Devil out, and keep the interred in. More likely that it prevented scavengers – dogs, foxes, badger perhaps from digging in churchyards. The bramble is also a candidate species for the Crown of Thorns. Bramble is an extremely useful plant for wildlife, its flowers attract insects, its fruit also provides food for visiting insects and birds; its tangled, thorny stems provide sanctuary for many species and is ideal for nesting birds. However, it is a vigorous and rapid invader of open land and can easily take over, so restrict is to hedges and keep it under control.

Carnation – Dianthus sp from the two Greek words dios and anthus, God and flower respectively The carnation has come to symbolise enduring love; one belief is that it sprang into being on the event of Christ's birth, while another suggests it came from Mary's tears on the day he died.

Cowslip – *Primula veris*. Said to have sprung up on the spot where St Peter dropped the keys to Heaven's gates, so colloquially called 'Keys of Heaven'.

Evening primrose - *Oenethera biennis*. Because of its habit of only opening its petals as dusk draws in the Evening Primrose has become associated with silent or hidden love.

Forget-me-not – Once God had created the Garden of Eden he gave a every plant a name and cautioned them not to forget their names, but as he turned to leave a small plant that had been overlooked asked what its name was to be. God being annoyed with his own forgetfulness', smiled at the tiny flower and said 'I forgot you before, so I shall call you Forget-me-not, so you will never be forgotten again.' Another popular legend is that a Knight out walking with his love spotted a beautiful blue flower growing by a river, he stooped to pick one but fell in as he was carried away on the current he threw the flower to the maiden with the cry 'Forget-me-not'.

Germander speedwell – *Veronica chamaedrys*. Of the half dozen or so species of speedwells that may be found in churchyards Germander speedwell is the commonest, a Devonshire name for it is Angel's eyes, a reference to its bright blue flowers with white centres. Speedwells belong in the genus Veronica, perhaps a reference to St Veronica who wiped Jesus' brow as he carried the cross to Calvary, it became synonymous with caring and compassion.

Great Mullein – Aaron's Rod –*Verbascum thapsus*. The tall erect raceme (flower spike) suggested the rod of Levi on which Aaron's name was written which "budded and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms." This miraculous event was a token against rebellion.

Hawthorn – May blossom – Crategus monogyna. Somewhat pagan in origin the May blossom symbolises new life, so is timely for late spring early summer. The nursery rhyme, 'Here we go gathering nuts in May' an obvious confusion because nuts are an autumnal event, is derived from 'Here we go gathering knots of may', a knot being a small bunch of may blossom. A candidate species for the Crown of Thorns.

Iris – *Iris foetidissima*. The stinking iris or Gladdon is often found in churchyards where following flowering its three seed pods represent the Trinity, when they burst open the bright orange-red seeds are said to be drops of Christ's blood.

Lily – In Christian symbolism the lily represents purity, chastity, and innocence. It is associated with Eve; as she left the Garden of Eden, the lily is said to have sprung from her tears. The Madonna lily is the special flower of the Holy Virgin.

Mistletoe – A curious semi-parasite that grows on selected species of trees. It has strong pagan connections, largely connected to fertility, and despite being one of the traditional plants of Christmas, is largely frowned upon, if not banned from Christian churches.

Monkey puzzle Tree – also called Chile pine (*Araucaria araucana*). Monkey puzzles are found in many churchyards, but their religious significance is a relatively modern invention as the tree has only been in Britain since 1795 when it was introduced from Chile as an ornamental. It is said that the sharp spiky leaves of the monkey puzzle make for an uncomfortable perch and thus deter the Devil from sitting above the churchyard waiting to snatch souls away from burials. The logic must be that if you want to plant an ornamental tree, plant one with a built in 'Devil Deterrent'.

Mountain ash – *Sorbus aucuparia*. The Rowan tree is a familiar site in the Devon countryside, where its white blooms and red berries provide welcome colour against the moorland backdrop. It is said to ward off witches and generally prevent bad luck descending on any house that has a branch at its door.

Pansy – *Viola tricolor*. As the alternative name of Heartsease implies the Pansy was supposed to ease the heart of an unrequited lover. It was believed that squeezing Pansy juice into the eyes of a sleeping person would make them fall in love with the first person they saw on waking. This association with love makes the Pansy a popular graveside flower.

Passion flower – *Passiflora coerula*, is associated with the Passion, and may also be called the 'flower of the five wounds', a reference to the interpretation of its floral parts: ten petals represent ten apostles (Peter deceived Christ while Judas betrayed him, and hence are not included); the

corona is likened to the Crown of Thorns; the ovary signifies the hammer and the three styles, the nails used to attach Jesus to the cross.

Pearlwort – *Sagina procumbens*. Pearlwort or Holy pearlwort is said to be the first plant Christ stood upon after being raised from the dead. A sprig of pearlwort is said to have the power to keep fairies, prone to spiriting humans away, at bay.

Periwinkle – *Vicia major*. A common sight along hedge bottoms and on Banks, Periwinkle is a garden escape that has become widely established. It is associated with friendship and loyalty and so is often planted in churchyards. Herbalists believed that Periwinkle garlands worn around the necks of Christians would cure nosebleeds.

Primrose – *Primula vulgaris*. The *'prima-rosa'* or first rose of spring and an archetypal Devon flower. Primroses are a woodland edge or glade flower which thrive once taller vegetation is trimmed to allow light in. Low growing and prolific once established Primroses, make an ideal 'mini-meadow flower.

Rose – *Rosa spp*. At first dedicated to Venus it was quickly sequestered by Christians as a symbol of the Blessed Virgin. Early Rosaries consisted of beads made of pressed petals. Roses became emblematic of perfection and have become the 'must-give' flowers on St Valentine's day. The traditional 12 red roses are meant to suggest that the giver is thinking of the recipient every month of the year, eleven roses implies that the giver is the extra one needed for the perfect dozen, while a slightly over the top 15 roses is the required number when an apology is due. Around 8 million stems, that's 570 tonnes of roses arrive at Heathrow in time for expressions of love on February 14th. Rose petals were traditionally strewn along the bridal path on leaving the church, a tradition that do well to be resurrected in these days of artificial, often plastic, confetti!

Rosemary – *Rosmarinus officinalis*. Rosemary has become a commonly used culinary herb and is a regular constituent of Christmas garlands. A Rosemary hedge would make an ideal boundary marker for a sensory garden of remembrance.

Rue – *Ruta graveolens*. To rue is to repent and this herb became known as the Herb of Grace, associated with repentance in the eyes of God. In the Early Christian Church it was highly regarded as being powerful against all evil, it was even used during exorcisms. Rue is a garden herb that can be easily grown.

Shamrock – When St Patrick was preaching the Trinity, he was challenged by an Irish chieften: 'How can one be three?' Looking down he spotted the Shamrock with its three-lobed leaf and holding up is said to have stated 'behold three in one, the symbol of my God.' **Wood-sorrel** (*Oxalis acetosella*) is one of the candidates for the original shamrock, another favourite is the **Lesser trefoil** (*Trifolium dubium*).

Snowdrop – *Galanthus nivalis*. The bright white flower early in the year is thought to herald the coming spring, white being the colour of hope. However, it's low growing habit link it more with the dead than the living and the flower is said to look like a corpse in its shroud.

St John's Wort – *Hypericum perforatum*. The 23 June is the eve of St John's Day, the date celebrating St John the Baptist, and Midsummer's Day. Superstition has it that this is a night when witches are

out and about, the yellow flowers of St John's Wort are supposed to protect livestock, crops, people and churchyards from the witches' mischief. Hung in doorways and windows and burned on bonfires during Midsummer celebrations, it was supposed to ward off evil.

Violet - Whether the common dog violet (*Viola canina*) or its scented cousin the sweet violet (*Viola odorata*), these 'shrinking violets' have become synonymous with modesty.

Yew tree – *Taxus baccata*. For millennia associated with protecting against evil, and as a symbol of life after death. One Devonshire colloquial name for the Yew is Palm, originating from its fronds being used in and around the Easter festival, in place of difficult to grow Palm trees. Many churchyard yew trees may date back to before the current church building was constructed and thus cannot have a Christian significance. These older trees may mark previous sites of pre-Christian worship, which were absorbed by the Christian church. Yew trees are notoriously difficult to age but some are thought to be over 2000 years old, a few perhaps 4000-5000 years old. It was this seeming immortality that has associated the Yew as life triumphant over death, so a fitting churchyard tree. It is considered very unlucky to damage or fell a Yew tree.

3) Nectar bearing plants for the churchyard

The best plants for summer nectar:

Buddleia (The butterfly bush). Very easy to grow in almost any soil. Different varieties will flower in pink, red, purple, and white. Usually in bloom through July and August. These shrubs need pruning well in Spring as they can grow 5' to 8' from the ground in a single season.

Verbena bonariensis. Stems up to a metre tall support heads of lilac-purple flowers from August to October. Easy to grow from seed, plant March to April in well-drained soil. These can provide useful height at the back of a border. Only half hardy so can be a short-lived perennial.

Lavender. Flowers are a purplish-blue in colour and grow on spikes through the summer. Plants can be used for edging beds or grown to form an attractive, low-growing hedge. It thrives in a sunny, sheltered position in well-drained soil. Lavender should be planted in April or May and pruned back to encourage bushy growth.

Perennial Wallflower (Bowles Mauve). Produces a profusion of sweet-scented purple flowers from April all through the summer. Wallflowers make great bedding plants and will grow well in full sun or light shade. Plant in well-drained soil.

Marjoram (Oregano). A perennial herb, growing from 20 to 80cm tall. White, pink or purple flowers grow on spikes from June to September. A good edging plant and useful ground cover, requiring little maintenance. The smaller varieties also do well in rock and alpine gardens

Buddleia.

Red valerian.

Verbena bonariensis.

Sedum.

Hebe.

Wild marjoram.

Common knapweed.

Hemp-agrimony.

Nectar plant suggestions:

Early season	Mid season	Late season
Aubretia spp	Heather - *Erica cinerea*	Coneflower - *Echinacea* spp.
English bluebell - *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	Lady's bedstraw - *Galium verum*	French marigold - *Tagetes patula*
Currant - *Ribes* spp.	Lavender - *Lavandula angustifolia*	Golden rod - *Solidago* spp.
Grape hyacinth - *Muscari armeniacum*	Common mallow - *Malva sylvestri*	Honeysuckle - *Lonicera periclymenum*
Lungwort - *Pulmonaria officinalis*	Purple toadflax - *Linaria purpurea*	Ice plant - *Sedum spectabile*
Primrose - *Primula vulgaris*	Rock cress - *Arabis* spp.	Ivy - *Hedera helix*
Sweet violet - *Viola odorata*	Sea holly - *Eryngium maritimum*	Meadow saffron - *Colchicum autumnale*
Winter aconite - *Eranthis hyemalis*	Verbena - *Verbena bonariensis*	Michaelmas daisy - *Aster pyrenaeus*
Wood anemone - *Anemone nemorosa*	Wallflower - *Erysimum cheiri*	Common sunflower - *Helianthus annuus*

Alyssum - *Alyssum montanum*

Red valerian - *Centranthus ruber*

4) Plants found in churchyards, with a nice story to tell

Celandine – from the Greek kelidon; because its flowers began and ceased with the coming and going of the swallow.
Chickweed – eaten by and fed to chickens.
Cinquefoil – its leaves usually have five leaflets and the flower has five petals.
Cleavers – that which cleaves or sticks.
Columbine – from the horned petals together looking like a quintet of doves.
Cranesbill – after the long 'beak' of the carpel.
Cuckoo-flower – blossoms with the arrival f the cuckoo, and it is often enveloped in the foam of frog-hopper nymphs, cuckoo spit.
Cuckoo-pint – pintle is a cock or prick, from the erect spadix. Again associated with the cuckoo's arrival and said to be the erect pintle of the bird coming to father birds who ought not to be in the nest. Sometimes used to refer to the parish priest (the traditional village cuckoo).
Daisy – Day's eye, describing how it opens and closes with the sun, welcoming the day.
Dandelion – dente de lion, lion's tooth after the jagged leaves or florets.
Forget-me-not – a keepsake flower.
Foxglove – often on disturbed ground, such as near a fox's earth, not too distant to imagine the flowers being worn as gloves.
Fumitory – after the way it spreads its 'smoky' leaves across garden ground.
Gladdon – named after the roman short sword or gladius.
Ground-ivy – the shape of the leaves and the ground living habit.
Hart's tongue – shape of the frond.
Hawthorn – the hedge thorn.
Heartsease – wild pansy, the perfume giving ease of the heart.
Herb Bennet – or herb benedict, after the saint and after benedicta – the blessed herb, the root was used in the manufacture of Benedictine.
Herb Robert – associated with the English Robin Goodlfellow.
Honey suckle – from the sucking of the honey from the corolla tube.
Knapweed – knopweed referring to the hardheads; another name.
Lady's bedstraw – Our Ladies bedstraw, the bedstraw on which the Virgin lay was a mixture of bracken and this plant the G.verum. The bracken did not acknowledge the baby Jesus and was stripped of its flowers, while the G.verum welcomed the child and as a reward the flowers where turned from white to yellow.
Lent Lily – wild daffodil, because it flowers during lent.
Lime or linden – intro xiv, and from a root implying twisting and weaving, the fibres are good for this.
Lords and ladies – the pintle indicating aphrodisiac properties, or sometimes suggested looks like a parson delivering a sermon.
May – hawthorn flowers usually brought home on May Day.
Milfoil – thousand leaf.
Monkey puzzle tree – it would puzzle a monkey.

Mullein – French soft, the soft felted leaves.
Ox-eye daisy – from the resemblance to an ox's eye.
Pansy – from French to think or ponder, a flower of remembrance.
Pennywort – looks like a penny.
Scarlet Pimpernel – poor man's weather glass; closes when rain threatens.
Pignut – edible tubers.
Plantain – from the spread of the foot/leaves.
Primrose – the prima rosa or first rose.
Primula – the firstling of the spring.
Ribwort – the ribbed leaves.

5) Flower clocks

Some plants which open and close their flowers as light levels rise and fall, and hence can be used to more-or-less tell the time of day, have been incorporated into 'Floral Clocks' with the relevant plants being disposed around a circle reflecting the time of day they open their flowers. Flower Clocks can be a point of interest but will require siting in full sun to maximise the effect. As with any garden flower bed they will require maintenance.

Linnaeus' Floral Clock.

	Open	Close
Tragopogon pratensis Goat's-Beard	3 am –	
Leontodon hispidum L. Rough Hawkbit	by 4 am –	
Helminthotheca echioides (L.) Bristly ox-tongue	4–5 am –	
Cichorium intybus L. Chicory	4–5 am –	
Crepis tectorum L. Hawk's Beard	4–5 am	–
Reichardia tingitana (L.) Roth False Sow thistle	6 am -	10 am
Sonchus oleraceus L. Sow thistle	5 am -	12 noon
Taraxacum officinale Weber Dandelion	5 am -	8–9 am
Crepis alpina L. Hawk's beard	5 am -	11 am
Tragopogon hybridus L. Goat's beard	5 am -	11 am
Rhagadiolus edulis Gaertner –	5 am -	10 am
Lapsana chondrilloides L. –	5 am –	
Convolvulus tricolor L. Bindweed, Morning Glory	5 am –	
Hypochaeris maculata L. Spotted cat's ear	6 am -	4–5 pm
Hieracium umbellatum L. Hawkweed	6 am -	5 pm
Hieracium murorum L. Hawkweed	6 am -	2 pm
Crepis rubra L. –	6 am -	1–2 pm
Sonchus arvensis L. Field milk-thistle	6 am -	
Sonchus palustris L. Marsh sow-thistle	by 7 am -	2 pm
Leontodon autumnale L. Hawkweed	7 am -	3 pm
Hieracium sabaudum L. Hawkweed	7 am -	1–2 pm
Cicerbita alpina (L.) Wallr. Blue sow-thistle	7 am -	12 noon
Lactuca sativa L. Garden Lettuce	7 am -	10 am
Calendula pluvialis L. –	7 am -	3–4 pm
Nymphaea alba L. White Waterlily	7 am -	5 pm
Anthericum ramosum L. St. Bernard's Lily	7 am –	
Hypochaeris achyrophorus L. –	7–8 am -	2 pm
Hedypnois rhagadioloides cretica	7–8 am -	2 pm
Trichodiadema babrata (L.) Schwartes –	7–8 am -	2 pm
Hieracium pilosella L. Mouse-ear Hawkweed	8 am –	
Anagallis arvensis L. Scarlet pimpernell	8 am –	
Petrorhagia prolifera. Proliferous Pink	8 am -	1 pm
Hypochaeris glabra L. Smooth cat's-ear	9 am -	1 pm
Malva caroliniana	9–10 am -	1 pm
Spergularia rubra. Sand spurrey	9–10 am -	2–3 pm
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum Ice-Plant	9–10 am -	3–4 pm
Cryophytum nodiflorum. Ice-Plant	10–11 am -	3 pm

Calendula officinalis L. Pot marigold	–	3 pm
Hieracium aurantiacum Hawkweed	–	3–4 pm
Anthericium ramosum	–	3–4 pm
Alyssum alyssoides L. –	–	4 pm
Papaver nudicaule L. Iceland poppy	–	7 pm
Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus L. Day-lily	–	7–8 pm