

# FLORA OF CORNWALL



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Angiosperms (eu-dicots, true dicotyledons) - Flowering plants

**Vicia sativa L.**  
Common Vetch

Native, *V. sativa* is only now seen on Bodinn Moor. It grows along road verges, on Cornish Heaths and in fields, in white-flowered (form) and red-flowered (form) varieties. It is a native of the Mediterranean region. It is a native of the Mediterranean region. It is a native of the Mediterranean region.



**Vicia sepium L.**  
Bush Vetch

Native, Bush Vetch is widespread and frequent in South-east Cornwall and on the Corn Meadures and tends to be more localised elsewhere such as along the eastern flank of the West Penwith granite. It grows on moor verges and paths, and on Cornish Heaths.



**Vicia karuifolia Roth**  
Fine-leaved Vetch

Neophyte. The European species was recorded at the head of the West Lane River (SW1454, 1913 and SW8, A.D. 1914) and considered to be reintroduced at Falmouth Downs (SW132, 1917, A.B. Cobbe), where it was first found in 1918 by C. Theobald (N. LAMBE).

**Vicia villosa Roth**  
Fodder Vetch

Fodder Vetch is a very rare sight in arable fields such as at Same Head (SW145, 2012, W. Munnell) and is a protected sward in the Eastern Green area of Penance (SW4621, 2006, G. Halliday). Modifications to the road layout on the old Bodinn Moor (SW1942) in 2015 led to the creation of a central reservation where it appeared in huge abundance. It was also recorded as a sward sown (see report, sward) at Crogan's Farm in Gwensop (SW9346, 1994, B.Z.H. Carrall).

This *Flora of Cornwall* is the most comprehensive so far. It is based on a survey of every kilometre square since 1999. It covers 3050 taxa.

Sections include the effects of:

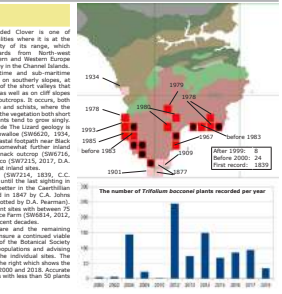
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Angiosperms (eu-dicots, true dicotyledons) - Flowering plants

**Trifolium bocconei Savi**  
Twin-headed Clover

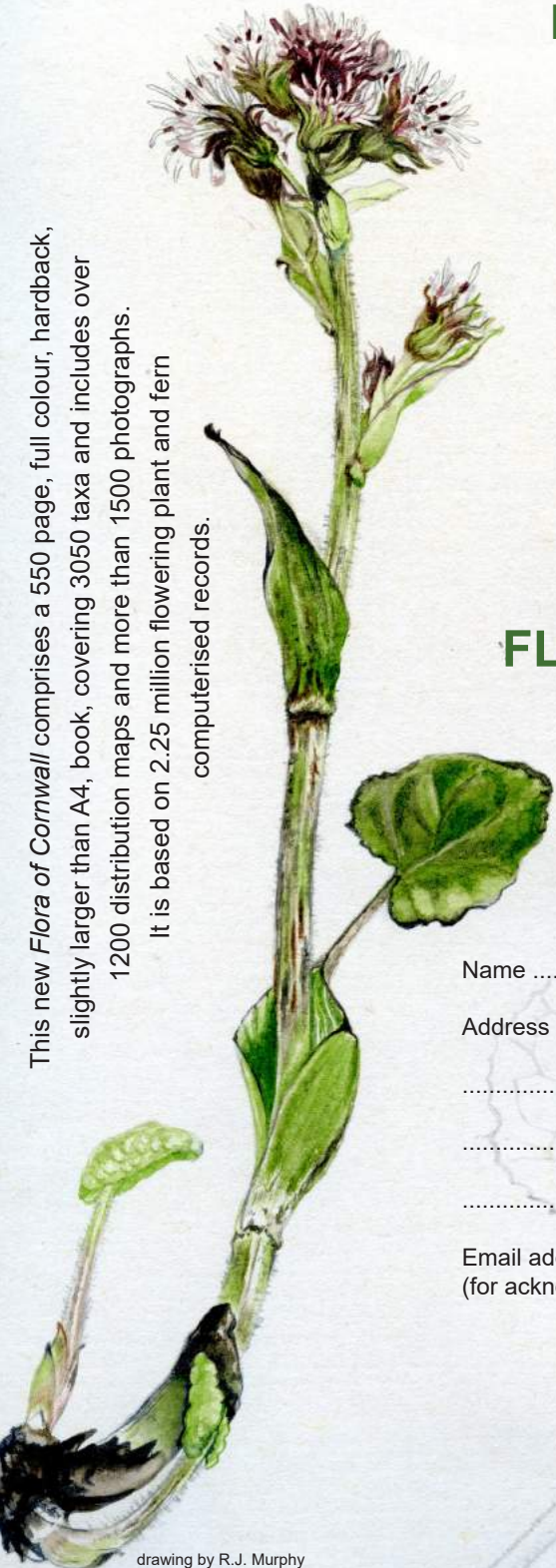


Native, Twin-headed Clover is one of the least commonest plants in the northern extremity of its range, which extends northwards from North-west Africa and Southern Western Europe and includes Jersey in the Channel Islands. It is a maritime and sub-maritime flower and grows on rocky slopes, at the foot of cliffs and on the slopes of the serpentine and schists, where the soil is shallow and the vegetation both short and open and plants tend to grow singly. The one stem usually has the two heads at a right angle to each other.



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This new *Flora of Cornwall* comprises a 550 page, full colour, hardback, slightly larger than A4, book, covering 3050 taxa and includes over 1200 distribution maps and more than 1500 photographs. It is based on 2.25 million flowering plant and fern computerised records.



## FLORA OF CORNWALL by Colin French

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