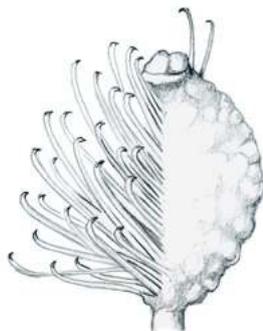


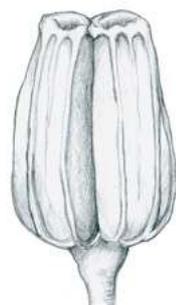
Carrots

Plant	Knotted hedge-parsley	Spreading hedge-parsley	Upright hedge-parsley
Species	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	<i>Torilis japonica</i>
Threat Status	Least Concern	Endangered	
Distribution	Uncommon. Usually on calcareous soils	Very rare. On calcareous clays and chalk soils	Common and widespread
Lifecycle	Annual	Annual	Usually annual
Size	To 30 cm	10-20 cm	60-100 cm
Stem	Slender, solid, rough, prostrate or erect. Several main stems	Round, wiry, solid, hairless or with adpressed hairs. Stem becomes ridged towards the top of plant. The whole plant is spreading with several main stems	Solid, ridged, unspotted, rough (with downwards pointing adpressed straight hairs). The plant usually has one main stem
Leaves	The leaf stem (petiole) has adpressed hairs. Leaves are 2-3 pinnate and hairy, especially on the underside. The leaflets are not bristle-tipped	1-2 pinnate and hairy on both sides. Leaflets are bristle-tipped	The leaf stem (petiole) has adpressed hairs. Leaves are 1-3 pinnate and hairy on the upper side
Smell	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless
Umbels	Umbels are not stalked or with very short stalks. The flowers are clustered on the stem and do not have any bracts	3-5 umbel-rays with 0-1 bracts	Long-stalked umbels with 5-12 umbel-rays. Upright hedge-parsley has bracts and bracteoles
Flowers	Pinkish-white (1 mm across)	White (1 mm across)	White, pinkish, pinkish-purple (2-3 mm across).
Flowering period	May-July	July-Sept	July-Aug
Could be confused with	Other hedge-parsley species and chervils	Other hedge-parsley species and chervils	Other hedge-parsley species and chervils
Fruits	Oval. 2.5-3.5 mm. With short and long spines on half of the fruit facing away from the stem. The spines are minutely hooked straight and stout.	Oblong. 4-5 mm. Straight spines with minute hook at tip	Oval. 2-2.5 mm. Stout, tapering, curved spines that are un-hooked



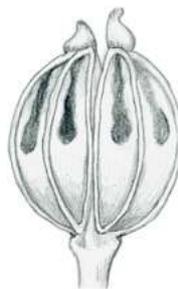
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Plant	Thorow wax	Shepherd's-needle	Garden parsley
Species	<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>
Threat Status	Extinct / Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	
Distribution	Thought to be extinct in the wild in the UK. Can be a component of wild bird mixtures	Widespread but scarce. Can grow on all types of soil	Sparse, but widespread. Particularly grows wild in coastal areas
Lifecycle	Annual	Annual	Biennial
Size	To 30 cm	15-50 cm	30-70 cm
Stem	Erect, hollow, often tinged purple	Downy, becoming hollow with age	Solid, ridged stem
Leaves	Elliptical – rounded. Upper leaves joining around stems (it looks like the stem is piercing through the leaf)	Oblong. 2-3 pinnate with widened segments at tips, yellowing with age. Leaflets bristle-tipped. Hairs present on underside of leaves	Leaves are 3 pinnate and triangular in outline. Leaflets are 1-2 cm in length, toothed at the tips and wedge-shaped at the base. They often look crisped (curled).
Smell	Odourless	Odourless	Parsley
Umbels	Simple umbels or few-rayed. No bracts. Bracteoles look like leaves that cup the flowers	Simple, 1-3 short, stout rays, spiny-edge bracteoles	2-5 cm across with many rays. Garden parsley has bracts and bracteoles, the latter have white sheaths and sheathing bases
Flowers	Yellow (1.5 mm across)	White (1 mm across)	Yellowish (2 mm across)
Flowering period	July-Aug	May-July	June-Aug
Could be confused with	Spurges and varieties of thorow-wax used in bird seed mixes	Fool's parsley and hemlock (before flowering). Leaf stem is solid in shepherd's needle and hollow in hemlock. Hairs present on underside of shepherd's-needle leaves. Hemlock is hairless	Leaves similar to those of hemlock and fool's parsley. Garden parsley has a solid stem while hemlock is solid. Garden parsley has sheathing bracteoles while fool's parsley has long shiny green bracteoles
Fruits	Smooth. 3-5 mm with slender prominent ridges	Elongated. 30-70 mm long with long slender beak. Hairless. Breaks up to form three individual seeds	Oval, 2.5 mm long with fine ridges



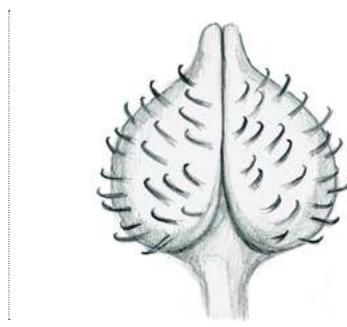
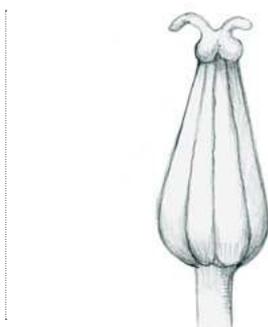
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Plant	Fool's parsley	Stone parsley	Corn parsley
Species	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	<i>Sison amomum</i>	<i>Sison segetum</i>
Threat Status			Least Concern
Distribution	Common and widespread	Common and widespread in the south of the UK	Uncommon and sparse in the south of the UK. Grows on chalk and limestone derived soils and calcareous clays
Lifecycle	Annual	Biennial	Annual / Biennial
Size	To 50 cm	50-100 cm	30-100 cm
Stem	Hairless, solid or hollow, finely ridged	Much branched, solid and finely ridged	Slender, rough, solid, finely ridged
Leaves	Hairless, triangular – diamond shape in outline. Leaves are 2-3 pinnate, divided into small leaflets. The end lobe of leaf is long. Leaves are bluish-green in colour with a shiny upper surface	Oblong – oval. Leaves are once pinnate with oblong toothed leaflets. They have a thick margin with forward-pointing teeth. Each leaf has 2-5 pairs of leaflets	Oblong. Once pinnate with oval toothed leaflets and a thick margin with forward-pointing teeth. 4-12 pairs of leaflets that look like a ladder
Smell	Fetid	Unpleasant smell of petrol / tar	Smells of parsley / weak celery when crushed
Umbels	10-20 umbel-rays. No bracts, but conspicuous bracteoles (1 cm in length) that hang down below the umbel	1-4 cm across with 3-6 uneven rays. Stone parsley has 2-4 bristle-like bracts and bracteoles. There are few flowers	1-5 cm across with irregular umbels. Umbels have 2-5 rays with bracts and bristle-like bracteoles
Flowers	White (2 mm across)	White (1 mm across). Petals notched	White but sometimes pink / lilac (1-2 mm across)
Flowering period	July-Aug	July-Sept	Aug-Sept
Could be confused with	Leaves similar to those of hemlock and garden parsley. Fool's parsley has a solid, channelled leaf stem, whilst hemlock has a hollow leaf stem. Fool's parsley has long shiny green bracteoles while garden parsley has sheathing bracteoles	Corn parsley	Stone parsley
Fruits	Oval. 3-4 mm. Broad ridges without spines	Flattened, 1.5-3 mm. Globular, hairless with narrow prominent ridges	Flattened. 2.3-3 mm. Longer than wide, hairless with prominent thick to narrow ridges



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Plant	Rough chervil	Bur chervil	Small bur-parsley
Species	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>
Threat Status		Least Concern	Extinct
Distribution	Common and widespread	Uncommon, but widespread. Associated with sandier soils, particularly in the Brecklands	
Lifecycle	Biennial	Annual	Annual
Size	To 50 cm	To 50 cm	To 40 cm
Stem	Purple blotched, swollen below nodes, solid, bristly, can be ridged	Hollow, ridged, hairy to sparsely hairy. The stem can be swollen below nodes, and is often purplish near base	Deeply furrowed with scattered bristles
Leaves	Broadly oval in outline Leaves are 2-3 pinnate with oval and toothed leaflets. The whole plant is roughly hairy and turns purple with age but leaves usually dull dark grey-green. The leaf stem (petiole) is solid	Leaves are 2-3 pinnate with toothed, oval leaflets. They are slightly hairy beneath and coloured green	Leaves are 3 pinnate, with flattened leaflets and divided into narrow segments
Smell	Odourless	Odourless	Unknown
Umbels	No bracts, but the bracteoles hairy. The umbels usually nod in bud	2-6 umbel-rays with finely pointed bracteoles	Umbels have 2-5 flower branches
Flowers	White (2 mm across)	White (2 mm across)	White-pink
Flowering period	June-July	May-June	June-July
Could be confused with	Hedge-parsley species and bur chervil	Hedge-parsley species and rough chervil	Hedge-parsleys and chervils
Fruits	Slightly flattened and hairless. 5-7 mm in length. Over 3 times as long as wide	Oval. 3 mm in length. On stout stalks and covered in hooked spines	Oblong, up to 13 mm in length with long curved spines. Breaks into two seeds



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Plant	Great pignut
Species	<i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i>
Threat Status	<i>Near Threatened</i>
Distribution	Highly confined to the eastern Chilterns, extending north-east towards Cambridge
Lifecycle	Perennial
Size	50-80 cm
Stem	Solid, ridged, erect stem arising from an underground tuber. Hollow after flowering
Leaves	Broadly triangular, hairless, 2-3 pinnate with linear lobes. Leaf stems often reddish at base. Leaves often withering by time of flowering. Basal leaf stems slender, originating from under the ground (i.e. from the tuber)
Smell	Unknown
Umbels	Many bracts and bracteoles
Flowers	White
Flowering period	June-July
Could be confused with	Pignut. The difference is that the fruit styles on Pignut are erect whereas they are recurved for Great Pignut
Fruits	4 mm in length. Twice as long as wide and slightly flattened. Hairless with rounded ridges. Fruit styles recurved.



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