



Lygos monosperma
White Broom

A member of the pea family, *L. monosperma* has the ability to fix nitrogen and as a result it can grow on very poor soils. Consequently it is often seen growing on the margins of roads. A shrub to about 2 m, covered in white flowers in March, and pea like pods which turn brown upon ripening in May.

Native to: South West Spain and Southern Portugal.

Location in the Quinta: Edge of the macchia thicket, in the old greenhouse frames.



Undergraduate students from University of Sussex participating in field studies monitoring herbivory levels in the Quinta.



The flower pictured is *R. fruticosus*, but closely resembles *R. sanctus* and is shown as a close representation.



***Rubus sanctus* Palestine Blackberry**

A very common trailing plant known throughout most of Europe. Newly emerged leaves in the spring are red turning a dark green as the growing season progresses. The flowers are white and borne in May/June with fruit following towards the end of the summer.

Native to: Widespread across most of Europe and Northern Asia.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow along the edges of the slope.



***Lathyrus ochrus* Yellow Sweet Pea**

An uncommon trailing vine that needs support to climb. Small white/yellow pea like flowers are present throughout the spring, producing 30-70 mm brown pods in mid summer. The plant is used as animal feed and is found growing on waste ground throughout Portugal.

Native to: The Mediterranean Region.

Location in the Quinta: The edge of the macchia thicket in the old greenhouses frames.



The flower pictured is *C. sepium*, but closely resembles *C. silvatica* and is shown as a close representation.

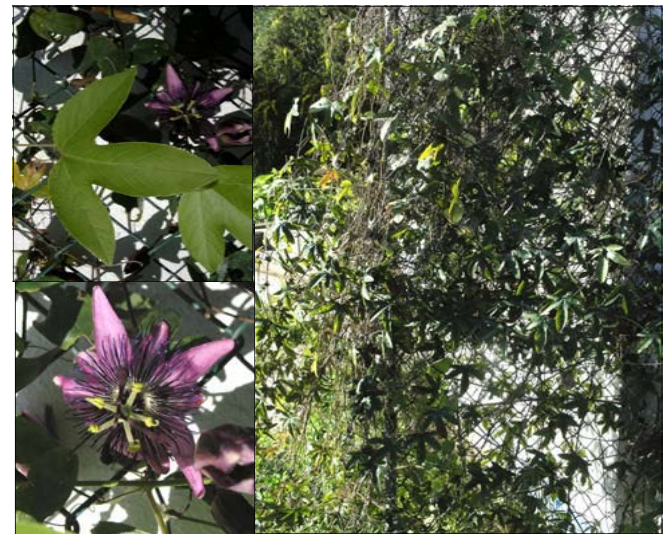


***Calystegia silvatica* Great Bindweed**

A very common plant that supports itself by winding its stems around that of other plants. Flowers are variable, with occasional pink striping along them. Spreading by underground stolons the plant can be quite aggressive. A related species, *C. sepium* can frequently be seen in England as well as most of Europe. It usually flowers from June until September.

Native: Mediterranean Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Along the edges of the lower meadow.



***Passiflora caerulea* Passion Flower**

An exotic vine that is frequently grown for its ornamental value, the stunning large (8-10 cm) purple blooms. A vigorous evergreen vine it will set fruit if given enough warmth. The egg shaped fruit is eatable but my preference is to juice it; delicious.

Native: Brazil.

Location in the Quinta: Climbing the east wall of the main building and at the north east corner of Armin's house.



Ipomea purpurea **Morning Glory**

A common ornamental vine, that has naturalized in Portugal along roadsides and waste land. Grown in the garden for its large purple blooms it is commonly called the Morning Glory because the flowers open in the morning and close at dusk.

Native to: South America.

Location in the Quinta: The rear east wall of the main house.



Bougainvillea glabra* **Bougainvillea**

A vigorous, spiny vine cultivated in gardens. The actual flowers of the *Bougainvillea* (the white colour in the image above) are insignificant, it is the papery bracts that surround them that make this plant such a popular vine. Flowering from February to October.

Native to: Brazil west to Peru and South to Southern Argentina.

Location in the Quinta: The east wall of the main house.



Campsis radicans* **Trumpet Vine**

A popular ornamental vine grown as the name implies for its long tubular trumpet shaped blooms. It is a very vigorous vine with large compound leaves that when crushed emit a bitter smell. The flowers are evident in mid-summer and are borne in large clusters of 4-6 blooms. A popular ornamental vine both in Portugal and England.

Native to: Southern United States.

Location in the Quinta: On the railing leading to the upstairs of the main house



Cereus uruguayensis* **Hedge or Peruvian Cactus**

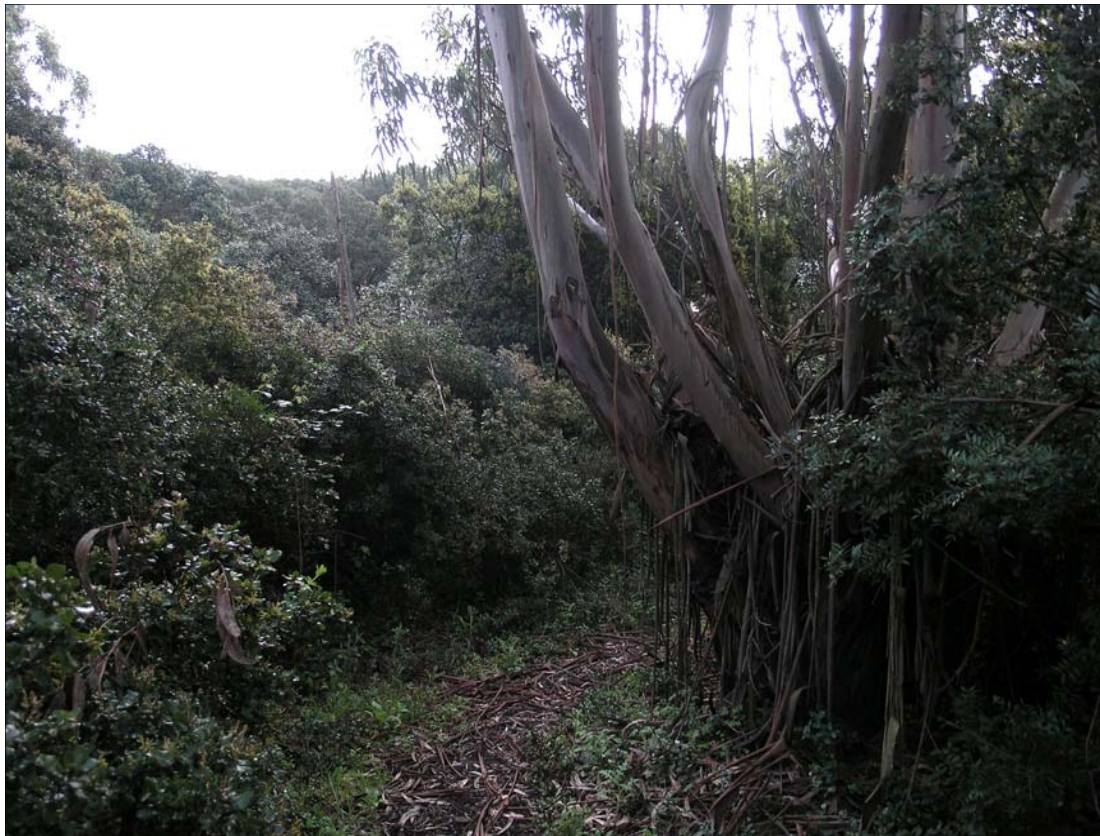
An unusual climber in that it is a cactus. Producing long, solitary stems, lightly spined that produce aerial roots to assist in adhesion. Often found growing amongst other plants which it needs for support. Its flowers at night, flowered are white to pink. This plant is again listed in the cacti/succulent on page 53.

Native to: Southern Brazil, Uruguay and Northeastern Argentina.

Location in the Quinta: On the south wall, south of the main drive and about 50m east of Ben's house.



The north view over the lower meadow with *Lupinus lutea* and *Echium plantagineum* in flower.



The east entrance to the macchia thicket, in the south east corner of the Quinta.



***Chrysanthemum segetum* Cornflower
Marigold**

Growing in meadows and cultivated grounds, the golden yellow, flat solitary flowers are borne on thick fleshy stems, with each of the petals toothed at the apex. Leaves produce a yellow dye.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



***Chrysanthemum coronarium* Crown Daisy**

Leaves are deeply dissected, and almost lance-like in shape. The plant is multi-branched each bearing several blooms. A robust and vigorous plant found growing on waste and cultivated grounds. Often grown as garden ornamental. Frequently found growing in association with *C. coronarium* var. *discolor* (lower left).

Native to: Mediterranean Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



***Chrysanthemum coronarium* var. *discolor*
Crown Daisy**

Leaves are deeply dissected, and almost lance-like in shape. The plant is multi-branched each bearing several blooms. Petals are white, yellowing towards the base, with a yellow eye.

A robust and vigorous plant found growing on waste and cultivated grounds. Often grown as garden ornamental. Frequently found growing in association with *C. coronarium* (upper right).

Native to: Mediterranean Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



***Arctotheca calendula* Cape Dandelion**

A low growing, attractive plant that has naturalized and in some cases has become weedy. The leaves are tomentose and quite silver beneath. The flowers, similar in structure to the Cape Daisy (page 41) are yellow to orange and open each day at sunrise. Where it was introduced in California it has now become a problem ornamental pest.

Native to: South Africa.

Location in the Quinta: Under the Eucalyptus windbreak immediately north of the dormitories and elsewhere within the Quinta.



Euryops abrotanifolius Marguerite Daisy

A common perennial plant in Portugal that has been bred for its prolific bloom. that cover the entire plant for most of the season. Reaching a height of about 50cm the plant gives the initial appearance to that of a small shrub with its rigid form and woody stems.

Native to: South Africa.

Location in the Quinta: In front of the east dormitory and the rear north east patio.



Inula oculus-christi Inula

A large perennial plant almost shrub like in initial appearance, to about 1m in height. Forming a large clump of lanceolate, hairy leaves and found growing in meadows and scrub woodlands.

Native to: Balkans and Turkey

Location in the Quinta: The edges of the upper meadow and surrounding area.



Leontodon hispidus Rough Hawkbit

Leaves forming a basal rosette, covered in hairs arising from pimples on the leaves. Annual or biennial in nature it can reach 30cm in height although those growing in the Quinta were about 10cm when in flower in March. It is found growing on poor soils and wasteland. Often forming a low mat, the leaves are often so covered in hairs they appear silver, more so on the underside than the leaf surface.

Native: Mediterranean Region but introduced to the rest of Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



Leontodon tuberosus Tuberous Hawkbit

Similar at a glance to the common dandelion (*Taraxicum officinale*) it is distinguished from its dandelion cousin by being quite hairy while the dandelion is without hairs. As the Latin name implies *L. tuberosus* produces a small underground tuber. Leaves are arranged in a basal rosette.

Native: Mediterranean Region.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



Sonchos asper Prickly Sow-thistle

The leaves on *S. asper* can either be entire or deeply lobed as with *S. oleraceus* (opposite). The leaves clasp the stem with rounded lobes. The leaf margin has stiff bristles, otherwise it has the characteristics of *S. oleraceus* opposite. Both species exude a white latex sap when damaged.

Native to: Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Edges of the lower meadow and area.



Sonchos oleraceus Smooth Sow-thistle

Deeply lobed leaves appearing almost oblong in outline, and transversely wrinkled. Teeth less bristly than *S. asper*. Reaching a height of 1m commonly found in moist and usually rich soils, however if it will grow on poorer soils but does not reach its full potential. When the stem is broken a white latex sap is exuded.

Native to: Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Edges of the lower meadow and area.



Senecio vulgaris Stinking Groundsel

To 50cm, *S. vulgaris* is a very common weed of both cultivated ground and wasteland. A many branched, many flowered plant, the blooms are not particularly showy and are held in small clusters. Leaves are deeply dissected and when removed from the stem excrete a white latex sap. Seeds are dispersed similar to dandelions. It is also a common weed found in English gardens.

Native to: Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Edges of the lower meadow and other moist



Oxalis corniculata Procumbent Yellow Sorrel

A common weedy plant of dry places, both sun and shade. Note the long capsules that explode to propel the seed to new ground. Stems are hairy and can root as they crawl along the ground. Often found in cracks and crevices around buildings. It is both a common weed in the Mediterranean Region as well as England.

Native to: South Eastern Europe, not including Russia.

Location in the Quinta: Around buildings and pavements.



***Oxalis pes-caprae* Bermuda Buttercup**

A vigorous almost mat forming, bulbous plant. Often found growing in partial shade the Bermuda Buttercup is a rampant, invasive species. Leaves are all basal although difficult to detect because of its mat forming habit. The plant also spreads by rhizomes. Leaves contain the poison oxalic acid.

Native to: South Africa.

Location in the Quinta: Throughout the Quinta found in shade.



***Medicago lupulina* Black Medick**

A common plant of pastures, fields and meadows Black Medick at first glance resembles a small clover. Identifiable by its yellow flowers in small, almost round clusters of 3-8. It has three lobed leaves and a procumbent growth habit. It is found both in Portugal and England on the Sussex Downs.

Native to: Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Upper and lower meadows.



***Hippocrepis glauca* Silver Horseshoe Vetch**

A low growing trailing plant to 5 cm in height. Tomentose, more so beneath the leaves. Leaves are comprised of 3-7 pairs of leaflets, obovate with the leaflets slightly cupped. The flowers are yellow normally solitary but occasionally found in groups of 2-5. It is a difficult plant to spot due to its diminutive form and since is often found growing amongst taller species.

Native: Western Mediterranean Region.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



***Lupinus luteus* Yellow Lupine**

A perennial to about 80 cm with stems covered in fine hairs. The flowers spike may be up to 18 cm in length with the scented flowers in whorls with 6-10 petals. The leaves are also slightly hairy, with 6-8 linear leaflets per leaf. *L. luteus* may be grown for fodder or as a green manure crop. The fresh seeds are poisonous.

Native: Most of Europe except Ireland: Introduced.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.

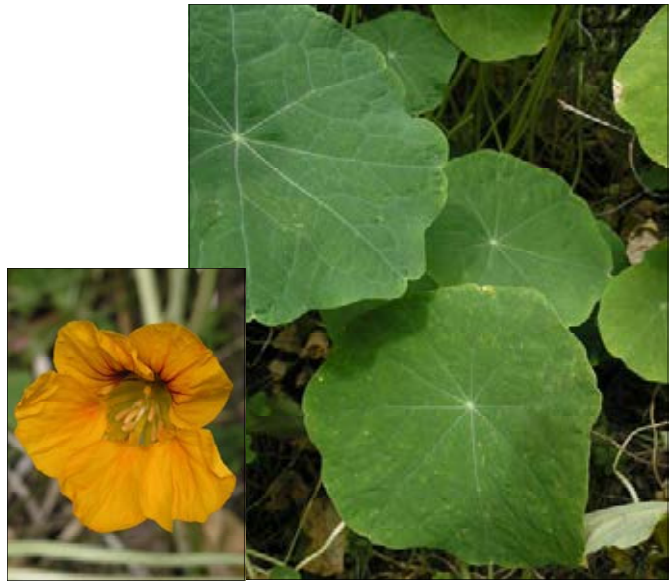


Ornithogalum pyrenaicum Bath Asparagus

A bulbous plant that is also viviparous. Forming large clumps of fleshy, grass like leaves it flowers sporadically throughout the season, the flowers spikes emerging white and turning yellow, often individual florets are stripped.. Commonly found both in woods and meadows.

Native to: Europe, except rare in the north.

Location in the Quinta: Immediately north of the main gate across from Ben's house.



Tropaeolum majus

Nasturtium

Flowers of *T. majus* range from orange to range red and yellow. It is a rampant, vigorous annual of perennial that readily self-seeds and easily colonize moist shaded areas. Leaves are orbicular to 10 cm across and easily show signs of wilt during droughts. The leaves and flowers are eatable and are used in salads and garnishes giving a peppery, spicy taste.

Native to: South America.

Location in the Quinta: Acacia woodland, south side of Quinta.



Eruca sativa

Eruca

A member of the cabbage family that is occasionally cultivated for its shoots and young blooms which are used in salads. An annual plant to 1m that often has small obovate, bristly leaves and stems. Flowers are white to pale yellow with the petals having violet veins. Common in meadows and disturbed waste ground. The seed capsules are quite long, 2 cm long and sharply beaked.

Native to: Southern Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower-lying grassy area..



University of Sussex undergraduate students using a potometer to determine water flow in plant leaves.



Cerinthe major

Honeywort

A perennial plant to 1m tall with glaucous foliage. Leaves encircle the stems and are obovate in shape. The flowers are pendulous, cylindrical, held in clusters and often with a darker zone towards the base; as the flower matures this zone changes to a chocolate colour. Found in sun to partial shade on fast draining soils.

Native to: Mediterranean Europe

Location in the Quinta: Sporadically scattered throughout the Quinta.



Ricinus communis **Castor Oil Plant**

A large perennial, appearing woody and shrub like to 3 m. Very large, palmate leaves (maple like) which can be up to 80 cm across. The leaf veins and stems of the plant are red, with the remaining foliage having a dark rich lustrous tint to it. The seeds produce the castor oil but the beans and pulp remaining after pressing contain *ricin* a deadly poison.

Native to: South America

Location in the Quinta: Macchia thicket.



Datura stramonium

Thornapple

D. stramonium often reaches heights of 1.5 m, and is easily recognized by large obovate leaves and foetid foliage (when disturbed or crushed). The flowers are white to purple, up to 10 cm in length and held upright, the plant is quite attractive in bloom. The seed capsule is where the common name Thornapple originates. The large (4-6 cm) apple like fruit is covered in thorns. All parts of the plant are poisonous.

Native: South and Central America.

Location in the Quinta: South east corner of Armin's house.



Zantedeschia aethiopica **Calla Lily**

An introduced ornamental geophyte. Hastate, dark green leaves which can reach a length of 50 cm and 20 cm across. Flowers of the species are white however there are many cultivars with red, pink and yellow blooms and spotted foliage. A clump forming plant it prefers full sun if sufficient moisture is present but will grow in partial shade as well.

Native: Africa.

Location in the Quinta: South side of the main house.



***Solanum nigrum* Black Nightshade**

To 60 cm, a much branched, erect annual with white flowers and a yellow cone of projecting anthers (a common characteristic of many *Solanum* species). The fruit is a small, 8 mm and is commonly black, although less frequently green to yellow. A very variable plant. The berries contain *solanine* and are poisonous.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Scattered throughout the Quinta.

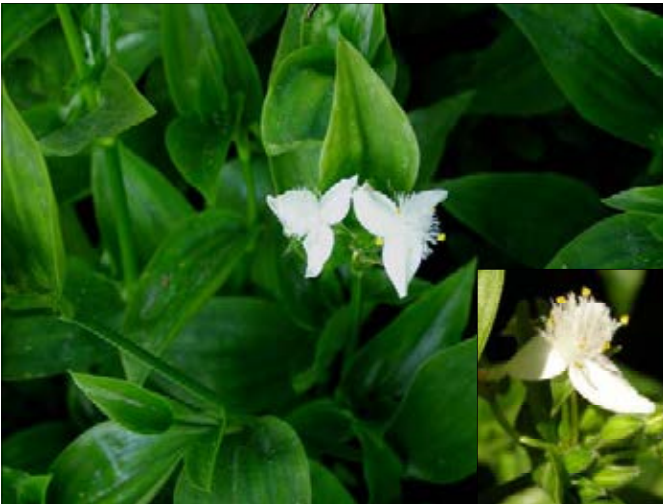


***Silene alba* White Campion**

A vigorous, tall short-lived perennial to 1 m. All parts of the plant are hairy, with the leaves broadly lanceolate. Flowers are white (2-3 cm across) and are held in loose clusters. Often found growing along roadsides, rail track, ditches and cultivated land.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Edges of the lower-lying grassy area.



***Tradescantia fluminensis* Wandering Jew**

A creeping perennial that roots at the nodes, thus forming a thick mat of almost impenetrable foliage. The leaves sheath the stems at the base and are sometimes violet beneath. Flowers are white, and about 1 cm across, with distinctive yellow anthers. The plant is often grown as a groundcover and is an escapee. It prefers shade and moist soil.

Native to: South America.

Location in the Quinta: Lower lying grassy area, on the west side of the path going to the north gate.



***Galium mollugo* Hedge Bedstraw**

Hedge bedstraw is a straggling perennial with stems up to 120 cm long. Leaves are linear to 2.5 cm and fine pointed. The flowers are small, 3-5 mm across, white and borne in terminal clusters. It is found growing in hedges, meadows and waysides and generally flowers from June to October. The roots produce a red dye.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Edges of the lower-lying grassy area.



***Capsella bursa-pastoris* Shepherd's
Purse**

Annual or perennial, with a basal rosette of leaves that are deeply lobed., with the upper leaves clasping the stem, lance shaped with arrow-shaped basal lobes. Small white flowers in loose umbels producing small purse shaped seed capsules. Common on waste land and cultivated ground. **Native to:** All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Throughout the Quinta.



***Stellaria media* Common Chickweed**

A low growing, many branched trailing, variable annual. Often with a single line of hairs down the stem. Flowers are numerous, small and white, with the petal deeply bi-lobed. The leaves are oval, with acute apex, with lower leaves stalked and the upper stalk less.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Throughout the Quinta.



***Trifolium repens* White or Dutch Clover**

A common plant throughout Europe and frequently seen in England as a common lawn weed. Creeping stems that root at the nodes. Flowers are white and borne in dense, globular heads 1-1.5 cm across and are attached to the plant at the leaf axils. An excellent plant for animal forage, and a green manure crop since it has the ability to fix nitrogen; look at the small nodules of nitrogen fixing bacteria on the roots.

Native: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Throughout the Quinta, in low grass areas.



***Vicia lutea* Hairy Yellow Vetch**

A low growing, hairy herb, with yellow to white pea-like flowers. The leaves are comprised of 8 pairs of leaflets which are lance shaped, and vary in leaf apex from acute to blunt. But often with a fine point. Frequently found growing in meadows and grassy roadside vegetation. Very common.

Native: Southern Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



Echium plantagineum **Viper's Bugloss**

A slender, medium tall perennial to about 30 cm. Generally the leaves are oval and usually with prominent veins, leaves are stalk less and clasp the stem. Flowers are normally purple-blue, however as the above picture indicates rare white forms can be found. Flowers broadly funnel shaped with 2 projecting stamens beyond the corolla. The roots yield a purple dye. For the purple/blue form see page 35.

Native to: The Mediterranean Region.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow..



Daucus carota **Wild Carrot**

One of the more common late flowering biennials in Europe, very soft textured dark green foliage, with deeply dissected leaves. The flowers in bud have a red tinge which later fades to white as the flower matures. The umbel when open is white and the foliage is aromatic when crushed. The plant produces a long white tap root that can be eaten in place of carrots.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Edges of the lower meadow.



Students from the University of Sussex on a day trip, studying the geography and flora of the Arabida.



Echium fastuosum* **Pride of Madeira**

A showy perennial plant that can reach heights in excess of 2 m. Lanceolate leaves, and compact purple/blue flower spikes make this plant easily recognizable and attractive as an ornamental. The foliage is covered in fine hairs which could prove an irritant to some.

Native to: Madeira.

Location in the Quinta: East side of the main house at the corner of the patio.



Echium plantagineum **Purple Viper's Bugloss**

A slender, medium tall perennial to about 30 cm. Generally the leaves are oval and usually with prominent veins, leaves are stalk less and clasp the stem. Flowers are purple-blue, broadly funnel shaped with 2 projecting stamens beyond the corolla. The roots yield a purple dye.

Native to: The Mediterranean region.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



Lupinus angustifolius
Narrow Leaved Lupine

To 80 cm, an upright, tomentose annual. Leaves are comprised of 5-9 linear, lance shaped leaflets. Flower petals are twice as long as the calyx and are distributed in an alternate arrangement along the flower stem. It is found growing in sandy and well drained meadows. The plant is poisonous to livestock and in particular sheep.

Native: Mediterranean Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



Salvia lavandulifolia* **Spanish Sage**

Spanish Sage is a large perennial plant forming a silver leaved mound to 1m in height and 1.5 m in width. The leaves are an intense silver, covered in fine hairs. Flowers are pale blue and are difficult to see at a distance against the backdrop of the silver foliage. Very drought tolerant and attractive to bees. Leaves can be used as substitute for sage (*Salvia officinalis*) in cooking, while essential oils are also extracted and used in the perfume industry.

Native: Spain.

Location in the Quinta: The corner of the service sheds, south east of the main house.

***Linum bienne*****Pale Flax**

A low growing perennial, to about 15-20 cm. Leaves are lanceolate and are typically 3 veined. Flowers are pale blue, one to three in lax cymes. Flowers are homostylous and the petals generally drop quite quickly after opening. Found in dry meadows, on neutral or calcareous soils.

Native to: West and South Europe, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.

***Lycianthes rantonnei*****Blue Potato Bush**

A common introduced plant that is variable in growth and training habit in the garden. Grown both As a vine, shrub or even a small tree it is quite easily trained. The blue flowers with the yellow center eye are typical of the *Solanaceae* family. A vigorous evergreen plant, it is widely cultivated in warmer climates.

Native to: South America.

Location in the Quinta: The east side of the main house.

***Vinca major*****Greater Periwinkle**

A vigorous trailing groundcover, obovate leaves to about 4 cm long being glossy green with tiny hairs along the leaf margins. Flowers, solitary, to about 4 cm across, five petaled, deeply and spaciouly divided. Frequently cultivated as an ornamental groundcover it can form a very dense mat. A cousin *V. minor* is cultivated throughout North America and Northern Europe for similar purposes to that of *V. major*, where the later is not hardy.

Native to: South and Central Europe and North Africa. Naturalized in Southern Britain, Ireland and parts of France.

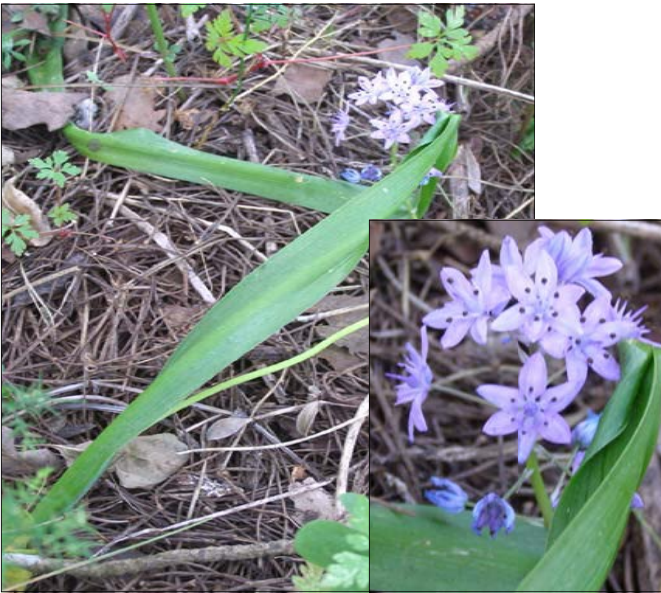
Location in the Quinta: The front of Ben's house at the main gate.

***Vinca major* 'Variegata'****Variegated Greater Periwinkle**

As with *Vinca major*, opposite, although not quite as vigorous. It can revert to the plain green *Vinca major* overtime. The flowers may also be a little bluer, smaller and fewer than *V. major*.

Native to: Horticultural origin.

Location in the Quinta: The front of Ben's house at the main gate.



Scilla monophyllous **Single Leaf Squill**

A bulbous plant, growing in partial shade to full sun in well drained soil, frequently sandy or stony locations. Flowers are pale blue comprised of up to 20 florets arranged in a ray, there is only one leaf to a plant.

Native to: Morocco, Southern Spain and Portugal.

Location in the Quinta: East end of the macchia thicket.



Iris X germanica **Bearded Iris**

A horticultural cross, the Bearded or German Iris are common throughout the temperate regions of the world and are a very common and popular garden plant. The above featured plants are undoubtedly cultivars of unknown origin. They flower for only a few weeks in the spring. The plants are toxic to mammals when ingested.

Native to: Unknown horticultural origin

Location in the Quinta: North side of main drive.



Gladiolus italicus **Italian Gladioli**

A plant to 30 cm tall, with thin, strap like leaves that are about 2 cm across at their widest point. The flowers are pale purple to pink, with 6-8 florets held on an undulating spike above the foliage of the plant. Growing in well drained soil in partial shade. Generally flowering in June and July, however the photo above was taken at the end of March.

Native: Mediterranean Region south of France.

Location in the Quinta: Eroded Valley area, rare within the Quinta.



Malva neglecta **Dwarf Mallow**

M. neglecta can reach heights in excess of 75 cm. However it is frequently seen growing in poor lean soils and roadsides where it may obtain a height of only 30 cm. The leaves on the dwarf mallow are rounded and not usually dentate as with most other members of the genus. Typically the flowers are pink to purple, often with darker veins, and 20-50 mm across and usually in clusters of 2 or more originating from the leaf axils.

Native: Throughout Europe, except the extreme north.

Location in the Quinta: Throughout the Quinta.



***Pelargonium X hortorum* Garden Geranium**

A common annual plant in England, but perennial in Portugal. Varied in flower colour, form and structure the blooms can range from white to red, single to multi-petaled. Forming a large mounding plant to about 1 m x 1 m, the foliage is aromatic when crushed with the stems being somewhat tomentose.

Native to: Originally South Africa but now as horticultural hybrids.

Location in the Quinta: Immediately south of the main house.



***Geranium robertianum* Herb Robert**

A common woodland and shade species found throughout the Mediterranean Region and England. Fine dissected foliage at a glance may resemble a fern. Flowers are usually borne in pairs or more, five petaled and frequently with stripping along the length of the petals. The foliage when crushed release a slightly bitter scent. Stems are often hairy and red.

Native to: All Europe

Location in the Quinta: Macchia thicket and other wooded areas.



***Geranium dissectum* Cut-leaved Cranesbill**

Annual or biennial, with leaves, usually eight lobed, deeply dissected to the base. Flowers are quite small, to 5 mm across, and are usually pink to red, in pairs on short stems. Both the foliage and the flower stems are quite hairy. Often found growing on cultivated land, lean soils, hedges and walls.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Common in the upper and lower meadows.



***Geranium rotundifolium* Round-leaved Cranesbill**

The orbicular shaped leaves that are dissected to almost half the leaf width and the hairy carpels and pale pink to purple flower are distinguishing characteristics of *G. rotundifolium*. *G. molle* which this plant could be confused with has rich purple pink flowers and hairless carpels. Found in dry open grassy areas, it is a diminutive plant from 3-5 cm in height.

Native to: All Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Common in the lawns east of the main house.



Erodium cicutarium **Common Storksbill**

Variable in leaf shape and arrangement, the leaves are mostly pinnate, with oval leaflets, dissected once or twice to the mid-vein. Flowers are a pale purple to pink, with a faint stripe. Stems, leaves and bracts are quite hairy.

Native to: Throughout Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow and other non mown areas.



Erodium moschatum **Musk Storksbill**

Oval leaflets, cut to less than half their width, with glands present releasing a distinct musk smell. Flowers are light purple to pink with broad spread petals with no blotches or lines. *E. moschatum* will reach heights of 60 cm and is generally found growing in grassy areas, abandoned land and coastal areas.

Native to: The Mediterranean Region.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow and other non mown areas.



Rubia tinctorum **Dyers Madder**

A scrambling or climbing perennial from 30-120 cm. The leaves are whorled, stiff and rough to the touch. Pronounced net venation on the undersides. The flowers are 5mm across and held in terminal branch clusters. The plant was once cultivated for a red dye, madder, that was extracted from the roots.

Native: Mediterranean Region and West Asia.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



Verbena X **Garden Verbena**

The above pictured plant is a hybridized garden annual that is popular throughout the world. Grown for its rounded flowered clusters of large blooms its colour can vary from pink to red to purple. Short lived it is used both in baskets, planters and planting beds. Leaves are lanceolate to triangulate and often show signs of rust and mildew.

Native: Horticultural origin

Location in the Quinta: Planters around the house and the circular planting bed above the fire pit.



Misopates orontium Lesser Snapdragon

Usually a short stature perennial to about 15-50 cm in height. Foliage is hairy below and glandular hairy above with the flowers puffed and pink in colour but very rarely white. The leaves are lanceolate with a distinct grooved mid-rib, with the upper leaves alternate and the lower opposite in arrangement. Rare and declining due to agriculture practices.

Native to: The Northern Mediterranean Region and parts of Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.



Fumaria bicolor Bicolor Fumitory

A common annual often found growing in both cultivated lands and waste ground. Dissected flat leaves that are lobed and almost fern-like at a glance. Flowers at bud-break are white turning pink as they age with a dark purple tip and with 8-10 florets on a raceme.

Native to: The Western Mediterranean Region.

Location in the Quinta: Along the edges of the lower meadow.



Mesembrythemum sp. Sea Fig

A common garden plant grown for its ability to tolerate drought and its attractive blooms that range from pink, purple to red. Both its thick fleshy stem and leaves allow the plant to store reserves in times of drought.

The species has been widely hybridized with several forms found on the Quinta grounds. The plant is again featured on page 45. The sea fig is a close relative of the Hotentot Fig which is found along the coast and is considered an invasive species.

Native to: South Africa.

Location in the Quinta: In the planting area above the fire pit.



Cymbalaria muralis Ivy Leaved Toadflax

A common plant both in Europe and England, it is frequently seen growing in walls and cracks in building faces. Its trailing form and thick fleshy rounded leaves give the plant a distinct and easily identifiable character.

The plant was first recorded in Britain in 1640 and it has spread since, to the point that is assumed by most to be native.

Native to: Mediterranean Region, introduced to Central Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Cracks in paving and walls around the Quinta.



Oxalis incarnata **Pink Sorrel**

A short bulbous perennial with sub-opposite leaves that are quite delicate. Flowers are pale lilac with darker veins and are solitary on long stalks. *O. incarnata* is not a common plant and could easily be confused with the more common pink flowered *Oxalis* found in England, *O. latifolia*.

Native to: South Africa.

Location in the Quinta: Rare, but in partial shade along the edges of the lower meadow.

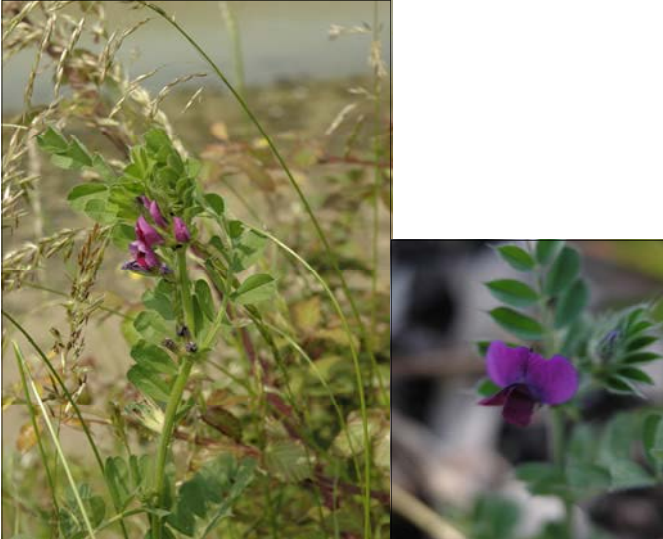


Osteospermum dimorphotheca **Cape Daisy**

A very popular annual plant that is seen throughout Europe, England and the Americas where it is grown for its continual proliferation of large (5-8 cm) blooms, in white, yellow, purple to pink. This plants pictured from the Quinta are most likely hybrids.

Native to: South Africa, but has undergone extensive hybridization.

Location in the Quinta: Around the main buildings of the Quinta.



Vicia sativa **Common Vetch**

Annual or biennial, with one or two axillary flowers that are purple violet and less than 1 cm in size. Common vetch has 4-7 pairs of leaflets which are oval to linear in shape with branched tendrils which help it climb and support itself on other plants. It is commonly found on grassland and cultivated ground. *V. sativa* ssp. *sativa* is commonly grown as a green manure and forage crop.

Native: All Europe

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.

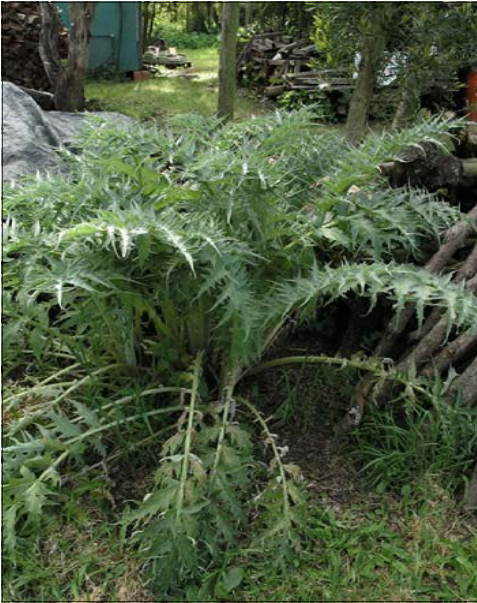


Silybum marianum **Gaertner Milk Thistle, Holly Thistle**

A vigorous plant to 1.5 m, very spiny branched biennial with a solitary purple bloom which is 4-8 cm across. The leaves are dark green and often but not always mottled or veined with white on the upper surface. The leaves and young stems are edible and can be used in salads.

Native: South-East Europe, introduced to Central Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Along the edges of the lower meadow.



Cyanara cardunculus **Cardoon**

A very vigorous perennial or biennial to about 50 cm. Foliage deeply dissected, silver in colour, and originating from the base of the plant. Flowers are borne on stiff stalks above the foliage, purple to about 10 cm across. The leaves and the stems may be blanched and eaten as a vegetable.

Native to: Mediterranean Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Near the service sheds.



Salvia laurantica **Mealy Sage**

The mealy sage takes its name from the stems and undersides of the leaves that are covered with a white bloom, giving the plant the appearance of being covered with flour meal. To about 50 cm, it is a robust, drought tolerant perennial that is commonly planted as a garden plant grown for its blooms.

Native to: The Western Mediterranean Region.

Location in the Quinta: Near the main Quinta buildings.



Lavandula stoechas **French lavender**

A small shrub often considered a perennial, to about 40 cm. Grey foliage, with a dense, felt like covering giving the leaves their grey colour and protecting the foliage from desiccation. Flowers are dark purple, in terminal spikes topped by a large cluster of pale purple to lilac coloured bracts. Often found growing along the seashore and in dry stony areas.

Native to: Mediterranean Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Edges of the macchia thicket.



Centranthus calcitrapa **Valerian**

To 40 cm in height, the upper leaves are pinnately dissected and are stalkless. The basal leaves are entire and oval in shape. The flowers are often reddish pink in colour, and are arranged in a relaxed two rank flat top corymb. The stems are thick, often ridged and usually solitary. It is frequently found growing in rocky dry areas.

Native to: Mediterranean Europe.

Location in the Quinta: Lower meadow.

[Click for Part 3](#)