

Cornfield Flowers Project



Species Cards



Cut-leaved dead-nettle (*Lamium hybridum*)

Least Concern

A locally scarce annual Dead-nettle, similar in appearance to Red dead-nettle

Found on a variety of fertile soils, in 15% of CFP surveys

REASONS FOR DECLINE:

Cut-leaved dead-nettle is one of very few species to be increasing in arable habitats, thought due to its ability to thrive in highly fertilised soils

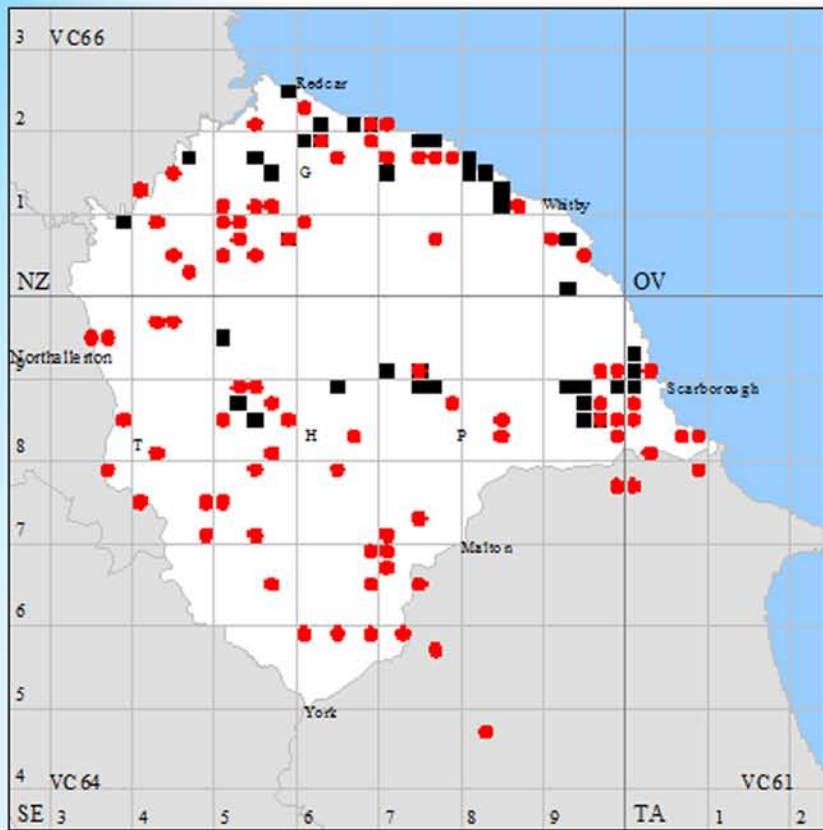
Our Cut-leaved dead-nettle experience...

Cut-leaved dead-nettle requires some care when identifying. At first glance it looks like a slightly strange Red dead-nettle, but with flowers similar to Henbit dead-nettle. The key feature is the deeply toothed leaves that give its common name, but the variability of Red dead-nettle can mean this feature isn't always clear-cut.

It's regarded as locally scarce, found as infrequently as White dead-nettle in our arable surveys, and only appears reliably at Silpho Field. It has a preference for disturbed or cultivated ground on light, fertile soils.

All dead-nettles are originally non-native archaeophytes – meaning they were introduced to the UK prior to 1500. They are not related to Stinging nettle, being in the separate *Lamiaceae* family that groups them with Mints and Thyme. The square-stem is the key character of all plants in this family.

Distribution in north-east Yorkshire: Cut-leaved dead-nettle (*Lamium hybridum*)



Key

● Post-2000 records
(inc. CFP introductions)

■ Pre-2000 records

G: Guisborough T: Thirsk

H: Helmsley P: Pickering

Data: BSBI, 2014 Maps produced by MapMate®

Key Facts - Cut-leaved dead-nettle (*Lamium hybridum*)

- Preference for well-drained and fertile arable or disturbed ground
- Probably spring germinating
- Differs from Red dead-nettle in that leaves are deeply and unevenly toothed, hence the common name
- Northern dead-nettle (*Lamium confertum*) is a very similar plant, but has not been found in the CFP area (mostly limited to Scotland) so cannot be confused

UK Conservation Designations

The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain (2006) designates all UK wildflowers by their rarity, and hence conservation importance, in the following order:

Extinct → Extinct in the wild → Critically Endangered → Endangered
 Vulnerable → Near Threatened → Least Concern

The Cornfield Flowers Project is spearheaded by the Carstairs Countryside Trust, Ryedale Folk Museum, North Yorkshire Moors Association and North York Moors National Park Authority. It has a demonstration field and nursery at Ryedale Folk Museum and a working arable field at Silpho, near Scarborough. It is supported by the North York Moors National Park Sustainable Development Fund, North York Moors Coast & Hills LEADER Programme and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

