

Cornfield Flowers Project



Species Cards



White dead-nettle (*Lamium album*)

Least Concern

A very common perennial of the Dead-nettle family (*Lamiaceae*) with white flowers that still bloom into winter

Occasionally spreads into arable margins from adjacent hedgebanks or roadsides - found in 15% of CFP surveys

REASONS FOR DECLINE:

In arable - herbicides and annual cultivations

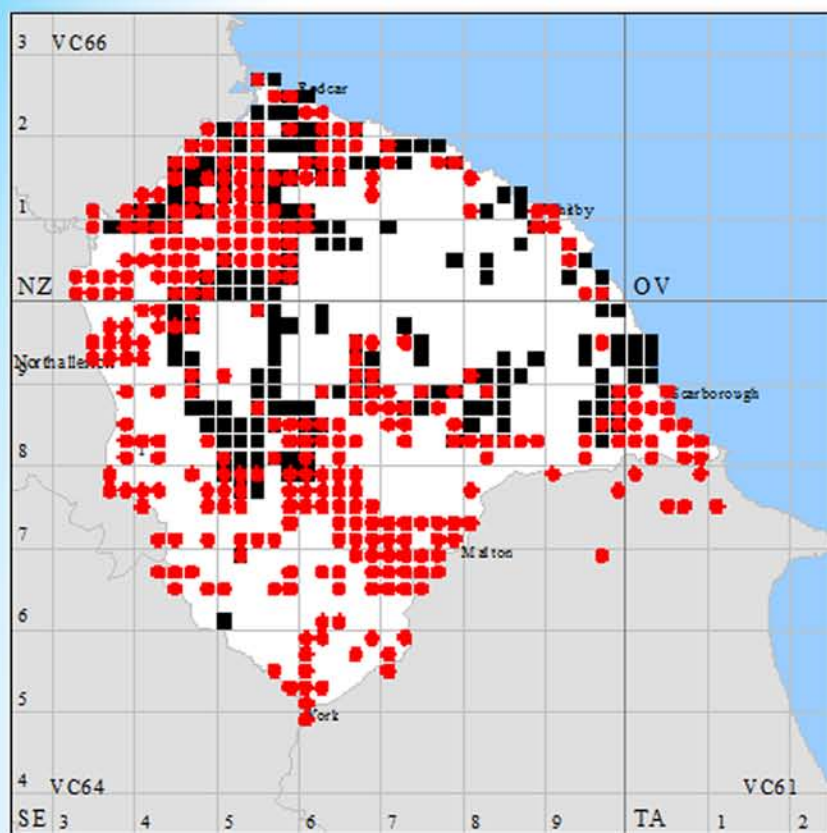
Our White dead-nettle experience...

There are five wild species of *Lamium*, four of which we reliably find in arable habitats. The fifth species, Northern dead-nettle (*Lamium confertum*) would also be at home in an arable habitat but it's a little out of our range, preferring more northerly climes as the name suggests. However we remain hopeful of finding it one day – we are the North, after all!

Of the four, White dead-nettle runs a close second to Red dead-nettle for the most common in the UK. They can be seen all over, in hedgerows, gardens, waste ground, road verges and farmyards, usually appearing anywhere where the soil is particularly fertile. However in our arable surveys it is not that frequent a sight, being the least recorded *Lamium* alongside Cut-leaved dead-nettle (*Lamium hybridum*). We find Red dead-nettle has a stronger arable preference by far.

As the only *Lamium* species with white flowers, it is the easiest to identify.

Distribution in north-east Yorkshire: White dead-nettle (*Lamium album*)



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 - White dead-nettle (*Lamium album*)

- Indicative of fertile soils on hedgerows, gardens, roadsides and arable
- Very common and widespread throughout the UK
- Winter and spring germinating
- Dead-nettles are not related to Stinging nettle (which is in the *Urticaceae* family) and have no sting

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.

