Cleavers - *garbh lus*
A favourite with children and often known as sticky willie. You will find it in hedgerows, scrub, arable land, and in gardens. The plant spreads easily due to the stiff hooks on its leaves, stems and seeds which will attach to animal fur and passersby's clothing. The sprawling stems are weak but can grow up to 1 meter tall. It has whorls of up to eight narrow leaves which have a prominent central vein and has tiny white flowers. The Gaelic name *garbh lus* means rough herb.

Greater Butterfly Orchid - *mogairlean an dealain-dé mór*
This species has suffered declines in the UK and is uncommon, however it can be found in Callander. The greater butterfly orchid can be found in open broadleaf woodlands and in meadows. It has a tall flower spike with whitish-green flowers. There are two large leaves that grow from the base of the plant and only a few smaller leaves higher up the stem. The flowers produce a strong scent at night to attract moths that pollinate it.

Wood Sorrell - *feada coille*
Wood sorrell is a low creeping herb often found in damp shady habitats including woodlands, hedgerows or from moss on top of fallen trees. Its leaves are a citrus green colour and are trefoil shaped (like a shamrock). The flowers have five white petals, with lilac or purple veins. Wood sorrell leaves react to the conditions and will fold their leaves together during rain and at night. You can also eat the leaves, which have a sharp taste and are good in salads.

Wood Cranesbill - *crobh-preachain coille*
You will find wood cranesbill in old hay meadows and in damp open woodland areas. It has a five petal flower, which is violet-purple in colour. Each petal has very fine dark purple veins. You can tell it apart from meadow cranesbill, as the wood cranesbill flower has a small white center. The flowers can produce a blue dye that was used in ancient Europe to colour war cloaks, believing it would protect them in battle. For this reason the plant was called Odin's Grace.

Red Clover - *seamrag dhearg*
While not as common as white clover, you will easily find red clover in grassy areas including parks, garden lawns and meadows. It has reddish-pink flowers that form round clusters. Its leaves are the distinctive trefoil shape and you can see a white ‘V’. The flowers are nectar rich which makes it a favourite with many species of bee including the common carder bee. You can use both the flowers and leaves of red and white clover in salads.

Red Campion - *cirean-coilich*
Look out for red campion in lightly shaded areas in the woods. It usually flowers just as the bluebell has finished flowering. You will also find it in hedgerows, ditches and roadside verges. Red campion has pink-red flowers with five petals, each deeply notched; its leaves and stems are hairy. It is a medium / tall wildflower, growing up to 1 meter in height. Red campion is a good source of food for moths, bees, hoverflies and butterflies.

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