

WYCOMBE

WILDLIFE



NEWS no. 20

URBAN WILDLIFE GROUP

APRIL 1996

The Countryside Centre, Bassetsbury Manor, Bassetsbury Lane, High Wycombe, HP11 1QX
01494 536930

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Wildlife Notice Board

Following the transfer of Elaine Tague, our most recent Project Co-ordinator, to Education Officer at BBONT's Calvert Environmental Education Centre, 3 volunteers, the

❖ PROJECT TEAM ❖

have taken over her work with **WyUWG**. Robin Harley, Kate Howard, & Simon Neville, when interviewed, liked the idea of working as a team, and will be able to achieve more than one person acting alone. They each saw the post as a way of breaking into the environmental employment field and gaining practical experience necessary to securing paid employ-

ment later; they were attracted, too, by the opportunities it offered for versatility and initiative, working with other people and being out-of-doors. They saw no problem in working together. They all also believe educating the young in environmental matters is vitally important. With our connections with schools and with **wildlife WATCH** and the Youth Group Elaine founded (and will continue to run), Robin, Kate and Simon seem an ideal choice. They will be a great asset to the Group, their youth and keenness injecting new energy into all we do. We are delighted to welcome them to High Wycombe.



Robin, 23, studied at the University of Glamorgan and has a special interest in rivers and freshwater invertebrates. He grows carnivorous plants as a hobby and likes gardening. He lives in Pinner.



Simon, 23, moved from Plymouth, where he took his degree, in order to join us. He is especially interested in forestry & urban ecology. He has a yellow belt in martial arts, and likes hiking and sailing.



Kate, 21, lives in South Ruislip and took her degree at the University of Southampton. Her special interests include insects & plant classification. Among her leisure pursuits are music and art.

This issue generously sponsored by : **THE DOCUMENT COMPANY
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COMPETITIONS

Yes! it's competition time again -

Wycombe Urban Wildlife Group is a voluntary organization the **OBJECT** of which is to further the ecology and knowledge of the urban and fringe areas of **High Wycombe**, Buckinghamshire; to conserve, protect, restore and create wildlife habitats; to encourage colonization and survival of all plants and animal life in such areas and to promote the education of the public in matters pertaining to wildlife and its conservation.

Within **Wycombe District** the Group aims to:

- Survey and map wildlife habitats.
- Protect important wildlife sites.
- Study wildlife sites and associated flora and fauna.
- Manage wildlife sites and associated flora and fauna.
- Stimulate public interest in wildlife & its conservation.
- Encourage wildlife gardening.
- Co-operate with other groups of similar aims.
- Promote the objectives of the Group.
- Encourage active participation in conservation of all persons and groups and provide appropriate training to that end.

(A detailed copy of the aims is available on request)

Wycombe Wildlife News is published 3 times a year to promote the Group's activities and inform members & public of its progress.

Editor: Pat Morris
 Produced by: Maurice Young

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THE DOCUMENT COMPANY

Illustrations by:

Pat Morris, Fiona & Frances Wilding, and Maurice Young.
 Photographs: Ann Priest

Wildlife Gardening Competition

For all people living in **Wycombe District** who believe they garden in a wildlife-friendly way. We are not looking for a jungle but an attractive garden that is also good for wildlife. Prizes for large medium & small gardens. Pick up an entry form from your local library.



Schools Wildlife Corner Competition

If your school has created a wildlife corner which is used as a resource for study, enter this competition. Entry forms should be in the mailing to schools, if not contact the **Countryside Centre**.



Wildlife Art Competition

Have you a budding David Shepherd in your midst? If your school has used its Wildlife Corner / native flora and fauna to inspire drawings and paintings, this competition is for you. For further details / entry forms contact the **Countryside Centre: 01494 536 930**



and subs are due again!

Subscription rates: We rely heavily on grant aid for which we are very grateful but this is now much more focused on specific projects than was the case in our early days. We must now raise more income ourselves to meet our operating and non-project costs and we will be reviewing the ways of generating additional income during the next financial year and hope you will support us in any way you can.

In the meantime **WyUWG** has seen the real value from its income from subscriptions fall despite a rise in membership and we have, therefore, decided to restructure our membership rates for the first time in seven years. With effect from April 1996 our subscription rates are as follows:

- Individual or family membership £5.00
- Student or retired persons £2.50
- Non personal membership £5.00

James Donald
 Membership Secretary.



Views expressed in the newsletter are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Group. For the purposes of management of the Group membership information is held on computer. Any members who object to their membership details being held in this way should notify the secretary.



Birds in Winter

This winter was a superb one for me, ornithologically speaking. Vast numbers of redwings settled in and around Wycombe and I had the thrill of finding three young waxwings in our road, Deeds Grove, on 6th. March.

The redwings are members of the thrush family, slightly smaller than a song thrush, with a distinctive eye stripe and red flanks. They come over to Britain from Scandinavia every winter although we do not usually see them in such large numbers. I saw them this year settled on the Rye, Tom Burt's Hill, Shelley Road playing fields, Hughenden Park, Chairborough Nature Reserve and in the north of the town. By the end of March they had stripped the hedges & hawthorn scrub of berries and were finding worms in the grass areas around town. By the second week of March they were singing - a pleasant tuneful sound - prior to returning to their native lands. Waxwings are a pinkish buff colour with white yellow and red wing markings and a yellow tip to the tail - most exotic looking. The waxwings in our road were perching and preening on ornamental crab apple trees and then flying down to a Pyracantha bush to eat the berries. They caused great excitement among the local bird watchers, as they are a rarity, coming from Lapland and Siberia when the food supplies there are insufficient.

The Rye and its surroundings is a wonderful place for the bird watcher. In a single hour's walk at the back of the Dyke and Keep Hill woods at the end of February I counted 32 species either seen or heard, including jay, greater & lesser and green spotted woodpeckers, nuthatch (which has an extremely wide repertoire), tree-creeper, kingfisher, an early stock dove,

an over-wintering blackcap, goldcrest, grey and pied wagtails and a great many mistle thrushes. On the Dyke there were mallards, little grebes, coots, moorhens, tufted ducks and swans, whilst on the grass areas of the Rye there were large flocks of black headed gulls.

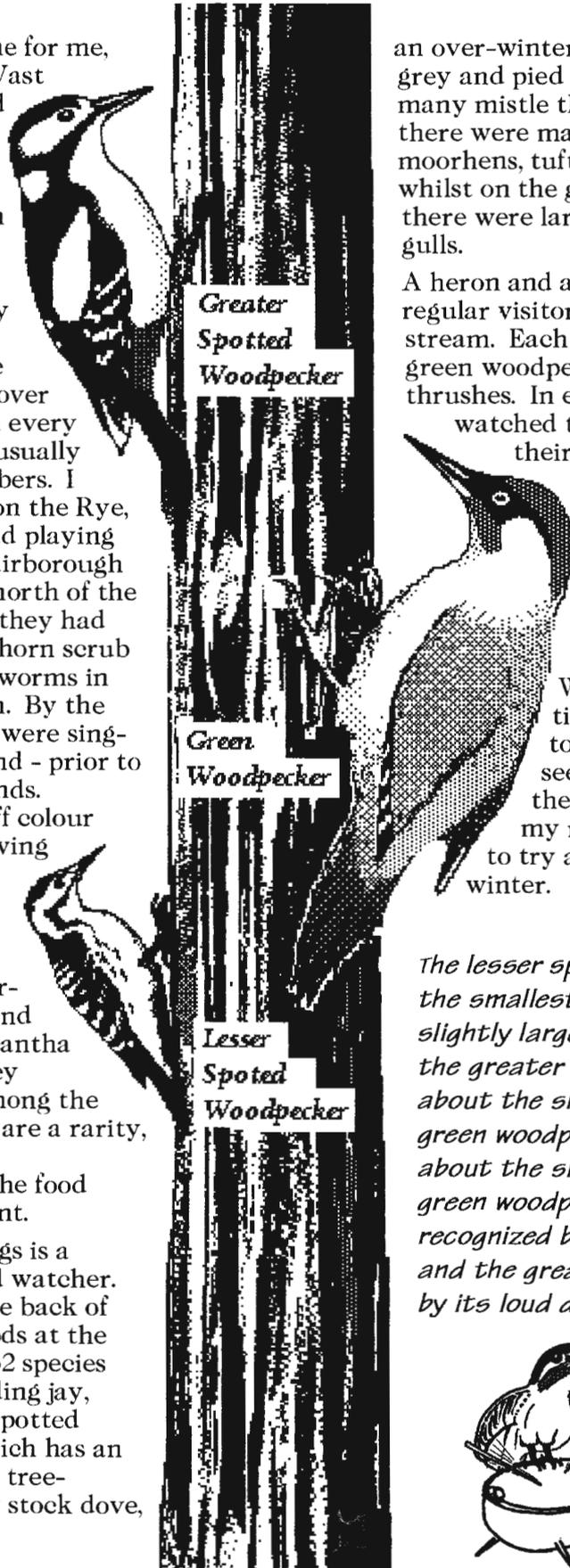
A heron and a kingfisher are regular visitors to the Hughenden stream. Each time I walk there I see green woodpeckers and mistle thrushes. In early March I stopped and watched two tree creepers making their way around the trunks of the golden osiers that grow by the stream. Last summer I even saw a dipper by the edge of the horseshoe pond, very much out of its own territory.

Winter is an excellent time to watch and listen to birds. They are easily seen when the branches of the trees are bare. I do hope my article will inspire others to try and identify birds in the winter.

Fances Wilding.

The lesser spotted woodpecker is the smallest of the three, being slightly larger than a sparrow while the greater spotted woodpecker is about the size of a thrush. The green woodpecker is the largest & about the size of a pigeon. The green woodpecker is easily recognized by its laughing "yaffle" and the greater spotted woodpecker by its loud drumming. Woodpeckers drum to proclaim their territory.

Maurice.





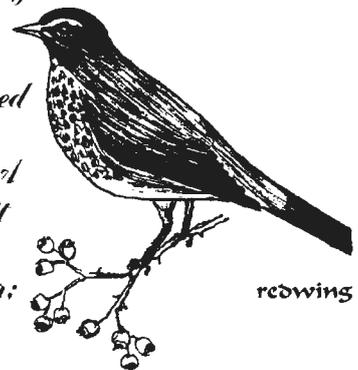
Diary of an Elizabethan Lady January to March 1996

January

Many birds are being attracted to the garden by the food and water we are putting out twice a day. Redwings and fieldfares are feeding on the apples we have thrown out. The redwings have stripped the Pyracantha of berries. Collared doves are enjoying a feast of grain and blue tits are sitting on the trees waiting patiently for their daily ration of peanuts. A fox has been visiting the garden regularly and we have seen it several times and noticed its tracks in the snow around the chicken run. The garden has very little colour so far this year; the winter heliotrope is in full flower but only a few primroses are showing and everything still looks rather bleak.

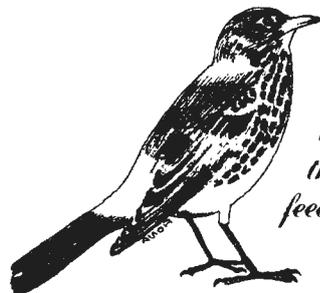


fox spore



redwing

February



fieldfare

With more snow, the birds are very glad of the food we put out. We have three male blackbirds this year which are chasing away the other birds. We have a pair of robins that are getting so tame, they will probably feed from our hand later in the year. The fox has visited again. a couple of winter aconites are in flower and the snowdrops are nearly in bloom. The bluebell leaves are getting quite tall. We are redesigning the top garden so that the vegetable garden is separate from but surrounded by wild flower beds. We have started to build a new three-bin compost area using wood from broken pallets.



waxwing

March

The frogs are starting to mate and a small quantity of spawn has appeared. The compost bins are nearly finished and we have put in the foundations of a new wall in which I am hoping to grow ferns which I have grown from spores. We are hoping that the waxwings that have appeared in Leeds Grove will visit our garden but this is unlikely because the redwings cleared our berries in January. Both the primroses and snowdrops are flowering well now and the leaves are showing on the wild daffodil bulbs we planted in the autumn. New growth all round the garden is telling us spring is on its way but, compared to the last few years, it seems a long time coming.



Fiona Wilding.



Flora-for-Fauna

in WYCOMBE'S

WILDLIFE GARDENS

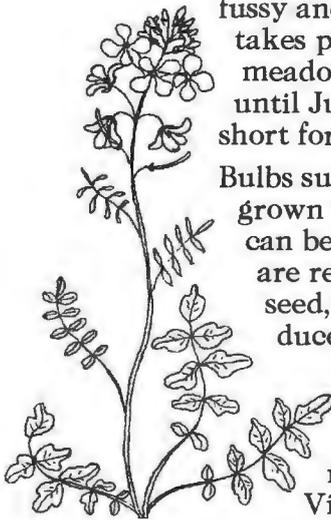
Spring Grassland in the Garden

Have you got a spring meadow in your garden? If you have not it is fairly easy to create one. Unlike the summer meadow which requires a lot of full sun & non-vigorous grass species, a spring meadow is a lot less fussy and can be in the sun or partial shade and much of the flowering takes place before the grass gets too long. The secret of a spring meadow is to leave the grass uncut from the beginning of the year until June and then cut and remove the grass cuttings, keeping it short for the rest of the year.

Bulbs such as the snowdrop and the common star of Bethlehem can be grown in a spring meadow but for a really attractive display nothing can beat snakeshead fritillary; the bulbs are fairly easy to obtain and are relatively cheap. Although each fritillary flower produces lots of seed, it isn't worth collecting and sowing as it takes five years to produce flowering bulbs.

Cowslips are easy to grow in a spring meadow and numbers can be increased by collecting the seed just before it is fully ripe and sowing it immediately in a seed tray: this can result in it germinating in weeks rather than waiting until the following spring.

Violets are worth including in a meadow and the easiest species to grow in a garden is the sweet violet.

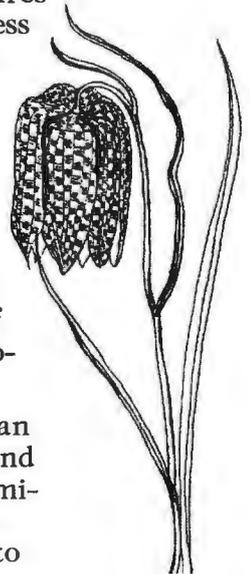


Lady's smock

If the soil is damp, it is worth growing lady's smock, a plant that can be propagated by leaf cuttings. Ragged robin and bugle are other possibilities, although these species may still be flowering when you should be cutting the grass.

With wildflower gardening there are no hard and fast rules and it is worth experimenting by including early summer flowering plants if the grass species are not too vigorous and cutting can be delayed. This also has the advantage of being able to enjoy the inflorescences of the grasses themselves.

Roger Wilding.

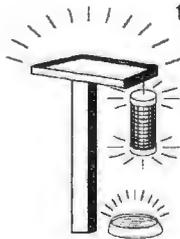


Fritillary

Wildlife Garden Hints

★ Spring-clean bird feeders and tables - nest boxes should have been done in the autumn - with Milton or dilute bleach (5%) to prevent the build up of toxins & bacteria during the summer months.

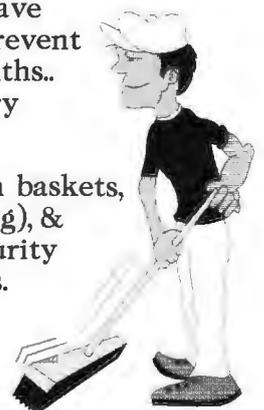
Scrub out bird baths - they should be scrubbed out every month during the summer.



★ Don't stop feeding the birds. Peanuts (in wire mesh baskets, in case desperate parents feed them whole to their young), & sunflower seeds in hanging containers (to maximise security against marauding cats) can be life-savers for busy birds.

★ Minimise squirrel damage (if you otherwise like squirrels) by giving them their own bird-proof feeders - details from Pat.

★ Electronic cat-watch boxes can discourage cats. Look out for Pat's report next issue.





Members were delighted to welcome Martin Albertini, County Moth Recorder, to their meeting on moths, on Tuesday, 13th. February, 1986. During his wide-ranging, informal talk, Martin stressed the importance of correct identification - no easy task - since there are over 800 species of "macro" moths alone, not to count the "micros".

Illustrations in books can be deceptive, and Martin would prefer to travel to confirm an identification than risk a mistake. So, if in doubt, contact him on : 01628 33749.

Several members had brought their reference books on moths to the meeting, and these, together with the Heath's Light Trap, ably demonstrated by



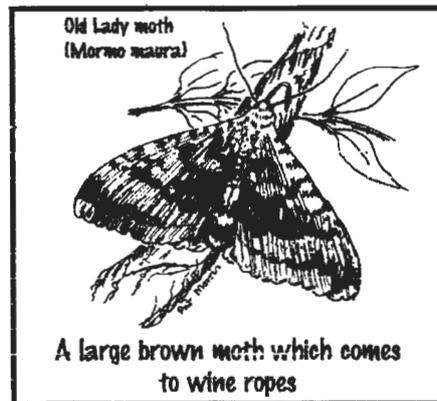
Eric Britnell, were on display for examination. There were also many moth specimens to look at, from Martin's beautifully boxed examples, to those unfortunates found dead on kitchen windowsills, after being attracted to the light. These were identified by Martin and noted for his records.

Although most moths respond to light, they are also attracted by sweet substances, and recipes for sugar and wine ropes were available to take away.

Several members agreed to hold a moth trapping event later in the year, which will help

ALL ABOUT MOTHS

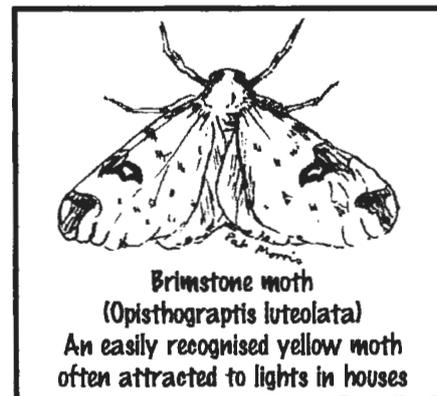
provide information on this poorly recorded subject.



Paul Bowyer offered the use of his Skinner Moth Trap to anyone interested. His address is :- 11 Chapel Lane, Sands, HP12 4BD.



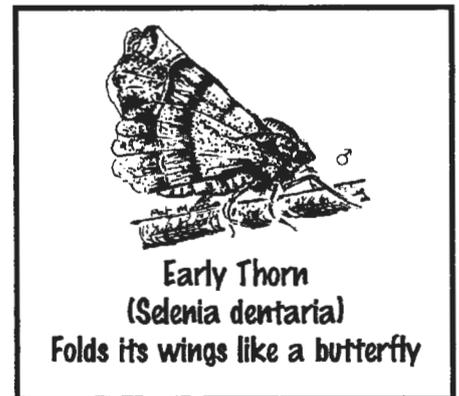
Many thanks to all who contributed to the success of the evening. Pat.



★ "macro" moths - the large moths - although not all of them are bigger than those classified as "micro" moths.

★ Moths are most easily distinguished from butterflies by their antennae, which are of varying shapes :- feathery, bristly or threadlike. Butterfly antennae are always club shaped (see illustration).

★ Butterflies always fly by day - when it is warm, they often bask in the sun in the early morning to raise their body temperature. Some moths fly by day but most fly at night - they "warm up" by vibrating their wings.



MOTH TRAPPING

Light traps will be set up at dusk on Friday evenings and examined the following morning at 10 a.m.

Friday/Saturday 26-27 April
Michael Goff, Little Marlow

Friday/Saturday 7-8 June
Pat Morris, High Wycombe

Friday/Saturday 28-29 June
Dee Howard, Amersham

Friday/Saturday 26-27 July
Roger Wilding, Deeds Grove

Saturday 3rd. August
9.45 - 10.30p.m. Roger Wilding, Chairborough LNR.



Where have all the wild flowers gone ?

You hear people say that there aren't the flowers and butterflies about that they remember in the past. The reasons for this are numerous. The blame is often put on intensive farming, herbicides and insecticides. But, at least in Wycombe's nature reserves, the

reason is largely due to lack of management which has allowed nature to change itself. In Wycombe we aim to change this if we can. **WDC Woodland Dept.** (Steve Crosby & Co.) are aiming to manage these sites in such a way as to encourage nature to behave in the way we remember. This entails managing sites by clearing scrub, grazing herbage, coppicing woodland and other techniques - old land management techniques practised in previous centuries that have been forsaken in recent decades.

But we have to be sure that what we are doing actually produces the results we desire. Just as nature has changed itself over a long period of years, so the management to change it back is going to take a long time, and to keep it that way will be a for ever task.

Monitoring, what I do in this program, is to watch what is going on. What changes take place as a result, for instance, of grazing Sands Bank. Old downland swards, for example, were as they were because of prolonged grazing by rabbits throughout the year.

Will grazing of sheep just over the winter months have the same effect or not ? So throughout the year I keep a record of all the plants that flower in the nature reserves. The abundance of the flowers will not be the same each year, it will depend on the seasonal



Chiltern Gentian
(*Gentianella germanica*)

weather. But over a period of years records like this will show whether the chosen managements are producing the desired results. 1995 certainly showed a different pattern of flowering compared with the previous year. Nearly 240 species of plants have been recorded so far on the reserves at Sands Bank, Tom Burt's Hill and Cock Lane Ride.

Some species that appeared for the first time in 1994 did not show up in the following year, but other new species appeared. This is what you

would expect with species which are only found in small numbers. Other species, like the spotted orchid at Sands Bank, didn't flower with the same abundance as previously. Was that due to the effect of sheep left on to graze too late in the spring ? And the

Chiltern Gentian didn't show as much flower as in 1994, although that was almost certainly due to the hot weather. I recorded that the sheep were stripping the bark off wayfaring tree and dog rose last winter. This didn't seem to have much effect this year but may well do in the future - so it will have to be monitored.

Angus Idle.

I had a chance meeting with Angus in a garden centre car park recently. On seeing me he advanced flourishing a posy of flowers saying "Look what I've found scurvygrass!". A familiar activity of Angus

to those who know him, but scurvygrass ? as any botanist worth his salt knows, is a maritime plant. Had Angus been to Brighton for Easter ? no ! he had just been for a stroll down the island in the centre of the Marlow bypass well what else would you expect ? How ? why ? should there be drifts of mauve scurvygrass on Marlow bypass ? the answer lies in the soil de icing salt spread on our roads in winter has made our motorway verges highly saline so seed, of this and other maritime plants, hitching a ride on lorries coming from the ports, drop off and find an ideal a home from home.

Maurice.



The Good News and the Bad News

The term "Biodiversity Challenge" comes from the title of a consultative document produced in 1994 by a consortium of the major conservation bodies in the UK. It laid down a challenge to the UK Government to implement the action plan agreed in Rio in 1992. But it is not only a challenge to the Government, it challenges Local Authorities as well as active groups like our own and individuals.

The Good News is that BBONT with the assistance of BDS, BBC, BIRB, BC, CDNHS, CBR, FWAG, TVMG, MKNHS, RSPB & TCHG, which for the uninitiated are (British Dragonfly Society, Bucks. Bird Club, Bucks Invertebrate Recording Group, Butterfly Conservation, Chesham & District Natural History Society, County Botanical Recorder, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group, Thames Valley Mammal Group, Milton Keynes Natural History Society, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds & the Thames & Chilterns Herpetological Group) have taken up the Biodiversity Challenge and produced an A4 pamphlet

Biodiversity Challenge - Buckinghamshire

Yes! yet more trees have been felled in the name of Biodiversity.

So what is all this biodiversity? Put simply it is all wildlife, from the largest mammals and trees down to the tiniest bacteria and viruses on the planet. Billions, trillions? of organisms worldwide, millions/billions in the UK alone. Listing even those we know of in Bucks would more than fill the 16 pages of the **Buckinghamshire Biodiversity Challenge** (Bucks BdC) pamphlet so BBONT and their advisors have opted for 100. A hundred! Here you pronounce in a well known, and well worn, Oscar Wilde tone, that's not exactly biodiversity - no, but it is manageable - well just about!!

The select 100 provide a "target" - get it right for them and we get it right for hundreds and thousands of species associated with them in their habitats (yes, thousands, remember I include bacteria in my definition of biodiversity). The species listed in the **Bucks BdC** are "indicators" - if they do well they indicate that their habitat is healthy - and that's what it is all about - managing habitats. We don't manage species, we manage their habitats, get it right for one and we get it right for the rest in that habitat - including us - the bottom line of all this is that we are managing our own habitat /

environment to, selfish as it may seem, ensure the continued existence of our own species on this planet.

The Bad News, in light of the BdC initiative, is the closure of the Mop End Environmental Study Centre by Bucks C.C., for, as this quotation from the Consultative Document illustrates, environmental education is a important, integral part of the challenge - "Education and training have a vital role to play in helping to ensure that individuals and the various sectors of the Government, business and industry have the understanding and skills necessary to sustain biodiversity" Some of the children that would have gone to these study centres will, in the not too distant future, be taking up posts in "various sectors of the Government, business and industry" and will be facing the unenviable task of trying to rectify all the environmental blunders they will inherit. Another interpretation of the recommendations for environmental education, which this crazy decision elucidates, is that existing local government officials and officers need to undergo in-service training in environmental matters - at an establishment like Mop End! Under the terms of the agreement signed at Rio, & clearly laid out in the consultative document by our own experts is that both national and local governments have a duty to give our children the best grounding in ecology that can be provided - as, indeed, was being done at Mop End.

We can only hope that some altruistically minded, major local business or industrial organisations will come to the aid of Mop End and support them through sponsorship as Shanks and McEwan are doing at Calvert.

Whether or not some knights of industry come galloping in on their white chargers (clad in green, of course) the Challenge is still there and if County can not meet the education commitment, then the schools must, and development of their grounds for environmental and conservation studies (if their grounds are not sold off for the development of supermarkets!) is of paramount importance. There is a requirement for the development of a "statutory policy for environmental education" laid on schools in the **Biodiversity Consultative Document** and such a policy must include development of school grounds if they are to fulfil that requirement.

(With apologies for going on so) Maurice.

When will they ever learn?



wildlife WATCH, the junior section of the *wildlife TRUSTS*, is 25 years old

The **Wycombe WATCH** group started this celebration year with a Bird Watch at the Little Marlow Gravel Pits. There was a good turnout of children, cormorants and tufted ducks. Other birds included kingfisher, golden-eye, heron, and a black-headed gull called "Biggles" - named by local birders for its goggle shaped eye defect.



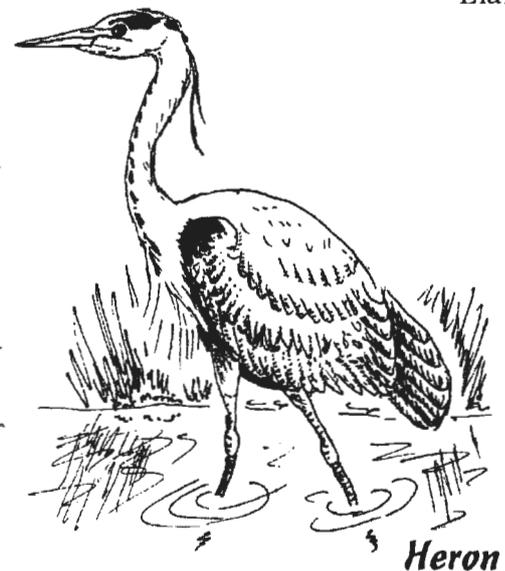
The "Youth" section of *wildlife WATCH* will be completely revitalised as a result of 3 young leaders and the "oldie" being enthused by a course on "Interesting the over 14's in the environment" which promoted the idea of the members running it themselves!

February's talk by Dr. Jill Eyers commenced with a request to draw a hill. After interpreting some of these as granite hills or former volcanoes Dr. Eyers explained the history and topography of the Chiltern's escarpment. I was pleased to learn the theory behind the formation of flints in the chalk and if you would like to know it come to the meeting in July when Jill will lead a local geology walk.

So how about attending a **BBQ** - there will be moth trapping and bat detecting going on as well - to meet the new people and discuss your ideas for a programme on Saturday 13th. July at 8.30p.m. at Cock Lane NR. There will be a small charge to cover food costs and vegetarians will be catered for.

Elaine.

We all **congratulate** Elaine on gaining her new post at Calvert and wish her every success there. We also thank her for all she has done whilst she has been with us and are very pleased that she will maintain contact with **WyUWG** and continue her good work with **WATCH** and the Youth Group.



CALVERT *Environmental Education Centre*

The Project Co-ordinator's new habitat!

Environmental Education centres may be in decline in Bucks but they are not extinct yet! **Calvert** is managed by **BBONT** (Berks., Buck & Oxon. Naturalists Trust) and sponsored by **Shanks & McEwan**, who manage the adjoining landfill site on - or rather in what was Calvert Brick works clay pits. It is open to schools, youth groups and urban wildlife groups and it's **FREE!**

Programmes are tailored to the groups' requirements, utilising the centres excellent facilities, indoors and out. Topics covered for schools include: growth, minibeasts, decomposers, colour, light and sound.

Youth groups will have a higher content of earth education games / conservation work, depending on the age group. Midweek visits can include a "landfill" tour.

I shall now be involved in *wildlife WATCH* with **WyUWG** and in regional organisation, including a **WATCH** day/sleepover at Calvert on the 8-9th. June to which **Wycombe wildlife WATCH** members are invited; but families will have to make their own transport arrangements..

Hopefully a programme of open events at Calvert will be organised but **WyUWG** are visiting on 11th May so join me then or telephone: **01296 730814** to arrange a group visit.

Elaine.



WILDLIFE NOTICE BOARD



Did You See ?



December 95 - January 96
 Blackcap - pair daily
 since Xmas 95 - Guinions Road
 V Irenke's garden V
 Mistle thrush - (31/12/95)
 Blackcap - (8 & 29/12/95 ; 4/1/96)
 Grey wagtail - (7 & 21/1/96)

February

Fieldfare - (4/2/96) Irenke's
 Pied wagtail - (8/2/96) "
 100 Frogs! - (12/2/96) "

March

1st frog spawn - Roger's garden (5/3/96)
 3 Waxwings - Deeds Grove (6/3/96)
 Blackcap - Hughenden val. (1/3/96)
 Blackcap - Pat's garden (20/3/96)
 Red Kite - But. Hangings WW (28/3/96)

April

1st Brimstone - Maurice's garden, Marlow
 (3/4/96)



The WyUWG Contact list:



Chairman & Newsletter Editor:
 Pat Morris, 01494 529484
 Wildlife Gardening Officer:
 Roger Wilding, 01494 438374
 Treasurer : Jean Johnson, 01494 816231
 Membership Secretary :
 James Donald, 01494 445334
Project Team : Robin Harley, Kate Howard &
 Simon Neville 01494 536930
wildlife WATCH : Elaine Tague 01494 536930
 Biological surveys: Angus Idle, 01494 563673
 Education Officer & Assistant Editor:
 Maurice Young, 01628 472000 

MEMO : COPY DATE Friday 26 July 1996



Support your AGM

Starting 7.30 p.m.,
 Monday 22 April,
 folowed by a talk on

Nature Photography
 by Maurice Young.



Names of Contacts for Wildlife Groups in Wycombe District



BC	Butterfly Conservation	Ron Beaven	01494 444158
BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers Buckinghamshire Office / County Office Wycombe Office - The Countryside Centre	Marion Vere Andy Lyon	01296 383393 01494 536030
BBONT	Berks, Bucks & Oxon Naturalists' Trust South Bucks Region, Reserves Manager	(Oxon Office) Maurice Young	01865 775476 01628 472000
BBG	Bucks Badger Group	Mike Collard	01494 866908
BBC	Bucks Bird Club	Arthur Brown	01628 604769
BNA	British Naturalists' Assoc., S. Bucks Branch	Marion Hussey	01494 488336
CPRE	Council for the Protection of Rural England	Tom Cotton	01844 345183
CWP	Chiltern Woodlands Project	John Morris	01494 461286
EN	English Nature (Thames & Chilterns Team)	Corina Woodall	01635 268881
SWS	Saunderton Wildlife Sanctuary	Margaret Baker	01844 342188
StT	St. Tiggywinkles	Les Stocker	01844 292292
SL	Swan Lifeline	Tim Heron	01753 859397
TVMG	Thames Valley Mammal Group	Ian Saunders	01734 344127
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature	Valerie Lambourne	01494 443761



For other groups or if you have any queries about BATS contact The Countryside Centre,
 Bassetsbury Manor, Bassetsbury Lane, High Wycombe, HP11 1QX. 01494 536930