



SEPTEMBER 1997

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

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Wildlife Notice Board

A CHANGE IS AS GOOD AS A REST

You had not noticed! Look again - we have a new logo! so there are a few changes in the layout of the Newsletter. The proposed change to the Group's name was discussed and approved at an extra-ordinary general meeting on 15th April 1997. As a result of this we will, in future, be known as the **Wycombe Wildlife Group** allowing us legitimately to tackle tasks in the Rural District as well as the Urban District, and, we hope, attract more members to the Group. This, of course, has meant we have had to revamp our logo and all our literature carrying the logo, including the newsletter - hope you like it!

The abbreviation for our name changes as well from **WyUWG** to **WyWG**. We could, of course, use **WWG** - one up on **WWF**! but we will stay with **Wy** which was originally adopted to distinguish us from Watford, Walsall, Woking and any other **Ws** that might have urban wildlife groups. **WyUWG** sweaters and T-shirts are now collectors items so hurry to get yours before they all go.

Maurice

WyUWG 1997 AGM Report.

The AGM, which was well attended, was held at Bassetsbury Manor on 21 April 1997. Copies of reports were submitted by the Chairman, Treasurer, Membership Officer, and Biological Survey Co-ordinator. Copies of these are available at the Countryside Centre.

The new trainee Project co-ordinators: John Grimes, Fatima Patel and Jo Thorn were co-opted onto the committee

Following refreshments John Wyatt gave a talk on the Estuaries of Great Britain, beautifully illustrated with slides of birds to be seen around the estuaries of Great Britain.

John Wyatt was thanked for his very interesting talk by Angus Idle.

Wendy Thomas

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RANK XEROX

Wycombe 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
Printed by : Rank Xerox
 THE DOCUMENT COMPANY
Illustrations by :
 Pat Morris, Robin Harley and Maurice Young.

Wisley Gardens - something for everyone

It was a beautiful hot day for WyWG's annual outing, this year to the **Royal Horticultural Society's Garden at Wisley, Surrey, on Saturday, 19th July, 1997.**

Fourteen people assembled for the visit, thus qualifying for a concessionary rate for groups, and leaving more money for buying plants at the end of the day ! Members visited the wildlife garden together, then split up to pursue their own interests among the vast selection on offer. For some it was the plant trials, for others the rose garden & herbaceous borders, the model gardens, and even the orchid house & carnivorous plants. There was something for everyone. A visit for a wildlife group has to include wildlife. For us the star was a white admiral butterfly, which

appeared in the picnic area at lunch time. It was spotted by Frances Wilding, as she sat munching her sandwiches on the grass. An excited crowd soon gathered around the insect, trying to take it's photograph, and an equal number of spectators watched our antics,

wondering what on earth was going on. Of the 90 species of bird which could occur annually at Wisley, we saw only seven and, with the white admiral, only six of the butterflies.



White Admiral

However, we all agreed it had been a thoroughly enjoyable and worthwhile day out, and thank Robin Harley for organising it. At around 4pm we set off for home, each person clutching his or her plant treasures, and vowing to come back.

Pat Morris.

Photograph : by Robin Harley



Notices



We wish **John Grimes** and his wife **Heather** every success in their new life in **Cumbria**. Many thanks, **John**, for all the help while a member of the **Wycombe Wildlife Group Project Team**.

Grateful thanks to **Instron Ltd** for their generous donation of £250, and to all those who kindly sponsored the **Project Team** for the **Wildlife Marathon**. Their donations raised £600.



Many thanks to **Lorna Cassidy, Jan & Paul Lane, Jim & Barbara North, Frances & Roger Wilding** for opening their gardens to the public this summer.



Results of the **School Poetry Competition** and **Wildlife Photography Competition** will appear in the **January 1998** edition of the **WyW News**. Presentation of prizes for all competitions will take place on **Saturday 29th November 1997** at **2 p.m.** in the **Spring Gardens Centre Coffee Shop**, off **London Road, High Wycombe**.

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.



Celebrate the millennium Enhance your school grounds

Trees of Time and Place - is the title of a major, national millennium project - a copy of the first bulletin can be seen at the Countryside Centre. I received my copy from Learning Through Landscapes while I was working on ideas for the development of a wildlife area at a school in Naphill and not long after I had been on one of my visits to Spinfield and their lovely tree-lined field. Perfect timing! for it sowed the seed of an idea for a wonderful millennium project for our schools, for, to me the typical "green desert" of a school field is an anathema and here was a way to put an end to this wasted space and create an educational treasure and benefit the environment.

So I completed my plans for the wildlife area and hurriedly drafted an outline of a "Millennium Project for Schools" and took them to Naphill where they were received with enthusiasm.

So here, below, with a few changes is what I wrote - I hope you find it equally stimulating for now is the time to get going if you are to be ready for the millennium celebrations in two years time.

Your project for the Millennium should be something of which the effects and benefits last well into the 21st century and which significantly benefit the environment. Tree planting is an obvious choice and will probably be one of the most popular activities to mark the millennium. But why plant just one tree? that's OK to commemorate the opening of a new wing of the school but is it good enough for the Millennium? Why not plant 100 trees - or more, if your school grounds can accommodate them. Where? around the perimeter of your school field where they will form a wonderful landscape feature and wildlife habitat within which you can create a nature trail for the pupils of your school to study wildlife in the 21st Century.

Buying in the young trees to create a tree lined nature trail would be expensive and will not provide the same educational opportunities for the children as would accrue if they were to grow the trees themselves from seed. However, if trees grown by the children are to be large

enough to plant out in a couple of years time you will need to start work on the project this term. Plan with the staff what you want to do at the beginning of the term so you are ready to collect seed after half term. Done this way it would really get the children involved in the project as, indeed, they should be with any development of wildlife areas in the school grounds. Visit a wood or woods near the school while the leaves are still on the trees, this will make identification of the trees easier - you might like to mark or note good specimens from which you could collect seed later. Try, if possible, to select a wood where the trees are growing on similar soils to those of the school field - trees growing on clay or gravelly soils may not do well on chalky soils and vice-versa.

The beauty of this as a "Millennium Project" is that it will carry on well into the millennium, for trees like oak and beech may take up to 100 years to mature and if pollarded regularly could live for 500 or more years like the wonderful old trees at Burnham Beeches and Windsor Park.

This will be a fascinating and rewarding project for the children to take part in - the pupils of one school I visited a few years ago were very proud of some lovely young birch trees they had grown from seed. As the objective is to create a nature trail and nature study area, only native species of tree should be considered although, perhaps, single specimens of horse chestnut and similar species, that were introduced to this country several centuries ago, could be planted as special features. Similarly the native crab apple and wild cherry should be planted on the nature trail to benefit the wildlife, but the planting up of small areas with cultivated "edible" cherries, plums or apples - mini orchards - could be considered, as this would also be of educational value.

Maurice Young

Another good reason for undertaking this project is that it will provide shade! - a problem schools are becoming increasingly concerned with. The PE master at Naphill was most enthusiastic for he could see it would also, as the trees matured, create a super, shady exercise trail



Moth Records

This is the second year that WyWG has run a series of moth traps in people's gardens.

Relatively little is known about the distribution and frequency of moths, compared to butterflies, and we hope that our summer moth trapping programme will help to provide more information.

Angus Idle joined the scheme this year, bringing the total of gardens investigated to five, and the Amersham Field Centre also took part.

The results were as follows:



Swallow-tailed moth
(*Ourapteryx sambucaria*)

Mike Goff's garden, (Marlow Bottom)	22 species
Pat Morris' garden (Amersham Hill, HW)	15 species
Roger Wilding's garden (Deeds Grove, HW)	12 species
Dee Howard's garden (Amersham)	1 specimen
Angus Idle's garden - not visited yet at time of writing.	
Amersham Field Centre (Mop End)	15 species

Heavy showers this year again ruined conditions for the trapping of moths in Dee's garden.

As you can see Mike's garden yielded the best results by far including the "Nation Notable B" Mocha - 2 specimens. The spectacular Elephant Hawk Moth appeared in Pat's garden (2 specimens) and again at Mop End (1 specimen)

The Brimstone, Peppered and Swallow-tailed moths were the most widely distributed. Their larvae feed on:

- Brimstone - hawthorn, sallow & oak
- Peppered - birch, sallow and oak
- Swallow-tailed - ivy & various trees & shrubs.



Elephant Hawk-moth
(*Deilephila elpenor*)

These moths all belong to the family of Geometridae, and their larvae would provide food for baby birds in the spring.

Once again many thanks to Eric Britnell, Paul Bowyer and Ellis Bowyer without whose expertise and dedication, this moth trapping programme could not take place.

Thanks also to those who hosted the events.

Full lists of moths recorded are available on request, and are passed to the County Moth Recorder, Martin Albertini.

Pat Morris



Creating

WYCOMBE'S

WILDLIFE GARDENS



beech



lime



birch



ash

Growing plants from seed

To help those schools who want to take up the Millennium Project outlined on page 3 and grow their trees from seed or anyone who wants to grow any wildflowers from seed - these are subject to the same constraints to germination as tree seeds, I will go over some of the main factors governing germination of seeds.

Many seeds go through a period of dormancy and only germinate after many years, and then only when they encounter the right conditions. The challenge to the gardener growing things from seed is how to overcome the dormancy mechanism of the seeds. But there is no simple answer to the problem for each species has its own special requirements for the breaking of the dormancy of its seeds.

Not all seeds, however, show dormancy, many will germinate immediately. Chestnuts and oaks must be fresh and are best collected and planted in September/October.

Many seedlings are frost sensitive and if they were to germinate in the autumn would die in the winter. So the seeds of many plants, including those of trees, will only germinate after they have been exposed to low temperatures for a few weeks. Clever gardeners get these seeds to germinate by putting the seed trays in a refrigerator but the more natural way is to sow the seeds in pots or trays in the autumn and put them outside over winter where they will experience low temperatures and, in the spring, germinate naturally as the weather warms up.

Species with small, light weight seeds often need light to break their dormancy. One of the tree seeds that needs light to germinate is that of the birch. Collect birch catkins before they turn

dark brown and break them up with your fingers and separate the seeds from the scales. Scatter the seed on the surface of the soil in a seed tray, water by standing the tray in water and then drain and put the tray outside.

Fleshy fruits like the hawthorn, cherry and yew need the soft fleshy tissues removing. Mash the fruits in a sieve with a spoon and put under a tap and wash all the pulp away. Those with hard centres like the hawthorn also need scarifying.

This can be done by scraping them on concrete or sandpaper (mimicking what happens when they pass through the crop of a bird).

The hard, black seeds of the pea family like gorse and broom have an impervious seed coat and need to be chipped with the point of a penknife, i.e. a little piece broken out of the seed coat, to allow water to enter to rehydrate the seed. Soaking these seeds in warm water for a day also helps wash out inhibitory substances.



These are some of the main ways of getting seeds to germinate, space prevents me regaling you with others. The best general rule is to plant tree seeds in the autumn and put them outside over winter - but out in the garden or on the school field they will become a nice feast for wood mice and squirrels! so do protect them with wire mesh over individual pots and trays or, if there are a lot, make a frame covered with wire mesh to go over all the pots and trays.

BTCV publish a useful Handbook on **Trees and Aftercare** which covers: Planting in Urban & Rural Locations; Seed Collection; Tree Nurseries; Planting & Early Care; Aftercare & Maintenance. A copy is held in the Countryside Centre.

Maurice Young



Swan News - Summer 1997

or the trials, tribulations and love lives of local swans

Lack of water at West Wycombe, Sands and the Hughenden stream has caused a reduction in swan numbers around the area. Sevvie the cob and Brenda the pen, residents of Swan Lake, West Wycombe, bred in 1996 but not this year. In July they left but have been seen by Temple Island at Henley along with one of their cygnets of '96.

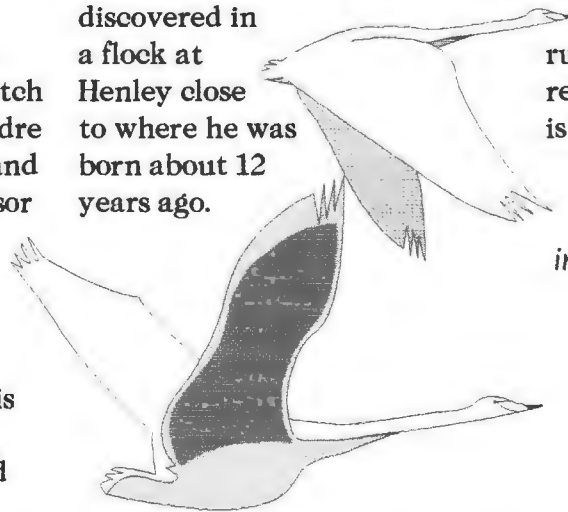
Sevvie's neighbour Nicholas, who held the Park Farm stretch of the Wye, lost his mate Deidre during the winter this year and returned from a trip to Windsor with a new mate Amanda.

Wycombe Abbey lake has been the home of David for several years and following the death of his pen one of his cygnets, Joanna, became his mate and they raised a brood last year. From when their cygnets were quite small they would spend time on the Rye & Dyke having walked out of the main entrance of the school and along the path to the boathouse.

Joanna badly cut a foot in January, presumably when attempting to land on the frozen Dyke. She was stitched by a vet and convalesced at Swan Lifeline, Eton for several weeks. Much to David's annoyance Nicholas and Amanda spent time on his patch and while Joanna was in care David managed to entice Amanda away from Nicholas who became dehydrated and unwell as a consequence of being

constantly harassed by David and not feeding properly.

Nicholas was taken to Eton to recuperate and eventually released into the Windsor flock on the Thames along with Joanna. Nicholas flew back to Wycombe Rye two days later and also visited Sands, but not wishing to confront David soon left the Wye and in July was discovered in a flock at Henley close to where he was born about 12 years ago.



David and Amanda had five cygnets this year who were also walked to the Rye early in their lives. At the time of writing all have survived but not without encountering some hazards. There have been at least three instances of cygnets being caught on broken fishing tackle in recent weeks. Two were freed quite easily but one was taken to Swan Lifeline as a line had been swallowed. Fortunately no harm was done and it was returned to its parent the same day.

A little further away some swans were less fortunate. Ten

year old Bertie, a long time resident of Marlow ski pit was battered to death by an unknown person in June. His mate was left to look after their four cygnets. Also in June 2 adults & 3 cygnets were killed by 3 dogs at Cookham Moor.

Thanks to local residents, our group's members, WDC Rangers, the RSPCA and Jeff and Jenny Marsh who run the Rye boathouse and refreshments kiosk, a close eye is kept on the Dyke.

Eric Britnell

If anyone should see a swan in distress please phone Swan Lifeline on 01753 859 397 who will immediately contact a local rescuer for a quick response.

Swan Lifeline



Patrons: Richard Branson
Katie Boyle

Registered Charity 299254



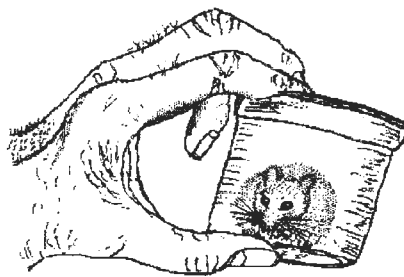
Holtspur Bank Local Nature Reserve

Holtspur Bank LNR is on the western side of Beaconsfield. It is an area I have taken an interest in since Eric Britnell directed me to it as the nearest place to Wycombe to find early purple orchids. And what a show! one area of the wood is carpeted with the orchids in May, almost as densely as some woods are carpeted with bluebells. At least they were when I first visited the wood in the mid 80s but many this year, in the more open parts of the wood, had their flowers nipped off by muntjac.

It is a diverse site reflecting its varied geology. The lower part of the wood and the grassland bank, which over looks the old sewage works and the railway embankment, is on chalk while the upper part of the wood is on the sands and gravels that cap the hills in the Beaconsfield /Gerrards Cross area. Consequently Cut-throat Wood, a name that reflects its former infamous history, is oak woodland on the top of the hill giving way to a zone of beech, hornbeam & whitebeam where the acid soils give way to soils derived from the chalk. On the lower slopes on the chalk of this dry valley is an old hazel coppice, which now includes whitebeam and ash. Cut-throat Wood is what is known as an "ancient woodland" i.e. the area has been wooded for centuries, although a picture taken of the house called Highwayman's Farm when it was first built shows a conifer plantation

behind it. So earlier in the century parts of the wood near the A40 were cleared and planted up with conifers, but these have now all gone and a mixed broad-leaved woodland has regenerated in that area.

From the nature of the woodland on the reserve it seems unlikely that any of it was given over to conifers. Many of the ancient woodland indicator plants are found in the ground flora including: dog's mercury, wood spurge, wood anemone, Solomon's seal, goldilocks, the early purple orchid (of course), and that Chiltern speciality the bulbous bittercress or coralroot. There is also an old woodland bank delimiting woodland from the pasture to the east.



Potted dormouse, one of the specialities of Holtspur (drawn from a photo taken at one of the walks on the reserve this year)

The grassland is typical chalk grassland with the usual mixture of species but lack of grazing has resulted in invasion by scrub and a rather rank sward, although pyramidal orchids still struggle through the grass in places. The orchids show a range of colours from a deep pink almost red, through the usual pale pinks to the occasional white and one or two very

unusual and attractive bicoloured forms with pink outer perianth segments and a white lip. The orchids survive under the invading scrub and flourish when the scrub is cleared. The grassland bank is due to be fenced this autumn so grazing can be reintroduced which should result in an increase in the numbers of orchids and other chalk grassland flowers. In the summer the bank is alive with butterflies including a strong population of the dark green fritillary and good numbers of marbled white and other grassland species.

Another of the attractions of the reserve are the dormice; both the hazel dormouse and the edible dormouse (*Glis glis*) are found in the woodland and a number of dormouse boxes have been put up - these have not only allowed us to confirm the presence of these elusive, nocturnal animals, but allow visitors on conducted tours of the reserve to occasionally see them. (N.B. it is an offence to open dormouse boxes & handle the the hazel dormouse without a licence from English Nature!) - so please leave them alone, the least disturbance they have the better they will do!

Maurice Young

If you would like to see the dormice come on one of the Dormouse Dawdles at Homefield Wood or Holtspur in October during **BBONT's** special Dormouse Month when, under licence, some of the boxes on these reserves will be examined.

(see the diary for details)



Schools Wildlife Corner Competition.

WYWG School Wildlife Corner Competition is held each year to encourage both the creation and development of environmental areas in school grounds.

This year's competition had fewer schools entering than last year but those visited were of a very high standard, especially in terms of designs and education purposes and, more important, their frequent use by pupils.

After careful consideration it was decided to award the prize of **Best Established Wildlife Corner** to **Holy Trinity School in Marlow** who have worked very hard on the site for three years and, despite recent vandalism, are continuing to improve the site with help of the regular **Environmental Club**. The site already has a wonderful range of habitats from a wildlife

meadow to the seaside.

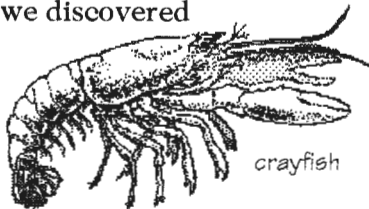
Continuing their success from last year, when they won the **Best Established Wildlife Corner**, **Great Kingshill C of E School** have been awarded **Best New Wildlife Corner** for their creation of a bog garden in their already spectacular corner. The bog garden itself features a wooden walkway, surrounded by native plants which have been attracting an array of butterflies. Astoundingly this new habitat was created for just £35 through the resourcefulness of the school's caretaker & the hard work of the pupils.

Congratulations to both schools. It was nice to see such dedication and hard work from the pupils, staff and parent. Keep up the good work!

Jo & Kate.

Non-stop Wildlife Spotting

To celebrate **BT Environment Week**, and raise funds for the Group, the Project Team organised a sponsored **24 hour Wildlife Marathon** at various sites in Wycombe. More than 60 people and three dogs took part and some managed to complete the full 24 hours. Although the weather during the day was not ideal events included the ever popular pond dipping, where we discovered the elusive crayfish, and a windy but enjoyable bug-hunt and wildflower walk at Sands Bank.



Later a barbecue and environmental games provided a welcome break and a chance for those coming to stock up energy for the night ahead. Twilight tales with a local storyteller sent shivers down our spines and this was followed by a moth trapping session with help from Ellis Bowyer, a young expert.

Angus Idle took us on a fascinating tour of the night sky and Kingswood provided the perfect atmosphere for the spooky stories. The silence

of the wood was only broken by the hoot of an owl, the bark of a muntjac, and the somewhat loud snoring of Jo's dog Copper who, by this time, had to get in some beauty sleep.



After a quick chocolate interlude it was off again this time to Homefield Wood to be greeted by the dawn chorus where we were fortunate enough to hear the endangered skylark. Sadly the weather was too wet for mammal trapping and even peanut butter was not enough to entice them out. A healthy breakfast was followed by a gentle stroll along the Dyke, looking at the water birds. Pann Mill make a fitting location to conclude an exhausting yet thoroughly enjoyable 24 hours. A grand total of £600 was raised through sponsorship of the project team and the Watch members.

Jo, Fatima, Robin & Kate



Little grebe



In April we started work on the Watch section of the allotment. We sowed various native wildflower seeds and added some plants kindly donated by Roger Wilding. A scarecrow was created with a kilt, from junk material but, unfortunately, he has since been vandalised and removed from the plot. Despite his disappearance the site is coming on well and is now a haven for butterflies.

The Wildlife Marathon was May's event and Watch members were well represented in this. Congratulations go to Christopher Pearson and Rhiannon Nicholls who survived the full 24 hours. In June the Group camped out at Calvert Environment Centre.



Wycombe Watch members with their scarecrow

Together with other Watch Groups we took part in activities including pond dipping, earth walks, making smelly cocktails, mammal trapping and lantern making. We also visited the Calvert Jubilee Reserve at night and as well as seeing a bee orchid and adder's tongue, we were lucky enough to hear several species of bat.

In July we scoured the banks of the Wye for signs of water vole using Elaine's expertise in mammal dropping identification, but only dog could be identified! There was also time for a spot of pond dipping in the Dyke and a discussion about food chains.

Fatima & Robin.

Some more survey reports:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---|
| Chairborough | April/July 1997 | 20 species of butterfly
(including Marbled White & Green Hairstreak) |
| Sands Bank | 10 May 1997 | 22 species of invertebrate |
| Pat's garden | April/July 1997 | 26 species of bird
15 species of butterfly
(including Green Hairstreak) |
- (Detailed lists available through the Countryside Centre)*

New Members

The names of new members will in future be published on a regular basis in the Newsletter.



to the following people, who have joined
Wycombe Urban Wildlife Group since April 1997:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Barbara Herridge | Alison & Ivan Cican-Sain |
| Chrissie Mobbs | Mr & Mrs L C Stonor |

We look forward to seeing you at our forthcoming events, and thanks to all members for their support.

Would you like to join us ?

If so complete this application (or a photocopy) and send to :
WyWG Membership Secretary
c/o, The Countryside Centre,
(see front page for the address)

I / We wish to join **WyWG**

Name :

Address :

Tel. no.

Amount enclosed, (please circle)
£5 (Individual/Family/School member)

£2.50 (Student or Retired Person)

WILDLIFE NOTICE BOARD

Did You See ?



May

Whinchat - Sands Bank (6/5/97)
 Lesser whitethroat - Chairborough
 Red kite - Flackwell Heath
 White bush vetch - Sands
 Tatting fern - Dyke (HW) -
 (*Athyrium felix-femina* cult. *vrizelliae*)

June

Marbled white - Tom Burt's Hill
 Pale toadflax - Wycombe Station
 Lesser broomrape - Micklefield (27/6/97)
 Bee orchid - Gomm's Bank
 Poa compressa - Gomm's Bank
 Roesel's bush cricket - Gomm Valley

July

Essex skipper - Chairborough
 White admiral - Wisley RHS Gardens

Can you beat these early sightings ?

Holly blue - Green Hill (9/4/97)
 Orange tip - Sands (10/4/97)
 Speckled wood - Hazlemere Rec. (10/4/97)

The WyWG 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,
 Fatima Patel, Jo Thorn 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, 28 Nov. 1997

GOODS FOR SALE

Car stickers - £1 (inc p & p)
 T- shirts Cream or blue M/L/XL/XXL
 all at £6.50 - less if you buy them at meet-
 ings - limited numbers in some sizes
 Excellent Christmas presents
 Contact the Countryside Centre to order

Names of Contacts for Wildlife Groups in Wycombe District

BBONT	Berks, Bucks & Oxon Naturalists' Trust	(Oxon Office)	01865 775476
	South Bucks Region, Reserves Manager	Maurice Young	01628 472000
BNA	British Naturalists' Assoc., S. Bucks Branch	Marion Hussey	01494 488336
BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	Marion Lyon	01494 536930
BBG	Bucks Badger Group	Mike Collard	01494 866908
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology (Regional Rep.)	David Hughes	01844 275472
BC	Butterfly Conservation	Ron Beaven	01494 444158
BBC	Bucks Bird Club	Arthur Brown	01628 604769
CPRE	Council for the Protection of Rural England	Tom Cotton	01844 345183
CWP	Chiltern Woodlands Project	John Morris	01494 565749
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
TYMG	Thames Valley Mammal Group	Ian Saunders	01734 344127
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature	Valerie Lambourne	01494 443761
WDC	Wycombe District Council Ranger Service		01494 421824
	Steve Crosby, Ian Butterfield & Julie Hopton		



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