

**WYCOMBE**



**WILDLIFE GROUP**



**Issue 40**

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**WYCOMBE WILDLIFE GROUP GARDEN**

- A YEAR OF DESTRUCTION & RECOVERY

**MOTH TRAPPING AT DOWNLEY**

- TEENAGERS PRESENT A CHALLENGE TO THE EXPERTS

**SWAN NEWS**

- RESCUER ATTACKED

**TALKING GRASSES**

“WHAT IS THIS MAURICE?”

- PRICKLY HAZELS

**URBAN FOXES**

MORE” WHAT IS THIS?”

**WYCOMBE WATCH REPORTS**

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**NOTICE BOARD**

- DID YOU SEE ?

- CONTACT LIST - YOUR GUIDE TO LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



**JANUARY  
2003**

Telephone : See the WWG  
contact list on back page  
Registered Charity No : 1075175



Address : WWG, C/O  
73, Carver Hill Road  
High Wycombe, HP11 2UB

**SUPPORTED BY WYCOMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**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 & fauna.
- Manage wildlife sites and associated flora & 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 & provide appropriate training to that end.

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

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

**Editor :** Pat Morris

**Produced by :** Maurice Young

**Illustrations by :**

Nova Art Explosion Clip Art,  
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## Editorial : Highs and Lows of 2002

The idea of establishing an Environment Centre on Holywell Mead had been supported throughout the five years of its planning by Wycombe Wildlife Group. When the Centre finally opened on Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> November it was, therefore, an undoubted high spot in the Group's year. Wycombe Wildlife Group's Chairman, James Donald, is also Chairman of the Trustees of the Centre, and the Group's Education Officer, Maurice Young, is one of the other eight Trustees, so this makes sure that the interests of wildlife will be maintained at the Centre, along with the principal aim of teaching people about sustainable living.

Among the many displays in the Exhibition Hall on Opening Day was our Hedgerow Collage, which was started at Wycombe Show in 1999, in preparation for this moment. It was subsequently worked on by six different schools in the area, and at an Environmental Education Day in Downley in 2001. The collage stretches the entire length of the balcony above the Exhibition Hall, and was part of Wycombe Wildlife Group's "Hang on to Hedgerows" millennium campaign, to encourage children to think about the contribution of hedgerows to the environment. Its first public appearance on such a momentous day was also a high point for its organizers in Wycombe Wildlife Group.

The only "low" of 2002 was the destruction of habitat round the walls of the Group's demonstration wildlife garden at West Wycombe Garden Centre.

The ivy at West Wycombe gave shelter to many birds and countless insects, and it will be interesting to see if the 2-spot and 7-spot ladybirds reappear in such profusion again this year. In the meantime, I ask myself, which has the greater, more enduring value, a featureless ancient brick wall, or the ivy which embellished it?

The wildlife gardening team at West Wycombe are to be congratulated on more than 290 man-hours of work accomplished there, with a final morning's work added to the total quoted opposite. Such dedication is to be commended, and it is to be hoped that the Wycombe Wildlife Group's contribution to wildlife gardening at the Environmental Centre will be as successful.

A happy wildlife-gardening year to all our readers

*Pat Morris*

We welcome the following new members, who have joined this year :

Shirley Wheeler, Jayne Boutell, Patrick Frizoni & Mrs J Horsman

We look forward to meeting them at future events.

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.

# Wycombe Wildlife Group Garden

Destruction & Recovery at the West Wycombe Garden Centre

As the 2002 work season ends, the outstanding memory is of near disaster. On 10th July, due to an insurance requirement on our (listed) wall, all the climbers (mainly thick ivy) on the walls, plus all the large shrubs near it were torn down. This destroyed much valuable wildlife nesting and living sites, and because of the necessity for haste, many of our flowerbeds were damaged or destroyed. It also meant that much of the time that had been set aside for special projects had to be used for repair and consolidation.

two new helpers this year in Shirley and her son, Jonathan. The latter took over the mowing and made an excellent job of it. The rest of the workgroup was the old team under Irenke's direction, clocking up a total of 279 man hours, with one extra day to come to make up for bad weather.

The pond suffered badly from blanket weed, and even barley straw did not work for long. Any suggestions? Irenke brought in some frog spawn, and later in the year we spotted frogs, from 3 different years. We hope they produce their own spawn next



Jonathan working in our wildlife garden



After the initial shock, we set about making the best of things. Among the biggest jobs this year was hard landscaping, for which Michael York, with Irenke's help, was mainly responsible. We squared off the fencing near the noticeboard and fenced along the edge of the playground to separate it from our garden. Later in the season, all the utility items, including the compost bins were moved to the top corner, fencing it with trellis painted green. The ruined flowerbed near the large tree was rebuilt, and later planted with winter pansies and wallflowers donated by Pat.

A casualty of last winter was our wooden honeysuckle arch, which had to be replaced by a metal one, kindly donated by a friend of Pat's. Luckily the honeysuckle was saved and seems to like its new support.

Although no extra help turned up for our advertised clear-up day in the spring, we are lucky enough to have

year. The acquisition of an unwanted water butt from the garden centre was a great help, though due to the short length of their hose, "chain gangs" had to be employed in the summer to fill it.

The highlight of the year was the discovery of two pyramidal orchids in the Spring Meadow, and fortunately we were able to rescue most of the ornamental grasses from the destruction, and plant them in the "Cornfield" section. A half tub planted with butterfly breeding plants was placed in the centre, and as encouragement, several of Irenke's beautiful ceramic butterflies were placed around it. We noticed several butterflies including holly blue, orange tip, whites, speckled wood and peacocks here and elsewhere, but the only caterpillars were those of a cinnabar moth on the ragwort. One day the garden was full of 2 spot ladybirds, and a few weeks later all we found

Highlight of the year



Pyramidal orchid  
(*Orchis pyramidalis*)



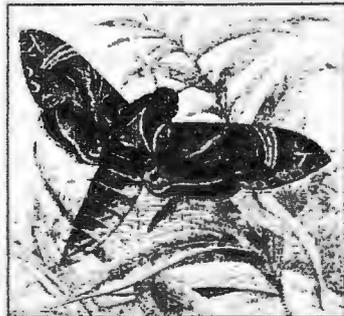
Grey wagtail  
(*Motacilla cinerea*)

were 7 spots. The only problem insects were wasps who built two nests in disused mouse tunnels to the peril of the workers.

Birds were much as usual Red Kites frequently flew over, a robin pair managed to rear their chicks and get away before the destruction, and we saw chaffinch, various tits, goldfinches and even a grey wagtail. Among the mammals, a tiny mouse, a rabbit and a possible vole which did not stay to be identified.

It has been a traumatic year, but we are well on the way to recovery and look forward to a new year when several shelved jobs can be done. We are allowed to grow climbers if they are spaced away from the wall, and look forward to seeing some of the plants which we moved to cover the worst ravages coming into their own next year.

*Irenke and Mary*



Hawk-moth feeding

### Moth-trapping at Downley Common- September 2002

Three teenagers present a challenge to some of the experts

The last moth-trapping of the Summer 2002 season took place at Downley Common on 20th September, 2002. Since the night was rather cold, though fine, only a total of 20 macro- and six micro-moth species were attracted to the four light traps during the 4 1/2 hours the traps were in operation. The number of moth species was disappointing, as the event had attracted a wide range of people, from Downley, High Wycombe and as far afield as Aylesbury.

"At least it's another dot on the map" said County Moth Recorder Martin Albertini, for no moth-trapping had taken place at this venue previously. The best aspect is that 3 teenagers attended this and other moth-trappings organized by Wycombe Wildlife Group during 2002, and are becoming so expert, they are present-

ing a challenge to the adults !

Keep it up Ellis, Emma & Jonathan !

Moth-trappers have fun! If anyone else would like to provide another "dot on the map" contact Pat Morris on : 01494 529484, or e-mail [roymorris@freeuk.com](mailto:roymorris@freeuk.com) for inclusion in the 2003 programme.

The Group's thanks to Martin, colleague Peter Hall, Julia Carey, Andy McVeigh from Bucks County Council, to Paul Bowyer & Eric Britnell for their stalwart support.

Thanks too, to Brian Knott, Chairman of Downley Common Preservation Society, for publicity and arranging access to the Common at night.

Several intrigued residents came along to investigate the mysterious lights !

*Pat Morris*

Another dot  
on the map

Can you provide  
another



### Talking Grasses

Wycombe Wildlife Group were delighted when local Parish Councillor David Davies agreed to host a talk on grasses, on Monday 14/10/02. Since David's father was Director of the

Grassland Research Institute at Hurley, and carried out the first grassland survey of England and Wales in 1939, this was most appropriate.

Angus Idle, of Wycombe Wildlife Group, who had worked with David's father at Hurley, gave the talk. He showed slides which ranged from drawings of the growing tip inside the grass, to photographs of the most intricate details of hairs on the outside of the grass blade. Knowledge of such details is essential when trying to distinguish one type of grass from another. Angus's detailed knowledge is phenomenal. He spent the summer of 2002 collecting and photographing specimens, a selection of which he then showed to his fascinated audience, using specially borrowed equipment. The full result of Angus's work may eventually be used to form a CD guide available to a much wider public, and thus lead to a greater under-

standing of this most successful, but often difficult, plant family.

The meeting was attended by Emily Martin, Environmental Records Officer of Bucks County Council, and Julie Hopton of Wycombe District Council Ranger Service, besides members of Wycombe Wildlife Group. All were extremely impressed by Angus's work.

The Group thank David Davis for his help in providing a venue for this talk.

*Pat Morris*

Footnote:

Angus carried out the third grassland survey of England and Wales at the beginning of the 60's, and wrote the report on all three surveys, so his grass roots go a long way back!!

Angus spent the summer of 2002 collecting and photographing Grasses

During his talk Angus showed a selection of these photographs to his fascinated audience



## Swan News - Autumn 2002

Since the notes in the April 2002 Newsletter (No 38) resident pair David and Amanda moved back to Wycombe Abbey Lake, where six cygnets hatched early May. As in recent years, the parents then walked the brood through the gates to the River Wye below Pann Mill. All went well until 17<sup>th</sup> May, when the cygnets ventured too far downstream and found themselves below the fast-flowing water



above the culvert which takes the river under Rye Mill Garage. Group members were alerted and using a fishing net & a cat carrier all six were rescued. David just stood by and watched, but Amanda was most upset and violently attacked the rescuer, with her wings inflicting painful bruises to his legs. She swam briskly upstream as the youngsters were carried back to Pann Mill. David did not rush. He made occasional visits to the Dyke on foot, presum-

ably to check for any intruding swans. By now one cygnet had been lost. As has been the custom, the family took up residence on the Dyke, until a younger pair of swans arrived on 29<sup>th</sup> September and feathers started to fly. Our swans then moved back to the Abbey, where they stayed.

The two new birds carried metal BTO identity rings and it was possible to read them without touching the swans. They had been taken into care by Swan Lifeline and named Joe and Sandra. Joe had been taken from the Rye on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2002, after he fought with David and lost. Joe was released to join the Windsor flock, where he presumably met Sandra, who had been rescued from Uxbridge in 1998. They had been seen on the River Wye at Kingsmead in May and June of this year. We wonder whether David is Joe's father. Joe certainly seems to know the way between Windsor and Wycombe.

*Eric Britnell*

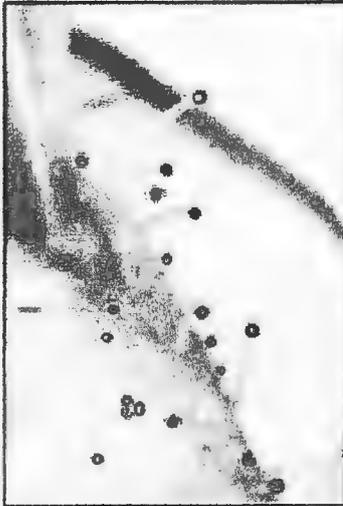
Picture left

The cygnets on the Dyke soon learn where to find food



## “What is this Maurice ?”

Glandular hairs on the bracts of the Turkish Hazel easily seen with a hand lens



### Technical note:

Faced with the rather daunting task of drawing these fruits to illustrate this article I tried scanning one. To my amazement and delight it produced the excellent picture (right) and using the 1200 dpi scan facility on a small section I got the magnified image above.

One of the Trails The Environment Centre on Holywell Mead will be setting up will be a Tree Trail. The obvious starting point for this will be the lime near the northwest corner of the Swimming Pool that has been chosen as the Centre's logo. In view of the attention this tree will get I was asked by one of the Trustees "is it a common lime?" On careful examination and research in a number of books it turns out to be a large-leaved lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*), but an unusual form - one with small leaves ! For more about this tree and its identity see *Ecobuzz*, the newsletter of The Environment Centre.

At the first indoor meeting of the South Bucks Region of BBOWT this autumn I was asked "What is this Maurice ?" and shown this—>

very prickly customer. It was a cluster of 6 or 7, what appeared to be hazel fruits. The nuts inside the large, showy cupules of bracts were almost certainly hazel nuts. Not having seen one of these before I ventured a guess at a "cultivar" of the hazel. Sue, who presented me with this puzzle, said the nearest thing she could find in her books was the Turkish hazel. So when I got home I turned to my collection of tree ID books - which I already had out trying to sort out the identity of the "Ecobuzz" lime. Indeed the descriptions of the Turkish hazel seemed to match what Sue has shown me but to make sure I took a walk along the back of the Dyke to look for the tree



Sue described. It was fairly easy to pick out as it was close to the path and there were lots of these clusters on the ground under it. I collected my own samples and a leaf or two and checked out the form of the tree. I compared it with the description in Alan Mitchell's book "A Field Guide to Trees of Britain & Europe". The leaves were similar to those of our native hazel but slightly lobed. It was a tree, i.e. it had a single trunk. Even if we don't cut it, the native hazel tends to coppice naturally so, as they age, they develop several trunks. This and other minor details confirmed it was a Turkish hazel

(*Corylus colurna*). If you do go looking for this tree and find it and there are still some clusters of the fruits on the ground look at them with a lens, the cupules are covered with large glandular hairs. - see illustration in the margin.

I am not sure why the nuts should fall as clusters. It may be that the nuts are so well protected by the cupules that when squirrels try to get at them they only succeed in breaking the rather slender stem from which they hang. None of the nuts showed typical squirrel damage, but some looked as if they had been opened by bank voles.

So congratulations to Sue, well spotted, - one more for the Tree Trail

Maurice

## Urban Foxes



The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) has become quite a common sight in the urban area, and its adaptations since its establishment as an urban species in the late 1930s have made it one of our most successful mammals.

Foxes, a member of the *Canidae* (dog) family, are omnivorous, feeding on a wide variety of food: fruit (blackberries are a favourite); birds; small mammals; insects and other invertebrates, especially earthworms. They have reddish orange fur, with a white 'bib' across the throat, black socks and a white-tipped bushy tail. The male dog foxes are slightly larger at 6-7 kgs than the smaller females called vixen which weigh 5-6 kgs.

Key differences between urban and rural foxes are feeding patterns. Rural foxes tend to feed primarily on one or two species, whereas urban foxes are highly versatile and consume a variety of food. Feeding studies (Harris, 1981) have shown that the most common food for urban foxes are scavenged items - refuse discarded by humans, both edible and inedible. This includes food put out specifically for foxes by humans who are keen to watch them at close proximity (canned dog food is a particular favourite). This is a regular occurrence at locations all across the Wycombe District.

Foxes also scavenge from bird-tables and compost heaps.

### Origins of an Urban Species.

After World War One and the urban sprawl that followed, rural foxes used the same routes into towns & cities such as High Wycombe as humans - particularly along railway and canal embankments. These provided cover during the day, shelter from the elements and, most importantly, easy and direct access to urban areas with a non-stop food supply. Today there are often more opportunities for food & shelter in towns and cities than in the countryside due to the destruction of hedgerows, woodlands and wild field margins.

As foxes became urbanised, they adapted their lifestyles, this is the true secret to their undoubted success. Predominantly a nocturnal animal, foxes are increasingly active at dawn & dusk (crepuscular) and daytime sightings are now quite frequent. Living so close to humans, foxes show comparatively little fear. Even so contact is avoided! A fox's territory will frequently include gardens in the suburban areas, it is here foxes encounter conflict with their human neighbours as they will prey on pets such as rabbits, guinea pigs and chickens if they are not kept in suitably secure accommodation. Ever the opportunists foxes regularly set up home called a den or earth in out-buildings, under sheds or in secluded areas of large gardens. There is even a family of foxes under a garden shed in Totteridge. However, if disturbed too frequently, foxes will simply abandon their earth and move to a new site. Continued over. . .

Urban foxes are highly versatile and consume a variety of food.



Fox cubs

There is even a family of foxes under a shed in Totteridge

Foxes provide a welcome reminder in our urban world of the realities of nature.



### Foxes' Foes.

An urban fox's main foe is the car. Studies by fox specialist Stephen Harris have shown that over 30% of foxes over 6 months old have one or more broken bones - these are nearly always from car incidents (Harris 1991). The second threat to urban foxes is Sycoptic mange, a skin disease caused by parasitic mites. Foxes are susceptible to infestation due to poor diet and overcrowding - it is a natural control of the urban fox population. Hunting is not the

threat to urban foxes as it is to its rural cousins, trapping and poisoning - both illegal, are sometimes used to kill urban foxes.

Foxes provide a welcome reminder in our urban world of the realities of nature. They hunt, breed, play and die in the 'wilderness' of our 'backyard'. Adaptable opportunists, they have learnt to cope with the world that we have changed (Oliver 1999).

John Shaw

(Wycombe District Council Ranger Service)

### Further Reading and Information on Urban Foxes:

- Corbet, G. B. & Harris, S. (Eds.) (1991), *The Handbook of British Mammals* -Third Edition 10: p 351-367, Blackwell Science, Oxford.
- Harris, S. & Rayner, J.M.V. (1986) Urban fox *Vulpes vulpes* population estimates and habitat requirements in several British cities. *Journal of Animal Ecology*. 55: p 575-591
- Harris, S. (1994) *The Red Fox*. The Mammal Society, London.
- Harris, S. (1996) *Foxy Come Home* BBC Wildlife 14(7): p 28-32



### Web sites :

[www.mammal.org.uk](http://www.mammal.org.uk)  
[www.eff.org](http://www.eff.org)

[www.wildlondon.org.uk](http://www.wildlondon.org.uk)

[www.btcv.org.uk](http://www.btcv.org.uk)

What is this horrid thing ?



It is the caterpillar of an Elephant Hawk-moth (*Deilephila elpenor*)

Elephant hawk-moths see colours at night

## More "What is This"

When I worked in the Science Department at Bucks College a common query from the general public is "what is this 'horrid' thing eating my Fuchsias?" It was, of course, the caterpillar of the elephant hawk-moth. I kept one of them and reared it on rose-bay willow-herb, their wild food plant, to photograph it (left) and allow it to pupate so I could also see and photograph the adult moth.

Since my retirement from the college and the establishment of WWG many of these enquiries have come to the Group. From the number of enquiries Pat has received this year about these caterpillars it seems it has been a good year for them.

I would urge you to tolerate them, but if you only have a few Fuchsias you could transfer them to some rose-bay willow-herb. There is a good patch just past the bridge at the end of Gomm Road.

Recently Angus Idle drew our attention to a report in the New Scientist that scientists in Sweden have carried out experiments using elephant hawk-moths that suggests they can see colours at night. This enables them to locate yellow, nectar-packed flowers in the dark. This finding raises the possibility that other nocturnal moths and animals may also have "night-colour vision".

Maurice

Ref: New Sc. 2/11/02, page 23

## Reports : Autumn visit to Deangarden Wood

On Saturday 12th October, for the last of his series of seasonal walks at Deangarden Wood, Angus Idle headed north to a different area. Though the weather was cold and skies overcast, the sun broke through later, and those attending were able to enjoy the autumn tints both overhead and underfoot, and the singing of robin & wren and a party of nuthatches calling.



Wood Barley (*Hordelymus europaeus*)

No unusual plants were discovered, though Angus pointed out the abundant remains of wood barley along the fence-line by a sheep field, and the many spindle trees (though mostly without their colourful orange and pink fruits). The only plant in flower was hop trefoil.

*Pat Morris*



Hop trefoil

## One of the Highlights of the WWG year 2002



The Wycombe Wildlife Group "Hedgerow" Collage on the balcony in the Environmental Centre on Holywell Mead

## Some Highs & Lows of the Natural World 2002

Early frogspawn killed by later frosts

Fine dry weather at beginning of year kept slugs & snails in hiding

Later rain brought an abundance of slugs & snails and precious plants eaten

Excellent spring blossom : cherry laurel, plum and apple

Excellent fruit harvest : cherry laurel, plum and apple, also plentiful supply of beechmast and holly berries in woods

Excellent display of orchids in Homefield Wood

Flies, wasps and insects, other than butterflies, had a good season

After fungi made an initial poor showing in woodland, they appeared in profusion after rain in November



This collage, started in 1999 at Wycombe Show, is the culmination of our Group's "Hang on the Hedgerows" project.

Schools which have worked on it include:

Marsh School,

Carrington Infant School,

Curzon CoE

Combined School

Gt Kingshill CoE

Combined School

Manor Farm Infant

School, &

Booker Hill School

## Reports - WATCH Autumn 2002



September WATCH was held at Funges Meadow, a joint meeting between WATCH and the Ranger Service for haymaking. This meeting was held at the later time of 4pm. During the haymaking many tiny frogs had to be rescued and taken to safer places. Pond dipping was also taking place. Later on in the afternoon the Rangers organised a BBQ which everyone appreciated after their hard work. When it was dark bat detectors were used to listen to the bats swooping over the pond. A very enjoyable and well attended afternoon/evening.

*Wendy Thomas*

### Food for free on Downley Common

Downley Common hosted a meeting of the Wycombe Wildlife WATCH Group in October, with the theme of Nature's bountiful harvest. The first half of the session was preceded by a short talk about the various types of food, both for animals and for humans that can be found on the common at this time of year. We set off on a circular walk that skirted the new coppice area looking for edible things. Finds included rosehips, hazelnuts, blackberries, beech nuts, apples and sheep's sorrel.

Our party then retired to a garden where preparations had been laid for apple juice making using John's apple press (thank you John) to extract juice from fruit gathered on the Common. Just when we were thinking that the arrangements were rather squashed, another seven children and one of our new Wycombe District Council rangers (Chris) appeared. We had a great time cutting the bruised bits off the fruit, smashing them to a pulp in big bins (one of the most popular activities) and pressing the juice out. All agreed that the fruit of our labour tasted really delicious and each family went home with some apple juice in a bottle.

*Kristina Frydberg*

### Chopping in the Coppice

Our November meeting in Downley Common coppice began when some unexpected visitors from Shimada in Japan arrived with their interpreter! Bill Thompson from the Downley Common Preservation Society explained what a coppice was. This particular coppice was being regenerated with goat willow, ash and hazel whips that were planted by the Society three years ago. The young trees were being choked by brambles and bracken, so it was our job to remove as much as we could. Tony Speight from Wycombe Rangers gave a thorough tool talk explaining how to use the loppers safely. All the children, parents and Japanese visitors (some in expensive looking shoes!) set to work and we had soon created a large pile. The work was followed by a circle game where everyone introduced themselves and shared the name of their favourite trees which included old favourites like hazel and apple as well as some Japanese trees that had amazing sounding names. The afternoon finished with some delicious barbecued potatoes and an exchange of presents. Our visitors had brought colourful paper balloons and wooden spinning tops for the children. We presented them with a lucky horseshoe each. The group welcomed four new Wildlife Watch volunteers, Toby, Saskia, Philip and Charlotte with their fathers.

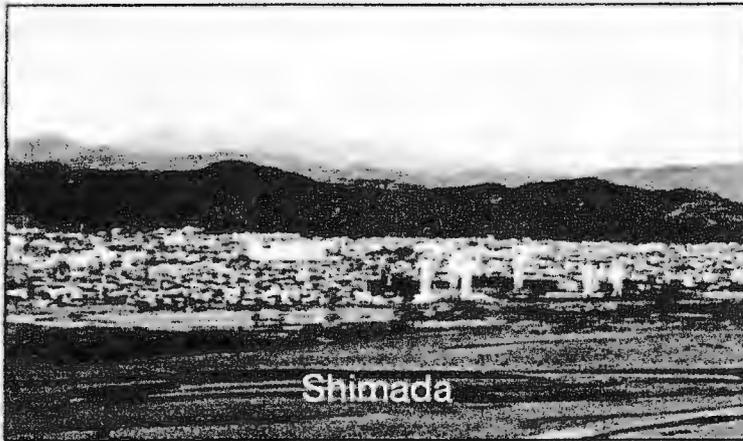
*Krystina Frydberg*



Sheep's sorrel

Honourable Councillor  
from Shimada  
helps to clear  
brambles from the  
new coppice  
at Downley





**Geographical note:**

Shimada is on the island of Honshu about 170km (105 miles) southwest of Tokyo.

The picture on the right shows Shimada with the extinct volcano, Fujiyama (Fuji-san) on the north-east horizon.

**Wycombe Wildlife WATCH** meets on the second Saturday each month. To join in the WATCH meetings, which are open to children between the ages of 8-12, please contact :  
 Wendy Thomas on 01494 814068  
 or Julie (WDC Ranger) on 01494 421825

**Web Links Request**

[www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk](http://www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk)

We are keen to create reciprocal links with other environmentally-minded local groups' web sites. If your group would be happy for us to display your web address on our site please use the "Contact Us" page to let us know.



**www. & e-mails**

**Our web sites :**

[www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk](http://www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk)  
[www.comunigate.co.uk/bucks/wwg](http://www.comunigate.co.uk/bucks/wwg)

**Committee members e-mail addresses :**

**Chairman : James Donald:**  
[james\\_donald@lycos.co.uk](mailto:james_donald@lycos.co.uk)

**Newsletter editor :**  
[Pat Morris:roymorris@freeuk.com](mailto:Pat Morris:roymorris@freeuk.com)

**Maurice Young :**  
[mauriceyoung@sniffout.com](mailto:mauriceyoung@sniffout.com)

**snail-mail**

Chairman.WWG  
 73 Carver Hill Road  
 High Wycombe  
 HP11 2UB

**Would you like to join us ?**

If so complete this application (or a photocopy) and send to :  
 WWG Membership Secretary  
 (see front page for the address)

I / We wish to join WWG

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 ?



### Insects

Southern Hawker Dragonfly ovipositing -  
in pond West Wycombe Wildlife Garden 25/9/02

### Birds & Mammals

Magpie taking insects from muntjac's back -  
in a field at Holmer Green 2/10/02  
5/6 magpies "grooming" a muntjac -  
in a field at Holmer Green 10/10/02

### Fungi

False Death Cap (*Amanita citrina*) -  
Common Wood, Penn 19/10/02

For more sightings, visit our website

## The WWG Contact list :

Chairman & Membership Secretary :

James Donald, 01494 637877

Newsletter Editor : Pat Morris, 01494 529484

Site Management Co-ordinator :

Roger Wilding, 01494 438374

Treasurer : Peter Hazzard.

**Wycombe wildlife WATCH:**

Wendy Thomas, 01494 814068

Biological surveys: Angus Idle, 01494 563673

Education Officer & Assistant Editor :

Maurice Young, 01628 472000

Project Officer : Post vacant

## Contacts for Wildlife, Conservation & Environmental Groups - Wycombe District

Bassetsbury Group

Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust

(South Bucks Region, Vol. Reserves Manager)

Booker Common & Woods Preservation Society

British Naturalists' Assoc. S. Bucks Branch

British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

British Trust for Ornithology (Regional Rep.)

Bucks Invertebrate Group

Bucks Badger Group

Bucks Bird Club

Bucks Community Association

Butterfly Conservation

Chiltern Society

Chilterns Chalk Streams Officer

Chilterns Conference AONB

Chiltern Woodlands Project

Council for the Protection of Rural England (m' Chilterns branch.)

English Nature Conservation Officer Bucks.

Frieth Natural History Society

Grange Action Group

High Wycombe Society

Hughenden & Missenden Conservation Group

Lane End Conservation Group

Marlow Society

National Trust

Pann Mill Group

Ramblers Association

Red Kites in the Chilterns Officer

Princes Risborough Countryside Group

Saunderton Wildlife Sanctuary

St. Tiggywinkles

Swan Lifeline

South Bucks Organic Group

World Wide Fund for Nature

The Environment Centre on Holywell Mead (Manager)

Wycombe District Council Ranger Service

Wycombe Youth Action

Nigel Mossman

01494 462059

(Oxon Office)

01865 775476

Maurice Young

01628 472000

Ron Walker

01494 444824

Marion Hussey

01494 488336

David Wilding

01296 330033

Mick A'Court

01494 536734

Mike Palmer

01296 624519

Mike Collard

01494 866908

Roger Warren

01491 638544

Francis Gomme

01844 274865

Jaci Beaven

01494 444158

Angus Idle

01494 563673

Sarah Bentley

01844 271308

Steve Rodrick

01844 271300

John Morris

01844 271315

Sandy MacFarlane

01844 343004

Jenny Young

01635 268881

Alan Gudge

01494 881464

Dave Wainman

01494 716726

Frances Presland

01494 523263

Tony Marshall

01494 864251

Joyce Davis

01494 881295

Michael Hyde

01628 485474

(Office)

01494 755573

Robert Turner

01494 472981

J.L. Esslemont

01494 881597

Cathy Rose

01844 271306

Francis Gomme

01844 274865

Margaret Baker

01844 342188

Les Stocker

01844 292292

Tim Heron

01753 859397

Howard Raimbach

01494 531214

Valerie Lambourne

01494 443761

Jane Campbell

01494 511585

Julie Hopton

01494 421825

Lynda Cockerell

01494 447250

If you have any queries about **BATS** contact Maurice Young 01628 472000

or the **WDC Rangers** : 01494 421824