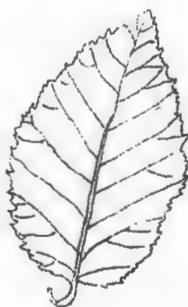


Issue 48

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**SEPTEMBER  
2005**



*Hornbeam leaf*



*Spindle*

**THE FALL**

**INTRODUCTION TO FERNS**

**MOTH TRAPPING 2005**

**BMERC**

**WYCOMBE WILDLIFE FAMILY GROUP**

- WATCH MEETINGS APR-JUL 2005

- FAMILY GROUP CONTACT DETAILS

**PRIMROSE AND BLUEBELL WALK**

**FAMILY BUG HUNT**

**LONDON WETLAND CENTRE VISIT**

**SWAN NOTES**

**RED KITE TALK**

**GALL HUNT AT BRUSH HILL**

**WEB & EMAIL ADDRESSES**

**MEMBERSHIP DETAILS**

**NOTICE BOARD**

- OBSERVATIONS

- WWG CONTACT LIST

- LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS



*Broad Buckler-fern  
frond*

**Contact address, telephone and e-mail :**  
see pages 35 and 36

Registered Charity No : 1075175



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**Wycombe Wildlife Group** is a registered charity with the following objects:

To conserve the environment, mainly using volunteers, for the benefit of the public.

To educate the public in the principles and practice of conservation.

Within **Wycombe District** the Group:

Surveys wildlife habitats and their associated flora and fauna, giving those taking part plenty of opportunities to increase their knowledge and identification skills.

Helps manage local wildlife sites, undertaking practical conservation work on local nature reserves.

Provides advice to schools, other bodies and individuals on all aspects of wildlife.

Stimulates public interest in wildlife and its conservation.

Organises walks, talks and other activities covering a wide range of wildlife topics.

Provides advice on and encourages wildlife gardening.

Organises activities for young children and their parents.

Co-operates with other groups with similar aims and supports the Environment Centre on Holywell Mead.

**Wycombe Wildlife News**

is published 3 times a year to promote the Group and wildlife issues and inform members and the public of its activities.

**Editor:** Pat Morris

**Produced by:** Roger Wilding

**Illustrations:** Frances Wilding, Pat Morris and Fiona Lanyon

**Printed by:** Design & Print, Wycombe District Council

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Friday, 25 November 2005

Registered Charity No : 1075175

**Editorial**

The quarter sees a number of changes within Wycombe Wildlife Group. Firstly we welcome Nicole Prater as our Project Officer. Her ideas and enthusiasm will greatly benefit the Group as a whole. Secondly, members attending the AGM in April 2005 were invited for the first time to participate in a consultation session, instead of listening to a speaker, once the official business of the meeting was over. Suggestions put forward at that session have been noted and will be implemented in due course.

Perhaps the most exciting development, however, is the launch of the Wycombe Wildlife Family Group. The organisers of the previously named WATCH group have long felt that its activities should be open to a wider age-group, and September 9th sees its official launch with a range of exciting activities at Funges Meadow. We hope that as many families as possible will come along in support.

To give greater prominence to the Wycombe Wildlife Family Group, its reports have been moved from the back to the centre of the Newsletter. A recent questionnaire to schools also suggested that this position might make news affecting children more accessible to them.

Other changes in the pipe-line are a new membership leaflet, which, hopefully, will attract more members. We will also be trying out a new format for the Programme, to enable it to be distributed at more outlets. If you have any ideas or, better still, time to implement them, please contact the Chairman.

Pat Morris

**New Members**

We welcome the following new members, who have joined since April 2005 and look forward to meeting them during forthcoming events:

Barbel Cheeswright	Christine Hazell	Brian Turnock
Lee Jones	Peter Bailey	Karen Roberts
Ross and Jane Osborn	Lane End Conservation Group	

**Obituaries**

We regret to announce the death of Jim North and Robert Raper and extend our condolences to their relations and friends.

Views expressed in this 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.



**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*  
The margins of the 4-10cm long leaves are fringed with hairs when young.

## The Fall



**Guelder-rose** *Viburnum opulus*  
Leaves 3-8cm long. Excellent garden shrub providing good autumn colour from both leaves and berries.

**A**utumn is coming, and not for nothing do the Americans call it the "fall". Sooner or later, depending on the Season, the leaves will fall from all the deciduous trees as they enter their winter resting period. These leaves will have done their job as little factories converting the sun's energy into storable energy as sugars and starches. The pigment needed for this is, of course, chlorophyll, its green colour visible in most leaves, but occasionally masked by reds and yellows, mainly in cultivars. But these reds and yellows are there in all leaves but generally masked by the greater proportion of green. These other pigments are the red anthocyanins and the yellow carotenes. You can see them by grinding up some leaves in alcohol and pouring off the green solution. Into this dip a strip of blotting paper (what's that?) and the liquid rises, separating into several coloured bands. These are the pigments (the process is known as chromatography). When autumn comes, the chlorophyll starts to break down much faster than the more

stable carotenes and is not replaced as the days shorten and the temperature falls and so the other colours appear. This is particularly noticeable in good summers which are followed by warm autumn days because in these conditions more sugars are produced. High temperatures concentrate the sugars even more and these in many trees react to form anthocyanins, resulting in red leaves. Some trees, eg maples, produce more sugars anyway so their colours are always better, as anyone who has seen N.American maples will tell you. But they can be pretty here too, as can our Chiltern beeches.

The only trouble is that when we see these colours, winter is not far behind - and I don't like winter.

Alan Showler

Thanks to Angus Idle for providing additional information for this article.

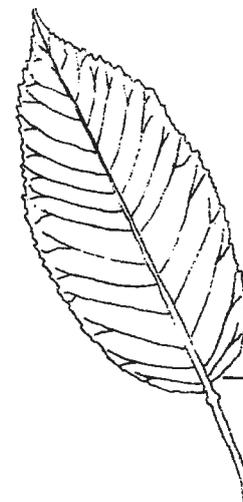
### Spindle

*Euonymus europaeus*  
Bears orange and pink berries. The leaves are up to 10cm long and turn purple/orange in autumn. *Euonymus alatus* is a good garden shrub with fiery-red leaves in autumn.



### Field Maple

*Acer campestre*  
4-12cm long. Leaves turn golden yellow in autumn.



Note glands near the base of the leaf blade

### Cherry

*Prunus avium*  
Leaves 8-15cm long. Good autumn colour.

# An introduction to ferns

Part 1 of a series of articles by Fiona Lanyon (nee Wilding)

## What is a fern?

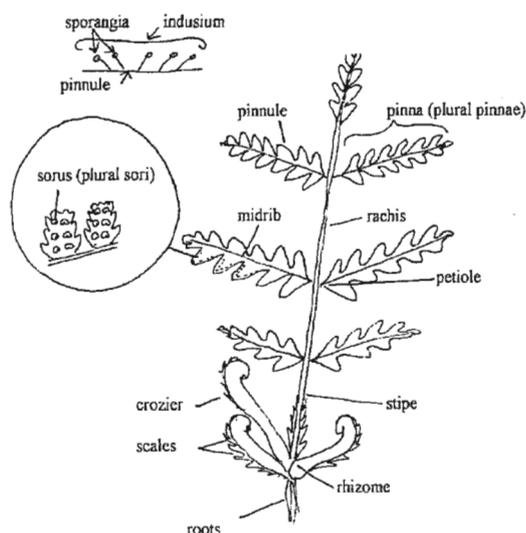
**F**erns and their allies (Pteridophytes) form an ancient, primitive group of plants that has existed for millions of years. In the Carboniferous period, this group of plants dominated the earth, attaining heights of up to 30m. The coal used today was formed from these ancient ferny forests.

The Pteridophytes (ferns, quillworts, horsetails, club mosses and spike mosses) represent a stage in evolution between the Bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) and the Gymnosperms (conifers). Unlike mosses and liverworts, they have a water transport system or vascular system, a feature of the higher plants, which allows them to become larger than the mosses and liverworts. There are just over 50 British ferns, ignoring a few subspecies and varieties. One new species to Britain was discovered as recently as 2000.

## Structure of a typical fern

Fig. 1 shows the structure of a typical fern and illustrates some of the terms used in fern identification books.

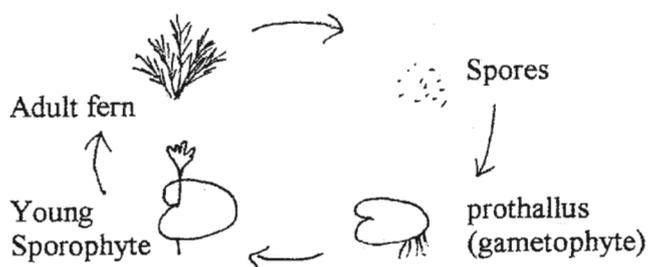
Fig.1



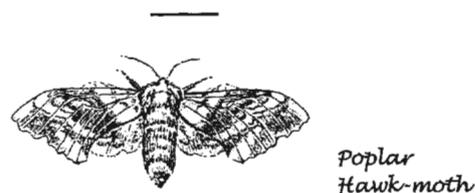
## Life cycle of a fern (see Fig. 2)

There are two distinct stages to the life cycle of a fern. The adult fern (sporophyte) produces spores vegetatively on its fronds. When conditions are wet enough, these develop into a heart-shaped structure called a prothallus. The prothallus contains the sexual organs and produces male gametes from the male reproductive structure at one end of the prothallus. These swim in water to the receptive female end of the prothallus thus fertilizing it. This part of the process is equivalent to pollination in flowering plants which would then produce seed. A new fern (sporophyte) grows from the fertilized female structure and the prothallus shrivels.

Fig. 2



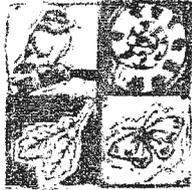
A fern therefore needs wet conditions for part of its cycle, even if it can tolerate dry conditions for the rest of the time, if it is to reproduce sexually. Some ferns such as Bracken spread by vegetative means with creeping rhizomes and are better adapted to very dry conditions.



## Moth Trapping 2005 Results

22.04.05	Flackwell Heath	16 species
13.05.05	Cadmore End	4 species
(One was eaten by a Pipistrelle bat)		
17.06.05	Hughenden	20 species
15.07.05	Bassetsbury Lane	18 species
12.08.05	Deeds Grove	17 species

Thanks to all those who hosted these events. Details of species are published on our website.



## Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (B.M.E.R.C.)

**T**here has never been a more important time to get involved in recording the wildlife and geology of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes. A new edition of the UK Red Data Book for plants, issued last May, shows that one in five of our native wild plants is now under threat. This analysis was only made possible thanks to data collected by volunteer recorders working with the Botanical Society of the British Isles and others.

Closer to home, the local branch of Butterfly Conservation has just published a "state of butterflies" report for Berks, Bucks and Oxon, showing how things have changed over the past 15 or so years. There is good news and bad - Adonis Blue and Silver-spotted

Skipper, two scarce species of chalk downland, have both expanded their range thanks to better management of chalk grasslands and the effects of climate change. But Fritillary butterflies have continued their rapid decline, both with Pearl-bordered and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries now feared extinct, and widespread species such as Small Heath are showing a worrying decrease in range.

These two projects are excellent examples of how environmental information can be used to raise awareness and promote conservation. BMERC aims to bring together wildlife and geological data in our local area. See below to find out how you can get involved.

### Who we are

BMERC was established in the early 1990s as a partnership project between Buckinghamshire County Council and Milton Keynes County Council's museum service to collate information about wildlife and geology.

### What we do

One of the main reasons for having an environmental records centre is to ensure that information on wildlife, habitats and geology is properly taken into account within the local authority planning process. BMERC responds to enquiries every day from planners and developers, providing information on rare species and important sites. Other enquiries come from students, researchers, members of the public, conservation organisations and others.

### Where the information comes from

BMERC collates information from a wide range of sources, but the majority of species records come from individual volunteer recorders and groups such as Wycombe Wildlife Group. By sending your records to BMERC or the local recording groups you can help ensure that the information is widely used to help protect our wildlife and habitats. BMERC is working closely with recording groups in the county to ensure that we don't duplicate each other's efforts. Where there are established recording groups (e.g. for butterflies, moths, bats, badgers, fungi and dragonflies) then records should be sent to the recorders for those groups. Where recording groups don't yet exist in Bucks (eg for mammals, reptiles and amphibians) records can be sent direct to BMERC. (Information about local recording groups can be found on the BMERC website [www.bucksmkerc.co.uk](http://www.bucksmkerc.co.uk) - there is a link from the WWG website).

### We can provide:

- Information on the best way to record your wildlife sightings
- Help with species identifications, including access to the museum's natural history collections for research
- Information about books, websites and societies that can help with wildlife recording
- Lists of species that have been recorded in your area or on your conservation site
- Detailed maps and recording cards for recording projects you are undertaking
- Advice, support and training on the use of computers for wildlife recording
- Details of events, workshops and special projects run by BMERC and other organisations

### Finding out more

There is always something going that you can join in with, whatever your level of experience. To keep in touch with current activities, why not join the free BMERC mailing list - just send us your address and/or email address (postal newsletters are sent out twice a year, email newsletters more frequently).

To join our mailing list, or for further information, please contact Martin Harvey or Nathalie Hueber at BMERC, Museum Resource Centre, Tring Road, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP22 5PN (telephone 01296 696012, email [mcharvey@buckscc.gov.uk](mailto:mcharvey@buckscc.gov.uk)).

## WYCOMBE WILDLIFE FAMILY GROUP

Wycombe Wildlife Family Group is an integral part of Wycombe Wildlife Group and operates as Wycombe Wildlife WATCH did, except that the new group is for families only. Any children of any age are welcome to attend (although the activities cater mainly for the 8-14 age group) as long as they are accompanied by an adult who is responsible for them. This is mainly because we want to

encourage adults to repeat the experiences of the group with their children independently. At present this is the type of participant that attends the group anyway. There is no membership as such, although we do ask adults to complete a simple form so that we can mail programmes to the children, A token charge of 50p is levied to children per event but adults can attend free.

### Reports of meetings of the former Wycombe Wildlife WATCH APRIL - JULY 2005

by Wendy Thomas, Family Group Co-ordinator

#### Saturday April 9th - Red Kites

April's meeting, held at the Environment Centre, was all about Red Kites, with Cathy Rose from the Chilterns Conservation Board. Cathy showed two videos on how Red Kites were reintroduced into the Chilterns, and the Red Kites in the nest with their chicks. They were both very educational and helped in showing the children close up Red Kites, and for them to understand how large and beautiful they actually are. The children also made Red Kite masks, which they could then wear home.



*Photographs by Julie Hopton*



## Saturday May 14th - Bird song on the Rye

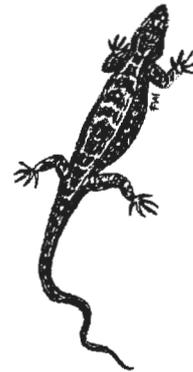
May's meeting was a morning walk around the Rye with Frances Wilding to listen to the birdsong. It was a cold windy morning and we did not expect to hear many birds. We were very lucky, as we were soon listening out with Frances' expert ears to many different calls.

Everyone enjoyed themselves and will now walk around the Rye, not just to look at what is in the water, but to listen out for birdsong as well.

We had two extra "grown ups" who had seen the event in WOW but had not realised it was for children. They were a little doubtful at first but soon joined in and forgot they were slightly over age. We invited them to come along whenever they liked. Many thanks to Frances once again for her expert guidance and for making it such an enjoyable walk.

## Saturday 11th June - The Great Butterfly Hunt

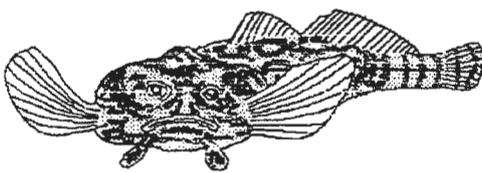
June's meeting was a butterfly hunt at Sands Bank. Although it was fairly sunny it was obviously not warm enough for butterflies and only three were spotted. But we did have a very enjoyable walk around as Sands Bank is covered with wild flowers, including orchids. We also managed to catch sight of a fast moving lizard when the corrugated sheet was lifted to look for slow worms. (Unfortunately, they were also very elusive.)



## Saturday 9th July - Pond Dipping

We met at the Environment Centre and then went across the Rye.

The group was very well attended and we were joined by Tony and John from the Ranger Service, who provided us with all the necessary equipment. We had a very productive afternoon and found Crayfish, Miller's Thumbs and a variety of other small creatures. The children enjoyed studying their finds as did the adults.



*Miller's Thumb*

### For more information about Wycombe Wildlife Family Group contact

Wendy Thomas (Family Group Co-ordinator) or Julie Hopton (WDC Ranger Service).

Wycombe Wildlife Family Group meets on the second Saturday of each month  
It is open to all accompanied children (although primarily aimed at the 8 -14 age group).



## Primrose and Bluebell walk in Frieth



**O**n the morning of Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> April, 17 people gathered in very drizzly rain in the Village Hall car park at Frieth to be met by Alan and Juliet Gudge who were leading us on a ramble through the countryside around Frieth.

Suitably clad in wet weather gear, we started off on a path across a few fields, over the road that goes to Parmoor, and then went through Hills Wood and Hatchet Wood, looking at woodland spring flowers on the way, including Primroses, Violets, Wood-sorrel and Wood Anemones.

We visited an interesting area known as the Pargrove Chalkpit Nature Reserve, managed by the Frieth Natural History Society and, amongst the plants we found there, saw the leaves of some of the orchids, which would be flowering later in the season.

We then took an old track downhill towards Skirmett, passing a large herd of Fallow Deer in the nearby field, and climbed back uphill to Adams Wood. After admiring the wonderful show of Bluebells in this wood, Alan pointed out Cobalt Crust (*Pulcherricium caeruleum*), a rare blue crust-forming fungus found on Ash. Nearby we saw the Green Elfcup fungus (*Chlorociboria aeruginascens*) which colours wood a beautiful blue, much prized for marquetry.

From Adams Wood, we followed a track leading back to Little Frieth, then along the road to Frieth and so back to the Village Hall. Many thanks to Alan and Juliet for a most interesting walk. Roger and I hope to do it again some time, perhaps to have a look at the Pargrove Chalkpit Nature Reserve when the orchids are in flower.

Frances Wilding

## Family Bug Hunt – Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> June

**A**lthough only four families turned up for the Bug Hunt, everyone had a most enjoyable morning, and there was no rain.

Inspired by the leader, Tony Marshall of Prestwood Nature, the children were soon busily searching on leaves and under logs for a variety of creepy-crawlies, from caterpillars, slugs and snails to centipedes, beetles and spiders. The discovery of two frogs caused great excitement, as did an unusual beetle, later identified as *Melandrya caraboides*, a rare member of the False Darkling Beetle family and a Notable B species. There were few flying insects because of the overcast skies, but the children's eagle eyes soon spotted three species of micro moth: Degeers Longhorn *Nemophora degeerella*, the yellow-faced *Triaxomera parasitella* and *Dasycera sulphurella*. All these micro moths are only about 1cm long.

Tony would like to return to Common Wood in 2006, hopefully on a day when there are more winged insects about. Thank you Tony for such an interesting morning.

Pat Morris



*Degeers Longhorn*

### Tree Group in Buckinghamshire

If you would like to participate in occasional visits to venues with interesting trees and are prepared to look out for events/lectures of tree interest and e-mail details to others, please e-mail me [merelenedavis@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:merelenedavis@yahoo.co.uk). If there is sufficient response, we will have an informal tree group in Buckinghamshire, communicating by e-mail.

I look forward to hearing from you.

M.M.Davis

## London Wetland Centre Visit - 21<sup>st</sup> May 2005

**O**n a Saturday in May, in nice weather for ducks, 15 members of Wycombe Wildlife Group set off in the PHAB minibus to visit the London Wetland Centre.

In the morning we were very lucky to have the services of Terry, a volunteer guide. He was extremely knowledgeable and gave us a brief history of the site, explaining about the pollution problems with London's water supply in the 19<sup>th</sup> century – the Big Stink – and Sir Joseph Bazalgette's solution which included the construction of reservoirs at Barn Elms. These reservoirs eventually became redundant and Sir Peter Scott had a dream of turning them into a wetland centre – what a shame he didn't live long enough to see that dream become a reality.

Luckily the rain stopped and we were able to enjoy a guided walk through the Waterlife section of the reserve. There were not only water birds to be seen but Reed Buntings, a Kestrel and a Great Spotted Woodpecker. The site is not just about birds and Terry pointed out some of the beautiful wild flowers including Yellow Iris, Ragged-Robin and Marsh Orchids. We eventually arrived at the Peacock Tower with spectacular views of the entire area. Birdwatchers are a friendly lot and we soon found others eager to point out their sightings and share their telescopes. From the tower we were able to view Tufted Duck, Mallard, Pochard, Grey Heron, Coot,

Moorhen, Redshank and chicks, Lapwing, and chicks, Ruddy Duck and Little Ringed Plover, also with chicks. The tower also provided an outlook over the manmade Sand Martin bank, which was in use not just by Sand Martins but by a Great Tit as well.

With many thanks to Terry, individuals made their own way back to the Visitor Centre for refreshments before exploring independently in the afternoon. Most chose to visit the other side of the reserve, a small collection of waterfowl in habitats representing the different wetland areas of the world. I particularly enjoyed watching the Long-tailed Ducks, the Whistling Ducks, the Baikal Teal (what beautiful colours) and the Smew swimming underwater. Beyond the collection is an area known as the Wildside, where I was lucky enough to watch a Ruddy Duck displaying and to have a very close encounter with a Grey Heron.

For those with disabilities who might like to visit, Jenny and Chris reported that wheelchair access was excellent – the paths were firm and level, ramps were provided in the Observatory and there's a lift in the Peacock Tower. Thank you Pat for organising the trip and special thanks to Chris for driving. A day enjoyed by everybody – a return visit is a must.

Jane Bailey



*Photographs taken by Mary Williams during the visit to the London Wetland Centre*



### Swan notes

**I**n March 2005 High Wycombe's long term resident David was with his new mate Kate.

David had nested annually on the Abbey lake island but a more aggressive pair arrived, keeping him on the Dyke. David built a nest on the bank along Wendover Way and WDC Rangers erected a fence to protect it from

interference. Two eggs were laid but soon abandoned. It was a steep climb to the nest and David seemed to do most of the incubating. Cobs have no brood patch to warm eggs although they can help prevent chilling when the pen goes off for a brief feed or bathe.

(continued on Page 35)



## Red Kites in the Chilterns – Soaring to Success



The talk on Red Kites in the Chilterns, given by Cathy Rose at the Environment Centre on Holywell Mead on Monday 18<sup>th</sup> July, was one of the best-supported events organised by Wycombe Wildlife Group in recent years.

After reviewing the Red Kites' past history, Cathy explained why their re-introduction in the Chilterns had been so successful. The edges of our numerous small woodlands provide nest sites (generally in Beech trees) and the open spaces in between and the network of major roads, yield the carrion on which they feed. Cathy stressed how the lightweight Red Kite just is not capable of killing prey larger than a baby rabbit, unlike the Buzzard, with which it was compared.

Red Kites have excellent eyesight. Using the thermals created by the Chiltern escarpment-

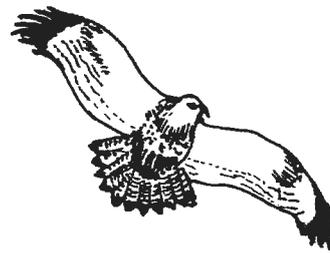
another advantage of this area- they easily detect their prey whilst patrolling above. At the same time scraps put out by us are quickly spotted. Cathy explained that cooked food is highly unsuitable and leads to bone disease and other malfunctions in Red Kites. The skin, bones, feathers and flesh of creatures that have died naturally are what they need, NOT poisoned rats which in turn poison THEM. If you MUST feed these magnificent birds, Cathy advised day-old chicks, or similar items obtained from pet shops. But the Red Kites don't need our help: they will continue to soar to success without it.

The Group is most grateful to Cathy for giving this talk, and wish her well in her new post of Activities and Education Officer for the Chilterns Conservation Board.

Pat Morris



*Fly past - Red Kite above and Buzzard below*



*Buzzard*

## Gall hunt at Brush Hill

Looking for and identifying plant galls may not be high on everyone's priority list but it is an interesting subject. Although the majority of galls do not have common names and the scientific names are a bit of a mouthful, identification is not too difficult provided you can identify the host plant and have a copy of "British Plant Galls" published by the Field Studies Council.

Maurice Young was an active member of the British Plant Gall Society and over the years he had led a number of joint Society/Wycombe Wildlife Group gall hunts. In memory of Maurice, a gall hunt led by Dr Chris Leach who is the Vice Chairman of the Society and Angus Idle of WWG took place on Sunday 31<sup>st</sup> July at Brush Hill Nature Reserve near Whiteleaf Cross. Members of Maurice's family attended the event.

The choice of location stemmed from the discovery by Angus of a gall on Herb Robert.

Maurice could find no reference to this gall in available identification material and it was realised that it was an undescribed species. Although we looked at virtually every Herb Robert plant seen on the Brush Hill gall hunt, we failed to find the undescribed gall, which will have to remain so for the present.

Despite their disappointment at not finding the gall on Herb Robert, the British Gall Society members enjoyed their visit to Brush Hill, having identified a total of some 40 species. They were particularly interested in the fact that although the local Oak trees appeared to lack most of the galls commonly found on Oak, they did support a number of galls which occur far less frequently. Details of all the species found will be made available on our web site.

The British Plant Gall Society expressed an interest in arranging further joint events with WWG in the future.

Roger Wilding

## Swan Notes (continued from Page 33)

By July the Rye flock had fallen to about eight, as birds had gone off to seek their own territories. Craig and his mate, a pair seen in the West Wycombe and Marlow areas for some years, had arrived in the autumn of 2004 with four cygnets: although Craig was still about, his mate and the cygnets were no longer present.

On the Thames the annual ceremony of Swan-Upping took place where the new cygnets were counted, given identification

rings and a health check. Numbers seemed to be slightly above average, although reports of nest vandalism had been received over a wide area. Several birds were found carrying fishing tackle although, fortunately, it was removed easily. One lone parent cob at Runnymede was looking after ten cygnets, his mate having died in suspicious circumstances. The pair at Marlow Lock were found with nine youngsters, mum below lock with five and dad above lock with the rest.

Eric Britnell

### Situation Vacant

#### Schools Liaison Officer (voluntary post within Wycombe Wildlife Group)

Job specification available on the WWG website or apply to the Chairman for further information..

### 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 let us know.

#### 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)

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[w.w.group@btopenworld.com](mailto:w.w.group@btopenworld.com)

Newsletter editor : Pat Morris:

[roymorris@freeuk.com](mailto:roymorris@freeuk.com)

#### Snail-mail

Chairman WWG  
129 Deeds Grove  
High Wycombe  
Bucks HP12 3PA

#### Would you like to join us ?

If so complete this application  
(or a photocopy) and send to :

WWG Membership Secretary

c/o 73 Carver Hill Road,

High Wycombe, HP11 2UB

I / We wish to join WWG

Name :

Address :

Tel. no.

Amount enclosed, (please circle)

£5 (Individual/Family/Household/  
School/Organisation)

£2.50 (Student or Retired Individual)



# WILDLIFE NOTICE BOARD



## Observations



1st Cuckoo	Common Wood	13/04/05
1st Orange Tip	Amersham Hill Dr	27/04/05
<b>May</b>		
3 Green Hairstreaks	Sands Bank	02/05/05
6 Dingy Skippers	Sands Bank	02/05/05
Large Red Damselfly	General	09/05/05
Green Hairstreak	Common Wood	12/05/05
Grizzled Skipper	Little Marlow	18/05/05
Ringed Plover	Little Marlow	18/05/05
Bar-headed Goose	Little Marlow	18/05/05
<b>June</b>		
Humming-bird Hawkmoth	Flackwell Heath	07/06/05
Hornet	Common Wood	19/06/05
<b>July</b>		
Vapourer Moth larva	Hughenden	12/07/06
Striped Lychnis larva	Sands Bank	End July
	Holtspur Bank	End July

(More sightings are given on our web site)



## WWG Contact List



Chairman & Site Management Co-ordinator:  
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Membership Secretary:  
James Donald 01494 637877

Treasurer: Peter Hazzard,  
Wycombe Wildlife Family Group:  
Wendy Thomas 01494 814068

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Schools Liaison Officer: Post vacant

Project Officer: Nicole Prater  
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## Contacts for Wildlife, Conservation & Environmental Groups in Wycombe District

Bassetsbury Group	David Reed	01494 439665
Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust	(Oxon Office)	01865 775476
Booker Common & Woods Protection Society	Ron Walker	01494 444824
British Naturalists' Assoc. S. Bucks Branch	Ann Jones	01494 675196
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	David Wilding	01296 330033
British Trust for Ornithology (Regional Rep.)	Mick A'Court	01296 623610
Bucks Invertebrate Group	Mike Palmer	01296 624519
Bucks Badger Group	Mike Collard	01494 866908
Bucks Bird Club	Roger Warren	01491 638544
Bucks Community Association	Francis Gomme	01844 274865
Bucks County Council Countryside Initiatives Team	Anna Humphries	01296 382288
Butterfly Conservation	Jaci Beaven	01494 444158
Chiltern Society	Angus Idle	01494 563673
Chiltern Chalk Stream Officer	Allen Beechey	01844 355502
Chilterns AONB	Steve Rodrick	01844 355500
Chilterns Conservation Board (Activities and Education)	Cathy Rose	01844 355506
Chilterns Woodland Officer	John Morris	01844 355503
Downley Common Preservation Society	Bill Thompson	01494 520648
English Nature Conservation Officer Bucks	Jenny Young	01635 268881
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Grange Action Group	Dave Wainman	01494 716726
High Wycombe Society	Frances Presland	01494 523263
Lane End Conservation Group	Barbel Cheesewright	01494 882938
Marlow Society	Bob Savidge	01628 891121
National Trust	(Office)	01494 755573
Pann Mill Group	Robert Turner	01494 472981
Prestwood Nature	Anna Amblin	01494 862644
Ramblers Association	J.L. Esslemont	01494 881597
Princes Risborough Countryside Group	Francis Gomme	01844 274865
Saunderton Wildlife Sanctuary	Margaret Baker	01844 342188
St. Tiggywinkles	Les Stocker	01844 292292
Swan Lifeline	Wendy Hermon	01753 859397
South Bucks Organic Group	Howard Raimbach	01494 531214
The Environment Centre on Holywell Mead Co-ordinator		01494 511585
Woodland Trust (voluntary speaker)	Michael Hyde	01628 485474
Wycombe District Council Ranger Service	Julie Hopton	01494 421825



For queries about **BATS** contact the **WDC Rangers** : 01494 421824

