

Issue 53

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Hughenden Park - see page 92 for report on talk by Neil Harris of the National Trust. (Photograph by Roger Wilding)

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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 : Pat Morris, Frances Wilding and Fiona Lanyon

Printed by : Design & Print, Wycombe District Council

COPY DATE

Friday, 27th July 2007

Registered Charity No : 1075175

Editorial

The observations of thousands of people contribute to national surveys on our attitudes and lifestyles. Of importance to wildlife groups are the surveys on flora and fauna - Are native Bluebells being wiped out by continental ones? Is Indian Balsam taking over our riverbanks? Have Hedgehogs vanished from our gardens, and Hares from the countryside? Why haven't we seen many wild birds at our garden feeders this winter?

The answers to these questions build up a general picture of the health of the countryside, and in most cases it is a gloomy one. Almost all forms of wildlife show a worrying decline - plants, animals, birds and insects. The latest articles I read warned of fewer Slugs and Snails - even Robins!

Reasons for declines can also be deduced from research. Are modern farming practices to blame, or can it be our own inclination to concrete over our front gardens to provide hard-standing for our cars, and install decking at the back? That way we can sit and enjoy the sun, and not have a garden at all. Is it governmental demands to build ever more houses, so that no natural landscape is left? Or is it the much-discussed climate change? Opinions vary.

Wildlife groups do everything they can to preserve the natural countryside and ensure the continued existence of all that lives in it. But they need help. Wycombe Wildlife Group has carried out its own surveys to find out how best it may serve both the wildlife from which it derives its name, and the members who form the Group. Sadly, however, though suggestions how that may be done have been implemented, apart from five to ten stalwarts, support for its activities has never been lower, from attendance at walks and talks, to conservation tasks. Why is that?

Perhaps we need another survey to find out.

Pat Morris

New Members

We welcome the following members who have recently joined the Group

Ms Tina Rockell
The Head Teacher, Claytons Primary School

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.

London Wetland Centre Visit 27th January 2007

On arriving at the Wetland Centre we met up with our guide, Nicola. She explained the background to the Centre and then took us inside the observatory to view the main lake. We then began our tour of the World Wetlands, 14 naturalistic habitats featuring a representative collection of threatened wildfowl. In Spitzbergen and Siberia we found Barnacle Geese, Long-tailed Ducks and Red-breasted Geese. It was interesting to watch the Long-tailed Ducks apparently resting with their heads turned round lying on their backs but obviously still paddling with their feet and moving through the water - I suppose this must be because they spend much of their time out at sea and if they took a nap and stopped swimming who knows where the tides might take them.

In Iceland we found Barrow's Goldeneye - (I remember seeing these on the pond in Reykjavik when I holidayed in Iceland). In the Pine forests we found Smew and Goldeneye and, in the broadleaved forests, Carolina Wood-ducks, Hooded Mergansers and Buffleheads. Apparently Buffleheads are so called because the male's head resembles that of a male bison.

In Hawaii we met two species rescued from the brink of extinction, the Nene and the Laysan Teal. Black-necked Swan and South Georgia Pintail represented the Falklands, Magpie Geese and Freckled Ducks represented Australia and Blue Ducks represented New Zealand.

In the floodplains there were White-faced Whistling-ducks - not being particularly vocal unfortunately, and in the Pantanal of South America were a pair of Coscoroba Swans, the

smallest of the Swans. They were somewhat perturbed when a Grey Heron arrived in their enclosure and for a few moments we stood and waited for feathers to fly but presumably the Swans soon ascertained that it was no threat and the Heron was allowed to proceed with its fishing patrol.

After expressing our thanks and saying goodbye to Nicola in South America, most of us made straight for the Headley Hide overlooking the main lake from where the WWT website suggested a Bittern could be spotted. A congregation of people with telescopes at one end of the hide told us the direction in which to look and indeed those with good eyesight or the opportunity to peek through a telescope, were able to catch a glimpse of this rare bird.

Unfortunately the Peacock Tower Hide had been damaged in the storms but there were still plenty of other hides from which to view the birds on the lagoons and wader scrape. Plenty of Ducks to be seen - Mallard, Shoveller, Shellduck, Wigeon, Teal, Tufted Duck and Ruddy Duck but not many waders, Lapwing or Snipe. Other birds to be seen were Coot, Moorhen, Grey Heron, Cormorant, Great-crested Grebe, Mute Swan, Ring-necked Parakeet and Gulls. There was also a Green Woodpecker searching for insects amongst the Wigeon on the grazing marsh.

Thank you to the weather, cold but dry; thank you to Chris for driving us safely there and back; and thank you to Pat for organising such an enjoyable outing.

Jane Bailey



Long-tailed Duck

Photograph by Jane Bailey

Bumblebees from a Beekeeper's Perspective

There was plenty to look at as well as listen to, at the talk by beekeeper Clive Hill on Monday 15th January 2007 at the Environment Centre on Holywell Mead. As well as providing slides and information on the lives, characteristics and types of Bumblebees, Clive had brought along a large number of reference books and pamphlets, which we could examine after the talk. We were given coloured guide sheets prepared by the Rothamsted Institute, which we could take away and use in the field later in the year. Clive exhibited old Bumblebee nests and nest boxes, and we compared these with our own Bumblebee nest box, used for display, and made by member Malcolm Pusey.

Some of the most astonishing facts emerged from the research done into Bumblebee behaviour by the Rothamsted Institute. Foraging Bumblebees were colour marked as they emerged from their nests, so that the range of their flights and their preferred nectar plants could be discovered, and tiny transponders were fixed to their bodies so that their journeys could be studied on radar. Because of their importance in agriculture and the fact that Bumblebees are gradually disappearing in the countryside, this research is vital.

Thank you Clive, for such an interesting and thought-provoking talk.

Pat Morris



*Buff-tailed Bumblebee
(Bombus terrestris)
with transponder
visiting a flower*

*Pignut, when in flower,
together with its
underground "nut"*



Signs of Spring Saturday 24th February



Nine people turned up for Alan Showler's walk around Downley Common, some of them taken by surprise by how cold Downley can be.

At the edge of the wood the delicate new leaves of an umbellifer were thought to be Pignut. Nearby the leaves of Lords and Ladies were well advanced and Common Chickweed was in flower. Following the edge of the wood, we came to one of the Common's many Apple trees where its crop was still lying on the ground. Dropping down Butterfly Bank to the track leading to Hughenden, we saw the first Lesser Celandine flowers, Groundsel and Common Field Speedwell and, alongside the track, the leaf shoots of Hawthorn were showing bright green. The red female flowers were spotted on the Hazel as well as the male catkins although the catkins weren't releasing their pollen. Retracing our steps to the garden of Sunnybank Chapel, another umbellifer, Cow Parsley, was growing in profusion. The leaves reminded us of the clouds of white flowers which would soon appear - Bucks Lace as it is known

locally. In the little garden, there were Crocuses and Red Deadnettle. In Moor Lane, under the garden hedges, we saw Dandelion and Daisy and Stinking Hellebore. In Plomer Green Lane, the Snowdrops under the field hedge, once a part of Downley Farm, were probably planted by householders living opposite. Nearby were Petty Spurge and Stinking Hellebore and, in one front garden, a Wood Anemone stood out amongst the spring planting. Further along, the flowers of Cherry Plum were just opening. Back on the Common, we looked at a fairly large patch of Snowdrops before heading back for home. Also seen were a number of Shepherd's Purse in flower and the leaves of Green Alkanet just showing through.

Thank you Alan for leading this walk on such a cheerless day.

Harry Wheate

Joint talks with BBOWT at the Environment Centre

On Friday 2nd March, Alex Hazel, Conservation Officer with the Environment Agency, gave us an excellent talk on the flood alleviation scheme, which resulted in the creation of the Jubilee River and Dorney Wetlands and illustrated the wealth of fauna and flora now found there.

On Friday 3rd April, about 40 persons (including a few members of WWG) were treated to a wonderful illustrated talk by Gordon Langsbury, a professional

photographer and writer, on the Birds of Islay (pronounced I-la). Islay is the most southern island in the Inner Hebrides. Gordon and his wife have been going there for 36 years and have built up an impressive collection of slides. He showed us breathtaking pictures of migrant and resident birds, and a few mammals. Some of the birds were very unusual visitors, such as Spoonbill, Snow Goose and the Red-breasted Goose. It was a pity that so few WWG members could go. They missed a treat.

Frances Wilding



Note: It is understood that Islay will be featured in the forthcoming series of Springwatch.

Photographs of the Jubilee River and Dorney Wetlands by Roger Wilding



The Plight of the Bumblebee

An article written by Clive Hill after attending a lecture by Dr Juliet Osborne of Rothamsted Research Centre in 2003

The continued existence of Bumblebees in many areas of the UK is currently under threat. Since the 1960s, their distribution has changed markedly - we are losing both the number of species present, and their distribution through the countryside. There are now only six common species. The decline is largely due to intensive agriculture, with problems due to lack of forage for the bees, and suitable nest sites. Hedgerow loss is a major factor. As 84% of European crop species need bee pollination, and since Bumblebee pollination helps underpin several agricultural and horticultural crops like Oilseed Rape, Field Beans, top fruit etc., as well as much of the natural vegetation, this decline is serious.

Although Bumblebees and Honeybees are both pollinating insects, there are many differences between them. Bumblebees are annual colonies, starting afresh each spring from over-wintering queens. They have the ability to control their body temperature (thermoregulate) and so can forage in colder conditions than Honeybees. They can therefore start work on pollination as early as February, and carry on until November - much longer than the Honeybees. They also have a much longer foraging day, working at lower light levels and often stay out overnight. Their foraging trips commonly last 1-3 hours compared to 30 minutes for Honeybees. They are happy to forage in light rain, so can forage in wetter conditions. They have longer tongues (though this varies with the species) so can work deeper flowers than Honeybees. They also have higher body masses than Honeybees, which can help them "open" flowers such as Irises.

These characteristics can be exploited: domesticated Bumblebees have been adopted as the pollinator of choice for glasshouse crops such as Pepper, Aubergines and Tomatoes, and have revolutionised Tomato production. The bees get on with foraging within the glasshouse, working for longer hours, and are quite happy to stay in the glasshouse, rather than continually be looking for a way out - as would be Honeybees. Another reason they are so successful, lies in their ability to cause pollen to be liberated by the flower stamens by buzzing at the correct vibration frequency. Honeybees are unable to do this, and so are much less efficient pollinators for these types of glasshouse crop plant. The Buff-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus terrestris*), a short-tongued bee that nests underground, is the bee chosen to work in greenhouses, and is being studied by Rothamsted Research as also is the Carder Bee (*Bombus pascuorum*), a long-tongued "tussock nester". *Bombus terrestris* uses its strong jaws to bite holes in the backs of flowers (eg Field Beans, Broad Beans, Honeysuckle) to "rob" the nectar without pollinating the flower, and then other bees also use this hole.

If you would like to find out more, visit the following websites:-

www.bumblebeeconservationtrust.co.uk

www.rothamsted.ac.uk

More on Bumblebees on p.94.

Reports of Wycombe Wildlife Family Group Meetings

JANUARY - MARCH 2007

Reports and photographs by Julie Hopton

Saturday 13th January Coppicing after Christmas

Unfortunately the weather was rather cold and this put a lot of people off joining the Rangers in a morning coppicing Hazel in Gomm's Wood. Coppicing is an old traditional form of woodland management. There were 6 of us in total - 3 adults and 3 children, but everyone put in 110% effort. Many thanks to all those who attended. The weather was kind in the end and the sun even shone.

Saturday 10th February How Animals Keep Warm

This event was very well attended. 26 children and adults came along to a session on how animals keep warm in winter. We tried to experiment using plastic bottles, hot water and a selection of natural coverings which included leaves and twigs, sheep's wool and paper to see which held the most heat in. After filling the bottles with the hot water, then covering them, we placed them outside whilst we went for a brisk walk around the Dyke looking for places the animals would snuggle up during the coldest blasts of winter. On our return we took the temperature of all 4 bottles, including one that was used as a control (with no covering at all) and, thankfully, the sheep's wool was the warmest! The children didn't need warming up as they had been so busy rushing about looking for animal homes that they had raised their own temperatures a notch or two.

Saturday 10th March Reptiles and Amphibians

This session was a brilliant success thanks to the appearance of a Leopard Gecko and 2 terrific Tortoises, courtesy of Tina Rockell and family. After sitting mesmerised by a storyteller for twenty minutes or so, the children made snakes to take home. They were then introduced to our special animal "guests", before venturing out for a walk around Funges Meadow Nature Reserve in search of Frogs and Toads. Yet again the attendance was brilliant, with several people chancing upon our group unexpectedly after wandering into the Environment Centre to see what was going on. 30 adults and children came along, the majority of whom joined us on the walk. Many thanks to Tina for bringing her "babies".



Tina with her Leopard Gecko



Children holding Tina's Tortoises



Frog posing for a photograph

More Activities for Children

On Sunday, 21st January and Friday, 16th February 2007, at Notcutts Booker Garden Centre, two more activities were provided for children, both of them involving colouring. A collage was made with coloured leaves in January, and with birds in February. There was also a feely box competition, for which children had to identify the objects hidden in a box of leaves.

Many thanks to all those who came along to help at these events, especially Julie, who also provided much of the material used. Everyone's assistance was much appreciated. Thanks too, to Notcutts for supplying the prizes for the feely box competition.



Making a start on the collage

Photographs by Mary Williams

Advice on the creation and maintenance of small wildlife areas

At the request of the Chiltern Society, Wycombe Wildlife Group recently produced an advisory leaflet on the creation and maintenance of wildlife areas, together with information about native trees and shrubs, which could be used in such areas. Copies were circulated by the Chiltern Society to schools which are affiliated to the Society, and we have sent copies to other schools that are members of Wycombe Wildlife Group.

Perhaps member schools with existing or planned wildlife areas might like to submit short items about their wildlife areas from time to time for publication in this newsletter.

Roger Wilding

The National Trust and the Wider Countryside

Neil Harris, local Gardens and Countryside Manager for the National Trust, was the speaker at our meeting on 20th March 2007 at the Environment Centre on Holywell Mead.

After showing a map of all the areas in his care, and the dates when they were acquired by the National Trust, Neil pointed out the green corridor from High Wycombe formed by the Hughenden Estate.

Neil referred to the problems caused by cars and the need to make sure they were not parked where they could damage vulnerable trees. Neil remarked that it was a pity that the local bus and rail connections were not better, so that visitors to local National Trust properties could make more use of public transport.

Management varied according to the estate, and its needs. Where these existed, consideration had to be given to the setting of historic buildings, and if a dying tree was situated near a monument, then it had to be felled for aesthetic reasons, whereas in another spot it could be left, with just the unsafe limbs removed. If an important vista, at Hughenden, for example, became obscured by an overgrown hedgerow, there might be a need for the hedge to be cut. Nowadays, Neil favoured cutting a hedge completely to base, as it regenerated in much the same way as when laid, and was cheaper.

In woodland, we were urged to make the most of Beech as, with climate change, this shallow-

rooted giant could not cope, and other species would take its place. Horse Chestnuts, even quite small ones, were stricken with a *Phytophthora* disease, and they too could vanish, so the composition of woodland would gradually alter. Neil preferred cleared areas to regenerate naturally.

It was good to learn that timber from National Trust woodland is now being chipped by a firm at Slough, for use in wood burning stoves - so much better for the local carbon footprint than imported chippings.

Management of chalk grassland was also discussed, with cattle grazing, as at Hughenden, one of the options. Sheep, being vulnerable to attacks by dogs, were less useful, and they had a habit of bunching together in a far corner of the field. Here Neil found the Romney Marsh sheep behaved most sensibly, since they grazed in small groups and did not bunch, and respected the confines of their enclosures, even a single wire.

There was plenty more that Neil dealt with - liaison with farmers over arable land, how to squeeze through a kissing gate when laden with a back-pack and a baby (answer - install a wider gate), and so on. Altogether this talk, with its humorous asides, gave us a lot to think about, and Neil's love and understanding of the countryside shone through. Many thanks, Neil, for a most enjoyable evening.

Pat Morris



The Hitchen (Hughenden Stream) - currently flowing again through the National Trust section of Hughenden Park.

Photograph by Roger Wilding

From the kitchen, bedroom and bathroom windows with "Phil Space"

Less than two weeks after the talk on Bumblebees in January I saw one in the garden but, in spite of the information sheet that I picked up at the meeting, was unable to identify it (it didn't settle for long enough, trying to keep warm I should think).

At about 4am on the night it snowed, February 8th, I looked out of an upstairs window and saw a Fox, looking for food I suspect, in a neighbour's garden. Then it ran through into mine and ran around in small circles, the way that Cats often do, and then it disappeared into the shadows.

Later that day we walked down to Hughenden Park and were pleased to see the stream was flowing again. (Note to Editor: I can see the park from the kitchen window). A few days later there were Mallards on the water and the first Daisies were in flower.

I've been watching birds gathering nest material. There were the usual small birds with beaks full of unbelievable quantities of dry grass and other garden debris but the Magpies caught my attention. They

seemed to prefer green twigs which they wrestled from a Weigela and also Apple. Perhaps they are better for weaving into their nests. A WDC Ranger who led a walk last year thought that Magpies only build domed nests in the south of the country as he hadn't seen them in the north. I wonder if any reader has a comment to make on that.

It seems a good year for Ladybirds. I don't think I've ever seen so many at this time of year. Also the number of Blackcaps that visit is increasing. There are two pairs, perhaps three females, which regularly come to the bird table for crumbs. And having said to Pat Morris that the berries on the Pyracantha were going untouched this winter, I now see them being taken by the Blackcaps.

In 2001 an unusual rosette of leaves appeared in the front grass, which turned out to be a lone Bee Orchid. I swapped e-mails with the late Maurice Young who congratulated me on my lawn management i.e. doing nothing. Now six years on, there are about 15 plants showing through.



Bee orchid

Gardening for Bumblebees - How you can help

Gardens have become a vital resource for Bumblebees - particularly for forage. Above all, don't be too tidy in the garden. Provide a succession of forage sources from March until September, such as Pussy Willow and fruit trees, and choose garden plants that have flowers that are single, and have blue or purple flowers - such as Lavender, Sage and other herbs, also Foxgloves, Cotoneaster and Honeysuckle. Try growing Flowering Currant for early nectar, Lupins, native Bluebells, Viper's-bugloss, Comfrey, Sainfoin, Tufted Vetch, White Deadnettle and Bird's-foot-trefoil. Knapweed and

Teasel are also excellent. You can provide nest site requirements such as undisturbed perennial vegetation, rough tussocky gardens and old mouse nests. It takes time to persuade a queen to set up home in a nest box.

Clive Hill

Bumblebees are now one of the species Garden Bird Watch are asking survey participants to record, along with other insects, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

Editor

Bumblebees - life cycle and identification

Bumblebees are a familiar sight in gardens and the countryside early in the year, and are one of the creatures we are asked to record by the Woodland Trust as a "sign of spring".

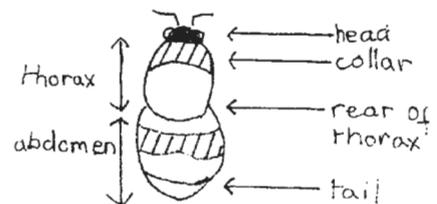
There are 300 species of Bumblebee worldwide. Of these only 24 are found in Britain, including six Cuckoo Bees, or Bumblebee look-alikes, that live as Cuckoos in Bumblebee nests. Only six species are likely to be seen in gardens.

The Bumblebee has an annual cycle, with only the new, mated queen surviving the winter.

1. She hibernates underground till warm spring weather tempts her forth.
2. She feeds to replace body fat lost during hibernation.
3. She then finds a suitable nest site, either up to a meter underground in an old mammal or bird's nest, or in a hole or crevice.
4. She adjusts the nesting material then sets out to collect pollen for her future colony.
5. The pollen is deposited in a mass in the nest and the queen lays her eggs on top.
6. She broods the eggs and uses a nectar pot close by from which she can sip while keeping the eggs warm (about 30-32° C).
7. The eggs hatch after 4-6 days, and the larvae use the pollen mass as food.
8. After a series of moults, each larva spins a cocoon in which it lives until pupation.
9. The pupae emerge as workers, about two weeks later.
10. Meanwhile, the queen lays a second batch of eggs to keep the colony going.

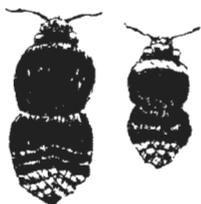
When the colony is mature, around mid-summer, males and queens develop and leave to start next year's cycle. Most Bumblebees have about 50 workers, but *B. lucorum* and *B. terrestris* have between 200 and 300. Their lifespan is as little as two weeks in midsummer, but longer in spring and late summer. They have few predators, but Badgers and Wax Moths (*Aphomia sociella*) can destroy their nests. However, they do suffer from parasites.

Bumblebees are large, furry insects. They have three main body parts: head, thorax and abdomen, two pairs of wings, and three pairs of legs. Common species can be divided into five groups. By studying their colour patterns it is possible to identify most of them. Look at the thorax and abdomen to see into which group your Bumblebee fits.



Group 1 Browns

Common species: Common Carder Bee (*Bombus pascuorum*)
Uniformly ginger. Long-tongued.
Relatively small - queen 15-18mm
Males and workers similar, 10-15mm



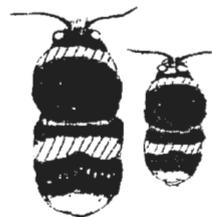
Group 2 Black-bodied red-tails

Common species: Red-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*)
Very large. - queen 20-22mm, worker 12-16mm.
Thorax black, tail red.
Males have yellow face and yellow band on thorax.



Group 3 Banded red-tails

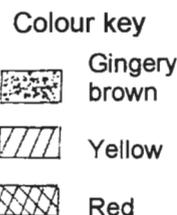
Common species: Early Bumblebee (*Bombus pratorum*)
Small -queen 16mm, worker 9-14mm.
Among first to appear in spring.
Black, yellow collar, may have yellow band on abdomen. Tail more orange.
Males have yellow face.



Group 4 Two-banded white-tails

Common species: Buff-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus terrestris*).
Very large - queen 22mm, worker 10-16mm).

White-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lucorum*)
Queen 20mm, worker 10-16mm.
Thorax black with yellow collar.
Yellow band on abdomen. White tail.
Males have yellow face.
Face wider than it is long.



Group 5 Three-banded white-tails

Common species: Garden Bumblebee (*Bombus hortorum*)
Long-narrow face. Black, yellow collar. Yellow band at rear of thorax, and yellow band on abdomen. White tail
Queen 17-22mm. Worker 11-16mm.

Save Bassetsbury Allotments

Bassetsbury allotments have been in the news lately, so people who have never been before come and wander around, looking at the wildlife, and just enjoying the area. Also, odd things happen - witness the shed pictured on the right. 11 years ago, when the Wycombe Wildlife Group was given the use of a strip of land - just grass - over by the old railway embankment, there were no sheds, and very few other allotment holders. People came and went in quite quick succession - as did the people who put up this shed. However, it is well used and had been put back into its old position next time I cycled over. Part of the reason the allotments are becoming popular is because the District Council, who own the land, put in a suggestion that it be used for low cost housing, with a road through from the sewage works development, which is about to take place. Letters were sent to residents and allotment holders, and I had never witnessed a better attended and vociferous meeting as that held in the Environment Centre on 19th March. Time was extended so that people could send in their complaints. So we all hope that the Council will drop this development idea, and that more people will take up allotments there and enjoy the area as I do.

Loma Cassidy



Photograph
by Lorna
Cassidy



Tree Bumblebee (*Bombus hypnorum*) has been seen on Goat Willow on the Bassetsbury allotments. This species, which arrived from France in 2001, likes to nest in trees. It has a gingerly thorax and a white tail.

To join Wycombe Wildlife Group, please complete the forms below (or photocopies) and send to the Membership Secretary, 73 Carver Hill Road, High Wycombe, HP11 2UB.

Subscription rates: £6 per annum, if paid by standing order or £7 per annum, if paid by cash or cheque.

Please enrol me as a member of Wycombe Wildlife Group

Name:.....
Address:.....
.....
Telephone:..... Email:.....

WWG Contact Details

Postal correspondence should be addressed to:
Chairman, Wycombe Wildlife Group,
c/o 129 Deeds Grove, High Wycombe, Bucks, HP12 3PA

Chairman & Site Management Co-ordinator:
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Treasurer: Peter Hazzard

Wycombe Wildlife Family Group:
Contact WDC Ranger Service 01494 421825

Biological surveys: Angus Idle 01494 563673
angusjanet@yahoo.co.uk

Website: www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk
Webmaster: Malcolm Pusey
mac@mpusey.freeserve.co.uk

Payment options

EITHER Payment by bank standing order

To Bank
..... Branch
Address:.....
.....

NEW standing order instruction:

Account to be debited (your account details)

Sort code:

Account number:

Account name:

Beneficiary bank and payee details

HSBC 1 Corn Market High Wycombe HP11 2AY

Sort Code: 402417

Account number: 92116685

Account name: Wycombe Wildlife Group

Ref:

Payment details

Amount of payment: £6.00 Six pounds

Frequency: Annually

From: Date in box below

Number of payments: Until further notice

Signature Date

OR Payment by cheque or cash

I enclose my cheque/cash for £7.00, payable to
Wycombe Wildlife Group.



WILDLIFE NOTICE BOARD



Observations



Invertebrates

- 28.01.07 Large Yellow Underwing larva under bird bath ice - Amersham Hill Drive
- 18.02.07 Red Admiral - Cryers Hill, High Wycombe
- 18.02.07 Buff-tailed Bumblebee on Cherry Plum blossom - Amersham Hill Drive
- 06.03.07 Brimstone butterflies - general emergence
- 14.03.07 Peacock butterfly - Downley
- 02.04.07 Tree Bumblebee - Bassetsbury allotments
- 09.04.07 Orange Tip butterflies - Hazlemere and elsewhere
- 13.04.07 Holly Blue butterflies - Hazlemere and elsewhere

Amphibians

- 11.02.07 Frogs - Amersham Hill Drive
- 23.02.07 Frogspawn - Amersham Hill Drive
- 14.03.07 Tadpoles hatching - Mannings Pond, Downley

Birds

- 12.03.07 Chiff Chaff singing - Hazlemere
- 11.04.07 Pied Flycatcher - Naphill Common

Plants

- 09.04.07 Bluebells in flower - Mop End

Other

- 03.03.07 Eclipse of the moon clearly visible at 10.30pm
- 19.03.07 Snow

More space has been added to record your observations so let us know about anything you see that you think will be of interest to others

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	Alison Smith	01296 330033
British Trust for Ornithology (Regional Rep.)	To be appointed	
Bucks Invertebrate Group	Mike Palmer	01296 624519
Bucks Badger Group	Mike Collard	01494 866908
Bucks Bird Club	Roger Warren	01491 638691
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
Frieth Natural History Society	Alan Gudge	01494 881464
Grange Action Group	Dave Wainman	01494 716726
High Wycombe Beekeeping Association	Christine Hazell	01494 531599
High Wycombe Society	Frances Presland	01494 523263
Lane End Conservation Group	Bärbel Cheesewright	01494 882938
Marlow Society	Bob Savidge	01628 891121
National Trust	(Office)	01494 755573
Pann Mill Group	Robert Turner	01494 472981
Prestwood Nature	Tony Marshall	01494 864251
Ramblers Association	J.L. Esslemont	01494 881597
Princes Risborough Countryside Group	Francis Gomme	01844 274865
St. Tiggywinkles	Les Stocker	01844 292292
Swan Lifeline	Wendy Hermon	01753 859397
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

