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Above  
 Banded Demoiselle -seen on the wildflower walk at Little Marlow (see page 88)

Below  
 Purple-loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) - also seen on the Little Marlow walk.



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When Pat Morris retired from her role as Editor of our newsletter, following the publication of the May issue, I asked her how she managed to find something different to say in her Editorial for each issue over a period of 12 years. She replied that if she couldn't think of anything else to talk about, she could always rely on the weather as a talking point. Pat's advice has proved most useful to me on this occasion.

**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.

Co-operates with other groups with similar aims.

**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.

**Produced by:** Roger Wilding

**Photographs:** Frank Parge (moth trapping) and Roger Wilding (others)

**Drawings:** Frances Wilding

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

Printed on environmentally friendly paper

At the time of the last newsletter our local chalk streams were drying up as a result of exceptionally low levels of water in the chalk aquifers. For the first time that I can remember, the riverbed of the Wye was completely dry on the north side of Desborough Recreation Ground. In May, I walked along the River Chess from Rickmansworth to Chesham and found that the river had dried up completely in Chesham. Widespread hosepipe bans were imposed and everyone was expecting a hot dry summer. But the Jet Stream had other plans for us.

Subsequent exceptionally wet weather and widespread flooding around the country resulted in the removal of the hosepipe bans, and most of our rivers are flowing again, and indeed have been overflowing in many parts of the country. Unless we see a return to traditional wet winters, however, our local chalk streams remain under threat in future years. The demand for water remains high, particularly in the South-east, and we all need to do our best to be waterwise and keep our use of this precious commodity to a minimum. If we don't, both we and wildlife will be adversely affected.

Much of our wildlife suffers whenever we get temporary excessive wet or dry conditions, and ongoing climate changes result in a movement or even extinction of species. Apart from being as environmentally friendly as we can in our day-to-day lives, there is little we can do to influence natural disasters or climate changes. These have occurred since our world came into being and, even if the human race eventually becomes extinct like the dinosaurs, the Earth is likely to continue to provide suitable habitats for species that evolve to cope with change.

This issue of the newsletter has been produced on schedule, despite the fact that no items had been sent in by the published copy date. Due to the lack of material from others, most of the contents of this issue has been written by either Frances or me. Whilst this has caused us no particular problems, the newsletter will become very dull if this keeps happening. So, if you have some information you feel will be of interest to other readers, or see something of wildlife interest in your garden, in a local wood, park, nature reserve, river or even in the centre of town, please make a note of it, write it up and send it in. Items for the newsletter don't need to be lengthy articles – indeed short items are often easier to fit in and can be just as interesting to read. If you write something when the information is fresh in your mind, it won't take more than a few minutes.

Let me know what you think of this issue and pass on any suggestions for improvement.

**New member**

We welcome the following new member to Wycombe Wildlife Group:-

Amanda Green

**COPY DATE**

Monday, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012

Registered Charity No : 1075175

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.

## The AGM and follow-up decisions

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting of Wycombe Wildlife Group took place on 21<sup>st</sup> May. A letter from WWG member Janice Saunders was read out at the AGM. In the letter, Janice expressed her family's thanks and appreciation for the contribution Pat Morris had made to Wycombe Wildlife Group. Janice's comments were endorsed by officers and members, who showed their agreement by a round of applause.

The existing Trustees were all re-elected at the AGM. At an Executive Committee meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> June, they discussed who should fill the Group's officer roles for the coming year and decided to make no changes. It was also agreed at the same meeting that Pat Morris be appointed an Honorary Life Member of

Wycombe Wildlife Group, in recognition of her highly valued personal contribution to our Group over so many years. Pat, who was one of the founder members of our Group, produced its first newsletter in January 1990 and remained its Editor for 12 years. Pat was Chairman of the Group for nine years from 1991 to 2000, and for many years has taken responsibility for numerous tasks relating to publicity and the Group's activities programme.

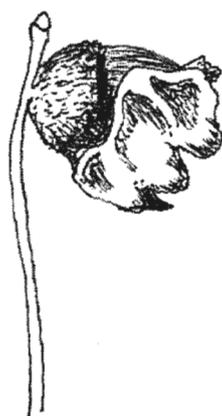
We are fortunate to continue to benefit from Pat's knowledge and experience, as she continues to undertake the role of a Wycombe Wildlife Group Trustee.

Roger Wilding

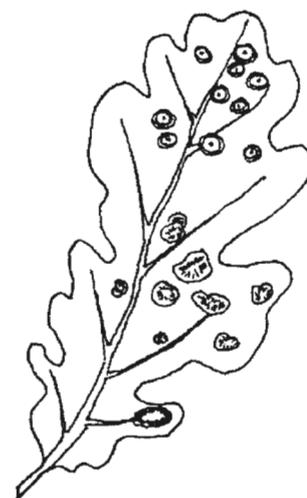
## Small-scale life of an Oak tree

Following the formal meeting at this year's AGM, Martin Woolner gave us an interesting talk about small-scale life associated with Oak trees. Martin explained that the Oak supports more invertebrate species than any other tree in Britain, and we were shown photographs of some of them, including some extreme close-up views taken through an electron microscope.

Our thanks go to Martin for his talk, and we look forward to his follow-up walk in Burnham Beeches on Tuesday, 25<sup>th</sup> September. Details of the walk are in the WWG September to December 2012 events programme.



Galls are abnormal growths produced on a plant under the influence of another organism. Many types of gall can be found on Oak trees. The Knopper Gall (left), resulting in distorted acorns, and various spangle galls on the leaves (right) are caused by gall wasps.



## Little Marlow wildflower walk

On Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> July, Roger and I led a wildflower walk within the proposed Little Marlow Lakes Country Park, following a request to do so by Barbara Wallis from the Little Marlow Parish Council. As I frequently go for a circular walk around the Spade Oak Gravel Pit, through Little Marlow and back along the Thames, I suggested that we should follow that route because I felt it was about the right length for the two and a half hours allocated.

As we walked around the Spade Oak Lake we saw typical wetland flower species such as Water Figwort, Marsh Woundwort, Watercress, Water Dock and Brooklime, as well as other species such as Scarlet Pimpernel, Red Bartsia and Hairy St John's-wort. The paths around the lake were still a bit muddy after recent rain, but the path across the field towards the Thames, which had been flooded quite often this year, was fairly dry. Very disappointingly, the cattle, which usually graze in this field, had eaten all the wildflowers right to the bottom of the river banks, and had even eaten the very poisonous Hemlock Water-dropwort. (I don't know if this affects the meat for which I assume they are bred). Once through the gate into the field which is not usually grazed, there were plenty of attractive riverside flowers to see, including Hemlock Water-dropwort, Purple-loosestrife, Skullcap, Marsh Woundwort, Meadowsweet, and Yellow-

cress. By the end of the walk we had recorded 81 plant species, although Roger pointed out a number of locations where tree and scrub growth had reduced the amount of light, and consequently the quantity of flowering plants.

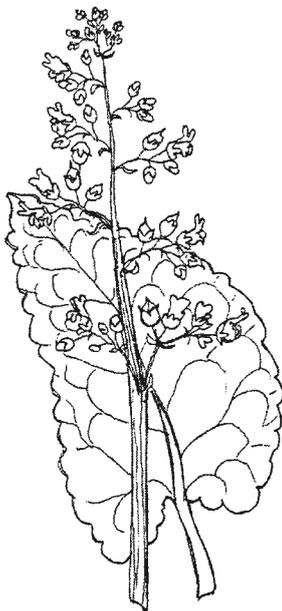
Although this was a wildflower walk, we did see and hear a number of birds, including a Stock Dove. As usual, at this time of the year, most birds are quiet and unobtrusive as they are going through the moult, after breeding. As a bonus, we saw quite a few different butterflies and damselflies, including the Banded Demoiselle.

More details about the proposed Little Marlow Lakes Country Park, and the Community Partnership promoting it, can be found on the website [www.littlemarlow.org/country-park](http://www.littlemarlow.org/country-park). A map of the proposed country park and its network of footpaths can be downloaded from the website.

Frances Wilding

### Footnote

I have since walked that way again and found the cattle grazing the other field, which will presumably mean that the rest of the riverside flowers will be eaten. This is the field which families use for picnics and paddling, especially in the summer holidays, and although the cattle are perfectly docile, the presence of fresh cowpats and a bull in with the cows and calves might put families off.



Water Figwort (*Scrophularia auriculata*), one of the 81 plant species recorded on the Little Marlow wildflower walk.

A couple of weeks after the Little Marlow wildflower walk, Frances came across a large patch of helleborines alongside one of the paths we didn't use on the walk. I went to have a look at them with Frances a few days later, and we walked along all of the paths within the proposed country park, not covered on the walk, recording thirty-four additional plant species. These included Common Centaury, Gipsywort, Ploughman's-spikenard, Weld and Yellow Loosestrife, as well as Broad-leaved Helleborine.

Roger Wilding

## A few battles won in the Indian Balsam war

Indian Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) is an invasive alien annual species. It spreads rapidly, especially along rivers, by means of its very effective seed dispersal system. When the seeds are ripe, a coiled spring inside the seed pod shoots them out.



Throughout the country, efforts are being made to eliminate Indian Balsam from our river systems. This species, also known as Himalayan Balsam, has been very successful in its aim of domination over other species. There is evidence that this plant is also beginning to dominate damp places in woods and other areas nowhere near river courses. It is also now being claimed that the plant, which is extremely rich in nectar and is a favourite bee plant, is actually causing bees to ignore native flower species in favour of the alien plant. There is concern that this could potentially result in some native species not being pollinated.

WWG is actively supporting the Revive the Wye (RTW) Partnership's aim of removing Indian Balsam from the Wye. It is not a war that can be won easily, but a few decisive battles have been won this year. WWG has led three work parties to take on the balsam. The first on 27<sup>th</sup> June tackled the stretch of river from Pann Mill to the other end of the Rye and three Euro bins were filled with removed plants. On 28<sup>th</sup> July a team of 16 volunteers (4 from WWG, 4 RTW volunteers and a team of 8 members of Earthworks Conservation Volunteers) again tackled the plants growing along the Rye, as well as those growing outside the Council Offices in Queen Victoria Road and alongside Holywell Mead. On

31<sup>st</sup> July, a WWG team moved downstream and cleared the balsam plants between the former railway bridge crossing Bowden Lane to the bridge into the new housing on the former sewerage works.

Despite all the efforts made, there are still some plants along the Rye that got missed, and a few plants have been found and removed upstream from the culvert entrance by the new Environment Centre. One single plant was seen and removed from Desborough Recreation Ground. All of the stretches of river upstream from the culvert entrance to Mill End Road have since been surveyed and found to be Indian Balsam-free. (There are two small colonies of the yellow-flowered Small Balsam (*Impatiens parviflora*) on shady banks between Desborough Park Road and Desborough Avenue but this species poses no threat to the river environment).

I was accompanied on the surveys of the sections of river with no riverside paths, and therefore only accessible by wading along the river, by either Richard Bird or Harry Wheate. My thanks go to them for their help.

Roger Wilding

Small Balsam (*Impatiens parviflora*). Although in the same genus as the Indian Balsam, this alien plant is more likely to be crowded out by native plants than dominate other species. It is found in damp, shady places, and has been seen under trees in a couple of places on the banks of the Wye in the Desborough area.



## Enjoying garden wildlife

We have had a very good year for young birds in our garden, after a slow start. It began with a single Blackbird chick, the only product of a lot of activity by seven adult Blackbirds! The youngster's very tame father (he didn't even bother to move out of the feeder when my hand went in!) was killed at the bedroom window by a Sparrowhawk. The mother also disappeared and the young Blackbird took me on as a surrogate mother, always at my feet and hands. After that there were successful broods of Blue Tits and Great Tits, which have remained with us for a long time, plus a nest of Greenfinches in one of the conifers. Most exciting of all has been a brood of Bullfinches. Mum and Dad have been at the sunflower seeds several times a day but I have only heard the soft calls of the babies, as they keep in deep cover. Goldfinches are very common this year - there are always some around, twittering their delightful little song. I think they are the prettiest garden birds. Four broods of noisy, argumentative Starlings have grown up in the garden, causing huge amusement. As one feed tray is immediately above another, they have been able to feed in close proximity to each other without getting in each other's way. However, this didn't stop one feisty youngster from reaching up from the lower feeder and jabbing its sibling, who was in the upper tray, on its nether regions!

We did have Blackcaps singing in the garden until June, but then they moved away to breed. Four young Jays have periodically flown through the garden, calling noisily, and picking up whatever they could find; and two young Greater Spotted Woodpeckers have been daily visitors to the peanuts. We have had a late successful brood of Wrens, which all burst out of the Ivy-covered fence together and perched on the garden bench, begging

to be fed by their parents. At the moment, I can hardly keep up with the demand for peanuts, fatballs and sunflower seeds, when usually the garden starts to quieten down (both in bird numbers and song). Sparrow numbers have not been as high as last year, and the Swifts, which are always screaming in July over our roof, have already gone, hardly having had the time or weather to raise broods of youngsters.

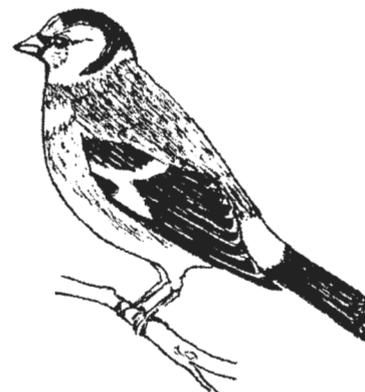
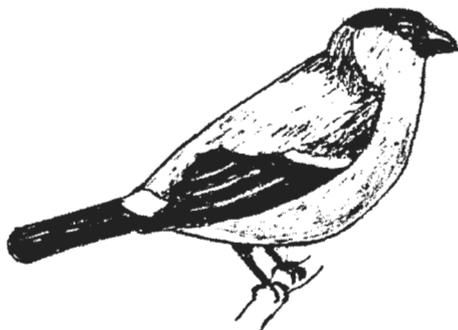
We did have an exciting visit from a Red Kite. After I had put out some raw chicken bits I had hardly had time to close the door when it actually landed on the lawn in front of the window while we were watching, and calmly walked (not hopped) from one piece of meat to the next until it had devoured all seven pieces. We could see its great yellow eyes, large hooked beak, feathered legs and great talons. It then made a leisurely take-off. This is the first time a Red Kite has actually landed in our garden - usually they swoop and take food with their feet without landing.

Looking out of the garden room window in the evening I often see a dark coloured Fox, in beautiful condition. On one occasion it came right up to the window where I was sitting, then turned and walked towards the Raspberries and did a wee-wee on the plants! It squatted rather than lifting a back leg, so I knew she was a vixen.

Watching garden wildlife from the window is endlessly rewarding. All that is needed is regular feeding with a range of suitable food, not forgetting fresh water, that wildlife can always rely on. The rewards are enormous.

Frances Wilding

Bullfinch



Goldfinch

## Moth trapping success at Hughenden

After bad weather resulted in not a single moth supporting either of the two moth trapping events in members' gardens earlier in the year, the moth trapping in the Walled Garden at Hughenden Manor on Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> August was a great success. The weather was perfect, around twenty people attended, and lots of moths came to the moth trap. A total of twenty-nine species of moth were identified on the evening, including some very attractive species such as the Black Arches, Burnished Brass, Dusky Thorn, Flame Shoulder, Green Carpet, Lesser Swallow Prominent, Orange Swift, Peppered Moth, Twenty-plume Moth and Yellow Shell. A further seven micro moths were positively identified later, the only ones with common names being Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix,

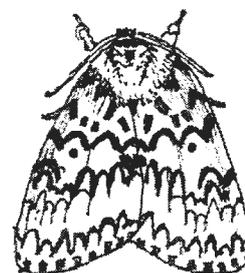
Horse-chestnut Leaf-miner and Light Brown Apple Moth.

Our thanks go to Paul Bowyer for providing the moth trap and the identification expertise, to those who supported the event, and to the National Trust for allowing us to use the Walled Garden. It really did make a wonderful venue for the event with interesting plants to see before it got dark, owls calling from the nearby trees and bats enjoying some of the moths. Frank Parge, the Gardener in Charge at Hughenden, came along to the event as a participant, and was very keen on the idea of having another moth trapping event in the Walled Garden next year, probably at an earlier date in order to attract different moth species.



Left  
Moth trapping in the Walled Garden at Hughenden

Right  
Black Arches, one of the moth species that came to the light trap.



## Environment Centre reborn

Readers will be pleased to know that Wycombe has a new Environment Centre. It is housed in the former Wye River Studios off West Wycombe Road, just before the traffic lights at the Desborough Avenue junction, coming from the town centre. There is a narrow steep entrance road into the Centre, but the limited parking space makes it necessary to restrict parking to delivery vehicles and disabled visitors. Other visitors will need to use the public car parks in Baker Street or George Street and walk the short distance to the Centre via Westbourne Passage.

The new Environment Centre has three floors. The ground floor has biodiversity displays and will be having an observation beehive. A horticultural area has been allocated for the use of the Gardening Group, there is space for holding craft classes, and a kitchen facility can be used by the volunteers and for supporting classes in bread making and vegetarian cooking.

The middle floor hosts the Centre's Library and Information Group and has a meeting room, seating 40 people, which will be available for hire. The top

floor is planned to house the Enterprise and Innovation Group which will provide eco courses for unemployed people.

Outside the building, work has started on the creation of vegetable and herb growing areas and a wildflower garden. A compost heap and a wormery are in place. It is planned to manage the sloping bank down to the river, and steps will be created to give access to the river for maintenance purposes. Lots of nettles and brambles have already been cleared and some Indian Balsam plants growing on the river's edge have been removed. Permission has recently been given to take the boarded area of land on the town side of the Centre into use as an extension to the Centre's garden.

Frances Alexander, Chairman of the Wycombe Environment Centre's trustees, and the other nine trustees, have some very ambitious plans to promote sustainable living and help protect the planet. Let us hope that Frances and her team get all the support they need to achieve their very worthwhile intentions.

Roger Wilding

## Rare fly found in Wycombe

Have you heard of the False Slender-footed Robberfly (*Leptarthrus vitripennis*)? I guess not, because it is very rare and not even in the Red Data lists for this group of flies, as it hadn't been discovered when the lists were being compiled.

Anyway, one has turned up in High Wycombe. Local entomologist Martin Harvey found one on 20<sup>th</sup> July at Funges Meadow nature reserve off Bowden Lane, where he has been undertaking invertebrate surveys for the WDC Woodland Service. The robberfly turned up on the white sheet spread out on the ground around the moth trap he was using at the time.

This species was only recognised as British in 1996 and until now has only been found on a handful of chalk downland sites, mostly in the Chilterns and North Downs. The same species was recorded at another river valley site at Maple Cross a couple of days after the Funges Meadow sighting, and Martin says the species is either expanding into new habitats or using the hot spell of weather to disperse widely away from its downland breeding sites.

Photos of both the robberfly found at Funges Meadow and the one at Maple Cross can be seen on the iSpot website <http://www.ispot.org.uk/node/281933> and <http://www.ispot.org.uk/node/281494>.



Cornflower



Corncockle

## Wildflowers in Queen Alexandra Road

Every time I walked along Queen Alexandra Road by Bucks New University earlier this year, I kept looking at some new flowerbeds that had been created between the college buildings and the pavement. The flowerbeds at first appeared to be full of weeds but, as the plants grew, it became obvious that they had been sown with a wildflower seed mix. When the plants eventually flowered, there was a wonderful display of cornfield annuals comprising Corn Chamomile, Cornflower, Corn Marigold, Corncockle and Field Poppy with a few perennial species dotted around.

I was so impressed with what had been done that I e-mailed BNU and complimented them on what had been achieved. The Director of Estates said that this was only a part of the college's environmentally-friendly projects and suggested I met up with their Volunteering and Societies Coordinator to put forward any ideas for further projects. I met Alice Dewsnap on 14<sup>th</sup> August and passed on a few thoughts for building on what had

been achieved this year. Although two of this year's planting areas had been very successful, a third area was only partially successful due to the shade from a large willow tree. I have suggested that this latter area might be better planted with perennials, including shade-loving species under the tree. I also suggested that thought be given to greening up the public thoroughfare through the college to the underpass below the flyover leading to Paul's Row, by planting trees and flowering plants. I have since been informed that this would not be possible because of the need to use mobile access equipment with 17 tonne vehicle loads there, for maintenance purposes.

Other ideas discussed included the creation of a circular biodiversity walk from BNU around the Tom Burt's Hill Local Wildlife Site, and encouraging BNU students to help with WWG site maintenance tasks, as they have done already on a couple of Revive the Wye tasks.

Roger Wilding

## WWG display at Notcutts Garden Centre, Booker

If anyone has visited Notcutts at Booker recently, they may have seen the display stand in the help desk shelter in the plant sales area. In conjunction with an "encouraging wildlife into the garden" event held at the garden centre on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> June, Notcutts asked WWG if we could provide a display, which they said we could leave there for a month if we wished.

We agreed to do this and provided a supply of our wildlife gardening advisory leaflets for the visiting public to take, plus a number of spare copies of old

issues of the Group's newsletter and a few membership forms.

When we contacted Notcutts to arrange to collect the stand, they said that they would be happy to host it for longer if we did not need it for use elsewhere, as it had attracted the interest of a number of customers.

On the basis that it is better for the display stand to be doing something useful rather than being in storage, we agreed to Notcutts' offer.



### Plants with white instead of their normal colour flowers

How common are white-flowered forms of species that normally have pink, red, mauve, blue or violet flowers? There are some species such as Sweet Violet, Musk Mallow and Nettle-leaved Bellflower, which often produce white flowers, and it is not uncommon to find white-flowered forms of thistles, Greater Knapweed and some orchid species. Recently, however, I have seen Hedgerow Crane's-bill and Broad-leaved Willowherb with white flowers, and in our garden we have quite a few white-flowered Herb-Robert plants, grown from seed collected from white-flowered plants growing in the wild.

If all white-flowered forms are capable of reproducing from seed, a gradual increase in numbers of the plants concerned could be expected. This has not been apparent to date, the appearance of white forms being rather sporadic.

I have mentioned this to several people, resulting in a range of theories and possible answers, but I have not managed to obtain any definitive answers. Perhaps this would make a good research subject for someone.

It does appear that species with yellow flowers do not produce white-flowered forms, and it has been suggested that a chemical found in yellow-flowered plants may prevent the formation of white flowers. It has also been suggested that a plant might produce a mutant form with white flowers by accident, or due to chemicals present in the soil, and that this mutation might then pass on to the plant's offspring through its seeds.

If you see any white-flowered forms of wildflowers which are not normally that colour, please let me know. More sightings might reveal some common factors but they might all be random occurrences.

Roger Wilding

## From a single cell to all life on Earth

All life on Earth, both fauna and flora, contains cells. All these cells have their origin in a single cell formed by a chemical process, which occurred billions of years ago. This single cell has evolved into millions of species, the individual bodies of which may contain billions of cells, developed by evolution to enable all the various functions of that individual body to be performed.

The story of cells is fascinating. It starts with the realisation of their existence in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, goes through periods in which scientists reached incorrect conclusions relating to their functions, and covers the relatively recent discoveries of how cells reproduce in order to meet a vast range of different functions, copying DNA and genes data each time they divide. As a result of these modern discoveries, scientists are able to manipulate cells for beneficial purposes such as combating disease, mass producing insulin for medical use and even making diesel oil from bacteria cells.

The ultimate challenge for scientists working on the Origin of Life Initiative at Harvard

University, is to develop a new cell from the basic components that formed the original single cell that resulted in all life on Earth. This is being referred to as the second genesis.

Although a very complicated subject, which few of us can hope to fully understand, a basic appreciation of cells helps to give us a better picture of how life has developed. It also helps to inform us about some of the medical practices for overcoming diseases, especially those which are hereditary and passed on through genes.

Angus Idle will be giving a talk on this subject at the members' meeting at Trinity United Reformed Church on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2013. His aim will be to present this complex subject as a fascinating voyage of discovery, with some simple and easy to understand explanations of the science. We are lucky to have a member with the ability to give such a talk and I am sure everyone attending, even the least scientifically-minded, will learn a lot from this talk.

## The year of the Pyramidal Orchid

It's been a marvellous year for the Pyramidal Orchid. Long after many other orchid species had ceased flowering (with the exception of the later flowering helleborines), the Pyramidals were still in full bloom and there were lots of them.

WWG was notified that 16 of these orchids had appeared in a front garden in Fern, near Little Marlow, and visits

to Sands Bank Local Nature Reserve and nearby Round Wood revealed huge numbers.

As usual, there were plenty of Pyramidal Orchids to see on Micklefield Bank and on the Tom Burt's Hill Local Wildlife Site.

A white-flowered form was seen at Sands Bank LNR.



## A good year for Marbled Whites in High Wycombe

It has been a good year for Marbled White butterflies in Wycombe. As well as being plentiful on chalk grassland sites around the town, large numbers have been seen on Tom Burt's Hill (recently designated as a Local Wildlife Site) overlooking the town centre, and on nearby Carver Hill. There were also reasonable numbers on the Chairborough Local Nature Reserve. A couple were also spotted on the Wycombe Airpark side of the M40 road bridge at

Booker.

This species was often seen on the Chairborough site when Wycombe Wildlife Group first undertook conservation management tasks there in 1989 and still features on the front of our Group's membership leaflet.

The life cycle of this butterfly requires areas of tall grasses to be available the whole year round for the egg, larval and pupal stages.



## Contacting and/or joining Wycombe Wildlife Group

To join Wycombe Wildlife Group, please complete the form on the right (or a copy) and send to the Membership Secretary, 15 Cherrywood Gardens, Flackwell Heath, HP10 9AX. Subscription £6 per annum, if paid by Standing Order, or £7 per annum, if paid by cash or cheque.

### WWG Contact Details

Postal correspondence should be addressed to:

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Membership Secretary: Paul Bowyer/ Karen Roberts  
(Membership enquiries to Paul: 01628 526225)

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Biological surveys: Angus Idle 01494 563673  
eidyllion61@yahoo.co.uk

Website: [www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk](http://www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk)  
Webmaster: Malcolm Pusey  
malcolm.pusey@o2.co.uk

Please enrol me as a member of Wycombe Wildlife Group

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

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:

Number of payments: Until further notice

Signature Date

**OR Payment by cheque or cash**

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

# WILDLIFE NOTICE BOARD



## Observations



### May 2012

02/05	Male and female Bullfinch	Deeds Grove
07/05	Goldcrest	Amersham Hill Drive
11/05	First Holly Blue & Orange Tip	Amersham Hill Drive
12/05	First Swallows, Cuckoos & Common Terns	Marlow
20/05	Willow Warbler	Common Wood
23/05	First Red-tailed Bumblebee	Amersham Hill Drive
26/05	First Cockchafer (May-bug)	Amersham Hill Drive
27/05	Wood Mouse under birdbath	Amersham Hill Drive
29/05	Cinnabar moth	Ladies Mile
29/05	2 Brimstones	Amersham Hill Drive

Chiffchaff & Willow Warbler in garden first

2 weeks of month and male & female

Bullfinch most of month Deeds Grove

### June 2012

03/06	Bee Moth	Amersham Hill Drive
04/06	2 Bullfinches outside window	Amersham Hill Drive
08/06	Young Jackdaw on Starling bar	Amersham Hill Drive
08/06	5 Red Kites swooping over birdtable	Amersham Hill Drive
13/06	Red Admiral nectaring on wallflower	Amersham Hill Drive

13/06	Small Copper	Hazlemere
15/06	Cormorant	The Dyke
16/06	Red Kite landing on lawn for food	Deeds Grove
25/06	First Meadow Brown	Hazlemere
30/06	Skylark and first Small Skipper	Grange Farm

### July 2012

04/07	First Marbled White	Hazlemere
14/07	First Ringlet	Hazlemere
19/07	6 Long-tailed Tits on feeder	Amersham Hill Drive
23/07	Tree Bumblebee	Funges Meadow
25/07	Cinnabar moth larvae	Spade Oak
31/07	Dun-bar moth	Amersham Hill Drive

16 Pyramidal Orchids appeared in garden Fern nr Little Marlow  
Bullfinch family in garden most of month Deeds Grove

### August 2012

05/08	First Gatekeeper	Common Wood
06/08	Cinnabar Moth larvae	Ladies Mile
10/08	Straw Underwing moth	Amersham Hill Drive

Tawny Owl family in garden most nights Deeds Grove

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

Bassetsbury Group	David Reed	01494 439665
Bat queries	WDC Rangers	01494 421824
Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust	(Oxon Office)	01865 775476
Booker Common & Woods Protection Society (Chairman)	Rita Luxton	01494 436807
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	Jane Craven	01296 330033
British Trust for Ornithology (Regional Rep.)	Roger Warren	01491 638691
Bucks Badger Group	Mike Collard	01494 866908
Bucks Bird Club	Mobile (at any time)	07887 955861
Bucks Community Association	Neil Foster	01296 748597
Bucks Invertebrate Group	Francis Gomme	01844 274865
Butterfly Conservation	c/o BMERC	01296 382431
Chiltern Society	Nick Bowles	01442 382278
Chilterns AONB	Angus Idle	01494 563673
Chilterns Chalk Streams Officer	Steve Rodrick	01844 355505
Chilterns Conservation Board (Activities and Education)	Allen Beechey	01844 355502
Chilterns Countryside Group	Cathy Rose	01844 355506
Chilterns Woodland Officer	Julie Rockell	01628 526828
Downley Common Preservation Society	John Morris	01844 355503
Frieth Natural History Society	Bill Thompson	01494 520648
Grange Action Group	Alan Gudge	01494 881464
High Wycombe Beekeeping Association (General enquiries)	Dave Wainman	01494 716726
(Swarm help)	Clive Hill	01494 526557
High Wycombe Society (Secretary)	(Mobile)	07527 798659
Lane End Conservation Group	Frances Presland	01494 523263
Marlow Society	Robert Briggs	01494 882090
National Trust (Hughenden)	Bob Savidge	01628 891121
Natural England Conservation Officer	(Office)	01494 755573
Pann Mill Group	Rebecca Hart	01189 392070
Prestwood Nature	Robert Turner	01494 472981
Ramblers Association	Tony Marshall	01494 864251
Risborough Countryside Group	John Shipley	01494 862699
RSPB local group	Francis Gomme	01844 274865
St. Tiggywinkles	George Noble	01491 682563
Swan Lifeline	Les Stocker	01844 292292
Woodland Trust (voluntary speaker)	Wendy Hermon	01753 859397
Wycombe District Council Woodland Service	Michael Hyde	01628 485474
	John Shaw	01494 421825