

LENS BULLETIN

No. 15

Issued for Members and Friends of the

LONG EATON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

FEBRUARY 1987

CHAIRMAN	:	George Smith
SECRETARY	:	Marion Smith
MEETINGS ORG.	:	Karen Bidgood
TREASURER	:	Sandra Slade



Chairman's Foreword

In introducing Bulletin No.15 I must first express congratulations and thanks to Stan Eggleshaw for this, his first Bulletin since assuming editorship and also pay tribute to Fay Blackburn who does the hard work of typing and production.

We are already thinking about the Summer outings and would welcome ideas and also possible speakers for next Winter's programme.

We are indeed fortunate that Mrs Karen Bidgood has agreed to become Meetings Secretary and look forward to an interesting programme.

We have recently had three impromptu outings to local reservoirs, Foremark, Swithland and Cropton and finally Eyebrook and Rutland Water. Eyebrook was by far the most productive in terms of numbers of water fowl, but it was a great thrill to see approximately 20 Bewick swans grazing in a field some 50 yards from the road near Rutland Water.

Keep reports coming in and we would particularly welcome articles with a Natural History background for inclusion in the next Bulletin.

George Smith

As George reports we are thinking about Summer outings and holidays for this year, but first I would like to look back on last Summer's holiday that John and I spent in Scotland. We went by car, up the West Coast to Durness, part of the journey being particularly memorable. Leaving Loch Carron we ascended a spectacular spiral climb over Chaorachain to the village of Applecross and followed the breath-taking coastal road to Sheildaig then on to Ullapool and Lochinver to take the equally beautiful road via Stoer and Drumbeg to Scourie and Durness. This is Scotland in its most wild magnificence, strongly recommended to all LENS members.

We then travelled east to Scotland's other most northerly tip - John o' Groats to follow the road south via Helmsdale, Inverness, Aviemore and Edinburgh to regain our English roots, tracing the route John had taken four years previously on a fund-raising cycle ride from John o' Groats to Land's End.

During our week touring Scotland we saw over 60 species and being relative newcomers to the bird-watching scene many of these were 'firsts' for us including the following:- Tern, -Arctic, Sandwich, Common, Little, Bar Tailed Godwit, Fulmar, Eider Duck, Turnstone, Green Shank, Kittiwake, Puffin, Sanderling or Little Stint (even an 'expert' with powerful telescope was unable to tell which it was) Gadwall, Buzzard (which managed to keep one tree ahead of us as we walked along) Hooded Crow, Dipper (we saw him quite by chance as we crossed a stream to a lake to see ducks) Whilst in Durness we saw a pair of Great Skuas on several occasions, the most spectacular being when they were dive bombing a great black - backed gull on the water, it had obviously got food!

Another highlight of our holiday was seeing a pair of elephant seals basking on a rock a short way out from the coastal cliffs off Durness Head.

We look forward to a return visit this year.

Fay Blackburn

Before we plan the place and date of our holiday this year perhaps we should consult Alan Heath's Weather Summary for 1986. Part of it I have set out below.

- JAN Snow in first week. Strong winds second week with gale on 14th. Cold and wet in last week.
- FEB A very cold but mainly dry month after first week. Dominance of NE or E wind. Maximum temperature below 40°F on all but 3 days. Severe frost at night and wind made a high chill factor. Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) seen on 8th.
- MAR Rather wet and cool. Windy in last week especially 27th. There was a very marked drop in air pressure on the 24th by an inch in 12 hours.
- APR A wet cold month. North to North-East winds dominated the first half.
- MAY A wet and windy month. Almost 2 inches of rain fell on 20th in less than 24 hours. Very heavy rain around 8am produced local flash floods. This followed a thunderstorm and another thunderstorm came in late afternoon. Winds reached a moderate strength on 13 days, and were mainly SW.
- JUN Second half of month dry and warm with some hot days. Dominance of NE and NW wind with only a few SW or W.
- JUL Some good warm days at beginning and middle of month. Fair number of days with some rain but greatest quantity of rain was in last week.
- AUG A wet and cool month. Very stormy on 25th and 26th following hurricane 'Charlie'. Flooding in the county and over an inch of rain in 24 hrs with stormy period producing nearly 2 inch of rain in the two days.
- SEP Fine and much warmer month. Barometer high on most days during this 'mini-summer'. A few night frosts.
- OCT Fairly dry in first half of the month. Rest was often wet and windy, especially the last week.
- NOV Generally wet and windy month.
- DEC Another wet and windy month. Very strong wind on 5th and 30th. Mild at the end of the month including Christmas.

Alan sums up - The driest period of the year was from 14th Sept to 4th October. The average maximum temperature was 3 degrees up on last year but the average minimum was the same. Rainfall was 3 inches up on the previous year but was about average for this district. The year showed many wet and windy periods with good fine days being rather few

Warmest Day with 87°F was 28th June and 15th July, Coldest Day with 17°F was 10th February
Wettest Day, 20th May, Wettest Month - May, Driest Month - September, Total Snow 7½ in.
Total Rain - 25.775 in., Total Thunderstorms - 4, Total Fog - 4, all day - 1
Average Maximum Temperature - 66.25°F, Average Minimum Temperature - 31.83°F
Days with temperature over 80°F - June had 6 days, July had 4 days.

Next LENS meeting - 2nd March Mr K. Taylor - Mammals

16th March Mr.S. Holmes - The Isles of Scilly

23rd March Mr J. Dawes - Birds

Our next article regarding last summer, may give some of us ideas for the coming summer.

ATTENBOROUGH BIRDWATCH - SUMMER by Alec Ferguson

Summer may seem the pleasantest time for a ramble round the reserve, but at first the birdlife may seem a little disappointing, since the warblers and other summer visitors have stopped singing and are already moving away Southwards. Also birds look shabbier when moulting and the Mallard drakes lose their colours and look like the ducks.

However, the Swallows, Swifts and Martins are fascinating with their superb aerobatics, and one never knows what unexpected wanderers may appear. One year a Purple Gallinule took up residence in the reeds in the River for a month, attracting many bird watchers, though I was not lucky enough to see it. Another year, one sunny August day, there were two young Spoonbills (easily recognizable) on the Delta among a flock of Canada Geese. They had probably wandered from Holland. Another August day there were two waders with light-edged feathers and of different sizes. After some deliberation I identified them as a pair of Ruffs (or a Ruff and a Reeve). The male had lost its spring ruff which provides its name. Another year on Sept. 1st another pair of attractive waders appeared - Black Tailed Godwits. These and the Ruff were in the shallow water by the reed beds. Last August a Green Sandpiper (distinguished by white above the tail) was around the delta for several weeks. Other waders that may be seen are, Snipe, Common Sandpiper, Greenshank, Redshank and Peewit. Occasionally a Shelduck or two may appear. A young one may confuse the novice as it is less distinctive in colour and lacks the chestnut breast band.

The Common Terns still occupy the platform in the main pond and will have young ones among them. There are usually several Herons along the bushes on the shoreline beyond the Terns (as seen from the River). Canada Geese, a few Mute Swans, Great Crested Grebes, Coots and Mallard may be seen anywhere.

Take a good look at the flock of Canada Geese as they may include other species. Throughout last July there was a Bar Headed Goose and a Barnacle Goose among them and later a Grey Lag, while in the past occasional Whitefronts and Pinkfeet appeared. These may be injured, preventing normal migration or perhaps escapes from collections such as Slimbridge. On July 19th there were two male Ruddy Ducks by the Delta. These were introduced from America about twenty years ago and are now well established here. The male is quite attractive with chestnut body, blue bill, black cap, white cheeks and stiff upright tail. They dive continuously.

On the more open ground towards Barton Lane may be seen the attractive Yellow Wagtails and Goldfinches or the less colourful Linnets and Tree Sparrows. One may glimpse a Kingfisher almost anywhere by the water, or a pair of Bullfinches in the more wooded area near the Works Pond. Reed Buntings are still around - the male with his distinctive black head and white collar, prominently perched.

So a Summer walk round is well worth while.

Now back to winter.

THANK YOU DON MILLERS by TONY MAGGS

During the 'Big Freeze' in January which saw temperatures dropping to -14° C large areas of land covered in snow, ponds frozen over, the wild life was finding it difficult to find food.

I asked Don Millers bakery at the Toton Co-op Superstore if they had any surplus bread and they obliged by giving me large bags of bread which I fed to the birds at Attenborough Nature Reserve and Toton Water Meadows. Judging by the response, the birds must have been very hungry indeed.

At home I have been feeding the birds daily with nuts, fruit, bread and seeds and water.

THE BEES AT THE BOTTOM OF THE GARDEN by TONY MAGGS

Being a local Beekeeper, I thought you might be interested to know what the bees get up to this time of year.

The Honey Bee - *Apis Mellifera* lives in large colonies inside hives either man-made or natural hives such as hollow cavities inside trees.

I will be referring to the 'Cultivated' variety but the information also applies generally to bees living in the wild.

JANUARY - There is very little activity inside the hive. The bees do not hibernate but they remain as inactive as possible to conserve energy. They form a tight cluster around the Queen to ensure her safe-guard. Their only food source is inside the hive in the form of honey and Syrup, if the Beekeeper fed them up in Autumn. It is the workers and the queen who are left in the hive (all female) as all the drones (male) were 'kicked out' in September. Drones are of no use until about April when they might be required for mating a virgin queen.

FEBRUARY - If the temperature outside is not too low the bees do cleansing flights to pass their faeces as they have not 'been' for weeks on end at this time of year. Bees are very well house trained and try to keep the hive in a healthy condition.

On a sunny day they might go for some early nectar and pollen from plants such as Crocus and Hazel catkins but they still depend largely on their winter stores from last years main flow in Summer.

The Queen will be laying a few eggs every day so food is vital for the new generation of bees.

An added note about bees - a few years ago in Summer we found small mounds of earth in our garden and the banks of Barker's Pond, we also noted great numbers of orange/bronze looking bees around. I contacted a bee expert (being a little worried about the children playing in the garden) and was told that these were solitary bees, that made a burrow in the soil to lay their eggs. They have not been a problem other than making the lawn look a little unsightly for a while, and have returned every year since.

Fay Blackburn

THE RARE ORCHID THAT WASN'T - STAN EGGLESHAW

On Sunday 14th July 85 (See report in Bulletin 13) a group of members went on a walk in the Langley Mill area led by Bob Paisley. On the second leg of the expedition - after lunch at the Stoneyford Boat Inn - we passed through an area of woodland where on the side of the path, we found a rather stunted specimen of what was obviously a specie of helleborine with a drooping flower head. The individual flowers were not open but appeared to be green. It was agreed it might possibly be the Green Pendulous- Flowered Helleborine (*Epipactuo phyllanthes*). We subsequently learned that Duncan (Bob's son) took his mother to see the plant some days later and found quite a number of similar spikes that we had missed.

After a walk to Gotham Hill on 7th July 86, whilst partaking of suitable refreshment in the local hostelry, it was decided that we should return to the woods at Codnor to check on the plants again. Monday 14th July was the date chosen for an evening visit and about 10-12 enthusiasts turned up and set off over the fields with high hopes. We found numerous spikes in the ground among the trees, just off the path but no flowers were showing any colour. However, the pendulum habit and the green appearance convinced us that our original diagnosis was likely to be right. The site is the best guarded I have ever visited, being constantly patrolled by great hordes of the most vicious biting insects, so we had to beat a hasty retreat with some members suffering many painful bites.

George Smith reported our find to the D.N.T. office the following day and it was suggested that Mr. R.H. Hall be asked to visit the sight to verify our identification. This was arranged a few days later and Bert Hall considered it possible that we had found the Pendulous-flowered helleborine, but to be definite he would need to pay another visit to find an open flower.

A couple of weeks later (early August) my wife and I returned to the spot and under constant aerial attack found a number of open pale-pink flowers which I photographed before retreating, again with numerous bites, despite the liberal use of insect repellent!!! A study of my orchid books raised doubts in my mind that we were kidding ourselves and I phoned George to inform him and check whether Bert Hall had come to any conclusion. However, he had not yet revisited the site.

Towards the end of August, I expressed my doubts to Geoff Battershall on his return from holiday and he went post-haste to check again, fortunately finding that some flowers were still out, but unfortunately confirming my doubts. Subsequently, Bert Hall verified that the plants were Broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactus helleborine*).

So we had not found the rare Pendulous-flowered helleborine after all, but as consolation it is good to know of a thriving colony of the Broad-leaved helleborine which will surely continue to flourish if the mosquitoes have any say in the matter!!!

CHILWELL MEADOW by PETER MAGGS

For the past year I have been recording plants at Chilwell with the help of two members of Nottinghamshire Trust for Nature Conservation, who identified the plants. This is 2½ acres of wet grassland - a rare surviving fragment - adjoining Chilwell Comprehensive School, and is being managed by the Trust under a licence from Notts. County Council.

It was thrilling to see the first celandine leaves appearing in March, and by the end of the month a few were in flower. Marsh Marigolds started to show soon afterwards, and many more plants were seen during April, these included Meadow Sweet, buttercups, rosebay willowherb, cow parsley, common sorrell, hogweed and nettles. The Celandines made a great show.

May saw a number of Marsh Marigolds in flower, and everything was growing well. The May blossom (hawthorn) did not appear until June. One of the Reserve's rarities is the Adder's Tongue Fern, and we had been told where these could be found. We had spent weeks looking for them, by the end of May we were beginning to think we would never find them. Then we struck lucky - one single plant complete with spore case. I had to photograph it. As often happens, once one has been found it is easier to find the next one - this was the case, and we found many more.

By June many more plants were in flower, including Ragged Robin, lesser stitchwort, pignut, buttercups, yellow rattle, bird's foot trefoil and brooklime in the stream.

Common spotted orchids were also found early in July, when some 24 species of grasses, sedges and rushes, including the Marsh Arrow grass, rare in Nottinghamshire, (and not a grass) were recorded. The meadow sweet also made a fine showing

Towards the end of July a Moth Hunt was held at the Reserve, and some 67 species were recorded. Butterflies seen during the day, included Common Blue, Meadow Brown, Skipper and Small Tortoiseshell.

The Meadow should have been mown in August to allow all the plants to seed, but owing to the periodic rains this could not be carried out until September.

The middle of October saw the Meadow showing green again, and I am looking forward to see which plants survive next year, and any new ones arriving.

On the surface, January does not seem to offer much of interest in the outdoors, but appearances are often deceptive. Pause for a moment and select a tree. Any tree, but preferably one outlined against the sky and one that stands alone and not hemmed in by others. Now select a second and a third and you will discover that they are all different. It is only at this time of the year that a tree acquires an identity of its own, freed from its covering leaves, a tree's architectural contours are revealed and its natural grace and charm are most clearly defined. A comparison of winter twigs from several different trees will show that the buds are not arranged in the same manner on all of them. Some terminate in a terminal bud but not all trees have a terminal bud. Buds may be positioned opposite one another (horse chestnut, ash) whereas in poplars they are arranged alternately.

Look about you and you may find a rock or boulder covered with a leaflike formation which is crusty. These are lichens and are worthy of more than a casual glance. The biologist regards them with great respect, not only because of their ability to create soil in which other plants can grow but also because they are something of an oddity. They consist of a closely knit relationship between a green algal plant and a colourless fungus which live together for mutual benefit. Lichens can be a variety of colours, some yellow, others green or gray, even black.

Lichens have quite a different appearance when viewed with a lens as you will discover if you care to examine them. They reveal a most unexpected beauty and, whilst we can find them at any time of the year, they are at their best in winter as they like moisture.

Examination of decaying logs may reveal a large winter population such as ground beetles, centipedes, harvestmen, spiders and snails. Woodland floor is also well tenanted for its covering of dead leaves makes an excellent winter retreat for a large variety of insects. Springtails may be seen as black specks that hop about on a patch of snow. Examination with a lens shows that they have no wings.

The observant naturalist will find winter very rewarding but don't forget to let Stan know what you have seen. Don't forget that the most important piece of equipment you can carry is your NOTEBOOK.

FOLLOWING RECORDS SUPPLIED BY IAN DINWIDDIE, 41 CARRFIELD AVE TOTON.

6.10.86 Great Grey Slug - Own garden in brick rubble. Also seen 13.10.86 on compost.
6.10.86 Budapest Slug - 2 seen " " " " " " " "
12.10.86 Comma Butterfly- On Michaelmas daisies(nb warm period for October)
13.10.86 Garden Snail - 12 - Own garden on compost, rain over night produced more activity
13.10.86 Slug(Red form) - Own garden on seedling for-get-me-nots
13.10.86 Slug(Brown ") - 4 - Own garden 3 on lawn 1 compost
25.10.86 Budapest Slug - Under leaf litter in Risley Glebe (Conditions v. damp)

TOTON WATER MEADOWS 22.6.86 - LEADER TONY MAGGS

A band of naturalists set out in cool damp weather to seek out the wildlife in Toton Water Meadows and nearby ballast pit.

Evidence of water voles was found along the bank of the R.Erewash, numerous young frogs were in the meadow. A cinnabar moth was noted but few insects were flying. In all 134 species of plant were recorded thus fully justifying Tony's call for this area to be designated as an official nature reserve.

Marion Smith

Sycamore, yarrow, sweet flag, water plantain, Jack by the hedge, Alder, Marsh foxtail, Meadow Foxtail, cow parsley, fools watercress, less burdock, horse radish, false oat, worm wood mugwort, winter cress, common daisy, silver birch, rape, Barren brome, white bryony, starwort, shepherd's purse, cuckoo flower, welshed thistle, false fox sedge pond sedge, perennial cornflower, hard heads, rosebay willow herb, common mouse ear, good king Henry, Oxeye daisy, spear thistle, creeping thistle, old mans beard, hemlock, pignut, field bindweed, hawthorn, smooth hawkbeard, crested dogtail, coltsfoot, tussock grass, teasel, male fern, canadian pondweed, American willowherb, field horsetail water horsetail, whitlow grass, sheeps fescue, meadowsweet, Ash, goosegrass, meadow cranesbill, ground ivy, flote grass, reed canary grass, hogweed, Yorkshire fog wall barley, perforated st. John's wort, soft rush, hard rush, white dead nettle, fat duckweed, small duckweed, yellow toadflax, ryegrass, birds foot trefoil, Gipsywort yellow loosestrife, purple loosestrife, pineapple weed, black medic, water mint, field for get me not, yellow water lily, white water lily, ribwort plantain, great plantain smooth meadow grass, amphibome bistort, knot grass, persicaria, broad leaved pondweed, perfoliate pondweed, creeping cinquefoil, self heal, Oak, meadow buttercup, lesser celandine river crowfoot, creeping buttercup, ~~celery~~ celery leaved buttercup, mignonette, weld, yellow cress, dogrose, bramble, common sorrel, curled dock, water dock, broad leaved dock goat willow, sallow, elderberry, great burnet, broom, water figwort, common ragwort, oxford ragwort, groundsee, white campion, red campion, bladder campion, charlock, hedge mustard, bittersweet, smooth sowthistle, branched bur-ried, hedge woundwort, chickweed comfrey, tansy, dandelion, goatsbeard, hop trefoil, red clover, white clover, coltsfoot, common reedmace, nettle, great mullein, germander speedwell, tufted vitch, common vitch, bush vitch

The following were also noted on 30.6.86

water forget me not, arrowhead, bulrush, common bent, Timothy grass

Butterflies:- small heath, meadow brown, small white, large white, common blue, small skipper.

Alan Heath has supplied LENS with a very comprehensive report of his 'Freshwater Microscopy Records for 1986'. During the year he took samples from 9 sites, Forbe's Hole, L.E., Ticknall, River Erewash, Toton, Breaston Lagoon, Attenborough Nature Reserve, Stenson's Pond Trent Range Pond, L.E., One-Acre Pond L.E. and Fletcher's Pond, L.E. There is a special report for Forb's Hole, Long Eaton which is the subject of regular study and for which comparisons can be made year by year. Anyone wishing a copy of these reports should contact Alan or myself.

Fay Blackburn

BIRD SIGHTINGS REPORTED BY MEMBERS FOR PERIOD JUNE - DECEMBER 1986

(Contributors Judy & John Langford, Tony Maggs, Stan Eggleshaw) & F & J Blackburn

Great Crested Grebe	14.6 Trent Floods, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry, 26.7 Sawley Marina 15.11 R.Trent nr. Sawley Bridges
" " ") with young.	15.11 R. Trent between railway bridge and Sawley bridges. Also been informed they have bred in the vicinity for the past few years.
Grey Heron	12.6 Dockholme Lock, 14.6 Trent Floods(6) 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 8.8 Ratcliffe-on-Soar, 15.11 Trent Floods (9)
Mute Swan	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.7 Wlvaston Quarry (pr. + 5 cygnets) 16.7 R.Derwent - Downstream Wilne Gunpowder Mill 3.9 Church Wilne - Pool Nr. Wilne Lane (pr. + 4 cygnets) Pool behind Church (2)
Canada Goose	3.9 Church Wilne/Elvaston Quarry. Often seen/heard flying over garden at Quorndon Cres. L.E. late evening, early morning
Mallard	12.6 Dockholme Lock, 14.6 Trent Floods 16.6 Toton Water Meadows 15.11 R. Trent nr. Sawley Bridges
Tufted Duck	27.6 Elvaston Quarry, 13.9 Elvaston Quarry. Approx 10 seen with 8 coots on Fletchers Pond - December, date mislaid.
Sparrowhawk	27.8 Breedon St. L.E - 11am, Red barring on chest, brown back yellow feet - took blackbird on bonfire heap to pluck, then flew with prey - soared/displayed before flying away 30.8 Great Wilne - Hunting, 30.11 Garden at Bramcote perched in lilac tree - female
Kestrel	16.6 Toton Sidings - Nesting on tall lighting pylon. 1.7 St. Chad's, Church Wilne
Red Legged Partridge	3.9 Church Wilne/Elvaston Quarry - family party of 6
Partridge	26.7 Sawley Marina - Kegworth
Moorhen	14.6 Trent Floods
Coot	14.6 Trent Floods 16.6 Toton Water Meadows
Little Ringed Plover	21.6 Sawley (Blue Circle Pits) 27.6 Elvaston Quarry
Lapwing	14.6 Trent Floods, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry 3.9 Elvaston Quarry
Redshank	14.6 Trent Floods, 27.6 " " (4)
Common Sandpiper	16.7 Elvaston Quarry
Common Tern	27.6 Elvaston Quarry, 25.7 Sawley Marina
Woodpigeon	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/ Hemington
Collared Dove	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/ Hemington, July Breedon St. L.E
Turtle Dove	27.6 St. Chad's, Church Wilne, 25.7 Sawley Marina - Kegworth
Cuckoo	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/ Hemington
Little Owl	10.7 Lane to old Thrumpton Ferry, 25.7 Sawley Marina - Kegworth
Swift	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry 25.7 Sawley Marina - Kegworth, 8.8 L.E, Station, 19.8 Sandiacre mills, Aug. Breedon St. LE.
Skylark	14.6 Trent Floods, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington
Swallow	14.6 " " 19.6 " " 25.7 Sawley Marina- Kegworth, 3.9. Elvaston Quarry, 18.9 Lock Lane Ash Tip, Sawley 20.9 Dale Abbey
Sand Martin	14.6 Elvaston Quarry, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry, 3.9 Elvaston Quarry
House Martin	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/ Hemington, 25.7 Sawley Marina - Kegworth, 18.9 Lock Lane Ash Tip June, Aug, Sept, Oct. Breedon St. LE

Meadow Pipit	14.6 Trent Floods
Pied Wagtail	14.6 " " 19.6 Lockington/Hemington, Risley School, Quorndon
Grey Wagtail	23.11 Quorndon Crescent-garden pool. Crescent
Yellow Wagtail	14.6 Trent Floods, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry, 17 St. Chads Church Wilne
Hedgesparrow	14.6 " " 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington
	Regular sightings Breedon Street & Quorndon Cres. L.E.
Sedge Warbler	14.6 Trent Floods, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry, 1.7 St. Chad's Church Wilne
Whitethroat	12.6 Toton Sidings-Song flight, 14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6, 18.6, 23.6
	Toton Sidings, 1.7 St. Chad's Church Wilne
Lesser Whitethroat	14.6 Trent Floods, 1.7 St. Chad's Church Wilne
Blackcap	11.6 Toton Sidings, 14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows
	19.6 Lockington/Hemington, 24.6 Toton Sidings, 24.6 West Park
	(Fox Covert) 27.6 St. Chad's Church Wilne, 1.7 St. Chad's
Chiffchaff	19.6 Lockington/Hemington
Spotted Flycatcher	8.8 LE Station
Wheatear	16.6 Toton Ballast Pit
Robin	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 20.9 Dale Abbey - many
	June, Sept Oct Breedon St., Risley School, Quorndon Crescent - 2 young
Blackbird	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington
	27.6 Elvaston Quarry, Throughout Period, Breedon St. Quorndon Cres.
Redwing	8.10 Breedon St. LE - Migration flight overhead 7pm
Song Thrush	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Hemington/Lockinton
	Throughout period - Breedon St. & Quorndon Cres. LE
Mistle Thrush	14.6 Trent Floods, 19.6 Lockinton/Hemington 24.1.87-29.1 Quorndon Cres.
Coal Tit	20.9 Dale Abbey, 29.11 Bramcote Garden
Great Tit	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington
	Sept & Oct Breedon St. LE Often Quorndon Cres
Blue Tit	16.6 Toton Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington 3.9 Elvaston Quarry
	20.9 Dale Abbey, Throughout period Breedon St & Quorndon Cres
Willow Tit	26.7 Sawley Marina-Kegworth, 3.9 Church Wilne/Elvaston Quarry
Wren	14.6 Trent Floods, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington 25.7 Sawley Marina-Kegworth
Corn Bunting	14.6 Trent Floods, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry
Yellow Hammer	1.7 St. Chad's Church Wilne, (25/26.7 Sawley Marina-Kegworth)
	14.6 Trent Floods, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington, 27.6 Elvaston Quarry
	10.7 Lane to old Thrumpton Ferry, 25.7 Sawley Marina-Kegworth
Reed Bunting	14.6 Trent Floods, 18.6 Toton Sidings
Chaffinch	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, Aut/Winter Quorndon Cres
Goldfinch	20.9 Dale Abbey - Flock
Greenfinch	16.6 Toton Water Meadows, June Breedon St. Dec. Quorndon Cres
Linnet	19.6 Lockington/Hemington, 25.7 Sawley Marina-Kegworth 3.9 Elvaston Q
House Sparrow	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, Throughout period Breedon
Starling	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington
	Throughout period Breedon St. GREAT NUMBERS ROOSTING AT L.E. STATION
Magpie	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington
	7.7 Breedon St. LE. Throughout period Quorndon Cres
Rook	19.6 Lockington/Hemington
Carrion Crow	14.6 Trent Floods, 16.6 Toton Water Meadows, 19.6 Lockington/Hemington
	Throughout period - Quornodn Cres
Jackdaw	19.6 Lockington/Hemington, large number at Risley

Butterflies at 114 Breedon St.

12.6.86	1 Green Veined White	-	on Spinach & Buttercups
17.8.86	1 Tortoiseshell	-	on Buddleia
22.8.86	1 " + 1 Peacock	"	"
28.8.86	Peacocks, Red Ad. & app	"	"
	20 Cabbage whites	"	"
2.9.86	Peacock & Red Admiral	"	"
6.9.86	Red Admiral	"	"