

# LONG EATON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY BULLETIN

WINTER 2003

No. 48

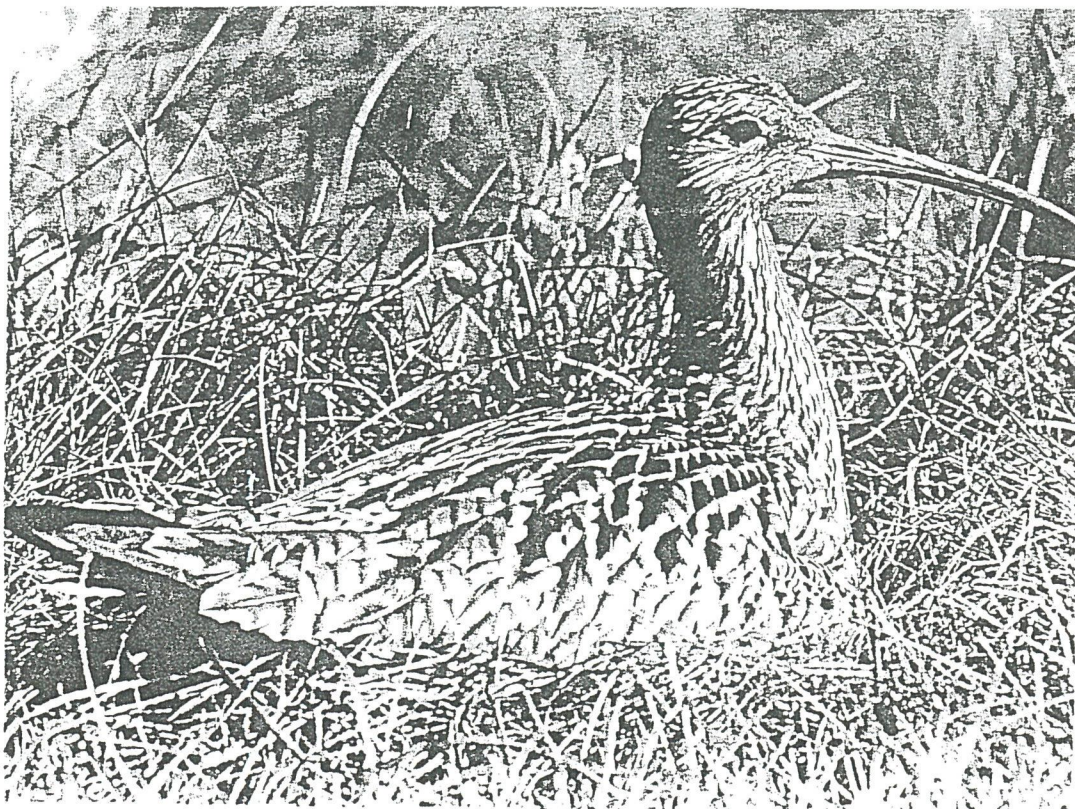
CHAIRMAN	-	Alan Heath
VICE-CHAIRMAN	-	John Blackburn
SECRETARY	-	Marion Smith
TREASURER	-	Anne Brocklehurst
MEETINGS SECRETARYS		John & Fay Blackburn
EDITOR/RECORDER	-	Alan Heath



CHAIRMAN'S FORWARD :

It is a pleasure to report the success of our new venue which meets all our needs and is cheaper than the previous one. Members will be aware that the publication 'Natural History of Long Eaton & District' is now completed, copies have been placed at Long Eaton Library, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Derby Museum and copies are available to members for loan. A similar publication about Forbes Hole has also been produced and an excellent Botanical Survey by Marion Smith. The Lottery Grant have kept our finances in good order.

During my 50 years as an astronomer, I have seen the deterioration of our night skies by light pollution much of which has occurred in the last decade.. The British Astronomical Association, of which I am a life member found it necessary to form a Campaign for Dark Skies. The Institution of Lighting Engineers have issued guidelines for the reduction of light pollution. Astronomers are not asking that the lights be put out, but to use better lights which shine downwards where the light is needed and not upwards where it isn't. Local authorities are now obliged by international agenda 21 to include lighting related issues as part of local planning. It is desirable to control floodlighting of buildings, sports facilities etc., and the minimising of light pollution saves both money and precious environmental resources. Good lights are not too bright and do not blot out the sky. They give back the dark skies that people enjoyed long ago. Everyone should be able to see the night sky which is one of the most beautiful parts of our environment, as well as a valuable educational resource. Light from the stars takes many years to reach us. What a pity to lose it in the last moments of its journey.



Curlew sitting on eggs.

L.E.N.S. - A.G.M. November 3rd 2003

OFFICERS ELECTED :

OFFICE	ELECTED	PROPOSED	SECONDED
CHAIRMAN	Alan Heath	John Blackburn	Anne Brocklehurst
VICE CHAIRMAN	John Blackburn	Alan Heath	Audrey Stevens
SECRETARY	Marion Smith	Norah Knight	Ann Haynes
TREASURER	Anne Brocklehurst	Dennis Truman	Peter Woolhouse
AUDITOR	Bob Wasley	Max Bryce	Fay Blackburn
MEETINGS SECS	John & Fay Blackburn	Gwen Bates	Bill Roys
EDITOR/RECORDER	Alan Heath	Helen Knewstubb	John Blackburn
COMMITTEE :	Ken Stevens, John Haynes, Ann Haynes, Max Bryce.		

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT : Another successful year. Lottery Grant of £1570. Success of new venue, Completion of publication 'Natural History of Long Eaton & District and Forbes Hole publication. More material requested for the Bulletin.

SECRETARY'S REPORT : absent

TREASURER'S REPORT : Finances good, though this is largely due to the Lottery Grant. See Balance Sheet.

MATTERS ARISING : Reports received and accepted. Recruitment campaign suggested last year had not been followed up and should be. New venue would accomodate a substantial rise in members.  
Ann Haynes requested we have a rota for the tea/coffee ladies. Helen Knewstubb agreed to help. In the event of Ann not being available she would make this known if she could not attend the next meeting and the kettle etc., would be passed to Helen for the next meeting.

After the meeting, John & Fay Blackburn gave a slide show about Barker's Pond.

Coffee break was then taken at which time the membership list was put on display and members asked to check if their names, addresses etc., were correct. New members to be added.

Following the break, Alan Heath gave a slide show about the wild life of South America, featureing Peru and Venezuela.

The meeting ended at 9 pm.

## LONG EATON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2003

	2003	2002
<b>Income</b>		
Meeting Fees	308.00	277.00
Annual Subscriptions	170.00	210.00
Coffee & Sundry Sales	19.07	22.63
Raffle	15.70	19.50
National Lottery Funding	440.00	976.38
Bank Interest	<u>1.18</u>	<u>1.08</u>
	<b><u>953.95</u></b>	<b><u>1,506.59</u></b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Payments to Speakers (Lottery Funded £198)	308.00	115.00
Stationery and Photocopying & Books	42.00	33.95
Insurance	131.25	136.66
Room Rent (Lottery Funded £242)	242.00	180.00
Affiliation Fees	76.00	48.00
Donations	-	8.95
Coffee Supplies	6.24	-
Equipment Purchased from National Lottery Funding	-	976.38
	<b><u>805.49</u></b>	<b><u>1,498.94</u></b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>805.49</b>	<b>1,498.94</b>
Excess of Income over Expenditure	<u>148.46</u>	<u>7.65</u>
	<b><u>£953.95</u></b>	<b><u>£1,506.59</u></b>

## LONG EATON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2003

	2003	2002
<b>Accumulated Fund</b>		
As at 1 August 2002	1,182.27	1,174.62
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure	148.46	7.65
Earmarked Lottery Funding	<u>153.62</u>	<u>593.62</u>
	<b><u>£1,484.35</u></b>	<b><u>£1,775.89</u></b>
<b>Represented By:</b>		
Royal Bank of Scotland		
Branch Current Account	688.49	1140.63
Deposit Account	633.75	632.57
Cash in Hand	30.11	2.69
Pre-paid Rent	132.00	-
	<b><u>£1,484.35</u></b>	<b><u>£1,775.89</u></b>

Mrs A Brocklehurst  
TreasurerR Wasley  
Honorary Auditor

SOCIETY NEWS :

It is a pleasure to report that Norman Lewis has received an award from Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. The Trust made the award in recognition of Norman's outstanding contribution to the work of the Trust and to nature conservation as a whole. The presentation took place at the official opening of Misson Carr Reserve on 26th September 2003. In addition to this it is intended to put together a book in the format of "Norman Lewis - This is your life" Members will know that Norman is an Honorary Member of LENS and it was following an evening class about Birds given by Norman that this society was formed.

Talking of awards, your Chairman has also received an award, not for natural history but a life long service to astronomy. In recognition of 50 years, Alan has had an asteroid named after him. He was proposed by Takeshi Sato in Japan and the naming of ASTEROID No. 8110 - Heath has been approved by the International Astronomical Union.

Members will have heard of extreme activity on the Sun in late October which caused disruption of communications resulting from a very large Solar Flare. Alan was fortunate to be observing the Sun at the time of the flare and was successful in photographing it. A case of being in the right place at the right time. The flare was exceptionally bright and could be seen even when clouds passed over the Sun. It was many times the size of the Earth! Reports of the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) were received on two nights following this event though not seen in Long Eaton. Yes, it was cloudy!

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CRYPTOZOA

The name 'cryptozoa' was coined by Arthur Dendy in 1895 to include the assemblage of small terrestrial animals found dwelling in darkness beneath stones, rotten logs, the bark of trees and in other similar situations. The cryptosphere, in which cryptozoic animals dwell, consists of fallen leaves that lie decaying on the earth's surface, cracks in tree trunks, the undersurfaces of rocks and stones, slates, pottery and other refuse.

On page 9 are some examples of cryptozoic animals you come across, so why not have a look among leaf litter etc., and see what you can find. You may well be surprised.

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TRENT COLLEGE ARBORETUM

On the 19th May, 2003 LENS visited the arboretum and included here is a list of trees to be found there. We thank David Pinney for providing the list and for leading the tour.

## TOUR OF TRENT COLLEGE ARBORETUM

Long Eaton, Derbyshire

In 1901 at the age of 26, Rev. G. J. S. 'Daddy' Warner joined Trent as a Master. From 1905 up to the 1960s, he led pupils and staff in the planting of trees to form the magnificent collection we have today.

The Trent College Arboretum is the best in the East Midlands and one of the best in the UK. The collection is renowned for its attractive spinneys set around the games fields of the school. The arboretum contains several hundred trees belonging to over 200 species and cultivars.

**Over 30 of the trees are rare; their names are highlighted in the following list.** Most of these are in one particular spinney called OT Spinney, named after the Old Tridents, former members of the Trent College community.

The arboretum is a private collection but tours may be arranged by contacting Mr. David Pinney at Trent.  
Tel: 0115 8494910 e-mail: pinneydavid@hotmail.com

### May Hall Area

- |                                      |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata' | - | Fastigate Hornbeam, planted autumn 1999                                     |
| <i>Tilia x europea</i>               | - | Common Lime, planted 1868   |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Schwedleri' | - | A type of Norway Maple  |
| <i>Pinus nigra nigra</i>             | - | Austrian Pine with needles longer than Scots Pine                           |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i>                 | - | Red Oak, leaves matt above and beneath very fast growing e.g. 2.5m per year |

### Derby Road Spinney (1905) mainly *Tilia x europea*

New planting in spring 2000 of *Tilia cordata* 'Green Spire', a modern upright cultivar of the Small leaved Lime.

### Eastnor Spinney (1918)

- |                                   |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Acer cappadocicum</i> 'Aureum' | - | Golden Maple, <b>rare at this age</b> , three superb trees                  |
| <i>Pinus parviflora</i>           | - | Japanese White Pine, leaves in 5s, inner surface of needles blue-white      |
| <i>(Juglans nigra)</i>            | - | Black Walnut, <b>infrequent</b> , leaves shallowly serrate                  |
| <i>Pinus aristata</i>             | - | Bristlecone Pine, <b>rare</b> , oldest tree – 5000 years old, needles in 5s |
| <i>Sorbus aria lutescens</i>      | - | Type of Whitebeam, smaller leaves than <i>S. aria</i>                       |
| <i>Pinus ayacahuite</i>           | - | Mexican White Pine, <b>infrequent</b> , needles in 5s. Tapering cone        |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i>              | - | Monterey Pine, slender bright green leaves in 3s                            |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>        | - | Tree of Heaven, crushed leaves smell of old socks!                          |
| <i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>       | - | Golden Larch, <b>rare</b> , deciduous conifer                               |
| <i>Pinus monophylla</i>           | - | One-leaved Nut Pine, <b>very rare</b> , most pairs of needles fused as one  |
| <i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>    | - | Blue Atlas Cedar, cones break up before falling                             |
| <i>Prunus</i> 'Amanogawa'         | - | Poplar Cherry   |
| <i>Prunus x schmittii</i>         | - | a narrowly columnar hybrid  |

Left Hand Spinney (1918 – 1938) Including Novel Spinney and Coronation Spinney (for George VIth)

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>       | - Guttapercha Tree (two), <b>rare</b> , thin strands of rubber join two halves of a gently torn leaf |
| <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>    | - Incense Cedar, crushed leaves smell of turpentine  |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>        | - Scot's Pine, needles in 2s, 5 – 7 cm on old trees  |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i>             | - Austrian Pine, leaves in 2s, 10 – 15 cm long   |
| <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | - Tulip-Tree, large specimen, flowers at top in June   |
| <i>Taxodium distichum</i>      | - Swamp Cypress, leaves alternate in 2 flattened ranks   |
| <i>Sorbus domestica</i>        | - True Service Tree, <b>rare, superb as a very special pair</b>                                      |
| <i>Carya glabra</i>            | - Pignut, <b>very rare</b> , solid pith  |
| <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>   | - Narrow-leaved Ash, <b>infrequent</b>   |
| <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>      | - Broad-leaved Lime, pubescent petiole and upper side of leaf  |
| <i>Pinus muricata</i>          | - Bishop's Pine, <b>infrequent</b> , cones with spines. Needles in 2s                                |
| <i>Acer circinatum</i>         | - Vine Maple, elegant small tree   |
| <i>Quercus robur</i>           | - English Oak, with long-stalked acorns.   |

School Bank

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Quercus petraea</i> 'Columnaris'                | - by the pavilion; Pyramidal Oak, a cultivar of the Sessile Oak  |
| <i>Aesculus hippocastaneum</i>                     | - White Horse Chestnut, digitate leaves, stalkless leaflets, sticky buds   |
| <i>Aesculus x carnea</i>                           | - Red Horse Chestnut, fertile true breeding hybrid, leaf darker, rougher and smaller than <i>A. hippocastaneum</i> |
| <i>Carpinus betulus</i>                            | - Hornbeam, leaves double toothed, often grown in hedges   |
| <i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>                           | - Cider Gum, infrequent, juvenile leaves rounded, unstalked, growth continuous with no buds forming                |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i>                               | - Red Oak, a fast growing American Oak   |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Asplenifolia'              | - Fern-leaved Beech  |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i>                            | - Drummond's Norway Maple, donated by and planted by S/m R.E. Kemp (on the staff at Trent from 1946-1994)          |
| 'Drummondii'                                       |  |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>                             | - Common Beech   |
| <i>Liquidambar formosana</i> var. <i>monticola</i> | - Chinese Sweetgum, <b>rare</b>  |
| <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>                          | - Roble Beech, infrequent. 7-11 pairs of veins (N.procera has 15-20 pairs of veins)                                |
| <i>Betula papyfera</i>                             | - Paper Birch, smooth white bark   |

Library Spinney (1929)

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Cedrus deodara</i>       | - Deodar Cedar                         |
| <i>Prunus yedoensis</i>     | - Tokyo Cherry, superb early in Spring |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | - Locust Acacia                        |
| <i>Tilia petiolaris</i>     | - Silver Pendent Lime                  |

Bryon's Bit (1939)

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Salix alba</i> 'Coerulea' | - Cricket Bat Willow, flowers female on this clone from Thrumpton Hall |
|------------------------------|--|

### The Bishops' Spinney (1937-38) Episcopal tree planters of Trent College

At the corner of Turner Field are:

- Alnus glutinosa* - Common Alder
- Alnus cordata* - Italian Alder, **uncommon**, fine example
- Sorbus torminalis* - Wild Service Tree, fine example, often mistaken for a maple

### Different Poplars planted by different Bishops and Archbishops (or their representatives) in commemoration of the Coronation of King George VI. Planting mentioned in Royal Record.

Beginning at the bridge over the Golden Brook, moving right, the cultivars are listed as follows:

- Populus x canadensis* 'Serotina' - Black Italian Poplar, a male clone, leaves emerge in late May, reddish-brown
- Populus x canadensis* 'Regenerata' - Railway Poplar, a female clone with rather slender branches
- Populus x canadensis* 'Robusta' - glossy, sea-green leaves, brilliantly coloured when they first unfold, deep bright red catkins in early April
- Populus x canadensis* 'Eugenei' - Eugene's Poplar
- Populus x canadensis* 'Serotina Wilsonii' - Manchester Poplar
- Populus x canadensis* 'Serotina' - Black Italian Poplar, a male clone, leaves emerge in late May, reddish-brown
- Fraxinus excelsior* - Common Ash

### Sycamore Spinney

- Fagus sylvatica* - Common Beech
- Ulmus procera* 'Sapporo Autumn Gold' - Type of English Elm, resistant to Dutch Elm disease fungus  
Planted 2 Dec. 1981 by Ken Pye and David Pinney (D. Bellamy Project)
- Liquidambar* - Sycamore
- Acer pseudoplatanus* - Sycamore
- Populus alba* - White Poplar, dense white hairs develop on leaf underside, male and female plants
- Populus tremula* - Aspen
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides* - Dawn Redwood, a **special tree** donated to Trent by Kew Gardens, rediscovered 1941, introduced 1948 to Kew Gardens, Cambridge Botanic Gardens and our arboretum
- Pinus ponderosa* - Western Yellow Pine, long needles in 3s
- Juglans regia* - Common Walnut
- Acer platanoides* 'Dissectum' - Type of Norway Maple
- Betula x caerulea* - Blue Birch, **rare**
- Betula nigra* - River Birch, **rare**
- Alnus subcordata* - Caucasian Alder, **rare**
- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Fraseri' - Type of Lawson's Cypress, magnificent example of its type, mentioned in HMSO publications



**O.T. Spinney** (1905) This small but highly important spinney contains a spectacular collection of rare trees, more than in any other spinney.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Dawyck'    | - Dawyck Beech, fastigiate.  |
| <i>Fagus englerana</i>             | - Chinese Beech, <b>rare</b> and lovely small tree, leaves 10-13cm long      |
| <i>Quercus castaneifolia</i>       | - Chestnut-leaved Oak, <b>rare</b>   |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>            | - Rowan  |
| <i>Acer x zoeschense</i>           | - Zoeschen Maple, <b>rare</b> , dark ruby-red petioles                       |
| <i>Gleditsia macracantha</i>       | - <b>rare</b>  |
| <i>Carpinus betulus</i>            | - Hornbeam, fine specimen planted in 1905                                    |
| <i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa'  | - Contorted Willow.  |
| <i>Aesculus indica</i>             | - Indian Horse Chestnut, <b>infrequent</b> , flowers rosy pink.              |
| <i>Zanthoxylum simulans</i>        | - <b>rare</b>  |
| <i>Maclura pomifera</i>            | - Osage Orange, <b>rare</b>  |
| <i>Pyrus communis</i>              | - Wild pear, <b>fine example</b> which produces much fruit                   |
| <i>Sorbus x thuringiaca</i>        | - Bastard Service Tree, <b>infrequent</b>                                    |
| <i>Quercus ilex</i>                | - Holm Oak, evergreen  |
| <i>Acer saccharinum</i>            | - Silver Maple, leaves silvery beneath with lobules tapering to a fine point |
| <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>     | - Caucasian Wingnut, <b>infrequent</b> , many suckers, chambered pith        |
| <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>         | - Hackberry, <b>rare</b> , knobs and winged ridges on bark                   |
| <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>          | - Kentucky Coffee-Tree, <b>rare</b>  |
| <i>Ilex perni</i>                  | - Perny's Holly, <b>rare</b>   |
| <i>Corylus colurna</i>             | - Turkish Hazel, <b>infrequent</b> , large hanging leaf to 12.5cm            |
| <i>Corylus chinensis</i>           | - Chinese Hazel, <b>rare</b> , identification to be confirmed                |
| <i>Betula utilis</i>               | - Himalayan Birch, <b>rare</b> , white bark                                  |
| <i>Platanus orientalis</i>         | - Oriental Plane, <b>rare</b> , superb tree                                  |
| var. <i>insularis</i>              |  |
| <i>Quercus pontica</i>             | - Pontine Oak, <b>rare</b> , shrubby specimen retaining leaves in winter     |
| <i>Carpinus betulus fastigiata</i> | - Form of Hornbeam, <b>fine example</b> planted in 1905                      |
| <i>Prunus padus</i> 'Watereri'     | - Waterer's Bird Cherry, spectacular in flower                               |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> 'Filicifolia  | - Fern-leaved Oak, <b>rare</b>   |

**Right Hand Spinney** (formed from smaller spinneys planted from 1918)

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Quercus palustris</i>             | - Pin Oak, leaves with bristle-tipped teeth                              |
| <i>Quercus robur fastigiata</i>      | - Cypress oak, <b>infrequent</b> , fastigiated, regrowing after die-back |
| <i>Acer pseudosieboldianum</i>       | - Korean Maple, <b>rare</b> , purple flowers                             |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia' | - Frisia Black Locust, golden yellow foliage                             |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> 'Youngii'      | - Young's Silver Birch   |
| <i>Betula pendula</i>                | - Silver Birch, petiole without hairs                                    |
| <i>Betula pubescens</i>              | - White Birch, leaf rounded with veins hairy below, petiole hairy        |
| <i>Castanea sativa</i>               | - Sweet Chestnut   |
| <i>Fraxinus</i>                      | -  |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i>              | - Type of Norway Maple.  |
| 'Reitenbachii'                       |  |
| <i>Quercus robur</i>                 | - English Oak, nearly stalkless leaves                                   |

David Pinney

FIRFIELD SCHOOL BIRD WATCH - Breaston.

Records supplied by Mrs L. Jones.

PERIOD : 29th December 2002 to 23rd March 2003

Seen regularly - Blackbird, Blue Tit, Chaffinch, Collared Dove, Dunnock, Great Tit, Greenfinch, House Sparrow, Robin, Starling

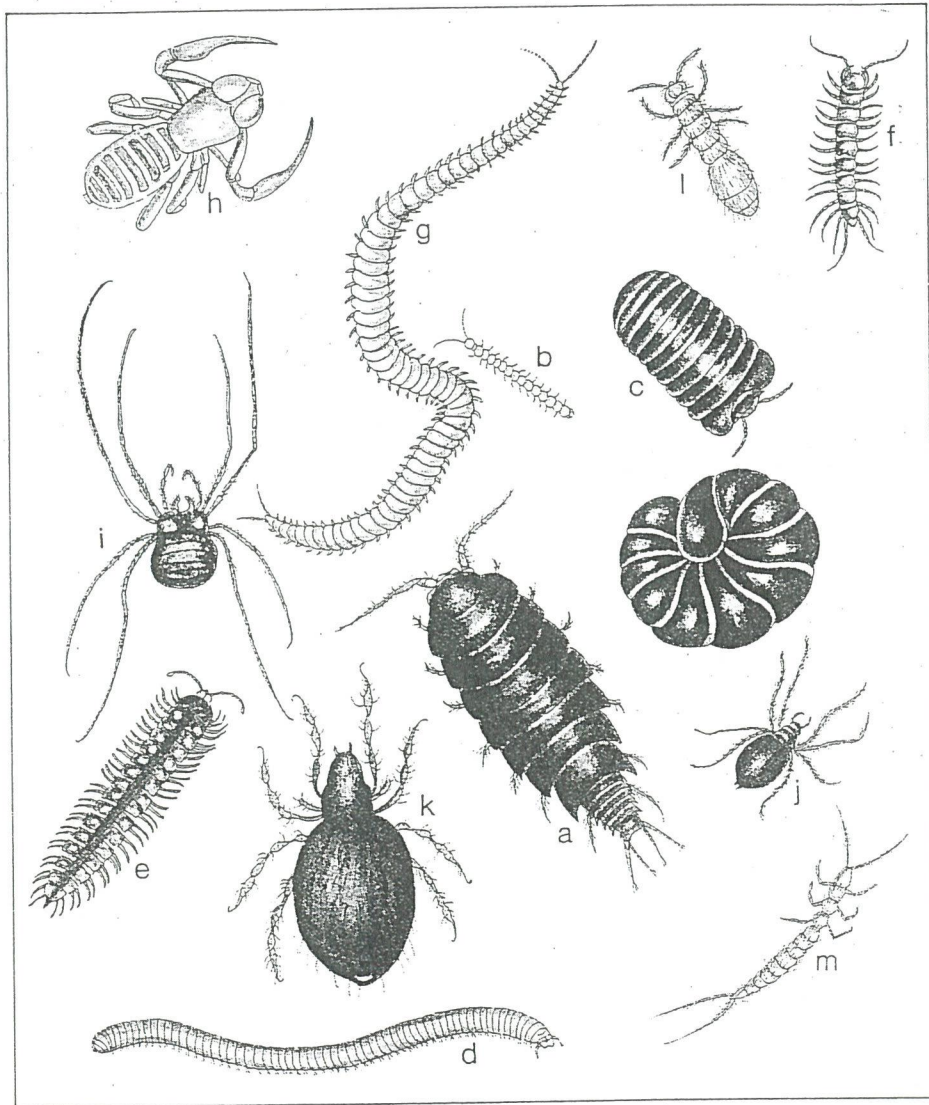
Less Common - Goldfinch, Long-tailed Tit, Pied Wagtail, Song Thrush, Treecreeper, Woodpigeon, Wren

PERIOD : 30th March 2003 to 22nd June 2003

Seen regularly - Blackbird, Blue Tit, Chaffinch, Collared Dove, Dunnock, Great Tit, Greenfinch, House Sparrow, Robin, Starling

Less Common - Crow, Goldfinch, Magpie, Woodpigeon

Thanks are extended to Mrs Jones and the children of Firfield School.



Some typical cryptozoic animals:  
 (a) woodlouse (Isopoda: Trichoniscidae);  
 (b) symphylid (Symphyla: ScutigereLLidae);  
 (c) pill millipede (Diplopoda: Glomeridae);  
 (d) false-wireworm (Diplopoda: Lulidae); (e) flat-backed millipede (Diplopoda: Polydesmidae);  
 (f) lithobiid centipede (Chilopoda: Lithobiidae);  
 (g) geophilid centipede (Chilopoda:

Geophilidae); (h) false-scorpion (Pseudoscorpiones: Chthoniidae); (i) harvest-spider (Opiliones: Nemastomatidae); (j) spider (Araneae: Linyphiidae); (k) beetle mite (Acari: Oribatei); (l) springtail (Collembola: Poduridae); (m) bristletail (Diplura: Campodeidae).  
 (Drawings not to scale.)

HAZARDOUS PLANTS

Many plants found in the countryside are known to be toxic, either by ingestion or by absorption through the skin. Phytophotodermatitis (PPD) is a type of dermatitis that occurs when skin has made contact with certain plants, most notably Giant Hogweed. PPD results in conspicuous blistering, darkening and reddening of the skin. Giant Hogweed is still uncommon in many areas, but its active photosensitising ingredients are also found in other umbelliferous plants which could therefore cause the same reaction. The following list of Umbelliferae family and a few others that could be responsible for PPD in the British Isles -

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Angelica archangelica    | Garden Angelica          |
| Angelica sylvestris      | Wild Angelica            |
| Apium graveolens         | Wild Celery              |
| Bupleunum tenuissimum    | Slender Hare's Ear       |
| Heracleum mantegazzianum | Giant Hogweed            |
| Heracleum sphondylium    | Hogweed                  |
| Ligusticum scoticum      | Scots lovage             |
| Levesticum officinalis   | Lovage                   |
| Pastinaca sativa         | Wild Parsnip             |
| Petroselinum spp.        | Garden Parsnip           |
| Peucedanum palustre      | Milk Parsley             |
| Peucedanum officinale    | Hog Fennel               |
| peucedanum ostruthium    | Masterwort               |
| Pimpinella major         | Greater Burnet           |
|                          | Saxifrage                |
| Pimpinella saxifraga     | Burnet Saxifrage         |
| Seseli libanotis         | Moon Carrot              |
| Rutacae                  | Rues (mostly cultivated) |
| Citrus spp.              | Citrus fruits            |
| Moraceae                 | Mulberry                 |
| Ficus carica             | Fig                      |

It is advised that anyone cutting vegetation by hand should wear gloves. Always wash your hands and arms and any areas of exposed skin before eating or drinking.

Source : Magazine for BTCV Supporters - Spring 2003

FUNGAL FORAY - FORBES HOLE NATURE RESERVE - 19th Oct 2003

The foray was led by Beverley Rhodes and organised by Groundwork Erewash Valley. Alan Heath and Max Bryce attended this event which was open to the public.

<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft
<i>Macrolepiota rhacodes</i>	Shaggy Parasol
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	
<i>Pholiota squarosa</i>	Shaggy Pholiota
<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	Field Mushroom
<i>Agrocybe dura</i>	
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Oyster Fungus
<i>Pleurotus dryinus</i>	on Ash tree
<i>Naucoria bohemica</i>	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral Spot
<i>Daedelopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing Bracket
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Stereum
<i>Chondostereum purpureum</i>	Silver-leaf Fungus
<i>Diatrype disciformis</i>	
<i>Clitocybe rivulosa</i>	
<i>Collybia rancida</i>	
<i>Collybia fusipes</i>	Spindle Shank
<i>Lepista saeva</i>	Field Blewit
<i>Incrustoporia semipileata</i>	
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Rse Respunate
<i>Pleurotus lignatilis</i>	
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Shaggy Inkcap
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candle-snuff fungus

**Barker's Pond and Garden (31.1.03 - 14.11.03)**  
**(Fay & John Blackburn)**

Last winter saw a decline in the number of visiting tufted duck. Although they were present on the pond on a daily basis throughout January and February, most sightings revealed only three or four birds, the exceptions being 16th - 17th February when five males and one female were recorded and 25th February with five males accompanied this time by two females. The predominance of male birds seemed unusual since previous years' observations have generally revealed more of a balance between the sexes and a similar imbalance is a significant feature amongst both the resident and visiting mallards.

A solitary fieldfare visited the garden on most days throughout February and March, presumably the same bird first recorded in the previous report on 18th January. We assume it must have become separated from a flock of winter migrants to the area. It appeared again on 1st February with a final sighting on 16th March. This is a far cry from previous winters when both fieldfare and redwing in greater numbers have visited the garden.

A coal tit has become a welcome regular sighting in the garden, feeding with the resident blue tits and great tits. It was joined by another on 7th February so hopefully they will eventually prove to be a mating pair. A pair of long-tailed tits was noted on 15th March and twelve were present recently on 10th November flitting in characteristic flight through the trees both in the garden and alongside the pond.

A common gull appeared on the pond on 18th February amongst a large flock of black-headed gulls.

Goldfinch were recorded in the garden on 6th and 16th February and again on 4th and 24th March.

A song thrush was a welcome visitor on 31st January and 26th February and a mistle thrush appeared on 24th June.

The garden pool was visited by the grey wagtail on 27th February and by a pair of moorhens on 26th March.

A chiff chaff was an unusual arrival on 29th August. One was heard in early spring but this was a first garden sighting.

Kingfisher sightings on the pond have been fewer this year but one was observed on 18th March and another on 4th September.