



LENS Wildlife Watch

LENS Long Eaton Natural
History Society

Spring 2017

Volume 2 Issue 19

#GET BETTER WITH NATURE

MEET THE SNOWDROP PLANTERS AT FORBES DOMINIC, BRYAN, CHRISTINE, STUART, DEREK AND IVAN



An award of £1000 from the Nestle Community Fund towards improvements at Forbes Hole LNR was welcomed by LENS. After meeting EBC Operations Team it was decided to repair the oak fencing and restore the disabled access stile and also improve the footpath to the pond viewing point and retop the bench. Planting the snowdrop bulbs was the icing on the cake.

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STUART GILDER AND DAVID GELLAT DANES INSECT SHOW



LENS AT DANES INSECT SHOW

Long Eaton Natural History Society attended the Insect Show with our own stand. A group of four of us manned the stand taking it in turns to attend the seminars. Mine was on the importance of recording and doing it correctly. This can be quite tricky as the county recorders need accurate location, good photographs, who spotted the item, A degree of certainty of the identification, and the host plant/ animal it was on. This show was free and open to the public held this year at Derby University. We had a steady flow of people coming to our stand for most of the day. We had puzzles for the adults and

children. To encourage the children we give away stickers.

On one occasion some third year students took part on the puzzle as they were older I did not offer them a sticker but to my amusement the young lady said she would like a sticker. The students were studying zoology and enjoying what they were doing. All of us involved said that they had enjoyed the day. Stuart Gilder

Wildlife
emergency call
police
08456 058058

E-mail

force.control@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk

Friends of Forbes Hole

The Friends of Forbes Hole has a new Chairman. Stuart Gilder was elected at an on site meeting of members.

Alan Heath the former Chairman was honoured with life membership.

The group of practical conservationists aim to work with Erewash Borough Council to make Forbes Hole an LNR to make Long Eaton proud.

Initial activities will aim to reduce intrusion of bramble, blackthorn, and sycamore and to encourage woodland flowers now that the

woodland has been thinned to let the light in.

All meetings will be held on site on the 3rd Monday of the month. Volunteers are urged to bring garden tools and thick gloves.

The annual general meeting will be held at the annual dinner at The Navigation Inn, Breaston in December.

Dates of work parties will be advertised in the site notice board.

Date of next work party is March 10 meeting at 10am in the car park.



**Bryan Sewell tackles a Himalayan Giant
Forbes Hole 28 February 2017**
Photo credit Marion Bryce

Erewash Tree Wardens

Saturday 18th March 10am – 1pm
Trowell Marsh LNR, Hallam Fields
Road, Ilkeston, DE7 4AZ

Meet near canal bridge.

Woodland management

Sat 16th September 10am – 1pm
West Park, Wilsthorpe Road, Long
Eaton, NG10 4AA.

Meet in leisure centre car park.

Tree care and maintenance

Sat 14th October 10am – 1pm
Stanton Gate LNR,

Woodland management

Wednesday 22nd November
10am – 1pm TBA

Tree planting

Plant specimen trees in a park
setting

CONTACT
Jaimey Richards
Tree Officer

Merlin House
Merlin Way
Ilkeston
Derbyshire
DE7 4RA
Tel: 0115 9072244 ext. 3874



**Erewash Tree Wardens Pioneer Meadows
23 Jan 2017**

Photo credit Jaimey Richards

Elvaston Woodland Festival

Elvaston Castle Country Park's popular Festival returns on 23 and 24 September 2017 at Elvaston Castle Country Park and is a celebration of traditional and contemporary woodland crafts. There are many crafts on display, including fire lighting, survival skills, pole lathe turning, chair making, willow weaving, Green Man songs and stories, and much more.

This is a wonderful day out, for all the family with lots of activities for children, delicious food, bespoke gifts, plants and an array of stalls. Watch expert craftspeople at work and have a go yourself. The festival is set within the beautiful grounds of **Elvaston Castle Country Park**, which add to the unique feel of this special event.



**LENS at Elvaston Woodland Festival
September 2016**

Photo credit Marion Bryce

Toad watch 2017 starting soon, contact Stuart Gilder if you want to help

Spare a Thought for Thomas Toad



Common Toad

Photo credit Marion Bryce

When driving along the country road spare a thought for the Thomas toad
 You may not see our Thomas toad courting his lady on the road.
 Thomas is not the fastest guy he stands and waits for his love to come by
 When he clambers upon her back he has to fight to stay on track.

There's no online dating for Thomas toad it's time to head for the open road
 Thomas is driven by nature's mating game, no time to think is this insane.
 You see he's not seen the green cross code while standing in the centre of the road

He stands in danger but he does not know your car can deliver a crushing blow

Thomas wears his camouflage coat but your motor car only picks up his little white throat

So if you see these jewels in the road spare a thought for thomas toad
 In bygone days Thomas and friends were marching in fields with no fast bends
 They don't know of falling number come'n mankind get out of that slumber

Give him a chance to mate next year to cross the road without any fear
 Thomas toad won't be here for long It's up to mankind to be very strong
 If you sit there in nice warm home while Thomas toad is all alone
 No more courting for thomas toad all his friends are dead on the road



Toad Spawn

Photo credit Marion Bryce

So if you care for Thomas the toad and don't want to see him alone in the road
 come and help Thomas cross the road Because you know the green cross code
 keep safe in the dark wear a bright vest by helping Thomas he'll do the rest
 Do your best to stop death for the toad and help your Thomas across the road

Stuart Gilder 2016

1Toad & Frog Count for St Chads Draycott week starting 28 March 2016

Day & temp							Number & time	Number & time	Hours	people
Dry wet										
Start Time	Male toad	Female toad	Frog	Road Kill	Total frogs	Total Toads	Sawley cars	Draycott cars		
Monday	32	6	0	3	0	38	4	4	1.5	1
10w										
Tuesday	19	0	0	0	0	19	2	1	1	1
8w										
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7w										
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0.5	1
8w										
Friday	12	3	0	0	0	15	1	2	1	1
10d										
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
9w										
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
10D										

National Moth Night

Forbes Hole 2016

It was touch and go whether to go ahead with this event and we were by ourselves. Heavy thunderstorms during the day and evening may have kept visitor numbers down. Or maybe it was the late start time, 10pm as moths fly at dusk and sunset was around this time. But it is good to get out and see what is there so we went down to a very soggy Forbes Hole and set up 2 lights. One 15W actinic and one 125W mercury vapour. The weather was kind, it stopped raining and the temperature stayed around 16C. After a slow start filled with common swifts the moths started to arrive. Interestingly there were only 3 common species between the two traps. Heart and dart, marbled minor and common swift. We had to wait until 12.30 for our hawkmoths which both came to the actinic lamp, and then we called it a day.

A moth watch in August netted 60 species including orange swift and yellow barred brindle.

Moth Night 2017 will be held between 12 - 14 October 2017 with the main theme of ivy and there is plenty of ivy at Forbes Hole!



Marion Bryce and Derek Brumbill 10 June 2016



Noctule, common and soprano pipistrelle and a myotis bat were late arrivals at the Forbes Hole bat watch. Led by Alan Wragg of Derbyshire Bat Group

Species	Latin Name
Flame Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>
Common Marbled	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>
Clouded Silver	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>
Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>
Ingrailed Clay	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>
Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>
Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>
Sandy Carpet	<i>Perizoma flavofasciata</i>
Double Square-spot	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>
Common Swift	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>
Middle-barred Minor	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>
Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>
Light Brown Apple Moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>
Spectacle	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>
Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>
Small Fan-foot	<i>Herminia grisealis</i>
Turnip Moth	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>
Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>
Striped Twin-spot	<i>Coenotephria salicata</i>
Heart & Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>
Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>
Small Yellow Underwing	<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>
Common Swift	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>
Middle-barred Minor	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>
Poplar Hawk-moth	<i>Laothoe populi</i>
Elephant Hawk-moth	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>
Heart & Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>

WEATHER SUMMARY - 2016

PREVAILING WIND	WEST															
LEAST WIND	SOUTH-EAST															
WARMEST DAY	19 July - 92° F															
COLDEST DAY	28 December - 24° F															
WETTEST DAY	16 June - 39.9 mm															
WETTEST MONTH	June - 144mm															
DRIEST MONTH	December - 19.7 mm															
OVER AN INCH OF RAIN IN 24 HOURS - 4	June 10, June 16, October 1 and November 21															
TOTAL RAIN	24.84 ins (640.5 mm)															
DRY DAYS + NIGHTS	511															
WET DAYS + NIGHTS	221															
DAYS WITH NEW SNOW ON GROUND	1 (January 17)															
TOTAL SNOW	1 inch															
THUNDERSTORMS	5 7 May, Jun 10, Jun 16, Aug 27 Oct 1															
FOG	1 Dec 29 and 30															
FOG ALL DAY	1 Dec 30															
BAROMETER Maximum	30.95 Dec 27															
Minimum	28.80 Feb 8															
STRONG WIND and GALES	2 Jan 26 and Feb 8															
AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	71.5° F															
AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	34.4° F															
DAYS WITH TEMPERATURE OF 70° F OR MORE																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>70° F inc 80° and 90°</th> <th>80° F inc 90</th> <th>90° F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>May 8 Aug 26</td> <td>May 2 Aug 4</td> <td>July 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun 18</td> <td>Jun 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 27</td> <td>July 6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL 79</td> <td>14</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	70° F inc 80° and 90°	80° F inc 90	90° F	May 8 Aug 26	May 2 Aug 4	July 1	Jun 18	Jun 2		July 27	July 6		TOTAL 79	14	1
70° F inc 80° and 90°	80° F inc 90	90° F														
May 8 Aug 26	May 2 Aug 4	July 1														
Jun 18	Jun 2															
July 27	July 6															
TOTAL 79	14	1														
LAST FROST	May 1															
FIRST FROST	November 8															
FROST REFERS TO AIR FROST where temperature is 32° F or less																

WEATHER SUMMARY - 2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TEMPERATURE Max	58	58	59	66	83	80	92	87	88	70	58½	59
Min	27	25	27	31	32	45	48	47	45	37	25	24
Day	19.8	39.5	13.9	25.8	41.1	112.1	24.4	25.2	18.2	30.2	10.5	17.1
Night	29.9	12.3	53.2	16.9	13.9	31.9	10.7	22.8	17.6	8.8	42.1	2.6
RAIN mm												
Total	49.7	51.8	67.1	42.7	55.0	144.0	35.1	48.0	35.8	39.0	52.6	19.7
DAYS DRY	19	19	21	18	19	14	25	20	24	19	16	22
NIGHTS DRY	18	22	25	22	27	20	25	21	22	26	20	27
DRY DAYS + NIGHTS	37	41	46	40	46	34	50	41	46	45	36	49
DAYS WITH RAIN	12	10	10	12	12	16	6	11	6	12	14	9
NIGHTS WITH RAIN	13	7	6	8	4	10	6	10	8	5	10	4
RAIN - Inches	1.96	2.04	2.64	1.29	2.17	5.67	1.38	1.89	1.41	1.54	2.07	0.78
WETTEST DAY	7	6	28	15	10	16	9	27	10	1	21	10
THUNDERSTORMS	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
BAROMETER Max	30.45	30.60	30.70	30.50	30.35	30.30	30.30	30.30	30.20	30.65	30.70	30.95
Min	28.85	28.80	28.95	29.50	29.60	29.30	29.55	29.45	29.65	29.65	29.15	30.0
FOG	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
DAYS WITH NEW SNOW ON GROUND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOW inches	1	-	-	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	-
TEMPERATURES OF 80° F OR MORE	70+	-	-	-	8	18	27	26	-	-	-	-
90° F OR MORE	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPERATURES OF 32° F OR LESS	6	8	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	7

WIND - 2016

	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	TOTAL
Jan	2	-	-	1	6	4	9	1	23
Feb	3	2	3	1	3	1	9	4	26
Mar	4	4	4	1	1	2	12	1	29
Apr	6	2	2	-	4	2	9	3	28
May	4	8	3	2	2	3	7	-	29
Jun	3	7	-	-	1	6	7	2	26
Jul	1	-	-	-	1	9	15	4	30
Aug	-	-	4	-	1	3	15	4	27
Sep	2	1	1	1	4	5	13	1	28
Oct	2	6	7	3	1	2	4	1	26
Nov	6	5	1	-	2	1	5	5	25
Dec	-	-	2	-	1	4	6	2	15
TOTAL	33	35	27	9	27	42	111	28	312

PERCENTAGE WIND

NORTH	10.5
NORTH-EAST	11.2
EAST	8.6
SOUTH-EAST	2.8
SOUTH	8.6
SOUTH-WEST	13.4
WEST	35.5
NORTH-WEST	8.9

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2016

June was a wet month and approximately 20 o/o of the rain which fell in 2016 was in June

September was the warmest since the records began in 1960

December had high pressure (30.0 or more) throughout the month.

WEATHER SUMMARY - 2016

- January A mixed month. Frequent wind especially in the last week. Snow on 16th-17th
- February A rather wet month but drier in the last week. Eleven days with temperatures of 50° F or more. Eight nights with air frost.
- March A wet month especially the first and last week. Windy at times and heavy rain on 9th and 28th
- April A mixed month and generally unsettled. Mild at the end of the second week and final week cold with frost.
- May A mixed month and very wet on the 7th and 10th. Brief thunder on the 7th. Dominance of NE and N wind
- June The wettest month of the year with two days with over an inch of rain in 24 hours. Two thunderstorms on the 10th and 16th
- July Rain in the first half of the month, then dry. Very warm on the 19th (92° F) Only four days with maximum temperature less than 70° F The warmest day of the year was on the 19th (92° F)
- August Fairly dry in the first half of the month but more rain later. Twenty-six days of 70° F or more and of these six were 80° F or more. Half an inch of rain more than in July
- September Warm with 15 days with temperatures of 70° F or more. Four days were 80° F or more. Warmest September since my records began with 88° F on the 13th. Warmest period in the second week and there was a dominance of West winds as with July and August.
- October Thunderstorm on the 1st which produced over an inch of rain in 24 hours. Temperature of 70° F on the 4th.
- November Fairly wet especially on the 20th and 21st. Over an inch of rain on 21st. First air frost on the 8th. Cold in final week. A few flakes of snow on the 19th which did not settle.
- December Driest month of the year. Mild for time of year but cold in the last week. Warm on the 8th and 25th. Coldest day of the year on the 28th (24° F) and high pressure (30.0 or more) throughout the month.

NATURE RECORDS SUMMARY - 2016

	VISITS	SAMPLES
Attenborough Nature Reserve	2	-
Forbes Hole, L.N.R. Long Eaton	3	5
Manor Farm L.N.R. Long Eaton	4	8
plus Butterfly counts	<u>26</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	35	13

ATTENBOROUGH NATURE RESERVE

Visit with the Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire Branch of the British Naturalists Association on 19th March 2016

Visit with LENS for Ladybird Count - 23 May 2016

18 2 spot Ladybirds, 4 7 spot, 1 14 spot, 5 24 spot

1 Red Harlequin and 1 Black Harlequin

FORBES HOLE L.N.R. Long Eaton See special Report

MANOR FARM L.N.R. Long Eaton

Butterfly counts over 26 weeks (April to September)

Comma, Gatekeeper, Holly Blue, Orange-tip, Peacock, Ringlet, Small Tortoiseshell, Small White, Speckled Wood, Green-veined White and Small skipper

Brimstone and Red Admiral seen in own garden and it is assumed they came from Manor Farm LNR but were not actually seen there

Pond Life from the two Scrapes - 12 May, 21 May, 23 August, and 4 November

Tadpole, Cloeon nymph, Corixa, Cypris, Hydra oligactis, Coenagrion nymph, Bursaria, Euglena, Cyclops, Daphnia pulex, Cosmarium, Chaoborus larva, Pleurosigma, Notonecta, Rotifer sp., Simocephalus, Chironomus larva, Peridinium, Closterium attenuatum, Closterium convavum, Oscillatoria, Vorticella, Penium, Scenedesmus, Gyrimus, Downy Emerald nymph

OWN GARDEN - Routine records of Birds and Butterflies continued including the RSPB Garden Bird Watch.
BATS recorded from garden using Bat Detector at 45 kHz

POND LIFE ;

POPULATION INDEX and SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Estimates of the population are made by regarding one specimen as VERY RARE, two or three as RARE, ten or so as OCCASIONAL, twenty or so as COMMON. Increasing numbers are FREQUENT, ABUNDANT, VERY ABUNDANT, and DOMINANT. The letter 'R' is added if in regions.

Each level is given a number -

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Very Rare | - one only |
| 2. | Rare | - two or three seen |
| 3. | Occasional | - ten or so seen |
| 4. | Common | - twenty or so seen |
| 5. | Frequent | - more than twenty |
| 6. | Abundant | |
| 7. | Very Abundant | |
| 8. | Dominant | |

At the end of each year the estimated population is totalled and this is divided by the number of samples taken -

If Cyclops was found to be Rare [2] in March, Common in May [4] and Occasional [3] in August, then the total would be $2 + 4 + 3 = 9$. If three samples were taken during the year then this number would be divided by 3 to produce an average of 3.0. This would be the Population Index used.

The scale is not linear but can produce a graph to give some idea of how populations fluctuate over several years. Ideally a minimum of 4 samples, one each season, would be necessary for this to be meaningful but more are desirable.

It is emphasised that this system is only an estimate and not actual counts and the interpretation of the scale is subjective, particularly in higher numbers. Nevertheless, it is felt that this does serve a useful purpose to give an indication of what is happening to the population. Where none are recorded, this does not necessarily imply they were absent, but actually not recorded. It would be easy to miss species whilst sampling especially if numbers were low.

A STANDARD SAMPLING TECHNIQUE used at Forbes Hole was to take 7 sweeps of the plankton net in 6 minutes. The net is 125 mesh per inch. Sample sweeps are 3 near the water surface, 2 midway and 2 in the bottom mud. All are obtained from the same region.

Water samples for determining pH, dissolved oxygen, etc., are obtained before the water is disturbed by the use of the plankton net.

Only three visits were made to the site this year due to health reasons. Of these, three samples taken from the Main Pond and two from the small Pond. Access to the Small Pond is limited due to the steps having been removed. It is thanks to Ady Urrell who managed to get down to the Small Pond on the two visits with him and obtain a sample.

	<u>POPULATION INDEX</u>	
	<u>MAIN POND</u>	<u>SMALL POND</u>
Ascellus	0.33	1.00
Bosmina	0.42	4.0
Camptocercus	1.00	-
Ceriodaphnia	0.33	3.0
Chaetonotus	0.66	-
Chydorus	0.33	-
Cloeon nymph	2.66	1.00
Closterium attenuatum	0.66	1.00
Closterium concavum	0.33	0.50
Coenagrion nymph	0.33	0.50
Cyclops	1.66	2.0
Cymbella ehrenbergii	1.00	1.00
Cymbella gastroides	2.33	0.50
Cypris	1.33	2.00
Diaptomus	1.33	1.50
Euglena	0.33	-
Eurycercus	1.33	0.5
Gammarus	-	0.5
Myriophyllum	5.00	-
Nitzschia sigmoidea	0.66	-
Nematode	0.33	-
Oscillatoria	1.00	2.00
Peridinium	1.00	-
Phacus	1.66	-
Pinnularia	1.33	0.50
Fleurosigma	1.66	-
Pleurotaenium	0.33	-

POPULATION INDEX

	<u>MAIN POND</u>	<u>SMALL POND</u>
Polycellis	-	0.50
Scapheloberus	0.66	-
Simocephalus	1.33	2.00
Spirogyra	1.00	1.5
Spirostomum	0.33	-
Synedra	1.0	1.0
Rotifer (?Testudinella)	0.33	-
Water Mite	-	1.00
Water Moss (Fontinalis antipyretica)	-	0.50

* * * * *

<u>pH Range</u> -	Main Pond -	8.2	7.8	7.5
	Small Pond -	8.4	7.8	
		May 3	August 31	September 9

Number of Species in Main Pond -	32	
Number of Species in Small Pond -	22	
Total species both ponds -	36	
Species found in Main Pond only -	14	Camptocercus, Chaetonotus, Chydorus, Euglena, Myriophyllum, Nitzschia sigmoidea, Nematode, Peridinium, Phacus, Pleurosigma, Pleurotaenium, Scapheloberus, Spirostomum, Testudinella
Species found in Small Pond only -	4	Gammarus, Polycellis, Water Mite, Water Moss

SPECIES FOUND IN BOTH PONDS -

Ascellus, Bosmina, Ceriodaphnia, Cloeon nymph,
Closterium attenuatum, Closterium concavum,
Coenagrion nymph, Cyclops, Cymbella ehrenbergii,
Cymbella gastroides, Cypris, Diaptomus, Eurycercus,
Oscillatoria, Pinnularia, Simocephalus, Spirogyra,
Synedra

TOTAL - 18

NOTES : Absense of Daphnia sp.

TIME OF YEAR WHEN SPECIES REACHED THEIR PEAK -

Bosmina	May 3 (both ponds)
Ceriodaphnia	May 3 (Small Pond)
Cloeon nymph	August 31 and September 9 (Main Pond)
Myriophyllum	August 31 and September 9 (Main Pond)
Simocephalus	September 9 (Main Pond)

Note that many of the Reeds and some trees have been removed
from the site where samples are taken at the Main Pond

BUTTERFLIES - Recorded during Butterfly Transects
on 31st August and 9th September

Comma, Common Blue, Green-veined White, Holly Blue,
Large White, Orange-tip (seen on 3rd May), Small Copper,
Speckled Wood

OTHERS : 2 Jays 9th September
Tar Spot Fungus on Sycamore

DATES OF VISITS - May 3, August 31, September 9



MANOR FARM LOCAL NATURE RESERVE - 2016

POND LIFE - Samples from Scrape A and Scrape B

SAMPLES TAKEN ON - 12 May, 21 May, 23 August, and 4 November 20

SCRAPE A

- Tadpole
- Cyclops
- Daphnia pulex
- Corixa
- Chironomus larva
- Gyrinus
- Cloeon nymph
- Scenedesmus
- Pleurosigma
- Simocephalus
- Downy Emerald nymph
- Peridinium

SCRAPE B

- Tadpole
- Cloeon nymph
- Corixa
- Cypris
- Hydra oligactis
- Coenagrion nymph
- Bursaria
- Euglena
- Cyclops
- Daphnia pulex
- Cosmarium
- Chaoborus larva
- Pleurosigma
- Notonecta
- Rotifer sp.
- Simocephalus
- Chironomus larva
- Peridinium
- Closterium attenuatum
- Closterium Concavum
- Oscillatoria
- Vorticella
- Penium

NOTE - The Scrapes were made in January 2015

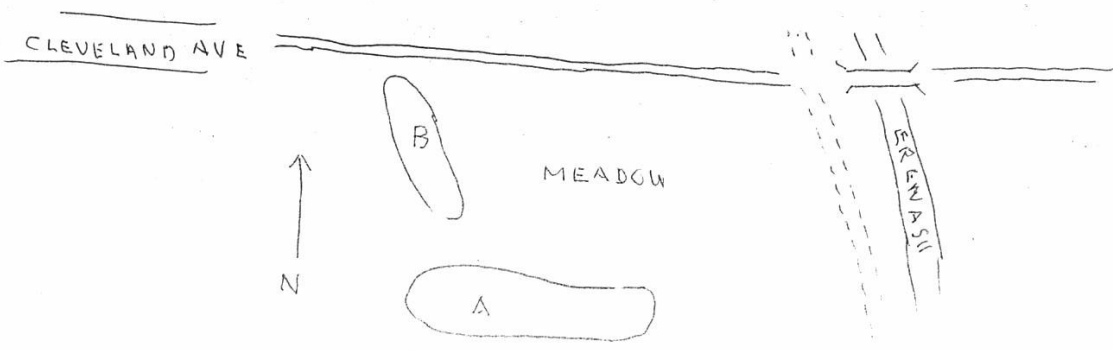
From 4 samples from each Scrape for 2015 to 2016, a total of 27 species found.

SEEN ONLY IN SCRAPE A

- Gyrinus
- Downy Emerald nymph
- Scenedesmus

SEEN ONLY IN SCRAPE B

- Cypris
- Hydra oligactis
- Coenagrion nymph
- Bursaria
- Euglena
- Cosmarium
- Chaoborus larva
- Notonecta
- Rotifer sp.
- Peridinium
- Closterium attenuatum
- Closterium concavum
- Oscillatoria
- Vorticella
- Penium



BATS - 2016 45 kHz

DATE	TIME	TEMP °F	SKY	NUMBER HEARD	
APRIL 13	21:00	51	VC	1	
14	21:00 22:00	49	CLOUDY	SEVERAL SEVERAL	
15	22:00	42	RAIN	NONE	
16	21:00 22:00	39	VC	1 NONE	
17	21:00 21:35	46	CLEAR	NONE NONE	
18	21:00 22:00	50	CLOUDY	1 NONE	
19	21:30	48	CLEAR	SEVERAL	
20	21:00 22:00	47	CLEAR	SEVERAL SEVERAL	45 and 25 kHz
21	21:00 22:00	50	CLOUDY	1 SEVERAL	ONE HIGH PITCH
22	21:00 22:00	45	CLOUDY	2 SEVERAL	
23	21:00 22:10	47	CLOUDY RAIN	2 SEVERAL	
24	21:00 22:00	47½	CLOUDY	NONE 1	
25	21:00 22:00	38	CLEAR	NONE NONE	
26	22:00	38	CLEAR	NONE	
27	22:00	39	VC	NONE	
28	22:00	42	CLOUDY	NONE	
29	22:00			NONE	
30	22:00	42	CLEAR	1	
MAY 1	22:10	55	CLOUDY	1	
2	22:00	48	CLEAR	NONE	
3	22:10	46	CLEAR	1	
4	22:00	56	CLEAR	NONE	
5	22:10	57	VC	NONE	
6	22:20	59	CLOUDY	1 DISTANT	
7	22:10	58	CLOUDY	1	
8	21:50	63	CLEAR	1 DISTANT 1	
9	22:10	63	CLOUDY	NONE	
10	22:10	57	CLOUDY	NONE	
11	22:10	59	CLOUDY	NONE	
12	22:10	57	CLEAR	1	
13	22:10	49	CLOUDY	1	
14	22:10	49	VC	1	
15	22:15	50	VC	1	
16	21:50	51	CLEAR	NONE	
17	22:10	59	CLOUDY	NONE	
18	22:10	51	CLOUDY	NONE	
19	22:10	57	CLOUDY	NONE	

DATE	TIME	TEMP °F	SKY	NUMBER HEARD	
MAY 20					
21					
22					
23	22.10	55	CLOUDY	NONE	
24	22.10	51	CLOUDY	1	HIGH PITCH
25	22.10	51	CLOUDY	NONE	
26	22.10	52	CLEAR	1	
27	22.10	54	CLEAR	1	
28	22.15	56	CLEAR	NONE	
29	22.15	57	CLEAR	NONE	
30	22.10	57	CLEAR	NONE	
31	22.15	54	CLOUDY	NONE	
JUNE 1	22.15	53	CLOUDY	NONE	
2	22.10	49	CLEAR	1	
3	22.10	58	CLOUDY	NONE	
4	22.40	62	CLEAR	1	
5	22.30	64	CLEAR	1	
6	22.10	64	CLEAR	1	
7	22.15	69	CLOUDY	2	
8	22.10	62	VC	1 DISTANT	
9	22.10	65	VC	NONE	
	23.20			1	
10	22.10	63	CLOUDY	NONE	
11-17	-	-	-	NONE	
18	22.10	61	CLOUDY	2	HEAVY RAIN
19 - JULY 2				NONE	
3	22.10	58½	VC	2	
4	22.10	65	CLOUDY	NONE	
5	22.45	57½	CLEAR	NONE	
6	22.10	63	CLOUDY	1	
7	22.15	65	CLOUDY	NONE	
8	22.10	64	VC	1 DISTANT	
9	22.10	65	CLOUDY	NONE	
10	22.10	65	CLOUDY	NONE	
11	22.10	61	VC	NONE	
12	22.30	57	CLOUDY	NONE	
13	22.10	58	VC	NONE	
14	22.10	60	CLOUDY	1	
15	22.30	68	CLOUDY	NONE	
16	22.10	67	VC	NONE	
17	22.40	68	CLEAR	NONE	
18	22.25	71	CLEAR	1	
19	22.10	78	VC	1	
20	22.10	71	CLOUDY	1 DISTANT	
21	22.10	70	CLOUDY	1	
22	22.15	71	VC	1	
23	22.15	72	VC	1	
24	22.10	68	VC	1	
25	22.10	61	VC	NONE	
26	22.15	65	CLOUDY	1 DISTANT	

DATE	TIME	TEMP °F	SKY	NUMBER HEARD
JULY 27	22.15	61	CLOUDY	1 DISTANT
28	22.0	66	VC	1
29	22.15	63	CLOUDY	NONE
30	22.15	59	CLEAR	NONE
31	22.15	61	CLOUDY	1
AUGUST 1	22.10	59	CLOUDY	NONE
2	22.15	68	CLOUDY	NONE
3	21.55	65	CLOUDY	NONE
4	22.15	62	CLEAR	1
5	22.15	66	VC	NONE
6	22.15	71	CLOUDY	NONE
7	22.15	65	VC	NONE
8	22.10	59	VC	1
9	22.10	56	CLEAR	1
10	22.10	60	CLOUDY	NONE
11	22.10	67	CLOUDY	NONE
12	22.10	65	VC	1
13	22.10	60	VC	NONE
14	22.10	59	CLEAR	NONE
15	22.00	62	CLEAR	1
16	22.10	61	CLEAR	1 DISTANT
17	22.15	64	CLEAR	NONE
18	22.10	65	CLOUDY	2
19	22.15	63	CLOUDY	NONE
20	22.10	63	CLOUDY	NONE
21	22.10	64	CLOUDY	NONE
22	{ 21.30	68	CLOUDY	1
	{ 22.10			1 DISTANT
23	{ 21.20	74	CLEAR	NONE
	{ 22.10			NONE
24	22.10	67	CLOUDY	NONE
25	22.15	67	CLOUDY	NONE
26	21.05	59	VC	1
	22.25			NONE
27	22.10	60	CLOUDY	NONE
28	21.00	64	VC	1 DISTANT
	22.00			1
29	21.10	59	CLEAR	NONE
30	21.00	66	CLEAR	1
	22.10			1
31	21.00	63	CLOUDY	NONE
	22.10			NONE
SEPTEMBER 1	21.00	65	CLOUDY	NONE
	22.15			NONE
2	21.15	63	CLOUDY	NONE
	22.15			NONE
3	22.10	66	CLOUDY	NONE
4	21.00	61	CLOUDY	NONE
	22.00			NONE

END OF RECORD

1 HIGHER PITCH

Between 13 April 2016 and 4 September 2016 which is a total of 145 days, bats were recorded on 60 nights. Activity was greatest in April when on 6 nights several were recorded. None were recorded after 30 August. Ady Orrell kindly provided a recording bat detector which was in use 13 to 23 September 2016 and the following bats were recorded:
 Noctule, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, myotis (Daubenton's) and a possible Nathusius bat.

LENS BIRD MONTHLY FIELD RECORDING FORM				FORBES HOLE LNR									
YEAR 2016	Stuart Gilder and Marion Bryce												
MONTH	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
Blackbird	5			1	2	2		4	7		3	2	26
Blackcap					3								3
Black headed gull								2					2
Bluetit	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	5		2	3	24
Bullfinch				2									2
Buzzard	1			1				1					3
Carrion crow				1	1	1		1		1	2	1	8
Chaffinch			1	2	2	2							7
Chiff chaff				2	1	2							5
Coot	2		3	4	4	4			2		2		21
Dunnock				1					1			1	3
Fieldfare										5			5
Goldcrest													0
Goldfinch	10		2	3	1		1			1			18
Goosander	1												1
Great tit	3			2	2				5				12
Greater spotted woodpecker				1	1								2
Green woodpecker					1			1					2
Greenfinch		1											1
greylag goose				2		1							3
Grey wagtail													0
Heron	1			1	1								3
House sparrow			1		1			2	2			2	8
Jackdaw													0
Kestrel													0
Kingfisher					1	1							2
Little egret				2									2
Long tailed tit				3								4	7
Magpie	2			2	2				3		2		11
Mallard	2		2	2		2							8
Mistlethrush													0
Moorhen			2	6	2				2				12
Nuthatch													0
Owl Barn								2					2
Owl Tawny								1					1
Redwing	6												6
Reed warbler					1								1
Robin		1		2			1		2	3	1		10
Song thrush				1									1
Sparrowhawk	1												1
Swan (mute)		2		2		2	2		2		2		12
Wood pigeon	2	1	2	2	3	2		1	3		2	2	20
Wren			1		2	2					1	1	7
TOTAL	39	6	15	47	34	23	8	13	34	10	17	16	262

LENS BIRD MONTHLY FIELD RECORDING FORM TOTON WASHLANDS

YEAR 2016	Stuart Gilder and Marion Bryce												
MONTH	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
Blackbird	3	1	1	2	6	2	1	3	1		2	20	42
Black headed gull	30	4								2		17	53
Blackcap				3	2								5
Bluetit	5	5	2	2	3		2			2		5	26
Bullfinch	6				2	2							10
Buzzard	1				1			1					3
Carrion crow	2	1			1			2		1		2	9
Chaffinch	5				1						1		7
Chiff chaff			1	1		1							3
Collared Dove													0
Coot	1				1		2						4
Cormorant						1						1	2
Dunnock	5	1		2		2				2	1	2	15
Feral pigeon													0
Fieldfare											0	4	4
Goldcrest											6		6
Goldfinch	7			4								12	23
Goosander	1												1
Great tit	3	1		2			3	3		2	2	2	18
Greater spotted woodpecker													0
Green woodpecker							1						1
Greenfinch	3			5		2							10
Grey wagtail					1	3							4
Heron	1	1			1	1			1				5
House sparrow				17	2		2				2	10	33
Jackdaw												1	1
Kestrel						1							1
Kingfisher	1		1			1					1	3	7
Little egret	1										1		2
Long tailed tit	5				4						0	5	14
Magpie	5			2	1			2				2	12
Mallard	5	3									3	6	17
Mistlethrush													0
Moorhen	1	1		1		1	1				2	1	8
Nuthatch													0
Pheasant								1					1
Redwing	5										0		5
Robin	3	1		2	2		2	1		2	2	4	19
Song thrush												3	3
Sparrowhawk						1							1
Swan (mute)	2	2	2	2		1	2	2		2	2	2	19
Wood pigeon	14	4		2	1			3		2	2	10	38
Wren	2		1		2		1			1	1	2	10
TOTAL	37	25	7	7	11	9	16	16	2	16	27	35	181

LENS BIRD MONTHLY FIELD RECORDING FORM 2016												2016	
RECORDER STUART GILDER	6 Sussex Way Sandiacre Nottingham Ng10 5NU												
MONTH	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
Blackbird	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	5	30
Black headed gull													0
Bluetit	2	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	27
Bullfinch													0
Buzzard	1												0
Carrion crow						3	1	2		2	1		9
Chaffinch				2		2	1	2		2	1		10
Chiff chaff													0
Collared Dove				2	2								4
Coot													0
Dunnock	2		3	1	2	1	2	3	3	1			16
Feral pigeon													0
Fieldfare													0
Goldcrest													0
Goldfinch	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	1			3	23
Great tit		2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	19
Greater spotted wood-													0
Green woodpecker													0
Greenfinch		4	3	2	2		4	2	4	2		4	23
Grey wagtail													0
Heron				1									1
House sparrow	8	7	6	5	5	4	8	5	20	2	3	5	65
Jackdaw	2	1	2	2	2	2	3			2	3	3	17
Kestrel													0
Kingfisher													0
Little egret													0
Long tailed tit		2	3										5
Magpie	2	2	2	3	2	1	2		3	2	2	4	19
Mallard			2	2									4
Mistlethrush													0
Moorhen													0
Nuthatch													0
Redwing													0
Robin	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1		2	3	14
Rook													0
Siskin		3	3	2									8
Skylark													0
Song thrush	1			1	1	1	1		1			1	5
Starling	5	7	7	5	12	12	27	7	6	5	6	15	94
Stock Dove													0
Swan (mute)													0
Treecreeper													0
Tufted duck													0
Whitethroat													0
Willow tit													0
Wood pigeon	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	7	10	4	6	7	62
Wren			1	1	1	2	1		1		1	2	8
Tawny owl													0
MONTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
TOTAL	35	42	52	53	47	47	68	36	55	28	35	58	463

Garden Birds 2016

Bird	J	F	M	A	My	Jn	Jy	A	S	O	N	D
Blackbird	3	3	4	6	3	4	4	8	2	4	6	3
Blk-headed gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bluetit	3	3	2	3	3	2	5	3	1	2	2	1
Chaffinch	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	-	1	1	2	1
Coal tit	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Collared dove	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carrion crow	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
Duncock	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Feral pigeon	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Goldfinch	18	11	7	4	4	8	6	11	16	15	12	16
Great tit	1	2	2	2	4	4	7	7	2	1	2	1
Greenfinch	5	3	3	4	3	5	2	4	1	1	2	1
Gt spotted wdpkr	1	1	1	1	1	0	-	1	-	-	-	1
Grey heron	-	0	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grey wagtail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
House martin	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
House sparrow	12	14	11	12	8	6	10	9	9	9	10	8
Jay	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long tailed tit	3	6	8	2	2	5	6	6	6	2	4	2
Magpie	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Mallard	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mistle thrush	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pheasant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robin	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	1
Siskin	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song thrush	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sparrowhawk	1	0	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Stock dove	4	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Starling	1	1	2	15	30	12	11	2	-	-	15	15
Swift	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Wood pigeon	4	8	3	5	5	4	4	3	5	7	5	5
Wren	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1

These birds were seen at 60 Wensleydale Road, Long Eaton by Joan & Keith Breakwell.

The figures are the highest number of each species seen in the garden at any one time during the month.
0 denotes a bird that was seen, but didn't land in the garden

	J	F	M	A	My	J	Jy	A	S	O	N	D
blue tit	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
robin	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
blackbird	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3
house sparrow	8	4	6	6	4	12	16	10	5	4	10	8
starling	16	12	15	8	8	16	8	1	2	30	23	20
dunnock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
chaffinch	4	4	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	2
great tit	1	4	3	2	1							
greenfinch	6	6	6	6	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	3
collared dove	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2
coal tit	1	2	2									
longtailed tit			2									
goldfinch				2								
crow		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
maggie		2		1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	5
mistle thrush												
song thrush						1						
sparrow hawk							1				1	
wood pigeon	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
wren									1			
greater spotted wood pecker				1	1							
jack daw					1							

YEAR 2016

NAME GWEN BATES

ADDRESS 4 HARDY CLOSE LONG EATON

2016

GARDEN BIRDS - 6 Harlaxton Drive, Long Eaton

GREY WAGTAIL											/	
BLACKBIRD	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
BLUE TIT	/	/	/	/				/				
BULLFINCH												
CHAFFINCH			/									
COLLARED DOVE	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
CORMORANT												
CROW				/	/		/	/	/	/		
DUNNOCK			/	/						/		
GOLDFINCH												
GT. SPOTTED WOODPECKER			/									
GREAT TIT	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
GREENFINCH												
HERON												
JACKDAW					/	/	/	/				
LONG-TAIL TIT	/											
MAGPIE	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
ROBIN	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	
SPARROW, HOUSE				/	/	/	/	/				
STARLING					/							
SWALLOW												
SWIFT												
THRUSH, MISSEL									/			
THRUSH, SONG												
WOODPIGEON	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
WREN												
2016	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

GARDEN BUTTERFLIES - 6 Harlaxton Drive, Long Eaton

BRIMSTONE				/								
COMMA												
COMMON BLUE												
GATEKEEPER							/					
HOLLY BLUE						/						
LARGE WHITE												
MEADOW BROWN												
ORANGE TIP						/						
PAINTED LADY												
PEACOCK				/								
RED ADMIRAL						/			/			
RINGLET												
SMALL COPPER												
SMALL SKIPPER												
SMALL TORTOISESHELL				/		/		/				
SMALL WHITE												
SPECKLED WOOD						/	/	/	/	/		
UNIDENTIFIED WHITE				/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
2016	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

BUTTERFLIES AT MANOR FARM LOCAL NATURE RESERVE, Long Eaton

Between 8th April and 22nd September 2016 a total of 200 Butterflies were recorded. Special care was taken to ensure the same one had not been counted twice.

		o/o	PERIOD WHEN SEEN
COMMA	19	9.5	April, May, July, August
GATEKEEPER	6	3.0	July and August
HOLLY BLUE	4	2.0	May
ORANGE TIP	3	1.5	May
PEACOCK	11	5.5	April and May
RINGLET	24	12.0	July
SMALL TORTOISESHELL	1	0.5	April
SMALL WHITE	1	0.5	May
SPECKLED WOOD	16	8.0	July, August, September
UNIDENTIFIED BLUE	5	2.5	May and August
UNIDENTIFIED BROWN	6	3.0	May and July
UNIDENTIFIED WHITE	94	47.0	seen throughout
GREEN VEIN WHITE	4	2.0	July
SMALL SKIPPER	6	3.0	July
TOTAL	200		

UNIDENTIFIED means that the butterfly was seen in flight and at a distance so identity could not be confirmed.

BUTTERFLIES seen in previous years but not in 2016

BRIMSTONE
COMMON BLUE
MEADOW BROWN
PAINTED LADY
RED ADMIRAL

NOTES : Unidentified White were almost as many as all the others put together
Greatest numbers seen in July

Brimstone in April and Red Admiral in July and September were recorded in my garden which adjoins the Manor Farm LNR. It is assumed they came from the reserve but were not actually recorded there.

Butterfly	J	F	M	A	M	Jn	Jl	A	S	O	N	D
Small white				1	3	2	2	6	3	1		
Large white				2	2	-	2	4	1			
Comma				1	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Holly blue					3	2	3	4	1			
Small tortoiseshell				1	-	-	1	1	1			
Gate-keeper							6	10				
Speckled wood					2	2	2	3	2			
Peacock				2	2	-	-	1				
Red admiral			1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Brimstone			1	1	1	-	-	1	1			
Orange tip				1	1	-						
Ringlet												
Green-veined white				1	1	-	2	4	2			
Painted lady						1						
Meadow brown							1					
Small copper									1			

Dragonfly	J	F	M	A	M	Ju	Jl	A	S	O	N	D
Common blue damselfly					1	1	5					
Large red damselfly						1						
Common darter								3	1	1		
Banded demoiselle					1	1						
Southern hawker							2	2	1			
Brown hawker						1	1	1				
Blue-tailed damselfly							1					
Migrant hawker								2	5			

Butterfly and dragonfly records from Joan and Keith Breakwell, 60 Wensleydale Road, Long Eaton.

Long Eaton Butterfly Transects 2016

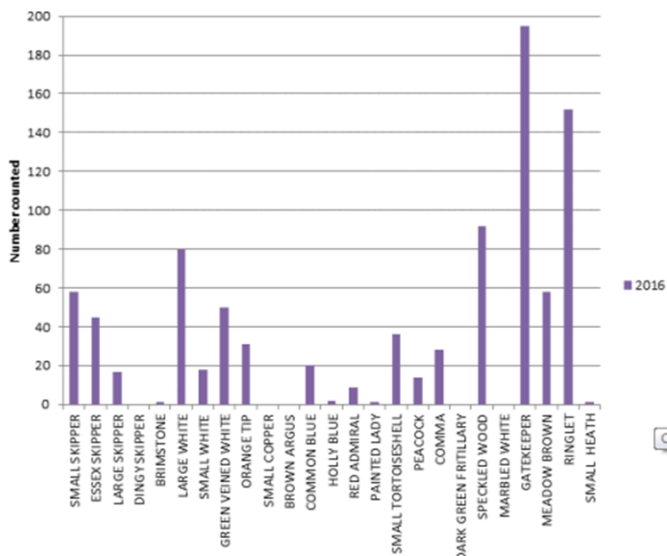
LENS surveyed a new butterfly transect at **Erewash Field** this year. This is an old tip to the west of the coneries and the River Erewash adjacent to Attenborough Nature Reserve. Cemex is the owner, a scrape has been excavated and a grazing enclosure built, llamas, sheep and highland cattle graze. There is a flood bund that is regularly mowed and Barton Pool (now mostly overgrown) is part of the complex of habitats which include some woodland. Coarse grasses predominate with occasional fine leaved grass. This is a favourite area for grasshopper and Cetti's warblers in the summer and stonechats and short-eared owls in the winter and is a very pleasant walk along a limestone track in part, with abundant wildflowers such as goat's rue, ploughman's spikenard and common spotted orchid. Wet grassland with increasing bramble and willow and birch scrub make access to the lagoons difficult.

EREWASH FIELD



MARION BRYCE 230716

Erewash Field Butterflies



Gatekeepers, meadow browns and ringlets, red admirals, large whites and speckled woods were present in good numbers. Just two holly blues were counted. One small heath and a painted lady and sixteen species of day flying moths were seen, including black

necked moth (Local), illustrating the diversity of species on the site. It was particularly good to see the caterpillar of the eyed hawkmoth which feeds on willow, and the knotgrass feeding on bramble.

LENS have just completed 4 years of butterfly recording at **Mayfield Grove Buffer Stop**. It was 2007 when the woodland that had grown on a large area of Toton Sidings from which the track had been removed was razed after the land was sold. The resultant blooming of the sidings with a limestone flora of fine leaved grasses and wildflowers was a glorious sight. In 2012 LENS was asked by Ken Orpe, Butterfly Conservation Recorder for Derbyshire, to record on a fixed transect on the land South of the River Erewash, at the bottom of Mayfield Grove. The land is now becoming overgrown by birch, willow, gorse and bracken. Network Rail cleared all rubbish from the site and are now using granite for new ballast the previous limestone ballast was excellent for wildflowers. It is presumed that the site will not imminently be developed pending finalisation of Toton as the hub for the proposed high speed rail link HS2 Phase 2b.

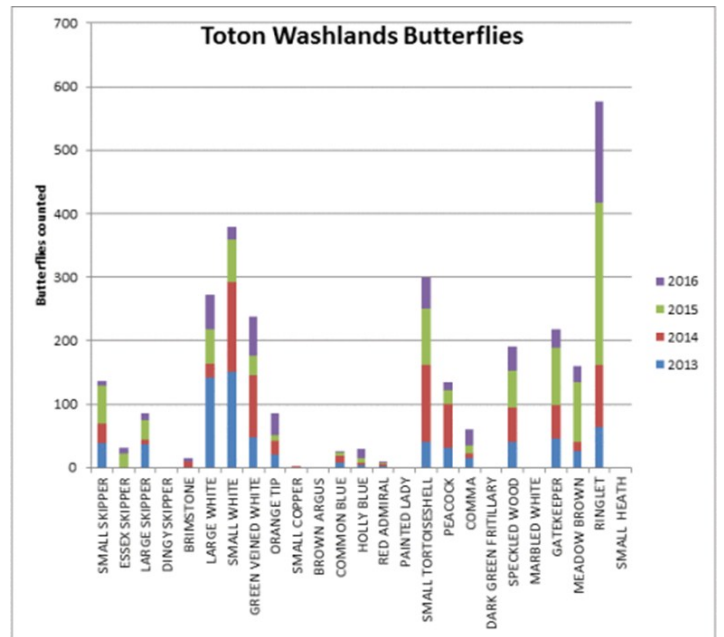
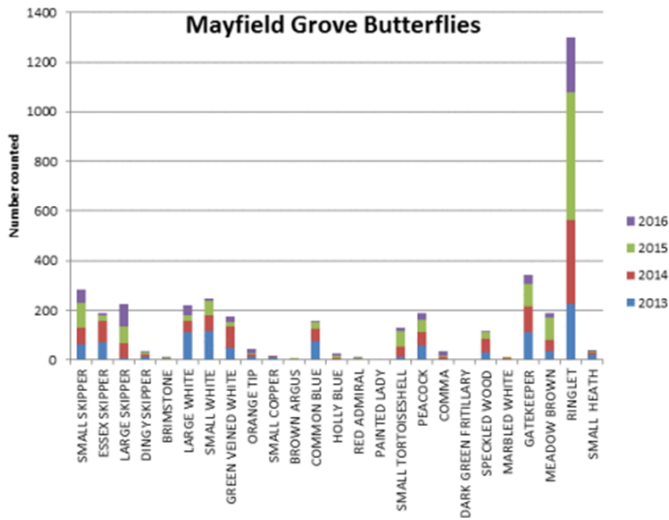
SMALL TORTOISESHELL MAYFIELD GROVE



MARION BRYCE 13 APRIL 2016

The results for 2017 show the numbers of butterflies at Mayfield have reduced by 50% with a large reduction in counts of small white, small tortoiseshell, peacock butterfly, gatekeeper and ringlet. Common blue, dingy skipper and small heath numbers were very low and the brown argus was not seen at all. Orange tip and large skipper, speckled wood, holly blue and comma have increased. Large skippers are present in good numbers in the section by the River Erewash. Marbled whites were seen but not recorded on the transect. Green hairstreaks are regularly reported from the sidings. Dayflying moths recorded were Shaded broadbar, narrow bordered 5 spot burnet, 6 spot burnet, burnet companion, pale straw pearl, silver Y and common white wave. Latticed heath numbers were low, but black necked moth (Local) which feeds on tufted vetch, was recorded here for the first time.

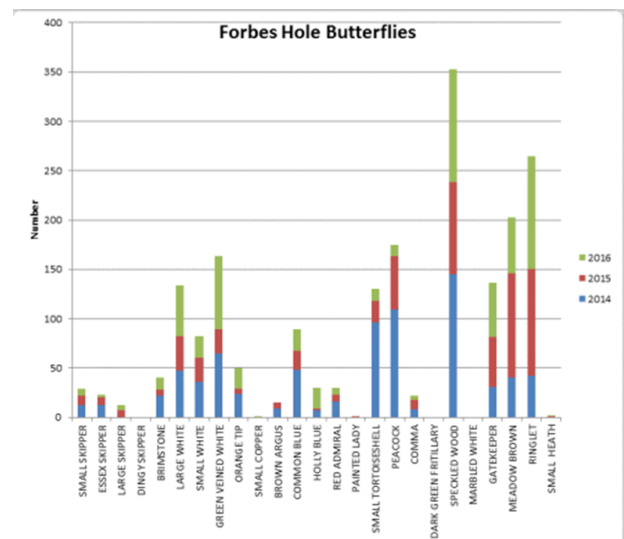
Long Eaton Butterfly Transects 2016



Toton Washlands has become very popular with dog walkers since the paths were mowed and it has remained dry for most of the year. It is now dominated by bramble and thistle with reed mace in the old meanders but there are still some lovely wildflowers. Lesser egret and kingfisher are commonly sighted on the River Erewash here. The paths and floodbund continue to be mowed by the Environment Agency Team.

The butterfly transect at **Forbes Hole** is now in its third year. The water level of the pond is now alarmingly low but as Cemex ceased gravel operations in the area in 2016 the environment agency advise, 'wait and see'. The meadow was cut late in the year and cuttings removed. Some scrub clearance took place both as a wildflower planting exercise and during the (now) annual reed removal. The cleared areas bloomed with water forget me not, skull cap, water mint, lesser spearwort, cornmint and many other flowers. Regular users of the site now feed the birds, incidentally sowing wheat, barley, canary grass and even cannabis.

The results for 2016 show the numbers of butterflies at



The results for 2017 show the numbers of butterflies at Toton Washlands have reduced by 50% with large reduction in counts of skippers, peacock, small white, gatekeeper and small tortoiseshell, although this was the best of our sites for small tortoiseshell. Only one common blue was seen. Orange tip, holly blue and comma have increased. Day flying moths recorded were chimney sweeper, silver- y and shaded broadbar. Oak trees and elm in the overgrown hawthorn hedge could encourage hairstreaks in future.

Forbes Hole were similar to previous years but with surprisingly low counts of small and Essex skippers, peacock and small tortoiseshell. No brown argus were recorded, Only one small heath and one small copper were seen. Holly blue numbers have increased. Dayflying moths recorded were bordered beauty, cinnabar, latticed heath, narrow bordered 5 spot burnet, 6 spot burnet,



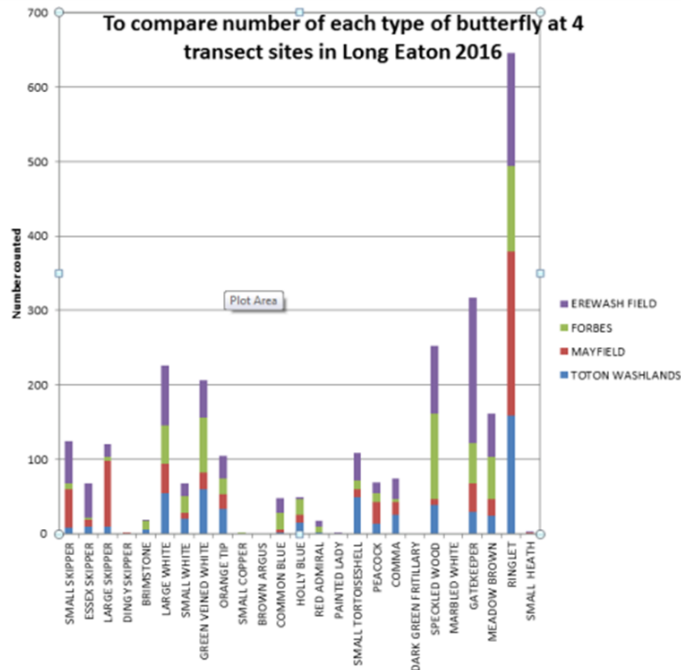
Long Eaton Butterfly Transects 2016

burnet companion, pale straw pearl, small yellow underwing, clouded border, yellow shell, longhorns (*Adela reamurella* and *Nemophora degeerella*), small magpie, bloodvein and small bloodvein, silver -y and shaded broadbar. Several moth trapping sessions took place (see moth reports).

It is universally acknowledged that 2016 was a poor year for many butterflies due to a long cool spring and a cold wet summer. Comparing the sites show that they were all affected by the vagaries of temperature, rainfall and insect disease. Forbes Hole seeming slightly less so due to management creating increased nectaring opportunities where lack of management on the other sites made them less attractive to butterflies. 22 species of butterfly were recorded, 20 on each site except 19 on Toton Washlands. Common blue, brown argus, small copper and small heath may be on the edge of extinction in our area and can only be saved by sympathetic management.

TOTAL BUTTERFLY COUNT

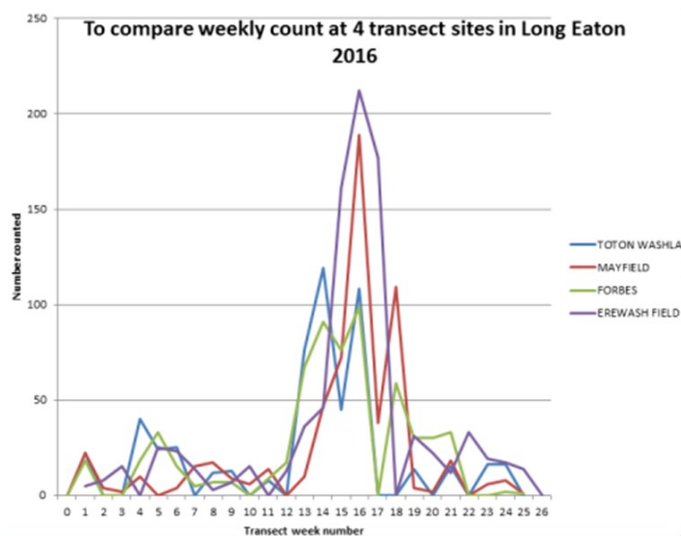
	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTON	835	769	815	553
MAYFIELD	1140	1146	1002	607
FORBES	not done	769	598	617
EREWASH				
FIELD	not done	not done	not done	908



These results are based on the painstaking recording of butterflies by our volunteers. Butterflies are counted for 26 weeks from April 1 according to Butterfly Conservation guidelines. Results are sent to Ken Orpe, Derbyshire Butterfly recorder, and are fed into the National Survey.

Thanks are due to Christine and Ivan Carrier, Joan Breakwell, Helen Knewstubb, Adrian Orrell, Stuart Gilder, Alan Heath, Fay and John Blackburn, Jake Bull, Norman Blake, Catherine Harrison, Derek Brumbill, Susan Barker and Brenda Meakin, Gill Martin and Mike Barrett, also Richard Hyde and Karen Hodgson.

Marion Bryce



Autumn Footprints Trent Lock and Sawley

Autumn Footprints is a 2 week walking festival organised by Marion Farrell of the Groundwork Trust. 16 people from as far as Matlock and Derby came to visit Long Eaton for the LENS Wildlife Wander. What a glorious day! We followed the usual route looking at trees by the canal, and the beautiful water loving plants, white water lily, jewel weed, marsh woundwort, hemp agrimony and giant water dock were flowering. The lesser bulrush was also looking very handsome. Hops and ivy trailing along the hawthorn hedge were bursting into flower. Swallows were lined up on the telegraph wire saying it is time to go.

Over the rickety stile onto the footpath through Cranfleet Farm we looked at the strip and furrow made long ago by an oxen plough. As we gazed across the tranquil water of Fletcher's Pond a sparrowhawk swooped putting up about 50 birds. It sat on a branch, then chased again, the swallows, house martins and goldfinches could not settle and circled round and round. As we turned away a kingfisher screamed and we looked back to see a streak of brilliant blue.



Ferns, harts tongue, wall rue and maidenhair spleenwort grew in the lime between the blue bricks of the railway tunnel. We negotiated a huge puddle. Following the farm road we tried to name some of the agricultural machinery, a plough, a harrow, a hay tedder, a hay wagon, a muckspreader and that essential item a tractor. Old staddle stones aren't needed any more but the grinding wheel looks still in use. Is the owl box occupied? Time will tell. The pink pea flowers of spiny rest harrow was still decorating the flood bank as we walked over the grand metal stile to Cranfleet Cut. In the hedge a walnut tree was reaching up but it is doomed, too close to the overhead wires. Busy with boats, manoeuvring backwards and forward, the river was full of all sorts of water craft with many more narrow boats squeezing through the last lock of the Erewash Canal into the Trent Navigation.



Reluctant to waste such a lovely day, after refreshment at the Trent Lock tearooms – where the Measham Pottery and Canalware were much admired, we followed an extension walk alongside the river Trent, over the Harrington Bridge to Tamworth Road. Crossing the river via the road bridge (with great care) we walked back along the flood bund at the back of Sawley Church where there was a mysterious mound.



AUTUMN FOOTPRINTS

A bright orange splash on the ripe blackberries could only be a comma, a closer look and there were six of



them drunkenly supping the purple juice.

The footpath led through a sheltered green lane in the middle of the Trent Lock Golf Course, through Grounds Farmyard and continued as an open path through another section of the golf course where the driving range is well fenced, although the fence was not high enough for the slice of some of the golfing amateurs whose lime green balls narrowly missed a



human hit.

The path finished at Lock Lane which we crossed to walk over the narrow canal bridge back to the Erewash Canal towpath where a red admiral was basking. It was still bright sunshine but now we really did have to say our Goodbyes and make our way home.

Marion Bryce 18 September 2016

UK FUNGUS DAY

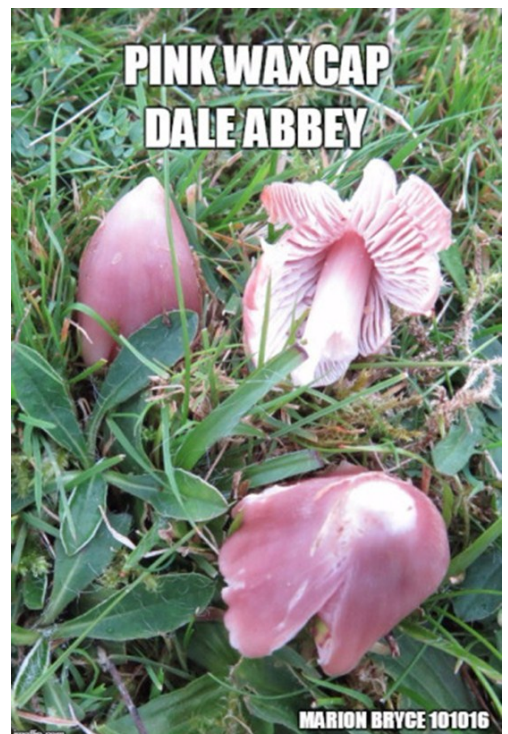
If you see bright red, orange and yellow mushrooms in unimproved turf, you are probably looking at waxcaps (*Hygrocybes*), these are the fungus species best known and easiest to identify which are indicators of the rich waxcap grasslands threatened throughout the UK and Europe.



Waxcap-grassland fungi are characteristic of unimproved, nutrient poor grasslands, with moss rich highly grazed swards. They can be split into five groups; dung fungi, litter decomposers, terricolous species, mycorrhizal species and CHEG species. It seems likely that there is a mutual relationship between CHEG species and mosses. Many grassland species are threatened and over 250 are included on European Red Data Lists.

Higher waxcap diversity can occur in semi-improved and botanically mundane grasslands so more meaningful surveys count species of five main types of fungi:

Clavariaceae (Fairy Clubs),
Hygrocybe (Waxcaps),
Entolomaceae (Pink gills)
and Geoglossaceae (Earth tongues).
These are known as the CHEG fungi using the first letter of their name. Now crazed caps - Dermoforma are included, so sites are evaluated using the CHEGD score rather than a score for wax caps alone.



UK FUNGUS DAY

Three waxcap-grassland species are included on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan:

- pink waxcap *Hygrocybe calyptriformis*
- date waxcap *Hygrocybe spadicea*
- olive earthtongue *Microglossum olivaceum*

Three grassland taxa, all of which occur in England have now been proposed for inclusion in Appendix I of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. They are *Hygrocybe calyptriformis*, *Entoloma bloxamii* and *Geoglossum atropurpureum*. The pink waxcap *Hygrocybe calyptriformis* appears mainly in neutral grasslands. Also known as the ballerina it has been the subject of much conservation attention as a flagship species. The UK holds nearly 50% of its known European sites.

Site assessment should be based on cumulative site visits as different fungi fruit at different times of the year. The CHEGD value is the total of CHEGD species found although the more easily recognised waxcaps are more often scored on site visits. The score is also used to assess the site in a local context, when a lower CHEGD score may be significant.

Conservation value	Total species from all visits
No particular value	1-3
Local	4-8
Regional	9-16
National	17-21
International importance	22

Table I Conservation value of grassland based on waxcaps

Type	
Clavariaceae	7
Hygrocybe	17
Entoloma	15
Geoglossaceae	4
Dermaloma	Not known
Total	43

Table II to show CHEGD criteria for grassland of national importance

Locally there are waxcap grasslands recognised to be of national importance. Crich Chase is one of the few Sites of Scientific Importance to be designated on the basis of its fungal fauna. Data for the following table was provided by the Royal Mycological Society.

The Top Sites in England	C	H	E	G	D	BAP species
International importance						
Longshaw Estate	8	33	24	4	Not known	<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i> , <i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>
National importance						
Bradgate Park	4	19	3	0	Not known	
Chatsworth Estate	5	18	7	0	Not known	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>

Table III to show CHEGD scores (National sites)

	Scientific name	Stoney Clouds*	Pioneer Meadows	Dale Abbey
Waxcap				
Bitter	<i>H. mucronella</i>	x		
Butter	<i>H. ceracea</i>			x
Conical	<i>H. conica</i>			x
Crimson	<i>H. punicea</i>		x	x
Date	<i>H. spadicea</i>	x		
Golden	<i>H. chlorophana</i>	x	x	x
Heath	<i>H. laeta</i>	x		
Honey	<i>H. reidii</i>			x
Meadow	<i>H. pratensis</i>		x	x
Parrot	<i>H. psittacina</i>	x	x	x
Pink	<i>H. calyptriformis</i>			x
Scarlet	<i>H. coccinea</i>	x	x	x
Snowy	<i>H. virginea</i>	x	x	x
Spangle	<i>H. insipida</i>		x	x
Vermilion waxcap	<i>H. miniata</i>	x		
Clavariaceae				
Apricot club	<i>Clavulinopsis luteoalba</i>	x		
Caterpillar club	<i>Cordyceps militaris</i>	x		x
Golden spindle	<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>			x
Meadow coral	<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>		x	x
Yellow club	<i>Clavulinopsis helvola</i>	x	x	x
Entoloma	<i>Entoloma sericeum</i>	x		x
Dermaloma				
<i>Crazed dome cap</i>	<i>Dermaloma cuneifolium</i>			x
CHEG Score		8;3;1;0;0	7;2;0;0;0	11;4;1;1

Table IV to show CHEGD scores (local sites)*includes B Rhodes data.

31 Other interesting sites for waxcaps are Wollaton Park and Nottingham University Park.

UK FUNGUS DAY

Important waxcap-grasslands require a long time to develop their characteristic fungi. A minimum requirement could be 20-30 years but hundreds of years has been suggested for the finest sites. Some idea of timescales has been established from observation of the establishment of waxcaps in sites previously farmed intensively. Three or fewer species became established after 20-35 years. Certain species establish or re-establish more rapidly than others, snowy waxcap (*H. virginea*) and blackening waxcap (*H. conica*) appear to be tolerant of fertilised sites and may reappear after about 10 years whilst more sensitive species like splendid waxcap (*H. splendidissima*) can require more than 30 years to appear. If Crimson waxcap (*H. punicea*) is found it can almost be presumed that 8 other waxcap species are present. Careful and concerned management is the key as these sites can very quickly lose their wonderful rainbow fungal flora. Based on the above criteria Pioneer Meadows, Stoney Clouds, Woodpecker Meadow and Abbey Field at Dale Abbey would be classified as waxcap grasslands of local and/or of regional importance.

Marion Bryce 2 November 2016

Ref English Nature Report No 555 Waxcap-grasslands -an assessment of English sites Shelley Evans 2003

LENS AT DALE ABBEY



RSPB BIG GARDEN BIRD-WATCH 29.1.17 Fay and John Blackburn

Sparrow 4m 4f	Blue tit 2	Goldfinch 4
Blackbird 3m 1f	Greenfinch 3	Magpie 1
Reed Bunting 2m 1f	Chaffinch 5	Dunnock 2
Robin 2	Wood pigeon 2	Moorhen 1
Great tit 2	L.tailed tit 2	Mallard 10

BARKER'S POND/OUR GARDEN

11th September 2016 - 25th February 2017 by Fay and John Blackburn

Since our last report there has been little happening on Barker's Pond. A lone adult swan visited the pond on 23rd Dec. with a juvenile making a brief appearance on 27th, then on 31st, 2 juveniles arrived staying most of the day. On 2nd and 4th Jan one juvenile visited, maybe one of the previous pair? Today, 25th Feb an adult visited briefly.

Goosanders' first visit this year was a pair on 4th Jan, 2 males on 10th, 2m & 1f on 12th and a pair on 17th. Two sightings in Feb, 2m & 1f on 9th and 1m on 18th. Numbers are down on Barker's Pond this year but goosanders have been noted on St. Chad's Water, so perhaps the fishing is better there! Tufted duck have also deserted Barker's with just one visit from a male on 11th Feb, but a greylag stayed for a few hours on 8th Feb. We still have a pair of moorhens after being concerned about lack of sightings last winter, but now there seems to be a complete absence of coots!

October 18th we spotted a grey wagtail, one of our rarer visitors, on the garden pool and this was followed by further sightings on 14th November and 9th, 11th and 31st December. A pied wagtail was also noted on 20th December. A female great spotted woodpecker was seen on a feeder on 8th Dec and again on 6th Jan. We used to have a male visiting but it has not been seen for some time. Reed buntings began visiting the feeders again this year with a female first noted on 15th Dec. Since then they appeared more or less daily with a maximum sighting of 3 males and 3 females. They are still visiting to date. Sparrows have made a remarkable comeback in our garden with daily visits by 10-15 but on 13th Dec 25 were counted followed by 20 on 23rd and 31st Dec. A rare sighting was a male blackcap on 9th and 23rd Jan followed by another rare visitor, a song thrush, on 11th and 22nd Jan. Its song was also heard on 21st Jan. Bullfinches usually visit our feeders in the summer when feeding young but a male appeared on 14th Jan followed by a female on 22nd Jan.

A female sparrow hawk landed on the garden fence on 23rd Jan obviously eyeing the sparrows, reed buntings, chaffinches, greenfinch, robin and dunnocks that feast on the feeders. She was unlucky this time but on 23rd Feb a young female crashed into the side of the hedge and all the birds fled deep into vegetation. At first it didn't seem that she had caught anything, but then it became apparent that crushed beneath her claws was a bird we were unsure of the species and she hopped with it under nearby shrubs, energetically plucked it and ate every morsel! Usual daily visitors to the garden are great tit, blue tit and less frequently long tailed tit and occasionally a coal tit. No siskins have been observed this year, which was a disappointment after the regular visits by this species last winter. Also no waxwings which were reported at several locations in the area. A few years ago we had 100+ in the garden and Barker's Pond trees.

We took part in the butterfly survey but saw nothing like the late sightings of some species that people noted. Late Sept there were small tortoiseshell and red admiral with a copper underwing moth on 2nd Oct.

The UK's First Invasive Ant

The Asian super ant - also known as 'the fire ant' because it is attracted to power sockets and cables, sparking blackouts and fires - was first identified in Britain in 2009 at a National Trust manor in Gloucestershire, where more than 35,000 were found. *Lasius neglectus*, thrives in gardens and greenhouses and has invaded homes from Yorkshire to Sussex.

Lasius neglectus workers are brown ants, slightly smaller (3-6mm) and lighter in colour than those of the common garden ant *Lasius niger* (5-8mm) and more aggressive, the number of workers in a colony is between 10 and 100 times greater. These new ants are not aggressive, they do not sting and

harm to humans beyond people finding it unpleasant to have an infestation. BUT they have the potential to drive out native garden ants, with implications on other insect life cycles and the UK ecology. The ant rarely flies so it is possible the ant is being transported on plants and soil by human activity. It is native to Turkey but has been a growing problem across Europe, having interconnected nests that can span 50 acres. According to BWARS, a particularly persistent invasion of ants on a tree, tending aphids or in a residential building is certainly worth investigating.



Lasius neglectus

Photo credit The Internet

BNA News

BNA is the National body for amateur and professional naturalists. BNA are holding their national **AGM on Saturday the 8th of July** at the Attenborough Nature Centre. All LENS members are invited to this event, if pre-booked. Alan will be officially received as a Fellow of the Association at this event. LENS member Adrian Orrell has had his membership upgraded to that of Registered Naturalist Member after the grades board spent some time assessing his abilities, qualifications and experience in the field of natural history.

We have also invited the regional Canal and River Trust Ecologist along, the Lincs/Notts branch are working closely with Imogen Wilde on the Chesterfield Canal.

LEARNING TOGETHER

<http://lincs-notts-naturalists-branch.weebly.com/diary-of-branch-activities.html>

Please note these outings are for BNA Members Only. If you are interested please contact the Branch Organiser who will be pleased to invite you to one of our meetings.



Adrian Orrell -Elvaston Grass Survey 2016 Photo credit Marion Bryce

Erewash Community Ranger

Erewash Borough Council has appointed Helen Mitchem as the new Community Ranger for Victoria Park in Ilkeston, whose role will be to promote the much-loved park and expand its use. Helen has taken up the role as part of the National Lottery funded project at the park, which will see the transformation of the bandstand and bowls pavilion and the installation of impressive new gates based on the original Victorian entrance. Helen has appealed for LENS members to promote an Erewash Wildlife Watch group to their children and grandchildren to recruit a new generation of nature conservationists. It's almost a children's version of LENS.

Meetings are held at the bowls club Pavilion building which is at the "bottom" end of the park (near the leisure centre) DE7 5HD on the first Wednesday of the month, from 3.30-5.00pm. Helen writes 'If members would be willing to come down on occasions to inspire the children about the wonderful wildlife they have seen/enjoyed locally or around the world. If anyone is interested, if they want to email / call me that would be a great help as I can discuss what they might like to help with. '
Helen.Mitchem@erewash.gov.uk
0115 907 2244 extension 3864/
mob 07702 824076



Helen Mitchem

Photo credit Erewash Borough Council



LENS Long Eaton Natural History Society

CONTACTS

Alan Heath 0115 9733766
Lensnaturalhistory@gmail.com

A full programme of walks and summer conservation activities is attached to this bulletin.

The first indoor meeting is on Monday 11 September 2017

When Ken Balkow will be showing Flowers of Derbyshire.

Indoor meetings start at 7.15pm in the Social Activities Annex, Long Eaton Public Library, Broad Street, Long Eaton. Cost £1.50 for members, £2.50 for visitors.

All welcome.

See LENS Wildlife Group website for regular updates.
<https://lensweb.wordpress.com>



Coming to a garden near you!



Judy Langford on the Calf of Man 1969

In 2016 LENS made a sad farewell to Judy Langford former LENS bulletin editor and committee member, and our wildlife companion for many years. We will miss her ear for bird song and regular bird reports.

Thanks to all contributors and Jaimey Richards, Stuart Gilder, John Langford and Marion Bryce, for photographs used in this bulletin. Send articles and photographs to Lensnaturalhistory@gmail.com

Membership Renewal Form

I would like to be a member of LENS Wildlife Group

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Tel no _____

Email _____

I enclose a cheque/postal order for £10.00

The annual subscription entitles members to attend meetings at £1.50 per session.

I agree/do not agree that LENS can keep my name on a database.

Please return completed form to the Hon Treasurer, Helen Knewstubb, 9 Kingsley Crescent, Sawley NG10 3DA

**LENS WILDLIFE GROUP
PEARL ANNIVERSARY 2017
40 YEARS OF WATCHING OVER
LOCAL WILDLIFE
LOOK OUT FOR SPECIAL EVENTS**

We're on the Web:
[https://
lensweb.wordpress.com/](https://lensweb.wordpress.com/)