

The RUTLAND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was founded in February 1965 and now has over 300 members. The objects of the Society are to further the cause of Natural History, to study, record and help preserve Rutland's wildlife in particular, to meet and exchange information with other bodies, and to encourage people to take an interest in wild-life and its conservation. The Society organises monthly field outings to places of interest both inside and outside the County, holds indoor meetings on the first Tuesday of each month between October and April, publishes a newsletter, *Fieldfare*, six times a year, and an *Annual Report*, and maintains a Website (www.rnhs.org.uk).

NB Sightings are documented; Recorders or Secretary may be contacted for details.

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Cover drawing of marsh tit by Jane Wallace

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Rutland Natural History Society

www.rnhs.org.uk

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 2012

This is the last time that I shall prepare the annual Chairman's Report for the Rutland Natural History Society. I have been Chairman of the Society for 10 years now, and I think is entirely right and indeed desirable that voluntary organisations should have regular changes at the top, so to speak, to ensure they remain relevant and vibrant. I have been very proud to be the Chairman of this Society for the past 10 years and I will continue to have its interests very much at heart. So I would like to take the opportunity here to set down some thoughts and hopes for its future.

As Chairman of your Society I have been blessed by the support of a wonderful Committee, whose composition has changed over the years, but who have always provided me and the Society with enormous enthusiasm and expertise. It is through the work of the Committee that the Society moves forward at all; to be honest, the Chair has very little role in this. Over the years I have been honoured to have as friends and colleagues an exemplary bunch of people and I would like to take some time just to mention them all by name, although I'm sure these people will all be very familiar to you. First and foremost, my friends Graham and Linda Worrall; both Graham and Linda have been deeply involved with the day-to-day operation of the Society, through running the membership and subscription side of things and also organising collection and delivery of *Fieldfare* and the *Annual Reports*. Linda, of course, was Honorary Secretary of the Society until very recently and remains a fount of all knowledge about the Society, its constitution, and its history.

Between delivering my report to the AGM and the publication of this Annual Report, we have all been deeply saddened by Graham's passing. Graham, who died suddenly in July 2013, was a lynchpin of the Society, a magnificent botanist and the Society's Botany Recorder, with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the countryside and local history. He was also a hugely supportive Vice-Chairman, Committee member and friend, and will be sadly missed by all who knew him. Next year's *Annual Report* will include a full tribute to him, and his work.

During my tenure, I have been supported by a total of three Honorary Treasurers, starting with George Kirk, who with a great sense of déjà vu is now the Independent Examiner of our accounts, then Derek Lee, and now Martin Grimes. They have all run our accounts accurately and efficiently and are in no small part responsible for the current financial health of the Society.

The outward face of the Society, through its publications and its website, is just as important. I know that the quality of our publications contributes



greatly to the high regard in which the Society is held. *Fieldfare* is a fine example of a Society newsletter, and has always combined the eminently readable with the scientifically sound. I am extremely grateful to the *Fieldfare* editors and *Annual Report* editors that I have known, including Linda Worrall, Patrick Mann, and Hendrina Ellis, for their hard work, skill and imagination.

And I must add to this Peter Scott, who as well as being a fantastic photographer, and full of enthusiasm for all the Society's activities, has taken on the mantle of Webmaster from Joy Paterson and has made the Society's website an even more actively-used port of call for enquirers about the Society. Peter has also mastered the technical challenges of our new hall, and it is a great relief as Chairman to know that the technical issues of our indoor meetings are so well looked after.

And in thanking Peter, I must also thank Norman Gordon who assisted so much in sorting out the rather antediluvian arrangements of the previous school hall; Shirley Hope, who throughout my tenure has been a cheerful and resolute provider and organiser of our teas, coffees and other refreshments; and Mark Branston who has always been on hand, with Graham, to make sure the hall is sorted and keep tabs on the numbers of visitors. And outside the context of meetings there has been Chris Park who provides our illustrations, Mike Iannantuoni who helped a great deal in the past with publicity, and our various hard-working *Fieldfare* deliverers.

I have had the honour of serving with an array of Committee members and I would like to mention those in turn, and in no particular order: Phil Rudkin and Clive Jones, our vice-presidents, Francis and Derek Lee, Joy and Alan Paterson, Joe and Mary Nourish, George Kirk, Linda and Graham Worrall – Graham also serving throughout as Vice-Chairman – Linda Biddle, Jenny Harris, Hendrina Ellis, Gill Chiverton, Dawn Whitefield, Peter Scott, Martin Grimes, Roy Edwards, Andy Lear.

The Society's activities would be nowhere without our Programme Secretaries. I have been ably supported by both Mary Nourish and Dawn Whitefield over this period, and their hard work and enthusiasm, in the face of what is at times a pretty frustrating process of organising people on the right dates in the right order, have been much appreciated.

And finally our Species Recorders, without whom this Society would lose a huge part of its *raison d'être*, and who are the reason that RNHS is so highly regarded as a knowledgeable expert in the wildlife of our local area; Charles Gallimore, Terry Mitcham, Phil Rudkin, Gill Chiverton, Jenny Harris, Linda Biddle, Linda Worrall, Graham Worrall, Roy Lemmon, Jean and Ron Harvey, Alistair Lawrence: the Society owes them all so much.

When my illustrious predecessor, Dr Clive Jones, delivered his valedictory address to his final AGM, he mentioned three tasks which he effectively handed over to the incoming Chair, me, to fulfil. It's useful to revisit these, as they give us the framework for the discussion about the future of the Society.

First of all Clive suggested that the Society reinstitute the much-enjoyed weekends away, at various places outside of Rutland. This is one task that I am delighted to say the Society managed to fulfil during my tenure. But I can in no way take credit for this, as it was down to the hard work of the Committee, but most especially Linda Biddle, that the Society managed two outings, both of which were heartily enjoyed by all who took part. The first was at Brandon on the Norfolk/Suffolk border where we looked at the rare botany of the area and spent a magical evening in the company of nightjars. The second, only last year, was a long weekend on the Northumberland coast and the Farne islands, where we were lucky enough to have a fantastic boat trip to the islands and also explored the coastline and came up with some fascinating discoveries. And on both trips our accommodation was excellent and our evening meals not only delicious but convivial, and, quite a lot of the time, hilarious. I hope the Society may be able to continue such outings in future, as they are a fantastic way of bringing the membership together, and also allowing us all some much-needed downtime amongst fascinating natural history and beautiful places.

The other two tasks I have, as Chair, found much more difficult to move forward. One was growing and broadening the membership base. Then there is the thorny problem of turning what is at present a paper-based recording system for the Society to a digital system. In my own mind, these two things are very closely connected.

I think it is extremely important that the Society works hard to build up its membership base. For whatever reason, we are for first time experiencing a downward trend in membership numbers, which is also evidenced by a decline in the number of people attending both outdoor and indoor events. We would like to understand better why some people are falling away, and have already carried out a membership survey. We hope we can work out the causes of these apparent declines, and work to address them.

I'm also aware that, as part of this issue, it is the aim of the incoming Chairman and the Committee to reconsider how the Society presents itself to the world at large, and to think of ways to hopefully spark the interest of people who might not otherwise find the title of 'Natural History Society' very scintillating. The idea of 'rebranding' might be an unfortunate sign of the times, but nevertheless, one that needs to be considered.

Overall I think boosting the membership base is an extremely important piece of work for the Society to carry out. I am wholly convinced that the Society plays, and should continue to play, a vital part in providing much-needed information to preserve biodiversity in our county, and promoting interest in its wildlife. But it can only do that if it continues to have an enthusiastic and energetic membership, who can take part in Society activities and support the Society by serving as Committee members, Recorders, or in any number of other roles that the Society needs.

It's no coincidence that many of the names noted in my Report keep popping up wearing different hats. It just shows how much is done in the Society by relatively few people; frankly, too few.

And I believe the third task that Clive handed down, the creation of a digital recording system for the Society, is an absolutely vital first step in achieving that new membership engagement.

It is no longer possible in this digital world for a natural history society such as the RNHS to operate effectively and to the utmost of its power and influence without a system whereby its records are stored digitally and can be shared with others both locally and nationally in the same manner. Whilst the digital world can be a curse in some respects, in many others it is a definite boon. In the world of conservation, it is vital for the future of our countryside, and of wildlife and biodiversity

in general, that information we gather at the local level can be accumulated, studied, passed on and amalgamated with other data. This total information can aid campaigning, policy-making and the general understanding of our wildlife and the natural environment.

Digital media is the easiest and most effective way of doing this. The RNHS needs to move towards the digital world as fast as it can. If we do not, the records we accumulate are simply not able to play their role in the wider picture. Just as importantly, there is no way we will attract new wildlife recorders – which the RNHS and other organisations like it desperately need – if we do not make it easy and simple for a digitally-minded generation to contribute. Your Committee believes that this can be achieved while still making sure that those who are not able to participate in the digital world can still play a role within the recording life of the society. That's a given. But I believe it is also a given that the Society will not move forward, either as a serious and respected player in the promotion of natural history or as a membership organisation, until digital recording is up and running.

During my time as Chairman, the Committee and I have been extremely frustrated in our attempts to make progress on this particular issue. This has been a period of much change within the recording systems of Vice-County 55; that is, Leicestershire and Rutland. The Environmental Records Centre based in Leicester has seen a fatal decline in its funding, leading to an almost non-existent recording resource now within the Local Authority. During this period, although LERC did its best to come up with a recording strategy which could be adopted by local societies such as RNHS, neither funding nor resources were adequate, and although the Committee and I put a great deal of time into the work involved, we could make no headway.

Ironically, with the demise of LERC, I see a new way forward for the Society in this respect. I'm delighted that the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust has taken the initiative in bringing together a strategy for recording throughout the Vice-County, and are likely to act as the hub for such activities. This, together with a much more practical approach to implementing a common database, should mean that the Society will be able now to progress the whole digital recording issue much faster and more successfully than before. I'm delighted to see this development. I absolutely believe that without a strong, easily-accessible data recording system, this Society, and others like it, will simply not be able to function adequately in the modern world. And if it can't do that, the conservation effort locally and nationally will be so much the poorer.

I also feel co-operation with other societies and organisations will in future be key both to the

health of this Society, and to awareness of wildlife conservation and biodiversity. The charitable objects of this Society are to record our local wildlife and to encourage people to understand and appreciate that wildlife. If RNHS can do that by working with other organisations, then it should be prepared to do so. Wildlife and biodiversity in Britain today are in such peril we must use every avenue open to us to help protect it

And so we say farewell. Thank you for your patience with me over these many years, thank you for your much-needed support. I hope I can rely upon you to give my successor equal support, and please consider whether you personally can help the Society further in any way. I'm sure we all agree we need to ensure the continuation of this treasure of a Society which achieves so much and which I know can go on to achieve even more.

Ann Tomlinson

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2012

Rutland Natural History Society

Income and Expenditure Account for Year Ended 31st December 2012

2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
INCOME:					
2731	2812	2890	2585	Subscriptions for year	2555
582	542	572	581	Gift Aid tax refund	485
82	31	71	38	Refreshments	0
56	30	36	8	Visitors donations	12
102	530	0	0	Field trips	375
10	0	25	25	Donations	260
341	10	348	364	Interest	355
30	15	0	0	Sundry	0
865	0	0	0	Legacies	0
4799	3970	3942	3601	Total Income	4042
EXPENDITURE:					
326	323	308	402	Hall hire & caretaker	470
11	28	3	23	Refreshments	14
265	347	217	230	Speakers & films	371
100	668	0	0	Field trips	375
624	593	658	615	Fieldfare printing	644
202	174	248	245	Fieldfare distribution	248
510	324	390	390	Annual report printing	390
148	115	96	100	Annual report distribution	100
112	0	0	114	Record card printing	114
65	66	60	59	Programme cards	57
187	135	135	135	Insurance	135
35	122	70	199	Postage,stationery & equipment	86
50	30	45	30	Website & publicity	28
30	30	40	40	L&RWT Membership	40
2154	50	0	5400	Donations & gifts	250
4819	3005	2270	7982	Total Expenditure	3322
0	965	1672	0	Excess of Income	720
20	0	0	4381	Excess of Expenditure	0

2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
RESERVES:					
10421	10401	11366	13038	Balance brought forward	8657
-20	965	1672	-4381	Add / deduct surplus / deficit for year	720
10401	11366	13038	8657	Balance carried forward	9377
(includes £2000 Insurance Contingency Reserve)					
Represented by:					
10131	11139	11485	11348	Melton Mowbray Building Society	9403
1099	1094	1526	857	LloydsTSB Bank	927
0	0	0	7	Petty Cash	2
135	135	135	135	Insurance paid in advance	135
0	0	572	0	Gift Aid tax refund	0
-964	-1002	-680	-635	Less Subs paid in advance	-1090
0	0	0	-3055	L&RWT agreed not paid	0
10401	11366	13038	8657		9377

Other Assets not in above:*Awards for All purchases*

Ground positioning units

Refreshment Flasks

Martin Grimes, Treasurer

17/01/2013

The above Accounts are in accordance with the records produced to me.

George Kirk, ACIB

05/02/2013

Treasurer's Report for 2012

Part one of the Accounts shows the income at the top followed by the expenditure. The comparative figures for 2008-2011 are shown on the left.

The Donations received are £40 via Phil Rudkin and £220 from Lloyds TSB.

The Gift Aid tax refund is much lower because the Transitional Relief brought in when the tax rate went down to 20% has now finished.

The Accounts show a surplus of £720. We still have reserves of £9377

Martin Grimes

17/01/2013

WEATHER REPORT 2012

Following a very dry 2011, in the first four months of this year there was well below average rainfall and a drought order was imposed. Almost immediately rain fell and continued to fall in well above expected quantities for each month to the end of the year, resulting in the wettest year I have recorded in the past 22 years. Averaged nationally, only five years were wetter in the past one hundred years. In addition to the drought referred to above, the first three months of the year were generally warmer than expected but April had a preponderance of northerly winds especially in the first half and this resulted in a cold month. Although May and August were warmer than average, the rest of the year was cool and gloomy until the last two months when it brightened up.

Roy Lemmon

Legends and abbreviations:

- 1 = temperature** min = night minimum in the month. max = daytime maximum in the month.
2 = rainfall LTM = long term mean

January

- 1** Min -5.0 °C on 16th; max 12.0 °C on 9th. Mean min 1.91 °C. Mean max 8.75 °C.
2 Total 28.2 mm. 59% of LTM.

A windy start, a cold spell of five days in the middle, warm again until the last 4 days.

February

- 1** Min -14.0 °C on 10th; max 17.3 °C on 23rd. Mean min -0.88 °C; mean max 4.0 °C.
2 Total 17.0 mm. 47% of LTM.

A cold month especially on 10th and 11th, but the second half was much warmer and sunnier.

March

- 1** Min -1.2 °C on 31st; max 22.1 °C on 28th. Mean min 2.9 °C; mean max 13.75 °C.
2 Total 24.1 mm. 69.5% of LTM.

A warm, dry and sunny month with low wind speeds, which gave rise to some misty mornings.

April

- 1** Min -2.3 °C on 5th; max 19.0 °C on 30th. Mean min 3.86 °C; mean max 12.88 °C.
2 Total 150.2 mm. 321% of LTM.

Features of this month were the low barometric pressures and winds which were northerly, the mean temperatures which were around the norm, and there were no frosts from 13th to 31st. Rainfall was exceptional.

May

- 1** Min -0.4 °C on 5th; max 28.4 °C on 28th. Mean min 7.12 °C. Mean max 18.06 °C.
2 Total 46.0 mm. 101% of LTM.

A gloomy start to the month, cool and changeable up to 21st, then dry and warm to the end despite winds being generally northerly.

June

- 1** Min 3.7 °C on 12th; max 27.2 °C on 28th. Mean min 9.74 °C; mean max 19.38 °C.
2 Total 135.9 mm. 259% of LTM.

Again a cold, wet and dull month, nationally one of the poorest Junes on record.

July

- 1** Min 6.5 °C on 11th; max 29.6 °C on 24th. Mean min 11.59 °C; mean max 21.21 °C.
2 Total 110.8 mm. 192% of LTM.

Again, low barometric pressures gave a duller, cooler and wetter than usual month, although there was a period, the 21st to 28th inclusive, which was hot and sunny.

August

- 1** Min 4.9 °C on 30th; max 30.2 °C on 19th. Mean min 12.19 °C; mean max 23.11 °C.
2 Total 60.8 mm. 97% of LTM.

This was a warm and wet month with a cool last few days, including the relatively cold night on 30th.

September

- 1** Min 4.1 °C on 21st; max 27.6 °C on 9th. Mean min 8.12 °C; mean max 18.91 °C.
2 Total 56.9 mm. 105% of LTM.

A cool month, the majority of the rain fell in the last nine days. It was also a sunny one.

October

- 1** Min 0.5 °C on 27th; max 17.5 °C on 2nd. Mean min 5.44 °C; mean max 13.44 °C.
2 Total 78.1 mm. 129% of LTM

A cold, wet and gloomy month.

November

1 Min -2.6°C on 30th; max 13.8°C on 20th. Mean min 3.01°C ; mean max 9.54°C .

2 Total 88.2 mm. 152% of LTM.

A relatively cool month with atmospheric pressures well below the norm. The majority of the substantial rain fell from the 19th to the end of the month.

December

1 Min -4.9°C on 12th; max 13.0°C on 22nd. Mean min 1.64°C ; mean max 7.41°C .

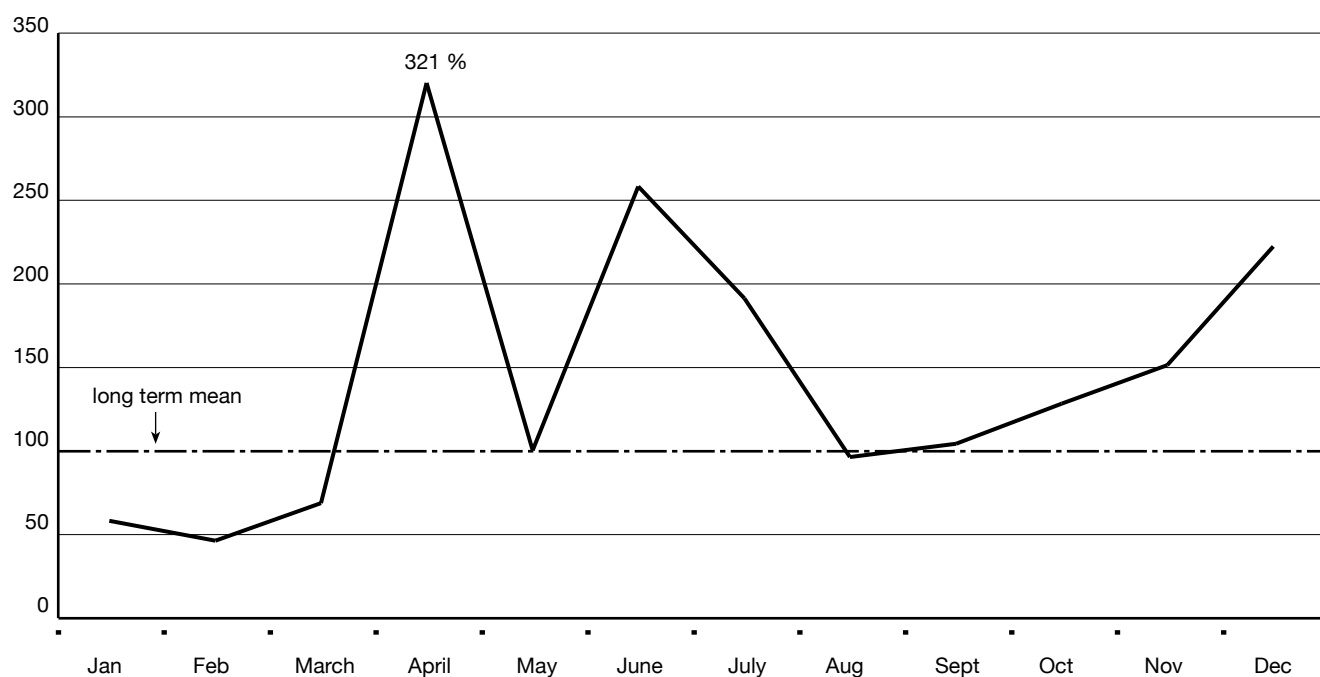
2 Total 111.5 mm. 223% of LTM.

Another month of generally low atmospheric pressures. This gave rise to low temperatures and copious rainfall.

ANNUAL RAINFALL

Total recorded was 907.7 mm. This is the most I have recorded in 22 years and represents 150% of the LTM for this site.

2012 rainfall in the month, as a percentage of the 22 year long term mean for same location



AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE REPORT 2012

As usual some of our herpetofauna fared better than others in a fairly miserable year. Frogs had their worst year since 1984 in that there were fewer records of both individual frogs and of spawning. Whether this is a real decline or due to less observer activity is uncertain. Toad sightings were about average and a new site in Little Casterton is encouraging. Both newt species revealed no significant changes. It was a very good year for lizards and there were two new sites where they were found – in Burley Wood and a new site in Ketton well away from the quarry. The record from Essendine is the first for 35 years from there. Although there was only one Slow Worm record it was from a new site. Grass Snakes had an average year and were recorded from Little Casterton for the first time for 30 years.

Many of these variations in number and distribution are of course due to the varying levels of observer activity. Apart from dedicated ponding trips for newts and frog spawn and toad spawn and deliberately placed reptile refugia, most herpetological records are incidental sightings. The variations in numbers and distribution must therefore be seen in that light.

Dr C. H. Gallimore

Common Frog *Rana temporaria*

Frogs were recorded from 12 sites in 8 parishes (Barrowden, Braunston, Exton, Hambleton, Little Casterton, Oakham, Tinwell and Wing). Breeding was only noted at 7 sites in 7 parishes (all the aforementioned except Braunston).

The first record was on 22nd February in Barrowden and the last on 1st October also in Barrowden. The first spawn was seen on 11th March in Oakham and the last fresh spawn on 23rd March in Tinwell. Spawning was last recorded from Tinwell 39 years ago.

Common Toad *Bufo bufo*

Toads were recorded from 11 sites in 6 parishes (Exton, Horn, Little Casterton, Manton, Stretton and Wing). Although breeding was not definitely proved, it probably occurred in Exton, Horn, Little Casterton and Manton. The first record was on 16th March in Exton (a road casualty) and the last was a couple that were disturbed under a stone in my garden in Wing on 31st December. There were four other road casualties between 14 September and 23rd October in Wing.

Smooth Newt *Triturus vulgaris*

Smooth Newts were recorded from 18 sites in 7 parishes (Barrowden, Braunston, Egleton, Exton, Hambleton, Stretton and Wing). They were last recorded from Braunston 23 years ago. They were found in 13 ponds at Rutland Water Nature Reserve, in 4 of which they had not previously been found. The first sighting was on 16th February in my pond in Wing and the last on 2nd November in my vegetable garden in Wing.

Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*

Great Crested Newts were recorded from 10 sites in 4 parishes (Empingham, Hambleton, Stretton and Wing). They were found in 7 ponds at Rutland Water Nature Reserve, in 3 of which they had not previously been found. The first sighting was on

24th February when two were seen in Wing – one on my back door step and one in my pond. The last was seen on 29th December in my cellar.

Viviparous Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*

Viviparous Lizards were seen at 7 different sites in 5 parishes (Burley, Essendine, Ketton, Oakham and Tickencote). This is the largest number of sites since I have been Recorder. This is the first time they have been recorded from Burley, surprisingly. It is 35 years since they were last recorded in Essendine and there was a record of two in a wheat field in Ketton parish over a mile from Ketton Quarry. The first record was on 9th June in Ketton Quarry and the last on 18th September in Burley.

Slow Worm *Anguis fragilis*

There was only one record of this species on 21st June near the railway track in Wing. This is a new site, but a Slow Worm was seen near the railway in Manton a few years ago.

Grass Snake *Natrix natrix*

Grass Snakes were recorded at 18 sites in 11 parishes (Burley, Egleton, Exton, Hambleton, Little Casterton, Manton, Oakham, Ridlington, Stretton, Uppingham and Wing). It is 30 years since there was a record from Little Casterton. The first records were from the Oakham canal and from Exton on 25th March and the last very late record was of a very sluggish snake near a compost heap in Manton on 19th December. They were recorded doing a wide variety of activities – basking in the sun, sheltering under corrugated sheets, swimming, eating (a toad and a newt), crossing roads (including one road casualty) – and in a variety of places, namely fields, gardens, a railway embankment and a bicycle shed.

Adder *Vipera berus*

Adders were recorded on two occasions at Ketton Quarry, the first on 8th March which is an early date here, and 26th May when 3 were seen.

BIRD REPORT 2012

The dismal summer affected our birds in several ways. Many wildfowl nest were washed out by April's rain, although later nesting attempts seemed to fare better. Birds of prey and owls were badly hit and found it difficult to find enough food for growing young. Barn Owls and Kestrels were particularly affected. Among migrants, Nightingales had a poor year and were found at only three sites.

A full Rutland Water would normally be good news for many wildfowl but the rapid filling of the reservoir during the summer did not allow the weeds to grow along the shoreline. Their seeds provide food for dabbling ducks in most years as the water level rises slowly over the autumn. This year this did not happen. The depth of the water would also preclude the growth of submerged water plants (Elodea) – another important food resource.

But it was not all doom and gloom. Garden bird watchers recorded Bramblings, Turtle Doves, Blackcaps and Reed Buntings and more Nuthatches than previously. Rutland Water attracted its usual scarce grebes and divers along with breeding Avocets, a Black-winged Stilt and a Savi's Warbler and shared a Ring-necked Duck with Eyebrook Reservoir. Short-eared Owls remained well into the spring, providing excellent views for many. Such are the ups and downs of bird watching.

Terry Mitcham

See also Wildfowl Count Tables on pages 19-22. Abbreviations, see outside back cover.

Mute Swan. Breeding records were received from RW, EBR and FHP (one pair this year).

Bewick's Swan. The family party of four at Eg from 2011 were at RW until 01.03. One was at RWEg on 28.10.

Whooper Swan. Six were at EBR from 17 to 22.03. An adult was at RWEg and NA between 24.03 and 27.04. Autumn birds were at RW on four dates between 10 and 07.11, with a max of 12 on the first date.

Pink-footed Goose. On 13.01, five flew north at RW and 117 flew NW over Stock.

Greylag Goose. Bred at RW, EBR, FHP and Banthorpe Gravel Pit, where a pair had four goslings on 22.06. 87 were at EBR on 23.06.

Canada Goose. Bred at RW, EBR and FHP. Four flew over Stock on 03.04.

Egyptian Goose. This species seems to be slowly spreading from RW and there were records of singles or pairs between Jan and March and Oct to Dec from Lynd village, Wg, WFL, LFP and Martinthorpe.

Shelduck. Present at FHP from 07.01 to 24.06, with a max of three on 09.02. A pair bred but did not rear their only duckling. Up to six were noted at EBR (17.04). A pair with three ducklings safely crossed the Wg road at Glas on 22.06; and a pair at RWEg had seven ducklings on 20.07.

Mandarin Duck. At FHP there was a pair on 07.01, on 03.03 and 31.03, with three drakes on 11.11. Regularly present at RWNorm from Feb onwards, with up to three drakes and two females. A drake was with six small ducklings there on 30.05; and a drake and two females fed beneath feeders at Park House, Norm, on 05.06. A female flew along the R. Welland at Wakerley Bridge on 24.03, and two or three were at WFL between 20.04 and 20.05.

Gadwall. Peak FHP counts were 136 on 21.01 and 211 on 20.10. Three pairs bred there. Nos at RW were lower than usual due to the high water throughout the summer, which reduced food supplies. Present throughout the year at EBR.

Teal. 52 were at FHP on 20.02, with the last spring bird on 22.04. Two were back on 19.06 and the peak autumn count was 28 on 27.10. At Banthorpe Gravel Pit there were 34 on 15.12 and 37 on 30.12.

Green-winged Teal. The EBR drake was seen on 08 and 31.01.

Mallard. Several April nests on the canal at Oak were washed out but two broods were produced. Also bred at Ext Park, FHP, RW, and EBR. 40 were on the Oak canal on 08.11, and there were 91 at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 30.12.

Pintail. One was at FHP on 07.01; and between 04.02 and 03.03 up to six were at EBR. A female was at RWEg on 12.05 and the first autumn bird there was noted on 07.08.

Garganey. Single drakes were at RW(Eg and NA) on 08 and 24.04 and 05.06. One or two were at RWEg between 30.07 and 03.09.

Shoveler. Present at FHP from the start of the year to 10.04 with a max of 24 on 07.01. Autumn birds, noted from 11.08, were present to 30.12 with a max of 67 on 29.09. At LFP a drake was seen on 14.03, with birds on 17.03 and a pair on 01.06 and a drake on 10.06. Also noted at RW and EBR in reduced nos on previous years.

Red-crested Pochard. A drake was at EBR on 04.01. Most other records were from RW, where it was noted in every month from 21.07 to 18.12, except. Sept. There was a max of six on 18.11. Two were at FHP on 15.10 and four at EBR on 21.10

Pochard. Noted in low nos at both reservoirs in both winter periods. Up to ten were at FHP between 07.01 and 09.03, with no autumn records. Eight were at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 30.12.

Ring-necked Duck. A drake was found at RWSA on 02.11 and relocated at EBR on 18.11, where it remained until 08.12 before putting in a final appearance at RW(Burl Fishponds) on 11.12.

Tufted Duck. Present at FHP all year with a max of 107 on 09.03. Single pairs bred at FHP and in Ext Park (broods of three and six) and at least five pairs bred at RWEg.

Scaup. Well reported from RW in the first winter period with birds present to 10.04, and a max of 15 at Eg on 19.02. Single drakes were seen on 14 and 27.07; and autumn birds were noted from early Oct with a max of three between 09 and 18.11. Two were at EBR on 22.11.

Long-tailed Duck. A female was at RWNA from the start of the year to 08.04, and again from 11.11 to the end of the year.

Common Scoter. Four were at RWNA on 27.04 and one at the Dam on 15.06. Up to eight were at RW (Lr, NA, SA) on six dates between 07.11 and 06.12.

Goldeneye. One flew south over Mant Junction on 21.03 and four were still at EBR on 03.04. A female was at RW Dam on 08 and 27.07.

Smew. In the first winter period birds were at RW to 16.03 with a max of ten in mid-Feb. Only one drake was reported, the others being 'redheads'. At EBR up to six drakes were noted, with birds present to at least 21.02, and a max of eight on 04 and 07.02. The first autumn 'redhead' was at RWEg on 25.11 with up to nine noted (28.12) to the end of Dec, including three drakes. EBR had up to seven (15.12), including three drakes to the end of the year.

Red-breasted Merganser. An eclipse drake was at RWEg on 27.10, with two birds at the Dam next day. A female remained to the end of the year at RW (NA, SA, Eg).

Goosander. Two flew SW at Leigh on 26.02 and one was at RW(Barns) on 10.04. Our first autumn bird was at RWEg on 19.10 and ten were at Norm on 26.11. Three were at EBR on 14.11.

Red-legged Partridge. Well distributed, especially in the east of the county and around EBR where many are released for shooting.

Grey Partridge. Grey Partridges seem to be maintaining a limited presence, mainly in the east where pairs or singles were noted at Mounts Lodge, Greet, Ext Park / FH, Ing, GHW and the Rid / Prest area. Two predated eggs were found in Ext Park on 10.06, indicating a local breeding attempt.

Quail. In Ext Park one called on 02 and 09.06, and on 22.07. Two called from barley near QF on 24.06, and one called at Cott Airfield the next day. This species is usually most successful in hot, dry summers, so success seems hardly likely this year.

Great Northern Diver. A juv / 1st winter was at RW(Norm) between 13 and 18.11, when one was at EBR, remaining to 23.11. RW had other sightings of one between 06.12 and the end of the year, mainly in NA.

Gannet. A juv was mobbed by gulls as it flew from EBR towards Upp on 28.09.

Cormorant. Present at both reservoirs throughout the year, with breeding at RW(Burl Fishponds). Small nos were regular visitors to Ext Park and FHP, with four at the latter site on 08.11.

Bittern. The Bittern is now a regular winter visitor at RW, following the extension of the reed bed on lagoon three. With plans to develop a large reed bed on part of lagoon two, the prospects for breeding will be greatly enhanced. In the first winter period one was present to at least 28.02. One was seen on 08 and 14. 08, and 29.09, with regular sightings from 10.11, and three noted on 02.12. One was also present at EBR inflow on 14.02.

Little Egret. Now present at RW throughout the year, where breeding again occurred. The largest nos are recorded in late summer and 53 were counted on 14.08. Birds regularly visit other water bodies, with a max of four at HM on 31.01, and six at EBR on 23.09. One or two were noted at other sites – Tole, Wakerley Bridge, Belm, WFL, Tin Pumping Station, Lang, and FHP (three on 28.01.).

Grey Heron. Single birds were noted at lakes, rivers and garden ponds (Wg) across the county as well as the reservoirs. Bred at RW.



Spoonbill. An imm was at RWNA and Eg between 01 and 04.07.

Little Grebe. FHP now attracts good nos in the winter with max counts of 16 on 20.02 and 18 on 19.12. A pair were on a farm pond at Chapel Farm, Burl, on 26.03; and birds were heard in April at Clips Ford. Bred at RWEg.

Great Crested Grebe. Breeding at both reservoirs was affected by high water levels, which flooded out nests. Once regular at FHP, the only records were one on 16.05 and 02.06, and a pair on 01.12.

Slavonian Grebe. One was at EBR between 29.01 and 01.02, one was in breeding plumage there on 01.04. One was at RW(SA,NA) from 29.11 to the end of Dec.

Black-necked Grebe. One was at RW(Norm) between 11 and 14.02. In the autumn two were in RWNA with one present there to at least 19.11. It (or another) was in SA and near EW from 06.12 to the end of the year.

Honey Buzzard. One flew over the road east of Wg on 01.06.

Red Kite. A familiar resident across the county with up to eight noted together at favoured sites, such as Bden, EBR, HM and Stock. One was seen to take road kill from a busy A6003 at Manton on 01.06. At least three pairs bred, two pairs each fledging two young. The outcome of the third nest is not known.

Marsh Harrier. 2012 was the best year ever for this species with birds noted in every month between March and Oct, and in Dec. One at RW on 06.03 was the first, with one also on 10.03. A male flew west at Ext Park on 31.03, and there were singles at RW on single dates in April, May and June. One or two were virtually resident at RWEg throughout July, Aug and Sept, with up to three different birds noted in Sept, whilst one was at EBR between 08 and 23.09. At FH/Ext Park there was a juv/female on 11.08, a male the next day and another juv/female on 29.09. The final records were at RWEg on 23.12, and Rutland Valley GC on 31.12.

Montagu's Harrier. A juv flew over the road between the A1 and Greet on 19.08.

Sparrowhawk. A well reported species with many records from Oak gardens and also at Lang, Stock and Wg, where a pair nested unsuccessfully, the eggs being predated. Display was noted over PGW on 20.03 and fledged young were calling near Clip on 04.08 and in Ext Park on 12.08.

Buzzard. Buzzards continue to thrive and there were records from all parts of Rutland. A remarkable count of 17 over BW on 01.03 shows how successful the species has been in recolonising the county. Seven were noted at Leigh in Jan, and up to eight were regular over Stock up to Aug. Sadly, one was reported shot in CPW in March. Nests were noted near Cott Airfield, BCF and RWLr and fledged young were heard and seen at FH, Ext Park, Stock and Pilt.

Osprey. The first bird (5R) returned to RW on 19.03. Two fished at Greet Valley GC on 30.03 with a female at EBR the same day. Two Rutland pairs were successful, fledging two and three respectively, despite the poor weather, and there were regular reports of birds visiting HM, LFP and FHP in July and Aug. Last noted at Leigh on 25.08.

Kestrel. There were many records of birds hovering by roadsides – eight were counted on a journey between Woolsthorpe and Clip on 02.01. A female caught a young Brown Rat at Stock on 06.03. The wet spring must have affected breeding success. Only two young were fledged from the Ext Park nest box (five last year) but four juvs were noted at GHW on 15.07; and four were hunting over Luff Airfield on 05.08. In July a male roosted on the gable of a Wg house and a pair were noted hunting on the lawn there on three dates, possibly catching slugs. At Stock one mobbed a Raven over Lady Wood on 07.08.

Merlin. In the first winter period singles were noted near Eg on 26.01, near Mor on 30.01 and at Luff Airfield and Cottes Airfield on 16 and 30.03. Autumn birds were at RWEg on 29.09, Luff Airfield on 11.10 and 11.11, and near Wg on 12.10.

Hobby. One over RWSA on 18.04 was the first record. May to Aug reports were from seven sites at RW and the east of the county, with four or five at RWEg in May. Sept birds were also obvious at RW with five on 16.09 and singles at EBR, QE, LFP and Wg. Three were at RW on 04.10, and the last was there on 06.10.

Peregrine. Peregrines are regular visitors to the reservoirs and are being increasingly reported at sites across the county. In Jan, a pair flushed Woodpigeons near the Cottes/Barrow road, a juv/1st winter was at FHP and a pair flew over Ward Wood. One flew over Leigh on

14.02, there were singles over Man and RW in March and a pair over Oak on 03.04. Present at two breeding sites in summer. Juvs were at EBR on 22.09 and at FHP on 30.09. In Nov a female took up residence at RWEg and was regularly seen on the Osprey perches and nest on lagoon four to the end of the year. One flew over WFL on 15.12.

Water Rail. Present at RW throughout the year, breeding on the Eg reserve. The only records away from RW were singles at FHP on 07.01, and two calling by a lake at Geest on 22.01.

Moorhen. Nos at FHP were lower than usual this year and in April several nests were washed out on the Oak Canal, with poor chick survival.

Coot. Breeding records came from both reservoirs, FHP, Ext Park, Banthorpe Gravel Pit and the River Welland at Tin. Coots prefer more open water than Moorhens.

Crane. Two flew over Upp on 02.01, and eight flew north over Man Bay at RW on 26.10. This latter event was videod by a reserve visitor.

See Also Rutland Water Wader Counts Table, page 20.

Oystercatcher. Present at RW throughout the summer with birds present from Feb. A pair had three chicks at Eg on 18.05.

Black-winged Stilt. One was at RWEg on 13.04. This distinctive wader was last recorded at EBR on 26.05.45, so it has been a long but worthwhile wait, despite its short stay.

Avocet. Present at RWEg from 14.03 to at least 08.07, with five pairs breeding this year but still no chicks fledging and two adults found dead, one with parasitic worms. The saga continues. Three were at EBR on 28.03.

Little Ringed Plover. Two at EBR on 20.03 were the first, with birds noted at RW from 02.04 and breeding at Eg – where the islands on the new lagoons provide ideal nest sites. Last reported at RW on 16.09.

Ringed Plover. Early birds were at EBR on 04.01 and 08.01, with RW arrivals noted from 22.02. A good spring passage saw a max of 52 on 15.05, mainly of the northern 'tundrae' race. Twelve remained in July with breeding on lagoon four. There were no records from EBR after April, presumably due to high water levels.

Golden Plover. No records away from RW were received in the first winter period, where a late bird flew through on 24.04. Singles were at EG on 27.07 and 09.08, with 40 on 28.08. 150 flew over Ext Park on 21.10 and there were 42 at EBR on 18.11.

Grey Plover. Two were at RW on 29.04, with singles noted on 03.05 and 12–13.05.

Lapwing. 50 flew over Stock and 40 over Bden on 17.01. Four were on a newly drilled field at Mounts Lodge on 26.02 but did not stay to breed. Six had returned to Ext Park on 16.03 and five pairs bred on cleared maize patches. Display was seen at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 13.04 and breeding occurred at RW(Eg) where a pair had three chicks on 27.04. Six flew west at Stock on 04.07, a sign of early autumn passage. 30 were at EBR on 14.10, with 550 on 18.11 and 70 on 16.12. In Ext Park, there were 92 on 15.09 and 198 on 21.10.

Knot. One was at RW on 09.02. Fourteen were present on 14.05, with one on 09.07 and two on 20.09.

Sanderling. Singles were at RWEg on 26/27.04 with birds regular there throughout May and up to 17.06, with nine on 19.05, and six on the latter date. One or two were seen between 14–26.07.

Little Stint. A poor year for this species with one on 25–29.05, one on 31.07, and two on 13.08, all at RWEg.

Temminck's Stint. Two were at RWEg on 13.05 with a single on 12/14.07.

Curlew Sandpiper. Up to three were at RWEg between 03/06.05, with one on 01.06. Two adults were also there on 13.08, with a juv on 23.09.

Dunlin. At RW present in all months. In addition to tabled counts there were 65 on 03.01, 34 on 06.03, and 30 on 14.05. c.35 were present on 30.12. Most subsequent counts were in single figures, reflecting the high water levels and lack of feeding opportunities. Up to seven were at EBR in Feb and March, with up to six noted on four dates between 23.09 and 18.11.

Ruff. There were records at RW from early Jan to 24.04, with max counts of sixteen on 15.01 and ten on 01.02. One or two were at EBR on 02.01, 17.01 and 05.04. Autumn birds were noted at RW from 05.07 to the end of the year but numbers were low, with the only double figure counts eleven on 06.09 and 22 on 18.11.

Jack Snipe. One was at RWEg from 10.01, and one there on 19.05 was the latest ever spring record for Rutland. Singles were at Eg on 02.11 and 12.11.

Snipe. There were records of one or two at LFP and FHP (but four on 09.02) up to 08.04 when eight were at LFP. The first autumn birds were six at EBR on 05.08, with three at RWEg on 09.08. From 16.09, one or two were again at LFP with birds also at Banthorpe Gravel Pit and FHP. At EBR there were 10 on 14.10 and 20 on 18.11.

Woodcock. In the first winter period one or two were flushed at the following sites up to 22.03: TunnW, Morkery Wood, PGW, RW, Gun, Mor, and CPW. There was an early autumn report from CPW on 01.09 (still breeding there ?) with all other records after 19.10, at Greet Wood (six on 27.10 but not shot), Little Haw Wood, CPW, PGW, TunnW, Leigh and RW.

Black-tailed Godwit. Up to three were regular at RWEg until 17.04, when spring passage began with 92 on 19.04 and 56 on 25.04. Smaller numbers passed through to 28.05, with eight on 12.05. Autumn migration was between 02.07 and 16.09, with fourteen on 05.07 and 27 flying through on 20.07. The only EBR record was one on 29.04.

Bar-tailed Godwit. There were singles at RWEg, NA between 19.04 and 10.05, with an impressive 43 on 03.05. One on floodwater in Ext Park was a first record for the site. The only autumn bird was one at RWEg on 20.07.

Whimbrel. Between one and six were at RW (NA, SA and Eg) between 05.04 and 23.05. There were four at EBR on 24.04, one over Ext Park and three at Cottes Airfield on 01.05. Two autumn birds were at RWEg on 31.07.

Curlew. Singles flew over RW on 22 and Man on 29.02. There was a pair at Luff Airfield in March and two pairs displayed at Cottes Airfield on 01.04. One at Stock on 09.04 flew west but may have been a local breeder. One was at RWEg on 18.05; and flyover birds were noted over Leigh and Wg in June. Six were at RW on

02.07 and three on 08.08. Up to eight were at RW(Eg) from Oct to the end of the year.

Common Sandpiper. One or two were at RW, EBR and LFP between 05.04 and 19.05. Autumn birds were noted between 01.07 and 06.10 at the same sites with a max of four at RW on 29.07.

Green Sandpiper. Up to four were recorded at RW to 02.04. The first autumn bird was on flood water near Wg on 18.06, with birds then noted at RW from 02.07 to the end of the year, with a max of nine on 10.07. It was also regular at LFP from 05.07 with seven noted on 16.08 and one or two until 11.11. One was seen near Mor on 23.09.

Spotted Redshank. Singles were at RW on three dates between 27.03 and 16.04, and at EBR between 09/11.03. One was at RW between 09 and 11.07, and up to four were there between 01 and 10/09.

Greenshank. One at EBR on 21.04 was the first, with two at RWEg on 23.04. Singles were then at RW on at least five dates to 05.06. Autumn nos were low with passage at RW between 08.07 and 26.09, and a max of c. five on 20.07. One was at LFP on 04.09 and one called over Wg on 06.09.

Wood Sandpiper. Singles were at RWEg on three dates between 17.05 and 05.06 and on three dates between 06.07 and 26.07.

Redshank. In addition to tabled RW counts, two were at EBR on 02 and 15.01. Two were at RW(Eg) on 07.08 and two were at RWLr on 19.12.

Turnstone. There were spring records at RW between 27.04 and 15.06, and a max of fourteen on 11.05. All autumn records were also from RW, between 14.07 and 13.08, with two on 20.07.

Red-necked Phalarope. A juv was at RWEg on 01.09.

Kittiwake. One was at the RW Dam on 16.03, with three there on 13.04.

Black-headed Gull. An abundant winter visitor which is rarely reported. It is now an established breeder on the Eg lagoons.

Little Gull. Spring birds were at RW between 17.04 and 04.05, with a max of six on the first date. One was at EBR on 01.09; and there were singles at RW between 03 and 05.09 and again between 02 and 15.11.

Mediterranean Gull. Adults roosted at RW and EBR between 26.01 and 23.02. Singles were at RW on three May dates, on 20 and 27.07 and on 06.09 and 20.09. There were more regular records of up to three throughout Oct and one on 30.12. One was at EBR on 17.10.

Common Gull. c.1,000 fed on pasture at Leigh on 14.03 and c. 1,100 flew west there on 11.11. On 18.11, c. 20,000 were estimated in the RW roost.

Lesser Black-backed Gull. A regular migrant species with small nos wintering but seldom noted. On 23.04 at Stock 57 flew over.

Herring Gull. 350 flew south over Man on 06.03. 1,000 were in the RW roost on 18.11.

Yellow-legged Gull. An adult was regular at RW Dam all year. Two were at RWEg on 08.08, with eight there on 28.09.

Azorean Yellow-legged Gull. An adult of this race was at RWEg between 12 and 28.10 and on 03.11. As its name suggests, it is usually found on the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

- Caspian Gull.** One was at RWEg on 12.05, with three there on 13.11 and two on 18.11.
- Iceland Gull.** A 1st winter was in the RW roost on 26.01 and at EBR in early Feb, with an adult there on 04.02. Two roosted at RW on 20.03 with singles there and at EBR on 21.03.
- Glaucous Gull.** An adult roosted at RW on 10.01 and on 26–28.01. A 1st winter was at EBR and RW on 10.03. Autumn birds were noted from 06.11, with singles at RW on eight dates to 21.12. An adult was at EBR on 17.11 and 21.12.
- Great Black-backed Gull.** Present at RW throughout the year (mainly imms in summer) with increased nos of adults in winter. 350 roosted at RW on 18.11.
- Little Tern.** Singles were at RW between 26 and 30.04 and on 02 and 09.05. Two flew east on 06.07 with one on 11.07.
- Black Tern.** Between 27.04 and 10.06, up to five visited RW on five dates, with two at EBR on 01.05 and one on 21.05. One or two autumn birds were at RW between 05 and 29.09.
- Sandwich Tern.** Two were at RWEg on 03.05, and one in SA there on 27.07.
- Common Tern.** Singles at EBR and RW on 10.04 were the first birds. Bred at RWEg and EBR, where there were c.25 on 23.06 and courtship feeding was noted. 92 were at RW on 14.08.
- Arctic Tern.** Spring passage at RW was between 17.04 and 10.05, with a max of 70 on 24/25.04, when there were also 50 at EBR. 35 were at RW on 02.05. Four were noted at RW on autumn passage on 10.07.
- Feral Pigeon.** The largest population of Feral Pigeons is surely at Castle Cement in Kett, where several hundred frequent the works and feed on nearby farmland. Other birds are present in Oak and Upp but we have little idea of the numbers present.
- Stock Dove.** No winter flocks were reported but breeding birds were found in the woods on the Ext estate, Tole Park, Stock, BW, BarnsW and Arm W. At BCF they bred in farm buildings and were attracted to duck nesting boxes at RWEg. Two young chicks were in a Barn Owl nest box near Kett and one chick was in a Preston nest box on 28.06.
- Woodpigeon.** This species is now a common resident in many suburban gardens, nesting and taking advantage of food provided for other birds. On farmland it occurs in large flocks, especially in the winter months when oilseed rape and kale attract it. Autumn movements, generally to the south, were noted in Oct and Nov, with 800 over Martinthorpe on 27.10, 1,200 there on 06.11 and 200 at Leigh on 11.11.
- Collared Dove.** Collared Doves have an extended breeding season and a recently hatched eggshell was found in Stamford on 23.02. Nos seem to be in decline but breeding was also proved at Stock in May. The largest garden count was eight in Oak on 24.10.
- Turtle Dove.** A pair at RWEg on 27.04 were the first returning birds. From the following day to 10.07 a pair were regular visitors to a suburban Oak garden, allowing a close approach and excellent photographic opportunities – a most unusual record. One was at RWEg on 04 and 12.05, and the last record, also at Eg, was on 14–15.07.
- Cuckoo.** One singing at RWlh on 14.04 was the first, with the next on 17.04 at EBR and Greet Golf Club. There were subsequent reports of song from sixteen sites, a slight increase on last year. The last song was at Leigh on 19.06.
- Barn Owl.** A popular and well-reported species with records from seventeen sites in all areas except the north-west. Breeding success was low, with pairs in six nest-boxes fledging fourteen young and all three well-grown young in one nest-box dead, a lack of food being the likely cause. One was found dead by the A1 near Tick in mid-Jan with another road casualty by the A47 near Bden on 13.10.
- Little Owl.** Reported from ten sites during the year with regular sightings at EBR, FHP and Bden. All were singles except for two at Wg Burrows on 17.04.
- Tawny Owl.** There were records from ten woodland sites. Three were at Stock on 01.04 and two called at Leigh on 17.03, BarnsW on 30.05 and Bden on 27.09. Nest boxes were occupied at PGW, RW, Stoke Dry Wood and TunnW, where two young were reared and one ringed on 01.05. A recently fledged juv was at Stock in early May.
- Long-eared Owl.** One was photographed as it roosted in a hedge south-west of Barleythorpe on 21.01.
- Short-eared Owl.** Following the irruption in autumn 2011, good nos remained into this year. At RWEg there were regular sightings up to at least 19.07, but with three or four to early March. Singles were at Leigh on 08.01, and 13 and 16.04. Two were at Gorse on 23.02 and 12.05. Autumn records were of seven at Cottes Airfield on 01.11, one at RWEg on 07.11 and three at Luff Airfield on 11.11.
- Swift.** c.20 at RW on 25.04 were the first birds with others at Stock and Bden by the end of the month. Screaming parties were noted only over Oak and Bden. c.400 were over RWSA on 14.07. The last sighting was at RWEg on 23.08.
- Kingfisher.** Records were received from thirteen sites, an improvement on last year (seven sites). Most records were from RW and LFP. An unexpected record was of one in flight over a pond at QF on 17.12.
- Green Woodpecker.** A noisy and conspicuous species which was noted at fifteen sites, a reduction on last year. Regularly noted at FHP, QF and Stock. The only indication of breeding was a juv at Stock on 06.08.
- Great Spotted Woodpecker.** Noted at twenty sites. Drumming was heard at Ext Park (09.02), QF, PGW, BCF, BarnsW and WardW. Feeding stations at Norm, Oak, Wg and TunnW were visited regularly with up to three birds at Norm in Oct and Dec. Drumming was heard at Kett Priory on 31.12.
- Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.** The only records were of one calling in PGW on 1 and 28.03.
- Magpie.** Four in Bden on 20.11 was the only report but Magpies are well established in rural and suburban Rutland – more counts of gatherings would be useful.
- Jay.** Regular in Ext Park woodlands, Ward Wood and the woods around RW. Birds were noted away from woodland in Oct, with between four and seven noted at Leigh, Martinthorpe, Man, Wg, and RWEg between 04 and 11. Two fed on peanuts in an Emp garden in Nov, and one or two in an Oak garden in Nov and Dec.

Jackdaw. c.400 were noted going to roost near Stock throughout Aug. c.500 flew from a RW roost on 16.11.

Rook. The only record was a count of 68 nests at a rookery at RWSA on 05.04. It would be useful to restart the count of rookeries which ended in 2006.

Raven. Records came from ten sites with four noted over LFP on 07.07 and three feeding on a sheep carcass near Mor on 06.08. Two pairs were known to have bred.

Goldcrest. One fed and bathed in a Stam garden in Jan and Feb. About six singing males were in a spinney by CPW on 23.02. One visited a Bden garden on 21.04, and an adult was feeding two fledged young in Oak on 30.07.

Coal Tit. Full song was heard at Ward Wood on 25.01. They were regular visitors to a Stam garden feeding station all year with birds at DP in Oct and an Emp garden in Nov.

Willow Tit. This species remains scarce and local with regular records only from Leigh and the Wg area, with three near WFL on 28.07. Other sites included Ggorse, BCF, Rid and Man. One near FH on 25.08 was the first record there for several years.

Marsh Tit. Noted at seventeen sites, the same as last year, mainly in deciduous woods at Ext, around RW and at Leigh. An occupied nest site was found in BarnsW in April. Two were regular at TunnW feeders in both winter periods, one was a Norm feeder on 09.09, and several were at DP in Oct.

Sand Martin. One at RW on 09.03 was the first with c.100 there by 01.04. The artificial nest-site at Eg remains very successful with 211 pairs breeding and c.1000 young ringed this year. There was activity around an old stone wall at Norm in May but nesting did not take place. Small nos were regular at FHP throughout the summer. The last birds were four at EBR on 23.09.

Swallow. Our first record was one at RW Dam on 30.03. c.30 were at EBR on 05.04 and c.400 at RWSA on 18.04. Nests at Bden and Stock were well monitored throughout the summer. Post-breeding nos increased from July with c.130 at LFP on 22.07 increasing to 220 on 06.08, and 250 on 13.09. Oct birds were noted at Wg, FHP and RW with the last bird there on 30.10.

House Martin. One at Stock on 15.04 was the first record, with two at EBR and Bden on 17.04. Two artificial nests were used at Bden. c.50 were at Stock in July increasing to 200 in early Aug, and 350 were at RWE W on 28.08. High nos remained at RW to 03.10 when c.250 were estimated, and our last bird was at Bden the following day.

Cetti's Warbler. One sang at RWEg on 18.10. One was ringed there on 18.11 with two others also present.

Long-tailed Tit. Most records were of small parties at garden feeders in both winter periods e.g. ten at Stock on 16.01, fifteen in Oak in Feb, and eight at DP on 03.03. Good summer survival produced several double-figure flocks from Sept with 45 at RWLr the largest.

Chiffchaff. One was near Martinthorpe on 16.01. Song was first heard in Ggorse on 16.03 and good nos soon moved through with ten there on 20.03, twelve in PC on 21.03, ten in BarnsW on 22.03, and eleven near Man on 29.03. BW had 32 singing on 03.04 and 26 were noted at Leigh on 08.04, with 20 at Wg on 14.04. One sang in a Bden garden on 23.03. Song resumed after breeding and was heard at Bden on 28.08. Nos remained strong in Sept and Oct with ten around Wg on 06.10, and one or two at RWEg and Lr to 25.12.

Willow Warbler. First heard at RW(Burl Fishponds) on 31.03, with two at CPW on 08.04. There were very few records from breeding sites, with low nos noted in Ext Park woods and around RW. Passage birds were at Stock on 08/09.08 and FHP on 07.09. Song was heard at RW(Eg) on 16.09 and the last bird was in BarnsW on 27.09.

Blackcap. Up to 25.03 a pair frequented Man and Oak gardens with a male in a second Oak garden. Song was first hear at Ggorse on 26.03, and 27.03 at Leigh. Singing birds were well distributed from 28.03 with records from PGW, BW and the RW woodlands. There were April garden records from Bden and Stam, where a female fed on ivy berries on 22/23.04. Seventeen sang around Wg on 23.04. There were Sept records from TunnW and BarnsW and one or two through Oct at Leigh, Wg and LFP. A female/ juv was back in a Man garden on 24.11, and one or two in an Oak garden from 12.12 to the end of the year.

Garden Warbler. One sang at RW(Eg) on 22.04 with two near Berrybutts Spinney on 30.04. On 06.05. thirteen were in song around BarnsW and about five were in PGW on 12.05. There was no significant last date.

Lesser Whitethroat. One singing at WFL on 20.04 was the first, with other April records from Leigh and RWSA. Four were singing around Wg on 20.06 but the only other records were from BCF. Passage birds in Sept were at FHP on 07, near Wg on 18, and RWLr on 24, where one fed on elderberries.

Whitethroat. First noted near Kett on 21.04 with birds widespread by the end of the month. On 13.05. eleven were noted in oilseed rape fields around Wg with another elsewhere in the parish. Other breeding records came from the edge of BW, Mounts Lodge, BCF and GHW. A female was in the garden at Stock on 14.08. The last bird was at FHP on 07.09.

Grasshopper Warbler. One sang at RWEg on 11.04. One sang briefly at TunnW on 01.05 and singles were heard at RWLr, Lynd Wood and Man up to 11.07.

Savi's Warbler. One sang at RWEg between 04/08.05.

Sedge Warbler. One at RWEg on 06.04 was the first of the year and this site provided the bulk of records throughout the summer. Two were at LFP on 06.08 with three there on 27.08. One at FHP on 07.09 was our last record.

Reed Warbler. First heard at RWEg on 17.04 with good nos present from late April around the older lagoons. One sang at Wg Burrows on 05.06 and there were three at LFP on 10.06. One sang at FHP on 19.06. There were Sept records from LFP on 13 and RWLr on 22, the last report.

Waxwing. A major irruption brought our first bird to RWEg on 29.10. Flocks were noted from 06.11, often staying at sites briefly whilst they consumed the berries. There were records from ten well-scattered localities with double-figure flocks at Bden, Caldecott and Mor, where 38 on 01.12 was the largest gathering. Smaller nos were at NLuff, ESs, Lang, Upp, Stam, RW and Wilds Lodge.

Nuthatch. Records came from most of its traditional sites – Ext Park woods, PGW, CPW, BW, BarnsW, Whd, FHP and PC – and also from more gardens, where peanuts and sunflower seed were the attraction. Feeders were visited from July at Tick but generally from Oct at

Norm, Emp*, Wg*, Oak*, Man*, BarnsG and TunnW. Asterisks indicate garden first records.

Treecreeper. A widespread bird with records from most woodlands and gardens at Norm (bred) and Wg. Song was noted at FHP, TunnW, BW, CPW, Wg and PC. Ten were counted in BW on 03.04, with a similar no around Wg on 23.04.

Wren. A vicious fight, lasting several minutes, was witnessed in Oak churchyard on 25.03. Presumably this was a territorial dispute between two males. c.36 were counted around Wg on 27.04.

Starling. c.200 flew north-east over Stock on 08.01. From 13.10 flocks passed through on migration as follows: 900 west (Wg) on 13.10, 1200 south (Man) on 25.10, 450 west (Wg) on 30.10 and 400 west (Martinsthorpe) 31.10. In addition 6-7,000 flew from a roost at Heron Bay, RW on 29.10.

Ring Ouzel. A male at FHP on 14.04 was a first record for the site. Another male was at RW(EW) between 15 and 17.04.

Blackbird. Full song was heard at Stock on 28.01. There were 35 around Leigh on 14.03 and c.52 around Wg on 23.04. Magpies were thought to have predated a Bden nest in July. A bird with a white head, tail and wing tips was in an Oak garden on 04.10. Some good autumn/winter counts were 43 at Leigh (23.11), c.40 at RWeg (24.11) and c.90 around Wg (15.12).

Fieldfare. The first winter period produced some large flocks with those exceeding 200 as follows: 350 at Leigh (15.01), 250 at Clips Park (23.02), 200 near Srett Wood (24.02), 260 at Wakerley Bridge (26.02), 200 west at Man (28.02), 300 near Mounts Lodge (28.02), 200 at Wakerley Bridge (19.03) and 275 in Ext Park (25.03). In addition c.40 were in Bden gardens on 14.01, and a similar number fed on fallen crab apples in a Man garden 05/08.02. Large nos remained into April with 1,200 on pasture at Leigh on 01.04 with 300 still there on 08.04 and 100 at Greet GC on 16.04. 140 were at WG Burrows on 23.04, and the last three birds were seen there on 08.05. The first autumn birds were five over Leigh on 14.10 and one at QF on 19.10. Strong passage was noted from 26.10 with 800 west at Leigh and c.1,450 over Man. 600 flew west at WG on 29.10 with 750 west there on 30.10. Large Nov flocks included 400 south at Martinsthorpe (04.11) and 300 at LFP on 11.11 and near Wg on 13.11. c.50 were again in Bden on 12.12.

Song Thrush. Single singing males were noted in CPW and PGW in Feb. Four sang at Bden on 22.03 and twelve were noted around Wing on 11.04. Four were singing at KQ on 23.05 and five sang in BarnsW on 30.05. The first autumn song was at Ext on 18.11. A better showing this year and the wet summer, encouraging an explosion of the slug population, should also help this species.

Redwing. One was in a Bden garden on 05.02. c.100 flew north at Stock on 13.03 and the last were several at EBR and two at RW Dam on 30.03. A poor showing. The first autumn birds were eight west near Wing on 08.10 and one over Stam on 14.10, with twenty south-west at FHP the next day. The main passage was noted between 26 and 31.10 around Wg/Man and Martinsthorpe when flocks of 770, 285 and 400 flew west. Good nos were present in Eg Meadows at RW in Nov with c.50 noted on 29.11.

Mistle Thrush. The ringing song of this species produced records from twelve sites up to 19.03, mostly singles but two at Ward Wood on 25.01. Post-breeding flocks were noted from 01.07, when twenty were at LFP rising to 22 on 09.07. Fourteen fed on rowan berries at GHW on 14.08. There were some good Aug counts: 24 south-east over WFL on 02, 30 east at WFL on 03.08, nineteen at Wg Burrows on 11.08 and twenty in a newly planted orchard near RWLr on 22.08. Six were at Park House, Norm on 23.09 and song resumed at KQ on 26.11.

Spotted Flycatcher. First seen in Oak churchyard on 12.05 with one at WFL next day. Subsequent records came from sixteen sites, mainly around RW, Ext Park and the Wg area. Family parties were noted in Aug and Sept at GHW, Lynd, Lynd Wood, Westland Wood, Ext Park and BO. One at LFP on 27.09 was the latest sighting.

Nightingale. A wet and cool spring meant that it was a poor year for Nightingales with records from only three sites. Three sang at Greet Wood Far on 22.04, with one on 12.05. Two sang at HambW between 23.04 and 27.05, and one sang in PGW on 07.05.

Redstart. A female was at RWSA on 30.04 and a male at EBR on 22.05. Singles were at LFP on 01 and 15.07. A 1st winter male was near Lynd on 24.08 and singles were at Leigh (female) on 04.09 and near Wg (male) next day.

Whinchat. Two were at RWEW on 30.04 with singles at RWHamb and RWEW on 02.05. Autumn birds were at four sites between 21.08 and 29.09 with three near Mounts Lodge on 21/23.08.

Stonechat. A male was at RWEg to at least 27.01 and a male was seen regularly at the same site from 27.09 to the end of the year.

Wheatear. Males at RWEW and Luff Airfield on 16.03 were the earliest arrivals. Spring passage was noted to 12.05, at six sites with a max of c.20 at Luff Airfield on 16.04 and Cottess Airfield on 01.05. Autumn passage was soon over with one at LFP on 08.09, one at BCF on 14.09 and two there on 17.09. A very late bird was at Cottess Airfield on 08.11.

Duncock. c.30 were around the Wg area on 20.04.

House Sparrow. Some reasonable totals were noted at garden feeding stations. 28 were at Oak in Feb and 26 at Stock in April. Fifteen were in one Oak garden in Aug with 35 at another in Oct.

Tree Sparrow. The most regular site was RWLr where up to 22 visited the feeders throughout the year. c.25 were at EBR in Feb with one in an Oak garden on 06.02 and c.15 near Man Junction on 13.02. Two small groups were noted west of Upp on 18.03.

Yellow Wagtail. One at RWEg on 03.04 was the first bird. An impressive 150 were at RW Dam on 29.04. Breeding records came from agricultural areas at MM, Rid and Ext Park, where eight to ten pairs nested in oilseed rape and wheat. Sixteen were at RW Dam on 23.08 and the last three were there on 29.09.

Grey Wagtail. Between 02.01 and 13.03 singles were at RW Dam, Geest, Oak, Mor and Man Junction. One was at LFP on 10.06 and two juvs were at RW Dam on 16.07. Autumn birds were noted between 06.09 and 14.11 at EBR, FHP, RWBarns, Stam, Ext Park and Banthorpe Gravel Pit.

Pied Wagtail. 47 were noted on freshly cultivated soil at Stock on 21.02. Two pairs bred there, one choosing a site in a gangmower used previously. A roost at Stock had 33 birds on 14.07. 44 flew over Leigh on 23.08.

White Wagtail. Spring passage was recorded at EBR from 23.03 to 11.04 with five on 10.04. Birds were noted at RW between 10.04 and 02.05 with ten on 10.04.

Tree Pipit. Autumn passage birds were noted at GHW on 21.08 (why don't they breed there, it looks perfect?!), and over Leigh on 21.08 and 23.08 (two).

Meadow Pipit. 21 were at RW (Old Hall) on 02.03 and 32 were at RWSA on 12.03. Spring passage flocks were 40 north at Man Junction on 18.03, and 40 north-west at RWSA on 12.04. Display was noted at Luff Airfield, QF and GHW, where three males were present throughout the summer. There were no records of autumn passage.

Rock Pipit. Singles were at RWSA on 06.03 and RW Dam on 20.03.

Chaffinch. Most records were counts at a Leigh roost in both winter periods. Up to 27.03, the max was 440 on 19.02, and from 18.11 to the end of Dec the max was c.800 on 16.12. Twenty fed at DP in Feb. c.100 were on ploughed land near Lynd on 02.09 and there was evidence of autumn passage with 116 west at Martinthorpe on 28.10 and 85 west there on 31.10. 50 were noted at Rid on 26.12.

Brambling. In the first winter period one or two were reported from Leigh, Ext Park and RW between 15.01 and 21.04. Six were at Leigh on 29.01. It was more widespread in the second winter period with one or two notes on passage from 14.10 at seven sites with two south at Wilds Lodge on 15.11. One or two visited feeders at Norm, EW, RWLr, and Emp between 22.10 and 13.12. The largest nos were noted at the Leigh finch roost between 18.11 and 16.12, with c. 92 on 23.11.

Greenfinch. c.25 visited feeders at Norm in Jan, by far the highest garden count in either winter period.

Goldfinch. c.60 were at Man on 29.01 and 50 roosted at Upp throughout Jan. Twenty fed on teasel at Geeston on 22.02. Post-breeding flocks were first noted at Stock with 100 on 14.08 and a similar number at Wing and LFP later in the month, this latter flock increasing to 120 by 23.09. c.100 were feeding on thistles near Wg on 02.10 as were fifty near Walk Farm on 10.10. Two Oak gardens attracted fourteen in Oct and sixteen in Dec.

Siskin. Double figure flocks were noted only in Jan in the early part of the year with twenty at LFP on 01.01, c.80 at RWSA on 04.01 and 32 at Leigh on 29.01. Between 11.03 and 27.04, one or two were at five sites. Summer records and early passage are becoming more common and a male took nyger at Man on 28.06, with one or two noted over six sites in July. The first autumn flock was twelve at RWEg on 28.09, while c.65 flew south near Wg on 30.09. Other autumn flocks were twenty at Pilt (20.10), twenty at RWNorm (28.11) 56 at RWSA on 21.12 and c.90 at RWLr on 25.12.

Linnet. Between 29.01 and 19.02 there was a max of 160 at Leigh. Twenty were in game crops at BCF on 04.02. April flocks of 40/50 were at RW, Gorse, RWSA, and Wg. Three nests were found at Stock in May, one lined with pieces of mop head and lint. Nos feeding on the sports field there increased from 38 on 01.08 to c.70 on 06.08.

Lesser Redpoll. On 08.01 a pair fed on willowherb at EP and eighteen were noted near Wg. Six were at CPW on 25.03 and one flew over WFL on 17.04. Autumn birds were seen from 04.09 at LFP, FHP, Gorse, Wg and RW, with up to four noted. Throughout Nov three fed at feeders in Wg and one took nyger at Man on 26. 12. An

increase towards the end of the year brought 35 to RLr on 17.12 with 40 flying over on 25.12.

Common Crossbill. Up to three were seen/heard in Jan and Feb at RW, Man and FHP. There were records in all months between June and Dec except Nov. Most involved singles overflying but there were some larger flocks, as follows: 48 south-west over Wg Grange (05.06), 18 south over Wg (07.06), 17 in Ext Park (08.06) and 20 south at LFP (27.08). Four were in conifers near Wg on 08.12.

Bullfinch. Noted in small nos in scrub and overgrown hedgerows from six well scattered sites, with a good number of garden records. Garden birds took geranium seed (Bden) and honeysuckle berries (Lang), whilst six in Wg garden in Feb were on ornamental cherry. Around Wg, 25 were noted on 26.08 and 18 on 08.12.

Hawfinch. A very confiding (and popular!) bird frequented the car park at RWEg between 29.11 and 8.12 and was reported nearby on 30.12.

Snow Bunting. The female wintering at RWSA remained until at least 19.01.

Lapland Bunting. One was seen to land on an island on lagoon four at RWEg on 12.10.

Yellowhammer. The largest flocks in the first winter period were 40 at Mounts Lodge on 06.01 and 30 in game crops at BCF on 04.02. c.30 were noted around Wg on 25.06 with eighteen in song. Three were singing at GHW on 21.07 and three near SLuff on 08.08. In Dec there were c.60 by game cover crops near Martinthorpe on 03.12, and a similar number near LCast on 25.12.

Reed Bunting. Song was heard on the early date of 28.01 at FHP. Birds were recorded in six gardens (Stam, Oak, Man and NLuff) up to 01.04, with a max of six on 31.01 in a Stam garden. Ten were at LFP on 11.03 and four sang along North Brook valley (HM) on 17.05. 25 flew from a reed bed roost at RWLr on 30.12.

Corn Bunting. In the Mounts Lodge area there were six on 06.01 and two on 28.02. One flew over Man Bay at RW on 19.03.

No significant records were received for the following species which were also present in 2012: Carrion Crow, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Skylark, Robin.

Rutland Water Wildfowl Counts 2012

	15.01	12.02	11.03	April	15.05	June	July	14.08	16.09	14.10	18.11	16.12
Mute Swan	248	229	212	203	251	393	414	489	497	380	402	235
Bewick's Swan	4	4										
Pink-footed Goose											1	1
Greylag Goose	382	292	115	116	158	640	783	559	415	120	346	322
Canada Goose	575	266	145	109	89	801	804	902	446	289	826	786
Barnacle Goose	14	14	2	1	1	3			6		8	7
Egyptian Goose	53	32	25	31	29	64	118	74	133	51	61	50
Shelduck	25	8	58	69	77	13	9	1	1	1	4	6
Mandarin Duck								2				3
Wigeon	2786	3698	1771	40	5	3	7	38	924	1244	1388	1869
Gadwall	1344	905	223	191	129	273	205	374	521	314	620	382
Teal	1309	471	636	231		25	2	103	241	394	823	675
Mallard	1137	721	535	380	474	504	472	858	683	488	636	637
Pintail	11	7	8						24	51	42	5
Garganey								5				
Shoveler	74	1	5	24	4	16	3	82	70	111	176	28
Red-crested Pochard		12					4			2	5	4
Pochard	64	243	18	8	2	5		58	43	16	63	92
Tufted Duck	1051	2625	633	707	170	298	1319	2639	4606	4984	2558	3496
Scaup		15	9				1		3		3	6
Long-tailed Duck		1									1	1
Common Scoter										1	1	
Goldeneye	502	386	452	25	2	2	1		3	28	136	392
Smew	5	31	2									5
Red-breasted Merganser											1	1
Goosander	26	22	3								12	16
Cormorant	49	97	152	129	96	n/c	142	190	262	248	141	121
Little Egret	2	2	6	19	9	17	23	53	18	43	31	14
Grey Heron	12	5	10	7	4	7	3	11	15	11	19	14
Little Grebe	75	92	27	8	4	2	7	8	71	78	71	70
Great Crested Grebe	190	184	101	109	131	122	181	269	357	190	184	150
Slavonian Grebe												1
Black-necked Grebe		1								1		1
Water Rail		13	10			8	10		1		14	20
Moorhen	59	47	44	33	25	4	56	27	30	69	89	86
Coot	1257	928	446	219	170	263	759	1084	1952	1936	2237	2117

Rutland Water Wader Counts 2012

	15.01	12.02	11.03	April	15.05	June	July	14.08	16.09	14.10	18.11	16.12
Oystercatcher			22	28	20	16	24		1			
Avocet				9	10							
Little Ringed Plover				7	15	18	8					
Ringed Plover			6	10	21	16	10	12	7			
Golden Plover	32	1	1						7		240	760
Lapwing	1437	53	79	32	31	98	640	537	240	77	699	541
Dunlin	151	22	18		16	2	11	5	5	4	8	22
Ruff	16	4	8	4				2	8	2	1	3
Jack Snipe		1	2									
Snipe	21	100	7	2			1		7	4	30	14
Woodcock		3										
Black-tailed Godwit	1	3	1	1	1							
Whimbrel				1								
Curlew	5	5	10	4	1		12	5			8	5
Common Sandpiper							2	4	2			
Green Sandpiper		2	4	2		1	7	12	3	2	4	1
Greenshank							4	4				
Redshank	19	6	8	7	6				3		21	10
Turnstone					1							

Fort Henry Ponds and Exton Park Wildfowl Counts 2012

	13.01	09.02	09.03	14.04	15.05	24.06	21.07	20.08	15.09	15.10	16.11	13.12
Mute Swan	11	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	9	8	8	7
Greylag Goose	3	110	16	15	11	11	18			49	17	3
Canada Goose				7	1	2	3			1	1	
Shelduck	1	3	2	2	2	2						
Wigeon	27	6	107						4	69	31	115
Gadwall	116	45	81	23	14	15	3	13	70	202	183	127
Teal	29	33	10	2				5	39	51	15	27
Mallard	110	193	64	30	29	39	67	103	112	82	83	104
Pintail										4		
Shoveler												
Red-crested Pochard										2		
Pochard			3									
Tufted Duck	49	9	107	47	13	16	4	2	10	23	24	38
Little Grebe	12	9	6								10	17
Great Crested Grebe					1							
Cormorant	2		1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	
Grey Heron	1											
Moorhen	17	11	13	10	2	5	11	14	45	36	26	13
Coot	58	46	71	45	29	35	35	35	44	61	67	76

Eyebrook Reservoir Wildfowl Counts 2012

	15.01	12.02	11.03	16.09	14.10	18.11	16.12
Mute Swan	98	104	54	65	61	66	51
Greylag Goose	93	57		176	155	172	188
Canada Goose	56	140	9	98	8	14	32
Egyptian Goose			1				
Shelduck	4	2	9		1	1	
Wigeon	515	914	105	9	32	181	372
Gadwall	62	12	4	7	14	14	35
Teal	503	82	101	25	278	508	434
Mallard	92	164	25	235	98	122	113
Pintail	13	1		3	11		
Shoveler				26	4	7	
Pochard	6	1	1	6	3	4	
Ring-necked Duck						1	
Tufted Duck	311	7	249	654	219	592	397
Common Scoter					1		3
Goldeneye	21	10	36	3	10	45	37
Smew	3	4					9
Goosander						6	2
Little Grebe	3			4	13	6	1
Great Crested Grebe	51	6	5	36	23	21	27
Cormorant	25	3	16	36	23	21	27
Little Egret				8		1	
Grey Heron	2	1	3	3	4	5	2
Moorhen	2	2	3	7	2	2	1
Coot	302	11	8	31	127	104	162

Holywell Lake Wildfowl Counts 2012

	14.01	14.02	11.03	No count	14.10	17.11	15.12
Mute Swan	7	7	7		7	6	5
Greylag Goose		4	13		6	8	67
Canada Goose	12	96	32		138	191	120
Wigeon					1	3	1
Gadwall	22	4	2		12	60	48
Teal	40	34	15		2	48	36
Mallard	99	74	36		66	146	103
Shoveler					5	2	
Pochard		1					1
Tufted Duck	86	8	30		15	62	41
Grey Heron	1						
Little Grebe	10	8	11		10	11	11
Moorhen	28	7	12		19	28	5
Coot	56	28	37		49	35	34

BEAUMONT CHASE FARM, FARMLAND CBC PLOT (1450)

Grid Ref: SP845995

Plot Size: 65.4ha.

2012 SEASON

Visit dates:	A	13th March (3hrs 38mins)	F	11th May (3hrs 13mins)
	B	24th March (3hrs 14mins)	G	27th May (3hrs 30mins)
	C	3rd April (3hrs 45mins)	H	4th June (3hrs 12mins)
	D	21st April (3hrs 20mins)	J	13th June (3hrs 21mins)
	E	30th April (3hrs 22mins)	K	23rd June (2hrs 56mins)

Total Survey Time: 33hrs 41mins

Species recorded: (figures in brackets refer to 2011)

Greylag Goose	F (P)	Great Spotted Woodpecker	2 (2)	Nuthatch	2 (1)
Canada Goose	F (F)	Magpie	1 (1)	Treecreeper	2 (1)
Mallard	P (1)	Jay	P (P)	Wren	13 (8)
Red-legged Partridge	3 (2)	Jackdaw	27N (22N)	Blackbird	17 (16)
Pheasant	4 (2)	Rook	22N (18N)	Fieldfare	P (P)
Grey Heron	F (F)	Carrion Crow	1N (1N)	Song Thrush	P (1)
Red Kite	1 (1)	Goldcrest	P (-)	Mistle Thrush	1 (P)
Sparrowhawk	1 (1)	Blue Tit	17 (17)	Spotted Flycatcher	1 (1)
Buzzard	1 (1)	Great Tit	9 (8)	Robin	13 (20)
Kestrel	1 (1)	Coal Tit	1 (P)	Dunnock	10 (15)
Black-headed Gull	F (-)	Willow Tit	P (P)	House Sparrow	9N (6N)
Common Gull	F (P)	Marsh Tit	P (P)	Tree Sparrow	P (P)
Lesser Black-backed Gull	F (-)	Skylark	5 (4)	Yellow Wagtail	F (P)
Common Tern	F (-)	Swallow	P (1)	Pied Wagtail	1 (1)
Stock Dove	5 (5)	Long-tailed Tit	3 (2)	Chaffinch	24 (23)
Woodpigeon	41N (46N)	Chiffchaff	2 (2)	Greenfinch	7 (6)
Collared Dove	P (P)	Willow Warbler	1 (3)	Goldfinch	2 (4)
Cuckoo	P (-)	Blackcap	7 (7)	Siskin	P (-)
Tawny Owl	P (-)	Garden Warbler	1 (1)	Linnet	1 (1)
Swift	F (F)	Lesser Whitethroat	1 (1)	Bullfinch	2 (3)
Green Woodpecker	1 (P)	Whitethroat	7 (8)	Yellowhammer	9 (10)

No of species holding territory in 2012: 41 (39)

Total no. of territories/nests in 2012: 279 (273)

Key:	–	Not recorded
	P	Present
	11	No. of territories
	N	No. of nests
	F	Flying over

BOTANY REPORT 2012

Very sadly, Graham Worrall died in July, before completing this introduction, which is taken from the Fieldfare reports for 2012.

Introduction

January started as if it were spring. **Hazel** catkins were fully out on Manton Hill on the 3rd and **Lesser Celandine** was in flower on a verge south of Seaton churchyard on the 4th – not the earliest ever by some three weeks, at this site which has been monitored over a number of years.

Red Campion was spotted in Dog Kennel Field Oakham on the 8th but this was probably a 2011 left-over, unlike the **Colt's-foot** at Stocken prison on the 23rd January. The weather then turned very cold and new flowering ceased.

February started to warm up in the second week and **Snowdrops** and **Aconites** were spotted in Dawn's Paddock at Braunston. By the third week, Verge 7 (from Gt Casterton to Pickworth) was in good flower: **Common Field-speedwell**, **Spurge-laurel**, **Hazel catkins**, **Snowdrop**, **Dog's Mercury** and **Groundsel** were found. On the footpath from Taylor's Farm, Woodhead, appeared the first **Sweet Violet** of the year. Exton Park produced **Red Dead-nettle**, **Primrose** was in good display in Horn Spinney, and on the 23rd out came the **Colt's-foot** again – 25 at Stocken and 5 at Ketton Quarry in 'radiant sunshine'.

As a result of the warm month, spring flowers such as **Bluebells**, **Sweet Violets** and even **Cowslips** kept company with the more usual **March** flowers of **Lesser Celandine**, **Colt's-foot** and **Blackthorn**.

April was very wet and much colder, but **Blackthorn** and a full flowering of **Wood Anemones** were seen. The area of **Green Hellebore** was in good order in Clipsham Park Wood – the only known example in Rutland. **Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage** and **Wood Sorrel** were reported from Prior's Coppice and **Cowslips** were in large numbers on neutral to alkaline verges in the east of the County. Along the main roads where salt is spread, **Danish Scurvy-grass** was in great abundance where bare soil conditions occurred.

In **May**, although the 'spring' has been wet and cool, the botany has been very good and well reported. **Bluebell** flowering gave pleasure, and, on obviously old pasture, so did **Pignut**, which continued into early June.

On 20th **June**, Dave Needham reported approximately 80 flowering spikes of **Yellow Bird's-nest** in Ketton Quarry under the Beeches at the top of the Reserve, more than have ever been seen at this site, which I believe is the only place in Rutland to have them.

June produced one of the best **Orchid** years for at least three years. **Common Twayblade** and **Common Spotted-orchid** were in Ketton Quarry, and at Clipsham Quarry there were 52 **Greater Butterfly-orchids**, 174 **Common Spotted-orchids** and 'too many to count' **Common Twayblades**. **Southern Marsh-orchid** was also recorded at Bloody Oaks Triangle, the Pickworth slip road off the A1 and Fort Henry, whilst large numbers of **Common spotted** were observed at Lyndon Reserve and Quarry Farm, Little Casterton. At Bloody Oaks Quarry on 17th June, 10 **Bee Orchids** were found, and 2 were at Quarry Farm, Little Casterton, on the 25th. Furthermore, on 30th June the joint meeting with the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society discovered 1 **Common Spotted-orchid** and 2 **Bee Orchids** at Seaton Meadows, the first time any orchids have been found in this Plantlife SSSI Reserve!

Perhaps the best hope for the future is Rutland's only site for **Green-winged Orchids**: Jenny Harris counted 2,673 on Merry's Meadows Reserve at Greetham.

July was a very good flowering month – the **Orchids** continued to be found in very good numbers, especially **Bee Orchid**. Over 90 were counted in a field on the north edge of Morcott parish behind Wymark Spinney, where Pat Simmonds also re-found three plants of **Cut-leaved Selfheal**. Jenny Mallett and Ann Malcolm reported a walk up the footpath from the end of Love's Lane, Empingham, and the A1, where they were surprised at the number of **Clustered Bellflowers** amongst other flowering plants. A long-term garden escape, namely **Common Blue-sow-thistle** was spotted by both Tim Caldicott and Pat Simmonds about a quarter of a mile west of Preston in good quantity; not a common find.

As expected, **August** was not so free-flowering but, compared with a dry summer, still productive and many good reports were received from our Verge Recorders – the last visits of the year. At last **Harebell** is in flower! The sunny weather helped put on a good show.

September saw **Harebells** in Empingham and at Great Casterton the rare, probably introduced casual **Maple-leaved Goosefoot**, whilst **Wild Marjoram**, **Common Centaury**, **Wild Basil**, **Viper's Bugloss**, **Carline Thistle**, **Autumn Gentian**, **Fairy Flax**, **Yellow-wort** and **Basil Thyme** brought the feeling of late summer to the Ketton Quarry LRWT Reserve on the 8th of the month. Bloody Oaks Reserve

also had a showing of **Harebell**, **Autumn Gentian** and **Clustered Bellflower**. The last flowers of **Meadowsweet**, **Great Willowherb** and **Watermint** could be found near the rivers of the County.

In **October**, Bloody Oaks Quarry still showed **Wild Marjoram**, **Wild Strawberry**, **Dwarf Thistle**, **Burnet-saxifrage**, **Wild Mignonette**, **Lesser** and **Field Scabious**, **Wild Thyme**, **Germander** **Speedwell**. In Clipsham Park Wood, **Common Centaury**, **Common Bird's-foot-trefoil**, **Greater Burnet-saxifrage** were amongst flowers recorded.

One location for **November** – Ketton Quarry Valley, where Roy Lemmon saw **Daisy**, **Bristly Ox-tongue**, **Red Campion** and **Dandelion** in flower.

For **December**, Max Winslow saw in Quarry Farm, Little Casterton, **Daisy** and **Creeping Buttercup** in flower.

Let us hope the early months of 2013 are better for botanizing.

Graham Worrall

Please note: Botany on Rutland Roadside Verge Nature Reserves is given separately and includes species not noted below. See page 29.

Site abbreviations: see outside back cover.

Nomenclature after Stace, C, 1991, *New Flora of the British Isles*.

= new to RNHS list in 2012

Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*
Wg,RWlr,GtCast,Ext,BOQ
Annual Meadow-grass *Poa annua*
RWlr
Apple *Malus domestica* agg
RWlr
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*
PC,CPW,RWlr
Autumn Gentian *Gentianella amarella*
BOQ,KQnorthglade
Barren Strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*
PC,CPW
Basil Thyme *Acinos arvensis*
KQbatcave,KQnorthglade
Bee Orchid *Ophrys apifera*
KQbatcave(22),BOQ(10)LCast(2),NLuff(90)CQ(2),GtCast(3)
Betony *Stachys officinalis*
CPWyew
Bird Cherry *Prunus padus*
RWlr
Bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*
Wg,RWlr
Black Bryony *Tamus communis*
KQrigs,Wg
Black Horehound *Ballota nigra*
RWlr,Emp,GtCast
Black Medick *Medicago lupulina*
BarnsLW,RWlr,KQrigs,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC
Black Nightshade *Solanum nigrum*
Wg
Black-bindweed *Fallopia convolvulus*
GtCast
Black-grass *Alopecurus myosuroides*
GtCast
Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*
BarnsW,PC,CPW,Bden,Kett,SLuff
Bladder Campion *Silene vulgaris*
KQrigs,Wg,BOQ
Blue Fleabane *Erigeron acer*
KQnorthglade,Ess
Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*
BarnsW,PC,HambW,TunnW,CPW,WhdC,RWlr
Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*
BarnsLW

Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*
BarnsLW,RWlr,CQ,ArmW,Wg,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC,CPW
Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*
RWlr
Bristly Oxtongue *Picris echioides*
GtCast,KQbatcave,KQvalley
Broad Bean *Vicia faba*
Wg
Broad Buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*
PC,BarnsLW
Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*
RWlr
Broad-leaved Willowherb *Epilobium montanum*
BOQ
Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*
BOQ
Bugle *Ajuga reptans*
BarnsLW,WhdC,RWlr,CQ
Bulbous Buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus*
RWlr
Bulrush *Typha latifolia*
RWlr
Burnet-saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifraga*
BOQ
Bush Vetch *Vicia sepium*
RWlr,KQrigs
Butcher's-broom *Ruscus aculeatus*
Burl
Caper Spurge *Euphorbia lathyris*
BarnsLW,Wg
Carline Thistle *Carlina vulgaris*
BOQ,KQwood
Charlock *Sinapis arvensis*
Wg
Cherry Plum *Prunus cerasifera*
Kett,Tin
Chicory *Cichorium intybus*
Lynd,Wg
Cleavers *Galium aparine*
BarnsLW,RWlr,ArmW,GtCast
Clustered Bellflower *Campanula glomerata*
Emp,FH,BOQ
Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*
BarnsLW,KQvalley,RWlr

Colt's-foot *Tussilago farfara*
 Stock, KQbatcave, BarnsW, TunnW, CPW, BOQ
Columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris*
 RWLr
Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris*
 RWLr
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*
 CQ, KQrigs, Wg, GtCast, RWLr, BOQ, CPW
Common Blue-sow-thistle *Cicerbita macrophylla*
 Prest
Common Centaury *Centaureum erythraea*
 BOQ, CPW, KQrigs
Common Chickweed *Stellaria media*
 Stock, BarnsW, WhdC, RWLr, KQrigs, GtCast
Common Comfrey *Symphytum officinale*
 Wg
Common Couch *Elytrigia repens*
 RWLr
Common Dog-violet *Viola riviniana*
 BarnsW, PC
Common Field-speedwell *Veronica persica*
 Stock, WhdC, RWLr, Wg, GtCast
Common Figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*
 CQ, BOQ
Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*
 HM
Common Fumitory *Fumaria officinalis*
 GtCast
Common Gromwell *Lithospermum officinale*
 CQ, BOQ
Common Hemp-nettle *Galeopsis tetrahit*
 RWLr
Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*
 RWLr
Common Mallow *Malva sylvestris*
 Wg, GtCast
Common Milkwort *Polygala vulgaris*
 CQ, KQvalley, BOQ
Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum ssp*
 RWLr, KQrigs, ArmW, GtCast, WhdC
Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*
 BarnsLW, RWLr, CQ, KQrigs, Wg, GtCast, WhdC
Common Poppy *Papaver rhoeas*
 GtCast, WhdC
Common Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*
 RWLr, BOQ, WhdC, CPWyew
Common Restharrow *Ononis repens*
 RWLr
Common Rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium*
 Ext, FH, BOQ
Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*
 RWLr
Common Spotted-orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsia*
 CQ(174)KQrigs, KQvalley(100), BOQ(2), LCast (135), RWLr
Common Toadflax *Linaria vulgaris*
 Prest, Wg, GtCast
Common Twayblade *Listera ovata*
 CQ(many), KQrigs, KQvalley(70)
Common Vetch *Vicia sativa*
 BarnsLW, RWLr, KQrigs
Common Whitlowgrass *Erophila verna*
 CPW
Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*
 BarnsLW, WhdC, RWLr, ArmW, GtCast
Cowslip *Primula veris*
 BarnsW, RWLr, DP, Stock, CPW, WhdC

Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*
 BarnsLW, RWLr, KQrigs, ArmW, Wg, GtCast, BOQ, LCast, WhdC
Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*
 KQrigs, Wg, WhdC, CPW
Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*
 GtCast, RWLr, BOQ, WhdC, CPW
Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*
 RWLr, WhdC
Cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis*
 BarnsLW, RWLr, ArmW
Curled Dock *Rumex crispus*
 GtCast
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill *Geranium dissectum*
 KQrigs, Wg, GtCast, RWLr, BOQ, WhdC
Cut-leaved Selfheal *Prunella laciniata*
 NLuff
Daisy *Bellis perennis*
 BarnsW, BarnsLW, RWLr, CQ, KQrigs, ArmW, Wg, BOQ, LCast, KQvalley
Dame's-violet *Hesperis matronalis*
 Wg
Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale agg*
 Stock, CPW, WhdC, RWLr, ArmW, Wg, GtCast, KQvalley
Danish Scurvy-grass *Cochlearia danica*
 Egl
Dark Mullein *Verbascum nigrum*
 RWLr
Deadly Nightshade *Atropa belladonna*
 KQrigs, FH, BOQ
Dog-rose *Rosa canina*
 BarnsLW, CQ, KQrigs, Wg, RWLr, BOQ
Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*
 BarnsW, DP, PC, CPW, WhdC
Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*
 RWLr, Wg
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill *Geranium molle*
 WhdC, GtCast, HM
Dwarf Spurge *Euphorbia exigua*
 GtCast
Dwarf Thistle *Cirsium acaule*
 CQ, FH, BOQ
Early Dog-violet *Viola reichenbachiana*
 PC
Early-purple Orchid *Orchis mascula*
 CPW(2)
Elder *Sambucus nigra*
 BarnsLW, RWLr, CQ, KQrigs, ArmW, Wg, GtCast, BOQ, WhdC
Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*
 Ext
Eyebright *Euphrasia sp*
 CQ, BOQ
Fairy Flax *Linum catharticum*
 CQ, KQwestglade, BOQ, KQnorthglade
False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*
 RWLr, BOQ, WhdC
Fat-hen *Chenopodium album*
 GtCast
Feverfew *Tanacetum parthenium*
 Wg
Few-flowered Garlic *Allium paradoxum*
 Kett
Field Bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*
 Wg, GtCast, WhdC
Field Forget-me-not *Myosotis arvensis*
 PC, WhdC, Wg

Field Horsetail *Equisetum arvense*
RWLr
Field Madder *Sherardia arvensis*
CQ,KQrigs,GtCast,BOQ
Field Maple *Acer campestre*
RWLr
Field Pansy *Viola arvensis*
CQ,Wg,GtCast
Field Penny-cress *Thlaspi arvense*
GtCast
Field Scabious *Knautia arvensis*
Wg,Prest,Emp,BOQ
Field-rose *Rosa arvensis*
RWLr,CQ
Fool's Parsley *Aethusa cynapium*
GtCast
Fool's-water-cress *Apium nodiflorum*
RWLr
Forget-me-not *Myosotis sp*
RWLr,GtCast
Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*
Wg,RWLr
Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata*
BarnsLW,RWLr,GtCast
Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*
RWLr,CQ,KQrigs,ArmW,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC
Glaucous Sedge *Carex flacca*
KQrigs,BOQ
Goat Willow *Salix caprea*
WhdC
Goat's-beard *Tragopodon pratensis*
BarnsLW,RWLr,Wg,GtCast
Gorse *Ulex europaeus*
CPW,RWLr
Great Mullein *Verbascum thapsus*
FH,Wg,BOQ,WhdC
Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*
RWLr,Tol
Greater Burnet-saxifrage *Pimpinella major*
CPW
Greater Butterfly-orchid *Platanthera chlorantha*
CQ(52)
Greater Knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa*
GtCast,Wg
Greater Plantain *Plantago major*
Wg,GtCast
#Greater Spearwort *Ranunculus lingua*
RWLr
Greater Stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*
BarnsLW,ArmW
Green Alkanet *Pentaglossis sempervirens*
Wg
Green Hellebore *Helleborus viridis*
CPW
Green-winged Orchid *Orchis morio*
MM(2,673)
Ground-elder *Aegopodium podagraria*
BarnsLW,ArmW
Ground-ivy *Glechoma hederacea*
BarnsW,PC,CPW,BarnsLW,WhdC,RWLr,KQrigs,Wg,
GtCast
Groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*
WhdC,Wg,GtCast
Guelder-rose *Viburnum opulus*
RWLr

Hairy Bitter-cress *Cardamine hirsuta*
BarnsW,BarnsLW
Hairy Tare *Vicia hirsuta*
Cottes
Hard Shield-fern *Polystichum aculeatum*
PC
Harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*
FH,HM,BOQ
Hart's-tongue *Phyllitis scolopendrium*
KQwood
Hawkbitt *Leontodon sp*
CQ
Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*
PC,BarnsW,WhdC,RWLr,KQrigs,ArmW,GtCast
Hazel *Corylus avellana*
Man
Heath Speedwell *Veronica officinalis*
CQ,KQbatcave
Hedge Bedstraw *Galium mollugo*
KQrigs,RWLr,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC
Hedge Mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*
BarnsLW,GtCast,WhdC
Hedge Woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*
Wg,RWLr,WhdC,KQwood
Hemlock *Conium maculatum*
KQrigs,Wg,RWLr
Hemp-agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*
RWLr
Henbane *Hyoscyamus niger*
Wg
Henbit Dead-nettle *Lamium amplexicaule*
GtCast
Herb-Robert *Geranium robertianum*
BarnsW,RWLr,KQrigs,ArmW,Wg
Hoary Plantain *Plantago media*
BOQ
Hoary Ragwort *Senecio erucifolius*
RWLr
Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*
BarnsLW,RWLr,KQrigs,ArmW,GtCast,WhdC
Honesty *Lunaria annua*
WhdC
Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*
Wg,RWLr
Hop *Humulus lupulus*
Tol
Hop Trefoil *Trifolium campestre*
KQrigs,Wg,WhdC
Hound's-tongue *Cynoglossum officinale*
BOQ
Ivy-leaved Speedwell *Veronica hederifolia agg*
RWLr
Ivy-leaved Toadflax *Cymbalaria muralis*
Wg
Knapweed Broomrape *Orobanche elatior*
GtCast(10)
Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina*
KQrigs
Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum*
Prest,EW,BOQ,WhdC
Lady's-mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris*
RWLr
Leopard's-bane *Doronicum pardalianches*
CQ
Lesser Burdock *Arctium minus*
KQvalley

Lesser Celandine *Ranunculus ficaria*
 Seat, BarnsW, PC, Stock, CPW, WhdC, RWLr
Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*
 RWLr, HM
Lesser Trefoil *Trifolium dubium*
 BarnsW, RWLr, KQrigs, CPW
Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*
 PC, CPW
Male-fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*
 BarnsLW, KQvalley
Maple-leaved Goosefoot *Chenopodium hybridum*
 GtCast
Marsh Woundwort *Stachys palustris*
 RWLr
Meadow Barley *Hordeum secalinum*
 RWLr
Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*
 BarnsLW, RWLr, ArmW, BOQ
Meadow Crane's-bill *Geranium pratense*
 RWLr, Wg, BOQ
Meadow Foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*
 BarnsLW
Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*
 Wg, RWLr, FH, BOQ, WhdC
Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*
 RWLr, Tole, CPWyew
Midland Hawthorn *Crataegus laevigata*
 PC, BarnsW, RWLr
Mistletoe *Viscum album*
 Kett, Bden
#Monkeyflower *Mimulus guttatus*
 RWLr
Moschatel *Adoxa moschatellina*
 BarnsW
Mouse-ear-hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*
 KQrigs, BOQ
Narrow-fruited Cornsalad *Valerianella dentata*
 GtCast
Nettle-leaved Bellflower *Campanula trachelium*
 Belm
Night-flowering Catchfly *Silene noctiflora*
 GtCast
Nipplewort *Lapsana communis*
 GtCast, RWLr, WhdC
Opium Poppy *Papaver somniferum*
 Wg
Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*
 PC
Oxeye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*
 Stock, RWLr, KQvalley, Wg, GtCast, WhdC
Oxford Ragwort *Senecio squalidus*
 Wg
Parsley-piert *Aphanes arvensis*
 Tole
Perennial Sow-thistle *Sonchus arvensis*
 RWLr, KQvalley
Perforate St John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum*
 RWLr, TunnW, BOQ
Pignut *Conopodium majus*
 RWLr, ArmW
Pineappleweed *Matricaria discoidea*
 GtCast
Pink Campion *Silene x hampeana*
 BOQ

Prickly Lettuce *Lactuca serriola*
 GtCast
Prickly Sow-thistle *Sonchus asper*
 BarnsLW, KQrigs, GtCast, RWLr
Primrose *Primula vulgaris*
 FH, DP, PC, RWLr, TunnW, CPW
Purple-loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*
 Ess
Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*
 BOQ
Quaking-grass *Briza media*
 KQvalley, BOQ
Ragged Robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
 RWLr, FH
Ramsons *Allium ursinum*
 RWLr
Raspberry *Rubus idaeus*
 FH
Red Bartsia *Odontites vernus*
 KQwood
Red Campion *Silene dioica*
 Oak, PC, BarnsLW, RWLr, KQrigs, ArmW, Wg, GtCast, Tole,
 BOQ, KQvalley
Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*
 BarnsLW, RWLr, KQrigs, ArmWg, GtCast, BOQ, WhdC,
 CPWyew
Red Currant *Ribes rubrum*
 PC, BarnsLW
Red Dead-nettle *Lamium purpureum*
 Ext, PC, Stock, WhdC, Wg, GtCast
Redshank *Persicaria maculosa*
 GtCast
Remote Sedge *Carex remota*
 BarnsW
Ribbed Melilot *Melilotus officinalis*
 Wg, KQvalley
Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*
 BarnsLW, WhC, RWLr, KQrigs, Wg, GtCast
Rosebay Willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium*
 Wg, GtCast, CPW
Rough Chervil *Chaerophyllum temulentum*
 GtCast, RWLr
Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*
 BarnsLW
Round-leaved Fluellen *Kickxia spuria*
 GHW
#Round-leaved Mint *Mentha suevolens*
 Wg
Russian Comfrey *Symphytum x uplandicum*
 BarnsLW
Sainfoin *Onobrychis viciifolia*
 GtCast
Salad Burnet *Sanguisorba minor*
 KQbatcave, BOQ
Scaly Male-fern *Dropteris affinis*
 PC
Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*
 KQbatcave, GtCast, WhdC
Scented Mayweed *Matricaria recutita*
 GtCast
Scentless Mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum*
 CPW
Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*
 Wg, RWLr, BOQ, WhdC
Shepherd's-purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
 Wg, GtCast

Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*
BarnsLW,RWLR
Small Scabious *Scabiosa columbaria*
BOQ
Small Teasel *Dipsacus pilosus*
Leigh,EW
Smaller Cat's-tail *Phleum bertolonii*
RWLR
Small-flowered Crane's-bill *Geranium pusillum*
GtCast
Smooth Hawk's-beard *Crepis capillaris*
KQvalley,GtCast,WhdC
Smooth Sow-thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*
GtCast,RWLR
Smooth Tare *Vicia tetrasperma*
WhdC
Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus*
RWLR
Snowdrop *Galanthus nivalis*
DP,CPW
Soft Shield-fern *Polystichum setiferum*
PC
Solomon's-seal *Polygonatum multiflorum*
FH
Southern Marsh-orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*
EmpA1(12),KQwestglade,FH(6),KQwood(5)
Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*
KQvalley,RWLR,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC
Spiked Sedge *Carex spicata*
WhdC
Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*
RWLR,BOQ
Spurge-laurel *Daphne laureola*
PC
Square-stalked Willowherb *Epilobium tetragonum*
CPW,KQwood
Star-of-Bethlehem *Ornithogalum angustifolium*
Lydd
Sticky Groundsel *Senecio viscosus*
Wg
Sun Spurge *Euphorbia helioscopia*
GtCast
Swedish Whitebeam *Sorbus intermedia* agg
EBP
Sweet Violet *Viola odorata*
CPW,GtCast
Sweet-briar *Rosa rubiginosa*
CQ
Swine-cress *Coronopus squamatus*
GtCast,HM
Tansy *Tanacetum vulgare*
Wg
Thyme-leaved Sandwort *Arenaria serpyllifolia*
GtCast,BOQ
Thyme-leaved Speedwell *Veronica serpyllifolia*
BarnsW,BarnsLW,RWLR,WhdC
Timothy *Phleum pratense*
RWLR,WhdC
Toothwort *Lathraea squamaria*
CPW
Tor-grass *Brachypodium pinnatum*
BOQ,WhdC
Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca*
Wg
Upright Hedge-parsley *Torilis japonica*
RWLR,BOQ

Venus's-looking-glass *Legousia hybrid*
GtCast
Viper's-bugloss *Echium vulgare*
CQ,Wg,CQ(white),KQrigs
Water Chickweed *Myosoton aquaticum*
RWLR
Water Figwort *Scrophularia auriculata*
RWLR
Water Mint *Mentha acquatica*
Tole
Water-plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*
FH,Burl
Water-soldier *Stratiotes aloides*
RWLR
Wavy Bitter-cress *Cardamine flexuosa*
BarnsW,WRLr
Wayfaring-tree *Viburnum lantana*
RWLR
Weld *Reseda luteola*
Wg
White Bryony *Bryonia dioica*
Wg,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC
White Champion *Silene latifolia*
CQ,KQrigs,Wg,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC
White Clover *Trifolium repens*
KQrigs,Wg,GtCast,BOQ,WhdC
White Comfrey *Symphytum orientale*
WhdC
White Dead-nettle *Lamium album*
BarnsW,PC,BarnsLW,WhdC,RWLR,KQrigs,Wg,GtCast,
CPWyew
White Water-lily *Nymphaea alba*
RWLR
Wild Angelica *Angelica sylvestris*
FH,HM
Wild Basil *Clinopodium vulgare*
KQrigs
Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*
KQvalley
Wild Cherry *Prunus avium*
PC
Wild Marjoram *Origanum vulgare*
RWLR,BOQ,KQrigs,Ess
Wild Mignonette *Reseda lutea*
BOQ
Wild Parsnip *Pastinaca sativa*
BOQ
Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*
KQvalley,BOQ
Wild Strawberry *Fragaria vesca*
CQ,KQrigs,BOQ
Wild Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*
GtCast,BOQ,KQrigs
Wild Thyme *Thymus polytrichus*
BOQ
Winter Aconite *Eranthis hyemalis*
DP
Winter-cress *Barbarea vulgaris*
RWLR
Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa*
BarnsW,PC,CPW,BdenCoppiceLeys,BdenShireOaks,
BdenWellandSpinn,BdenFoxCovert
Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*
BarnsLW,CQ,KQrigs,ArmW,Wg,BOQ,WhdC
Wood Dock *Rumex sanguineus*
RWLR

Wood Forget-me-not *Myosotis sylvatica*

PC

Wood Speedwell *Veronica Montana*

BarnsLW,ArmW

Wood Vetch *Vicia sylvatica*

CQ

Wood-sedge *Carex sylvatica*

BarnsW,KQvalley

Wood-sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*

PC

Woolly Thistle *Cirsium eriophorum*

FH

Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*

RWLr,WhdC,KQrigs

Yellow Archangel *Lamiasstrum galeobdolon*

RWLr

Yellow Bird's-nest *Monotropa hypopitys*

KQwood(180)

Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*

RWLr

Yellow Loosestrife *Lysimachia vulgaris*

RWLr

Yellow Oat-grass *Trisetum flavescens*

BOQ

Yellow-rattle *Rhinanthus minor*

RWLr,BOQ

Yellow-wort *Blackstonia perfoliata*

CQ,BOQ,KQnorthglade

Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*

BOQ

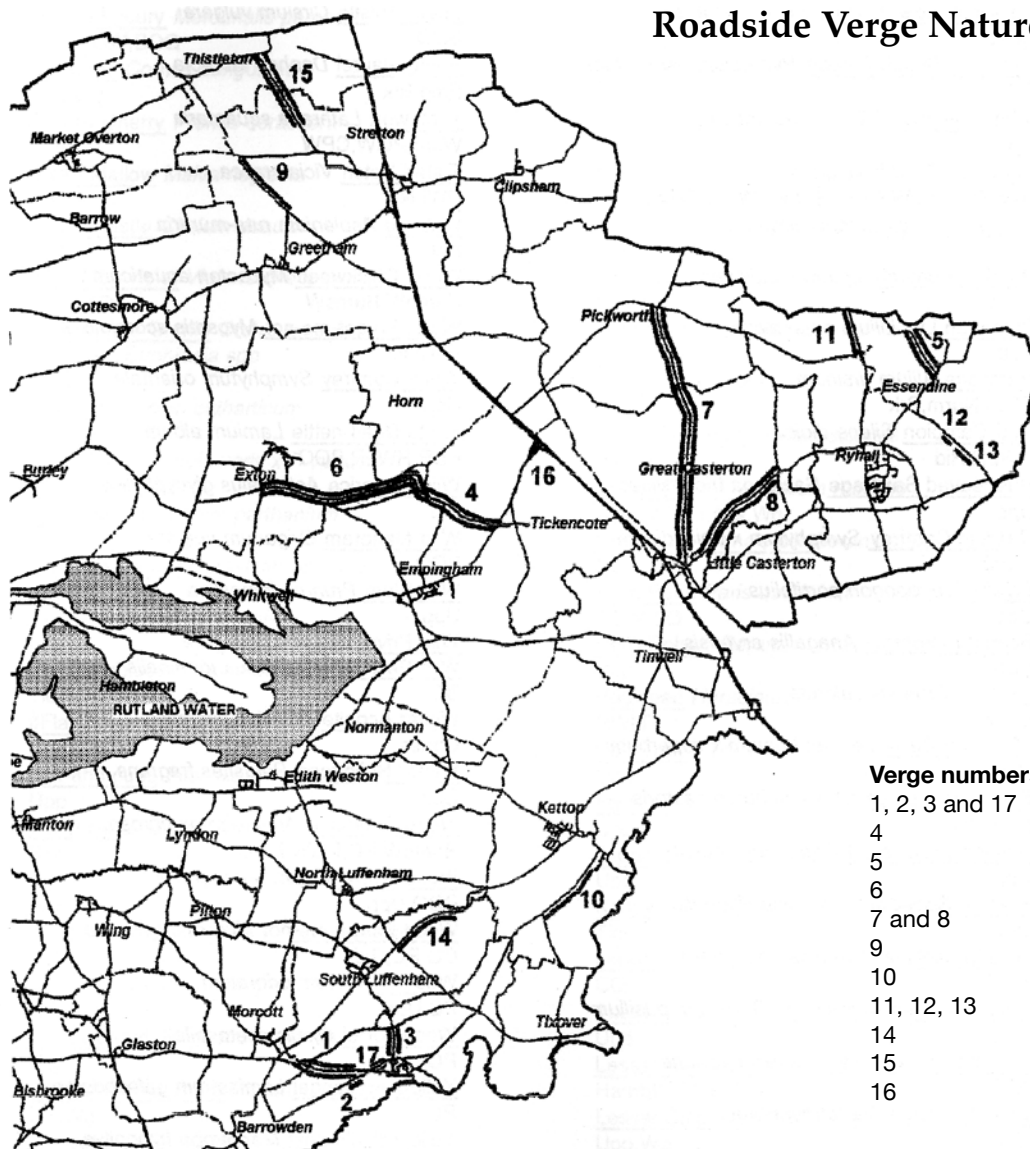
Zigzag Clover *Trifolium medium*

CQ

RUTLAND ROADSIDE VERGE NATURE RESERVES 2012

See next page for lists referring to this map.

Roadside Verge Nature Reserves



Verge numbers

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1, 2, 3 and 17 | Barrowden |
| 4 | Empingham |
| 5 | Essendine |
| 6 | Exton |
| 7 and 8 | Great Casterton |
| 9 | Greetham |
| 10 | Ketton |
| 11, 12, 13 | Ryhall |
| 14 | South Luffenham |
| 15 | Thistleton |
| 16 | Bloody Oaks |

For map, see previous page. Nomenclature after Stace, 1991, New Flora of the British Isles. # = New to list for 2012

Verge 1; Barrowden, Morcott Rd

R Archer

East verge

Agrimony
Bladder Campion
Bramble
Broad-leaved Dock
Bulbous Buttercup
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Chickweed
Common Fumitory
Common Knapweed
Common Mallow
Common Poppy
Common Restharrow
Common Toadflax
Common Vetch

Cow Parsley
Creeping Cinquefoil
Daisy
Dandelion
Field Bindweed
Field Scabious
Garlic Mustard
Goat's-beard
Greater Knapweed
Hawthorn
Hedge Bedstraw
Hedge Bindweed
Knapweed Broomrape (1 old)
Lesser Stitchwort
Meadow Vetchling

Pink Campion
Prickly Lettuce
Rape
Red Campion
Red Clover
Red Dead-nettle
Ribwort Plantain
Silverweed
Smooth Hawk's-beard
Spear Thistle
White Campion
White Campion
White Dead-nettle
Wood Avens
Yarrow

Also: 1 large snail on dock leaf, 2 small snails on grass

West verge

Agrimony
Bladder Campion
Bramble
Broad-leaved Dock
Bulbous Buttercup
Cleavers
Common Nettle
Cow Parsley
Dandelion
Field Bindweed

Field-rose
Field Scabious
Garlic Mustard
Germander Speedwell
Greater Periwinkle
Goat's-beard
Ground-ivy
Hawthorn
Hedgerow Crane's-bill
Hogweed

Knapweed Broomrape (1old)
Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Vetchling
Ribwort Plantain
Red Campion
Silverweed
Upright Hedge-parsley
White Dead-nettle
Wood Avens
Yarrow

Also: Male Pheasant

Verge 2; Barrowden, Seaton Rd

G and L Worrall

Broad-leaved Dock
Bulbous Buttercup
Cleavers

Common Nettle
Cow Parsley
Dwarf Elder

Field Bindweed
Hawthorn
White Dead-nettle

Verge 3; Barrowden, Luffenham Rd

G and L Worrall

Agrimony
Ash
Black Medick
Blackthorn
Bladder Campion
Bramble
Broad-leaved Dock
Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea
Bulbous Buttercup
Burnet-saxifrage
Cleavers
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Hemp-nettle
Common Knapweed
Common Mallow
Common Nettle
Common Ragwort
Common Toadflax

Cow Parsley
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Thistle
Dandelion
Elder
Field-rose
Field Bindweed
Field Scabious
Greater Knapweed
Greater Plantain
Hawthorn
Hedge Bedstraw
Hedge Bindweed
Hoary Plantain
Hogweed
Imperforate St John's-wort
Ivy
Lady's Bedstraw

Lesser Celandine
Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Vetchling
Mugwort
Oxeye Daisy
Perforate St John's-wort
Red Clover
Snowberry
Spear Thistle
Sweet Violet
Upright Hedge-parsley
White Bryony
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wild Basil
Wild Privet
Yarrow

Also: Glow-worms: In May RCC verge cutting was forced to halt because of extremely heavy rain, and recommenced in early to mid June, which may have compromised glows. Verges not cut again until autumn. Fields behind east and west verges had wheat. 13.6: None seen, and none reported later. **Snails:** 7.8: Grass high, but in flattened grass where vehicles had gone onto verges there were clusters of small snails.

**Verge 4; Empingham
North verge***J Mallett*

Agrimony
Autumn Hawkbit
Black Medick
Blackthorn
Bladder Campion
Bramble
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Chickweed
Common Knapweed
Common Mallow
Common Restharrow
Cowslip (sparse)
Creeping Buttercup
Daisy
Dandelion
Dog's Mercury
Dogwood
Fairy Flax

Field Scabious
Field-rose
Germander Speedwell
Goat's-beard
Greater Knapweed
Ground Ivy
Harebell
Hawthorn
Hedge Bedstraw
Hoary Plantain
Hogweed
Lesser Celandine
Lesser Stitchwort
Lesser Trefoil
Meadow Crane's-bill
Meadow Vetchling
Nipplewort

Oxeye Daisy
Perforate St John's-wort
Pineappleweed
Pink Campion
Prickly Sowthistle
Red Clover
Ribwort Plantain
Sweet Violet
Upright Hedge-parsley
White Bryony
White Campion
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wild Basil
Wild Mignonette
Wild Privet
Yarrow

South verge

Agrimony
Autumn Hawkbit
Blackthorn
Black Medick
Bramble
Cleavers
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Dog-violet
Common Knapweed
Common Mallow
Common Nettle
Common Poppy
Common Ragwort
Common Restharrow
Cowslip (abundant)
Creeping Thistle
Daffodil (garden, 1 clump)
Daisy
Dandelion

Dog's Mercury
Elder
Dog-rose
Field Bindweed
Field Scabious
Garlic Mustard
Germander Speedwell
Goat's-beard
Goldilocks Buttercup (big patch)
Greater Knapweed
Greater Plantain
Ground-ivy
Hoary Plantain
Hogweed
Lesser Celandine
Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Vetchling
Meadowsweet

Nipplewort
Oxeye Daisy
Perforate St John's-wort
Prickly Sow-thistle
Red Bartsia
Red Campion
Red Clover
Ribwort Plantain
Sweet Violet
Upright Hedge-parsley
White Bryony
White Campion
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wild Basil
Wild Mignonette
Wild Privet
Yarrow

Verge 5; Essendine*R Lemmon, M Grimes. Glow-worms: A and G Chiverton.*

Apple (cultivated)
Agrimony
Autumn Hawkbit
Beaked Hawk's-beard
Bladder Campion
Black Horehound
Black Medick
Blackthorn
Borage
Bristly Ox-tongue
Broad-leaved Dock
Bramble
Bulbous Buttercup
Burnet-saxifrage
Cleavers
Cat's-ear
Cock's-foot
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Chickweed
Common Knapweed
Common Mallow

Common Mouse-ear
Common Nettle
Common Poppy
Common Ragwort
Common Restharrow
Common Toadflax
Common Vetch
Common Vetch *var nigra*
Common Whitlow-grass
Cow Parsley
Cowslip
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Cinquefoil
Creeping Thistle
Curled Dock
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Daisy
Dandelion
Dog-rose
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
Elder

False Oat-grass
Field Bindweed
Field Horsetail
Field Madder
Field Scabious
Garlic Mustard
Germander Speedwell
Goat's-beard
Great Willowherb
Greater Knapweed
Greater Plantain
Ground-ivy
Groundsel
Hawthorn
Hedge Bedstraw
Hedge Mustard
Hogweed
Hop Trefoil
Ivy-leaved Speedwell
Lesser Burdock
Lesser Celandine

Lesser Stitchwort
Lesser Trefoil
Meadow Foxtail
Meadow Vetchling
Mouse-ear-hawkweed
Mugwort
Nipplewort
Oxeye Daisy
Perennial Rye-grass
Perennial Sow-thistle
Pineappleweed
Prickly Lettuce
Prickly Sow-thistle

Red Bartsia
Red Clover
Red Dead-nettle
Ribwort Plantain
Rosebay Willowherb
Rough Hawkbit
Selfheal
Shepherd's Purse
Smaller Cat's-tail
Spear Thistle
Sun Spurge
Sweet Violet
Thyme-leaved Speedwell

Timothy
Tor-grass
Upright Hedge-parsley
White Campion
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wild Carrot
Wild Mignonette
Wild Teasel
Winter-cress
Yarrow

Also: **Glow-worms:** 26.6, none seen; grass very high. 14.7, 2 seen; grass extremely high so more may have been present. **Bird:** Buzzard (2). **Mammals:** Mole (recent activity), Rabbit (healthy adult disturbed). **Amphibian:** Common Lizard. **Insects:** Butterfly: Peacock, Ringlet; Moth: Silver-Y, Cinnabar larva; Bee: Common Carder (good numbers); Bush Cricket: Roesel's. **Fungi:** Rusts on Creeping Thistle, Nipplewort; Discomycete: *Leptosphaeria acuta* on dead stems of Common Nettle. **Plant Galls** on Ribwort Plantain, Creeping Thistle, Nipplewort. **Alga:** Nostoc sp.

Verge 6; Exton

R Edwards

Agrimony
Blackthorn
Black Medick
Bluebell
Bramble
Broad-leaved Dock
Bulbous Buttercup
Burnet-saxifrage
Bush Vetch
Cleavers
Clustered Bellflower
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Chickweed
Common Hemp-nettle
Common Knapweed
Common Poppy
Common Ragwort
Common Restharrow
Common Toadflax
Corn Buttercup
Cow Parsley
Cowslip
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Thistle
Daffodil (garden)
Daisy

Dandelion
Devil's-bit Scabious
Dog-rose
Dog's Mercury
Dogwood
Early Dog-violet
Elder
Fairy Flax
Field Bindweed
Field Scabious
Garlic Mustard
Germander Speedwell
Greater Knapweed
Greater Stitchwort
Groundsel
Ground-ivy
Hawkweed sp
Hawthorn
Hedge Bedstraw
Hedge Woundwort
Herb Robert
Hoary Plantain
Honeysuckle
Hogweed
Knapweed Broomrape

Lady's Bedstraw
Lesser Celandine
Lesser Trefoil
Lords-and-Ladies
Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Crane's-bill
Oxeye Daisy
Perforate St John's-wort
Primrose
Pyramidal Orchid
Red Campion
Red Clover
Ribwort Plantain
Rosebay Willowherb
Salad Burnet
Shepherd's-purse
Spindle
Tufted Vetch
White Campion
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wild Mignonette
Wild Privet
Wood Avens
Yarrow

Verge 7; Gt Casterton

R Lemmon, M Grimes

Agrimony
Ash
Black Bryony
Black Horehound
Black Medick
Blackthorn
Bladder Campion
Bluebell
Bramble
Broad-leaved Dock
Buckthorn
Bulbous Buttercup
Burnet-saxifrage
Cat's-ear
Cleavers

Clustered Bellflower
Cock's-foot
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Chickweed
Common Couch
Common Field-speedwell
Common Knapweed
Common Mouse-ear
Common Mallow
Common Nettle
Common Poppy
Common Restharrow
Common Rock-rose
Common Toadflax
Common Twayblade

Common Vetch
Cow Parsley
Cowslip
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Cinquefoil
Creeping Thistle
Curled Dock
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Daffodil (garden)
Daisy
Dandelion
Dog-rose
Dog's Mercury
Dogwood
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill

Dropwort	Herb Bennet	Sessile Oak
Duke of Argyll's Teapant	Hoary Plantain	Shepherd's-purse
Elder	Hogweed	Silverweed
Elm	Hop Trefoil	Small Scabious
Fairy Flax	Horse-radish	Smaller Cat's-tail
False Oat-grass	Knapweed Broomrape	Smooth Hawk's-beard
Field Bindweed	Lady's Bedstraw	Smooth Sow-thistle
Field Forget-me-not	Lesser Burdock	Snow-in-summer
Field Horsetail	Lesser Celandine	Spindle
Field Maple	Lords-and-Ladies	Spear Thistle
Field Mouse-ear	Lucerne	Spurge Laurel
Field Scabious	Meadow Crane's-bill	Square-stemmed Willowherb
Field-rose	Meadow Foxtail	Star-of-Bethlehem
Garlic Mustard	Meadow Vetchling	Sun Spurge
Germander Speedwell	Meadowsweet	Sweet Violet
Giant Fescue	Midland Hawthorn	Timothy
Glaucous Sedge	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	Tor-grass
Goat's-beard	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	Tufted Vetch
Goldilocks Buttercup	Nipplewort	Wayfaring Tree
Great Willowherb	Pedunculate Oak	White Bryony
Greater Burnet-saxifrage	Perennial Rye-grass	White Champion
Greater Knapweed	Perforate St John's-wort	White Clover
Greater Plantain	Pignut	White Dead-nettle
Greater Stitchwort	Pineappleweed	Wild Basil
Ground-ivy	Prickly Sow-thistle	Wild Carrot
Groundsel	Primrose	Wild Liquorice
Hairy Bittercress	Quaking-grass	Wild Marjoram
Hard Rush	Red Bartsia	Wild Mignonette
Hawthorn	Red Champion	Wild Onion
Hazel	Red Dead-nettle	Wild Pansy
Hedge Bedstraw	Redshank	Wild Privet
Hedge Bindweed	Ribwort Plantain	Yarrow
Hedge Mustard	Rosebay Willowherb	Yellow Archangel
Hedge Woundwort	Salad Burnet	

Also: Mammals: Badger latrines, Mole workings. **Insects:** Butterfly: Green-veined White, Large White, Ringlet, Orange Tip, Common Blue, Gatekeeper, Meadow Brown, Small/Essex Skipper; Cricket: Dark Bush (nymph), Roesel's Bush (nymph). 7-spot Ladybird, Soldier Beetle, Red Wasp, Red-tailed Bumblebee. **Snails:** Garden snail *Cepaea hortensis* (shell and living), *Monacha cantiana*. **Fungi:** Coral Spot on fallen Blackthorn twig; Jelly Ear on Elder; White Blister *Albugo tragopogonis* on Goat's-beard, Grey Mould *Botrytis cinerea* on flower head of Goat's-beard; Powdery Mildews *Microsphaera tortilis* on Dogwood, *Spaerotheca epilobium* on Great Willowherb. **Galls:** rusts: on Common Mallow, *Puccinia coronata* on Buckthorn, *P. lapsanae* on Nipplewort, *P. glechomatis* on Ground-ivy, *Uromyces geranii* on Meadow Crane's-bill. Mite gall on Cleavers and Midland Hawthorn, Midge gall *Jaapiella veronica* on Germander Speedwell, Oak Apple (wasp) on Sessile Oak, Common Spangle gall (wasp) on Pedunculate Oak, Knopper gall (wasp) on Pedunculate Oak.

Verge 8; Gt Casterton (SSSI)

Agrimony	<i>G Chiverton</i>	Fairy Flax
Ash	Common Restharrow	Field Forget-me-not
Autumn Hawkbit	Common Rock-rose	Field Maple
Black Bryony	Common Sorrell	Field Mouse-ear
Black Horehound	Common Toadflax	Field Scabious
Black Medick	Common Vetch	Garlic Mustard
Blackthorn	Cow Parsley	Germander Speedwell
Bladder Champion	Cowslip	Goat's-beard
Bluebell	Creeping Buttercup	Greater Knapweed
Bulbous Buttercup	Creeping Cinquefoil	Ground-ivy
Burnet-saxifrage	Creeping Thistle	Hairy Violet
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	Curled Dock	Hedge Bedstraw
Common Chickweed	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Herb Bennet
Common Dog-violet	Daisy	Hoary Plantain
Common Field-speedwell	Dandelion	Hogweed
Common Knapweed	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	Ivy
Common Nettle	Dwarf Thistle	Knapweed Broomrape (3)
Common Poppy	Early Dog-violet	Lady's Bedstraw
	Elder	

Lesser Dandelion	Ribwort Plantain	Tufted Vetch
Lesser Hawkbit	Salad Burnet	Wayfaring Tree
Meadow Crane's-bill	Scarlet Pimpernel	White Bryony
Meadow Vetchling	Small Scabious	White Campion
Mugwort	Smooth Sow-thistle	White Clover
Oak	Spear Thistle	White Dead-nettle
Pyramidal Orchid (23 + 2 opposite)	Spindle	Wild Liquorice
Quaking-grass	Spurge-laurel	Wild Mignonette
Red Bartsia	Star-of-Bethlehem	Wild Privet
Red Clover	Sulphur Clover	Yarrow
Red Dead-nettle	Sweet Violet	

Also: Birds: Skylark (often more than one singing nearby, Blue Tit, Blackbird, Pheasant, Chaffinch, Green Woodpecker calling nearby, Blackcap, Swallow, Buzzard, Common Whitethroat. **Butterflies:** Meadow Brown, Small Tortoiseshell, Red Admiral, Common Blue, Ringlet. **Moths:** Silver-Y, 7-spot Burnet, micromoth *Pyrausta aurata*. **Bees:** Buff-tailed Bumblebee, Red-tailed Bumblebee, Common Carder Bee, Cineraria Bee. **Orthoptera:** Grasshopper nymphs and adults, Dark Bush Crickets, Roesels Bush Crickets. **Beetles:** 7-spot Ladybirds, Malachite Beetle, Soldier Beetle *Cantharis rustica*. **Other Insects:** Ichneumon *Amblyteles armatorius*, Parasitic hymenoptera *Gasteruption jaculator*, St Mark's Flies, various Hoverflies. **Snake:** Grass Snake basking on dead grass in hedgebottom. **Mammals:** Evidence of Badgers, Rabbits.

Verge 9; Greetham

S Moyce

North verge

Agrimony	Creeping Thistle	Redleg
Black Medick	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Red Campion
Bladder Campion	Daisy	Red Clover
Broad-leaved Dock	Dandelion	Restharrow
Bulbous Buttercup	Dog-rose	Ribwort Plantain
Burnet-saxifrage	Fat-hen	Shepherd's-purse
Cleavers	Field Scabious	Silverweed
Columbine (pink + white)	Garlic Mustard	Smooth Hawk's-beard
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	Germander Speedwell	Spear Thistle
Common Knapweed	Great Burnet	Tufted Vetch
Common Nettle	Greater Stitchwort	White Clover
Common Poppy	Ground-ivy	White Dead-nettle
Common Ragwort	Great Willowherb	Wild Basil
Common Restharrow	Hawkweed sp	Wood Spurge
Common Toadflax	Heath Bedstraw	Yarrow
Cowslip	Hoary Plantain	Yellow-rattle
Creeping Cinquefoil	Knapweed Broomrape	
	Perforate St John's-wort	

Also: On south verge: Clustered Bellflower

Verge 10; Ketton, Barrowden

A Tomlinson

Agrimony	Curled Dock	Meadow Buttercup
Common Bird's-foot trefoil	Dog-rose	Meadow Crane's-bill
Common Nettle	Elder	Meadow Vetchling
Common Knapweed	Field Bindweed	Red Bartsia
Common Restharrow	Field Scabious	Red Clover
Common Sorrel	Greater Knapweed	Silverweed
Cow Parsley	Hoary Plantain	Tufted Vetch
Cowslip	Hogweed	White Clover
Creeping Buttercup	Knapweed Broomrape (less than 20 spikes)	Yarrow
Creeping Thistle		

Verges 11, 12, 13; Ryhall

Not recorded

Verge 14; South Luffenham, Foster's Bridge

A Tomlinson

Agrimony	Common Knapweed	Dog-rose
Black Medick	Common Poppy	Field Bindweed
Bladder Campion	Common Restharrow	Field Scabious
Creeping Buttercup	Cow Parsley	Greater Knapweed
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	Cowslip	Ground-ivy

Herb Robert
Hogweed
Meadow Crane's-bill
Meadow Vetchling

Perforate St John's-wort
Pyramidal Orchid (388)
Red Clover
Selfheal

White Clover
Tufted Vetch
Yarrow

Verge 15; Thistleton

Not recorded

Verge 16; Empingham, Bloody Oaks

R Edwards

Agrimony
Barren Strawberry
Bee Orchid (5)
Black Horehound
Black Medick
Bramble
Bulbous Buttercup
Bush Vetch
Clustered Bellflower
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Common Centaury
Common Knapweed
Common Mouse-ear
Common Ragwort
Common Restharrow
Common Stork's-bill
Common Toadflax
Common Vetch
Corn Mint
Cow Parsley
Cowslip
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Cinquefoil
Creeping Thistle
Daisy

Dandelion
Devil's-bit Scabious
Dog-rose
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
Early Dog-violet
Eyebright
Fairy Flax
Field Bindweed
Field Forget-me-not
Germander Speedwell
Greater Knapweed
Ground-ivy
Groundsel
Harebell
Hawkweed sp
Hawthorn
Hedge Bedstraw
Hedge Woundwort
Herb Robert
Hoary Plantain
Lesser Stitchwort
Marsh Stitchwort
Meadow Crane's-bill
Meadow Vetchling
Oxeye Daisy

Perforate St John's-wort
Prickly Sow-thistle
Red Clover
Red Dead-nettle
Ribwort Plantain
Rosebay Willowherb
Salad Burnet
Selfheal
Shepherd's-purse
Southern Marsh-orchid (6)
Spear Thistle
Spiny Restharrow
Squincywort
Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Upright Hedge-parsley
White Campion
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wild Marjoram
Wild Mignonette
Wild Parsnip
Wild Teasel
Yarrow
Yellow-rattle
Yellow-wort

Verge 17; Barrowden, Back Road

L Worrall

Bulbous buttercup
Broad-leaved Dock
Cleavers
Common Nettle

Cow Parsley
Greater Plantain
Field Bindweed
Hogweed

Pineappleweed
Scentless Mayweed

Also: Glow-worms: Parish Council organised grass cutters for village roads and Verge 17 was not cut during June and July. Field behind north verge with Drift Close houses had wheat, next field to west had rape. Fields behind south verge: horse pasture. No glows on south verge. North verge: 13.6: 1 near entrance to field with houses; 17.6: 1 on verge, 2 in field entrance. **Snails:** After drought, very wet from mid-spring – 12.6: snails seen; 7.8: grass tall, but small snails seen where vehicles had flattened verge and in field entrance.

Shipley's Common SK 837057-839054 near Prior's Coppice

P Tomalin, C Jones

East verge

Bittersweet
Black Bryony
Black Medick
Blackthorn
Bramble
Bluebell
Broad-leaved Dock
Bulbous Buttercup
Bush Vetch
Cleavers
Common Chickweed
Common Knapweed
Common Mouse-ear
Common Nettle

Common Sorrel
Cow Parsley
Cowslip
Crab Apple
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Cinquefoil
Creeping Thistle
Dandelion
Dog's Mercury
Dogwood
Field-rose
Garlic Mustard
Goat's-beard
Goldilocks Buttercup

Great Willowherb
Greater Plantain
Greater Stitchwort
Ground-ivy
Groundsel
Hogweed
Hedge Bedstraw
Hedge Woundwort
Honeysuckle
Ivy
Knotgrass
Lady's Bedstraw
Lesser Celandine
Lords-and-Ladies

Marsh Stitchwort
Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Crane's-bill
Meadow Vetchling
Nipplewort
Perforate St John's-wort
Prickly Sow-thistle

Red Bartsia
Red Campion
Ribwort Plantain
Selfheal
Silverweed
Spear Thistle
Sweet Violet

Tufted Vetch
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wood Anemone
Yarrow
Yellow Archangel

Grasses: Barren Brome, False Brome, Smooth Meadow-grass, Cock's-foot, Yorkshire Fog, Perennial Ryegrass, False Oat-grass, Giant Fescue, Wall Barley, Common Couch, Timothy.
Sedge: Glaucus Sedge.

Also: Birds: Chaffinch, Chiffchaff, House Sparrow. **Insects**: Ringlet butterfly; 7-spot Ladybird; Red-tailed Bumblebee.
Fungus: Scarlet Brittlegill *Russula pseudointegra*.

West verge

Agrimony
Black Bryony
Blackthorn
Bluebell
Bramble
Broad-leaved Dock
Bush Vetch
Cleavers
Common Chickweed
Common Dog-violet
Common Knapweed
Common Mouse-ear
Common Nettle
Common Ragwort
Common Restharrow
Common Spotted Orchid
Cow Parsley
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Cinquefoil
Creeping Thistle
Curled Dock
Dandelion
Dog's Mercury

Dog-rose
Dogwood
Elder
Field Horsetail
Field-rose
Garlic Mustard
Goldilocks Buttercup
Good-King-Henry
Gooseberry
Great Willowherb
Greater Burnet-saxifrage
Greater Plantain
Ground Ivy
Hedge Woundwort
Herb Robert
Hoary Ragwort
Hogweed
Honeysuckle
Ivy
Knotgrass
Lady's Bedstraw
Lesser Celandine
Marsh Stitchwort

Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Crane's-bill
Meadowsweet
Meadow Vetchling
Perennial Sow-thistle
Perforate St John's-wort
Prickly Sow-thistle
Primrose
Red Bartsia
Red Campion
Red Clover
Redshank
Ribwort Plantain
Scentless Mayweed
Selfheal
Silverweed
Slender Speedwell
Tufted Vetch
White Clover
White Dead-nettle
Wood Anemone
Wood Avens
Yellow Archangel

Grasses: Cock's-foot, False Brome, Annual Meadow-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass, False Oat-grass, Yorkshire Fog, Timothy, Italian Rye-grass, Giant Fescue, Tufted Hair-grass, Creeping Bent, Meadow Fescue, Wall Barley. Sedges and Rushes: False Fox-sedge, Glaucous Sedge, Hard Rush, Toad Rush.

Also: Birds: Chaffinch, House Sparrow, Yellowhammer. **Butterflies, Moth**: Meadow Brown, Ringlet, Gatekeeper, Speckled Wood, Orange-tip, Small Tortoiseshell. Silver-Y. **Other Insects**: 7-spot Ladybird, Red-tailed Bumblebee.

ENTOMOLOGY 2012

'Entomology' has six sections: *Lepidoptera (butterflies)*, 37; *Lepidoptera (moths)*, 39; *Orthoptera Report*, 47; *Plant Gall Report*, 52; *Insects and others*, 54; and *Glow-worm Report*, 59.

Site abbreviations are given on the outside back cover.

LEPIDOPTERA (butterflies) 2012

This was undoubtedly one of the wettest years on record and its eventual impact on the different species of butterfly will take a while to assess and evaluate. In Rutland some species, such as the Common Blue, clearly suffered badly with a considerable drop in numbers. Others, for example the Orange Tip, were able to adapt by extending their flight period, or in the case of some butterflies that have second broods, the improvement in weather conditions allowed a comeback to be made. The Grizzled Skipper survey of 2012 showed that this species seemed unaffected by the poor spring weather, and in fact new site records were established.

Like 2011, it was another poor year for the migrants, but the continuing presence of Dark Green and Silver Washed Fritillaries in Rutland is an encouraging factor.

Alistair Lawrence

Small Skipper *Thymelicus sylvestris*

The numbers and records were broadly in line with the figures for 2011 with some new sites being reported. First sighting was on 27 June at RWeg, which coincidentally was where the last sighting came on 22 August. Counts in excess of 10 were recorded at GHW and QF. Other sites were CPW, Kett, KQ, RWLr, SLuff/Pilt, Stock, and Gt Cast Vge7.

Essex Skipper *Thymelicus lineola*

There were three site records this year, with the first sighting of a single specimen at GHW on 21 July. One was seen near Kett and 3 recorded at SLuff/Pilt on 8 August.

Large Skipper *Ochlodes venata*

Further new sites were reported for this species but numbers continue to drop slightly over 2011. The highest count was 12 at GHW. Other sites were BOQ, CPW, CQ, Kett, KQ, RWeg, RWLr, Stock, Vge 7, Gt Cast/Tick.

Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*

Records came from three sites. The highest count at KQ was 11 on 23 May. The biggest total recorded was 34 at CQ, though this was half the 2011 count. This species was also seen at BOQ, whilst the last record came from KQ on 19 June.

Grizzled Skipper *Pyrgus malrae*

This was a better year than 2011 for this butterfly, with two new sites also being found in Rutland. Highest counts were 15 at CQ, 8 at KQ and 6 at GHW. Other sites were BLQ and BOQ. First and last records came from KQ on 10 May and 19 June respectively.

Brimstone *Gonepteryx rhamni*

The first records for 2012 came from Bden and KQ on 23 February. Highest counts were 10 (7 males

3 females) at CPW on 11 March and 10 (5 males 5 females) at KQ on 20 August. The final sightings were singletons at Bden and Wg on 23 November. Other sites were BOQ, CQ, GHW, Kett, Lang, Man, NLuff, Oak, PGW, RWeg, RWLr, Stock, Upp, GtCast Vge 7.

Large White *Pieris brassicae*

The numbers for this species seemed to hold up with the first sighting on 22 April at RWLr, whilst the final record came from RWeg on 7 October. The highest count by far was again at Stock with 29 on 25 July. Other sites were Bden, BOQ, BW, CPW, CQ, GHW, KQ, Oak, SLuff/Pilt, TbyW, Upp, GtCast Vge 7.

Small White *Pieris rapae*

Numbers were up slightly on 2011 with the first record from Oak on 30 March, and the last sighting also at Oak on 10 October. Highest counts were 7 at HM on 10 August, and 5 at KQ several times during the summer. Other sites were Bden, BOQ, BW, CPW, GHW, Kett, Lang, RWeg, RWLr, Stock, Upp, GtCast Vge 7, Wg.

Green Veined White *Pieris napi*

Numbers seemed to hold up on 2011 but the first sighting was a month later than last year, with a single specimen at Bden on 12 May. The final record came from RWeg on 6 September. The highest count was 12 from near Kett on 8 August. Other sites were CPW, GHW, HM, KQ, NLuff, Oak, RWLr, SLuff/Pilt, Stock, TbyW, Upp, GtCast Vge 7.

Orange Tip *Anthocaris cardamines*

Numbers of records received were broadly in line with those of 2011, with the first sighting being at Upp on 28 March. Highest count was 13 (10 males 3 females) at GHW on 23 May. The final record came from Burl on 9 June. Other sites were Bden, BOQ, KQ, Lang, OakC, RWeg, RWLr, Stock, TbyW, TollB, GtCast Vge 7.

Green Hairstreak *Callophrys rubi*

There were two records for this species: 3 at GHW on 23 May and one at KQ on 26 May.

Purple Hairstreak *Quercusia quercus*

The only record in 2012 for this butterfly was a damaged specimen found at Stock on 9 August.

Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*

This species stayed at last year's level with mostly singletons being seen from late May until mid September. The highest count was 5 at RWlr on 19 August. Other sites were A606 junc, Bden, CWBWg, GtCast, KQ, RWeg, SLuff/Pilt, Stock, TbyW, Wg.

Brown Argus *Aricea agestis*

The only record for this butterfly is a single specimen seen at KQ on 20 August.

Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus*

This species fared badly with the wet summer and all counts were in single figures with more males than females consistently seen. The highest number recorded was 6 at KQ on 20 August (4 males 2 females). Other sites were Bden, BOQ, CQ, Kett, RWeg, Stock, GtCast Vge 7 and Vge 8.

Holly Blue *Celastrina argiolus*

The first sighting was earlier this year, being on 29 March at Upp. Records are mainly of single specimens, mostly in May and then August/early September, with numbers at last year's level. Other sites were Bden, BOQ, HM, KQ, Oak, RWeg, RWlr, Stock.

Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*

2012 has been another good year for this butterfly, with the earliest sightings being at Bthpe and Bden on 20 January and 3 March respectively. Thereafter this species was seen regularly and in good numbers throughout the summer and autumn. Highest counts were in excess of 20 at GHW and 10 at Leigh. The final sighting was at Bden on 18 November. Other sites were BW, EBR, KQ, Lang, LFP, Man, Oak, PGW, Prest, QF, Rid, RWeg, RWlr, Stock, Upp, GtCast Vge7 and 8, Wg.

Painted Lady *Cynthia cardui*

In terms of records received there was a slight improvement in the number seen of this migrant in Rutland. The sightings were mostly single ones during August and September and came from FHP, KQ, Lynd, Man, Oak and Stock. The final sighting came from Bden on 23 November.

Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*

Despite the poor summer numbers held up with the first sighting at CPW on 11 March and the final

records coming from Lang and Man on 14 October. The highest counts, in excess of 5, were at Stock on 8 August and Thist in late August. Other sites were Bden, Braun, CQ, GHW, NLuff, Oak, PGW, Rid, RWeg, GtCast Vge 8.

Peacock *Inachis io*

More records were received for this species than any other butterfly despite a period in mid summer when very few were observed. The earliest record comes from KQ on 23 February and the last from DP on 23 October. Counts in excess of 10 come from CQ, KQ, Oak and Upp. Other sites were Bden, BOQ, BW, CPW, HM, Man, NLuff, PGW, RWeg, RWlr, SLuff/Pilt, Stock, Strett, TbyW, Ess Vge 5, and Wg.

Comma *Polygonia c-album*

This butterfly was earlier on the wing than in 2011, with the first record coming from Stock on 1 March. Apart from June the Comma was observed in every month throughout the summer and autumn, with the final record from Bden on 23 November. Highest counts, of between 4 and 6 at any one time, come from CPW, PC, Rid and RWlr. Other sites were BW, CQ, GHW, KQ, Kett, LCast, Oak, QF, RWeg, TbyW.

Dark Green Fritillary *Argynnis aglaja*

As last year, this species continues to have a foothold at CQ, with 2 being seen during mid July.

Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia*

A single specimen was again seen at KQ on 10 August.

Speckled Wood *Pararge aegeria*

This species was observed continually from late April through to mid October with larger numbers being recorded from late summer onwards. The highest count came from RWeg, when over 30 were seen on 6 September. Other sites were Burl, BW, CPW, CQ, EBR, KQ, Oak, PGW, RWlr, Stock and Upp.

Marbled White *Melanargia galathea*

The numbers for this species were up slightly on last year, with two new sites also being identified. Highest counts of 30–50 plus came from CQ and KQ during July. Other sites were BOQ, GHW, NLuff and Vge at Tick.

Gatekeeper *Pyronia tithonus*

Another good year for this species, with the highest of 30+ coming from GHW on 27 July and 12 at CPW on 29 July. Other sites were Bden HM, KQ, Kett, NLuff, RWeg, RWlr, SLuff/Pilt, Stock, Upp, GtCast Vges 7 and 8.

Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*

2012 was an excellent year for this species, with some very high counts from a number of sites. Both KQ and RWlr recorded totals in excess of 50 during July, whilst more than 30 were counted at GHW and Stock during the same period. Other sites were Bden, BOQ, CPW, CQ, Emp, HM, Kett, LCast, NLuff, QF, RWeg, TbyW, Upp, GtCast, Vges 7 and 8, WhdC.

Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*

There was a marked improvement in the numbers and records for this butterfly. The highest count was 50+ at GHW on 29 May, while 30 were seen at CQ on 12 July. Other sites were Bden, KQ, TbyW, Vge at Tick, WhdC.

Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus*

The very high counts for this species in 2011 were not repeated but there were good numbers reported from a variety of sites. The biggest counts came from KQ (40+), GHW and RWlr (20+) in early July. Other sites were Bden, BOQ, CPW, CQ, Emp, Kett, Oak, QF, Stock, TbyW, Tick/GtCast, Ess Vge 5 and GtCast Vges 7 and 8.

LEPIDOPTERA (moths) 2012

As 2012 has been noted as the wettest year since records began, it is not unexpected to find that both the moth species recorded and numbers within each species have been drastically down. In short, it has been a poor season for recording.

In March there was some warm weather but in April it became wet, cold and unsettled, this continuing through to mid-July. There was then some improvement until mid-August (summer came and went!), then the poor weather returned and many moths ended their flight period earlier than is usual.

Whilst immigrant species have not been seen in numbers this year we were lucky to record the Vestal at Eyebrook Reservoir in August. At this site we managed to add nine micro and four macro-species to the site list despite the weather.

Once again, sightings of day-flying moths by members in various habitats have been welcome and have all been added to the lists below.

At the conclusion of another year, there are questions which only time can answer. How many moths will have been lost and what will the long-term effects be due to the adverse conditions?

Jean Harvey

MICROMOTHS

131	Incurvaria oehimanniella		LHGC RW
140	Nematopogon swammerdamella		Bden
150	Adela reaumurella		RW
220	Nemapogon clematella		RW
228	Monopis weaverella		EBR KQ LHGC
247	Tinea trinotella		Bden LHGC
286	Caloptilia alchimiella		EBR
287	Caloptilia robustella		RW
288	Caloptilia stigmatella		RW
332a	Phyllonorycter leucographella	FIRETHORN LEAF MINER	Bden
336a	Cameraria ohridella	HORSE-CHESTNUT LEAF MINER	Bden EBR KQ
385	Anthophila fabriciana	NETTLE-TAP	RW
410	Argyresthia brockeella		CQ
411	Argyresthia goedartella		CQ EBR LHGC RW
417	Argyresthia spinosella		RW
418	Argyresthia conjugella	APPLE FRUIT MOTH	KQ
419	Argyresthia semifusca		EBR
422	Argyresthia albistria		EBR
424	Yponomeuta evonymella	BIRD-CHERRY ERMINE	Bden CQ EBR RW
425	Yponomeuta padella	ORCHARD ERMINE	KQ
426	Yponomeuta malinellus	APPLE ERMINE	Bden
427	Yponomeuta cagnagella	SPINDLE ERMINE	Bden EBR KQ LHGCRW

436	<i>Psuedoswammerdamia combinella</i>		RW
438	<i>Swammerdamia pyrella</i>		Bden
440	<i>Paraswammerdamia albicapitella</i>		Bden KQ
447	<i>Roeslerstammia erxlebella</i>		RW
449	<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	ASH-BUD MOTH	CQ
450	<i>Scythropia crataegella</i>	HAWTHORN MOTH	CQ
455	<i>Ypsolopha scabrella</i>		KQ RW
460	<i>Ypsolopha ustella</i>		RW
462	<i>Ypsolopha sequella</i>		RW
464	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	DIAMOND-BACK MOTH	Bden EBR
470	<i>Orthotelia sparganella</i>		RW
544	<i>Coleophora albicosta</i>		LHGC
640	<i>Batia lunaris</i>		CQ
642	<i>Batia unitella</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
644	<i>Borkhausenia fuscescens</i>		Bden
647	<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	BROWN HOUSE-MOTH	Bden CQ EBR RW
648	<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>	WHITE-SHOULDERED HOUSE-MOTH	Bden EBR RW
658	<i>Carcina quercana</i>		Bden EBR LHGC RW
663	<i>Diurnea fagella</i>		EBR RW
688	<i>Agonopteryx heracliana</i>		EBR LHGC RW
695	<i>Agonopterix alstromeriana</i>		RW
697	<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>		RW
709	<i>Agonopterix liturosa</i>		CQ KQ
718	<i>Ethmia dodecea</i>		Bden CQ LHGC
726	<i>Metzneria metzneriella</i>		CQ
758	<i>Recurvaria leucateella</i>		CQ LHGC
844	<i>Syncopacma larseniella</i>		KQ
854	<i>Anacampsis blattariella</i>		RW
866	<i>Brachmia blandella</i>		CQ RW
868	<i>Helcystogramma rufescens</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
873	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>		LHGC
874	<i>Blastobasis lacticoella</i>		CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
878	<i>Batrachedra praeangusta</i>		CQ
886	<i>Mompha ochraceella</i>		RW
888	<i>Mompha propinquella</i>		EBR
898	<i>Limnaecia phragmitella</i>		Bden
905	<i>Blastodacna hellerella</i>		Bden EBR KQ RW
925	<i>Phtheochroa rugosana</i>		Bden
937	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
938	<i>Agapeta zoegana</i>		KQ RW
946	<i>Aethes rubigana</i>		CQ RW
947	<i>Aethes smeathmanniana</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ
962	<i>Cochylis roseana</i>		Bden
965	<i>Cochylis hybridella</i>		Bden
966	<i>Cochylis atricapitana</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC
969	<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	CHEQUERED FRUIT-TREE TORTRIX	EBR KQ LHGC RW
970	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	BARRED FRUIT-TREE TORTRIX	CQ EBR LHGC RW
972	<i>Pandemis heperana</i>	DARK FRUIT -TREE TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
977	<i>Archips podana</i>	LARGE FRUIT-TREE TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
980	<i>Archips xylosteanus</i>	VARIEGATED GOLDEN TORTRIX	CQ EBR LHGC RW
986	<i>Syndemis musculana</i>		EBR LHGC RW
989	<i>Aphelia paleana</i>	TIMOTHY TORTRIX	CQ EBR
993	<i>Clepsis spectrana</i>	CYCLAMEN TORTRIX	CQ RW
994	<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC
1001	<i>Lozotaeniodes formosanus</i>		Bden EBR LHGC
1002	<i>Lozotaenia forsterana</i>		Bden
1006	<i>Epagoge grotiana</i>		CQ
1010	<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	RED-BARRED TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR RW
1011	<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>		CQ LHGC RW
1025	<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>		Bden RW
1032	<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>		CQ EBR LHGC RW
1033	<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	GREEN OAK TORTRIX	CQ EBR LHGC RW
1036	<i>Acleris forsskalleana</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1037	<i>Acleris holmiana</i>		Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
1038x	<i>Acleris laterana/comariana</i>		EBR RW
1042	<i>Acleris rhombana</i>	RHOMBOID TORTRIX	RW

1044x	<i>Acleris ferrugana/notana</i>		RW
1048	<i>Acleris variegana</i>	GARDEN ROSE TORTRIX	Bden EBR RW
1054	<i>Acleris cristana</i>		RW
1063	<i>Celypha striana</i>		Bden CQ EBR RW
1076	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>		Bden EBR LHGC RW
1079	<i>Piniphila bifasciana</i>		EBR
1082	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>	PLUM TORTRIX	Bden EBR KQ LHGCRW
1083	<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	MARBLED ORCHARD TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1086	<i>Hedya salicella</i>		CQ KQ RW
1093	<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>		Bden LHGC RW
1094	<i>Apotomis capreana</i>		CQ
1113	<i>Eudemis profunda</i>		RW
1115	<i>Ancylis achatana</i>		Bden CQ LHGC RW
1134	<i>Epinotia ramella</i>		EBR RW
1138	<i>Epinotia nisella</i>		RW
1139	<i>Epinotia tenerana</i>	NUT BUD MOTH	RW
1155	<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>		CQ
1159	<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>	HOLLY TORTRIX	RW
1169	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>		CQ EBR RW
1174	<i>Epiblema cynosbatella</i>		KQ RW
1175	<i>Epiblema uddmanniana</i>	BRAMBLE SHOOT MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1176	<i>Epiblema trimaculana</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1178	<i>Epiblema roborana</i>		CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1181	<i>Epiblema grandaevana</i>		KQ
1197	<i>Eucosma campoliliana</i>		CQ RW
1200	<i>Eucosma hohenwartiana</i>		KQ
1201	<i>Eucosma cana</i>		CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1205	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	BUD MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1219	<i>Lathronympha strigana</i>		EBR KQ
1233	<i>Pammene aurita</i>		EBR
1234	<i>Pammene regiana</i>		EBR
1260	<i>Cydia splendana</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1261	<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	CODLING MOTH	EBR KQ RW
1272	<i>Pammene aurana</i>		LHGC
1288	<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>	TWENTY PLUME MOTH	Bden
1290	<i>Chilo phragmitella</i>		RW
1292	<i>Calamotropha paludella</i>		LHGC RW
1293	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	GARDEN GRASS-VENEER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1294	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>		Bden KQ
1301	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>		EBR KQ RW
1302	<i>Crambus perlella</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1304	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1305	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1309	<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>		Bden KQ RW
1313	<i>Catoptria pinella</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC
1316	<i>Catoptria falsella</i>		Bden EBR KQ
1328	<i>Schoenobius gigantella</i>		RW
1329	<i>Donacaula forficella</i>		RW
1331	<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>	WATER VENEER	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1332	<i>Scoparia subfusca</i>		KQ LHGC RW
1333	<i>Scoparia pyralella</i>		Bden EBR RW
1334	<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1338	<i>Dipleurina lacustrata</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1342	<i>Eudonia angustea</i>		EBR
1344	<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>		EBR KQ RW
1345	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	BROWN CHINA-MARK	CQ EBR RW
1348	<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>	RINGED CHINA-MARK	Bden RW
1350	<i>Nymphula stagnata</i>	BEAUTIFUL CHINA-MARK	EBR KQ
1354	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	SMALL CHINA-MARK	Bden EBR KQ RW
1356	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	GARDEN PEBBLE	Bden EBR KQ RW
1361	<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>		CQ GtCast KQ Oak
1362	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>		CQ KQ LHGC
1365	<i>Pyrausta despicata</i>		Bden
1376	<i>Eurrhpara hortulata</i>	SMALL MAGPIE	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1378	<i>Phlyctaenia coronata</i>		CQ EBR LHGC
1380	<i>Phlyctaenia perlucidalis</i>		RW

1388	<i>Udea lutealis</i>		EBR RW
1390	<i>Udea prunalis</i>		Bden CQ EBR RW
1392	<i>Udea olivalis</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1398	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	RUSH VENEER	EBR RW
1405	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	MOTHER OF PEARL	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1413	<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>	GOLD TRIANGLE	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1415	<i>Orthopygia glaucinalis</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1417	<i>Pyalis farinalis</i>	MEAL MOTH	Bden EBR RW
1424	<i>Endotrichia flammealis</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1428	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	BEE MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1436	<i>Conobathra repandana</i>		CQ
1437	<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>		Bden
1438	<i>Trachycera suavelia</i>		Bden CQ
1439	<i>Trachycera advenella</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1452	<i>Phycita roborella</i>		EBR LHGC RW
1454b	<i>Dioryctria syvestrella</i>		Bden
1458	<i>Myelois cribrella</i>	THISTLE ERMINE	CQ EBR
1470	<i>Euzophora pinguis</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1474	<i>Ephestia parasitella unicolorella</i>		Bden
1481	<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i>		Bden KQ LHGC
1483	<i>Phycitodes binaevella</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1495	<i>Marasmarcha lunaedactyla</i>		LHGC
1509	<i>Stenoptilia pterodactyla</i>		Bden CQ KQ
1524	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>		Bden

MACRO-MOTHS

14	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	GHOST MOTH	KQ LHGC RW
15	<i>Hepialus sylvina</i>	ORANGE SWIFT	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
17	<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	COMMON SWIFT	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
161	<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>	LEOPARD MOTH	CQ EBR KQ LHGC
169	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	SIX-SPOT BURNET	GtCast NLuff
170	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>	FIVE-SPOT BURNET	KQ RW
1631	<i>Poecilocampa populi</i>	DECEMBER MOTH	Bden RW
1632	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	PALE EGGAR	Bden EBR
1634	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	THE LACKEY	Bden KQ LHGC RW
1640	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	THE DRINKER	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1645	<i>Falcaria lacertinaria</i>	SCALLOPED HOOK-TIP	Bden
1648	<i>Drepana falcata</i>	PEBBLE HOOK-TIP	Bden EBR RW
1651	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	CHINESE CHARACTER	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1652	<i>Thyatira batis</i>	PEACH BLOSSOM	Bden CQ KQ EBR LHGC RW
1653	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	BUFF ARCHES	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1654	<i>Tethea ocularis</i>	FIGURE OF EIGHTY	RW
1663	<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>	MARCH MOTH	Bden EBR RW
1665	<i>Pseudoterpna pruinata</i>	GRASS EMERALD	LHGC
1666	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	LARGE EMERALD	CQ RW
1667	<i>Combibaena bajularia</i>	BLOTCHED EMERALD	LHGC
1669	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	COMMON EMERALD	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1680	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	MAIDEN'S BLUSH	EBR
1682	<i>Timandra griseata</i>	BLOOD-VEIN	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1690	<i>Scopula imitaria</i>	SMALL BLOOD-VEIN	Bden
1702	<i>Idaea biselata</i>	SMALL FAN-FOOTED WAVE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1705	<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i>	DWARF CREAM WAVE	Bden CQ LHGC
1707	<i>Idaea seriata</i>	SMALL DUSTY WAVE	Bden
1708	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	SINGLE-DOTTED WAVE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1709	<i>Idaea subsericeata</i>	SATIN WAVE	KQ
1711	<i>Idaea trigeminata</i>	TREBLE BROWN SPOT	KQ
1712	<i>Idaea emarginata</i>	SMALL SCALLOP	CQ LHGC
1713	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	RIBAND WAVE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1716	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	THE VESTAL	EBR
1722	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	FLAME CARPET	RW
1724	<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>	RED TWIN-SPOT CARPET	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1725	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	DARK-BARRED TWIN-SPOT CARPET	Bden

1726	Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata	LARGE TWIN-SPOT CARPET	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1727	Xanthorhoe montanata	SILVER-GROUND CARPET	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1728	Xanthorhoe fluctuata	GARDEN CARPET	Bden EBR
1732	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	SHADED BROAD-BAR	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC Stock RW
1735	Catarhoe rubidata	RUDDY CARPET	Bden
1738	Epirrhoe alternata	COMMON CARPET	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1742	Camptogramma bilineata	YELLOW SHELL	Bden BOQ CQE BR KQ LHGC RW
1746	Anticlea badiata	SHOULDER STRIPE	RW
1750	Lampropteryx suffumata	WATER CARPET	EBR RW
1752	Cosmorhoe ocellata	PURPLE BAR	KQ RW
1754	Eulithis prunata	THE PHOENIX	Bden CQ RW
1758	Eulithis pyraliata	BARRED STRAW	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1759	Ecliptopera silaceata	SMALL PHOENIX	KQ LHGC RW
1760	Chloroclysta siterata	RED-GREEN CARPET	Bden LHGC RW
1762	Chloroclysta citrata	DARK MARBLED CARPET	RW
1764	Chloroclysta truncata	COMMON MARBLED CARPET	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1765	Cidaria fulvata	BARRED YELLOW	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1766	Plemyria rubiginata	BLUE-BORDERED CARPET	CQ
1773	Electrophaes corylata	BROKEN-BARRED CARPET	EBR LHGC RW
1776	Colostygia pectinataria	GREEN CARPET	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1777	Hydriomena furcata	JULY HIGHFLYER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1784	Melanthia procellata	PRETTY CHALK CARPET	LHGC
1789	Rheumaptera undulate	SCALLOP SHELL	CQ
1791	Philereme vetulata	BROWN SCALLOP	Bden CQ KQ LHGC
1792	Philereme transversata	DARK UMBER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1795x	Epirrita dilutata agg.	NOVEMBER MOTH agg	Bden RW
1799	Operophtera brumata	WINTER MOTH	RW
1800	Operophtera fagata	NORTHERN WINTER MOTH	RW
1803	Perizoma alchemillata	SMALL RIVULET	Bden LHGC RW
1804	Perizoma bifasciata	BARRED RIVULET	CQ LHGC
1808	Perizoma flavofasciata	SANDY CARPET	RW
1811	Eupithecia tenuiata	SLENDER PUG	CQ RW
1819	Eupithecia exiguata	MOTTLED PUG	Bden EBR RW
1823	Eupithecia venosata	NETTED PUG	KQ
1825	Eupithecia centaureata	LIME-SPECK PUG	Bden LHGC RW
1826	Eupithecia trisignaria	TRIPLE-SPOTTED PUG	EBR
1827	Eupithecia intricate	FREYER'S PUG	Bden EBR
1830	Eupithecia absinthiata	WORMWOOD PUG	KQ
1832	Eupithecia assimilate	CURRANT PUG	KQ
1834	Eupithecia vulgata	COMMON PUG	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1835	Eupithecia tripunctaria	WHITE-SPOTTED PUG	LHGC Stock
1837	Eupithecia subfuscata	GREY PUG	Bden EBR KQLHGC RW
1838	Eupithecia icterata	TAWNY SPECKLED PUG	Bden KQ
1852	Eupithecia abbreviata	BRINDLED PUG	EBR RW
1853	Eupithecia dodoneata	OAK-TREE PUG	LHGC RW
1858	Chloroclystis v-ata	THE V-PUG	CQ EBR LHGC RW
1859	Pasiphila chloerata	SLOE PUG	LHGC
1860	Chloroclystis rectangulata	GREEN PUG	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
1862	Gymnoscelis rufifasciata	DOUBLE-STRIPED PUG	Bden RW
1867	Aplocera plagiata	TREBLE-BAR	Bden CQ KQ
1870	Odezia atrata	CHIMNEY SWEEPER	RW
1876	Hydrelia flammeolaria	SMALL YELLOW WAVE	CQ EBR
1883	Acasis viretata	YELLOW-BARRED BRINDLE	Bden KQ LHGC RW
1884	Abraxas grossulariata	MAGPIE MOTH	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1887	Lomaspilis marginata	CLOUDED BORDER	Bden CQ EBR RW
1888	Ligdia adustata	SCORCHED CARPET	CQ
1893	Semiothisa liturata	TAWNY-BARRED ANGLE	CQ LHGC
1894	Chiasmia clathrata	LATTICED HEATH	CQ EBR KQ
1897	Macaria wauaria	THE V-MOTH	CQ
1902	Petrophora chlorosata	BROWN SILVER-LINE	RW
1904	Plagodis dolabraria	SCORCHED WING	KQ LHGC RW
1906	Opisthograptis luteolata	BRIMSTONE MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW Stock
1907	Epione repandaria	BORDERED BEAUTY	RW
1910	Apeira syringaria	LILAC BEAUTY	EBR
1913	Ennomos alniaria	CANARY-SHOULDERED THORN	EBR RW
1914	Ennomos fuscantaria	DUSKY THORN	EBR

1917	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	EARLY THORN	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1919	<i>Selena tetralunaria</i>	PURPLE THORN	Bden CQ EBR RW
1920	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	SCALLOPED HAZEL	Bden LHGC RW
1921	<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	SCALLOPED OAK	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1922	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	SWALLOW-TAILED MOTH	Bden CQ LHGC RW
1923	<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	FEATHERED THORN	RW
1926	<i>Apocheima pilosaria</i>	PALE BRINDLED BEAUTY	Bden RW
1927	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	BRINDLED BEAUTY	EBR RW
1930	<i>Biston strataria</i>	OAK BEAUTY	Bden EBR RW
1931	<i>Biston betularia</i>	PEPPERED MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1932	<i>Agriopis leucophaearia</i>	SPRING USHER	RW
1934	<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>	DOTTED BORDER	RW
1935	<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	MOTTLED UMBER	RW
1936	<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>	WAVED UMBER	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1937	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	WILLOW BEAUTY	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1941	<i>Alcis repandata</i>	MOTTLED BEAUTY	CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1947	<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	THE ENGRAILED	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1952	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	COMMON HEATH	CQ KQ
1955	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	COMMON WHITE WAVE	Bden KQ LHGC RW
1956	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	COMMON WAVE	CQ RW
1957	<i>Lomographa bimaculata</i>	WHITE-PINION SPOTTED	EBR LHGC
1958	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	CLOUDED SILVER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1960	<i>Theria primaria</i>	EARLY MOTH	RW
1961	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	LIGHT EMERALD	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1976	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	PRIVET HAWK-MOTH	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1978	<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i>	PINE HAWK-MOTH	CQ EBR LHGC RW
1979	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>	LIME HAWK-MOTH	Bden RW
1980	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	EYED HAWK-MOTH	EBR LHGC RW
1981	<i>Laothoe populi</i>	POPLAR HAWK-MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC NLuff RW Stoc
1984	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	HUMMING-BIRD HAWK-MOTH	Emp Upp Wg
1991	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	ELEPHANT HAWK-MOTH	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1992	<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>	SMALL ELEPHANT HAWK	LHGC
1994	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	BUFF-TIP	Bden CQ EBR RW
1997	<i>Furcula furcula</i>	SALLOW KITTEN	KQ RW
1998	<i>Furcula bifida</i>	POPLAR KITTEN	RW
2000	<i>Notodonta dromedaries</i>	IRON PROMINENT	Bden CQ KQ RW
2003	<i>Eligmodonta ziczac</i>	PEBBLE PROMINENT	CQ EBR LHGC RW
2006	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	LESSER SWALLOW PROMINENT	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
2007	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	SWALLOW PROMINENT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2008	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	COXCOMB PROMINENT	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2011	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	PALE PROMINENT	Bden CQ EBR KQ RW
2019	<i>Clostera curtula</i>	CHOCOLATE-TIP	RW
2028	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	PALE TUSOCK	EBR LHGC RW
2030	<i>Euproctis similis</i>	YELLOW-TAIL	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2031	<i>Leucoma salicis</i>	WHITE SATIN	Bden EBR KQ RW
2033	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	BLACK ARCHES	EBR KQ LHGC RW
2035	<i>Thumatha senex</i>	ROUND-WINGED MUSLIN	CQ RW
2037	<i>Mitochondria miniata</i>	ROSY FOOTMAN	Bden
2038	<i>Nudaria mundane</i>	MUSLIN FOOTMAN	Bden CQ LHGC RW
2039	<i>Atolmis rubricollis</i>	RED-NECKED FOOTMAN	RW
2040	<i>Cybosia mesomella</i>	FOUR-DOTTED FOOTMAN	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2043	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	ORANGE FOOTMAN	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2044	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	DINGY FOOTMAN	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2047	<i>Eilema complana</i>	SCARCE FOOTMAN	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2049	<i>Eilema deplana</i>	BUFF FOOTMAN	CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2050	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	COMMON FOOTMAN	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2060	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	WHITE ERMINE	EBR LHGC RW
2061	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	BUFF ERMINE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2063	<i>Diaphora mendica</i>	MUSLIN MOTH	Bden EBR RW
2064	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	RUBY TIGER	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
2069	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	THE CINNABAR	Bden BOQ CQ EBR Ess GHW GtCast KQ RW
2077	<i>Nola cucullatella</i>	SHORT-CLOAKED MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2078	<i>Nola confusalis</i>	LEAST BLACK ARCHES	LHGC
2082	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	GARDEN DART	LHGC
2087	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	TURNIP MOTH	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW

2088	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	HEART AND CLUB	Bden LHGC
2089	<i>Agrotis exclamatoris</i>	HEART AND DART	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2092	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	SHUTTLE-SHAPED DART	Bden EBR KQ LHGC
2098	<i>Axyilia putris</i>	THE FLAME	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2102	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	FLAME SHOULDER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2107	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	LARGE YELLOW UNDERWING	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW Stock
2109	<i>Noctua comes</i>	LESSER YELLOW UNDERWING	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2110	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	BROAD-BORDERED YELLOW UNDERWING	CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2111	<i>Noctua janthina</i>	LESSER BROAD-BORDERED YELLOW UNDERWING	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2112	<i>Noctua interjecta</i>	LEAST YELLOW UNDERWING	EBR RW
2114	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	DOUBLE DART	LHGC
2120	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	INGRAILED CLAY	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2123	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	SMALL SQUARE SPOT	Bden RW
2126	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	SETACEOUS HEBREW CHARACTER	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2128	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	DOUBLE SQUARE-SPOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2131	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>	SQUARE-SPOTTED CLAY	Bden EBR KQ RW
2133	<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>	SIX-STRIPED RUSTIC	Bden EBR KQ RW
2134	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	SQUARE-SPOT RUSTIC	Bden EBR KQ RW
2138	<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>	GREEN ARCHES	RW
2139	<i>Cerastis rubricosa</i>	RED CHESTNUT	RW
2147	<i>Hada plebeja</i>	THE SHEARS	Bden
2154	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	CABBAGE MOTH	Bden
2155	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	DOT MOTH	Bden CQ LHGC RW
2157	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>	LIGHT BROCADE	Bden
2158	<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	PALE-SHOULDERED BROCADE	RW
2160	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	BRIGHT LINE BROWN-EYE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2167	<i>Hadena perplexa</i>	TAWNY SHEARS	Bden
2171	<i>Hadena confuse</i>	MARbled CORONET	Bden
2173	<i>Hadena bicurris</i>	THE LYCHNIS	Bden
2176	<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	THE ANTLER	LHGC
2178	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	FEATHERED GOTHIC	EBR RW
2179	<i>Panolis flammea</i>	PINE BEAUTY	Bden RW
2182	<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	SMALL QUAKER	Bden EBR RW
2185	<i>Orthosia populeti</i>	LEAD-COLOURED DRAB	RW
2186	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	POWDERED QUAKER	RW
2187	<i>Orthosia stabilis</i>	COMMON QUAKER	Bden EBR RW
2188	<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	CLOUDED DRAB	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2189	<i>Orthosia munda</i>	TWIN-SPOTTED QUAKER	Bden EBR Oak RW
2190	<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	HEBREW CHARACTER	Bden EBR RW
2192	<i>Mythimna conigera</i>	BROWN-LINE BRIGHT-EYE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2193	<i>Mythimna farrago</i>	THE CLAY	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2195	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>	THE DELICATE	LHGC
2197	<i>Mythimna straminea</i>	SOUTHERN WAINSCOT	RW
2198	<i>Mythimna impure</i>	SMOKY WAINSCOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2199	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	COMMON WAINSCOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2205	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	SHOULDER-STRIPED WAINSCOT	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2216	<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	THE SHARK	CQ
2225	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	MINOR SHOULDER-KNOT	CQ
2227	<i>Brachionycha sphinx</i>	THE SPRAWLER	RW
2231	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	DEEP-BROWN DART	EBR
2232	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	BLACK RUSTIC	Bden
2236	<i>Lithophane hepatica</i>	PALE PINION	RW
2237	<i>Lithophane ornitopus</i>	GREY SHOULDER-KNOT	EBR RW
2240	<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	BLAIR'S SHOULDER-KNOT	Bden
2243	<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	EARLY GREY	Bden
2245	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	GREEN-BRINDLED CRESCENT	Bden EBR RW
2248	<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	BRINDLED GREEN	RW
2252	<i>Polymixis flavicincta</i>	LARGE RANUNCULUS	Bden
2256	<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	THE SATELLITE	Bden RW
2258	<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	THE CHESTNUT	Bden EBR RW
2259	<i>Conistra ligula</i>	DARK CHESTNUT	Bden RW
2262	<i>Agrochola circumcellaris</i>	THE BRICK	RW

2263	<i>Agrochola lota</i>	RED-LINE QUAKER	Bden EBR RW
2264	<i>Agrochola macilenta</i>	YELLOW-LINE QUAKER	Bden EBR RW
2267	<i>Agrichola lychndis</i>	BEADED CHESTNUT	Bden EBR RW
2268	<i>Parastichtis suspecta</i>	THE SUSPECTED	LHGC
2269	<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	CENTRE-BARRED SALLOW	EBR RW
2270	<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	LUNAR UNDERWING	Bden EBR RW
2272	<i>Xanthia aurago</i>	BARRED SALLOW	Bden RW
2273	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	PINK-BARRED SALLOW	Bden RW
2274	<i>Xanthia ictertia</i>	THE SALLOW	EBR RW
2278	<i>Acronicta megacephala</i>	POPLAR GREY	CQ LHGC RW
2279	<i>Acronicta aceris</i>	THE SYCAMORE	CQ KQ
2280	<i>Acronicta leporine</i>	THE MILLER	LHGC RW
2283	<i>Acronicta tridens</i>	DARK DAGGER	RW
2284	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	GREY DAGGER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC
2289	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	KNOT GRASS	Bden EBR KQ RW
2291	<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	CORONET	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2293	<i>Cryphia domestica</i>	MARbled BEAUTY	Bden Oak RW
2297	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	COPPER UNDERWING	Bden EBR KQ RW
2298	<i>A. berbera svenssoni</i>	SVENSSON'S COPPER U'WING	EBR RW
2299	<i>Amphipyra tragopogonis</i>	MOUSE MOTH	Bden EBR KQ RW
2302	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	BROWN RUSTIC	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2303	<i>Thalophila matura</i>	STRAW UNDERWING	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2305	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	SMALL ANGLE SHADES	KQ RW
2306	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	ANGLE SHADES	Bden EBR KQ LHGC Oak RW
2312	<i>Ipimorpha subtusa</i>	THE OLIVE	RW
2314	<i>Enargia ypsiloh</i>	DINGY SHEARS	Bden RW
2318	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	THE DUN-BAR	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2319	<i>Cosmia pyralina</i>	LUNAR-SPOTTED PINION	CQ LHGC RW
2321	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	DARK ARCHES	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2322	<i>Apamea lithoxylaea</i>	LIGHT ARCHES	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2326	<i>Apamea crenata</i>	CLOUDED-BORDERED BRINDLE	RW
2327	<i>Apamea epomidion</i>	CLOUDED BRINDLE	CQ KQ LHGC
2330	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	DUSKY BROCADE	KQ RW
2331	<i>Apamea unanims</i>	SMALL CLOUDED BRINDLE	LHGC RW
2333	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	LARGE NUTMEG	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2334	<i>Apamea sordens</i>	RUSTIC SHOULDER-KNOT	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2335	<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	SLENDER BRINDLE	CQ LHGC RW
2336	<i>Apamea ophiogramma</i>	DOUBLE LOBED	EBR RW
2337x	<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg	MARbled MINOR agg.	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2338	<i>Oligia versicolor</i>	RUFous MINOR	Bden CQ EBR RW
2339	<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	TAWNY MARbled MINOR	Bden EBR KQ
2340	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	MIDDLE-BARRED MINOR	Bden EBR RW
2341	<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	CLOAKED MINOR	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2343	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	COMMON RUSTIC	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2343a	<i>Mesapamea didyma</i>	LESSER COMMON RUSTIC	CQ RW
2345	<i>Photodes minima</i>	SMALL DOTTED BUFF	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2347	<i>Chortodes extrema</i>	THE CONCOLOROUS	LHGC
2349	<i>Chortodes fluxa</i>	MERE WAINSCOT	KQ LHGC
2352	<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>	DUSKY SALLOW	EBR KQ LHGC RW
2353	<i>Luperina testacea</i>	FLOUNCED RUSTIC	Bden EBR KQ RW
2361	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	ROSY RUSTIC	Bden EBR RW
2364	<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	FROSTED ORANGE	RW
2369	<i>Nonagria typhae</i>	BULRUSH WAINSCOT	RW
2370	<i>Archanara geminipuncta</i>	TWIN-SPOTTED WAINSCOT	RW
2371	<i>Archanara dissolute</i>	BROWN-VEINED WAINSCOT	LHGC RW
2373	<i>Archanara sparganii</i>	WEBB'S WAINSCOT	RW
2375	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	LARGE WAINSCOT	RW
2377	<i>Arenostola phragmitidis</i>	FEN WAINSCOT	RW
2380	<i>Charanyca trigammica</i>	TREBLE LINES	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2381	<i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	THE UNCERTAIN	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2382	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	THE RUSTIC	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2384	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	VINE'S RUSTIC	Bden EBR KQ RW
2387	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	MOTTLED RUSTIC	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2389	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	PALE MOTTLED WILLOW	Bden EBR
2391	<i>Chilodes maritimus</i>	SILKY WAINSCOT	RW
2399	<i>Pyrrhia umbra</i>	BORDERED SALLOW	Bden LHGC

2410	Lithacodia pygarga	MARbled WHITE SPOT	LHGC RW
2418	Earias clorana	CREAM-BORDERED GREEN PEA	RW
2421	Bena bicolorana	SCARCE SILVER-LINES	Bden KQ
2422	Pseudoips fagana	GREEN SILVER-LINES	EBR RW
2434	Diachrysia chrysis	BURNISHED BRASS	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2441	Autographa gamma	SILVER Y	Bden BOQ CQ EBR Ess GtCast HM KQ LHGC Oak RW WS
2442	Autographa pulchrina	BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN Y	EBR LHGC RW
2443	Autographa jota	PLAIN GOLDEN Y	Bden CQ EBR RW
2450	Abrostola triplasia	THE SPECTACLE	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2452	Catocala nupta	RED UNDERWING	EBR RW
2462	Callistege mi	MOTHER SHIPTON	CQ GHW
2463	Euclidia glyphica	BURNET COMPANION	CQ
2466	Lygephila pastinum	THE BLACKNECK	CQ LHGC
2469	Scoliopteryx libatrix	THE HERALD	Bden EBR RW
2470	Phytometra viridaria	SMALL PURPLE-BARRED	CQ
2473	Laspeyria flexula	BEAUTIFUL HOOK-TIP	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2474	Rivula sericealis	STRAW DOT	CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2477	Hypena proboscidalis	THE SNOUT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2484	Schrankia costaestrigalis	PINION-STREAKED SNOUT	RW
2489	Herminia tarsipennalis	THE FAN-FOOT	Bden CQ LHGC RW
2492	Herminia nemoralis	SMALL FAN-FOOT	CQ EBR LHGC RW

ORTHOPTERA REPORT 2012

April and May were wet and cold, and it was the wettest June on record. The year finished as the wettest year for a century. There were no orthoptera reports for April, the first sightings were in May. The nymphs located in May and June were extremely small for this period, and the conditions had curtailed their development. However, the species began to catch up and mature as we progressed into August. By September, reports suggested that our orthoptera populations had not suffered as feared, and that the usual good numbers and large colonies remained intact.

Finally, light frosts on October 13th and the 14th, followed by a heavy frost on the 27th, and more hard frosts in early November, resulted in no more records for 2012.

Some interesting and intriguing observations during the seasons were recorded. These included the high altitude flight of a macropterous Roesel's Bush Cricket in August (see September Fieldfare, page 12), and the mystery of the appearances of single Speckled Bush Crickets during September (see November Fieldfare, page 11).

No new species were recorded in Rutland. This was frustrating because the 2012 records were the cut-off point for the National Orthoptera Recording Scheme's proposed National Atlas of the Orthoptera of Britain and Ireland. However I am pleased to say that members visited a few new sites and new squares were established for a few species. Our data were duly sent to the Orthoptera Recording scheme.

Finally, Rutland Natural History Society has made history with the publication of the Final Distribution Maps for the Grasshoppers and Crickets of Rutland. These include the records up to the 2011 season. The maps were expertly produced by Elaine Connor, the Ecology Enquiry Officer of the Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre, Leicestershire County Council. The records that Elaine used were extracted from the mammoth Excel spread sheet for VC 55, provided by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology. Elaine then sent me the revised sheet for the Rutland Orthoptera, which I edited and checked for verification. The sheet was then sent back to Elaine, and the fabulous maps were completed for our thirteen species. Elaine very kindly did one set using tetrads, then a second set using 1 km squares. The maps are colour coded for each species, and were produced importing Excel spread sheets into Mapinfo, which is the mapping software used.

*All this was made possible, firstly through the excellent help received from Bjorn Beckmann and Val Burton through the CEH, with co-operation from Su Timms, and to the final expertise of Elaine Connor at the LRERC. These maps are reproduced on pages 49 to 51. This year (2012) no records were collected for the House Cricket (*Acheta domesticus*) and the Common Groundhopper (*Tetrix Undulata*), which had been found in earlier years. Although the weather reduced the number of visits to sites, I thank all our contributors for their welcome efforts despite the poor conditions during the season. Many thanks indeed!*

Philip Rudkin

Following standard procedure for Orthoptera Recording, map references will be given for new sites visited only, and any unusual observations will be noted.

BUSH CRICKETS

Oak Bush Cricket *Meconema thalassinum*

Widespread, but under-recorded, due to lack of stridulating apparatus; instead, it quietly drums with its foot on a leaf. First sightings on 30 May, when bush beating revealed 56 nymphs at Stocken. Larger nymphs, again beaten from bushes, on 26 July.

Dark Bush Cricket *Pholidoptera griseoptera*

Common and widespread. Strongholds on Verges 7 and 8, where nymphs were reported on 10th and 28th June. New location: one final instar female nymph on nettles, and two adult males in field gateway, on 8th August, on the Barrowden Road, outside Ketton, SK 969 026. Five visits to Verge 7 during September produced many stridulating males: two males were heard in nettle scrub, at Walk Farm, Great Casterton, on 10th October; one stridulating male in hedgerow, bordering the Rutland County boundary, on Little Casterton Road, Stamford, on 14th October, new location, TF 020 085.

Roesel's Bush Cricket *Metrioptera roeselii*

Common and widespread, successful coloniser! First sighting on the Egleton reserve, Rutland Water, one tiny nymph, on 6th June. Male nymphs identified at Ketton Quarries on 19th June. One at Ridlington, many on Verge 7, both on 28th June. Large numbers of nymphs caught and sexes noted, Egleton reserve, 29th June.

The following reports are all from new locations: one nymph on Verge 5 (Essendine), 5th July, TF 041 130. A total of 56 late instar nymphs, males and females, spread over George Henry Wood, near Stretton, SK 954 164. Nine observed at Thorpe-by-Water, on 29th July, and three on 14th August, SP 892 962. Large colonies located on Barrowden Road, outside Ketton, including many females sunning and listening to the males' stridulations.

An amazing event witnessed by two observers, of a macropterous (long-winged form), taking off from a flower head, and flying over the tall conifers of Fox Covert, and flying high into the clouds, 'colonisation in progress'! This all happened on a hot, sunny afternoon, 8th August, SK 967 022. That same day, on a bridleway between South Luffenham and Pilton, massive colonies located in grass verges, field margins and wheat crops, SK 928 023.

Back to the regular sites: large numbers of stridulating males, on the Egleton and Lyndon reserves, also on Verge 7, in late July and throughout August, and at the Horn Mill/North Brooke sites, Exton. During September, massive numbers of stridulating males in the rich herbage of Verge 6, and the nearby Bloody Oaks Nature Reserve. On 15th September George Henry Wood was revisited, and

four females and a macropterous female found. The final Rutland Water Survey took place at the Lyndon reserve on 30th September, with good numbers in the usual habitats. October: new location, at the far edge of Walk Farm, on 10th October, 10 stridulating males found in wild bird cover crops, between new tree plantations, TF 015 117. Another new location: on 10th October, three stridulating in hedge bottom scrub, at midday, warm and sunny, at the Rutland County Boundary, Green Lane, Stamford, TF 026 086.

Final sighting of the season: 30th October, 3.30 pm, cold, overcast and dry, in the second field at Quarry Farm, Stamford, a very slow and drawn out stridulating of a lone male in the grass tussocks.

Long-winged Conehead *Conocephalus discolor*

Common and widespread, successful coloniser! Numbers overall were down slightly this season. Stridulating first heard on 28th July, from two males, at the Egleton reserve, Rutland Water; six more heard later that day at the reserve. One stridulating male, on the green at the eastern side of Teigh village, on 17th August, new location, SK 865 161.

The Rutland Water survey on the Egleton reserve took place on 22nd August. Large colonies found in the usual habitats, including some areas around the new lagoons. Stridulating heard on the Lyndon reserve, on 23rd August, in the meadow near Deep Water Hide.

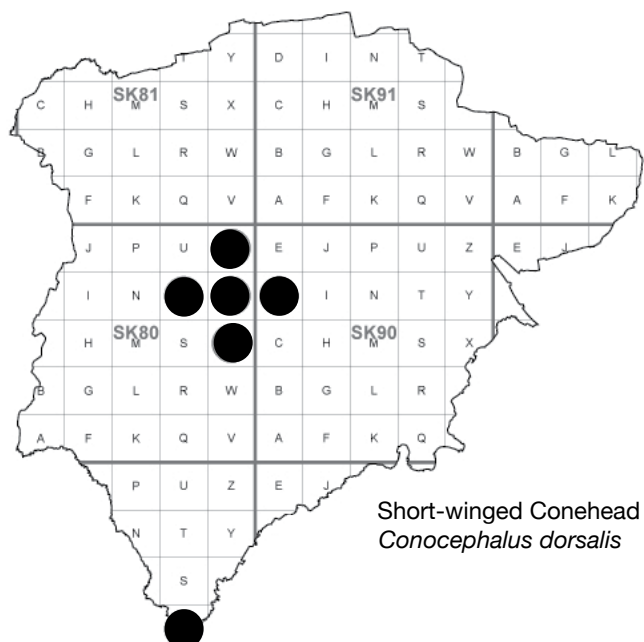
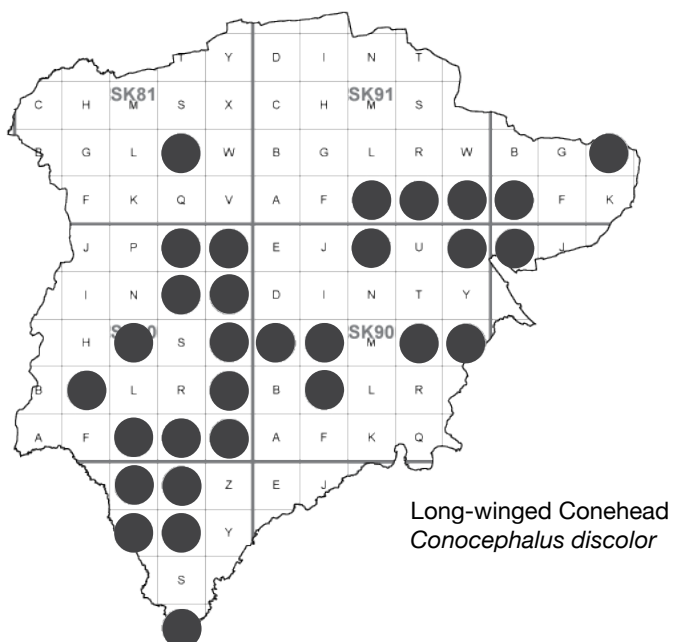
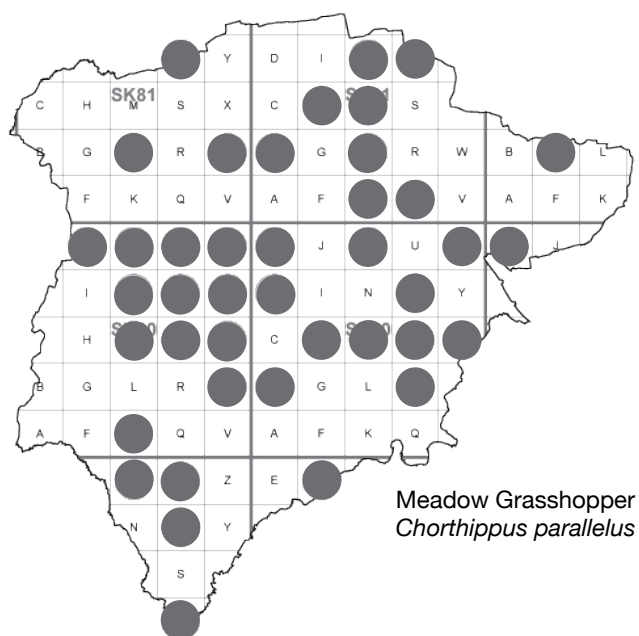
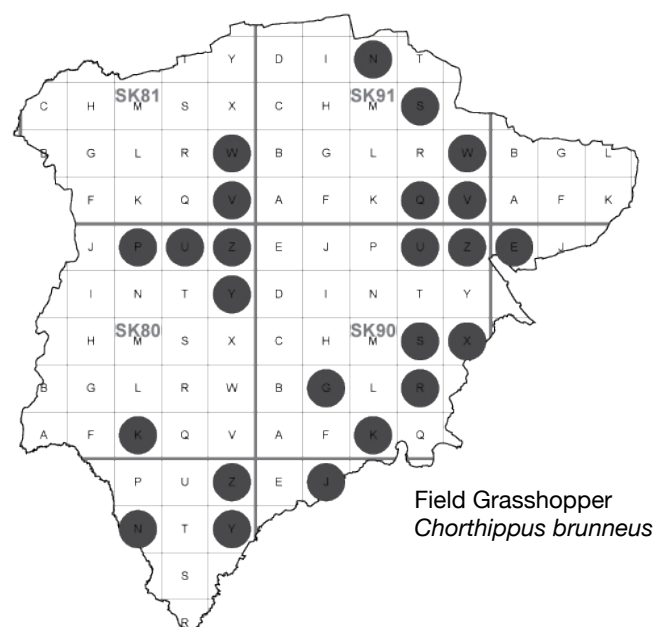
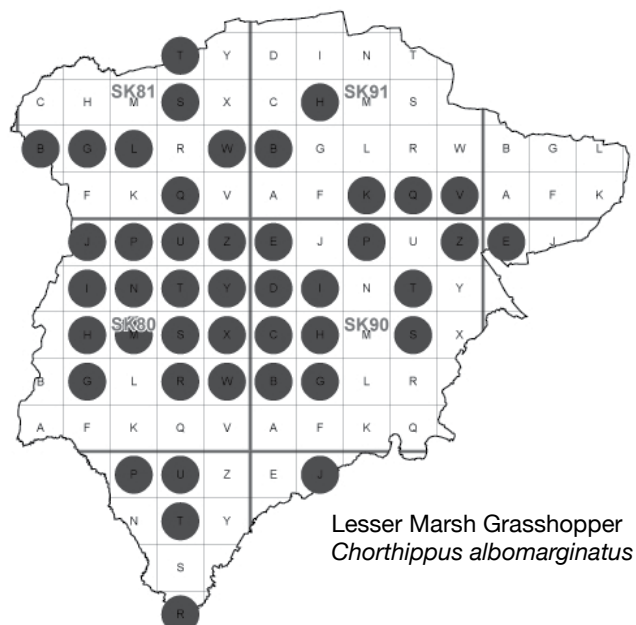
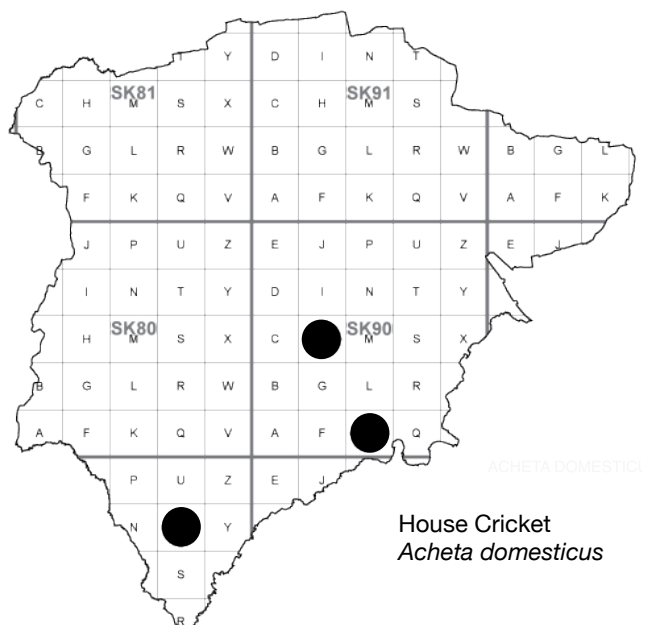
September: on the 9th, six stridulating males in field gateway, on Verge 7. Large colony in thick grasses near entrance. Another large colony in thick grasses between the trees further along up a slope. Four females caught and photographed before being released, on 9th September, George Henry Wood, new location, SK 956 161. The Rutland Water survey, Lyndon reserve on 30th September, 60+ stridulating males heard along the farm track verges, and 30 males heard in wild bird cover crops between new tree plantations, at 4.15 pm. Walk Farm, new location, TF 015 117.

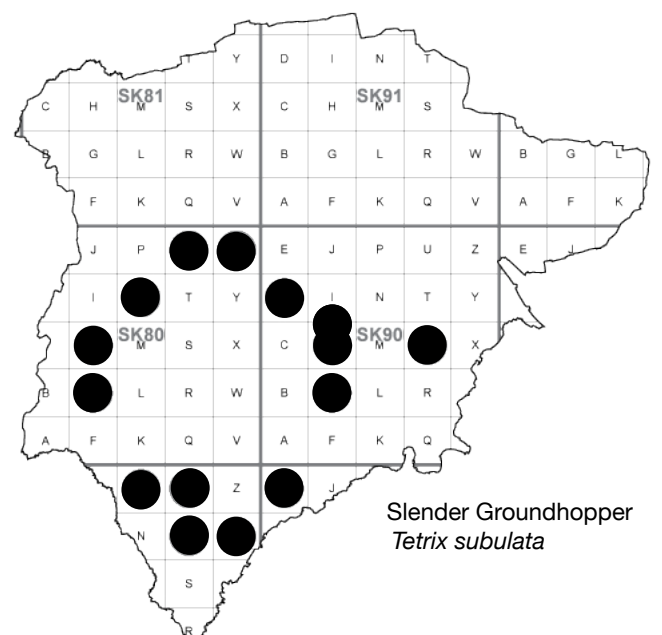
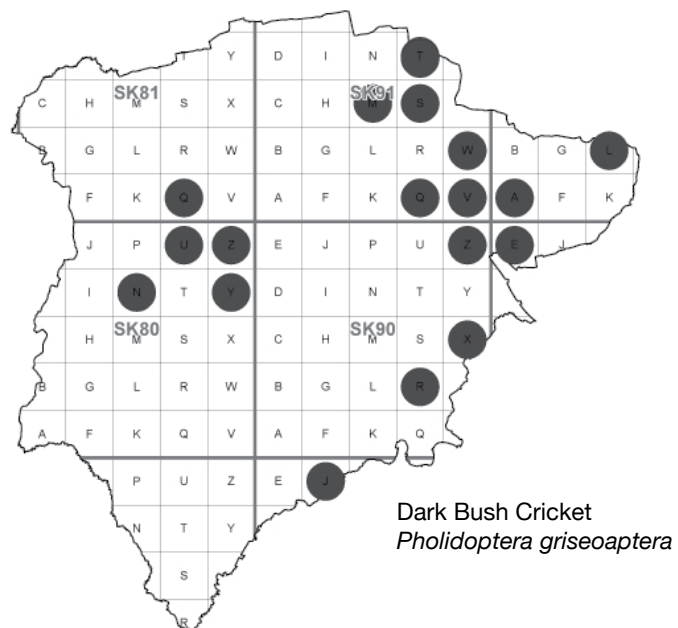
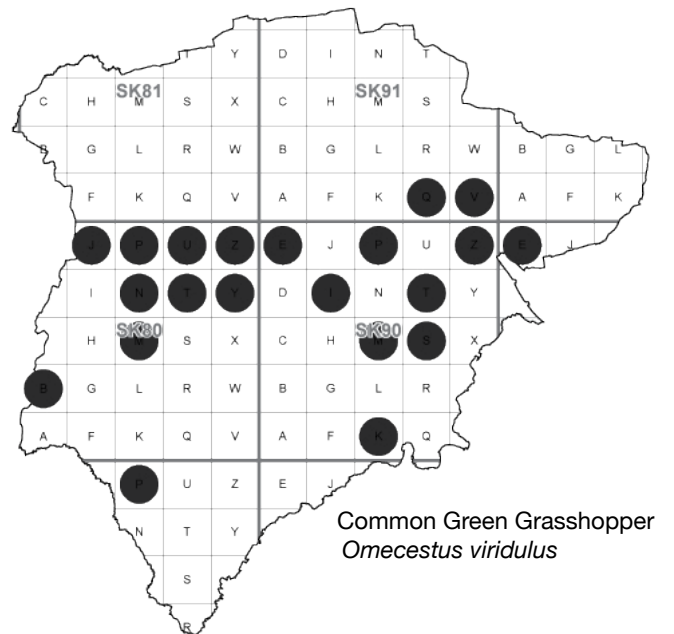
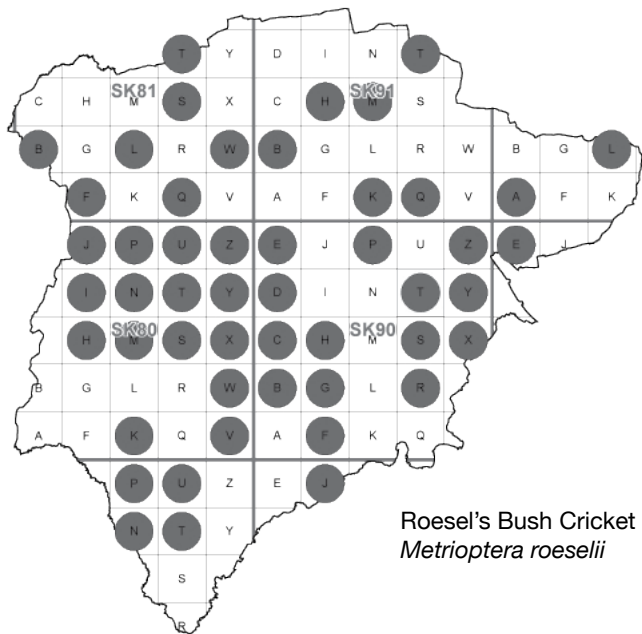
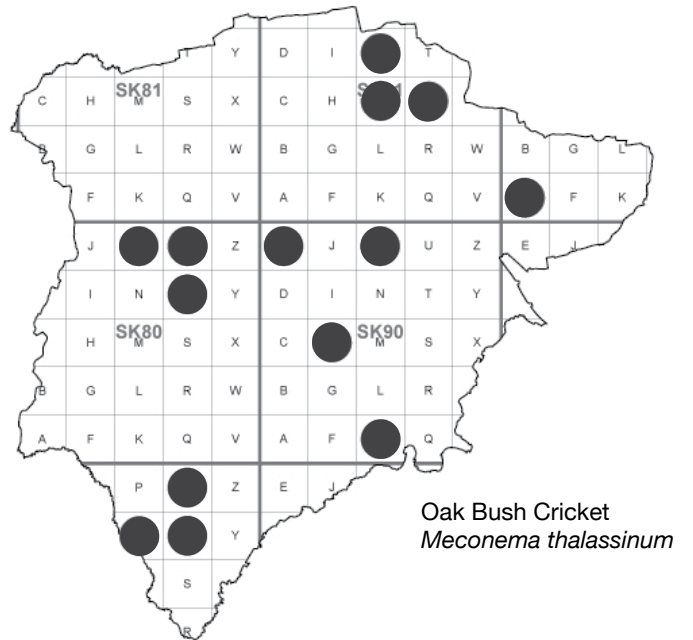
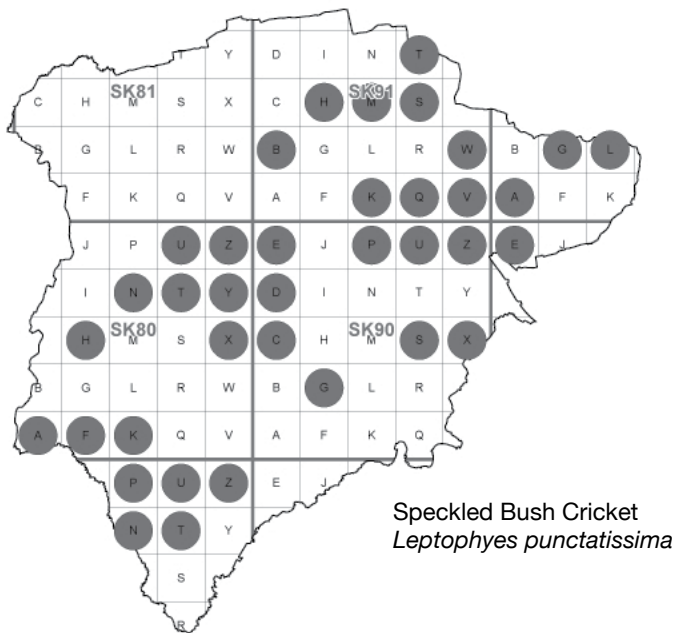
Short-winged Conehead *Conocephalus dorsalis*

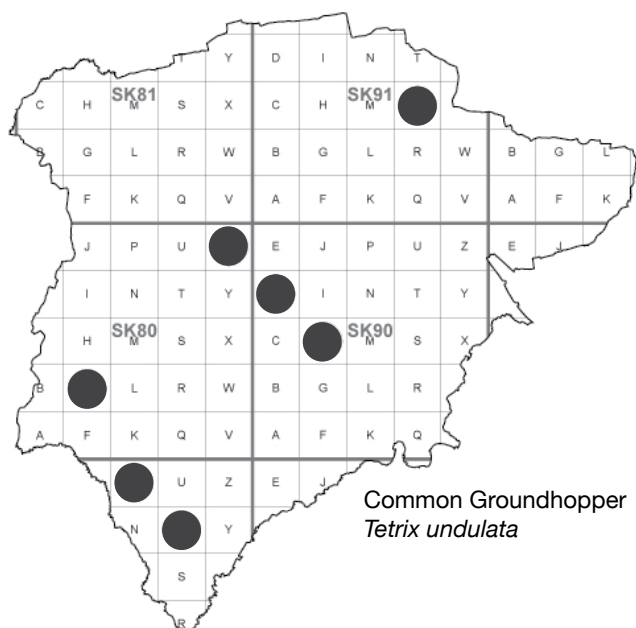
Locally common around the Rutland Water complex, with one site at the extreme south of Rutland. Numbers well down this season. The Rutland Water survey at the Egleton reserve, took place on 22nd August, with only two small colonies located.

Speckled Bush Cricket *Leptophyes punctatissima*

Common and widespread, but not found in 10 km square SK81. First stridulating heard in hawthorn hedgerow, on 11th August, on Verge 7. Small numbers heard, and one male and one female caught during the RNHS Field meeting, on 12th August, at the Horn Mill/North Brook meadow, Exton. Small numbers located at the Lyndon reserve,







Common Groundhopper
Tetrix undulata

Rutland Water, on 23rd August, plus a female caught outside the Interpretive Centre.

September: numbers improved as these attractive crickets matured. The LRWT Bloody Oaks nature reserve had large numbers of stridulating males in the hawthorn scrub, on the 9th. Later that day, the expected good population was heard in ash and hawthorn on Verge 7; it was hot and sunny, 22 °C. Bat detector essential to locate these insects! A new location was at George Henry Wood, Stretton, on the 15th, 80+ were detected in a long hawthorn hedgerow, SK 956 161. The final Rutland Water survey, at the Lyndon reserve on 30th September, revealed large colonies present in the usual 'hot spots' outside the Interpretive Centre, and the hawthorn hedgerows, west of the Centre.

October: another surprising new location, with six stridulating males, in hawthorn hedgerow trees, in the childrens' play area, Sykes Lane, Rutland Water, at 12.30 pm, SK 935 083. Large numbers in another regular site was at Walk Farm, Great Casterton, on the 10th. The same day, a new location, was of five stridulating males, in a south-facing hedge, midday, warm and sunny, at Little Casterton, TF 023 095. Finally, from the wild to the garden! On 14th October, one female observed outside member's house, on the house wall, in Windsor Drive, Oakham. Photograph sent for verification. New location, SK 885 085. Investigation will take place in autumn 2013, to detect a possible hoped-for colony nearby.

GROUNDHOPPERS

Slender Groundhopper *Tetrix subulata*

Widespread in the south of Rutland, but underrecorded due to tiny size, and lacking any

stridulating mechanism. Excellent start to the season! New location for this species: two, found on edge of small pond (one swimming), caught and identified in the field by Helen Ikin and Steve Woodward, of Loughborough Naturalists' Club, and Phil Rudkin, RNHS. Ketton Quarries, 19th June, SK 972 057.

GRASSHOPPERS

Common Green Grasshopper *Omocestus viridulus*

Widespread, but not common, numbers improving in recent years! Despite the awful weather so far this year, it was a surprise to hear stridulating from two males (although this species is always the first grasshopper to sing) on the 6th June, on the Egleton reserve, Rutland Water, in thick grasses, on the north side of Lax Hill. Much of this field was lost during the construction on a new lagoon. Because this area has been changed, the map reference is SK 881 068. Three tiny nymphs caught in Mill Lane meadow, Empingham, 15th July. One stridulating male heard on grass verge, Crown Well Bridge, near Wing, 24 July, new location, SK 885 033. One male 'netted' on the RNHS Field Meeting, 12th August, in the North Brook meadow, Exton, new location, SK 952 109.

Back at the Egleton reserve, on 22 August, two males in grasses next to Lagoon 6. Plus three males stridulating in sheep pasture, south side of Lax Hill.

Field Grasshopper *Chorthippus brunneus*

Widespread and locally common! Before season 2011, this was very different, the species being uncommon in Rutland. 2011 and the year under review (2012), had positive results, with much effort in catching and identifying the grasshopper, therefore upgrading this species. Two identified in the grass rides, at George Henry Wood, on 15th September, new location, SK 956 161. Four observed in field margin, Verge 7, followed by two observed near Deep Water Hide, Lyndon reserve, both on 6th October.

Meadow Grasshopper *Chorthippus parallelus*

Widespread and common, in large numbers! Due to the weather conditions, development was delayed, and through June and early July many tiny nymphs were found. These were at the Egleton reserve, Rutland Water on the 6th June; and in the BBQ area, and the valley cutting in Ketton Quarries on 19th June. A new location was established, with a tiny nymph observed in a field at Crown Well Bridge, near Wing, on 19th June, SK 885 033.

The following are all new locations. Many tiny nymphs (samples caught and identified), at Mill Lane Meadow, Empingham, 15th July, SK 957 085. Two adults in wet grasses between the young trees, at George Henry Wood, on 21st July, SK 956 161. One

adult in wildflower patch, Barrowden Road, outside Ketton, on 8th August, SK 967 022.

Two stridulating males, in bridleway verge, between South Luffenham and Pilton, on 8th August, SK 924 023. Further along to an open wide valley, with wildflower/rough grasses, large numbers found, SK 920 024.

Regular habitats visited by members produced the expected large colonies. James Crosby's final contribution to the Society's records was a card detailing the numbers and activities of the Meadow Grasshopper at Stocken. Thanks James! Special interest: during the Society's Field Meeting on 12th August at Horn Mill/North Brook, Exton, several of the purple varieties were 'netted', and on 23rd August, a number of the purple varieties were observed in Field 7, on the Lyndon reserve, Rutland Water.

September: large numbers on Verge 6, Empingham, and later that day, 10+ heard and observed in the LRWT reserve, Bloody Oaks, on the 9th. Large colonies observed and heard in the grasses at George Henry Wood on the 15th. Two caught and identified on the Lyndon reserve, on 7th October.

Lesser Marsh Grasshopper *Chorthippus albomarginatus*

Widespread and common, successful coloniser! Slow development, producing many tiny nymphs, at usual habitats throughout June, including Egleton reserve, Ketton Quarries, Quarry Farm, Stamford. All the following reports are for new locations: one stridulating male, at Crown Well Bridge, near Wing, on 24th July, SK 885 033. Hundreds of tiny nymphs and five adults in rough grasses between the young trees, on the south side, and more nymphs found in the north area, and down the western edge of George Henry Wood, Stretton, on 21st July, SK 956 160. One adult male, in wildflower patch, Barrowden Road, outside Ketton, on 8th August, SK 967 022. One adult female and one nymph in grass verge along bridleway, between South Luffenham and Pilton, 8th August, SK 920 024. One adult female found in member's back garden in Dean Street, Oakham, on 14th August, SK 859 091.

Regular sites such as Rutland Water, Lyndon and Egleton reserves, and Horn Mill/North Brook meadow had the large numbers maintained during August.

September: George Henry Wood, 15th September, and the Lyndon reserve at Rutland Water, on 30th September, were visited, with numbers maintained.

PLANT GALL REPORT 2012

This has been a slightly quieter year for plant gall reporting in the Society, the number of observations is well up on last year but the number of observers and sites visited is slightly down. This could well be due to the weather; no sooner had the gall season started than so did the rain; and while there is little evidence that it had much effect on plant galls, speaking from a personal point of view it certainly did have an effect on one's inclination to venture out into the field.

Naturally the list of species found each year varies, there is a core of organisms which we find on a regular basis and then there are those which occur less regularly, but this year there are quite a number of new species which haven't been reported in the County before. It is difficult if not impossible to explain this, it is probably due not to a single set of circumstances but a variety. One example which may be due to the damp conditions is the anther rust which appeared for the first time on both Lesser Stitchwort and Water Chickweed. but others which are animal caused are more difficult to explain.

The decision by the Wildlife Trust to set up a wide-ranging database for Rutland Water has had the effect of increasing the number of sites surveyed by Society members and has resulted in some interesting records. In this report they are listed under the nearest main site, e.g. Egl or Lynd, but the Trust has divided these into smaller areas and this is how they will appear on their database.

I would like to thank all those who have contributed to these records. Any observation you send in has value and is most welcome.

Roy Lemmon

Summary: 214 records, 19 sites surveyed, 5 observers, 15 new species.

Chromista

Peronosporales

Albugo tragopogonis on Goats Beard *Tragopogon pratensis*. Vge 7.

Fungi

Ascomycota - Taphrinales

Protomyces macrosporus on Ground Elder *Aegopodium podagraria*. HM.

Ascomycota - Erysiphales - Powdery mildew

Sphaerotheca epilobii on Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*. EBP.

Basidiomycota - Ustilaginales Rusts

Melampsora amygdalinae on Almond Willow *Salix triandra*. Egl.

M. caprearum on Goat Willow *S. caprea*. CPW, EBP, Egl, KQ, PC.

M. euphorbiae on Sun Spurge *Euphorbia helioscopia*. Vge 5.

M. populnea on Aspen *Populus tremula*. Egl.

Melampsoridium betulinum on Alder *Alnus glutinosa*. Egl.

M. betulinum on Birch *Betula pendula*. Egl.

Microbotryum lychnidis-dioicae on Red Campion *Silene dioica*. Egl. KQ. Lynd.

M. stellariae on Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*. Gorse.

M. stellariae on Water Chickweed *Myosoton aquaticum*. EBP.

Phragmidium bulbosum on Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Egl.

P. mucronatum on Dog Rose *Rosa canina*. CPW, Egl, HambW, KQ.

P. sanguisorbae on Salad Burnet *Poterium sanguisorba*. BOQ.

P. violaceum on Bramble. BOQ, CPW, EBP, HambW, KQ, Lynd, PC.

Puccinia arenariae on Red Campion. Egl, Gorse, PC.

P. calcitrapae on Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*. HM.

P. circaeae on Enchanters Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*. PC

P. conii on Hemlock *Conium maculatum*. Egl.

P. coronata on Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*. Lynd, Vge 7.

P. glechomatis on Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*. CPW, EBP, Egl, Gorse, HambW, KQ, PC, Vge 7.

P. lapsanae on Nipplewort *Lapsana communis*. Egl, HM, Vge 5, Vge7.

P. malvacearum on Common Mallow *Malva sylvestris*. Vge 5, Vge 7.

P. poarum on Coltsfoot *Tussilago farfara*. KQ.

P. punctiformis on Creeping Thistle *Sirsium arvense*. BarnsW, Egl, KQ, Vge 5.

**Unknown cause - stem gall on Hazel *Corylus avel*

Triphragmium ulmariae on Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*. Egl, PC.

Uromyces ficariae on Lesser celandine *Ficaria verna*. PC.

U. geranii on Meadow Cranesbill *Geranium pratense*. HM, Vge 7.

Entylomatales - Smut

Entyloma microsporam on Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*. PC.

Arthropods**Acari: Eriophyoidea Gall mites**

Acalitus brevitarisus on Alder. EBP, Egl.

Aceria campestricola on Elm *Ulmus* sp. BarnsLW, CPW.

A. cephalonea on Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*. BarnsLW, EBP, Egl.

A. eriobia on Field Maple *Acer campestre*. BarnsLW, Egl.

A. macrochela on Field Maple. CPW, HambW, Lynd.

A. myriadeum on Field Maple. BarnsLW, CPW, Egl, HambW, Lynd, PC.

A. nalepai (= *Eriophyes inangulis*) on Alder. Egl, Lynd.

A. nervisequa on Beech *Fagus sylvatica*. BarnsLW, Barns.W.

A. labiatiflorae (= *A. origani*) on Marjoram *Origanum vulgare*. BOQ.

A. pseudoplatani on Sycamore. BarnsLW, CPW, EBP.

A. tetanothrix on White Willow *Salix alba*. EBP.

A. trifolii on White Clover *Trifolium repens*. WhdC.

Aculus fraxini on Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. Egl, Lynd.

Cecidophyes nudus on Herb Bennet *Geum urbanum*. BOQ.

C. rouhollahi on Cleavers *Galium aparine*. BarnsLW, Egl, Lynd, Vge 7.

C. rouhollahi on Hedge Bedstraw *Galium mollugo*. WhdC.

Eriophyes crataegi on Midland Hawthorn *Crataegus laevigata*. Vge 7.

E. eriosoma on Small-leaved Lime *Tilia cordata*. RWlh.

E. laevis on Alder. BarnsW, Egl.

E. pyri on Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*. Lynd.

E. similis on Sloe *Prunus spinosa*. Egl, Lynd, RWlh.

Phyllocoptes malinus on Crabapple *Malus sylvestris*. HambW.

Stenacis convolvens on Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*. BOQ.

Insects**Hemiptera - Psyllid**

Psyllopsis fraxini on Ash. BarnsW, Lynd.

Diptera - Anthomyiidae

Chirosia betuleti Mophead gall on Male Fern
Dryopteris filix-mas. Gorse, KQ.

Diptera - Cecidomyiidae: Gall Midges

Anabremia viciae on Bush Vetch *Vicia sepium*. KQ.

Dasineura crataegi Buttontop Gall on Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna. Egl, HM, KQ.

D. dioicae on Nettle *Urtica dioica*. PC.

D. fraxini on Ash. EBP, Egl, HM, Lynd.

D. hyperici on Perforate St. Johns Wort *Hypericum perforatum*. KQ.

D. kiefferiana on Rosebay *Chamerion angustifolium*. KQ.

D. tympani on Field Maple. Egl.

D. ulmaria on Meadowsweet. CPW, Egl, PC.

D. urticae on Nettle. CPW, EBP, Egl, KQ, HambW, HM, Lynd.

Iteomyia caprae on Goat Willow. KQ.

Jaapiella schmidtii on Ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*. Vge 5.

J. veronicae on Germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*. BOQ, BarnsW, KQ, HambW, Vge 7.

Macrodiplosis dryobia on Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*. Egl.

Mayetiola dactylidis on Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*. Lynd.

Rabdophaga rosaria on Goat Willow. BarnsLW.

Rondaniola bursaria on Ground Ivy. KQ, Stock.

Hymenoptera - Tenthredinidae: Sawflies

Eupontania pedunculi on Goat Willow. BarnsLW

Micronematus monogyniae on Sloe. Lynd.

Pontania bridgemanii on Goat Willow. KQ

P. proxima on White Willow. Lynd.

P. proxima on Crack Willow *Salix fragilis*. Lynd.

Hymenoptera - Cynipidae: Gall Wasps

On Pedunculate Oak except where stated:

Andricus foecundrix Artichoke Gall. EBP.

Andricus foecundrix Hop Gall. Egl.

A. lignicolus Cola nut gall. Egl.

A. quercuscalicis Knopper Gall. Egl, Vge 7, Wg.

Biorhiza pallida Oak apple Gall on Sessile Oak
Quercus petraea. Vge 7.

Diplolepis rosae Robins Pincushion gall on Dog Rose. KQ.

Neuroterus albipes Spangle Gall. Egl, PC.

N. numismalis Silk Button Gall. CPW, EBP, Egl, PC.

N. quercusbaccarum Common Spangle Gall. BW, CPW, EBP, Egl, HambW, Lynd, Vge 7.

INSECTS AND OTHERS REPORT 2012

I would like to give a big thank you to all those people who sent in entomological records during 2012. It's difficult to comment much on the records as they always vary in content from year to year; not only because of all the varying seasonal conditions but because recorders move on or are not always able to get into the field when their particular speciality is out and about. However, they are always interesting and I always learn new facts each year from records received.

Gill Chiverton

DRAGONFLIES Odonata

DAMSELFLIES

BANDED DEMOISELLE *Calopteryx splendens*

In July 26 recorded CWBWg, one recorded LFP, several recorded TbyW. In August one recorded OakC, one recorded HM, 20+ and 50+ recorded TbyW.

WHITE-LEGGED DAMSELFLY *Platycnemis pennipes*

In July, 12 and 2 recorded CWBWg, 2 recorded LFP, 2 and 1 and 2 recorded TbyW.

LARGE RED DAMSELFLY *Pyrhosoma nymphula*

In May, 4 records all from Barrowden – one pair, two pairs, one pair + one and one pair.

BLUE-TAILED DAMSELFLY *Ishmura elegans*

In July one recorded TbyW, in August, 5 recorded OakC, in September one recorded BW.

COMMON BLUE DAMSELFLY *Enallagma cyathigerum*

In June one recorded Stock, in July 3 recorded KQ, 3 recorded Stock, a few recorded TbyW. In August 10+ recorded and then 2 days later plenty recorded at TbyW, one recorded HM, one recorded RWeg. One homochrome form recorded EBP.

TRUE DRAGONFLIES**BROWN HAWKER** *Aeshna grandis*

In July one recorded TbyW, one recorded Bden, one recorded Wg. In August one recorded OakC, 5 recorded TbyW. In September, 2 recorded CRM; and recorded occasionally all month at Bden.

SOUTHERN HAWKER *Aeshna cyanea*

Late July / August up to 3 recorded all month Wg, in August one recorded emerging from garden pond in Oak, one recorded TbyW. In September one recorded CRM, 4 recorded BW.

MIGRANT HAWKER *Aeshna juncea*

In August one recorded TbyW, 2 recorded Wg. In September one recorded BW.

BROAD-BODIED CHASER *Libellula depressa*

In July one recorded Stock. In October several recorded all month DP.

FOUR-SPOTTED CHASER *Libellula quadrimaculata*

In July one recorded Emp, one recorded Stock.

BLACK-TAILED SKIMMER *Orthetrum cancellatum*

In July one recorded LFP.

COMMON DARTER *Sympetrum striolatum*

In July one recorded TbyW. In August 3 recorded OakC, one recorded RWeg, one recorded TbyW. In September, good numbers recorded KQ, one recorded BW.

RUDDY DARTER *Sympetrum sanguineum*

In August 3 recorded RWeg. In September, a few recorded CRM, 3 recorded BW.

EARWIGS *Dermaptera***COMMON EARWIG** *Forficula auricularia*

In May abundant at Stock.

BOOKLICE and BARKLICE *Psocoptera***BARKFLY** *Bertkauia lucifuga*

In September 2 specimens recorded under stones at Lyd.

TRUE BUGS *Hemiptera***HAWTHORN SHIELDBUG** *Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*

In June one recorded RWLr, ditto in October.

GREEN SHIELDBUG *Palomena prasina*

In May 2 recorded at Stock. In June one recorded RWLr. In September one recorded BW.

FOREST SHIELDBUG *Pentatoma rufipes*

In August several recorded in mothtrap EBR. In September, 2 recorded BW.

GORSE SHIELDBUG *Piezodorus lituratus*

In October one recorded RWeg.

JUNIPER SHIELDBUG *Cyphostethus tristatus*

In September one recorded BW.

PIED SHIELDBUG *Tritomegas bicolor*

In August one recorded RWeg.

BORDERED SHIELDBUG *Legnotus limbosus*

In May one recorded Lynd.

(COMMON) POND SKATER *Gerridae sp.*

In May 6 recorded Oak.

(COMMON) WATER BOATMAN *Corixidae sp.*

In February 4 recorded Bden. In March 3 pairs recorded at the beginning of month at night and then 2 pairs in daylight at month end Bden.

TREEHOPPER *Centrotus cornutus*

In July one recorded KQ.

COMMON FROGHOPPER *Philaenus spumarius*

In August recorded as abundant and in 12 different colour forms at HM. In September several recorded BW.

RED/BLACK FROGHOPPER *Cercopsis vulnerata*

In May several seen, both single insects and mating pairs at RWLr.

FROGHOPPER *Aphrophora alni*

In August recorded as abundant at HM.

FROGHOPPER *Neophilaenus linatus*

In August recorded from HM.

LEAFHOPPER *Aphrodes bicinctus*

In August one recorded from HM.

LEAFHOPPER *Aphrodes makarovi*

In August recorded as plentiful at HM.

LEAFHOPPER *Cicadella viridis*

In September, two recorded at BW.

LACEWINGS, ALDERFLIES *Neuroptera***ALDERFLY** *Sialidae sp.*

In September, two recorded BW.

SCORPION FLIES *Mecoptera***SCORPION FLY** *Panorpa sp.*

In September one recorded BW.

CADDIS FLIES *Tricoptera***CADDIS FLY** *Phryganea grandis*

In July one recorded at Barrowden.

TRUE FLIES *Diptera*

SPOTTED CRANEFLY *Nephrotoma*

In June a pair in tandem recorded at Barrowden.

ST. MARK'S FLY *Bibio marci*

In May, several recorded on Vge and adjoining field.

HORSE-FLY *Chrysops relictus*

In August one recorded RWeg.

COMMON BEE-FLY *Bombylius major*

In March, several recorded at Barrowden, 10+ recorded at KQ. In April one recorded BarnsW.

HOVERFLIES

The following hoverflies were all recorded in August at RWeg: *Chrosotoxem bicinctum*, *Eristalinis sepulchralis*, *Eristalis arbustorum*, *Episirphus balteatus*, *Eristalis intricarius*, *Eristalis tenax*, *Myathropa florum*, *Pipiza noctiluca*, *Syrirta pipiens* and *Xylota segnis*.

HOVERFLY *Eristalis tenax*

In September one recorded BW. In November, 2 recorded in field near Vge 7.

HOVERFLY *Helophilus pendulus*

In September one recorded Vge8, one recorded BOQ, 2 recorded BW, a few recorded RWLr, one recorded RWeg.

HOVERFLY *Merodon equestris*

In September, one recorded Vge8.

HOVERFLY *Volucella pellucens*

In June, one recorded Vge8.

CONOPID FLY *Conops quadrifasciatus*

In April one recorded BW.

FLESH FLY *Sarcophagidae* sp.

In September several recorded BW.

DUNG FLY *Scatophaga stercoraria*

In June, one recorded Vge8. In September one recorded BW.

BEES, WASPS, ANTS, SAWFLIES, ICHNEUMONS etc. *Hymenoptera*

ALDER SAWFLY LARVA *Eriocampa ovata*

In October several larva on the undersides of alder leaves at RWeg.

PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA

GASTERUPTION JACULATOR *Gasteruptiidae*

In August one insect on flowers on Vge8.

ICHNEUMONS *Ichneumonidae*

Amblyteles armatorius

In August, 5 recorded on nettles Vge8.

Glypta consimiles

In September, one female taken by sweep-netting in BW.

Lissonota setosa

In August one female was found on a hedge at HM.

SOCIAL WASPS *Vespidae*

COMMON WASP *Vespula vulgaris*

In January a single queen recorded at Stock. In February a single queen recorded at Bden. In March, four queens recorded stripping wood from fence at Stock. In April one queen recorded PC.

RED WASP *Vespula rufa*

In May, 5–6 recorded in one place at Vge7.

HORNET *Vespa crabro*

In June, one recorded RWLr. In August, two recorded in mothtrap EBR. In September, five recorded along rides in BW.

BEES

SOLITARY BEE *Anthophora furcata*

In August one recorded RWeg.

SOLITARY BEE *Andrena cineraria*

In May one recorded Vge8. In July one recorded BOQ.

SOLITARY BEE *Osmia bicolor*

In May one recorded nest building at KQ.

SPRING FLOWER BEE *Anthophora plumipes*

In April recorded in increasing numbers over month in Bden.

HONEY BEE *Apis mellifera*

In February first recorded end of month in Oak, Rid and Bden. In March recorded Stock. In May on the 13th, a swarm of several thousand seen in Man. On the 25th two swarms (one of approx. 20 000) recorded Man. In August many recorded Bden. In September recorded from Vge8 and BW.

BUMBLE BEES *Apidae*

GARDEN BUMBLEBEE *Bombus hortorum*

In August recorded at RWeg.

WHITE-TAILED BUMBLEBEE *Bombus lucorum*

In February, one recorded Stock. In March, 10 recorded Stock. In August, 2 queens recorded HM.

BUFF-TAILED BUMBLEBEE *Bombus terrestris*

In January one queen recorded Lynd, one queen recorded Bden. In February, 2 queens recorded Bden. In March, 4 recorded on heather at Stock.

COMMON CARDER BEE *Bombus pascorum*

In March one recorded Stock. In April one recorded PC. In July good numbers recorded Vge5. In August several recorded RWeg, HM and Vge5. In September one recorded Vge7.

RED-TAILED BUMBLEBEE *Bombus lapidarius*

In March 3 recorded Stock. In July, small numbers recorded WhdC and BOQ. In August one recorded RWeg, one recorded HM and two recorded Vge8. In September one recorded Vge7.

EARLY BUMBLEBEE *Bombus pratorum*

In March, one recorded Vge5.

CUCKOO BEE *Bombus rupestris*

In August, one recorded RWeg.

CUCKOO BEE *Bombus sylvestris*

In August, one recorded BOQ.

CUCKOO BEE *Bombus vestalis*

In August, one recorded RWeg.

BEETLES *Coleoptera***GREEN TIGER BEETLE *Cicindela campestris***

In June one recorded KQ.

GROUND BEETLE *Badister bullatus*

In May one recorded Lynd

GROUND BEETLE *Harpalus rufipes*

In May one recorded Lynd.

GROUND BEETLE *Leistus fulvibaris*

In May one recorded one recorded Lynd.

GROUND BEETLE *Loricera pilicornis*

In November 5 recorded Lynd.

GROUND BEETLE *Nebria brevicollis*

In September one recorded BW.

GROUND BEETLE *Notiophilus biguttatus*

In August one recorded HM

GROUND BEETLE *Notiophilus rufipes*

In May one recorded Lynd.

GROUND BEETLE *Pterostichus madidus*

In September 4 recorded BW.

GROUND BEETLE *Pterostichus cupreus*

In June one recorded Stock.

ROVE BEETLE *Ischnoglossa prolixa*

In January one recorded Lynd.

ROVE BEETLE *Philolonthus decorus*

In September 2 recorded BW.

ROVE BEETLE *Stenus clavicornis*

In November 3 recorded Lynd.

LESSER STAG BEETLE *Dorcus parallelopipedus*

In July one recorded KQ.

COCKCHAFER *Melolontha melolontha*

In May one recorded on five separate days over the month Bden.

CLICK BEETLE *Athous haemorrhoidalis*

In May a few recorded Lynd, >25 recorded RWLr. In June one recorded Vge8.

CLICK BEETLE *Limonijs minutus*

In May 2 recorded RWLr.

SOLDIER BEETLE *Cantharis pellucida*

In May recorded in good nos. RWLr.

SOLDIER BEETLE *Cantharis rufa*

In May one recorded RWLr.

SOLDIER BEETLE *Cantharis rustica*

In May many recorded KQ, one recorded Lynd. In June 4 recorded Vge8.

SOLDIER BEETLE *Cantharis nigricornis*

In May one recorded RWLr.

SOLDIER BEETLE *Rhagonycha fulva*

In May >10 recorded Vge7. In July 10 recorded KQ. In August 5+ recorded RWeg and one recorded Vge8.

CARDINAL BEETLE *Pyrochroa coccinea*

In May many recorded KQ, one recorded Lynd and >50 RWLr.

CARDINAL BEETLE *Pyrochroa serraticornis*

In June 3 recorded RWLr.

MALACHITE BEETLE *Malachius bipustulatus*

In May 2 recorded Stock and 20+ recorded RWLr. In June one recorded Vge8.

FUNGUS BEETLE *Cerylon ferrugineum*

In January one recorded Lynd.

7-SPOT LADYBIRD *Coccinella 7-punctata*

In January >100 recorded hibernating Lynd. In February 7 recorded KQ, several recorded Oak, several recorded Bden, 2+ recorded CPW. In April good nos. recorded PC, and an abundance at Stock. In May 20+ recorded Oak, one recorded Vge8, 30+ recorded WhdC, 15+ recorded KQ, 7 recorded BOQ, 5 recorded Vge7. In June, 2 recorded Vge8. In September 2 recorded BW. In October one recorded Bden. In November one recorded Vge 7.

TWO-SPOT LADYBIRD *Adalia 2-punctata*

In February one recorded Bden.

HARLEQUIN LADYBIRD *Harmonia axyridis*

In January <10 recorded Lynd.

10-SPOT LADYBIRD *Adalia 10-punctata*

In May one recorded Bden.

Adalia 10-punctata f. decempunctata

In May recorded as plentiful at Stock.

Adalia 10-punctata f. bimaculata

In May recorded as plentiful at Stock.

Adalia 10-punctata f. decempustulatus

In May 7 recorded at Stock.

LARCH LADYBIRD *Aphidecta oblitterata*

In September one recorded EBR.

14-SPOT LADYBIRD *Propylea 14-punctata*

In May one recorded Oak, 8 recorded Stock. In August 2 recorded HM. In September one recorded BW.

22-SPOT LADYBIRD *Thea 22-punctata*

In May 3 recorded Stock.

24-SPOT LADYBIRD *Subcoccinella 24-punctata*

In May one recorded RWLr.

RASPBERRY BEETLE *Byturus tormentus*

In May recorded as prolific at Lynd.

LONGHORN BEETLE *Clytus arietis*

In May 3 recorded RWLr.

LONGHORN BEETLE *Stenocorus meridianus*

In June one recorded Vge8.

LONGHORN BEETLE *Rutpela maculata*

In July one recorded on two occasions RWLr.

LEAF BEETLE *Oulema melanopus*

In August regularly taken sweep netting HM.

LEAF BEETLE *Oulema melanopus /Oulema rufocytonea*

In September regularly taken sweep netting BW.

LILY BEETLE *Lilioceris lili*

In May 2 recorded Oak. In July 3 recorded Oak. In August one recorded Oak.

LEAF BEETLE *Anaspis fasciata*

In May one recorded Lynd.

BLOODY-NOSED BEETLE *Timarcha tenebricosa*

In October several recorded DP.

LEAF BEETLE *Phyllodecta vulgatissima*

In January approx 25 recorded RWeg.

LEAF BEETLE *Cassida rubiginosa*

In November one recorded Lynd.

WEEVIL *Platyrhinus resinosus*

In May one recorded Stock.

WEEVIL *Phyllobius pomaceus*

In May recorded as plentiful at Stock.

WEEVIL *Curculio gladium*

In May one recorded Stock.

WEEVIL *Sitona lineatus*

In September one recorded BW.

OTHER ARTHROPODS

MILLIPEDES *Diplopoda*

PILL MILLIPEDE *Glomeris marginata*

In September one recorded in leaf litter BW.

PILL WOODLOUSE *Armadillidium vulgare*

In June several recorded KQ car park.

SPIDERS *Araneae*

NURSERY WEB SPIDER *Pisaura mirabilis*

In June one recorded with egg sac RWeg.

SLUGS AND SNAILS *Gastropoda*

LEOPARD SLUG *Limax maximus*

In September one very large specimen recorded under log in BW.

LARGE BLACK SLUG *Arion ater*

In May 3 recorded Vge5, one recorded WhdC. In September both black and red /brown forms recorded KQ.

BANDED SNAIL *Cepaea sp.*

In August many recorded on mown verges Bden.

WHITE-LIPPED SNAIL *Cepaea hortensis*

In June both banded and yellow forms recorded Vge7. In July one yellow unbanded variety recorded RWeg.

SNAIL *Monacha cantiana*

In June 20-30 recorded Vge7.

GARDEN SNAIL *Helix aspersa*

In April a few empty shells recorded Vge7.

GLOW-WORM REPORT 2012

Larvae hatched in summer 2010 were due to pupate in summer 2012, and have faced particularly challenging weather during their lifetime. The weather in their first three months was fairly 'normal', but late November and December were exceptionally cold with snow, then 2011 had a long dry spring and a wet summer, followed by drought conditions through to April 2012, punctuated by bitter winter weather. From April almost to the end of July this year it rained, almost incessantly and very heavily, but August was relatively 'normal'. Snails, food for glow-worm larvae, also had hard times in the long dry months and cold spells. Breath was bated to find out what would happen.

The nation-wide glow-worm web site, www.glowworms.org.uk, run by Robin Scagell, reported in early September as follows:

'The terrible weather earlier in the year does not seem to have put the glow-worms off, but until the end of July reports were down on last year, which was probably due to fewer people taking summer evening walks than lack of glow-worms. In addition, in wet weather the females do not usually climb so far up stems, so are harder to see.'

Our records show that sightings and participants were fewer than usual, and that rain, high grass and slippery mud-ridden sites were definitely involved. The website further reports, however, that by early September more reports had been received than by the same date last year. We can't match that, but it's good when together humans and glow-worms provide such a surprise!

The website also notes that 'wet weather and good numbers of snails would help larvae find ample food. But a drought in autumn could cause problems for newly hatched larvae because they won't find prey'. It must be hoped that larvae hatched last year fed well before the 2011/2012 drought, and that they will indeed delight us next year.

Linda Worrall

Barrowden, Verge 3, Luffenham Road SK 948005

In May the RCC verge-cutting regime was forced to halt because of extremely heavy rain, and recommenced in early to mid June, which may have compromised glows. By September, verges had not been cut again. Fields behind east and west verges had wheat.

13.6: None seen, and none reported later.

7.8: In daylight, checked for snails – grass high, but where vehicles had gone onto verges, in flattened grass there were clusters of small snails.

Barrowden, Verge 17, Back Road SK 945003

Parish Council organised village grass cutters, and verges were not cut during June and July. Field behind north verge with Drift Close houses had wheat, next field to west had rape. Fields behind south verge: horse pasture.

North Verge

12.6: Snails reported.

13.6: 1 glow near field entrance. Found by the Rutland Red Hatters, who had met that night at Barrowden for a glow-worm foray, and I was invited to put them in the picture. They were delighted to find any. One of this women's group, a Rutland County Councillor, vowed to emphasise the importance and value of the glow-worm verge-cutting regime to Highways.

17.6: 1 on verge and 2 in field entrance.

7.8: In daylight, checked for snails – grass high on verge but where vehicles had overrun there were a few small snails, and two were in field entrance.

Note: No glows found on south verge. Householder in Drift Close behind north verge had looked for glows outside her house where she saw one last year, but found none.

Burley Woods SK 983098

Several attempts to visit were made by the usual intrepid group, but mud and torrential rain intervened.

Ketton Quarry Nature Reserve, Pit Lane SK 978053

7.7: A total of 13 glows were seen, a good result considering conditions, including:

1 in carpark next to gate into reserve

3 in base of longish vegetation in flat area just through carpark gate

5 scattered round the geology trail area

3 in first area of The Valley in base of quite long grass.

The weather was rather cool by 11.00 pm and the grass wet from earlier rain. Vegetation was quite long as a result of much rain, particularly in the first section of The Valley. A few small snails were seen.

Clipsham Quarry SK 892156

12.7: 4 around Stable block; none otherwise.

Essendine, Verge 5 and mainline cutting top TF 943129

26.6: None seen. Grass very high.

14.7: 2 seen. Grass exceptionally high, so more could have been present.

OUTSIDE RUTLAND

Leicestershire, Charnwood Lodge SK 458155

20.6: 21 were seen, most being mated, after a bat count. What a good result!

Northamptonshire, Barnack Hills and Holes NNR TF 075046

Late June: 6 seen with Warden on guided walk.

Lancashire

Fireflies in a County Park? The glow-worm website reports a photograph, but none found in subsequent searches. It would have been the first ever sighting of a live firefly in the UK.

Welwyn Garden City and Milton Keynes

The glow-worm website reports several people who say they have spotted glow-worms in these places for the first time this year, although they themselves have lived locally for many years. So there is hope!

Norfolk, Breckland

On page 58 of the previous *Annual Report* were some very interesting results from Norfolk. These and later observations have resulted in the following paper, published in *Lampyrid* Volume 3 (2012), see www.lampyridjournal.com/.

'Lunar effects on the bioluminescent activity of the glow-worm *Lampyris noctiluca* and its larvae' by Pamela and Brian Gunn.

Abstract: Observations made during the late summer of 2011 on the glow-worm *Lampyris noctiluca* and its larvae have revealed that the larval bioluminescent activity appears to be strongly influenced by the phase of the moon. By contrast the glowing activity of the adult females seem to be uninfluenced by the lunar cycle.



Clipsham Park Wood, Sunday 25 March. See page 70. (Photo, Phil Rudkin)

MAMMALS REPORT 2012

Members have reliably reported throughout 2012, enabling the status of wildlife to be recorded. The reintroduction of water voles at RWNr has been successful, with numbers of animals surviving the winter, and more being introduced during this year. Evidence of water voles was found on Oakham Canal, some distance from the reintroductions, and it is assumed that these animals moved upstream from the reserve via Dog Kennel Brook. Regular monitoring of water voles has increased reporting of other mammals, such as otter and mink, on and around the nature reserve. Otters continue to do well, though sadly one juvenile otter found did not survive. Otters seem to use the reserve during the winter months, and spread out in the summer. Mink have again been seen in the area, and evidence of their presence on the reserve was found in December. A water shrew was recorded at Clipsham this year, after absence from our records since 2009.

Linda Biddle

Table: Summary of mammal data 2012 (numbers in brackets give the 2011 data for comparison)

Species	Number of reports	Number of live animals	Dead animals	Evidence	Comments
Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	67(48)	86(58)	3(10)	1(6)	
Mole <i>Talpa europaea</i>	9(19)	0(0)	1(0)	8(19)	
Common Shrew <i>Sorex araneus</i>	6(5)	0(0)	6(5)		
Water Shrew <i>Neomys fodiens</i>	1(0)		1(0)		
Pygmy Shrew <i>Sorex minutus</i>	2(3)	1(0)	1(3)		
Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	6 (10)	8(many)	0(0)	1(2)	
Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	45(61)	152(109)	2(0)		7 leverets
Grey squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	15(23)	23(31)	(0)	1(0)	
Bank Vole <i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	7(4)	7(4)	1(0)		
Water Vole <i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	38(4)	5(2)		33(2)	Animals seen live on release
Common Vole <i>Microtus agrestis</i>	6(3)	24(6)	4(0)	2(1)	
Long-tailed Field Mouse <i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	7(1)	8(1)	1(0)	0(0)	
Brown rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	13(12)	20(10)	2(2)		
Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	18(22)	27(29)	1(0)	1(1)	12 cubs reported
Stoat <i>Mustela erminea</i>	15(16)	18(16)	(1)		1 in partial ermine
Weasel <i>Mustela nivalis</i>	5(3)	6(5)	(1)		
Mink <i>Mustela vison</i>	10(0)	2 (0)	1(0)	8(0)	
Polecat / ferret <i>Mustela putorius</i>	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		
Badger <i>Meles meles</i>	38(49)	6(11)	22(28)	11(8)	9 active setts, 2 latrine
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	35(8)	7(1)	0(0)	28(7)	
Fallow Deer <i>Dama dama</i>	101(113)	many (many)	0(0)	(1)	Largest group 46 in January, 1 white, 40 fawns
Muntjac <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	41(35)	56(62)	0(3)	4(4)	4 fawns seen
Roe Deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	(5)	5(8)	0(0)		

INSECTIVORA

Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*

67 reports, 85 live animals, 3 dead, 2 evidence

The first hedgehog of 2012 was seen on January 16th at 11.30 pm in the Worrall's garden at Barrowden, and ate 2 handfuls of nuts, which had been put out regularly. A hedgehog was seen on consecutive nights until 23rd, and then frequently to the end of the month. A smaller animal was seen regularly in February, and then reports came from Stamford and Oakham, and evidence was found in an Oakham garden through March. Fewer animals were seen in March and April, the cold weather sending them back to shelter, though several ventured out to the food supply at the Worrall's. At Barrowden up to three were seen regularly during March, and sadly one met its end, probably killed by a fox or badger in the same garden, a 6 inch hole being dug the same evening.

Others were reported from Wing, Stocken, and Oakham during the summer, and the Barrowden hedgehogs continued to visit through autumn up to the middle of November, the last report on 19th a small one feeding on squashed nuts.

Mole *Talpa europaea*

9 reports, 0 live, 1 dead, 8 evidence

Molehills were reported in March and April on verges at Essendine and between Casterton and Pickworth, and in July near the Burley Fishponds next to the bridge. A dead one was found on the track at Pickworth during September. In October molehills were seen at Hambleton Woods, Bloody Oaks Quarry, and Dawn's Paddock, and in November in fields adjacent to Burley Fishponds.

Common Shrew *Sorex araneus*

6 reports 0 live animals 6 dead

In June a common shrew was found by the bridge in Eggleton Nature Reserve car park. In September another was found close to the wet meadows to the south of Eggleton birdwatching centre. Two were found in September in Wing, and at Quarry Farm field off Little Casterton Road near Stamford, a shrew was found dead. In October one was picked up on the winter pathway behind Lagoon 2 at RWNR.

Pygmy Shrew *Sorex minutus*

2 reports, 1 live, 1 dead

In September a pygmy shrew was seen running around inside a hide by Lagoon 4 at RWNR. Another was found dead by Rygate Lake in Exton Park in October.

Water Shrew *Neomys fodiens*

1 report

A water shrew was seen at Clipsham, near the Yew Tree Avenue, in May

LAGOMORPHA

Rabbits *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

6 reports, 8 live animals, 1 evidence

A warren was found in fields west of Hambleton village, close to a large pond, and rabbits seen along the edge of the water near the Fisherman's car park. In May a white rabbit was seen in a field in Wing, but the observer was unable to see whether or not it was a true albino. A healthy adult was disturbed on Verge 5, Pickworth Road, Essendine, in August. Rabbits were seen on banks near Shoveler Hide at RWNR, and several grazed the grasses at Dawn's Paddock in September and October. A large adult was seen at the western end to Hambleton Wood. These numbers do not reflect the true abundance of animals.

Brown Hare *Lepus capensis*

45 reports, 152 animals, 2 dead

Hares have been widely reported. In January, 15 were seen in fields alongside the Gwash at Gunthorpe and 50+ in small groups in fields between Manton and Brooke. In February, 11 were on grass by the main runway at the former RAF base at Cottesmore. Single animals were seen at Cross Roads Farm near Empingham, and between Seaton and Barrowden, 6 were recorded in two days. In March at RWNR, 5 were seen in the Heron Bay area, and 3 nearer to the Eggleton Centre. In April, 14 were found in the same area. Others were reported from Pickworth and surrounding fields, Lyndon, Greetham Valley Golf Club. The two road victims were on Barrowden Road Ketton, an adult and a leveret seen in August. In November a hare was seen behind Lagoon 4 at RWNR.

RODENTIA

Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*

15 reports, 23 animals, 1 evidence

Squirrels were reported from February to October, and in woods and spinneys throughout the area, as well as feeding at birdfeeders in gardens.

In February, 3 left a Tawny Owl nest box at Tunnely Wood, and one foraged in a spinney near Pickworth Woods. 4 fed most days from February to May from bird feeders at Dawn's Paddock and one was seen there in October. Others were reported from Hinman's Spinney, Hambleton Woods, Barnsdale, Prior's Coppice, Ketton Quarry, Burley Fishponds, Badger Hide RWNR, and Oakham gardens.

Bank Vole *Clethrionomys glareolus*

7 reports, 7 live animals, 1 dead

During January and February bank voles were seen frequently feeding near birdfeeders in a garden at Wing, and again during March. A bank vole was disturbed at Ketton Quarry during tree felling and clearance work in March, and had to run some way up the slope before finding cover. Also in March a bank vole was seen among logs in a copse near Heron Bay RWNr. Single animals were found beneath two reptile shelters in Tunnely Wood. In June a dead animal was found on the reed-bed track at RWNr, and in July one was trapped and released close to the birdwatching centre.

Short-tailed Field Vole *Microtus agrestis*

6 reports, 25 live, 4 dead, 2 evidence

In February evidence of short-tailed voles was found in snow under an Oak tree in the garden at Stocken. One was seen feeding on bread crumbs below the bird table and others in log piles. In May, 4 were seen in long grass behind the workshops, and unfortunately one was caught by the mower, though it provided a meal for a carrion crow. In June, runs were found in grass near Shoveler hide at RWNr, and also in grass at Burley Fish Ponds. A vole was trapped and released at Egleton in July. At Stocken in August a count of 18 voles was made while cutting long grass which had been undisturbed for 3 months because of the wet weather. Some of these were juveniles, and three of the adults were damaged by the mower.

Water Vole *Arvicola terrestris*

38 reports, 6 live, 33 evidence

Also animals seen on release in June and August.

Following reintroductions at RWNr in 2011, water voles were present in many areas of the reserve, evidence being obtained throughout the winter, droppings on rafts and signs on bank, such as latrines, footprints and chewed vegetation with characteristic 45 degree cuts. A vole was seen in January in Wet Meadow Lagoon 1. Evidence continued to show their presence on the reserve through spring and into summer. Signs of voles were later found on Oakham Canal, and since no evidence had previously been found there it was concluded that they had moved upstream from the reserve. More voles were reintroduced in June and August, and they were seen in several areas during June and July. There was also evidence that voles had travelled around the reserve, signs of their presence being found in Heron Bay and Manton Bay, where no voles had been introduced. During the autumn signs of activity continued to be found including some in the channels in the meadow near Badger Hide, again demonstrating that the voles

were moving upstream. Activity was still obvious at the end of the year in many parts of the reserve and on Oakham Canal.

Long-tailed Field Mouse *Apodemus sylvaticus*

6 reports, 7 animals, 1 dead

Field mice have been benefiting from bird feeders and hedgehog food. The first record in 2012 was a field mouse feeding on nuts put out for hedgehogs in Barrowden in mid January. Others were seen at Manton and Dawn's Paddock, and outside the Birdwatching Centre at Egleton, all feeding at or below bird feeders. In addition three were trapped during July on meadows close to the Birdwatching Centre.

Brown rat *Rattus norvegicus*

13 reports, 20 animals, 2 dead

In January there were several sightings of brown rats at Stocken in the gardens and around refuse bins and they continued to be seen during February. In March a dead one, victim of a bird of prey, was found in the gardens and others seen suffering from the effects of poisoning. Later a kestrel killed and carried off a small rat, and the infestation continued into April, when feeding the birds stopped. A rat was also seen in March under a bird feeder at Lyndon Centre RWNr.

CARNIVORA

Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*

18 reports, 27 animals, 1 dead, 1 evidence

In January one crossed a road near Barrowden, another was observed walking along the edge of Wardley Wood. In February a fox was seen in Little Haw Wood, and March 3 in Burley Wood. During May a family of about 7 cubs and an adult were on the cycle track at Gibbet Gorse at dawn. Droppings were found in Ketton Quarry and a young one seen in front of Lyndon Centre RWNr during June, and by the reed beds a fox was disturbed near a wood pile. Cubs were observed playing on bales near Banthorpe gravel pit, and later one chased a rabbit unsuccessfully. Others were reported from Burley and Pickworth Woods, Hambleton, Shacklewell Hollow, Clipsham, Woolfox and Oakham.

Stoat *Mustela erminea*

15 reports, 18 animals, all live

Four reports in January: at Rutland Water one near Berrybutts Spinney crossed the cycle track, another near Barnsdale Hall harassed two Egyptian geese, and the third was seen near wader scrape. The other crossed the Wing to Morcott road at midday. A stoat visited a member's garden at Wing, in March.

In February two stoats chased each other between Glaston and Wing, showing more white on their coats than normal summer pelage, and in April one crossed the road in the same area. In April, May and June a stoat was regularly seen in front of Lyndon visitor centre. In May a stoat was seen in Barnsdale Wood, and another came from the drought garden across the nearby field. At Fort Henry Ponds a stoat was seen in September, running along the south bank of the lower lake.

Weasel *Mustela nivalis*

5 reports, 6 animals

Outside Lyndon Centre a weasel was spotted near to the small pond. In May and June weasels nested at Greetham Valley Golf Club, and one was seen taking a small vole into rocks. Others were seen east of Belmesthorpe, on Barrowden Road Ketton, and at Egleton, a weasel, looking heavy, possibly pregnant, crossed Church Lane

Mink *Mustela vison*

10 reports, 2 live animals, 8 evidence

In August the first mink for some time was spotted at Banthorpe gravel pit, and in September one was seen by Buzzard hide at RWNr. Mink rafts were used at the reserve to detect their presence, and footprints were found in November on the foreshore near Redshank hide. During December footprints were found near Badger hide, near Buzzard hide, and near the moth trap close to Lagoon 4.

Polecat/ Ferret *Mustela putorius*

No reports this year

Badger *Meles meles*

38 reports, 6 live, 22 dead, 11 evidence

Many reports of road casualties came from all over the county, but again many signs of activity over the area show a healthy population.

An active sett was found near Wader scrape at RWNr and a live badger was seen crossing the perimeter track in June. In February a badger crossed Wakerley Road Barrowden at 10.15 pm, in September one was seen live on the verge of Seaton Road Barrowden, and in December another was seen in the same area. Much activity was evident at Dawn's Paddock, clearing out bedding during February, pathways worn and footprints in April and May, and more digging in October. At Ryhall Heath an active sett was found on the drift, and a small badger crossed the track in daylight in September. Near Pickworth two new setts were found along a hedgerow to the north of the village, and further two setts south of the village. Latrines were also found at Clipsham Park Wood.

Otter *Lutra lutra*

35 reports, 7 live, 1 dead, 28 evidence

At Leighfield Fishponds an otter was observed three times during June and July, and in October returned, being seen briefly but clearly. An otter crossed the road early one morning at Ashwell in October. Sadly in May a young otter found in a garden of Orchard Close Langham, which backs on to the brook, was taken away by RSPCA who returned it later, only for it to die the following day. The brook was very dry at the time due to the prolonged dry period. Below Barnsdale hill near Burley Fishponds, fishermen reported seeing an otter regularly during July. At Fort Henry the remains of a fish were found near the lower lake in October, and scales found downstream of the bridge.

The large number of reports of otter spraint and footprints come from monitoring mink rafts at RWNr during the year. Otter spraint is often found on top of the rafts, as a marker left by an otter, and curious animals, particularly young ones, often enter the tunnel of the raft, leaving clear prints in the clay.

Otter slides and evidence of feeding are also found on the reserve in many areas.

In January spraint was found by an otter slide into reed beds at the edge of Lagoon 3 near pollarded willows. Spraint was also found near Dog Kennel Cottage and footprints under the bridge. In May prints were found near Badger Hide in mud on the bank. In July spraint was found near Buzzard Hide and near Burley Fishponds; in August, September and October spraint and pad marks were evident near Dog Kennel Cottage and near Buzzard Hide.

In November and December spraint was again found at the pollarded willows, Buzzard Hide, Smew Hide and Dog Kennel Cottage, and in addition Manton Bridge, where prints were clearly seen in mud exposed by low water levels.

ARTIODACTYLA

Fallow Deer *Dama dama*

101 reports

Fewer deer were seen this winter than in previous years, due to some drastic culls carried out by the Forestry Commission, and much maintenance work carried out on local woods. However deer were still commonly seen in Burley, Little Haw, and Pickworth Woods, in numbers of up to 40 during the winter and spring months. During the summer fawns were also seen in all these woods. Numbers remained very low in Clipsham Park Woods through summer, into autumn and continued very low to December. Deer were also reported from Stretton, Banthorpe, Tunnely and Turnpole Woods, Wing, Bloody Oaks

and Exton Park. In October rutting was heard plainly from Pickworth Woods, giving a true sound of autumn, and signalling winter ahead.

Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus*

5 reports, 5 live animals

The first of 2012 was seen in February among trees opposite to Dawn's Paddock, and in April a young one was disturbed in the top Paddock.

At RWNr a roe deer was observed swimming across the reservoir from Berrybutts Spinney towards Hambleton Wood in May, and another was seen close to Wing. A roe deer was seen at Eggleton, near Fishponds Cottage, in August.

Muntjac Deer *Muntiacus reevesi*

41 reports, 56 animals, 4 fawns

Muntjac were regularly reported through the year from Little Haw, Pickworth and Burley Woods, where 3 fawns were seen in August. They are also commonly seen in many areas of RWNr, where one was seen swimming across Lagoon 1 in July. Others were reported from Wing to Morcott and Wing to Manton roads, near Wing Tunnel, Tunneley and Turnpole Woods, Prior's Coppice, and Clipsham Park Wood.



North Brook/Horn Mill, August 12. See page 74. (Photo, Phil Rudkin)

BAT REPORT 2012

Bats were recorded every month of the year except, surprisingly, April, although bats seen in January, February and December were hibernating; no flight activity was recorded in those winter months nor in April.

Although 2012 started well, from the beginning of April onwards more or less until the latter half of August conditions were generally not good for foraging bats, except in very favourable (i.e. insect-rich) habitats such as Rutland Water. This is reflected in the grounded bat figures (Table 2, page 69); of the 12 bats cared for in the month from 26th July to 25th August inclusive, nine were starved juveniles.

The first record of bat activity was of a large, unidentified bat flying around Lyndon Top, near Rutland Water, at dawn on 2.5. On 12.5 two small bats were recorded in Redland Close, Barrowden; up to three were seen at Crown Well Bridge near Wing on 24.5 and 29.5. In June, there were further records from Redland Close, Barrowden, with 'following behaviour' observed on 29.6; on 30.6 two small bats were flying in G-Wing garden at HMP Stocken. Noting that there were more moths around in July the Barrowden recorders saw up to three small bats (pipistrelle sized) commuting or foraging in their Redland Close garden throughout the month, with a larger bat (possibly brown long-eared) on some dates. Another garden in Redland Close had frequent and quite numerous bats foraging there. These gardens back onto Dovecote Close, Barrowden, which was known to have a pipistrelle roost in the 1990s. A larger bat was flying slowly round the Redland Close garden and larger droppings were found on the car under the carport in early September, again possibly brown long-eared. Bats were seen flitting around Redhill Farm, Seaton Road, Barrowden on 4.7, and along Seaton Road on 7.9. The last bat in Redland Close was on 25.9. In October, a small bat flew out from beneath the Harringworth Viaduct over the River Welland on 6.10, crossing the Rutland boundary; a little later a bat was flying alongside the road at the junction of Main Street, Seaton, with the Glaston Road. On the dry, chilly evening of 15.10 a small bat flew down the access road towards Egleton Visitor Centre. Three small bats were feeding together near oak trees north of Lyndon on 13.11; and at Manton on 26.11 a medium-sized bat was flying near the church at first light. This was the last flight record of the year.

Species accounts

Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

Status: Common and widespread.

The first record of the year was of a male found dead

low on a house wall in Whissendine on 2.3. The first record of bats in flight was on 24.5 in a garden in Barmstedt Drive, Oakham. The bats were recorded foraging at this site almost daily until 18.9, after which activity there was not observed again.

Common pipistrelle was one of the six species recorded at the Rutland Water BioBlitz on 6.7, heard and seen at Lyndon Reserve between Deep Water hide and Gibbet Gorse, at Barnsdale Wood and Barnsdale Creek, and many were recorded along the south shore of the Hambleton Peninsula. They were heard regularly between Gibbet Gorse and Lyndon Hill Visitor Centre on 15.9, and in Shacklewell Hollow south of the A606 on 19.9. The last record of the year was of a hibernating bat in a roof void in Edith Weston on 6.12; the loft had been used as a maternity roost by soprano pipistrelles in summer.

Six common pipistrelles were found grounded, three adults and three juveniles, compared with eight in 2011. All but one of these were thin and the juveniles found in July and August were emaciated and dehydrated.

Although they appear to be as common as soprano pipistrelle, only two of the seven roosts counted for the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) contained common pipistrelle. (See Table 1, page 68.) The colony at All Saints church, Braunston, increased from 39 bats in July to 66 in July, probably augmented by juveniles. An unusual roost site behind window shutters on a building in Oakham contained three bats roosting singly on 9.8.

Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*

Status: Common and widespread, especially in habitats close to or containing wetland habitats.

The first confirmed record of soprano pipistrelle was on 13.6 when bats were emerging at St Edmund's Church, Egleton; they were recorded again later in the month and in July at this site. On 19.6 a number of bats was seen emerging from beside a chimney stack on a house in Lyndon, where the bats were foraging very low and close to vegetation. A maternity roost at Gunthorpe, first discovered about 4 years ago, was occupied again in 2012, with much pre-emergence 'chittering' heard on 26.6. Members of the Society counted the large colony at the Fox and Hounds public house, Exton, for the NBMP, and on 4.8 a count of 719 bats was made by astonished members of the Leicestershire and Rutland Bat Group. Another new roost was identified in Edith Weston on 22.7, where the bats, unusually for pipistrelles, occupy part of the roof void. The roost at the former Whitwell Hotel was unoccupied during June and July. See table 1 for roosts counted for NBMP.

Foraging bats were heard at Rutland Water during the BioBlitz on 6.7 with recordings made at Lyndon nature reserve, especially at Field 1 near Gibbet Gorse, and Deep Water hide west of the visitor centre; also at Barnsdale Wood; and along the south shore of Hambleton Peninsula. The species was also recorded at Lyndon reserve on 15.9, and at Shacklewell Hollow on 19.9. During all the evenings when bats were recorded in the Barmstedt Drive garden, soprano pipistrelle was heard only once on 15.8.

Six soprano pipistrelles were found grounded during the year (see Table 3 for summary), mostly associated with known roosts. On 26.7, two juveniles from the Egleton Church roost were trapped inside the building and died, while on 27.7 three juveniles emerged from the Rutland Watersports roost, starving and dehydrated; they subsequently died in spite of attempts to rehabilitate them.

Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*

Status: Uncommon nationally.

During the Rutland Water BioBlitz on 6.7, Nathusius' pipistrelle was heard and recorded at Field 1 on the Lyndon reserve (near Gibbet Gorse) and at the site of Teal Hide near the Lyndon Hill Visitor Centre, where sustained foraging activity was observed over shrubs at the water's edge. The species was also heard at Hambleton Wood on the same date. During the NBMP survey at Lyndon on 15.9, specifically aimed at recording Nathusius' pipistrelle, a single pass was recorded at Field 1 approximately 35 minutes after sunset, and again at Teal Hide close to the edge of the reservoir. The occurrence of the bats at two sites around RW, and at Burley Wood in previous years, in early July, is a strong indicator of a local breeding population at RW.

Pipistrelle sp. *Pipistrellus sp.*

Many of the unattributed records at the beginning of this report are likely to be those of pipistrelles but cannot be confirmed. A probable pipistrelle was flying in a Wing garden at 2.30 pm on 23.7, and droppings seen in a house loft in Ashwell were almost certainly those of pipistrelle sp. One of the grounded bats was identified only as pipistrelle sp; found as a small baby at Lyndon away from a roost, it had failed to thrive in captivity and died.

Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*

Status: Widespread, possibly common.

The first record of the year was on 12.2 when two bats were seen roosting in the Rutland hibernaculum, an unusual record for this site. In late May, several bats emerging from the east end of Tinwell Church well after dusk were identified as long-eared bats by the absence of audible echo-

location calls, body shape and slower, fluttery flight. On 23.5 a brown long-eared bat was found in the roof apex of a large house in Belton-in-Rutland which, in spite of the presence of several hundred droppings, was thought not to be a maternity roost. On 22.8 a single bat was found in the roof of a house at Lyndon village on Post Office Lane, and on 20.12 droppings likely to be those of brown long-eared were found in the roof of a cottage at Ashwell Hall, Ashwell. Neither roost was considered to be currently a maternity roost.

Only one roost was counted for the NBMP, at Wing, where six bats emerged with pipistrelles on 24.7. At this site there were a lot of droppings, thought to be those of long-eared, in outbuildings on 17.8.

Three grounded bats were cared for in 2012 (see Table 3 for summary). The bat from Clipsham, strangely, was found on a woodland track with a piece of cleavers *Galium aparine* attached to its tail membrane. The stem of cleavers was about 18 cm (7 inches) long, and the bat had quite a bit of gravel on it, which suggested that the encumbrance had prevented it feeding, exhausted it and eventually led to its being unable to fly. The juvenile female from Wing was found emaciated, clinging to the side of a garden pond, but recovered and was expected to be released in summer 2013. The third bat was thin and found grounded after a thunderstorm; it was badly injured and was taken to the vet for euthanasia.

Noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula*

Status: Uncommon; no maternity roosts currently known.

The first record of the year was of a single bat flying over Lyndon village, but not foraging, flying from south west of the village towards Lyndon Wood on 19.6. A single bat was seen foraging (circling and diving) over a pasture between two small belts of woodland on the east side of Gunthorpe on 26.6. At Rutland Water during the Bioblitz on 6.7 the first noctule was heard at Barnsdale at 10.02 pm; while the first at Lyndon Reserve was at 10.05 pm. Up to five bats were foraging together over Field 1, Lyndon, but these moved on soon after. One noctule was heard over Aldgate, Ketton, on 7.7. The last record of the year was on 3.10 at approximately 7.0 pm, when up to four bats were seen foraging over the Oakham to Cottesmore road near Home Farm, Burley.

Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*

Status: Widespread in suitable habitats but not common. No maternity roosts are currently known.

The first record of the year was of a single Daubenton's bat in the Rutland hibernaculum on 12.2. A very unusual record was that of a Daubenton's bat seen flying around close to the Egleton Visitor Centre for nearly two hours on 9.3,

repeatedly landing on nearby large ash trees, only to take off again after a few moments. On 17.3 a Daubenton's, perhaps the same one, was flying low over Lagoon 1 near the centre, where it was forced into the water by a pair of jackdaws, then killed by a carrion crow. During the Rutland Water Bioblitz on 6.7 the species was recorded foraging over the reservoir at Lyndon Reserve (Gibbet Gorse and Teal Hide); at Barnsdale Wood close to the small birdwatching hide on the edge of the creek. The creek provides sheltered habitat close to the wood and a large number of Daubentons were foraging there on 4.9.

There were fewer passes by Daubenton's bats over the River Chater at Aldgate, Ketton, on 7.7, perhaps because the river level, raised after wet weather, very fast flowing and turbid, had reduced insect numbers.

During the NBMP Nathusius' pipistrelle survey on 15.9 at Lyndon Reserve, no Daubenton's were seen over the reservoir near Gibbet Gorse and only a few bats quite far out from shore at Teal Hide, in contrast to the activity observed on 6.7.

Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*

Status: Uncommon. Two maternity roosts are known.

The first record of the year was of five bats found in the Rutland hibernaculum on 12.2. The maternity colonies at Stoke Dry and Whissendine churches

were counted for the NBMP (see Table 1). The counts at the latter site remain low, possibly because flood-lights at the west end of the church illuminate the interior, deterring the bats. The counts at Whissendine were after the end of the June NBMP count period.

Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*

Status: Uncommon. Only one maternity roost is known.

The maternity roost in Seaton was counted in June, with emergence beginning just before 10.00 pm. A total of 56 bats was counted. The bats formerly occupied roof voids of a pair of semi-detached cottages, passing freely between the two lofts, but recently they have been progressively excluded from one of these voids. Not enough is known about this species, or this colony in particular, to know exactly how this may affect the bats.

Barbastelle bat *Barbastellus barbastella*

Status: Nationally and locally rare.

Two barbastelle bats were recorded during cold weather in the Rutland hibernaculum. Bats were recorded foraging by consultants at several unspecified locations around Ketton Quarry and a brief flight recording was made at the proposed site of a wind turbine at Steadfold Lane, Ketton. There were no other records.

Jenny Harris

Table 1 Summary of counts for National Bat Monitoring Programme and other roost visits

Location	Species	2012 Max. c.*	2011 count
Barnsdale	BLE	1	9
Braunston ch	Common pip	39	NC
Braunston (hse)	Soprano pip	118	142
Exton	Soprano pip	463	NC
Manton	Soprano pip	NP	NP
Rutland watersports	Soprano pip	295	215
Stoke Dry ch	Natterer's	40	26
Whissendine ch	Natterer's	33	36
Whitwell Hotel	Soprano pip	0	272
Wing	Common pip	(44)	48
Wing	BLE	(6)	15
Seaton	Whiskered (not NBMP)	56	57
Lyndon	Soprano pip	**NC	
Gunthorpe	Soprano pip	NC	—
Oakham	Common pip	3	—
Edith Weston	Soprano pip	**NC	—
Egleton ch	Soprano pip	**	

* maximum number of two June counts

** newly discovered roost

() July count

The colony at A. St. Braunston was counted again in July (as requested by NBMP) and contained 66 bats.

Table 2 Summary of grounded bats 2012

Date	Species	Location	Age	Sex	Outcome	Comments
2.3	Common pipistrelle	Whissendine	Ad	M	Dead	Cat victim, thin
23.5	Brown long-eared	Clipsham	Ad	M	Dead	Starved, dehydrated
26.7	Soprano pipistrelle	Egleton church	Juv	F	Died	Starved, dehydrated
26.7	Soprano pipistrelle	Egleton church	Juv	M	Dead	Starved, dehydrated
26.7	Common pipistrelle	Belton-in-Rutland	Juv	F	Died	Dehydrated
27.7	Soprano pipistrelle	Rutland Watersports	Juv	F	Died	Dehydrated
27.7	Soprano pipistrelle	Rutland Watersports	Juv	M	Dead	Starved
27.7	Soprano pipistrelle	Rutland Watersports	Juv	M	Died	Starved
30.7	Brown Long-eared	Wing	Juv	F	Retained	Starved
9.8	Common pipistrelle	Essendine	Juv	M	Died E	Dehydrated
19.8	Brown long-eared	Oakham	Juv	M	Died E	Injured, starved
20.8	Common pipistrelle	Hambleton	Ad	M	Died E	injured
23.8	Pipistrelle sp.	Lyndon	Juv	M	Died	Starved
25.8	Common pipistrelle	North Luffenham	Ad	M	Died E	Injured, thin
1.9	Soprano pipistrelle	Ketton	Ad	M	Died	Prob. cat victim
4.9	Common pipistrelle	Ryhall	Juv	M	Died E	Injured / thin

Ad adult Juv juvenile

Died E taken to vet for euthanasia (e.g. because of injuries or * because of probable complications from starvation and dehydration)

Table 3 Grounded bats summary

Species	Numbers	
Common pip	6 (8)	Ad 3, Juv 3
Soprano pip	6 (6)	Ad 1, Juv 5
Pipistrelle sp	1 (4)	Ad 1
Brown long-eared	3 (2)	Ad 1, juv 2
Total	16 (20)	

RNHS INDOOR AND FIELD MEETINGS 2012

OUTDOOR EVENTS

Sunday 8 January WALK AT MORKERY WOOD 10.30 am

A grey but mild January morning and Morkery Wood was the meeting place for a total of 29 members and visitors to make the first outdoor foray of 2012.

The wood was quiet and still, with little obvious wildlife, but on further investigation lots of signs and evidence were to be found. Woodpigeon and Blackbird were around, and Goldcrest heard peeping in the canopy were later seen, darting between the pines.

Wood Spurge was growing at the edge of a ride, and Candlesnuff, little tiny white fingers of fungus, found growing on a tree stump. A woodpecker hole was found, and later a Great Spotted Woodpecker was seen. Other bird species recorded included Long-tailed Tits, Coal Tits, Bullfinch, Wren, and Treecreeper.

Two types of fern, Broad Buckler and Male Fern, were discovered, and many small fungi, of which the most interesting were Scarlet Elf Cup, among mosses on a fallen branch, and a green fungus growing inside the branch, staining the tissue, known as Green Elf Cup. Fairy rings of fungus were

seen, growing on the roots of hazels, probably a tricholoma species. *Stereum hirsutum*, a pathogenic fungus which makes small brackets on the branches and trunks of trees, was also seen.

Hazel catkins were in flower, pollen flying out when the catkins were touched, showing early signs of spring following our mild and open autumn and winter so far. Fallow and Muntjac Deer slots were seen, and a Grey Squirrel swung among the branches, and raced up trunks of trees.

Some areas of the wood had been felled, removing the pines, and leaving native broad-leaved species to develop, and opening the woodland up for natural regeneration. There was some concern among members that the rest of the conifers should not be removed too quickly, allowing bird cover to be maintained in the canopy.

The group returned to the car park at around 12.30 pm, surprised that so much had been found in a midwinter woodland, and looking forward to the rest of the meetings in 2012.

Linda Biddle

Sunday 19 February RUTLAND WATER 10.30 am

27 RNHS members, old and new, assembled on a beautiful clear and sunny morning at the Birdwatching Centre, for a walk around the reserve to explore the recent changes and look at the conservation work being carried out. The reserve has matured into an area of varied habitats, and encourages a more diverse range of species, but more is still being done to maintain and improve the ecology of the area. A walk to the north side of the centre first passed an active badger sett, and saw many molehills in the adjacent meadow. A family group of Bewick swans has been seen around the Centre since early November, and a group of Goosander were also observed. A Heron and Little Egret flew over, and a small flock of tits, and Redwing and Blackbirds were seen.

On the edge of Lagoon 2, where a Green Sandpiper was heard, recent maintenance work was explained. A long reach mechanical digger had been used to clear out ditches, removing reed mace and deepening the channels, so that water levels could be maintained throughout the summer. Islands had been built up to improve the variety of the habitat, and a network of ditches provided, which will

hopefully provide suitable habitat for water voles and other species as it matures.

Along the woodland ride the technique of 'scalloping' was observed, where the ride is widened in semicircles, on alternate sides of the ride, each edged with brushwood to make a rough barrier, providing small mammal and reptile refuges. This opens up the ride to allow sunlight to reach the ground, allowing more varied flora to develop.

The group then visited a hide overlooking the new Lagoon 4, the largest and most mature of the new lagoons. It contains a number of islands, joined by a causeway, and water levels can be easily controlled, using the Penstock sluice, to allow areas of mud to be exposed for waders, or to provide a deeper water area when required. The banks are grazed by small Hebridean sheep, to minimise damage to the water's edge while keeping the grasses low and aspect open. Ringed Plover, Tufted Duck, Lapwing, Widgeon and Greylag Geese were seen, many of which took to the air when a Peregrine was seen overhead. A bid to access Lottery funding to enable the building of a new centre on the Hambleton side of Lagoon 4 is in progress.

Members spent a little time in Shoveler Hide, looking out over Lagoon 3, and seeing Egrets, Gadwall, Goldeneye, Cormorant, and Pintail (also smew?). The group then looked at an area alongside Lagoon 3, where Water Voles were reintroduced last summer, investigating small rafts placed in the water-filled ditches to monitor their activity. Lots of droppings were seen on several of the rafts. Other signs of water voles included runs and holes along the banks, one of which had been dug out

and marked by a fox, leaving scats on the bare soil. Field vole runs in the rough grassland alongside the lagoon were observed, and badger diggings, with slots from a Muntjac deer.

Members returned to the Centre having had a fascinating and informative morning, and while some went home for lunch, others continued to explore the reserve independently, making the most of the sunny winter's day.

Sunday 25 March

CLIPSHAM PARK WOOD

9.30 am

Despite early morning thick fog, 20 members of Rutland Natural History Society assembled in the Clipsham Park Wood car park. After a photo shoot, the leader, RNHS vice president Phil Rudkin, took the group onto the woodland track, where members investigated the wildlife in the scrub and trees along the rides. The fog was fast disappearing, leaving a sunny, mild morning and a clear blue sky. Signs of spring were everywhere, and the trees were full of the songs of the diminutive migrant Chiffchaffs, which were busy holding territory. On the ride verges, many plants were in flower, including Coltsfoot, Primrose, Wood Anemone, Dandelion and Lesser Celandine: creating a rich mosaic of spring colours. The woodland floor was coated in large masses of Dogs' Mercury, and smaller amounts of Ground Ivy: many Ash trees were in full flower.

The group stopped to analyse the variations in the Chiffchaff's song, and Primroses were closely inspected, showing the differences between the individual clumps, where the pollination process takes place. Some of the members were listening intently to the quiet piping song of Bullfinches in the thickets and scrub, and marvelling at the colourful males. Further along the track a small party of Lesser Redpolls flew over the ride, and some were observed perching in the Ash and the Birch trees. Coal Tits were numerous in this area, and their thin high-pitched songs were heard everywhere.

By 10.15 am the far end of the track had almost been reached, when a group of twelve Fallow Deer ran off the ride and stopped just inside the wood and

carefully watched us from a safe distance. It was noted that there were four Bucks among the deer, which still had their full head of antlers. Everyone then left the ride, to cut into the thick part of the wood, and followed the mud trail, where the tracks of Muntjac were found. A magic ten minutes followed, with everyone keeping still and listening to the calls of a Great Spotted Woodpecker close by, to a background of Nuthatch calls. More Chiffchaffs and Coal Tits were in song, and the first two Treecreepers of the morning were heard singing, and after some patient searching the birds were observed creeping up the tree trunks in search of insects and grubs in the bark.

Meanwhile, Roy Lemmon had wandered off in search of fungi species, and found Hoof Fungus, King Alfred's Cakes, Jelly Ear, Coral Spot and Tar Crust. Roy also found rusts on Bramble leaves. A most interesting rust-coloured lichen was noted on Ash bark, and many Bumblebee queens were busy along the trail. Barren Strawberry and Common Whitlow Grass were added to the notebook.

By 12.15 pm the group stopped at the edge of the wood overlooking the lovely Clipsham Park land, and here a Green Woodpecker was in full voice, and a Buzzard slowly drifted over the trees. At 1.15 pm the members arrived at the bottom of Yew Tree Avenue, and as they walked up the avenue back to the car park, they noted the wonderful array of plants in the ditches, and listened to the high, thin songs of the numerous Goldcrests, as these birds foraged high up in the conifers.

Phil Rudkin

Sunday 15 April

PRIOR'S COPPICE

10.30 am

A walk around Prior's Coppice with Dr Andy Lear of the RNHS and the Leics & Rutland Wildlife Trust.

Wednesday 9 May

HAMBLETON PENINSULA

7.30 pm

An evening stroll along the peninsula to listen for Nightingales.

18, 19, 20 May

RNHS visit to Farne Islands

A group of nineteen members and friends assembled at the Beadnell Towers Hotel on the evening of 18th May for supper, at the start of our weekend visit to the Northumberland coast (joined later by the Biddles who had been delayed by the birth of their first grandchild!).

The evening had been a wet one, and there was concern about the weather forecast for Saturday, when our sea trip to the Farne islands was planned. In fact, the day dawned very windy and all trips to the Farnes were cancelled. The group adopted plan B, visiting Budle Bay north of Seahouses, to look over the estuary, and then returned to the north side of Bamburgh, walking along the beach to the lighthouse at Blackrock Point. On the edge of the dunes, sheltering from the unseasonably cold wind, we found Sea Sandwort and Common Scurvy Grass, and Serrated Wrack and Sea Anemones on the rocks along the shoreline. Oystercatchers and Ringed Plovers wandered along the edge of the sea, calling against the wind. Towards the lighthouse on the sheltered side of the rocky outcrop, Sea Plantain was growing strongly, and Sea Campion higher up the slope.

We returned to Seahouses for lunch, meeting up with lots of Eider Ducks in the harbour, and then set off southwards along the coast, looking for Kittiwakes and Fulmar. The sea was very boisterous, and a group of Oystercatcher and smaller sandpipers were sheltering on some low rocks on the seashore, while Ringed Plover ran along the water's edge. We eventually came to a cliff ledge, where we had excellent views of nesting Fulmars, and Kittiwakes. A hazardous walk further along the coast passing among golfers led to a damp lowland area, where we saw Northern Marsh Orchid, emerging among the grasses.

Our convivial evening meal at the Beadnell Towers was a treat, and a restful sleep following so much fresh air seemed all too short. Sunday morning and the group met on the quay at Seahouses, ready for our morning sea voyage to the Farne Islands. The weather was still grey and cool, but less windy than before. We sped out to sea, Gannets overhead, our arrival close to the Farnes marked by the presence of hundreds of seabirds – Guillemots, Razorbills and Puffins – in the water and around us. We toured around the islands, seeing the lighthouse on Longstone, and Brownsman Island, where Grace Darling lived with her lighthouseman father, and carried out her brave rescue of shipwrecked sailors. We saw Grey Seals on the rocks, and circled the cliffs laden with nesting Razorbills and Guillemots, able to spot the occasional Bridled Guillemot with its white-ringed eyes, before landing on Inner Farne. The spectacle of so many seabirds at close quarters is

always exciting; the Arctic, Common and Sandwich Terns were feeding sand eels to their partners, and defending their territories against intruding humans by dive bombing hats, or sometimes bare heads.

Puffins are always favourites, popping in and out of their burrows, and flying in carrying sand eels in a line along their amazingly bright bills. Shags presented mates with debris for their nests, looking dinosaur-like with their feathers resembling scales, and glistening darkly, their yellow eyes and yellow-ringed beaks, little baby dinosaur chicks peeping from beneath their wings. Time flew, cameras clicking busily, and all too soon it was time to return to shore.

The afternoon saw some members leaving for home, and the group split up, some of us looking for Little Terns in the dunes reserve south of Beadnell, the weather greatly improved, blue sky providing a lovely background for flying terns, carrying the essential sand eels. Next morning some members ventured to Coquet Island (further south and on their way home), on another boat trip, this time to see Roseate Terns, the early arrivals to their summer island home. The remaining group travelled a little further north to visit Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, crossing the causeway at low tide. We walked due north from the car park, being lucky enough to see a Pied Flycatcher on a fencepost, and later Rock Pipits and Wheatears. Some of us visited Gertrude Jekyll's walled garden, planted according to her original plan. On the other side of the castle Thrift was flowering, and more Sea Plantain, and on the muddy estuary a lone Golden Plover in striking summer plumage probed the mud for food.

The end of a great weekend which helped make the journey home pass quickly.

Linda Biddle



Photo, Tim Newton

Sunday 10 June**HERBERT'S MEADOW****10.00 am**

Steve Woodward and Helen Ikens, both experienced naturalists in the Charnwood area, led 16 members of the Society on a fascinating walk through Ulverscroft and Herbert's Meadow nature reserves. This is very much Steve and Helen's 'home patch' and they had a wealth of information to impart. Steve had given us a talk on Ulverscroft on 27 March.

First of all, our walk through Ulverscroft allowed us to view several species of plant specific to the geology of the area, in particular Heath Speedwell, Heath Bedstraw and Bilberry. Gorse provided a colourful backdrop. Further on we were treated to splendid views of a Tree Pipit, which was singing clearly and performing its distinctive breeding display.

Our first sighting of an orchid was of a Heath Spotted Orchid in the woodland margins. Further on, past Poultney Wood, we walked through private meadowland which yielded a good show of Common Spotted Orchid. Several Chimney-sweeper moths were seen among the grasses.

But the main treat of the day was Herbert's Meadow.

This grassland reserve is a very special place, and access is only by permit from Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. It is an extensive wet meadow, grazed by the Trust's herd of Hebridean cattle, some of which were calmly munching in a neighbouring field. The spongy damp grass provides perfect conditions for Marsh Marigold, Pignut, Milkwort, sedge, Common Spotted Orchid, Tormantil and stitchwort. Twayblade, another orchid species, has recently been discovered there and was on show as well. But we were all enchanted with the many spikes of Fragrant Orchid – not all out but looking particularly elegant.

A number of invertebrates were captured and examined, and the hedgerows also provided a good deal of interest, especially a rare species of rose, with a vibrant pink flower.

After such a disappointingly rainy early summer it was delightful to absorb the sunshine and the sights and sound of nature in this 'secret' meadow, with its carpet of beautiful flowers.

Ann Tomlinson

Wednesday 27 June**COLLYWESTON DEEPS NATURE RESERVE****7.30 pm**

On a warm still evening, 12 members of the Rutland Natural History Society visited Collyweston Quarries Nature Reserve, locally known as The Deeps. This Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is leased to the Wildlife Trust by Burley Estates and Easton-on-the-Hill Parish Council. Management is carried out by The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Peterborough (bcnp). There was much evidence of the considerable management input to this site with extensive scrub clearance. This became necessary when the natural grazers (rabbits) declined following introduction of myxomatosis in the 1950s.

The hills and hollows appearance of the site resulted from underground mining and open-cast pits for extraction of roofing slate (Collyweston Slate). The spoil is now grassed over and periodically grazed with sheep but mainly by rabbits, which were numerous in appearance during our visit.

On our entrance to the reserve we were greeted by the sound of a family of Long-tailed Tits flitting through the branches. Green Woodpeckers were often heard with their yaffle call. The site was ablaze with yellow from flowering plants typical of calcareous grassland – Dyers Greenweed, Common Rockrose and Birdsfoot Trefoil.

Other species found included: Perforate St. John's Wort, Wild Mignonette, Yarrow, Salad Burnett, Eyebright, Wild Parsnip, Forget-me-not, Dog

Rose, Germander Speedwell, Wild Thyme, Fairy Flax, Greater Knapweed, White Campion, Bladder Campion, White Deadnettle, Black Medick, Houndstongue, Milkwort, Thyme-leaved Sandwort, Field Pansy, Pyramidal Orchid, Hoary Plantain, White Bryony, Viper's Bugloss, Scarlett Pimpernel and Hedge Bedstraw. Worthy of special mention was Dropwort, a rather derisory name for such a beautiful flower.

Not all the plants obtain their food from the sun, some are parasitic and Dodder is one that is present here. It consists of tangled red threads that entwine the host plant and suck out nutrients. Another parasitic plant present was Knapweed Broomrape, which is brown as it needs no chlorophyll, living as it does on the root of the nearby Knapweed.

The only butterfly we saw was a Red Admiral; many more would be expected but numbers have been drastically reduced following the prolonged wet weather. We also saw buff, white and red-tailed Bumble Bees along with Grasshopper nymphs.

The walk ended with an encounter with two upturned Botanists intently studying a small white flower. Despite much conversation and book opening, it remains a mystery.

A very special Reserve, which never fails to stun - with its rich colour, which changes through the seasons.

Roy Edwards

Saturday 30 June

SEATON MEADOWS NATURE RESERVE

2.00 pm

A joint meeting with the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, to look at the array of meadow plants and associated wildlife, was led by Graham Worrall.

Sunday 8 July

CASTOR HANGLANDS

10.30 am

Tim Newton led a small group, who braved a rather damp day following a very wet week, to visit Castor Hanglands NNR. Natural England had allowed us the use of a site key so we were able to drive as close as possible to the reserve. We were greeted by birdsong and still singing were Chiff-chaff, Blackcap, Wren and Blackbird. Wildlife was soon apparent in the parking area and noted were a flower beetle *Lagria hirta* and a black click beetle *Athous hirtus*. Then through a wooded path where we noted two species of longhorn beetle, *Grammoptera ruficornis* and *Stenurella melanura*, also an ichneumon *Amblytes amatorius*, a 7-spot Ladybird, a Ringlet butterfly, Nettle-leaved Bellflower and Wood Melick grass.

In a marshy wildflower area there were ponds and we noted a Frog, a Common Whitethroat feeding 3 young, a Song Thrush, Blue-tailed and Azure Damselflies, a Meadow Brown butterfly, 2 more Ringlet butterflies, Marsh Thistle, Marsh Orchid, Valerian, Eyebright, and one specimen of Marsh Arrowgrass. Orthoptera species noted in the boggy wildflower field were one female nymph Speckled Bush Cricket, two male nymphs Roesel's Bush Cricket, three male well-grown nymphs Dark Bush Cricket, one adult Common Green Grasshopper,

and one nymph Lesser Marsh Grasshopper.

Moving on to a slightly drier heathland area there were Skylarks singing and a Buzzard and a Red Kite were noted overhead. Two small nymphs of Meadow Grasshopper were found in this area. Also noted was a Lesser Stag Beetle, a Moss Carder Bee, a Horned Treehopper *Centrotus cornutus*, Green Shieldbug, a Dark Flower Bug *Rhopalotomus ater*, Yellow Meadow Ants, a Large Skipper butterfly, a Six-spot Burnet Moth; and amongst many flowers were noted Woolly Thistle, Rock Rose, Wild Parsnip and Dropwort.

The visit was ended by leaving the heathland area and walking through some woodland rides where amongst many more interesting wildlife we saw large numbers of well-grown nymphs of the Dark Bush Cricket on bramble leaves, a yellow and black Longhorn Beetle *Rutpella maculata*, various hoverflies including *Volucella bombylans*, a picture-winged fly, red-tailed and white-tailed Bumblebees, a Scorpion Fly and a Grey Squirrel.

Less than ideal weather certainly didn't deter all the wildlife and the visit was voted another successful RNHS outdoor meeting.

Gill Chiverton

Sunday 12 August

NORTH BROOK/HORN MILL

11.00 am

The August field meeting of the Society was blessed by fine weather. The object was to study the grasshopper and cricket populations in the fields and meadows of the North Brook/Horn Mill, near Exton. The two previous year's meetings in Rutland for this study were hampered by very poor weather conditions.

The Society's Orthoptera Recorder, Phil Rudkin, welcomed 15 members, as they assembled at the entrance to the footpath.

Tim Newton had earlier carried out a 'sweep net' operation, and specimens were caught temporarily, in order to show the group what to look and to listen out for. Everyone then negotiated the stile. Further 'sweeping' produced the attractive green Speckled Bush Cricket (they had been heard briefly in the hawthorn bushes near the entrance). Others caught for identification were Meadow Grasshopper and Lesser Marsh Grasshopper. Moving on down the grass footpath, the stridulations (songs) of the colourful Roesel's Bush Crickets were dominant in the uncut hay fields. Bat detectors are standard practice for surveying the orthoptera species. Four

detectors were in use here, and when all were switched on, helped reveal the large numbers of Roesel's Bush Crickets present in this location. Males and females (including a few nymphs) were caught, and the features of this most colourful cricket admired by all. Another species caught was the Field Grasshopper, which prefers bare patches of ground amongst the grasses.

Finally, along this footpath a grasshopper caught in the net proved exciting for its unusual colouring. The Meadow Grasshopper is well known for producing a purple form, and there were several of these in a small area. This colour form blends in well its background habitat. It was noticeable that a few deep coloured purple plants were growing close by.

Whilst all this activity was going on at ground level, suddenly action was going on above – a Buzzard was attempting to 'see off' a magnificent looking Osprey, and close by two Red Kites circled around over the observers. Butterflies noted included Meadow Brown, Ringlet, Gatekeeper, Green Veined White, and Essex Skipper.

By 1.0 pm the stile to enter the meadow of the North Brook was reached, and members went down into the meadow and settled down for a welcome break and a packed lunch. The meadow resounded to the sounds of the previously mentioned crickets and grasshoppers. On the small bridge over the North Brook, several male Banded Demoiselles were observed, and a female Common Blue Damselfly (these are small members of the dragonfly family).

During the meeting Roy Lemmon had been busy looking for rusts and galls on plant species, and some of the more interesting ones included Rusts found on Nipplewort, Meadow Cranesbill,

Hardheads, and the Cocksfoot grasses. Galls were found on Ground Elder, Nettle, Hawthorn and Ash. Downy Mildew was observed on Dove's foot Cranesbill.

Members were often clustered around Tim Newton as he continued 'sweep netting', and he finished up with catches of several species of froghoppers and leafhoppers, capsid bugs, and leaf beetles. A few small ground beetles and assorted ladybirds were also caught. Tim reports that all these species are good indicators that the health of the grassland is in good shape.

Philip Rudkin

Wednesday 5 September

BROWN'S HILL QUARRY

7.30 pm

A small group of RNHS members were met at Brown's Hill Quarry nature reserve by long-standing reserve manager, Ralph Johnson. Ralph has been feeding and watching the badgers in the woodland for many years, and for some time now he and his group of volunteers have been inviting people to share the experience of badger watching. George Kerr took over as our guide for the evening, telling us how to behave to avoid frightening the badgers away. Group size was limited to 10 but this gave plenty of room in the hide (to hide us) which we approached in silence, sitting along the back wall in eager anticipation to await the badgers. In the light that illuminated the feeding area we could see liberal quantities of peanuts, put down earlier by George.

We had been sitting in the hide for about 20 minutes when someone nudged me: a black and white face had appeared under a fallen elder trunk. Then another appeared and together they came into the light and without hesitation began eating the peanuts. Before long nine badgers were noisily eating the peanuts, each one first appearing as a cautious black and white face in the shadows before settling to feed in the clearing. Once in the open they all gradually moved closer to us as they ate their way through a carpet of peanuts. We were all on our feet by the open window now, gazing down at these confiding animals barely a few feet away, every detail of their form and colouring visible to us. These badgers are accustomed to the light (put on for our benefit) and with their poor eyesight seemed

immune to the many flash photos being taken, but their hearing is acute. Someone coughed, and in an instant most turned away as if to hurry away but when nothing more happened, reassured, they settled down to the peanuts again.

Some peanuts had been pressed into the bark of a tree about four feet from the hide, which encouraged several badgers to clamber onto their hind legs against the tree to get every last nut. One badger, a bit greedier than the rest, used its body, flattened on the ground, to cover a large area of peanuts, then to roll against any others that tried to take them; however, there was no aggression during our visit though fights do sometimes erupt. Gradually, as the peanuts disappeared, the badgers began to drift away; the noise level abated until soon only one badger, nick-named the optimist, was left searching for every last peanut, to trot off only when George went out to turn off the light.

Several of us then turned to one of the re-opened adits in the old quarry, and using bat detectors we heard the rapid crackling sound of Natterer's bats. A strong torch picked out several of these uncommon bats circling near the entrance to the mine, passing close to our heads as we watched them. A fitting end to our nocturnal visit.

What a wonderful evening. Our thanks go to Ralph and George, who had promised us an unforgettable experience; and that they certainly gave us.

Jenny Harris

Sunday 23 September

COSSINGTON MEADOWS NR

10.30 am

A walk around Cossington Meadows Nature Reserve was led by a member of the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust.

Sunday 28 October

RUTLAND WATER

10 am

Led by Lloyd Park and Paul Stammers, there were 15 members present including 2 juniors. A very damp and cold morning meant less than ideal conditions for bird ringing. When the nets had been set up earlier it had been raining and windy. Two nets had been suspended from poles in the area close to Badger Hide at Eggleton reserve. By 10 am no birds at all had been caught, probably because of the wind and a cat on the prowl! Undaunted we set off along the track to Redshank Hide, where we saw Gadwall, Heron, Shoveler and Great Crested Grebe. At Grebe Hide a little further on we saw more Shoveler, looking splendid with their fresh chestnut and white plumage, dark green heads and large bills. We saw more gadwall, great crested grebe and Little Egret, and lots of Pintail upending in the water to find food near the islands.

By the wonders of modern technology we learned that a bird had been caught, so we returned to

Badger Hide, and by the time we were there another bird had been caught in the nets. The first was a Lesser Redpoll, with a rosy forehead, and pretty brown plumage. It was ringed, with a uniquely numbered ring, weighed, sexed, aged, its fat level assessed, and recorded and photographed, before being released by one of the junior members. The second was a Dunnock which was a young bird, fledged this summer. Again it was weighed and recordings made before it was released. After everyone had left a second dunnock was caught, which was an older local bird which had been ringed before. Lloyd gave us a description of ringing and showed the different types of rings used for different sized birds. He was disappointed that the weather had been so poor and that we had not caught more birds. We all enjoyed what we had seen, both in the hides and the netted birds, and thanked Lloyd and Paul for coming out on such a poor morning.

Sunday 25 November

BLATHERWYCKE LAKE

10 am

A morning's winter birdwatching at Blatherwycke Lake was led by Peter Scott, RNHS.

INDOOR EVENTS

Tuesday 3 January REINTRODUCING WATER VOLES AT RUTLAND WATER 7.30 pm

An insight into this new project, with a member of Rutland Water Nature Reserve staff.

Tuesday 7 February RE-WILDING THE SOAR VALLEY

7.30 pm

Michael Jeeves, head of conservation at the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, told us about this successful 'Living Landscape' project.

Tuesday 6 March AGM, ENCOURAGING WILDLIFE INTO THE GARDEN 7.30 pm

The AGM, followed by a talk by Steve Lovel, who is a lecturer with the WEA, works part-time for the RSPB as a Community Project Officer, and offers a countryside guide service for people visiting Lincolnshire.

Tuesday 27 March ULVERSCROFT NATURE RESERVE

7.30 pm

Steve Woodward, an expert local naturalist, talked about a reserve close to his heart. This was followed up by a field meeting on 11th June at Ulverscroft and Herbert's Meadow.

Tuesday 2 October KINGFISHERS – UP CLOSE AND PERSONAL

7.30 pm

With Jeff Harrison, who is a UK wildlife, nature and landscape photographer.

Tuesday 6 November VERGES

7.30 pm

With Mark Schofield, the Life on the Verge Project Officer, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust.

Tuesday 4 December WEATHER AND BIRD BEHAVIOUR

7.30 pm

With Tim Newbery, a weather forecaster with the Meteorological Office, currently working at Royal Air Force Coningsby.