



Gwent-Glamorgan Recorders' Newsletter

Issue 1
October 2008

Recorders' Forum Meetings

Welcome to the 1st Issue of the joint Gwent-Glamorgan Recorder's Newsletter.

Historically a Recorders' newsletter has not been produced for the Glamorgan area, but at the last Gwent and Glamorgan Recorders' Forum Days we discussed and agreed that we would produce the first joint Gwent-Glamorgan newsletter in 2008.

We hope you find it an interesting read. If you have any comments or suggestions, please do not hesitate to get in contact.

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The Glamorgan meeting took place on Saturday 26th January. Adam Rowe started proceedings with a SEWBRc update. Further presentations were heard by Ray Woods' (*The State of Biological recording in Wales: a personal view*); Dan Forman (*Mustelids in Glamorgan*); Greg Jones (*Myriapods and Isopods in Glamorgan*); Colin Cheesman (*Heads of the Valleys Lapwing Project*); and Judith Oakley (*Seashore Sightings*). A thought provoking presentation was given by Dr Hefin Jones from Cardiff University (*Climate Change: the implications for Wales & its biodiversity*). Dr Jones discussed the implications of increased climate temperatures for Wales, and emphasized the importance for recording species in the field in order to study the effects of climatic changes. We also had a discussion on finding a representative of the Glamorgan Recorders to sit on the SEWBRc Board of Directors, and an

individual to represent Recorders at the Glamorgan Biodiversity Advisory Group (GlamBAG). To date, no representatives have come forward. If you think you could fulfil one or both these roles, please contact SEWBRc.

The Gwent event took place on Saturday 26th February. Once again Adam Rowe started proceedings with a SEWBRc update. The keynote speech was provided by Prof. Steve Ormerod from Cardiff University '*Climate change and Welsh rivers: hot gossip or sound science?*' Prof. Ormerod concluded that studies show that there are clear effects on Welsh rivers from climate change and that adaptations, resilience and resistance are still poorly understood. Further presentations were heard from Dave Cooksey (*Blaenau Gwent Dipper & Grey Wagtail Project*), Sorrel Jones (*South Wales Dormouse*

Project), Kerry Rogers (*Otter Spotting in Gwent*), Rebecca Price (*Gwent's Living Churchyards*), Camilla Smith (*RSPB Heads of the Valleys Lapwing Project*), Kate Stinchcombe (*Wildlife Sites/SINCs in Monmouthshire*), and Trevor Evans (*Flora of Monmouthshire*). Colin Titcombe ended the presentations by giving a fascinating talk entitled '*Conservation in Gwent: A Personal View*'. Colin concluded his talk with a quote from Ian Stewart that it isn't the planet we need to look after, it's ourselves. The planet will be here long after our species has gone!

Full minutes of the day have already been circulated and are available from our website, but if you would like to receive a copy please contact SEWBRc.

Rebecca Davies,
SEWBRc

Recorders' Forum Meetings 2009

The 7th Glamorgan Recorders' Forum meeting will take place at the Best Western Heronston Hotel, Ewenny, Bridgend on **Saturday 31st January 2009**.

The 9th Gwent Recorders' Forum meeting will

take place at the University of Wales College Newport, Caerleon Campus on **Saturday 7th February 2009**.

The meetings are free and open to all interested parties. Detailed programmes will be distributed shortly but if you have any re-

quests/suggestions for items to be included; or would like to give a short talk on your recording work or project please contact SEWBRc as soon as possible.

Rebecca Davies,
SEWBRc

SLA/Funding

We currently have SLAs with 8 out of the 12 Local Authorities in our area. Discussions have taken place with two of the remaining four local authorities, and we remain optimistic that we will have agreements in place in the near future. We therefore almost have complete coverage of SLAs with Local Authorities in the

Greater Gwent area; but unfortunately there are still large gaps in Glamorgan.

We also continue to receive support from several other bodies such as Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales, Welsh Assembly Government Department of Economy and Transport, South Wales

Trunk Road Agency, and Gwent Wildlife Trust.

Our supply of data products and services to commercial bodies also goes from strength to strength, and we continue to exceed our targets each month.

It is thanks in part to this increasing support that we have been able to in-

crease our staff compliance and in turn improve our support to recording groups.

SEWBRReC Staff

Say hello...wave goodbye

At the end of August, we waved goodbye to our Data & Enquiries Officer, Rebecca Johnson. Rebecca started with us in 2006 to work on the CCW data mobilization contract, and was then promoted to lead on planning application searches and the SEWBRReC website. Rebecca has now moved on to work for an ecological consultancy in Oxfordshire. We wish her well in her new role.

Lindsay Bamforth has been

promoted to lead on the planning application searches, updating the SEWBRReC website, and co-ordinating volunteers.

Our new recruits taking on the mammoth task of mobilizing the CCW data and other duties are Alice Britt and Elaine Wright.

Alice recently graduated from Sussex University with a MSc in Biodiversity Survey. Alice has previously volunteered at

the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust in Llanelli, and has also assisted on the Channel 4 programme 'Wild Thing I Love You' on bat mitigation in South Wales.

After completing a BSc in Countryside Management at Aberystwyth University in 2004, Elaine went on to work for HSBC, initially as a customer service representative, before being promoted to an internal auditor. Alongside this, Elaine volunteered at the

Warwickshire Wildlife Trust one day a week, working with their planning and marketing departments.

We are also pleased to have been joined by Lloyd Davies on a part time student placement for the next ten months. His work will initially be focused on data input, but his role will expand into other areas during his time at SEWBRReC.

SEWBRReC Staff

The four Welsh LRCs go to the Royal Welsh Show

Following the launch of the network of the Local Records Centres Wales in Cardiff last November, we felt we would like to promote and publicise the work of the LRCs further at the Royal Welsh Show in July. We were hosted by the Wales Environmental Compact whose tent was situated in the 'countryside' section of the show. Our display aimed to encourage recording wildlife in the countryside with all-Wales recording cards showing 6 BAP species often found on farmland, including hare and lapwing. We also dem-

onstrated services we could offer farmers and other landowners with a laptop demonstration of the distribution of species records held by the four LRC's. The stand was manned each day by a different combination of members of staff from the four LRC's.

Thanks goes to Cofnod for the Farmland species recording cards, SEWBRReC for the general design and materials for the display stand, and WWBIC for the laptop demonstration.

Janet Imlach
(BIS
(Biodiversity Information Service for Powys and Brecon Beacons National Park) Manager)



Above l-r: Dave Cope (BIS), Adam Rowe (SEWBRReC), Janet Imlach (BIS), Rob Davies (WWBIC). LRC Wales stand at Royal Welsh Show

One million records and still counting...

The SEWBRc database passed the **1,000,000** record mark on the 8th January 2008 with thanks to another set of bryophyte data from Sam Bosanquet. The species in question was a bryophyte recorded by Sam Bosanquet: *Sanionia uncinata* (sickle-leaved hook-moss). It was spotted on waste ground in Abersychan. Sam notes that, "*Sanionia uncinata* is usually found in species-rich limestone grassland, on montane crags, or in willow carr, so its presence on an area of disturbed roadside turf was remarkable. There are a reasonable number of records of it from north-west Gwent, but all from natural habitats."



Sanionia uncinata (Sickle-leaved Hook-moss)

The database now contains over 1.1 million records. Of the 150,000 records that have been added since January, a significant proportion come from Gwent Ornithological

Society with 20,000 records from 2007. Other major changes in the data holdings come from the continued data mobilisation project with CCW, which is responsible for around 30,000 records being entered this year.

Other major additions to the database in the last 12 months come from the Glamorgan Bird Club, Cardiff County Council, and the Gwent Fungus Group.

Once again, many thanks to everyone that has submitted records to us over the past year.

David Slade, SEWBRc

SEWBRc would like to say a big **thank you** to all the recorders, individuals, groups and organisations that have contributed data to SEWBRc – without your invaluable data and co-operation, SEWBRc would not exist.

Top 10 Species Charts—Gwent (VC35)

The top ten most recorded species in the county is now looking much more 'as expected', being dominated now by the commonest plant species. That said, there are still some anomalies in that Lesser Horseshoe Bat is the most recorded mammal at number 20 in the list. Birds are moving

Rank	Common Name	Species	Records
1	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	1660
2	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odora-</i>	1517
3	Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	1406
4	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1339
5	Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	1294
6	Common Bird's-foot-	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	1258
7	Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	1218
8	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	1201
9	Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1160
10	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	1139

up significantly, with Mallard also making it into the top 20 at number 16, and Meadow Brown

is the most recorded insect at 26.

The other table shows the number of distinct grid references that each species has been recorded from, which gives a better idea of the truly widespread species in the area. Common Pipistrelle comes in at Number 2 thanks to the

Monmouthshire Bat Survey data, which has lots of records for very precise grid references thanks to the recording method.



Rank	Common Name	Species	Sites
1	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	1090
2	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1010
3	Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	946
4	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	939
5	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	836
6	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	809
7	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	806
8	Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	804
9	Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	771
10	Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	771

Top 10 Species Charts—Glamorgan (VC41)

Turning our attention to Glamorgan, and it is no surprise that the top ten is still dominated by moths and birds, thanks to the continued efforts of the Map-Mate users in the county.

Rank	Common Name	Species	Records
1	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	6525
2	Light Brown Apple Moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	5409
3	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	5071
4	Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	4886
5	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	4721
6	Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthograpta luteolata</i>	4479
7	Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	4242
8	Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	4072
9	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	4015
10	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	3980

Plants only make it into the second table, indicating the number of distinct grid references that the species has been recorded from.

Rank	Common Name	Species	Sites
1	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1696
2	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	1691
3	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	1605
4	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1490
5	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1478
6	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	1420
7	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	1379
8	Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	1359
9	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	1358
10	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1333



Biodiversity Blitz Day: Aberbargoed Grasslands

The 2008 Gwent Biodiversity Blitz day took place at Aberbargoed Grasslands on the 2nd of August, with a moth trapping session conducted that evening. A bat recording session was also run over the weekend. An impressive 480 species were recorded on the day, of which just under 400 are new to our database for the site, which is a fantastic outcome of the event. Of the total, 190 species were vascular plants.

Aberbargoed Grasslands is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and was also designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) in 2006 for the large population of marsh fritillary butterflies and its purple moor grass and rush pasture. Other habitats include damp acidic meadows, bracken-invaded grassland and a small area of woodland, as well as ditches and ponds. This diverse environment led to a wide and varied species list, one of which, pignut (*Conopodium majus*), indicates the site is a long established grassland.

The scrubby heath-like sections were home to species such as heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), western gorse (*Ulex gallii*) and cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*). The heath spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza maculata*) was also recorded, as were several acid-loving *Sphagnum* mosses and the heath wood rush *Luzula multiflora*. The much wetter marshy grasslands were filled with moisture loving plants including several sedge (*Carex*) and rush (*Juncus*) species. A common frog (*Rana temporaria*) was also found in the marshy areas. Azure damselflies (*Coenagrion puella*) and a newly emerged female broad-bodied chaser (*Libellula depressa*) were some of the Odonata observed, as well as some fresh water copepods and water beetles such as *Helophorus dorsalis*, which were found in a mixture of permanent and semi-permanent ponds. The gold spot moth *Plusia festucae* also favours these marshy regions. The lichen *Verrucaria rheitrophila*, which is a species infrequent in the



© Lindsay Bamforth

west, was found on stones in streams on the site. The other major habitat type on the site was scrubby woodland, within which several species of lichen were recorded, including the infrequent species *Gyalideopsis anastomosans* and also *Lecanora chlarotera*, which is a lichen found in unpolluted areas. Several of the trees were important habitats for these epiphytic species, as well as several mosses, including *Orthotrichum lyellii*, which was found growing on a grey willow (*Salix cinerea*). The parasitic honey fungus (*Armillaria mellea*), a species capable of achieving enormous mass, was found on a beech tree (*Fagus* sp.). Three spikes of broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) was a notable find in one of the woodland strips, as was the observation of a bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) which is a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

observed. These are an important larval food source to many caterpillars, including the small phoenix (*Ecliptopera silaceata*), four adults of which were caught during the evening moth trapping session. In total, almost 80 species of butterflies and moths were captured or observed during either the day or evening session, including the least yellow underwing (*Noctua interjecta*) and the triple-spotted clay (*Xestia ditrapezium*).

Many thanks to Caerphilly County Borough Council for their help in organising this event. The buffet lunch, seats and shelter from the hot August sun were particularly welcome! Thanks must also go to all the recorders that attended the event, and to those that have submitted records. A full species list will be available from our website.

Alice Britt, SEWBRcC



© Melanie Sutherland, Caerphilly County Borough Council

Throughout the site, several willowherb (*Epilobium*) species were

Biodiversity Blitz Days: Slade Farm



© Richard Smith

The 2008 Glamorgan Biodiversity Blitz took place at Slade Farm and the surrounding area of Southendown on the 16th August 2008. Despite the appalling weather, there were 19 attendees and **over 340** species were recorded on the day. Around 200 of these were **new** records for our database. Of the 340 or so species, 140 were vascular plants from a good mixture of woodland, grassland, and semi-aquatic habitats.

Slade Farm is an award winning organic pastoral farm situated on the Welsh Heritage Coast, and includes a variety of key wildlife habitats. Slade Wood, in the northern part of the survey area, consisted of a mixture of tree species, including English elm (*Ulmus procera*). Many of the trees themselves, such as horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), are important habitats to the c. 50 lichen species recorded, one of which is potentially a previously undescribed species (*to be confirmed*). The tree slug (*Lehmanna marginata*) was found

grazing amongst some of these lichens. The limestone walls within the site were also valuable habitats for many calcicole species, such as *Lecanora crenulata*, a lichen more common in south-east Britain. Cwm-y-Buarth situated towards the south of the survey area, had some stunted oaks (*Quercus* spp) covered in galls from the wasps *Andricus kollari* and *Neuroterus numismalis*. A slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), was also found to have made its home under a pile of stones in this area.

The Nant-y-Durfol stream cuts through the site, providing wetter habitats for species such as floating sweet grass (*Glyceria fluitans*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and water mint (*Mentha aquatica*). Many species of mollusc were recorded on the day, a number of which were found near the stream, such as *Carychium minimum*.

Several bird species were observed, one notable sighting was that of a bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), which is a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. This bird is also

red-listed by the RSPB, because it has seen severe declines in recent years, as is the song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) which was also recorded. In addition, a green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) was heard calling from the farm house, and several migrant species were observed including wheatears (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) and sand martins (*Riparia riparia*). A flock of around 30 Canadian geese (*Branta canadensis*) was also noted feeding in a stubble field.

Heritage Coast Project for providing shelter from the weather, and much needed cups of tea; and also to the farmer, Peter Davies and his family, for their warm welcome and hospitality on the day. We would also like to offer our congratulations to Peter for his recent achievement in becoming the first winner of the Nature of Farming Award. He was one of four short-listed finalists, and ultimately gained 36% of the vote in the competition, run by RSPB and Countryfile Magazine and backed by Butterfly Conservation and Plantlife.



© Lindsay Bamforth

Black Rocks, Ogmore

Judith Oakley provided us with additional records from Black Rocks (Ogmore), just west of the survey site. This area consists of a rocky shore, and comprises several rock pools. This resulted in an additional 26 records to the species list, and included species such as the lesser spotted dog fish (*Scyliorhinus caniculus*) and the appropriately named gutweed (*Ulva intestinalis*).

Many thanks go to the

Thanks must also go to all the recorders that braved the weather, and to those that have submitted records. A full species list will be available from our website.

Alice Britt, SEWBRcC

2008 Heads of the Valleys Lapwing Project - Monitoring Update



Monitoring of lapwing breeding sites in the Heads of the Valleys has continued in 2008. With the help of volunteer surveyors, 33 sites across Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taff were monitored. This year a total of 62 breeding pairs were recorded on 15 sites. This is almost double last year's estimate of 29 pairs. However, data was missing from several key sites last year, so the 2008 figure probably reflects a more accurate baseline population estimate, rather than an increase in numbers of pairs.

The productivity, or number of well-grown or fledged chicks, was estimated at 0.16 chicks/pair. Although this figure is difficult to estimate, due to the difficulty of spotting chicks in the field, this is well below the average of 0.7 chicks/pair required to maintain a stable breeding population. This figure was very similar in 2007, and therefore overall the current long-term prospects for the population do not look optimistic...

Several factors limit productivity in lapwing in the Heads of the Valleys area:

- **Poor habitat condition:** overgrazing or lack of vegetation management and lack of wet areas for feeding, reduces availability of breeding sites.
- **Disturbance by off-road bike activity:** lapwing and illegal scrambler bikes often select the same sites for short vegetation and open aspect.
- **Natural predation** by crows, magpies, gulls, birds of prey and foxes.

- **High spring and summer rainfall** in both 2007 and 2008 may increase chick mortality rates, as hypothermia can be a problem if there are not enough warm, sunny days for chicks to dry off.
- 30% of lapwing breeding sites surveyed in 2008 are allocated for **development** in the next few years, and are likely to be lost as breeding ground.

The RSPB Heads of the Valleys Lapwing Project aims to address as many of these problems as possible, by working with land owners to manage individual sites and/or create alternative breeding sites, and to raise awareness of issues affecting lapwing by working with the Wales Assembly Government, local authorities and local wildlife conservation organisations.



I would like to thank everyone who took part in this year's monitoring, and if anyone is interested in getting involved with next year's monitoring, or would like to report any sightings of lapwing in the area, please do get in contact.

Camilla Smith, RSPB Heads of the Valleys Lapwing Project Officer

(Email: camilla.smith@rspb.org.uk. Tel: 01495 355826)

GHOST HUNTERS WANTED

It should come as no surprise that a typical urban garden in the SEWBRc area is home to several species of slug. The latest addition to the 30 or so species known from Britain is the Ghost Slug (*Selenochlamys ysbryda*). This bizarre animal is now known from a number of sites in South Wales, including gardens in central Cardiff, Caerphilly and Gorseinon. The species probably arrived in Britain as a stowaway in imported soil or compost, perhaps around the roots of plants.

The Ghost Slug is almost as mysterious as the name suggests. This blind, carnivorous species spends almost its entire life underground, feeding on earthworms. They are most likely to be seen after heavy rain floods them out, or when lifting slabs, containers or potting trays standing on soil. Like many other soil animals they avoid

the light, disappearing rapidly back into the ground.

Despite being elusive, the Ghost Slug is very distinctive when found. The bright white colour of the body, two faint grooves on the back, and a small breathing hole at the tip of the tail distinguish it from all other British species. Babies are a few millimetres long, but an adult Ghost Slug can reach eight or more centimetres in length when extended.

To find out whether the species is spreading, we're asking to hear of any Ghost Slug sightings. One important point: to make your slug records count, they need to be backed up with a specimen or photograph. Nearly all gardens harbour the small, off-white or grey Field Slug (*Deroceras reticulatum*) and some "Ghost Slug" records have turned out to be this

species. The contact details (and a handy ID guide) are available from the website address below.

http://www.museumwales.ac.uk/en/rhagor/article/?article_id=193

Ben Rowson (Research Assistant (Mollusca), National Museum of Wales. Email:

ben.rowson@museumwales.ac.uk



Ghost Slug (*Selenochlamys ysbryda*)
© National Museum Wales/ James Turner

Mapping Madness in Glamorgan

Whenever a new species colonises an area it generates a great deal of interest. The spread of *Cameraria ohridella* (Horse-Chestnut Leaf miner) even made it into the national media, and is probably the first leaf miner to have been brought to the attention of the general public. Map 0366a shows the distribution of records in the system to date, with the red dots representing new sites for 2008.

However such spreads are by no means new. In 1997, an adult *Caloptilia rufipennella* was caught on the eastern outskirts of Cardiff. This was the first Welsh specimen of another species that had been spreading rapidly across the UK since the early 1990s. Within a couple of years the species was firmly established on the Sycamores in Bute Park, the larvae roll the corner of the leaf into a cone, and these can easily be recorded. This was another species that spread quickly, reaching Gower by 2000. Since then, there has been little sign of expansion, but is this a case of under recording (see map 0284)?



Leaf cone of *Caloptilia rufipennella*
© David Slade

Compare distribution map 0284 with that of the Firethorn Leaf miner (map 0332a), *Phyllonorycter leucographella*. This is another species that has spread quickly across the UK, arriving in Cardiff in 2000, and in Swansea the following year. Being an easily recognisable mine on an easily recognisable plant, this has been very well recorded across the county. As a result of this, it gives the impression of being one of our commonest leaf miners. Again there has not been a great deal of expansion in range this year, but it has already been recorded from twice as many 1km squares as *Caloptilia rufipennella*, in spite of the four years head start that species had.

The thing that has really struck me this year is that the species that have recently arrived in the county are skewing our dataset. There are more records of *Phyllonorycter leucographella* in our database than there are for *Phyllonorycter maestingella*, a Beech feeding species that has been known from the county since 1927 (see map 0341)!

Earlier this year I began to map the distribution of one of our commonest leaf miners, *Lyonetia clerkella*, the Apple Leaf miner. In spite of its common name, this species will feed on a wide variety of Rosaceous trees and shrubs, and I am confident that it is present in every 1km square in

the county, if not the UK. However when I looked at the distribution map for it, I saw that this was far from the case, and in fact there was plenty of room for improvement. The line of red dots on the map (map 0263) shows the route between my home and the SEWBReC office, all new 1km square records this year. So far I have indeed found it in every square that I've looked, and I will continue with this exercise until I feel that the map is more representative of the actual distribution of this species.



Leafmine of *Lyonetia clerkella* © David Slade

At this point, many of you may be wondering what on earth is the point of this exercise. So the species is found everywhere, good for it! The point is that we still do not know how well distributed many of these species are. There is no baseline data to see if our native leaf mining fauna is changing – if at all. We also cannot make any judgements on whether a species is common or scarce based on the current data.

There are species that should be found wherever the host plant occurs, but the records do not show this. I was asked earlier this year whether *Bucculatrix thoracella* was having a particularly good year this year in Cardiff, as the person in question had not

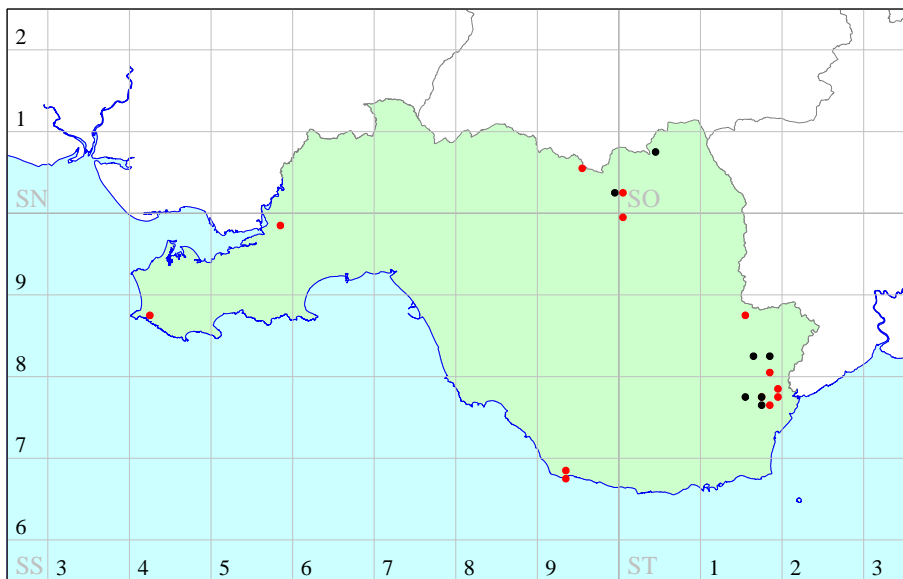
noticed the feeding damage on the Lime trees in previous years. I told him that in my opinion the species has always been very common in the city, and was probably on every Lime tree, at least in the city centre. However, there were only 11 records on the database, and from only five locations. So I added this species to my hit list, and have added 10 1km squares. I have indeed found it on every Lime tree that I've examined (see map 0273).

I firmly believe that it is essential to know how common our common species really are in order to gauge how scarce our rarer species really are. All too often when writing the micro moth section of the forthcoming Moths of Glamorgan I had to use a phrase like 'Probably under recorded, and likely to be found across the county'. When we produce an updated in ten years time, I would like to be able to say 'Found throughout the county wherever the food-plant grows'.

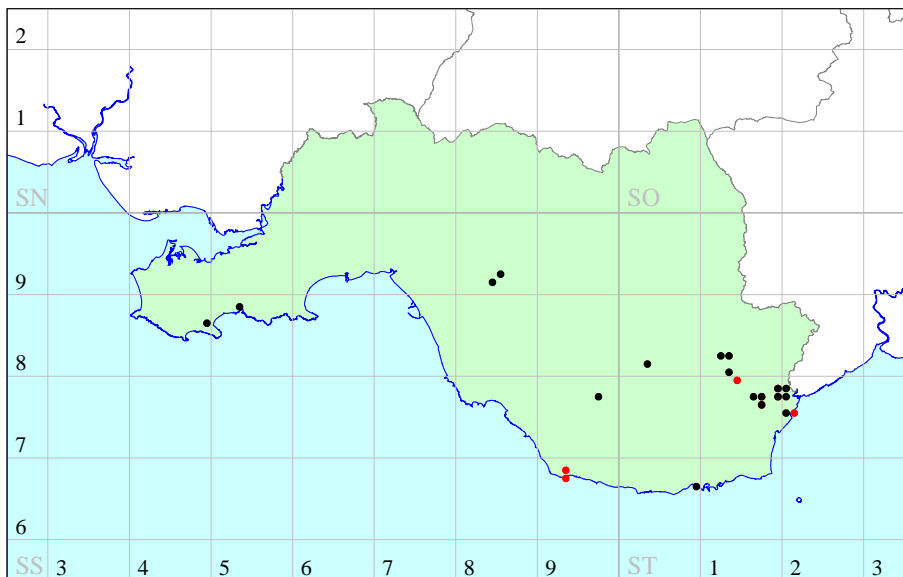
If you would like to know more about leaf miners then please get in touch, or check out the British Leaf miner's website: <http://www.leafmines.co.uk/>

David Slade, East Glamorgan County Moth Recorder, c/o SEWBReC

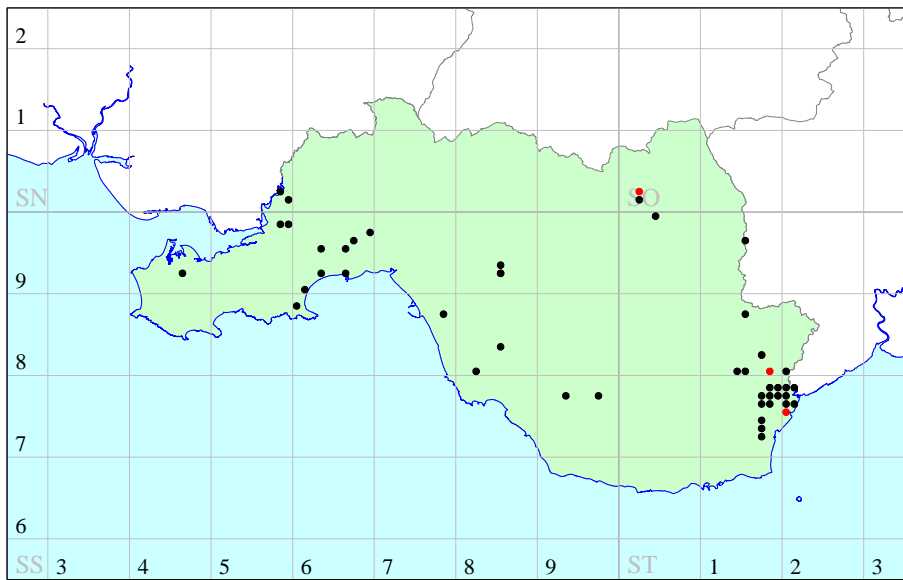
0366a *Cameraria ohridella*



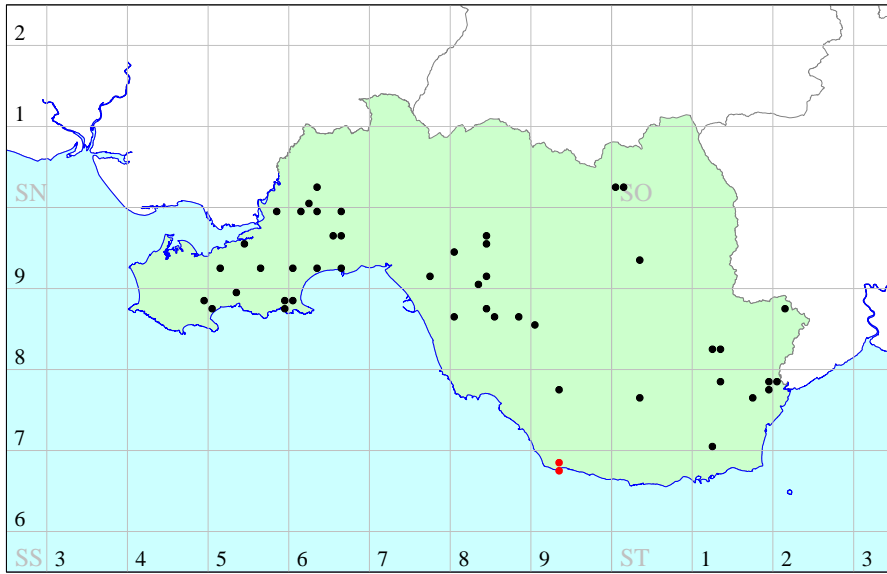
0284 *Caloptilia rufipennella*



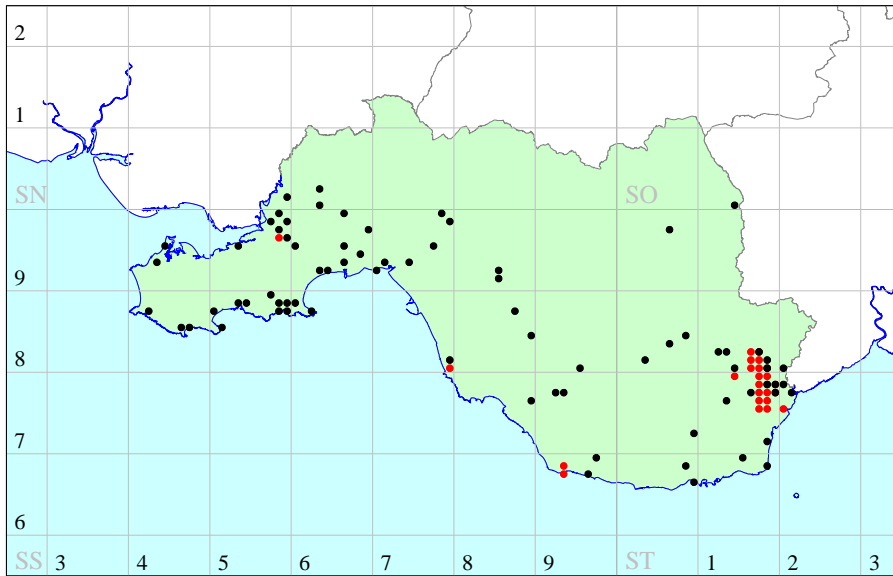
0332a *Phyllonorycter leucographella*



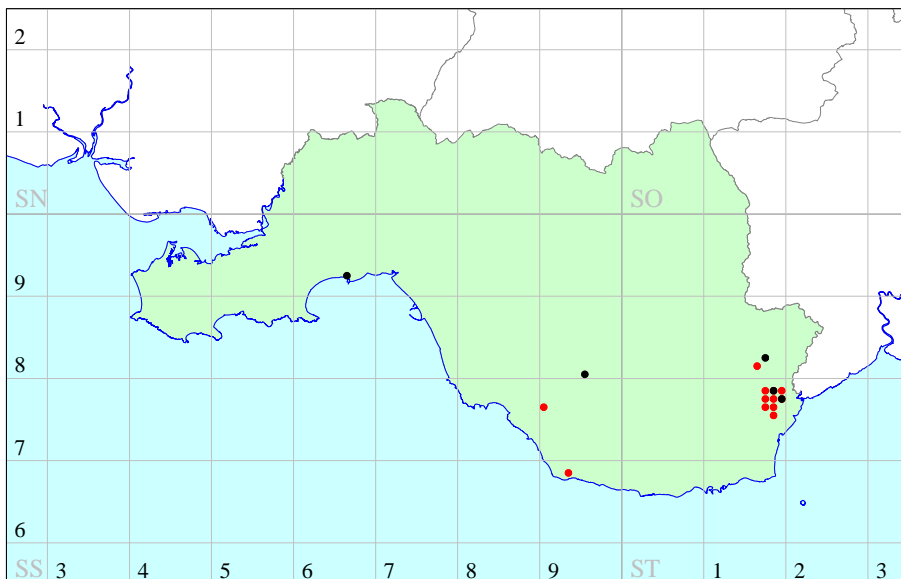
0341 *Phyllonorycter maestingella*



0263 *Lyonetia clerkella*



0273 *Bucculatrix thoracella*



The Water Vole in Gwent – A Personal Appraisal

In a European context the 'water vole' is divided into two species, the Northern Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) and the Southern Water Vole (*Arvicola sapidus*). Together they span most of the European Continent and extend well into parts of Asia.

In Great Britain the representative species is the Northern Water Vole, the Southern Water Vole being a generally smaller species found in the westerly two-thirds of France and in the Iberian Peninsula. My only experience of this southerly species comes via sightings of the animals along the River Oust at Josselin (Brittany) in 2000, and also via their remains taken from Barn Owl pellets found in a church on the southern fringe of the Cantabrian Mountains in northern Spain (1998).

In Britain the Water Vole is now a rare and declining species, the reason for which is thought to be due partly to environmental change and partly to predation by the introduced American Mink (*Mustela vison*). My personal belief is that the predatory Mink is almost entirely to blame for the decline of our Water Vole. I do not see the changes in the environment anything like sufficient to cause such a drastic decline in Water Vole numbers and it seems just too much of a coincidence that the 'disappearance' of the Water Vole occurred during the same period as that of the

greatest expansion of the Mink's range and population level. On a slightly brighter note the Mink population appears currently to be held down somewhat by the resurgent numbers of our native Otter - presumably as a consequence of competition from the larger animal.

It is also worth noting that, where no alien Mink are present, such as within the protective perimeter fence of the Slimbridge Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust sanctuary, and in those parts of France and northern Spain of my experience, the Water Vole still exists in some numbers.

Outside Britain another overlap of Mink/Water Vole range occurs over much of Fennoscandia (notably in Norway, Sweden and Finland) (1). It would be very interesting to know just how the Water Vole has fared in these areas over recent years, though Mink population levels may well be very different there because of the presence of other mustelid species.

The former range of the Water Vole in Gwent as a whole is unknown to me. I have never been in a position to carry out a county-wide survey and can only offer a series of casual records (see table right).

My first Mink records for Gwent began in 1980 when, in March of that year, several sightings were reported to me from vari-

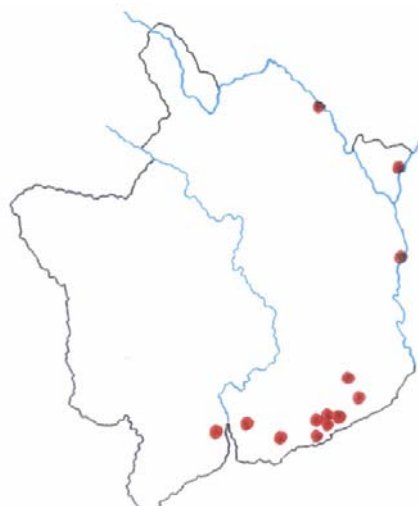
ous parts of the Caldicot Level. On the 7th September of that year a couple of young anglers reported the regular sighting of a Mink along the Windmill Reen near Redwick. On this occasion I visited the site and saw my first wild Mink along that same reen. Then I noted a dead Mink at the roadside close to the River Usk near Llanllo-well on the 15th February 1981, quickly followed by another along the 'straight mile' near Allt Farm, Llantrissant - the invasion of the Mink had well and truly begun.

Vole was fairly widespread in suitable habitat during the period of my earliest records (late 1950s) but by the time of my last Gwent record (July 1981) they were probably rather few and far between, and certainly in sharp decline. Since that time some Water Vole sightings have been reported to me, mostly from the Wentlooge Level and the Caldicot Level close to Newport, but the overall picture painted seems, at present, to be a very gloomy one indeed.

Colin Titcombe

It seems likely that the Water

Date	Location
21.5.59, 8.5.59, 23.7.59, 23.6.60 & 7.3.61	Water Voles active along the Nedern Brook (Great House Farm, Caerwent)
2.10.63	Water Voles noted along the Nedern Brook between Caerwent and Caldicot
25.4.64	1 Water Vole along the River Wye at Bigsweir
12.5.64	1 Water Vole along the Summerway Reen (Caldicot Rifle Range)
30.6.64	1 Water Vole along Monk's Ditch at Goldcliff
7.7.64	1 Water Vole along the River Wye at Monmouth
19.6.67	Water Voles along the River Wye at Bigsweir
10.9.67	1 Water Vole along the River Monnow at Skenfrith
24.11.67	Water Vole killed by a Grey Heron in a meadow at the Coldra, Newport
29.4.71	1 Water Vole in Magor Marshland Reserve
3.7.71	Water Voles active along the reen banks on the Caldicot Level below Undy
17.4.72	1 Water Vole in Magor Marshland Reserve
4.6.73	Several Water Voles on a stretch of freshwater in the Newport Docklands area
16.7.73	2 Water Voles on a freshwater pool in Newport Docklands area
3.6.74	2 Water Voles in Magor Marshland Reserve
3.6.74	1 Water Vole along the Nedern Brook
17.7.74	Several Water Voles at Noah's Ark, Undy
23.3.80	2 Water Voles near Magor Pill
5.10.80	1 Water Vole on freshwater pool in Newport Docklands area
4.7.81 & 8.7.81	At least three Water Voles along the Nedern Brook (Church Farm, Caldicot land)



Known Water Vole distributions in Gwent based on a series of casual records from 1959-1981

(1) Collins Field Guide, Mammals of Britain and Europe, David MacDonald and Priscilla Barrett,

Valleys Bats and the Cardiff Bay Pipistrelles

Firstly, my apologies. This account on bats is heavily biased towards recording of bats that I have personally been luckily enough to be involved with - mainly with the Valleys Bat Group and occasional sorties with Cardiff, too. It is not representative of the other, and probably more significant, recording activities of the remaining bat groups across Gwent and Glamorgan. For example, we now have a serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) roost confirmed near Llancarfan in the Vale of Glamorgan to add to at least one other known record in Monmouthshire - both of which counties in addition to Bridgend and Swansea support good populations of lesser (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) and greater horseshoe (*R. ferrumequinum*) bat species, whilst Margam Park in Neath Port Talbot has its barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*). So, now the apologies are over with I shall continue with my own small contribution to the recording forum.

The Valleys Bat Group have been involved with a few educational activities throughout 2008 including 'Biodiversity Boot Camp' in Bargoed Park (Caerphilly) and Barry Sidings Country Park (RCT). The first, a daytime activity session with bats in the hand and questions galore from a lot of enthusiastic children and adults. The second, a talk then walk where bats were flying and the midges biting. In both cases, myths about vampires were laid to rest (in peace) and some respect gained for these small creatures that fly in the night. An evening family event in Waun Fawr Park, Crosskeys (again, Caerphilly) did however suffer from a low turnout, yet enthusiasm was still capitalised.

What about surveys and recording? Well, the group has also had somewhat of a mixed year. The main activities the group have been involved with are mainly structured activities, supporting the work of the Bat Conservation Trust's (BCT) National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP), although some opportunistic surveys have also been undertaken.

The year started in January with winter checks at the Merthyr Hibernacula sites with Mark Evans and Mike Hogan, confirming the presence of a single lesser horseshoe and two brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) bats near Morlais. Although



Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*)
© Hugh Clark, BCT

this is only the second year of monitoring at these sites, bats have been known to roost within these natural and artificial structures for some time.

The summer months were further spent engaged with monitoring. In May and recently in late September, bat box checks in Coed Craig Ruperra (Caerphilly) revealed the presence of roosting common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*).

In June, our brown long-eared bat roost count in Rudry (Caerphilly) was 29 on the first count and 44 on the second count. This is a significant decrease, since the last count in 2004, which recorded 75 to 80 adults. However, a newly located roost in another property nearby in July recorded 20 brown long-eared bats, so the colony may have possibly split between these two roosts.

July is the main field season with surveillance recording mainly common pipistrelle in Llanwonno (RCT). Not only bats are encountered here, but both Kerry Rogers and I heard the 'chirring' of nightjar emanating from within the scrub heath areas from previous coniferous felling activities. August is the Waterway survey and the Rhymney at Pwll y Pant (Caerphilly) once more recorded Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii* in good numbers. The success of all these surveys has one underlying reason - they are all near good pubs! For all group activities, such as those briefly described above, the social element does and should play an active part in the act of recording.

A further social activity the Valleys bat group has been actively involved

with this year is the Bats and Roadside Mammals Survey (BRMS). This essentially requires the use of a vehicle, driven at 15mph on B-class (or below) roads for approximately 25 miles (2 hours journey time). Our first survey in May involved Geri Thomas (driver, navigator and entertainer), Mike Hogan (bat recorder), Ben Sands (mammal recorder) and I (mammal spotter and post-survey bat call analyst). Lots of bats and a few mammals (mostly squashed hedgehog) were recorded. Our second survey in June was slightly less successful due to equipment failure, which knocked us out of action until Geri replaced the equipment (a broken PDA) and maps were re-installed ready for late September. This time Geri and I were joined by both Alison Jones and Melanie Sutherland; taking over the reins as mammal spotter and driver (due to Geri's broken gearbox), respectively. Once more, lots of bats (yet to be determined) but not a single mammal, dead or otherwise - not even a cat!

As for opportunistic surveys and recording, I spent a rather disappointing evening at Wern Ddu Claypits (near Van, Caerphilly). The location looked good earlier on in the year during a walk, but on the evening in question Melanie and I only recorded two common pipistrelle bats foraging above the ponds. I will return, as this was indeed only a snapshot of what is likely to be about and I'm determined to find a few more species lurking amongst the rocky outcrops.

'I moved the dial below 45kHz and then below 40kHz. I got very excited. Could this be Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*)?'

My voluntary work (is this an oxymoron?) has also led me to investigate further my surprise find in Autumn last year. I say surprise find as it was after a night's socialising in Cardiff Bay with the local bat group that I turned my bat detector on and had to look at the dial twice. Not only was I picking up a cacophony of soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and common pipistrelle, but as I

moved the dial below 45kHz and then below 40kHz I got very excited. Could this be Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*) as well? A quick recording made and sent off to Dr Jon Russ at BCT soon confirmed that it was indeed the third pipistrelle. So, in August and later on in September this year, the Cardiff bat group went into the Bay and re-confirmed the presence of Nathusius'. In August we found them foraging on the River Ely at Penarth Moors and then in September in Hamadryad Park. As well as Nathusius' we were also treated to a good display of noctules (*Nyctalus noctula*) as well as the other two pipistrelle species.

Nathusius' pipistrelle is very similar in appearance to the other two pipistrelles, although it is slightly larger, the fur is often longer and its paler tips give it a frosted appearance and the underparts are pale grey-brown. There are very few records of Nathusius' in Britain, thus making it rare, although some records for other parts of Wales include Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion areas. Current population trend data indicate that common pipistrelle is increasing, soprano pipistrelle is probably stable, but there is not enough data available for Nathusius' to indicate either way. Our aim for next year is to find out where they are coming from and at what times of the year. Watch this space!

For more information about Nathusius' pipistrelle or to submit a record visit Jon Russ's website (<http://www.nathusius.org.uk/>); details about how to get involved with the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) may be found at <http://www.bats.org.uk/>. For more information about both the Valleys and Cardiff Bat Groups, then the newly created websites, courtesy of SEW-BReC, is a good starting point (<http://www.sewbrec.org.uk/>).

Richard Dodd
(doddrf@yahoo.co.uk)

Aphids and associated species

Since 2005, I have recorded 78 aphid species new to Wales, including two new to the UK fauna:

1. *Aphis gentianae* - recorded from Cosmeston Park and Merthyr Mawr sand dunes in 2007 and 2008, feeding on subterranean parts of *Centaureum erythraea* and *Blackstonia perfoliata*, attended and sheltered by *Lasius niger*.

2. *Aphis ochropus* - recorded from Cosmeston Park, Southerndown and Cardiff Bay in 2007 and 2008, feeding on basal parts of *Dipsacus sylvestris*, attended and sheltered by *Lasius niger*.

In 2007 I recorded the hymenopteran parasitoid wasp, *Euaphidius setiger* (Aphidiinae), parasitising the aphid *Periphyllus hirticornis*, feeding on *Acer campestre* in Cardiff Bay. The wasp is new to the UK fauna.

Since 2005 I have regularly observed the heteropteran bug, *Pilophorus cinnamopterus* (Miridae) preying on *Cinara* aphids on *Pinus sylvestris* and *Pinus nigra*, in Barry Docks and Cardiff Bay. I understand that until 2005 the species hadn't been recorded in Wales since pre-1892.

In 2006 I recorded the galls of two wasps, *Plagiostrochus australis* and *P. coriaceus* (Cynipidae), on *Quercus ilex* in Barry Docks. Both wasps are new to the UK fauna and were reported as such in a 2007 edition of the journal 'Cecidology'.

In 2008 I recorded the sowthistle, *Sonchus arvensis* ssp. *uliginosus*, growing amongst large stone blocks laid to reinforce cliffs/provide sea defences at Lavernock Point. I understand that the sub-species has not been recorded in Wales previously.

Edward Baker

Since 2005, Edward Baker has recorded 78 species of aphid new to Wales, and 2 new to the UK.

The South Wales Mammal Atlas Project (MAP)

The Mammal Atlas Project South Wales is a partnership of wildlife organisations and species groups across South Wales (Glamorgan and Gwent vice counties), with the aim to publish easily updateable distribution maps for mammals by 2012.

These maps will be available both on-line and periodically in print showing the distribution of mammal species across South Wales at the most appropriate resolution for the individual species, with supporting text of accounts written by local experts in bilingual format. The data produced for the atlas will be used as a reference for future surveys and as a conservation tool for landscape assessment, habitat and species management and also for planning advice.

Each year of the project we

will review the distribution for each mammal species to identify under-recorded geographical areas and species requiring attention and therefore provide a focus for more concerted effort.

As part of the project a series of training and educational events will take place across south Wales, encouraging and enabling people to send in their species records as well as raise public awareness of the mammals that live in their local area alongside them. The information that members of the public provide will enable us to make better decisions with regards to our planning, conservation and understanding of our terrestrial mammal species. This understanding may be used to inform people of how and why mammals live alongside us, the best places to view mammals

and to teach respect for our natural and built heritage.

The project will be a consortium based approach comprising of environmental NGO and non-NGO organisations, species interest groups and individuals. This partnership approach will be crucial to the successful delivery of the project and identification of key partners has been and will continue to be one of the primary tasks.

We hope to launch MAP South Wales in April 2009 under the guidance of a steering group. Potential steering group members include representatives from the Countryside Council for Wales, Gwent Wildlife Trust, South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre, Swansea University and the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales. The role of the steering group will likely involve project man-

agement and delivery, which will ultimately comprise of resource identification, promotion, training, education, atlas formation, statistical analysis and long-term sustainability post 2012.

We welcome support for such a project across the recording network and would therefore call for all your mammal records – from mole to pine marten & rabbit to red deer – to be passed on to SEWBRc. In addition, please help us spread the news of this exciting project through conversations you may have with other groups and organisations.

Richard Dodd
(doddrf@yahoo.co.uk)

Gwent Living Churchyards Update

‘Often, people are unaware just how valuable their churchyards are for wildlife or the variety of wildflowers that sometimes hide below a tightly mown lawn’.

The Living Churchyards Project has slowly been building pace over the last year with contact with representatives from over 40 churches throughout Gwent, and beginning to work more closely with 15 churchyards.

The 3 year project aims to highlight the fantastic wildlife and built and social heritage of our churchyards, and support local people in exploring the unique wildlife of their churchyards and how to encourage it.

Often, people are unaware just how valuable their churchyards are for wildlife or the variety of wildflowers that sometimes hide below a tightly mown lawn.

To help change this, the project is supporting training days and events to invite local people to learn more about their living churchyard. St Michael’s, Glascoed held an ‘orchid & cowslip spectacular’ to celebrate its fantastic spring display of wildflowers,

while St Peter’s, Pantiside are holding a hedgerow planting event, and St George’s Tredegar are inviting local school children to plant a native bulb in their spring Garden of Hope. Up and coming training days will look at lichens, fungi and how to research churchyard history. Such events provide the opportunity for local people to learn more about the wildlife to which their churchyard is home and hopefully join in helping record it, care for it and enjoy it!

The project offers baseline wildlife surveys and will be working with church groups on basic management plans to ensure wildlife friendly management is encouraged. The level of involvement of each

group is led by them. In some churchyards this means identifying appropriate areas for wildflower meadow areas, whilst in others it could be creating reptile refuges or in one case a building new compost bin built, to replace the old pile and its location beneath a fantastic veteran yew tree.

Churchyards are first and foremost places of tranquillity, where people go to remember loved ones. Balancing the needs and expectations of visitors, with the needs of wildlife can sometimes be a challenge, but when achieved can have immense rewards for both. After all, who can fail to enjoy the spring spectacle of a host of golden daffodils (native ones of course!) or bats emerging from their roost on a

warm summer evening?

A call to all recorders

Identifying what wildlife a churchyard has is obviously an important first step to inform any changes to management. If you have any wildlife records for churchyards involved in the project, or would be willing to offer your id skills to help record an aspect of churchyard fauna and flora, please do let me know. While we can’t pay for your time, we can cover mileage/expenses.

Rebecca Price

*Gwent Wildlife Trust,
Wildlife Projects Officer*

(rprice@gwentwildlife.org)



Monmouthshire LBAP Update

A Cabinet paper is currently being prepared to enable the Council endorsement of the Second Tranche of Habitat and Species Action Plans and LBAP Summary Document. The paper also seeks endorsement of a process to assess the implications of the NERC Biodiversity Duty on Monmouthshire County Council.

Thank you to all those Biodiversity Partners that contributed to reporting on BARS for the 2008 UK BAP Reporting Round. The questionnaire for Monmouthshire should be signed off in the next week.

Monmouthshire County Council has commis-

sioned the Gwent Wildlife Trust to work on a mechanism for the identification and notification of non-statutory sites in Monmouthshire (Local Wildlife Sites / Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) and the refinement of the South Wales Guidelines for Selection of Sites. This has involved some survey work in woodlands to determine suitable thresholds for identification.

Progress has been made towards the identification of Watercourse Local Wildlife Sites in Monmouthshire. Monmouthshire County Council has worked closely with SEW-BReC, the Gwent Wildlife Trust and the Environment Agency to identify sites

based on existing records. It is thought that at least 11 watercourses would qualify in the County.

The annual Wales Biodiversity Week event was held at the Old Station Tintern. 150 children from 5 Monmouthshire schools visited during the week and took part in activities about woodland habitats and trees.

The Biodiversity and Ecology Officer will start Maternity Leave in November and an officer has been appointed to cover.

Kate Stinchcombe, Biodiversity & Ecology Officer
(KateStinchcombe@monmouthshire.gov.uk)

Newport LBAP Update

The Newport Biodiversity Partnership is now up and running. The first partnership meeting was held on Wednesday 8th October at the Fourteen Locks Visitor Centre. A Chairman was elected (Roger James), and a Local Biodiversity Action Plan Subgroup formed. The partnership will be mainly working on a review of the LBAP over the winter period, and hope to finalise a new draft LBAP by March 2009.

The date of the next meeting is Wednesday 14th January 2009 at Ringland Community Centre, Newport. If you would like to be added to the partnership mailing list or would like to get involved, please contact Sinead Lynch.

Sinead Lynch, Biodiversity Officer (sinead.lynch@newport.gov.uk)

**The Newport
LBAP Partnership
is now up and
running...**

Rare Wryneck spotted

I was fortunate enough to find a rare bird on my local patch in September. The Wryneck was spotted at Lock's Common on the 5th September, and it stayed until at least the 7th. It had been a wet day, and I was exploiting a dryer period in the evening to take my dog for a walk on Lock's Common, when I spotted a silhouette perched on a rock on the western side of Lock's Common's Upper Plateau. I soon saw that it was a Wryneck, and alerted others to my find. The bird showed a

dark mark through the eye and typical black lines down the shoulders, and it held itself at an angle – just like a woodpecker's pose.

Most migrant wrynecks occur on the eastern and southern coasts of UK, rarely in west, and only 0-1 pair of them nest in UK.

The photograph was taken by Paul Roberts, to whom I am very grateful!

Steve Moon



© Paul Roberts

Other Interesting Wildlife Sightings



Jersey tiger (*Euplagia quadripunctaria*)
(Not the actual Flatholm specimen) © David Slade

Jersey tiger (*Euplagia quadripunctaria*) was found on Flatholm this summer. The species is normally restricted to the Channel Islands and the south coast. This sighting is a first for Wales.

A **Basking shark** (*Cetorhinus maximus*) was spotted in June off Cardiff Heliport Seawatch Point, going down the

channel. This is the first record of basking shark this far up the Bristol Channel, with most frequent sightings being in Cornwall and Scotland.

An **unidentified deer** was seen in a Caerleon garden this summer. Unfortunately, it was scared away before it could be identified or photographed. It is possible that it may have

escaped from a local community farm, but it remains a mystery how a deer came to be found in a sub-urban garden!

Nature Reserve this year. This is the first time it has been seen in Kenfig since the 1960's.

Field gentian
(*Gentianella campestris*)
was recorded in Kenfig



Field gentian (*Gentianella campestris*)
© David Slade

SEWBRc Website

Event and training courses can be promoted for **free** on the SEWBRc website (www.sewbrec.org.uk/event/events-calendar/).

Please send details to Lindsay Bamforth (Email: info@sewbrec.org.uk).

Don't forget about the **discussion forum** that is now available on the SEWBRc website. This is the place to let other

people know about any of your interesting recent sightings, to propose site visits, to arrange to meet up with other recorders, and to discuss anything else to do with biological recording locally. Got a recording question or an identification issue? Sign up and get posting!

If you would like to showcase your local wildlife or landscape **photos**, please

submit them to us for posting on the website. We can add a watermark or copyright acknowledgement if required.

The SEWBRc website can be found at www.sewbrec.org.uk

Rebecca Davies,
SEWBRc

What's in a name?

Do we need a new name for the newsletter? Suggestions so far include:

- The Recorder
- I Spy
- Record
- Recording Round-up
- The Warden
- The Custodian

Can you think of something better? Then get in touch.....

Volunteering: A Win / Win Situation

Conservation volunteering had always been on my to do list, since completing my degree in Countryside Management in 2004. However, it always seemed like the only way to contribute to the efforts of local conservation organisations involved standing in muddy fields, building walls, laying footpaths and so on. While this is obviously an extremely worthwhile and important part of conservation vol-

unteering, it really wasn't my cup of tea!

So when I came across a job advert on www.environmentjob.co.uk for a Biodiversity and Planning Volunteer, I jumped at the chance to make a contribution without resorting to water-proof clothing. My consequent volunteering at the Warwickshire Wildlife Trust's headquarters at Brandon Marsh Nature Reserve had multiple benefits, both to myself

and WkWT. The Trust benefited from extra resource dedicated to monitoring and commenting on planning applications for the local area (plus a fairly snazzy Access database!), while I gained valuable skills and experience, which allowed me to successfully apply for my new role as Biodiversity Information Assistant at SEWBRc.

SEWBRc are always on the look out for new

volunteers, to help with data entry and a variety of other tasks. So if you fancy saving the planet while keeping your feet dry, please visit our website:

www.sewbrec.org.uk/volunteering.page or speak to a member of staff.

Elaine Wright,
SEWBRc

A big thank you to all those who have contributed to this newsletter!

But, thinking ahead to the next issue, we want more articles from Recorders – it could be just a list of species you have recently recorded, or an update of where you have been surveying in the last year.

This is an opportunity to plug your favourite recording location, to raise awareness of the species that you record, and to communicate to a wide range of individuals about your hard work!

Gwent-Glamorgan Recorders' Newsletter

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