

AUTUMN NEWSLETTER 2013

True Service-tree *Sorbus domestica* in Cornwall

In September 2013, during a search for Autumn Squill (*Scilla autumnalis*) (which was found in one place) along the inland rocky sections of low cliff on the north side of the Camel Estuary, David Pearman (DAP) and Ian Bennallick (IJB) chanced upon a small spreading bush with pinnate leaves almost hidden by similar leaves of a large overhanging Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

It was first thought to be Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and duly recorded both DAP and IB walked on.

However Rowan is very rare or absent in the neutral or base-rich soils of the Camel Estuary area, being a species of more acid soils. Whilst pondering the rarity of Rowan, something didn't look quite right for this species as the leaves were slightly different and the growth form, a suckering bush just above the high tide mark, was not like Rowan, so DAP and IJB retraced their steps and the bush was checked more closely. On closer inspection a few individual apple-shaped fruits, much larger than the berries of Rowan, were seen, and one was collected with some leaves. Neither DAP or IJB had seen True Service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*) before but both tentatively wondered if it could be this species, an enigmatic species with a rich and interesting history in the British Isles. DAP and IJB later confirmed the identity of the bush as *Sorbus*



domestica, and a specimen has since been deposited at the British Museum. There is one very old record for *Sorbus domestica* in Cornwall - in Davey (1909) where he says, under a bracketed [*Pyrus domestica*], "in Phytol. 1861, 176, it is stated that a specimen, labelled 'hilly places in Cornwall, Walter Moyle esq. and Mr Stevens' is preserved in Herb A. Buddle in BM [British Museum]". Mark Spencer (Senior Curator, British and Irish Herbarium) of the British Museum has checked Buddle's herbarium and cannot find a specimen from Cornwall but has suggested that the record may be in Buddle's manuscript, held in the British Library which may have more relevant information regarding the collection event, and this will be checked at some point in the future by DAP or IJB.

Until the early 1990s *Sorbus domestica* was thought only to be a rare and apparently not persistent introduction, the most famous example being the large tree, the 'Whitty Pear', of Wyre Forest, Worcestershire, which has been known there since at least 1678. This was destroyed by fire in 1862, but its descendents are still present, these re-introduced from trees nearby originating from material collected from the tree before it was destroyed. There are scattered records for

Interesting Records

it in other parts of the British Isles as planted or introduced plants. Then in 1993 news came from south Wales that Marc Hampton had seen it in two sites on limestone cliffs near Barry, Glamorgan, in 1983, growing as if native, but he had not had them confirmed as *Sorbus domestica* until 1993. Today Marc reports that there are at least 90 (of various sizes) along 400 metres of cliff at one site and a few scattered at the other, a few kilometres away. After Marc's discovery it was then looked for and found at more natural situations, on cliffs above estuaries on the Wye and Severn. In these natural situations the *Sorbus domestica* trees (or small suckering bushes) appear to have been present for some considerable time, their large or spreading rootstocks evidently continually surviving by suckering when the aerial parts of the plant had broken off or fallen due to cliff slippages. In these situations it is argued by some that these are native occurrences, however there is a considerable debate about the true origins of this species in the British Isles and there is a current effort to establish the origins of the British plants from material collected for molecular research at Kew. The discovery of *Sorbus domestica* in Cornwall is an exceptionally exciting one as it is growing in a natural habitat the same as those in Glamorgan and on cliffs on the Wye and Severn, and though the current 'expert' botanical opinion on its status in the British Isles is as an introduced species (though those that have observed it in the 'natural sites' argue against this) the Cornwall site is another 'natural site' which may prove to be truly native.

Ian Bennallick

Dave Thomas found and photographed this Silver-washed fritillary *Argynnis paphia* (valezina form) found at our CWT Cabilla wood reserve on the 16th July 2013. This form is quite unusual for Cornwall.

This Hazel catkin gall was found and photographed by Treve Opie in the St Illogan Churchyard SW 671 439. He said 'the gall contained mites that were small even under *100 magnification and they are very mobile!'

Elizabeth Jackson agrees with the identification as probably *Phyllocoptruta coryli*. Treve has been finding it since and believes it to be under recorded as only the second record in Cornwall.

St Gothian Sands LNR

By Sally Foster

History

St Gothian Sands was designated a Local Nature Reserve in 2005. It includes an area originally called the Gwithian Sandpit. The whole site has a very interesting mining past and scope for a separate article. Copper and tin have been mined in the area and there are remains of an old mine on the beach. The tin streaming works were very active at one time but unfortunately little evidence remains of this industry. Some people will remember the old Manager's granite house which was burnt down many years ago and the replacement building is now known as the 'Sandsifters'.

The Gwithian Sandpit had been quarried for sand for decades and the 'grey' building sand quarried from the lower area. Some of this sand helped to rebuild Plymouth after the war but much was used throughout Cornwall. However, the fine golden shell sand of which the 'high dunes' is formed was quarried and used for agriculture.

Gwithian residents had fought for over fifty years to save the 'high dunes'. However, in 1997 when Hanson plc submitted new proposals to extract sand from areas including the 'high dunes' to the Mineral Planning Authority, the Gwithian Residents Association and the Gwithian Towns Ratepayers Association initiated and mounted a strenuous campaign to save the 'high dune' area specifically. This campaign lasted 8 years and was extremely well supported by many people and organizations including our local MPs and MEP, Butterfly Conservation, Cornwall Birdwatching and Preservation Society, local naturalists, surfers and many others. The National Trust played a very important role in the negotiations and our local Countryside Officer provided important support and technical information. The future looked bleak, despite all this support and important facts, such as, the 'High dunes' is Common Land and, as we discovered, there was no planning permission to remove sand for agriculture. We felt we were losing the battle so we engaged in a media campaign and wrote to the Hanson director responsible for the environment. The publicity worked and resulted in a meeting with Hanson Southern's top management on site. We managed to bring along our own consultant (ex-EN) to the meeting who dazzled Hanson with amazing information about rhizospheres etc. At the meeting Hanson proposed a compromise whereby Hanson could continue to quarry for building sand from the lower level but leave the 'high dunes'. We agreed not to object to the creation of lagoons and scrapes with the understanding that this area would be allowed to return to nature once they decided to cease mining in the lower area. For 8 years Ken Taylor and myself had worked on this project. Sadly Ken is no longer with us but we both felt this was a satisfactory outcome and were grateful for Hanson's willingness to negotiate and feel they deserve credit for this action. At the end of the day the Silver-studded Blue butterfly was our saviour. Hanson plc have worked with Butterfly Conservation at Portland where there is a strong metapopulation of Silver-studded Blue butterflies and they were aware that destroying our 'high dunes' would be destroying the Silver-studded Blue.

Once an understanding was in place with Hanson plc, Cornwall County Council took over and successfully raised funding to buy the site and negotiated with Hanson. The date Hanson ceased mining and the final design of the site was down to Cornwall County Council. Gwithian Residents Association and local knowledgeable naturalists were not asked to contribute to the design of the site. In my opinion, this was a lost opportunity as there were some brilliant ideas and I know people would have willingly given freely of their time to help with this project. However, to have this area safeguarded for the future is a great achievement and some of these ideas may be incorporated in the future when there is some money available.

The Present

The site has recovered very well since mining ceased. Bird species frequenting the area have been far better than envisaged and this is mainly due to fencing the wetland areas in order that birds are not disturbed by dogs and people. Rare migrants have been recorded and it is a lovely sight to see all the Sand Martins congregating on the fences prior to flying to Africa. However, I feel the Skylark population has declined on the site as they nest in areas outside the fencing. The Silver-studded Blue population has increased well.

Many wetland plants have colonised the site including the Blue Water-speedwell *Veronica anagallis-aquatica*. Mainly due to local groups visiting the site over the years a very interesting list of species has built up. The work of recorders is invaluable and very much appreciated.

The site has a very interesting mix of 'unimproved' dune grassland and disturbed areas that are recovering from mining. As with Dynamite (Upton Towans) these areas are always very interesting for wildlife especially invertebrates. It is with all this in mind that the Hayle Towans Partnership has initiated a proposal to extend the existing SSSI on the Hayle Towans to include St Gothian Sands. NE and Cornwall Council are supportive of this proposal and NE have progressed this proposal for consideration.

A summary of the important features of St Gothian Sands that were included in the proposal to extend the Hayle Towans SSSI follows.

Whilst this is not a site that requires intensive management there is concern over the pressure on the site and especially high levels of dog mess. In addition, we suffer from motor bikes, bonfires and the usual litter. With all the present cutbacks within the Cornwall Council it is of concern that such damage will increase. However, the Hayle Towans Partnership with the help of Cornwall Wildlife Trust has secured funding which will enable us to look at ways of protecting and enhancing the whole ecosystem of the Hayle Towans including St Gothian Sands. This is really good news and hopefully all concerned will work together to protect the area that Colin French so wonderfully describes in his *The Richness of Sand dunes in Cornwall*. I always quote his words – 'Hayle Towans are undoubtedly the richest place in Cornwall for vascular plants'

Blue Water-speedwell *Veronica anagallis-aquatica*.

Important features of St Gothian Sands LNR

St Gothian Sands LNR is geologically part of the Hayle Dune System. The Hayle Dune System forms an arc around the southern end of St Ives Bay from Lelant through to Godrevy Head. Most of this area is designated as an SSSI. However, a small area of Gwithian Towans and the St Gothian Sands LNR are not included. The following points highlight the necessity to extend the SSSI to include these areas. Several publications have been used as references but the main documents are reports written by Dr Colin French (The Richness of Sand dunes in Cornwall) and Andrew Mc Douall (Natural England) - Land's End to Minehead - Maritime Natural Area.

Background

The dune systems of Cornwall are predominantly found on the north coast. The largest expanse, with the tallest dunes, is the Penhale Dunes (5.48 square kilometres), which fan out northwards from Perranporth. The second largest system, Hayle Towans. Elsewhere along the north coast there are a number of other sizeable dune systems such as at Holywell, Constantine Bay and Rock, plus a number of smaller occurrences such as at Sennen, Porthtowan and Bude. On the south coast there are a number of sites around Mounts Bay, of which the dunes at Church Cove Gunwalloe is the largest. Elsewhere the only other sizeable area is at Par.

The dunes are principally made up of comminuted seashells that have blown inshore and as a consequence are calcareous, and lime-loving plants, otherwise rare in Cornwall, form an important constituent of their Flora. In general sand dune systems support a rich and diverse flora and the Hayle Towans are undoubtedly the richest place in Cornwall for vascular plants, where approximately a fifth of all the plants recorded in Cornwall have been found. To put it in perspective, 20% of the flora has been found growing on less than 0.2% of the land surface.

On large dune systems one would expect there to be dune slack habitats formed in the intervening hollows between the dunes. Here water that drains from the dunes accumulates to form a marshland, periodically with standing water, where such plants as Broad Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), Marsh Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) and Flat-sedge (*Blysmus compressus*) can be found. Dune slacks such of these do occur at Penhale but not in the Hayle Towans.

Within the designated Hayle Towans there are only two places with standing water; a pond in Phillack Towans and small seepage pool on the top of the cliff at Gwithian. What might be termed the dune slack communities of these Towans are outside the dune boundary at Gwithian Common and Loggans Moor and it is there that the water draining from the dunes forms marshland.

However, since mining ceased at St Gothian Sands LNR dune slacks are forming and also wetland areas were created.

In a wider context, the Hayle Dune System is part of Land's End to Minehead - Maritime Natural Area. In his report, Andrew McDouall's report describes the importance of the Hayle Dune System on a national scale. The Land's End to Minehead NA is one of the largest maritime Natural Areas in England including approximately 320 km of coastline along the north coasts of Cornwall, Devon and west Somerset. Being generally undeveloped and wild and rugged in character, the area is important for tourism and recreation in all three counties. Geologically, the area's extensive and often spectacular coastal exposures are of outstanding importance for the study of earth science features.

In terms of its wildlife, the NA is described as an area of international importance for its marine life around Lundy (England's only Marine Nature Reserve), vegetated sea cliffs and sand dune systems.

Numerous rarities occur, including species that are endemic to the UK and some that are endemic to the NA. St Gothian Sands LNR is part of the NA and several of the important features within the report have been listed below as key features requiring SSSI status.

Landscape

St Gothian Sands LNR is adjacent to an Area of Outstanding National Beauty and lies between Godrevy and the Hayle Towans. Visually, the importance of protecting a contiguous landscape is clear. When viewing the Hayle Dune System from Godrevy, it is easy to understand the necessity for the St Gothians LNR to maintain and enhance the flow of a natural landscape. It cannot be over emphasised how fragile this area is. Allowing the natural coastal processes to occur will allow habitats to return and in turn enhance the landscape. However, years of degradation have resulted in considerable loss of habitat. It should be possible to reverse recent losses and declines in quality. Rare or highly fragmented habitats could be extended and where possible linked. Where species have been lost or become rare through habitat deterioration, sensitive restoration will encourage their recolonisation. Management needs to be sensitive to the natural coastal processes and ensure the habitat is protected from any excessive pressure. In recent years traditional uses of the sea and coast have increased and intensified to the point where we are making excessive demands on natural resources and processes, which in many cases are beyond their ability to cope. We need to maintain our traditional maritime activities, but be mindful that future generations are reliant on a healthy natural environment.

In addition to the beauty of the Dune System there are other reasons to maintain a contiguous landscape. Many species are now actively conserved at a 'landscape' level. For instance, some butterflies species exist in metapopulations (collection of colonies) and for their long-term survival management is required on a landscape level. A fragmented landscape can cause extinctions that the butterflies are unable to recover from. A good example is the Silver-studded Blue butterfly. St Gothian Sands LNR is a very critical 'land bridge' between Godrevy and Upton Towans. The colonies at these two sites are of national importance and it is essential that they remain linked. The colonies at Lelant are now extinct as this colony is fragmented from the main Hayle Towans and too far for a sedentary butterfly to recolonize.

Species

Over 90 priority species for conservation are identified in the Land's End to Minehead - Maritime Natural Area reflecting the range and importance of the habitats found in the NA. It is important to ensure that all the native plants and animals currently found in the Natural Area survive into the next century, common species as well as rarities. In this way, we will maintain the biodiversity of the sea and coast for future generations.

St Gothian Sands LNR has a very comprehensive list of species including several priority species, thanks to regular recording of most taxa.

Sally Foster

'Ferns, Clubmosses, Quillworts and Horsetails of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly' wins award at the Holyer an Gof publishers' awards 2013

The CISFBR sponsored publication 'Ferns, Clubmosses, Quillworts and Horsetails of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly' written by Rosaline Murphy, Christopher Page, Rosemary Parslow and Ian Bennallick has won an award in the Non-Fiction (Marine, Industrial Heritage and the Environment) category of the Holyer an Gof publishers' awards 2013, beating four other titles. The annual Holyer an Gof Awards (<http://www.holyerangofawards.org.uk/>) were instigated in 1996 and are so named in memory of Redruth Publisher and Cornish Bard Leonard Truran, whose bardic name was Holyer an Gof – 'Follower of The Smith'. Established and organised by members of Gorsedh Kernow to raise the standard and profile of publishing in Cornwall, they are an award for Publishers, given for books written in the Cornish Language or with a Cornish theme. Each year over 70 books are submitted by publishers from Cornwall and beyond, read and evaluated by a panel of Readers (drawn mainly from Bards of the Cornish Gorsedh and others with particular expertise).

Published by the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS), which is based at the Cornwall Wildlife Trust, 'Ferns, Clubmosses, Quillworts and Horsetails of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly' has also been sponsored by the Botanical Society of the British Isles (BSBI) and the British Pteridological Society (BPS). Sales have been phenomenal with only a few left (it will soon be a collector's item!) so if you would like a copy by post please send your name and address and a cheque made payable to 'CISFBR' for £25 (£20 plus £5 p&p) to Ian Bennallick, Lower Polmorla, St Wenn, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL30 5PE. For more details email ianbennallick@btinternet.com or phone 01726890384 or 07714738189.

Ian Bennallick

SHIELDBUGS

In 2011 I was one of the participants on an ERCCIS Shieldbug workshop hosted by Nic Harrison-White at his nature reserve at Trehudreth, under the expert tuition of Keith Alexander. As usual, this was an excellent introduction to an invertebrate family,

with Keith providing guidance and mounted examples for us to work through using the keys. There was time built in for collection too. However, the day was wet and drizzly so the number of specimens collected was quite limited. From memory I think that, as a group, we were only able to collect one or two live specimens.

This was followed by the very poor summer of 2012 when I did not see a shield bug and conveniently pushed them to the bottom of my list of species to look out for.

However, this year, the shield bugs came looking for me. Towards the end of this fantastic summer, in September, I kept coming across shield bugs when merely out walking the dog, or taking the grandchildren into the woods. I am pleased to have seen three species in various stages – instars to adult.

I did rather think I had a new species for Cornwall when I spotted what I thought was the Scarlet Shieldbug *Eurydema dominulus*. I had found a Greenshield Bug *Palomena prasina* in the woods in Coombe Valley, and quite close to it was this red and black specimen so I made the jump to them both being shieldbugs. However, research into KNAA's "The Land and Freshwater Bugs of Cornwall & the Isles of Scilly" followed up by his determination of the photograph reduced this to a more normal sighting of the Black and Red Squash Bug *Corizus hyoscyami*.

Next September I am determined to actively seek out Shieldbugs and increase my count from 3 to something nearer the dozen or so species to be found in Cornwall. A sweep net is definitely on acquisition list for next year so I feel a visit to EFE-GB nets at Bodmin to be my next step.

Don't be misled by the apparent desert for these species sown on the National Biodiversity Network maps. The species described here do have plenty of records on the ERCCIS database. It is useful to compare the two databases. The important thing is to look for, identify and then record all species.

Alongside is a selection of photographs of the shield bugs that came to me.

Alan Rowland

Green Shield Bug *Palomena prasina* Coombe Valley
2nd Sep 2013

Green Shield Bug *P. prasina*
5th instar Woodford 28th
Sep 2013

Dock Bug *C. marginatus*
instars and adult Tidna Valley
14 Sep 2013

Spiked Shield Bug *Picromenus bidens* Woodford 14th
Sep 2013

Squash Bug *Corizus hyoscyami*
Coombe Valley 2nd Sep 2013

Species	NBN No of 10Km Squares (VC1+VC2)	ERCCIS (Recorder + ERICA)
<i>Picromerus bidens</i>	0	50
<i>Palomena prasina</i>	8	282
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	9	205
<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>	1	51

BIOLOGICAL RECORDING IN 2013

By Colin French

The ERICA for Windows database is the largest and most comprehensive biological recording resource in use in Cornwall and is, by far, the greatest source of biological records used by the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS). It serves a substantial proportion of the biological recording community in Cornwall, is used by Newquay College for their ecology courses, and is assisting two PhD projects at Falmouth University (Tremough) with their research.

As of 25/10/2013, the ERICA database holds 2,916,256 biological records for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and covers 26,985 taxa (land, freshwater and marine organisms). Histogram 1 shows the number of biological records computerised by the ERICA database for each year since 1996 (blue bars), along with the number of flowering plant and fern records computerised (red bars). In total, there are 1,692,071 flowering plant and fern records, making that group the largest component of the database.

It can be seen, on the bar chart, that 2005 marked the beginning of a sizeable and sustained shift in the total amount of recording in Cornwall. This was initially caused by the Botanical Cornwall Group deciding to re-survey Cornwall in order to publish the next Flora of Cornwall (see map 1). The start of this systematic survey of all 3889 1km squares on mainland Cornwall saw an immediate surge in the number of Flowering Plant and Ferns records.

A second stepped increase in the amount of computerised records began in 2007, which coincided with the roll-out of the Windows version of the ERICA database; a much more sophisticated and easier to use database than the previous DOS versions. A greater number of active recorders combined with much improved data acquisition software undoubtedly stimulated this increase in recording. Since then the amount of computerised records has reached a higher but fairly stable plateau until 2013, when it can be seen that the number of records computerised, has gone 'through the roof'. 2013 has broken all previous records thanks largely to the new Moth Recorder, Leon Truscott, who supplied 100,000 new records in the spring. By the end of the year, it can be anticipated that the 276,112 records computerised so far will exceed 290,000 and may reach 300,000. 2013 also stands out as the first year when the total number of Flowering Plants and Ferns has been exceeded by other taxonomic groups.

2014 will mark the next significant milestone when the ERICA database will reach 3 million biological records and the total number of taxa will rise to 27,000 (171 new taxa were added to the database in 2013, of which 54, mostly fungi, were discovered by Ken Preston-Mafham. He has also discovered a number of fungi new to science, which have yet to be named).

Cornwall must be the most intensively and comprehensively surveyed region in the world thanks to generations of dedicated Biological Recorders who, like Stella Turk and Rosaline Murphy, have devoted many decades to the cause of gathering, storing, managing and making available biological records, which are, or should be, the life blood of decision-making concerning the Cornish environment, of which we are all custodians.

Colin is holding a Free Workshop on the ERICA Database for beginners and improvers on Friday 24th January at Allet 10:00 until 16:00. Please book (essential) through Sue Scott or contact for further details. 01872 240777 x 240. sue.scott@cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk

Histogram 1. Number of biological records computerised in the ERICA database since 1996.

SOME EVENTS



THE ERCCIS RECORDERS FORUM

and **CISFBR AGM**

Saturday 1st March 2014

FRADDON VILLAGE HALL

9:30 - 16:00

Be involved in your local record centre's vision for the future with an open forum on the ERCCIS development plan. The meeting is open to all with the aim to bring together those interested in recording wildlife in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

We would like to have a representative from all the wildlife recording groups that are active in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly at the meeting, so if you or your group would like to participate please let me know. This meeting is an ideal opportunity to get others interested and involved, and to clarify the record centre's role in the recording community.

Please contact Sue Scott (back page) for further details.

BOTANICAL CORNWALL GROUP MEETINGS

INDOOR MEETING

Saturday 8th February 2014 – Cornwall Wildlife Trust HQ, Allet, near Truro 9.30am – 3ish pm

The annual indoor meeting will include a review of botanical happenings of 2013 in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly by Ian Bennallick, Colin French and Rosemary Parslow, a chance to view slides and photos, sell, donate or swap books, journals or other botanical related material, organise trips for 2014 and have a good chat! Colin French will give an update on the developments of the ERICA database and may be able to update those who have it on their computers during the day (but contact Colin prior to the meeting). Meet at Cornwall Wildlife Trust HQ, Allet, near Truro SW794485. Bring packed lunch or a plate of nibbles to share.

WINTER WALKS

Saturday 28th December 2013 – Porth, Newquay, SW86. A mid-winter walk around the eastern part of the town and coastal area for early flowers and updating under-recorded squares SW8262, SW8362, SW8263 and SW8363. Meet by the bridge at Porth SW83206288. Parking may be limited so try to find parking spaces nearby. There is a pay and display car park at Porth Beach tourist park (open 8am to 5pm, £1 per hour or £6 all day) but you may find it easier (and cheaper) to park safely somewhere on a street nearby and meet at the bridge.

SUNDAY 9TH MARCH 2014 – Torpoint, SX45. A walk around the town and estuary fringe where spring flowers may be already showing and updating records in 1km squares. Meet at free car park at Thanckes Park SX43215566.

All walks start off at 10am (so try to get to the meeting place by 9.30am) and usually finishes at around 4pm. Meetings are open to all and are free unless otherwise stated. Bring hand-lens, notebooks and field guides if you wish, relevant OS 1:25000 maps and a GPS if you have one. Suitable clothing and footwear is recommended and bring a packed lunch.

If the weather is very wet, snowy or windy (or forecast to be) the meeting may be cancelled – contact the co-ordinator beforehand to check.

Contact Botanical Cornwall Group Co-ordinator – Ian Bennallick (back page)

2013 to 2014 CISFBR officers and committee

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Spring 2014 Newsletter
contributions
due by
1st March 2014

Don't forget the CISFBR AGM on
Saturday 1st March 2014 at
Fraddon Village Hall-held with
the Recorders Forum-
see previous page for details

Goose Barnacles washed ashore
at Portreath on 15th November
(inside a bouy, in case you were
wondering!) Photo Treve Opie

CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY FEDERATION OF BIOLOGICAL RECORDERS

Membership fees due at the AGM each year.

I would like to receive the newsletter and enclose my annual subscription of £5

Please make cheques payable to CISFBR and send to:

Matt Stribley (CISFBR Treasurer & Membership Secretary), 8 St Georges Road, Truro, TR1 3JE

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