WESTLETON COMMON ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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Editorial

We were sorry to lose Hazel Leggett from the committee at the beginning of the year. We are grateful for all her hard work and expertise, and pleased that she continues to help with surveys and the guided walks.

The Management Plan for the next five years was adopted during 2009, with management continuing on broadly similar lines to the previous five years.

I am sure you will agree that 2009 has been very busy on the common. Two new guided walks were introduced, Mosses and Lichens. Michael Kirby arranged informal monthly sessions to look at any new or interesting wildlife.

We are grateful to all who helped in any way on the common.Special thanks go to all who help at work parties, with refreshments, and also to our new first-aiders. We also thank those who carry out the surveys and contribute to the Annual Report. As always we are grateful to Michael Kirby for his expertise, and photographic contributions to the Annual Report, village exhibition and notice boards.

During 2009 squares of corrugated tin were placed on the common to facilitate the survey of reptiles. It was hoped that these would be used by the reptiles as shelter and basking areas. This method will continue in future years.

The common has been used by various groups, including our local Primary school, as part of their environmental studies. Also in 2009 a village bonfire and firework display was planned, by the Parish Council. Unfortunately the weather meant that this had to be postponed until the New Year.

Barbara Caines

Chair, Westleton Common Committee.

May 2010

www.westletoncommon group.org.uk

Bird Survey 2009

The breeding birds were surveyed as in the previous five years.

Timing of Visits

10 visits were all early morning, mostly between 6.30 am - 8.00 am, on days when the weather was good with generally sunny, still days. The visits were every one to two weeks between March and July.

LIST OF SPECIES MAPS

1 Greenfinch, Coaltit, Goldcrest
2. Woodlark, Pied Wagtail, Goldfinch
3. Magpie, Jay, Cuckoo
4. Red-legged Partridge, Pheasant, Skylark
5. Bullfinch, Linnet
6. Green Woodpecker, Great Spotted Woodpecker
7. Mistle Thrush, Song Thrush, Lesser Whitethroat
8. Great Tit, Blue Tit
9. Robin
10. Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler
11. Yellowhammer, Wren
12. Chaffinch
13. Blackbird, Long Tailed Tit
14. Nightingale, Dunnock
15. Blackcap, Garden Warbler, Whitethroat
16. Turtle Dove, Collared Dove

The number of territories held by these species from 2004 to 2009 is shown in Appendix 1a.

Other records

Outside the breeding season, woodcock were notable in the winter months.

The full list of birds seen on and over the Common annually from 2004 to 2008 is shown in Appendix 1b.

Richard Drew

Butterflies 2009

The first sighting on the Common was a single Red Admiral on 15th March. The next was a Peacock on 5th April, followed by a Comma and a Speckled Wood on 10th April. By the end of April, Green-veined White, Orange Tip, Holly Blue and Speckled Wood were around in reasonable numbers and a few Large White appeared.

On 24th May I set off on a long walk, and crossing the Common saw the first of the Painted Lady that invaded the country this year. The Common has not been the place to see really large numbers, but the generation hatching at the end of July to August meant that some really bright specimens were seen on the two days of the full butterfly count.

Grayling again produced more than expected during the full count with five seen in quite a small area of heather and footpaths around Ralph's Mill and towards the steps to the Black Slough. There was a single Grayling on Black Slough and two along the footpath towards the King's Farm end of the old football field.

Large numbers of Gatekeepers, some very small, far outnumbered Meadow Browns this year. Small Copper numbers were down at the time of the main count but were more numerous earlier in the year.

The Purple Hairstreaks, which were all seen by Richard Drew, were flying around together at the top of the large oak beside the entrance to the Common from the car park near the container.

No Common Blue were seen early in the year, but two were seen in the dump in late July, as well as those seen during the main count.

During August, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Peacock, Speckled Wood, Holly Blue, Grayling, Small copper, Gatekeeper, Meadow Brown and an occasional Small Tortoiseshell were still around. Whites were very numerous at times.

September brought more warm dry weather and Speckled Wood, Small Copper, Whites and occasional Red Admiral and Peacock were seen.

The full list of butterflies recorded from 2004 to 2009 is given in Appendix 2a.

Hazel Leggett

Painted Lady (photo Alison Paul)

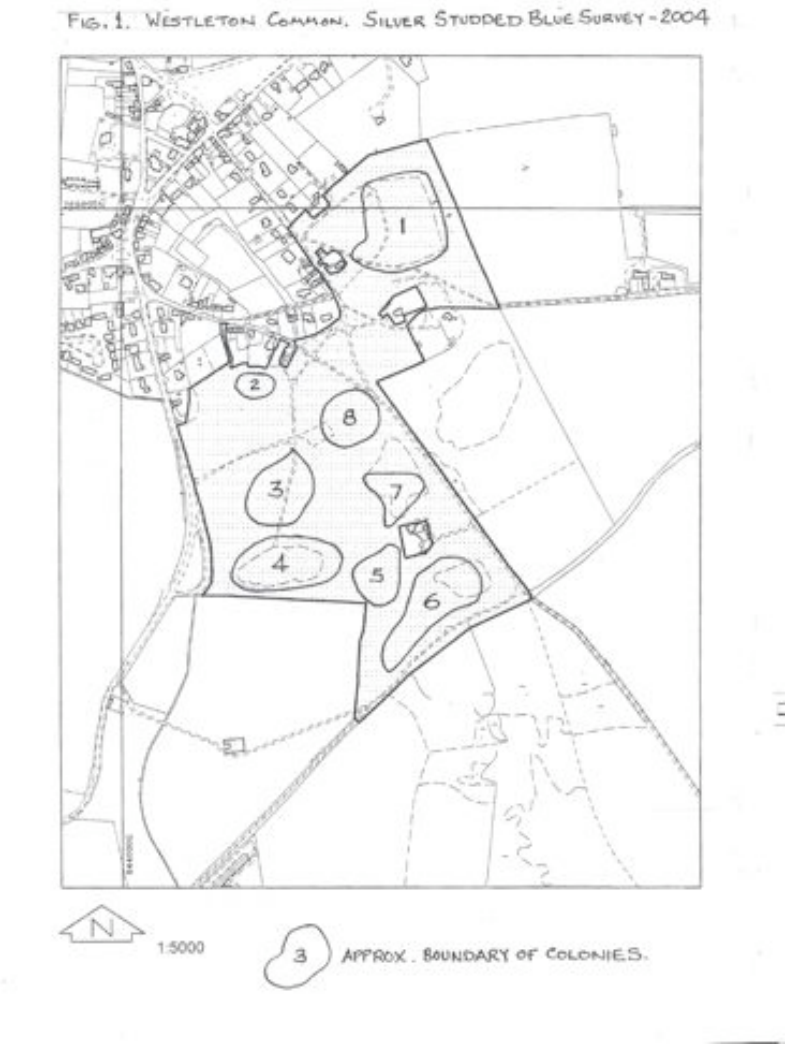
Silver Studded Blue Butterflies 2009

As this year started with a dry spring, the heather was late coming out, and it was scarce, so as a result we got average amounts of Silver-studded Blues.

Several counts of the butterflies between mid-June and early July gave the best numbers on 23rd June 2009 with 248 males and 59 females. They are counted in 8 areas, see map, and are found in most of the heather and open parts of the main, pit side of the Common. Only a few are found on the old football pitch, towards the edges.

Survey results are also sent annually to the Suffolk Butterfly Recorder, Rob Parker, and they are published in the Transactions of the Suffolk Naturalists Society. The numbers on Westleton Common are in the top three of the 16 main sites surveyed.

David Rous



"The Silver-studded blue butterfly on the Sandlings 2009" Report to Butterfly Conservation (Suffolk Branch, c/o Rob Parker) by Neil Ravenscroft.

In 2009, a separate study was conducted by Neil Ravenscroft on a selection of sites in Suffolk which he had previously surveyed in 2003. The following extracts are summarised from the Report which can be found at <www.suffolkbutterflies.org.uk>.

Westleton Common was one of five sites chosen for study. Six visits were made between mid June and early July to record the numbers of butterflies and their flight areas. Calculations were then used to estimate a Population Size of around 1800 for the whole Common, which is much greater than 270, the actual number counted. The background to estimating the Population Size and how it relates to the counts is given in the report. The flight areas in 2009 were similar to those of 2003, with the additions of small expansions over heathers colonising the sandhill [sandy area in the south near the seat overlooking Reckford Road], and over a cleared area of gorse below the mill. The old football field had very few.

Generally, the structure of the vegetation on the Common – open heathers among bare ground – and its composition – primarily bell heather (*Erica cinerea*) were considered to be still very good. High numbers of ants' nests were still characteristic of the site, especially under pioneer heather plants around the sandhill and in the centre of the site.

There was concern that substantial amounts of encrusting moss, especially below the mill, has reduced the bare ground, and that there was substantial die-back of the bell heather (*Erica cinerea*), perhaps caused by excessively dry weather.

Comments on the management were that, where gorse has been cleared, the moss encrusted surface needs breaking up or removal. Cutting strips through mature heather would promote young heather growth. The old football field area would need areas of bare sand to be created between the heather bushes.

Alison Paul

The following comments on the Report have been made by Michael Kirby:

The recommendations in the report for the old football field are sound and identify possible reasons for low SSB numbers and should be seriously considered.

Progress on the S. Common and the report recommendations do not take note of the clearing so far and assess how much more is necessary. Excessive clearing will probably reduce the value of the habitat for SSBs as many studies have shown the importance of bushes and rough grass for resting, roosting and mating SSBs, and that such areas are just as important as the presence of food plants. It is interesting to note that at Westleton saw mill, which is the best site in the vicinity for SSBs, the RSPB do not consider further management is needed.

Continued clearing of the gorse and scrub will reduce biodiversity. The importance of gorse and other bushes as refuges for small birds and other wildlife has been emphasised in this and other years.

Butterfly counts on 31st July (**a**) & 3rd August (**b**) 2009. Hazel Leggett

Area and Management Compartment (WC)	Large White	Green-v White	Purple Haistrea	Small Copper	Comr Blue	Holly Blue	Painted Lady	Pea cock	Specl Wood	Gray ling	Gate-keeper	Mead Brow
a. Noddle + car park (N edge WC1)	3	6	4	1		1			3		2	1
a. Notice board to Ralph's Mill + large areas of heather (WC6)	1	6		2	1		3			5	13	2
a. Notice board to sand area & seat in SW corner and across to Ralph's Mill (WC2&3, WC6)	2	2			1						2	1
a. Track from concrete to Reckford Rd & former council dump (Boundary WC1/2, WC4)	1	5									3	
b. Black Slough + roadside hedge back to flat-iron (WC5 & NE edge WC6)	6	3		1			2	5		1	15	6
b. Bakers Lane notice board to exit to King's Farm (In WC8/9)	3	1					2			2	5	2
b. Remainder of former football field area (WC8/9)	4	3		3			3				14	2
b. Flat-iron + tracks between Mill St and Bakers Lane (WC7)	5	2					1		1		4	
Totals	**25**	**28**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**11**	**5**	**4**	**8**	**58**	**14**

31st July. 3-4.15pm. Sunny, SW wind, moderate to fresh.
3rd August. 9.45-10.45am. Sunny and warm, wind light to moderate.

* Purple Haistreak seen by Richard Drew on the morning of 31st July.

Reptiles 2009

As of this year, I've started to use corrugated tin to help with the survey, using 10 pieces of 1M x 1M around the Common. These were checked each week from April to June. The results are as follows:

10.04.09
2 slow worms under tin on the old football pitch.
Male and female in knot (mating), south path.
1 male adder top end, south path.

24.04.09
1 female adder south slope above layby area north end.
1 male adder south path halfway up.
1 male adder top end south path.
1 grass snake south path bottom.

01.05.09
1 slow worm under tin on the old football pitch.

08.06.09
1 slow worm under tin south slope north end.

These ones were seen on the Common by other people:

Adder by path under oak trees leading onto old football pitch on 11th July 2009. (Alison Paul)

Adder curled up by hawthorn between Mill Street and the container on 13th August 2009. (Alison Paul)

Common Lizard running over sand at base of sand slope in southeast corner below Ralph's Mill. Seen by several people on the spider walk on 5th September 2009.

A grass snake often seen on the Noddle (Hazel Leggett)

David Rous

Adder on 13th August 2009 (Photo Alison Paul)

Vascular plants 2009

Most of the frequently occurring flowers found in previous years were again recorded in 2009, many in almost the same places. The surveys in each month over the last six years are establishing the characteristic flowers of the varied habitats ranging from sand and heath to shady trackside. A few surprises, such as a single orchid, occur in some years.

This year we added only 6 more species to the list, 3 of which were probably garden escapes. Two others were of particular interest: we were pleased to find Dodder growing on heather at the edge of the old football field, this is described elsewhere in the report as a Notice Board poster. The other distinctive find, leading to some concern, was that of *Acaena*, a Pirri-pirri-burr, which could become invasive. The identification and handling of this is described on the following pages. It is not, after all, Salad Burnet which is what we thought it might be last year.

Due to the dry summer, we feared there would be not enough to see on the "Wildflower Walk" on 13th June, but it was a successful day, 89 species being seen. The day started with a demonstration of examples of some closely related flowers, such as heathers (Bell Heather and Ling), cinquefoils (Creeping and Hoary), roses (Sweet Briar, Dog-rose and Burnet-Dunwich), speedwells (Germander and Heath) and stonecrops (White, Biting and Mossy).

As usual, we couldn't have done without Judy Boulanger's help in finding flowers and bringing them for identification.

The combined total number of species seen over the six years 2004 to 2009 is 273. The full list is given in Appendix 4.

Joan Westcott and Alison Paul

Common Centaury
(*Centaurium erythraea*)

Acaena – a possible invasive plant on the Common

In June 2008, a new plant was found at the edge of the flat base area near the lay-by off Reckford Road. The small specimen resembled Salad Burnet, the pinnate leaves having rounded toothed leaflets. There was a single globular flower head, but no seed heads were seen later in the season. Indeed, no further plants were seen that year.

The same area was examined more thoroughly in 2009. Many more leaves were seen, and the globular heads had a uniform distribution of cream-coloured flowers. Later in the season, these heads developed prominent spines, immediately pointing not to Salad Burnet but to *Acaena*, Pirri-pirri-bur.

Globular flowering heads, leaves in foreground

Spines on the globular heads, amongst leaves and flowers of Creeping Cinquefoil

The exact species of our *Acaena* was difficult to identify. It had the leaflet shape and colour of one species, but the four-spines per flower of another. We were advised by Martin Sanford, Suffolk Biological Records Centre, that it was either a small montane form of *Acaena anserinifolia*, or a hybrid between *Acaena anserinifolia* and *Acaena inermis*. The leaf colour of *Acaena anserinifolia* itself is generally bronze.

Some pirri-pirri-burs were introduced to this country in shoddy (a wool by-product from New Zealand), and some are grown in gardens. They are now becoming well naturalised, mostly on bare or sparsely vegetated ground. *Acaena novae-zelandiae* is a recognised invasive problem at the nearby RSPB Minsmere Reserve, and steps are taken there to eradicate it. Its mat-forming growth smothers other plants, and it readily spreads by its seed heads sticking to clothes and to animal fur. Martin Sanford recommended that our *Acaena* should be removed from the Common as it is also likely to be invasive.

Accordingly in October 2009, with the agreement of Peter Smith, Suffolk Coastal DC Countryside Ranger, one plant was carefully dug up, the roots not being deep. Each stem continued for a considerable distance, the stretched out plant measuring some 6 ft (2 metres). Any further plants found will also be removed.

Alison Paul, Sheila Francis and Joan Westcott

A single plant after removal

From the *White Admiral* Volume 73, Summer 2009 (Suffolk Naturalist's Society)

TRENTEPOHLIA ON WESTLETON COMMON

The bark of some trees on the Common has an incrustation of the green alga *Trentepohlia*. It occurs on the trunk of a sallow tree growing in a thickly populated group of *Salix caprea*, *S. cinerea* and hybrids, and on a wild plum, again in a thicket of an abandoned hedge (Fig. a, p.18). The patches of the alga may be up to 25 x 100 cm, usually on one side of the trunk only; the colour varies from yellowish orange to brick red. Even though the trees are probably quite old, the bark is relatively smooth and the sallow has not developed the deep fissuring sometimes seen in mature *S. caprea*.

This year the alga was also seen growing in the open on an area of depauperate heather and stony, sandy bare ground. Early in March S.F., looking for fungi, noticed a widespread, brick red layer, usually spreading from a stunted heather plant over the bare sand. By the time it had been identified and photographed early in April, (Fig. b p. 18) it had largely dried up and was confined to the heather clumps. It has now (late May) disappeared altogether.

Although a green filamentous alga it appears reddish in colour, due to the orange pigment, haematochrome (β-carotene), which hides the green of the chlorophyll. *Trentepohlia* is also a widespread photosynthetic photobiont in lichens. (A good web site for more information is: *www.biol.paisley.ac.uk/biology/Chlorophyta/Trentepohlia.htm*)

The species was identified as *Trentepohlia umbrina* by Dr Hilda Belcher who described its distribution mainly in the West and North West of the country. More recently she has found it on a Tulip tree in a Cambridge College garden (to be written up in 'Nature in Cambridgeshire') and has learnt that Professor Bate and a research student are researching its apparent spread in the south of England, possibly in response to the decrease in SO_2.

Dr Belcher has suggested that this note may produce new records, so keep your eyes open for more!

Michael Kirby and Sheila Francis

Lichens 2009

Lichens form an important part of the vegetation of the Common and have been recorded since 1984. They are very vulnerable to atmospheric pollution and disturbance, though they do greatly help with the stabilisation of the sand, on which a good number of them grow. As they grow very slowly, about 0.1 mm a year, any damage to the surface layers of the heath will be irreparable and may never recover fully.

All records for the area appear in Appendix 6b at the end of the report. Not all species were recorded on the same day, the list being compiled from several different surveys and a footnote is included to say when and where the records were made.
Presence on the list does not indicate abundance and the DAFOR scale (Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional and Rare) has been applied. The data are archived individually at the Suffolk Biological Record Centre in Ipswich.

A walk on the morning of 4th April was attended by about by about twelve people, with a discussion of the day's finds in the Village Hall in the afternoon. This, together with a follow up meeting, on 7th May, formed part of the ongoing survey of the area. During these two meetings, 48 lichens and 3 allied fungi, were seen.

Different sub-habitats have been investigated and they are:

Grassy areas

Where the vegetation is not too dense, some fruiticose *Cladonia* spp. may be present. These are large bushy ones like *Cladonia portentosa* (Fig.1). They can form a dense sward over considerable areas, encouraged by a good deal of leaching of the sand which depresses grass growth.

Sand

Bare sandy areas are first colonised by mosses, lichens, algae and other organisms which form a stable crust and which allows grasses to get established. Here are seen the fruiticose *Cladonia* spp. with cups, either yellowish or grey-green, often surmounted with brown or bright scarlet fruiting bodies. Fig. 2 shows *Cladonia floerkeana*. These species can cope because the other vegetation is similarly small.

Trees

The common is well covered with gorse and elder, but also birch, sycamore and willow and all these shrubs and trees support different lichen species. Probably the commonest and most noticeable is the yellow foliose *Xanthoria parietina* (Fig. 3). It copes with a wide range of substrates and is on the increase, as it requires more nitrogen than other species, got from the high levels in the air, from car exhausts.


Fig. 3

Pebbles

Stable shingle is also a very good substrate for colonisation, but the acidic stones have to remain embedded and undisturbed for many years before the surface is suitably weathered for lichens to get a foothold. There are good areas of such shingle at Westleton and so many well developed thalli were seen of the crustose lichen *Rhizocarpon reductum* (Fig. 4).


Fig. 4

Man-made substrates

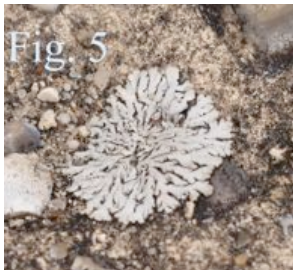
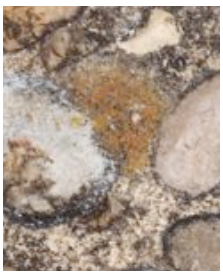


Fig. 5



These are the other major substrates on the Common, most of which is concrete from wartime activities, but also asphalt, laid down as roadways. The concrete has largely remained exposed, whilst the asphalt has disappeared under grass and moss, except for one largish heap, probably fairly recently fly-tipped in the south east corner and now beginning to be colonised with interesting species. The concrete is basic and as such supports a basic flora, but surprisingly not that well covered. Fig. 5 shows the grey foliose *Physcia caesia*, together with the orange crustose *Caloplaca holocarpa*.

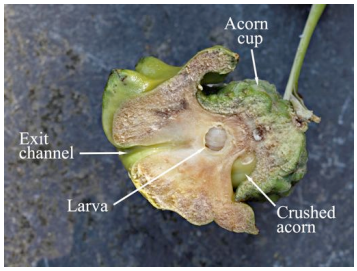
Chris Hitch & Michael Kirby

Knopper galls on the Common, 2009

The Oak trees on the Common are host to many different sorts of galls. Most are caused by tiny wasps, less than 10 mm long. They all belong to the same family (Cynipidae) and all have complex life cycles where a sexual generation alternates with an asexual generation of parthenogenetic females. The frequency each species varies from year to year and in 2009 the Knopper gall was the most common, sometimes parasitizing almost every acorn on many trees. However, a few trees, for example the large oak to the N.E. of the memorial seat on the Noddle, had a full crop of acorns.

The Knopper gall is caused by *Andricus quercuscalicis*. The mated female lays its eggs in the acorn cup as the acorn is beginning to grow. The presence of the egg or larva modifies the tissue of the Oak tree so that it grows into a strange misshapen Knopper gall. The Knopper galls were examined on the August monthly walk, by which time the larva was easily seen and the capsule in which it develops was beginning to form.

Later, on the fungus walk (24 October), the galls had mostly dropped from the tree and were brown and dead looking amongst the fallen leaves and twigs. Some galls were cut through to reveal a capsule enclosing the imago (adult wasp) in a chamber within the gall. When the capsule was broken the wasp uncurled and moved about. It would remain in the gall until March when it will emerge and fly off to find the alternate host, a Turkey oak, where it lays its eggs on a bud which will develop into a different sort of gall. Only parthenogenetic females are produced; there are no males in this generation. Where and how the wasps find the Turkey oak trees in which to lay their eggs is a puzzle. Only one small Turkey oak is known in the vicinity and a request for information in the Yoxmere Fisherman produced no records. Some mature Turkey oaks grow in the Dunwich Forest near the St. Helena crossroads. The thought of hordes (possibly millions) of tiny wasps making the flight to the forest defies imagination. A fascinating problem for naturalists.



Michael Kirby

Gall Midges on The Common 2009 (Breaking News)

The walk on 15th August, mainly to see the Dodder on Heather, spent some time looking at a bright yellow rust (*Phragmidium violaceum*) on Bramble leaves. This has an interesting life cycle and has been taken to Australia to try out as a biological control agent.

A number of people, looking closely at infected leaves, noticed many small maggots among the yellow spores. At the time no-one could identify them and photographs were sent to the Natural History Museum to ask for help. It took some time, because of the great number of specimens they receive, but the following helpful reply has just been received (January 2010):

The photographic specimens you submitted have been identified as the larvae of
Order: **Diptera**
Family: **Cecidomyidae** (over 600 British species)
Species: ***Mycodiplosis coniophaga***

The Cecidomyidae are generally known as the Gall midges, though not all species cause gall formation. The *Mycodiplosis* are associated with feeding on various species of rust fungi.

Michael Kirby

Solitary Bees and Wasps 2009

The patches of exposed sandy soils on the Common provide habitats for several species of solitary bees and wasps. The texture makes it easy for them to dig nesting burrows, 25-40 cm deep in which the temperature is relatively stable and their pupae are hidden from predators.

Many of the sand cliffs around the N. rim of the Common have burrows dug horizontally into the sandy strata, often between layers of gravel. The holes, left when the occupants leave, are visible for some time before they are eroded away.

A conspicuous feature in the spring on the S. facing slopes, W. of the mill houses, are the ranks of sand mounds, spoil from holes dug by solitary wasps, each about 25 cm from its neighbour. These gradually flatten as the season progresses and in some seasons sheet erosion of sand from above completely covers them.

Another well-defined habitat is the patches of bare sand, gravel and pebbles among the heather and gorse W of the main path to the seat overlooking the Reckford road. Here, in spring, many wasps may be seen digging their burrows; some specie fly around and scatter the sand over a wide area to conceal the position of their hole. Some, when they leave their burrows to hunt, carefully close the hole with a small stone.

Formerly common though not seen in the last two years is the Bee Wolf (*Philanthus* spp.) which as its name suggests captures and anaesthetises honey bees. These are captured on the wing and dragged into their burrows to provide fresh meat for the developing larvae. Sometimes they may be seen may resting in the entrance of the burrow.

The large groups of sand mounds are made by the wasp (*Cerceris* spp.) which preys on gorse weevils. With luck, a visit on a sunny day when the mounds are beginning to appear may reveal a frenzied melee of male wasps patrolling the area, waiting to seize and mate with the emerging females.

Spider hunting wasps (Pompilidae) frequent the flat sandy areas, digging their burrows amongst the stones. They are robust insects, armed with sharp spines on their legs to grip and subdue their dangerous prey.

The best known wasp of this habitat is the sand wasp (*Ammophila* spp.). This wasp has been extensively studied and is the subject of many scientific papers which describe how it navigates using landmarks to return to its carefully concealed nest. Its main prey is the beautifully marked, light green caterpillar of the heather moth, very difficult to see in the heather on which it feeds. These are found by the wasp and dragged back to its burrow, where after removing a small stone concealing the entrance it takes it into its burrow to feed the growing larvae.

Just as interesting as the solitary wasps are the many species of solitary bees. Among the best known of these is the hairy footed bee (*Dasypoda* spp.) which may be seen backing out of its hole, sweeping out the sand with the hairy rear legs which gives it its name.

Watching the bees and wasps at work is very dependent on timing and the weather on the day. There are differences among years in the date at which they emerge and they work only on calm, warm sunny days thus making selecting a date for a walk a hit and miss affair. They are however, so interesting and integral to the ecology of the Common that a date has been arranged in 2010 for a bee and wasp walk.

Michael Kirby

Weather 2009

The weather for East Anglia was generally warmer than average; particularly in the spring and autumn. Rainfall was below average although there were heavy rainfalls in June and November whereas September was amongst the driest since 1914.

The sandy soils of the Common have a very low water holding capacity and quickly dry out in warm weather so that plants soon become stressed in the absence of rain. This was apparent in August and September when plants such as brambles and roses showed signs of wilting and leaf loss and some trees such as birches suffered early leaf fall. Possibly the most severe symptoms were shown by the rowans; by mid September the leaves were brown and the bunches of fruit were shriveled and little value for wildlife.

LH early leaf fall in birch
Centre Wilting rose bush
RH Droughted rowan

The drought markedly affected the fruiting of the large fungi on the Common. On the date of the **Fungus Walk,** 24 October, there were very few to be found. This contrasted with 2008 which was a 'vintage year' and fine specimens of many toadstools and other fungi were found. Although a dry period in July and August threatened to inhibit the appearance of large fungi, a good rain in mid-September was quickly followed by the growth of many species of toadstools.

Michael Kirby

Notice Boards 2009

Notes on seasonal topics were displayed as illustrated mini-posters in the notice boards. Some of those for 2009 are listed below:

July	Heat Stress
August	Dodder
August	Knopper Galls

Two of these topics, 'Heat Stress' and 'Dodder', are included in this Report. Copies of all the posters are deposited in the Westleton Village Archives.

Michael Kirby

(As always, the posters are much appreciated by visitors and regular walkers on the Common – Ed)

Stressful times on the Common

The recent dry weather has dried out the soil, particularly the sandy areas in the SW corner of the Common. Many plants are showing signs of severe stress, such as dying leaves and wilting shoots. For example, stonecrop which is a characteristic plant of the heath and has drought resistance features is severely affected (Photo).

Mosses and liverworts have become parched and have lost their colour and a rare alga which grows on the ground has disappeared. Most vegetation will recover after rain, but meanwhile the shortage of vegetation deprives many animals, including insects, of food.

An important resource for many animals, particularly rabbits, during this period is gorse. For most of the year it is hard, unpalatable and very low in nutrients which protects it from various predators. But at this time of year it produces a flush of growth which is extremely nutritious. Rabbits, which have vital role in preserving the heathland habitat by keeping down tall grasses and other rank vegetation, depend heavily on gorse and create feeding areas where the gorse is trimmed into neat cones as the new growth is nibbled off. Sometimes a bush 'escapes' and sends out a tall shoot from the top of the cone, beyond the reach of rabbits.

Dodder

Dodder has recently been found on the Common. It is rather rare and only occurs in a few places in the Sandlings. To find it, go to the sweet chestnut tree in the N.E. corner of the Common. Take the path round the N. side of the tree and look at the N. margin of the path; the Dodder is growing among small heather plants, looking like fine threads with clusters of small white flowers growing over the vegetation or twining among the leaves.

Dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) is a specialised parasite which has no chlorophyll, leaves or roots and does not photosynthesise or take up mineral nutrients from the soil but depends entirely on nutrients from the heather plant. Where a thread (stem) encounters a green leafy shoot of the bell heather it twines closely around them and where it comes into contact with the shoot it penetrates the heather with an haustorium, which grows into the host tissue and sucks out nutrients.

It has a specialized life cycle adapted to its parasitic habit. Seeds may lie dormant for several years and when they do germinate, produce a thin leafless shoot. If this comes into contact with a suitable host it twines amongst its shoots forming haustoria. The seedling shoot dies and the Dodder loses contact with the soil. If no host is found it dies when the seed reserves are exhausted.

Haustorium section

Management, Meetings and Other Activities 2009

Committee

Barbara Caines	Chairman, member Westleton Parish Council
David Rous	Work Party leader
Penny Rous	
Hazel Leggett	(to February 2009)
Alison Paul	Records coordinator
Julian Alexander	Westleton Parish Council Liaison Officer

The committee met on 25th February, 17th June, 16th September and 11th November, and organised seven guided wildlife walks, a social evening in the Village Hall, and a display at the Village Hall exhibition. A dedicated website is operated by David Rous (wwww.westletoncommongroup.org.uk). Information was sent to the Parish Wildlife Projects Survey of the Suffolk Biodiversity Partnership at the Ipswich Museum.

The Management Plan for the next five years was adopted during 2009. With regard to the proposed plans for car parking areas and picnic tables (Management Area WC7), further modifications had been agreed following considerable discussions between the Parish Council and local residents.

Work party contributors in 2009: Julian Alexander, John and Ann Bebbington, Juliet Bullimore, Chris Chambers, Antony Clough, Roger Driver, Colin Fisher, Mike and Ann Follows, Vanessa Fraser, Tim Gilbert, Tony and Anne Ingram, Martin Ingram, Roy Jones, Irene Lucas, Jean Maskell, Ivor and Jean Murrell, Philip and Jean Page, Alison Paul, Sheena Robertson, John and Linda Robinson, David Rous, Stan Saunders, Arthur and Sally Simpson, Roy Swindell, Gordon Turner. Plus two visitors. Additional support from Barbara Caines.

Working parties on the Common 2009

Led by David Rous, who also did brush cutting work at other times. Assistant leaders were Antony Clough and John Robinson.
Peter Smith, of Suffolk Coastal DC Countryside Management Service, was the adviser, and also arranged for strips to be cut across the heather on the old football field, to encourage variation in height and age of the heather. This was undertaken by contractors in October. (Management Proposal area 9) The steps on the Black Slough entrance were also repaired.

Formal First Aid cover is now provided at work parties. Three members of the work parties, Ann Follows, Jean Murrell and Linda Robinson, gained First Aid Certificates on attending a course on "Emergency Aid in the workplace for appointed persons". A dedicated First Aid kit is present at each work party.

Saturday 17th January 2009, 10-12.30
15 people, working on three tasks. One group cleared gorse on the slope to the north of the concrete (Management Proposal area WC6a), the second cleared gorse stumps to south of the path towards the area below Ralph's Mill, (the gorse having been cut down 2 years ago) (Management Proposal area WC6). The third group cut back the southern edge of the track from the concrete to Reckford Road, to improve access for emergency vehicles. [38 "man" hours]

Saturday 21st February 2009, 10-12.30
17 people, in two groups. One cut gorse to the west of the path to the high sandy area in the south-west (Management Proposal area WC2). The other continued to cut back the southern edge of the track from the concrete to Reckford Road, to improve access for emergency [43 "man" hours]

Saturday 21st March 2009, 10-12.30
7 people made bonfires of the large amounts of gorse accumulated from previous work parties. The previous day, a brush cutter was used to cut down brambles in the area between Mill Street and Bakers Lane. (Management Proposal area WC7) Work party members cleared these away. [18 "man" hours]

Saturday 18th April 2009, 10-12.30
14 people worked in two groups. The first filled and slightly widened the access path from the noddle car park onto the common. The second group cleared rubbish from the area near the layby, though this year there was fortunately less rubbish than in the past. [35 "man" hours]

Saturday 19th September 2009, 10-12.30
15 people. One group continued to clear gorse on the slope to the north of the concrete (Management Proposal area WC6a). Another group continued to cut back the southern edge of the track from the concrete to Reckford Road, to improve access for emergency vehicles. [38 "man" hours]

Saturday 17th October 2009, 10-12.30
15 people. One group continued to clear gorse on the slope to the north of the concrete (Management Proposal area WC6a). Further widening was done to the access path from the noddle car park onto the common. Wood preservative was put on the notice boards. [38 "man" hours]

Saturday 21st November 2009, 10-12.30
18 people worked on the northern part of the common by the old football field. After a short period starting to deepen the small pond there (Dubler's Ditch), it was realised this hard work needed a mechanical digger instead of manual labour. The work moved to clearing the bramble and birch saplings from encroaching the heather there (Management Proposal area WC9). [45 "man" hours]

In total, 255 "man" hours of work were achieved by the working parties in 2009.

The workers were grateful for refreshments provided at work parties by Lis and Harvey Young, Jane and Roy Jones, Freda and David Thompson, Janie and Roger Driver, Vanessa Fraser. These were served beside the Container or at The Hollies.

Other Activities

Saturday 7th March 2009. **Mosses**. Led by Richard Fisk (Suffolk Bryophyte Recorder). A new venture to start 2009, a group of 12 people explored contrasting areas of the Common, being shown typical mosses. These are at their best just at the end of the winter, before they dry up over spring and summer. Starting near the concrete, the first moss seen was Springy Turf Moss, which is in all our lawns. Typical heathland species were widespread over the sandy and heather areas. The elder trees in the willow copse were another good source of mosses. The last habitat looked at was a heap of old asphalt, which had the types of moss found on walls. We looked at over 21 species in detail, and also saw a liverwort which has fairly recently arrived in the UK, as described in the annual report for 2006.

Saturday 4th April 2009. **Lichens**. Led by Chris Hitch (Suffolk Lichen Recorder), and organised by Michael Kirby. Another new topic, in which 10 people spent the morning on the Common and the afternoon in the Village Hall. We were introduced to the many lichens on the Common in the different habitats of grassy areas, sand, trees, pebbles and man-made substrates. The widespread so-called "reindeer moss" is actually a lichen. The afternoon session gave us further insight into the attractive and fascinating detail of lichens by looking at them in more detail using microscopes. Further details are given elsewhere in the report.

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Saturday 9th May 2009. **Bird Walk**, led by David Rous, Hazel Leggett and Alison Paul. Nightingales were singing well and almost seen, warblers and other song birds were also a delight. The scrub area near the lay-by was of special interest as always. Around 30 species were seen or heard on the whole walk. Two visitors, who had seen the day advertised in the Woodbridge Tourist Office, joined the other 9 taking part.

Saturday 13th June 2009. **Wild flower** walk, led by Joan Westcott, Judy Boulanger and Alison Paul. 12 people took part. The account of this is contained in the Vascular Plants report, see elsewhere in this Report. At the base near The Cleeves, seats and refreshments were provided by Anne Ingram.

Saturday 4th July 2009. **Butterfly** walk, led by Hazel Legget and David Rous. On a very hot day, 8 people took part and hats were the order of the day. Numbers of butterflies were small, maybe a consequence of the hot dry weather resulting in fewer flowers. Common Blue were seen, and some time was spent in comparing these to the Silver-studded Blues.

***Friday 31st July to Monday 3rd August 2009*. Westleton Village Hall Exhibition**.
A display of the wildlife studies and surveys, photography and management work on the Common featured highlights of the first five years of ownership by Westleton Parish Council. Illustrations of the hard work done during the winter months were complemented by the summer activities of having the wildlife shown to us by experts. A panel on 'Gorse on the Common' prepared by Michael Kirby showed its value as a wildlife habitat, and also how much it is to the taste of the rabbits.

***Saturday 5th September 2009*. Spiders**. Led by Roger and Barbara Langley and Roger's brother Tim. 15 people took part, including visitors who had seen the walk advertised in Suffolk Coastal 'What's On'. One person was an arachnophobe, hoping to lessen the fears. The container, where the walk started, was a favoured place of some interesting spiders. Oak trees were particularly good, being home to many different spiders. Gorse bushes were another excellent habitat. A contrasting area was below the mill, where different species were running about in the sand. See Appendix 8 for a full list and notes of spiders on the Common from July to September. A few new ones were added in 2009.

***Saturday 24th October 2009.* Fungi** walk. Led by Michael Kirby. In contrast to last year, there were hardly any fungi seen at this time, due to the hot dry summer and autumn. Six species were eventually seen by the 9 people on the walk. (Later in November, fungi did start appearing)

"This month on the Common" A trial series of meetings from May to August, organised by Michael Kirby, looked at new and interesting plants or animals and those emerging in different seasons. These included Ant-lions, Knopper and other Galls, the Alga *Trentepohlia*, Spiders, Silver-studded Blue butterflies and flowers such as Pirri-pirri-bur and Dodder. One fungus, earth ball, was found and the rust that was affecting brambles was very pronounced, perhaps because of the dry weather. This rust led to the study of the Gall midges described elsewhere in the report.

Saturday 28th November 2009. Social Evening in Westleton Village Hall held jointly with the Village Archivists, and open to all in the village. To a full hall, Alison Paul showed a selection of old photographs of the village taken by Alf Fisk in the early 1900s. These prompted much interest and enjoyment. The evening was rounded off by seasonal refreshments organised by Barbara and Morgan Caines, and a raffle organised by Penny Rous.

Village Bonfire
This new venture was planned by the Parish council and the Barrel Fair for November, but after two postponements due to wet and windy weather, this successful event was eventually held on 1st January 2010.

Alison Paul

Westleton Common
Management Compartments

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1:5000

Appendix 1a Bird Territories held 2004-2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Shelduck					1	0
Sparrowhawk	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kestrel	1	0	0	0	1	1
Red-legged Partridge	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pheasant	1	1	1	2	2	1
Collared Dove	2	2	2	2	2	1
Turtle Dove	2	3	2	2	1	1
Cuckoo	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tawny Owl		1	1	1	2	1
Nightjar	1	1	1	0	1	0
Swift	1	0	0	0	0	0
Green Woodpecker	2	2	2	2	2	3
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	2	1	1	1	1
Skylark	1	1	1	1	1	0
Woodlark	2	2	1	2	2	2
Pied Wagtail	1	1	1	1	2	1
Wren	15	16	13	14	13	10
Dunnock	6	10	5	9	6	9
Robin	12	12	10	11	12	12
Nightingale	8	9	10	9	9	6
Blackbird	8	9	9	9	8	8
Song Thrush	2	4	3	3	4	4
Mistle Thrush	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lesser Whitethroat	2	4	2	3	4	1
Whitethroat	3	4	4	3	2	2
Blackcap	3	4	4	3	5	5
Garden Warbler	4	5	5	3	4	4
Willow Warbler	5	4	3	3	1	4
Chiffchaff	9	7	7	11	12	12
Goldcrest	2	1	1	2	2	0
Firecrest					1	0
Blue Tit	12	11	8	12	10	7
Great Tit	5	9	8	9	7	9
Coal Tit	1	2	2	1	1	2
Long Tailed Tit	3	2	2	4	3	2
Jay	1	1	1	1	1	2
Magpie	4	2	2	2	2	3
Carrion Crow					1	0
Chaffinch	19	20	19	18	20	20
Greenfinch	12	7	12	14	15	10
Goldfinch	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bullfinch	2	3	3	2	3	1
Linnet	4	5	5	4	4	4
Yellowhammer	7	6	6	4	5	3
Woodpigeon - Bred but not included in						

Appendix 1b. Birds on and over the Common 2004-8.

Richard Drew and Doug Ireland

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*			✔		✔
Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	✔	✔	✔		✔
Mute Swan	*Cygnus olor*		✔	✔		
Bewick's Swan	*Cygnus columbianus*	✔				✔
Whooper Swan	*Cygnus cygnus*			✔		
Greylag Goose	*Anser anser*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Barnacle Goose	*Branta leucopsis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Red-breasted Goose	*Branta ruficollis*	✔				
Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Wigeon	*Anas penelope*			✔		
Teal	*Anas crecca*			✔		
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*			✔		
Red Kite	*Milvus milvus*		✔		✔	
Marsh Harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Hen Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	✔	✔	✔		
Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*			✔		
Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter nisus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*				✔	
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*			✔		
Red-legged Partridge	*Alectoris rufa*	✔	✔	✔		
Quail	*Coturnix coturnix*		✔			
Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*			✔		
Oystercatcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Stone Curlew	*Burhinus oedicnemus*				✔	✔
Ringed Plover	*Charadius hiaticula*			✔		
Golden Plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*			✔		
Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*			✔		
Woodcock	*Scolopax rusticola*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	✔	✔			
Curlew	*Numenius arquata*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Redshank	*Tringa totanus*		✔	✔		
Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*		✔			
Green Sandpiper	*Tringa ochropus*			✔		
Mediterrean Gull	*Larus melanocephalus*	✔			✔	
Black-headed Gull	*Larus ridibundus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Common Gull	*Larus canus*			✔	✔	
Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*			✔	✔	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Stock Dove	*Columba oenas*	✔	✔	✔		
Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia turtur*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*			✔	✔	
Little Owl	*Athene noctua*	✔	✔	✔		
Tawny Owl	*Strix aluco*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Nightjar	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Swift	*Apus apus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Hoopoe	*Upupa epops*		✔			

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Wryneck	*Jynx torquilla*	✔				
Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Gt Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopus major*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Woodlark	*Lullula arborea*	✔		✔	✔	✔
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Sand Martin	*Riparia riparia*			✔	✔	✔
Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
House Martin	*Delichon urbica*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Tree Pipit	*Anthus trivialis*			✔		
Meadow Pipit	*Anthus pratensis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Grey Wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*	✔	✔			
Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba yarrellii*		✔	✔	✔	✔
Waxwing	*Bombycilla garrulous*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Nightingale	*Luscinia megarhynchos*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Wheatear	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	✔	✔	✔		
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Song Thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mistle Thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Reed Warbler	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*		✔			✔
Dartford Warbler	*Sylvia undata*	✔	✔			
Lesser Whitethroat	*Sylvia curruca*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Whitethroat	*Sylvia communis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Garden Warbler	*Sylvia borin*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Willow Warbler	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Firecrest	*Regulus ignicapillus*					✔
Spotted Flycatcher	*Muscicapa striata*				✔	
Long-tailed Tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Marsh Tit	*Parus palustris*	✔	✔	✔		
Coal Tit	*Parus ater*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Blue Tit	*Parus caeruleus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Great Tit	*Parus major*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Treecreeper	*Certhia familiaris*	✔	✔	✔		
Golden Oriole	*Oriolus oriolus*				✔	
Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Magpie	*Pica pica*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Rook	*Corvus frugilegus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	✔	✔	✔	✔	
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*			✔	✔	
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Brambling	*Fringilla montifringilla*					✔
Greenfinch	*Carduelis chloris*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Siskin	*Carduelis spinus*	✔	✔	✔		✔
Linnet	*Carduelis cannabina*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Redpoll	*Carduelis flammea*			✔		
Lesser Redpoll	*Carduelis cabaret*					✔
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citronella*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

In 2009, a Buzzard, (*Buteo buteo)* was seen over the Common (Hazel Leggett)

Appendix 2a. Butterflies and Dragonflies 2004-2009

Butterflies

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Skipper			✔				
Clouded Yellow	*Colias croceus*			✔			
Large White	*Pieris brassicae*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Small White	*Pieris rapae*	✔	✔			✔	
Green-veined White	*Pieris napi*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Orange Tip	*Anthocharis cardamines*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Green Hairstreak	*Callophrys rubi*	✔			✔		
Purple Haistreak	*Quercusia quercus*		✔			✔	✔
Small Copper	*Lycaena phlaeas*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Silver-studded Blue	*Plebejus argus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Brown Argus	*Aricia agestis*					✔	
Common Blue	*Polyommatus icarus*	✔	✔			✔	✔
Holly Blue	*Celastrina argiolus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
White Admiral	*Ladoga camilla*				✔		
Red Admiral	*Vanessa atalanta*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Painted Lady	*Cynthia cardui*	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔
Small Tortoiseshell	*Aglais urticae*	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔
Peacock	*Inachis io*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Comma	*Polygonia c-album*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Speckled Wood	*Pararge aegeria*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Wall	*Lasiommata megera*	✔			✔	✔	
Grayling	*Hipparchia semele*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Gatekeeper	*Maniola tithonus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Meadow Brown	*Maniola jurtina*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Small Heath	*Coenonympha pamphilus*	✔	✔	✔		✔	
Ringlet	*Aphantopus hyperantus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

Hazel Leggett, David Rous, Doug Ireland, Richard Drew

Dragonflies

Broad-bodied Chaser	*Libellula depressa*	✔			✔		
Black-tailed Skimmer	*Orthetrum canvellatum*				✔		
Four-spotted Chaser	*Libellula quadrimaculata*	✔			✔		
Emperor Dragonfly	*Anax imperator*	✔	✔				
Azure Damselfly	*Coenagrion puella*	✔					
Common Darter	*Sympretum striolatum*	✔			✔		
Southern Hawker	*Aesha cyenea*				✔		

(Records were only noted in certain years, though dragonflies were seen at other times)

Appendix 2b. Moths 2007

Moths recorded in 2007

Code	Scientific	Vernacular
15	*Hepialus sylvina*	Orange Swift
228	*Monopis weaverella*	
436	*Pseudoswammerdamia combinella*	
544	*Coleophora albicosta*	
641	*Batia lambdella*	
658	*Carcina quercana*	
774	*Teleiodes luculella*	
776	*Teleiopsis diffinis*	
796	*Aroga velocella*	
797	*Neofaculta ericetella*	
873	*Blastobasis lignea*	
874	*Blastobasis decolorella*	
965	*Cochylis hybridella*	
1076	*Celypha lacunana*	
1082	*Hedya pruniana*	Plum Tortrix
1093	*Apotomis betuletana*	
1120	*Ancylis mitterbacheriana*	
1134	*Epinotia ramella*	
1169	*Gypsonoma dealbana*	
1205	*Spilonota ocellana*	Bud Moth
1255	*Cydia succedana*	
1260	*Cydia splendana*	
1301	*Crambus lathoniellus*	
1304	*Agriphila straminella*	
1305	*Agriphila tristella*	
1306	*Agriphila inquinatella*	
1307	*Agriphila latistria*	
1313	*Catoptria pinella*	
1323	*Pediasia contaminella*	
1325	*Platytes alpinella*	
1334	*Scoparia ambigualis*	
1340	*Eudonia truncicolella*	
1356	*Evergestis forficalis*	Garden Pebble
1424	*Endotricha flammealis*	
1433	*Cryptoblabes bistriga*	
1470	*Euzophera pinguis*	
1485	*Phycitodes maritima*	
1645	*Falcaria lacertinaria*	Scalloped Hook-tip
1651	*Cilix glaucata*	Chinese Character
1652	*Thyatira batis*	Peach Blossom
1677	*Cyclophora albipunctata*	Birch Mocha
1680	*Cyclophora punctaria*	Maiden's Blush
1707	*Idaea seriata*	Small Dusty Wave
1712	*Idaea emarginata*	Small Scallop
1713	*Idaea aversata*	Riband Wave
1738	*Epirrhoe alternata*	Common Carpet

Moths recorded in 2007

Code	Scientific	Vernacular
1752	*Cosmorhoe ocellata*	Purple Bar
1764	*Chloroclysta truncata*	Common Marbled Carpet
1776	*Colostygia pectinataria*	Green Carpet
1803	*Perizoma alchemillata*	Small Rivulet
1819	*Eupithecia exiguata*	Mottled Pug
1825	*Eupithecia centaureata*	Lime-speck Pug
1838	*Eupithecia icterata*	Tawny Speckled Pug
1862	*Gymnoscelis rufifasciata*	Double-striped Pug
1884	*Abraxas grossulariata*	Magpie
1889	*Macaria notata*	Peacock Moth
1890	*Macaria alternata*	Sharp-angled Peacock
1906	*Opisthograptis luteolata*	Brimstone Moth
1913	*Ennomos alniaria*	Canary-shouldered Thorn
1921	*Crocallis elinguaria*	Scalloped Oak
1937	*Peribatodes rhomboidaria*	Willow Beauty
1961	*Campaea margaritata*	Light Emerald
1978	*Hyloicus pinastri*	Pine Hawk-moth
1979	*Mimas tiliae*	Lime Hawk-moth
1997	*Furcula furcula*	Sallow Kitten
2003	*Notodonta ziczac*	Pebble Prominent
2005	*Peridea anceps*	Great Prominent
2006	*Pheosia gnoma*	Lesser Swallow Prominent
2007	*Pheosia tremula*	Swallow Prominent
2008	*Ptilodon capucina*	Coxcomb Prominent
2011	*Pterostoma palpina*	Pale Prominent
2014	*Drymonia dodonaea*	Marbled Brown
2028	*Calliteara pudibunda*	Pale Tussock
2033	*Lymantria monacha*	Black Arches
2043	*Eilema sororcula*	Orange Footman
2044	*Eilema griseola*	Dingy Footman
2047	*Eilema complana*	Scarce Footman
2058	*Arctia villica*	Cream-spot Tiger
2060	*Spilosoma lubricipeda*	White Ermine
2081	*Euxoa tritici*	White-line Dart
2085	*Agrotis vestigialis*	Archer's Dart
2087	*Agrotis segetum*	Turnip Moth
2089	*Agrotis exclamationis*	Heart & Dart
2092	*Agrotis puta*	Shuttle-shaped Dart
2102	*Ochropleura plecta*	Flame Shoulder
2107	*Noctua pronuba*	Large Yellow Underwing
2109	*Noctua comes*	Lesser Yellow Underwing
2111	*Noctua janthe*	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing
2118	*Lycophotia porphyrea*	True Lover's Knot
2123	*Diarsia rubi*	Small Square-spot
2126	*Xestia c-nigrum*	Setaceous Hebrew Character
2131	*Xestia rhomboidea*	Square-spotted Clay
2134	*Xestia xanthographa*	Square-spot Rustic
2145	*Discestra trifolii*	Nutmeg
2154	*Mamestra brassicae*	Cabbage Moth

Moths recorded in 2007

Code	Scientific	Vernacular
2157	*Lacanobia w-latinum*	Light Brocade
2159	*Lacanobia suasa*	Dog's Tooth
2173	*Hadena bicruris*	Lychnis
2194	*Mythimna albipuncta*	White-point
2199	*Mythimna pallens*	Common Wainscot
2284	*Acronicta psi*	Grey Dagger
2297	*Amphipyra pyramidea*	Copper Underwing
2303	*Thalpophila matura*	Straw Underwing
2306	*Phlogophora meticulosa*	Angle Shades
2321	*Apamea monoglypha*	Dark Arches
2334	*Apamea sordens*	Rustic Shoulder-knot
2337	*Oligia strigilis*	Marbled Minor
2339	*Oligia latruncula*	Tawny Marbled Minor
2380	*Charanyca trigrammica*	Treble Lines
2384	*Hoplodrina ambigua*	Vine's Rustic
2434	*Diachrysia chrysitis*	Burnished Brass
2439	*Plusia festucae*	Gold Spot
2441	*Autographa gamma*	Silver Y
2449	*Abrostola triplasia*	Dark Spectacle
2450	*Abrostola tripartita*	Spectacle
2477	*Hypena proboscidalis*	Snout

Doug Ireland

Appendix 3. Amphibians, reptiles and mammals 2004-2009

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Amphibians							
Frog	*Rana temporaria*	✔					
Common Toad	*Bufo bufo*			✔			
Reptiles							
Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Adder	*Viperus berus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Common Lizard	*Licerta vivipara*	✔	✔	✔			✔
Slow Worm	*Anguis fragilis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mammals							
Red Deer	*Cervus elaphus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Muntjac Deer	*Muntiacus reevesi*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Fox	*Vulpia vulpia*	✔		✔			✔
Brown Hare	*Lepus capensis*					✔	
Rabbit	*Orytolagus cuniculus*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Stoat	*Mustella erminea*	✔	✔			✔	✔
Weasel	*Mustela nivalis*		✔			✔	
Mole	*Talpa europaea*		✔	✔			✔
Grey Squirrel	*Neosciurus carolinensis*	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Shrew			✔				

David Rous, Hazel Leggett, Alison Paul, Chris Chambers, Michael Kirby

Appendix 4. Vascular plants 2004-2009

* Species added in 2009

Vascular plants 2004-9

Acaena anserinifolia (possibly x *A. inermis*)	*	a Pirri-pirri-bur (see elsewhere in report)
Acer pseudoplatanus		Sycamore
Achillea millefolium		Yarrow
Aethusa cynapium		Fool's Parsley
Agrostis canina		Velvet Bent
Agrostis capillaris		Common Bent
Agrostis stolonifera		Creeping Bent
Agrostis vinealis		Brown Bent
Aira praecox		Early Hair-grass
Alchemilla vulgaris agg.		Lady's mantle
Alliaria petiolata		Garlic Mustard
Amsinckia micrantha		Common Fiddleneck
Anacamptis pyramidalis		Pyramidal Orchid
Anagallis arvensis		Scarlet Pimpernel
Anchusa arvensis		Bugloss
Anisantha sterilis		Barren Brome
Anthoxanthum odoratum		Sweet Vernal Grass
Anthriscus caucalis		Bur Parsley (Bur Chervil)
Anthriscus sylvestris		Cow Parsley
Aphanes arvensis		Parsley Piert
Aphanes australis		Slender Parsley-piert
Aquilegia vulgaris		Columbine
Arabidopsis thaliana		Thale Cress
Arctium minus		Lesser Burdock
Arenaria serpyllifolia ssp. *leptoclados*		Small Thyme-leaved Sandwort
Arrhenatherum elatius		False Oat-grass
Artemisia vulgaris		Mugwort
Arum italicum		Italian Lords-and-Ladies
Arum maculatum		Lords-and-Ladies
Atriplex patula		Common Orache
Ballota nigra		Black Horehound
Bellis perennis		Daisy
Betula pendula		Silver Birch
Borago officinalis		Borage
Brassica napus oleifolia		Rape
Bromus hordeaceus ssp. *hordeaceus*		Soft Brome
Bryonia dioica		White Bryony
Calluna vulgaris		Ling
Calystegia sepium		Hedge Bindweed
Calystegia silvatica		Large Bindweed
Capsella bursa-pastoris		Shepherd's Purse
Cardamine flexuosa		Wavy Bittercress
Cardamine hirsuta		Hairy Bittercress
Carduus crispus		Welted Thistle
Carduus nutans		Musk Thistle
Carduus tenuiflorus		Slender Thistle (Seaside Thistle)
Carex arenaria		Sand Sedge
Carex pilulifera		Pill Sedge

Vascular plants 2004-9

Castanea sativa		Sweet Chestnut
Centaurea nigra agg.		Common Knapweed
Centaurium erythraea		Common Centaury
Cerastium fontanum ssp. *vulgare*		Common Mouse-ear
Cerastium glomeratum		Sticky Mouse-ear
Cerastium semidecandrum		Little Mouse-ear
Ceratocapnos claviculata		Climbing Corydalis
Chaerophyllum temulentum		Rough Chervil
Chamerion angustifolium		Rosebay Willowherb
Chelidonium majus		Greater Celandine
Chenopodium album		Fat-hen
Chenopodium polyspermum		Many-seeded Goosefoot
Chionodoxa forbesii		Glory-of-the-snow
Cirsium arvense		Creeping Thistle
Cirsium vulgare		Spear Thistle
Claytonia perfoliata		Spring Beauty
Claytonia sibirica		Pink Purslane
Clinopodium ascendens		Common Calamint
Clinopodium vulgare		Wild Basil
Conium maculatum		Hemlock
Consolida ajacis		Larkspur
Convolvulus arvensis		Field Bindweed
Conyza canadensis		Canadian Fleabane
Crassula tillaea		Mossy Stonecrop
Crataegus monogyna		Hawthorn
Crepis capillaris		Smooth Hawk's-beard
Crepis vesicaria		Beaked Hawk's-beard
Cuscuta epithymum	*	Dodder
Cynoglossum officinale		Hound's-tongue
Cytisus scoparius		Broom
Dactylis glomerata		Cock's-foot
Digitalis purpurea		Foxglove
Dryopteris dilatata		Broad Buckler-fern
Elytrigia repens		Couch Grass
Epilobium ciliatum		American Willow-herb
Epilobium parviflorum		Hoary Willowherb
Erica cinerea		Bell Heather
Erodium cicutarium		Common Stork's-bill
Erophila verna		Common Whitlowgrass
Euphorbia lathyris		Caper Spurge
Euphorbia peplus		Petty Spurge
Fallopia baldschuanica		Russian-vine
Fallopia convolvulus		Black Bindweed
Fallopia japonica		Japanese Knotweed
Festuca ovina agg.		Sheep's Fescue
Festuca rubra agg.		Red Fescue
Filago vulgaris		Common Cudweed
Foeniculum vulgare		Fennel
Fraxinus excelsior		Ash
Galanthus nivalis		Snowdrop
Galium aparine		Cleavers
Galium mollugo		Hedge Bedstraw
Galium saxatile		Heath Bedstraw
Galium verum		Lady’s Bedstraw

Vascular plants 2004-9

Geranium dissectum		Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Geranium molle		Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
Geranium pusillum		Small-flowered Crane's-bill
Geranium pyrenaicum		Hedgerow Crane's-bill(Pyrenean Crane's-bill)
Geranium robertianum		Herb Robert
Geum urbanum		Wood Avens (Herb Bennet)
Glechoma hederacea		Ground-ivy
Hedera helix		Ivy
Heracleum sphondylium		Hogweed
Hesperis matronalis		Dame's Violet
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire Fog
Hordium murinum		Wall Barley
Humulus lupulus		Hop
Hyacinthoides non-scripta		Bluebell
Hypericum perforatum		Perforate St. John's-wort
Hypochaeris radicata		Cat's-ear
Ilex aquifolium		Holly
Juncus bufonius		Toad Rush
Juncus effusus		Soft Rush
Lamiastrum galeobdolon ssp *argentatum*		Yellow Archangel (variegated)
Lamium album		White Dead-nettle
Lamium purpureum		Red Dead-nettle
Lapsana communis		Nipplewort
Leontodon autumnalis		Autumn Hawkbit
Leucanthemum vulgare		Ox-eye Daisy
Leucojum aestrum		Summer Snowflake
Ligustrum vulgare		Wild Privet
Linaria vulgaris		Common Toadflax
Lolium perenne		Perennial Rye-grass
Lonicera periclymenum		Honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus		Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
Lunaria annua		Honesty
Luzula campestris		Field Woodrush (Good Friday Grass)
Malus domestica		Apple
Malva moschata		Musk Mallow
Malva neglecta		Dwarf Mallow
Malva sylvestris		Common Mallow
Matricaria discoidea		Pineapple-weed
Medicago arabica		Spotted Medick
Medicago polymorpha		Toothed Medick
Melissa officinalis		Balm
Molinia caerulea		Purple Moor-grass
Montia fontana		Blinks
Myosotis arvensis		Field Forgetmenot
Myosotis discolor		Changing Forgetmenot
Myosotis ramosissima		Early Forgetmenot
Myosotis sylvatica	*	Wood Forgetmenot
Narcissus sp.		Daffodil
Odontites verna ssp. *serotinus*		Red Bartsia
Oenothera glazioviana		Large-flowered Evening-primrose
Ophrys apifera		Bee Orchid
Ornithogalum angustifolium		Star-of-Bethlehem
Ornithops perpusillus		Birds'-foot

Vascular plants 2004-9

Oxalis articulata		Pink-sorrel
Oxalis corniculata	*	Spreading Yellow Sorrel
Papaver rhoeas		Common Poppy
Papaver somniferum		Opium Poppy
Parietaria judaica		Pellitory-of-the-wall
Pentaglottis sempervirens		Green Alkanet
Persicaria maculosa		Redleg
Phleum bertolinii		Small Cat's-tail
Picris echioides		Bristly Ox-tongue
Pilosella officinarum		Mouse-ear Hawkweed
Plantago coronopus		Buck's-horn Plantain
Plantago lanceolata		Ribwort Plantain
Plantago major		Rat's-tail Plantain
Poa nemoralis		Wood Meadow-grass
Poa pratensis		Smooth Meadow-grass
Polygonum aviculare		Knotgrass
Polypodium interjectum		Western Polypody
Polypodium vulgare		Polypody
Potentilla argentea		Hoary Cinquefoil
Potentilla reptans		Creeping Cinquefoil
Potentilla sterilis		Barren Strawberry
Primula vulgaris		Primrose
Prunella vulgaris		Selfheal
Prunus avium		Wild Cherry
Prunus spinosa		Blackthorn
Pteridium aquilinum		Bracken
Pulicaria dysenterica		Common Fleabane
Quercus ilex		Holm Oak
Quercus robur		Pedunculate Oak
Ranunculus bulbosus		Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculus ficaria		Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus repens		Creeping Buttercup
Ranunculus sardous		Hairy Buttercup
Raphanus raphanistrum		Wild Radish
Reseda luteola		Weld
Ribes rubrum		Red Currant
Ribes sanguineum		Flowering Currant
Rosa canina		Dog Rose
Rosa pimpinellifolia		Burnet Rose ("Dunwich Rose" locally)
Rosa rubiginosa		Sweet-briar (Eglantine)
Rubus caesius		Dewberry
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Rumex acetosa		Common Sorrel
Rumex acetosella		Sheep's-sorrel
Rumex crispus		Curled Dock
Rumex obtusifolius		Broad-leaved Dock
Sagina procumbens		Procument Pearlwort
Sagina subulata		Heath Pearlwort
Salix caprea		Goat Willow
Salix cinerea ssp. *cinerea*		Grey Willow
Salvia verbenaca		Wild Clary
Sambucus nigra		Elder
Saponaria officianalis	*	Soapwort
Scleranthus annuus		Annual Knawel

Vascular plants 2004-9

Scrophularia nodosa		Common Figwort
Sedum acre		Biting Stonecrop
Sedum album		White Stonecrop
Senecio jacobaea		Common Ragwort
Senecio sylvaticus		Heath Groundsel
Senecio vulgaris		Groundsel
Silene dioica		Red Campion
Silene latifolia		White Campion
Sinapsis arvensis		Charlock
Sisymbrium officinale		Hedge Mustard
Smyrnium olusatrum		Alexanders
Solanum nigrum		Black Nightshade
Sonchus asper		Prickly Sow-thistle
Sonchus oleraceus		Smooth Sow-thistle
Sorbus aucuparia		Rowan
Spurgularia rubra		Sand Spurrey
Stachys sylvatica	*	Hedge Woundwort
Stellaria graminea		Lesser Stitchwort
Stellaria holostea		Greater Stitchwort
Stellaria media		Common Chickweed
Symphytum orientale		White Comfrey
Symphytum x uplandicum		Russian Comfrey
Tanacetum parthenium		Feverfew
Tanacetum vulgare		Tansy
Taraxacum officinale agg.		Dandelion
Taraxacum Sect. Erythrosperma		Lesser Dandelion
Teesdalia nudicaulis		Shepherd's Cress
Teucrium scorodonium		Wood Sage
Torilis japonica		Upright Hedge-parsley
Trifolium campestre		Hop Trefoil
Trifolium dubium		Lesser Trefoil
Trifolium glomeratum		Clustered Clover
Trifolium micranthum		Slender Trefoil
Trifolium ornithopodioides		Bird's-foot Clover (Fenugreek)
Trifolium repens		White Clover
Trifolium striatum		Knotted Clover
Trifolium subterraneum		Subterranean Clover
Trifolium suffocatum		Suffocated Clover
Tripleurospermum inodorum		Scentless Mayweed
Ulex europaeus		Gorse
Ulex gallii		Western Gorse
Ulmus procera		English Elm
Umbilicus rupestris		Navelwort (Wall Pennywort)
Urtica dioica		Stinging Nettle
Urtica urens		Small Nettle
Verbascum x semialbum (V.thapsus x nigrum)		Hybrid Mullein
Verbascum nigrum		Dark Mullein
Verbascum thapsus		Great Mullein
Verbascum virgatum		Twiggy Mullein
Veronica arvensis		Wall Speedwell
Veronica chamaedrys		Germander Speedwell
Veronica hederifolia ssp. *lucorum*		Ivy-leaved Speedwell
Veronica officinalis		Heath Speedwell

Vascular plants 2004-9

Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare
Vicia sativa ssp*. nigra*	Common Vetch ssp.
Vicia sativa ssp*. segetalis*	Common Vetch ssp.
Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle
Viola arvensis	Field Pansy
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet
Viola reichenbachiana	Wood Dog-violet
Viola riviniana	Common Dog-violet
Vulpia bromoides	Squirrel-tailed Fescue

Joan Westcott
Alison Paul
Judy Boulanger

Total number of species = 273

Appendix 5. Bryophytes and cyanobacteria 2004-2009

* New species in 2009

Mosses

Amblystegium serpens
Aulacomnium androgynum
Barbula convoluta
Barbula unguiculata
Brachythecium albicans
Brachythecium rutabulum
Brachythecium velutinum
Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum
Bryum argenteum
Byrum bicolor
Byrum capillare
Byrum ruderale
Caliergonella cuspidata
Campylopus introflexus
Campylopus pyriformis
Ceratodon purpureus
Cryphaea heteromalla *
Dicranella heteromalla
Dicranoweisia cirrata
Dicranum majus
Dicranum scoparium
Didymodon fallax
Didymodon insulanus
Eurhynchium praelongum
Fissidens taxifolius
Funaria hygrometrica
Grimmia pulvinata
Hypnum cupressiforme
Hypnum jutlandicum
Hypnum lacunosum
Hypnum resupinatum
Mnium hornum
Orthodontium lineare
Orthotrichum affine
Orthotrichum anomalum
Orthotrichum diaphanum
Orthotrichum lyellii
Orthotrichum pulchellum
Plagiothecium curvifolium
Plagiothecium nemorale
Plagiothecium undulatum
Pleurozium schreberi
Pohlia nutans
Polytrichum formosum
Polytrichum juniperinum
Polytrichum piliferum
Pseudocrossidium hornschuchianum
Rhynchostegium confertum

Mosses (continued)

Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus

Schistidium apocarpum *
Scleropodium purum
Syntrichia intermedia
Syntrichia ruraliformis
Syntrichia ruralis
Tortula muralis
Ulota bruchii
Ulota phyllantha

Liverworts

Cephaloziella divaricata
Frullania dilatata
Lophocolea bidentata
Lophocolea heterophylla
Lophocolea semiteres

Cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae)

Nostoc commune

Richard Fisk

(Suffolk Bryophyte Recorder)

Appendix 6a. Fungi recorded in 2007-2008

Fungi		2007	2008
Aleuria aurantica	Orange peel fungus	✔	✔
Amanita citrina	False death cap	✔	✔
Amanita fulva	Tawny grisette	✔	✔
Amanita muscaria	Fly agaric	✔	✔
Amanita phalloides	Death cap	✔	✔
Armillaria mellea	Honey fungus		✔
Bjerkandera adjusta	Smoky bracket		✔
Boletus edulis	Penny bun	✔	✔
Bovista nigrescens	Brown puffball		✔
Calvatia exipuliforme	Pestle	✔	✔
Clavaria argillacea	Moor club	✔	✔
Clavaria fusiformis	Golden spindles	✔	
Clavaria helvola	Yellow club	✔	
Clavaria rugosa	Club fungus	✔	
Clitocybe infundibuliformis	Common funnel	✔	✔
Clitocybe nebularis	Clouded agaric	✔	✔
Collybia butyracea	Buttercap	✔	✔
Coniophora puteana	Wet rot		✔
Conocybe rickeniana		✔	
Coprinus atramentarius	Common ink cap	✔	
Coprinus disseminatus	Fairy bonnet	✔	
Cordeyceps militaris	Scarlet caterpillar club		✔
Cortinarius sp.	Webcap		✔
Dacromyces deliquesens			
Daedaleopsis confragosa	Blushing bracket	✔	✔
Flammulina velutipes	Velvet stem	✔	✔
Galerina hypnorum	Moss bell	✔	✔
Geoglossum sp.	Earth tongue		✔
Gymnopilus junonius	Spectular rustgill	✔	
Handkea utriformis	Mosaic puffball	✔	✔
Hebeloma crustuliniforme	Poison pie	✔	✔
Hebeloma mesophaeum	Veiled poison pie	✔	✔
Hohenbuehelia geogenia	Oyster		✔
Hygrocybe coccinea	Scarlet wax cap	✔	✔
Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur tuft	✔	✔
Inocybe maculata	Frosty fibrecap	✔	✔
Laccaria amathystina	Violet deceiver	✔	✔
Laccaria proxima	Scurfy deciever	✔	✔
Lactarius quietus	Oakbug milkcap	✔	✔
Lactarius turpis	Ugly milkcap	✔	✔
Lepista flaccida	Tawny funnel	✔	✔
Lepista saeva	Common field blewit	✔	✔
Lycoperdon spp	Puffballs	✔	✔
Macrolepiota procera	Parasol	✔	✔
Macrolepiota rhacodes	Woodland parasol	✔	
Mycena epipterygia	Yellowleg bonnet	✔	✔
Mycena vitilis	Snapping bonnet	✔	✔
Omphalina fibula	Orange mosscap	✔	✔
Otidea onotica	Hares ear	✔	
Oudemansiella radicata	Rooting shank	✔	✔
Paxillus involutus	Brown rollrim	✔	✔
Peiophora incarnate	Rosy crust		✔
Peziza rutilans	Cup fungus		

Fungi		**2007**	**2008**
	(ascomycete)		
Phallus impudicus	Stinkhorn	✔	✔
Piptoporus betulinus	Razorstrop fungus	✔	✔
Pleurotus ostreatus	Oyster mushroom	✔	✔
Polypore spp	Bracket fungus		
Rickenella fibula	Orange mosscap		✔
Russula atropurpurea	Purple brittle gill	✔	✔
Russula violeipes	Velvet brittle gill	✔	✔
Scleroderma aurantium	Earth ball	✔	✔
Stereum hirsutum	Hairy curtain crust	✔	
Thelephora terrestris	Earthfan		✔
Trametes cinnibarina	(Bracket fungus)		
Trametes gibbosa	Lumpy bracket	✔	✔
Trametes versicolor	Turkeytail		✔
Tremella mesenterica	Yellow brain		✔
Xylaria hypoxylon	Candlesnuff fungus		✔
Rusts			
Phragmidium violaceum	Violet bramble rust	✔	✔
Puccinia glechomatis	Ground ivy rust	✔	✔
Puccinia malvacearum	Mallow rust	✔	✔
Mildew			
Microsphaera alphitoides	Oak mildew		✔
Algae			
Trentepohlia spp.	Red Alga		✔

Michael Kirby (most of the records) and Sheila Francis

Appendix 6b. Lichens recorded 1984 to 2009

Lichens

DAFOR Score

D - Dominant
A - Abundant
F - Frequent
O - Occasional
R - Rare

Lichen name	DAFOR Score
Amandinea punctata	O
Anisomeridium polypori	O
Arthroraphis grisea	R
Bacidia saxenii	R
Baeomyces rufus	O
Caloplaca citrina	O
Caloplaca flavocitrina	O
Caloplaca holocarpa	O
Caloplaca phlogina	O
Candelariella aurella	O
Candelariella vitellina	O
Catillaria chalybeia	O
Cetraria aculeata	F
Cladonia caespiticia	O
Cladonia cervicornis var. cervicornis	O
Cladonia cervicornis var. verticillata	O
Cladonia chlorophaea	F
Cladonia ciliata var. ciliata	O
Cladonia ciliata var. tenuis	O
Cladonia coniocraea	O
Cladonia diversa	F
Cladonia fimbriata	O
Cladonia floerkeana	F
Cladonia foliacea	O
Cladonia furcata var. furcata	F
Cladonia glauca	O
Cladonia humilis	O
Cladonia macilenta	O
Cladonia portentosa	A
Cladonia ramulosa	F
Cladonia rangiformis	F
Cladonia scabriuscula	R
Cladonia subulata	R
Clauzadea monticola	R
Cliostomum griffithii	R
Dimerella pineti	R
Evernia prunastri var. herinii	R
Evernia prunastri var. prunastri	F
Flavoparmelia caperata	R
Hypogymnia physodes	A
Hypogymnia tubulosa	R
Hypotrachyna revoluta	R
Lecania cyrtella	R
Lecanora albescens	R

Lichens

DAFOR Score

D - Dominant
A - Abundant
F - Frequent
O - Occasional
R - Rare

Lichen name	**DAFOR Score**
Lecanora chlarotera	F
Lecanora compallens	R
Lercanora coniziaeoides	R
Lecanora crenulata	R
Lecanora dispersa	R
Lecanora expallens	F
Lecanora flotoviana	R
Lecidella elaeochroma	O
Lecidella stigmatea	R
Lepraria lobificans	F
Lepraria incana	F
Melanelixia subaurifera	F
Micarera denigrata	R
Micarea erratica	R
Micarea lignaria var. lignaria	R
Micarea lithinella	R
Micarea nitschkeana	R
Micarea prasina	R
Parmelia sulcata	F
Parmotrema perlata	O
Peltigera canina	A
Peltigera hymenina	F
Peltigera rufescens	F
Pertusaria hemisphaerica	R
Phaeophyscia orbicularis	F
Physcia adscendens	F
Physcia caesia	O
Physcia tenella var. tenella	F
Placynthiella dasaea	R
Placynthiella icmalea	O
Placynthiella oligotropha	R
Placynthiella uliginosa	R
Porpidia soredizodes	F
Porpidia tuberculosa	O
Protoblasrtenia rupestris	R
Pseudevernia furfuracea var.	R
Psilolechia lucida	R
Punctelia jeckeri	R
Punctelia subrudecta	O
Ramalina farinacea	F
Rhizocarpon distinctum	R
Rhizocarpon reductum	A
Sarcogyne regularis	R
Scoliciosporum chlorococcum	O
cf Schaereria fuscocinerea	R
Trapelia obtegens	R
Trapeliopsis flexuosa	R
Trapeliopsis granulosa	R

Lichens

DAFOR Score

D - Dominant
A - Abundant
F - Frequent
O - Occasional
R - Rare

Lichen name	**DAFOR Score**
Usnea cf flammea	R
Verrucaria muralis	R
Verrucaria nigrescens	R
Verrucaria nigrescens f. tectorum	R
Xanthoparmelia mougeotii	R
Xanthoria candelaria	R
Xanthoria parietina	F
Xanthoria polycarpa	O
Allied fungi	
Arthonia punctiformis	R
Athelia arachnoidea	R
Cyrtidula quercus	O
Xanthoriicola physciae	R

List of sites and dates surveyed

Area	**Grid Ref**	**Date**
Footpath east of road	62/445.684 to 62/449.687	4/5/1984
Heathland west of road	62/44-68-	13/11/1989, 28/11/1989, 5/2/1990 and 5/6/1990, 31/3/2009, 4/4/2009 and 7/5/2009
Oak post by road	62/443.687	5/6/1990
Heathland east of road	62/444.687	5/6/1990
Oak and heath, east of road	62/442.689	26/12/2004 and 14/7/2005
Heathland east of road		7/5/2009

Some records were made in relation to a talk on lichens given at the Village Hall, 12/8/2006. The field meeting was rained off. See Annual Report 2006 and 2008.

Chris Hitch
(Suffolk Lichen Recorder)

Appendix 7. Some insects and mites recorded in 2004-2008

(Searches were not made for all the species each year, but it is likely that many of them were present, for example the galls)
See elsewhere in the Report for a new Gall Mite in 2009

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Antlions						
Euroleon nostras	Antlion	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mites						
Aceria ilicis (Acari: Eryiophydoidea)	On Holm Oak					✔
Tetranychus lintearius	Gorse mite	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Oak galls caused by gall wasps:						
Andricus fecundator	Artichoke gall	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Andricus kollari	Marble gall	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Andricus lignicola	Cola-nut gall	✔	✔	✔		
Andricus quercusalicis	Knopper gall	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Biorhiza pallida	Oak apple gall	✔		✔	✔	
Cynips divisa	Oak pea gall			✔		
Cynips quercusfolii	Cherry gall	✔		✔		
Neuroterus albipes	Smooth spangle gall	✔		✔	✔	
Neuroterus numismalis	Silk button gall	✔		✔	✔	
Neuroterus quercusbaccarum	Spangle gall	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Willow (Sallow) leaf galls caused by:						
Aceria tetanothrix	A gall mite	✔		✔	✔	
Aculus laevis	(Eriophyid gall mite)				✔	✔
Iteomyia major	Gall midge (Diptera; Cecidomyiidae)				✔	
Pontania sp.	A sawfly	✔		✔	✔	
Pontania bridgemanni	Leaf gall sawfly					✔
Galls caused by:						
Acalitus rudis	Birch leaf gall (Eriophyid mite)				✔	
Aceria genista	Broom gall				✔	
Eriophyes simulis	Wild plum leaf gall				✔	
Eriophyes prunispinosae	Mite gall on Blackthorn				✔	
Liposthenes glechomae	Wasp gall on ground ivy				✔	
Phyllocoptes goniothorax	Hawthorn leaf margin gall (Eriophyid mite)				✔	
Trioza remota	Leaf gall	✔		✔	✔	
Barkflies or barklice (Lice, Order Psoptera)						
Ectopsocus briggsi					✔	
Ectopsocus petersi					✔	
Trichopsocus clarus					✔	

Valenzuela flavidus					✔	

Appendix 7. Some insects and mites recorded in 2004-2008 (con't)

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Beetles and Bugs						
Adalia 10-punctata	10-spot ladybird				✔	
Chilochorus 2-pustulatus	Heather ladybird				✔	✔
Chilochorus renipustulatus	Kidney-spot ladybird				✔	
Coccinella 7-punctata	7-spot ladybird	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Exochomus 4-pustulatus	Pine ladybird		✔		✔	✔
Harmonia axyridis	Harlequin ladybird				✔	✔
Stethorus punctillum	A black ladybird (on gorse)	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Carabus violaceus	Violet ground beetle		✔			
Apion ulicis	Gorse weevil		✔			✔
Piezodorus lituratus	Gorse sheildbug	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Typhaeus typhoeus	Minotaur beetle	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

Insect species seen in 2004 (Nigel Cuming)

Philanthus triangulum. (F). Bee-wolf. Status: Formally still regarded as RDB2, but in the light of it's expansion of range this status is under revision.
Cerceris arenaria. L. Status: Locally common.
Dasypoda altercator. (Harris). Status: Nb. A mining bee.
Ectobius panzeri. Step. Lesser Cockroach. Status: Nb.
Physocephala rufipes. (F). Conopid fly. Status:Local.
Porcinolus murinus. (F). A Pill beetle. Status: Nb.
Aphanus rolandri. (L). A ground bug. Status: Na. (seen also in 2005)

Solitary bees and wasps seen in 2007 (Michael Kirby)

Ammophila sabulosa. Solitary wasp
Cerceris arenaria. Solitary wasp
Colletes spp. Solitary bee
Dasypoda altercator. Solitary bee
Epeolus variegatus. Solitary, parasitic bee

Bumble bees seen in 2008 (Michael Kirby)

Bombus lapidarius. Red-tailed bumble bee
Bombus pascuorum. Carder bumble bee

Bee fly seen in 2008 (Michael Kirby)

Bombylius major?. Bee fly

Michael Kirby (most of the records), Hazel Leggett, Alison Paul, Nigel Cuming

Appendix 8. Spiders. Westleton Common and Black Slough (BS). July, August, September, 2008 and a few new in 2009

Amaurobiidiae (cribellates)

Amaurobius fenestralis

Dictynidae (small cribellates, webs and snares on gorse, tips of shoots etc.)

Dictyna arundinacea (gorse), *Dictyna latens* (heather) BS

Oonopidae (six eyes only) *Oonops pulcher*

Gnaphosidae (cells under stones. Nocturnal)

Drassodes pubescens, *Zelotes pedestris* BS, *Zelotes latreillei* BS

Zoridae (ground runners like lycosids)

Zora spinimana

Crab spiders*. Thomisidae and Philodromidae*

Xysticus cristatus, *Xysticus ulmi*, *Xysticus erraticus*, *Oxyptila atomaria* BS *Philodromus dispar* BS, *Thanatus striatus* BS

Jumping spiders. *Salticidae* (like zebra spider on house walls)

Euophrys frontalis, *Heliophanus flavipes*

Wolf spiders. *Lycosidae* etc (run on ground, fast, hunting)

Pardosa monticola, *Pardosa lugubris*, *Pardosa nigriceps*, *Alopecosa accentuata* (Tarantula), *Arctosa perita*

Pisauridae (Nursery web spiders: Thick labyrinthine web on gorse etc)

Pisaura mirabilis

Agelenidae (sheet web with tubular retreat, gorse etc)

Agelena labyrinthica, *Tegenaria silvestris* (relative of the house spider, similar web but more modest)

Hahniidae (small, widespread spinners)

Hahnia nava BS

Mimetidae (pirate spiders on other species' webs)

Ero furcata BS

Theridiidae (typically comb footed. Random web with retreat. Globular abdomens)

Crustulina guttata BS, *Steatoda phalerata* BS, *Theridion sisyphium*, *Theridion pallens* (under oak leaves), *Theridion melanurum*, *Enoplognatha ovata*, *Anelosimus vittatus, Achaearanea lunata* (2009), *Steatoda albomaculata* (2009)

Metidae (Orb webs, open hub)

Meta segmentata

Araneidae (orb webs)

Araneaus diadematus (garden spider), *Araneus quadratus* (heaviest British spider) *Neoscona adiantum*, *Zygiella atrica* (open segment in web with tow rope), *Araniella cucurbitina* (2009)

Linyphiidae (sheet web, plus money spiders)

Linyphia triangularis (upside down under sheet web), *Stemonyphantes lineatus*

Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena accentuata (buzzing spider, on leaves) (2009)

R.F. Langley, 2008 and 2009

_____ May 2010