

# CLEVELAND NATURALISTS'

## FIELD CLUB



## RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Volume 7 Part 4

Spring 2002

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## **THE OFFICERS & COMMITTEE 2002-2003**

President: Dorothy Thompson

Secretary, Mr Eric Gendle, 13, Mayfield Road, Nunthorpe.

Membership Secretary, Mrs Jean McClean, 28 Pendle Crescent, Billingham.

Programme Secretaries, Mr Vincent Jones, 'Hillways', Ingleby Greenhow.  
Mr Neil Baker

Treasurer: Colin Chatto

The immediate past president. Pamela Law.

Ordinary members: Mr Ian Lawrence, Mr Alick Hunter, Maurice Hallam, David Barlow

### **HONORARY MEMBERS**

Mrs Jessie Graham, Mrs Joan Williams, Mr Ian Lawrence, Mr Maurice Hallam

### **CONSULTANT MEMBERS**

The following members will be pleased to assist in the identification of specimens.

Flowering Plants	Bryophytes	Birds	Lepidoptera
Ian Lawrence	John Blackburn	Maurice Hallam	Malcolm Birtle (and Geology), Eric Gendle

### **Representatives**

I.C. Lawrence  
(TVWT)

J.Blackburn (YNU) M.Birtle (NNU)

### **Membership Details**

The Club seeks to promote an interest in all branches of Natural History and to assist members in finding out about the living things that they see in the countryside around them. The present membership includes those who have particular interests in birds, insects, slugs and snails, lichens, fungi, flowering plants and mosses and liverworts. Members with interests in other fields would be very welcome.

In spring and summer there are evening, half-day and whole day visits to investigate the natural history of a particular area. During the winter months there is a series of monthly meetings that are held at the Leeds University Centre, Harrow Road, Middlesbrough. A meeting usually takes the form of a lecture given by a club member or visiting speaker. The annual subscription is £5.

Any person interested in joining the Cleveland Naturalists Field Club should send their subscription to the Membership Secretary. Potential members are welcome to our field meetings listed at the back of this issue. Annual subscriptions are due on the 1st January each year.

(Adult £5.00. Students under 18 yrs. £1.00)

Members are entitled to attend meetings of:

Yorkshire Naturalists' Union

Northern Naturalists' Union

Tees Valley Wildlife Trust

The Ramblers' Association.

The Club is affiliated to these organizations.

## President's Address

The Cleveland Naturalists' Field Club is deeply indebted to Malcolm Birtle for all the work he does to produce this Record of Proceedings.

This year has been a rather difficult one because of Foot and Mouth Disease. Many of our walks have had to be changed because of the closure of the footpaths. Our walk to the Hole of Horcum, which was to be led by Pam Law, was cancelled for the 2<sup>nd</sup> year running; maybe we will get there in 2002 and we all look forward to it. I feel that as a group, we kept our programme going very well. The leaders of each walk were determined to keep to their dates in spite of the closures and often had to make alterations to their original route.

I would like to thank Vincent Jones for organizing the programme, and all our leaders, and also thank you to my committee who have supported me so well this year. We are all at different standards with our botanical knowledge and we all have our pet subjects, but we do, however, all seem to 'gel' well and we all have many happy memories of this year with the Cleveland Naturalists.

## Highlights of Field Meetings 2001

### April 7<sup>th</sup> South Gare, David Barlow

This was a cool, overcast, day. *Bergenia crassifolia* (Elephant-ears) was in good flower at the edge of the industrial slag and *Viola hirta* (Hairy Violet) was flowering near the lagoon. The snails *Helix aspersa* (Garden Snail), *Cepaea nemoralis* (Banded Snail), and *Monacha cantiana* (Kentish Snail) on very wet ground. A male Redstart was watched for some time on the slag embankment near the fisherman huts. Other birds noted were Linnets, Reed Bunting, many Skylarks singing, a Sparrowhawk mobbed by gulls, Wheatear, Meadow Pipit, Cormorants flying downriver, Starlings, Herring Gulls, Oystercatcher, Pied Wagtail, Goldfinches, a small cloud of Knot offshore, Turnstone, Ringed Plover, Sanderling, Turnstone, and 3 Grey Partridges in rough ground near the Blast Furnace. Perhaps the highlight of the day was an Osprey flying offshore. On the beach were many Cockles and Mussels together *Mya* sp.. At 1.00pm rain stopped play.

### April 29<sup>th</sup> Barnard Castle area, Eric Gendle

Good colonies of *Adoxa moschatellina* (Moschatel), *Viola riviniana* (Dog Violet), *Viola odorata* ssp *dumetorum* (Hairy Violet) *Primula vulgaris* (Primrose), *Petasites hybridus* (Butterbur) and *Anemone nemorosa* (Wood Anemone) were seen in woodland by the river. The ferns *Cystopteris fragilis* (Brittle Bladder-fern), *Asplenium ruta-muraria* (Wall Rue) and *Asplenium trichomanes* ssp *quadrivalens* (Maidenhair Spleenwort) were spotted growing together on an old wall. On the return journey several members called at Gainford to examine the riverbank, where *Symphytum grandiflorum* (Creeping Comfrey) and *Trachyslemon orientalis* (Abraham-Isaac-Jacob) were still in flower. Also there was a clump of *Narcissus poeticus* ssp *radiiflorus* (Pheasant's-eye Daffodil), looking well naturalised.

#### **Thursday 10<sup>th</sup> May, Blackhall Rocks, Malcolm Birtle.**

On a fine sunny evening we met at Blackhall Rocks and enjoyed a pleasant walk exploring the cliff top and the beach. There was a good display of *Primula vulgaris* (Primrose) and several specimens of *Orchis mascula* (Early Purple Orchid). *Salix repens var repens* (Creeping Willow) was in good flower. An unusual Daffodil *Narcissus poeticus var. majalis* was also found. A Kestrel flew past amongst many singing Skylarks. A Fulmar was also noted.

#### **Wednesday May 25<sup>th</sup>, Bassleton Woods, Neil Baker**

Nine members attended this walk on a still evening through the woods, and by the riverside. *Oenanthe crocata* (Hemlock Water Dropwort), *Arum maculatum* (Cuckoo Pint), and *Iris pseudacorus* (Yellow Iris) were in flower. *Salix alba* (White Willow), was also seen. *Pieris napi* (Green Veined White), *Inachis io* (Peacock), *Anthocaris cardamines* (Orange Tip), and *Polygonia c-album* (Comma) were on the wing.

*Arianta arbustorum* (Copse Snail) and *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Slippery Snail) were found in the wood. Blackcap, Willow Warbler, and Chiff-chaff were noted, with Peewit on the opposite side of the river. On the Holmes *Ischnura elegans* (Blue Tailed Damselfly) was flying and a Grasshopper Warbler was calling.

#### **Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> June, Sutton Bank, Pam Law.**

A small group met at the Visitor Centre at Sutton Bank. On a clear, sunny day we enjoyed the views on our walk along the ridge to the White Horse, returning through the woods. After lunch three stalwarts enjoyed exploring Garbutt Wood and admiring the colourful display of flowers including *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Bluebell). *Lonicera periclymenum* (Honeysuckle). *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn). *Geranium sanguineum* (Bloody Cranesbill), and *Lysimachia nemorum* (Yellow Pimpernel). Unfortunately there was no access to the lake due to the foot and mouth restrictions.

#### **Sunday June 17<sup>th</sup>, Castle Eden Walkway**

This outing was arranged with the warden, Ian Bond to assist with a public event. The Club had a very pleasant walk with Ian along the Walkway from the Station House towards Tilery Wood. Over many years the old railway embankments have been very carefully managed so that they now support a very rich flora and fauna. A total of 133 plants were recorded on the walk. These included *Listera ovata* (Common Twayblade), *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* (Common Spotted Orchid), *Torilis japonica* (Upright Hedge Parsley), *Agrimonia eupatoria* (Agrimony), *Stacys officinalis* (Betony), *Hieracium grandidens* (Hawkweed), and *Centaurium erythraea* (Common Centaury).

The common hoverfly *Platycheirus clypeatus*, micro moth *Pseudoargyrotoza conwayana*, (Conways Shade), *Pieris brassicae* (Large White), *Xanthorhoe montanata* (Silver Ground Carpet), (Nettle tap), *Lomaspilis marginata* (Clouded Border), *Inachis io* (Peacock), and *Polyommatus icarus* (Common Blue) were disturbed from vegetation or on the wing.

#### **Sunday June 24<sup>th</sup> Trimdon Grange, Malcolm Birtle**

Sixteen members visited the quarry nature reserve on a very hot day. *Coeloglossum viride* (Frog Orchid), *Dactylorhiza purpurella* (Northern Marsh-

Orchid), *Centaurea scabiosa* (Greater Knapweed), *Linum catharticum* (Fairy Flax), *Listera ovata* (Twayblade), *Ophrys apifera* (Bee Orchid), *Rosa pimpinellifolia* (Burnet Rose) and *Echium vulgare* (Viper's Bugloss) were noted.

This is a site well known for lepidoptera and the following butterflies and moths were around the quarry and old railway

<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver Ground Carpet
<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>	Orange Tip
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow shell
<i>Ochlodes venata</i>	Large Skipper
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet
<i>Odezia atrata</i>	Chimney Sweep
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<i>Eucosma hohewartiana</i>	Scopoli's Bell
<i>Ancylis badiana</i>	Lund's Roller

The snails *Cepaea nemoralis* (Brown Lipped Banded Snail) and *Trichia striolata* (Strawberry Snail)

### **Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> July, Portrack Marshes, Ian Lawrence.**

There was a good attendance at this meeting to explore Portrack Marshes from the Tees Barrage car park. Part of the area had recently been opened up as a Wild Life Trust reserve. There were 14 herons on view as we arrived! Flowering plants seen included *Medicago sativa ssp sativa* (Lucerne) showing considerable variation in colour, and two species of Melilot: *Melilotus altissimus* (Tall Melilot) and *Melilotus officinalis* (Ribbed Melilot) giving opportunity for comparison. There were also very large plants of *Pastanaca saliva* (Wild Parsnip), *Daucus carota* (Wild Carrot), *Trifolium hybridum* (Alsike Clover) *Lonicera japonica* (Japanese Honeysuckle) and a good display of *Centaurea cyanus* (Cornflower), presumably planted by CWLT.

### **Sunday July 8<sup>th</sup>, Keld Peter Waterton**

Six members met in the hope of seeing some butterflies, but few were about but an enjoyable walk was taken completed before a storm.

### **July 14<sup>th</sup> Forge Valley. Leader, Colin Chatto**

The botanical highlight of the day was examining the richness of the vegetation round Throxenby Mere. *Berula erecta* (Lesser Water-parsnip) was abundant, and a few plants of *Scutellaria galericulata* (Skullcap) and *Veronica scutellata* (Marsh Speedwell) were seen. *Ranunculus lingua* (Greater Spearwort) was in superb flower by the woodland edge of the mere. A small pond full of *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Floating Pennywort), a plant new to us all first recorded in Britain in 1990, was discovered in woodland at the northern edge.

### **July 18<sup>th</sup> Margrove Park. Leader Alan Bunn**

*Cephalaria gigantea* (Giant Scabious) was flowering near the roadside. *Ranunculus tricophyllus* (Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot) and *Lemna trisulca* (Ivy-leaved Duckweed) were in a pond, and *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* (Common Spotted-orchid), *D. purpurella* (Northern Marsh-orchid) together with their hybrid *D. x venusta* made a fine show in the neighbouring marshy grassland.

### **Saturday, 22<sup>nd</sup> July, Newgale Bank, Judy Dinwiddie.**

A small group enjoyed a pleasant walk along Roppa Edge with a short detour into part of the forested area, looking at plants en route. Further access was limited by the foot and mouth restrictions but some members enjoyed the bonus of picking *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Bilberry). Many Ringlets were flying and a *Lasiocampa quercus*, (Oak Eggar) caterpillar was seen on the moorland track. The most dramatic insect of the day appeared in Roppa Wood. The largest Tachinid fly, *Echinomya grossa*, was photographed on Hogweed.

### **August 5<sup>th</sup> Arkengathdale, Joan Bradbury and Norma Pagdin**

*Rumex longifolius* (Northern Dock) was spotted in grassland by the car park and *Saxifraga x geum* (Scarce Londonpride) was growing on an old wall near Langthwaite. Late-flowering hawkweeds were growing in some abundance by Arkle Beck. *Hieracium eboracense*, a common hawkweed in Yorkshire and two members of the *Foliosa* Section, *H. latobrigorum* and *H. subcrocatum* were identified (confirmed by D.J. McCosh)

### **Sunday August 19<sup>th</sup> Ashdale, Norman Thompson**

The route of this walk was altered due to foot and mouth restrictions. Six members attended for a walk through the woods. The weather broke after a picnic lunch and the party walked back to Helmsley in the pouring rain.

### **Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> September, Pickering area, Eric Gendle.**

This was another walk rearranged due to the foot and mouth restrictions which proved very interesting. We walked through an industrial estate on the south side of Pickering and then via country lanes to explore the countryside. The flora proved quite varied. In fields we found *Fagopyrum esculentum* (Buckwheat), *Fallopia convolvulus* (Black Bindweed), *Erysimum cheiranthoides* (Treacle Mustard). *Mentha arvensis* (Corn Mint), *Polygonum persicaria* (Pink Persicaria) and *Polygonum lapathifolium* (Pale Persicaria). Several roses and their hybrids were identified. These included *Rosa sherardia*, *Rosa arvensis*. *Rosa caesia* ssp *caesia*, *R. canina* x *R. caesia* = *R. dumalis*. It was suspected that several plants of the rare grass *Bromus secalinus* (Rye Brome) had been found by the edge of an arable field. A specimen was taken and the identification subsequently confirmed.

### **October 20<sup>th</sup> Bride Stones area, Alf Rout**

The botanical highlight of the walk was the fine colonies of *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* (Black Spleenwort) growing on the Bride Stones. A white-flowered form of *Verbascum blattaria* (Moth mullein) was discovered in Stain Dale in Dalby Forest. The plants had appeared to have self-seeded from a neighbouring garden.

## The Cuckoo

By Norman Thompson

*'O blithe new-comer! I have heard  
I hear thee and rejoice  
O cuckoo! Shall I call thee bird  
Or but a wandering voice'*

W. Wordsworth

The poet sets down in verse an experience we must all have had. When you hear 'cuckoo' in a distant clump of trees and walk towards it, the next time you hear it, the sound comes from a different place, and you have not seen the bird in flight. The earliest known song in English was written by a monk in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

*'Sumer is icumen in  
Lhude sing cuccu.  
Sing cuccu nu! Sing cuccu!'*

It is evident therefore, that from ancient times the cuckoo has played a large part in our own country lore. Several plants are named after the cuckoo:

Cuckoo Pint-Arum *maculatum*  
Cuckoo Flower, Ladies Smock-*Cardamine pratensis*  
Ragged Robin-*Lychnis flos-cuculi*

April 14<sup>th</sup> is often known as Cuckoo Day, because by tradition, this is generally the day its voice is heard for the first time. In our area, it is usually early May before the cuckoo reaches us. This date is also the feast day of St. Tibertius. There is an old saying that 'the cuckoo sings from St. Tibertius to St John', St Johns Day being Midsummer Day, June 24<sup>th</sup>.

Another old rhyme notes that:  
*'In May he sings all day,  
In June he changes tune,  
In July he flies away'*

In recent years I have hardly heard a cuckoo call. I was coming back from a walk on the 25<sup>th</sup> May 2000, near Helmsley, when I heard a cuckoo which had changed its tune, and that was the only one I heard that year. I remember when I was a boy the countryside resounded to the cuckoo's call.

The significant decline in the numbers of cuckoos in our area in the past decade has been put down to the drop in Dunnock and Pipit populations, because they prefer laying in the nests of these birds. The other favoured bird is the Reed Warbler, which is found mainly in southern regions. The reed warbler is expanding its range, so those Cuckoos depending on reed Warblers could be doing very well. Research has shown that Cuckoos have the greatest breeding success when laying in Reed Warbler nests.

The young female birds learn from their foster parents how to recognize their own victims. A Cuckoo hatched in a Meadow Pipit nest will seek out a Pipit nests for its own breeding attempts. Over time this has created host specific 'lines' of female cuckoos. This is so advanced that the oviducts of every female cuckoo are genetically programmed to colour her eggs to match those of the host. The mature birds leave for Africa in July, but the young Cuckoos not until August. Here is a mystery for you to solve. How do the young birds find their way to Africa by themselves, when there are no mature birds to guide them?

## Moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*) - a rarity in Cleveland ?

By Alan Bunn / Jean Hellier

### Introduction

In Ian Lawrence's book describing the flora of Cleveland it states that Moonwort is 'very rare in the county' with two sites one at South Gare and the other an ironstone spoil-heap in Guisborough Woods being specified.

In mid-May 2000 when Chris Lowe was leading a Great Ayton Wildlife Association evening trip to Foxton Bridge he mentioned he had found about 100 Moonwort plants growing on the 'plateau' at South Gare. The following report details our observations of this population of Moonwort between early-May and early-August 2001. In view of our findings it seems worthwhile undertaking a more thorough study next year with larger areas being protected. Clearly this would require permission etc. from Corus /English Nature - anyone have contacts, possible ways forward on this proposal ?

### Observations

On the evening of Sunday 13th May 2001 we visited the South Gare with the principal objective of photographing *Viola canina* and the recently found black spleenwort (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*). As we had some time to spare we decided to search the 'plateau' for Moonwort plants, having failed last year following Chris Lowe's observation. Initially we were unsuccessful, however after about 20 minutes we observed one specimen, which was about 2 cm. high. Subsequently, knowing what to look for we were able to count about 100 plants in a section in the middle of the 'plateau', which in area was about 30 m. by 5 m. At this stage we believed we had the same population as Chris Lowe had found in 2000. For future reference the positions of major densities of Moonwort in this area were marked with stones and elder stalks, these being the most available items.

A second trip was made to the 'plateau' at the end of a birding trip around the Tees estuary on Saturday 19th May. Despite our 'signposts' to the previously seen plants we struggled to find many in the same area. We moved over to the next section where we had more success and counted over 300 small specimens, the highest being about 3 cm. tall, although most were not much more than 1 cm. high. Despite their lack of height we found they were fairly easy to see as the small plants were a light green and most of the Moonwort were found in brown mossy areas. In one area, about 2m. by 7m. in size which we marked out with 4 stones. About 150 plants were counted (this area is referred to later and denoted as Area A).

At this stage in the study it had been shown that Moonwort plants were present in good numbers on much of the Redcar-end of the 'plateau' and droppings and new hole diggings indicated rabbits were present on the 'plateau'. In view of the presence of rabbits it did not seem an unreasonable assumption that they may have grazed the original specimens seen on the 13th May. Support for this view is found in Page's book 'The Ferns Of Britain and Ireland', page 71, where he states : 'In very short turf its (Moonwort) shoots seem particularly readily eaten by rabbits. Plants also have a reputation for disappearing for a number of years from places in which they have been formerly seen, although whether this is due to grazing or more inherent properties of the plant is not known'. With the objective of trying to



establish whether grazing by rabbits was a serious problem affecting growth with this population of Moonwort, initially four small wire-netting cages plus one 'stone-fortress' (barrier created by stones found locally) were placed on the 19th May over small areas which were relatively rich in Moonwort plants. The largest cage was about 20 cm. by 45 cm. and was placed over 10 plants in Area A. Later that day some slightly larger specimens were found near the edge of the 'plateau' towards the Steel-works growing in low grass (most of the previous specimens were found on or close to 'mossy' regions), so two more small cages were used to protect individual specimens on this edge of the 'plateau'. In addition, it seemed that specimens in this area may provide the best chances of photographing a reasonably sized Moonwort.

On Monday 21st May the plants in the cages were checked and each cage had very similar numbers of Moonwort as at the beginning of the study. However, duplicate counts within Area A where the 20 cm. by 45 cm. cage contained 10 plants yielded 50 and 53 outside the cage whereas two days previous the number had been about 140. (Two days later the approximately 50 plants were reduced to 20). This evidence, plus the very small size of some of the plants, indicated loss by grazing plus some new plants (perhaps not seen two days previously). As a result of this observation a small cage was placed over 3 specimens at a corner of Area A and a sketch was made of the position of 12 nearby Moonworts which were within 60 cm. of the cage. Another method to record populations near cages was to take digital photographs on subsequent visits. Also at this visit a population of about 60 Moonwort plants was found about 15 yards off the 'plateau' towards the Quarry area.

Canada geese adults and goslings were observed on the 'plateau' at the end of May and the beginning of June. Evidence from droppings showed that these birds were feeding over most of the 'plateau'. Thus additional grazing by these geese from late May onwards may also be a factor in the reduction of Moonwort population. Fortunately by this time other vegetation was growing well and perhaps the geese had more choice and did less damage than the rabbits earlier in the month. Further visits regularly into early August enabled us to monitor the remaining Moonwort plants through to full maturity. Even at this stage the highest plant was no more than 7cm. in height.

## **Conclusions**

In 2001 the number of Moonwort plants on the 'plateau' at South Gare was counted as excess of 600. The majority of these were at the Redcar-end of the 'plateau'. However, the vast majority of these plants disappeared within days of appearing and this probably accounts for their apparent rarity. Without loss by grazing there would appear to be a healthy population on the 'plateau' at South Gare. Our observations strongly suggest that grazing, principally by rabbits, is the cause of the rapid population decrease. Thus our observations we believe support Page's statement given previously in this report. The loss of the vast majority of plants over a few days illustrates how it has been possible for the Moonwort population on the 'plateau' to be either undercounted or not seen at all; timing of searching is critical.

The two populations of Moonwort plants growing a) on the 'plateau' corner at the Redcar-end and nearest the Steel Works and b) those between

the 'plateau' and Quarry were the best survivors with over 50 % reaching maturity. These populations were both in the Canada Geese grazing area, however, from lack of droppings there did seem to be fewer rabbits in these areas. In July these two populations represented about half of the remaining maturing plants on the 'plateau'.

The presence of the wire cages were a deterrent to grazing. The cages protected plants contained within them as was to be expected, additionally our observations on several different cages placed in populations of Moonwort plants were that very few were grazed within 30 cm. of the outer edges of the cages. This was particularly noticeable in Area A. During the count of about 20 plants where previously 140 had been present, we noted about 15 of the 20 were within 30 cm. of the cages in Area A.

## Some Shieldbugs to look out for on Field Meetings

*By Dr. M. Birtle*

In recent issues of the *Vasculum* (*Vasculum* 86(3), 86(4)) Harry Eales has drawn attention to records of Shieldbugs in northern England.

Bugs in general are much neglected by naturalists and are often confused with beetles and other insects. Consequently they are likely to be very under-recorded.

Study of bugs is made very difficult by a lack of up-to-date identification literature. The definitive field guide is still Southwood & Leston (1959) in the *Wayside and Woodland Series*, which is out of print. This, unfortunately, makes it a very collectable book, and prices are high.

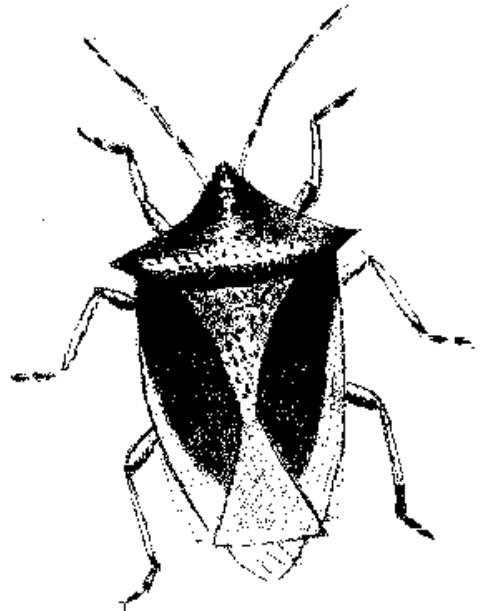
However, Shieldbugs are very distinctive and members of the Club do come across specimens on field meetings. For instance, the Hawthorn Shield Bug (*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*) was seen on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2001 near Oldstead , and on Sunday, 30th May 2000, in Cotcliffe Woods. We found the Forest Shield Bug (*Pentatoma rufipes*) near the bridge across the river on the path from Appleton to Cropton on the 21st September 1997.

The Bugs are characterized by a 'Rostrum' which is a piercing beak which they use to suck juices from plants. The Shieldbugs have a distinctive shield-like shape with broad 'shoulders'. They also have useful colours and patterns when living which fade on death.

Harry's papers concentrate on records from Durham and Northumberland but his general observations are probably pertinent to Cleveland as well. The brief comments on distribution are from Harry's paper. The following species are those most likely to be encountered based on his records from Durham and Northumberland. The scale bar represents 0.5 cm.

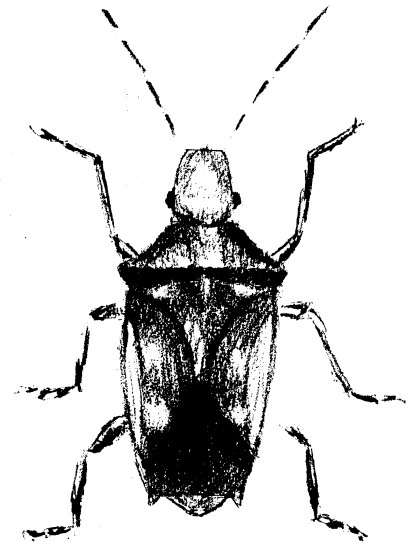
***Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*. Linn.  
Hawthorn Shieldbug.**

This bug is bright green and brown and is regarded as fairly common and widespread. It is not confined to hawthorn.



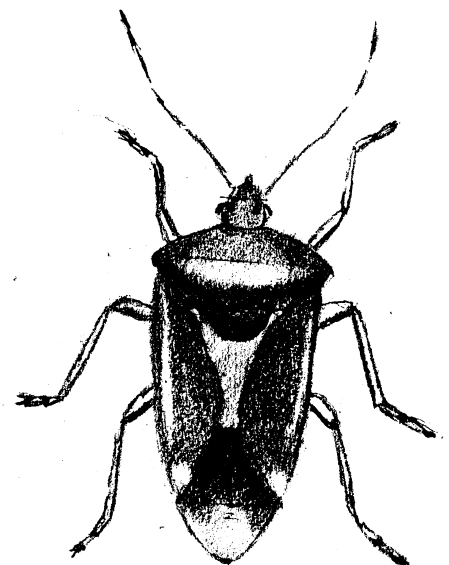
***Elasmotethus tristriatus*. Fab. Juniper Shieldbug.**

Notes by Harry Eales on the occurrence of this species in Northumberland and Durham can be found in the Vasculum 86(3) reprinted from Entomologists' Record, Vol. 113, pp. 13-16, January 2001. Seemingly restricted to Juniper bushes but has been found on Lawson's Cypress, *C.lawsoniana*, in southern England. It is also green and brown.



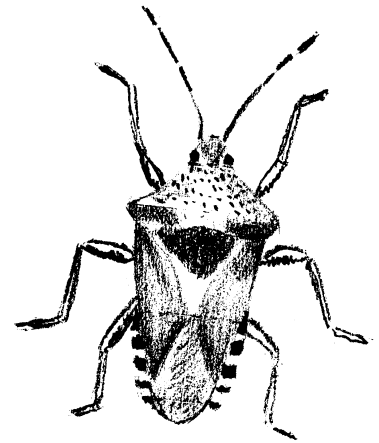
***Elasmotethus interstinctus*. Linn. Birch Shieldbug.**

This bug is also green and brown, and is regarded as common. It is not restricted to Birch.



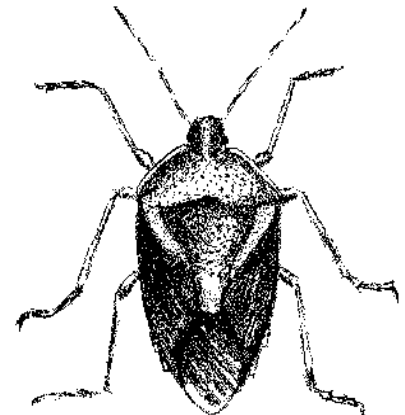
***Elasmucha grisea*. Linn. Parent Bug.**

This species is coloured shades of brown. It is fairly well known from its habit of standing guard over eggs and nymphs. Found on a variety of trees.



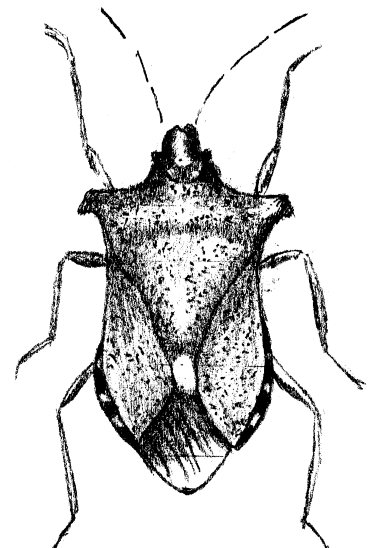
***Piezodorus lituratus*. Fab. Gorse Shieldbug.**

Restricted to Gorse and sometimes Broom. Regarded as fairly common. It is coloured in shades of green.



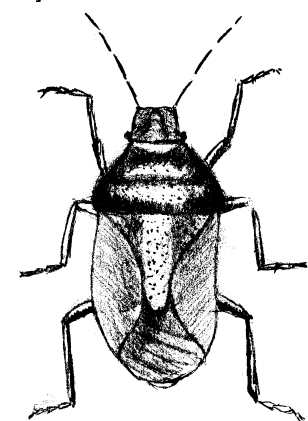
***Pentatoma rufipes*. Linn. The Forest Shieldbug.**

This bug is brown with an orange spot at the base of the 'shield'. Regarded as the most common Shieldbug.



***Zircrona caerulea*. Linn. The Blue Bug.**

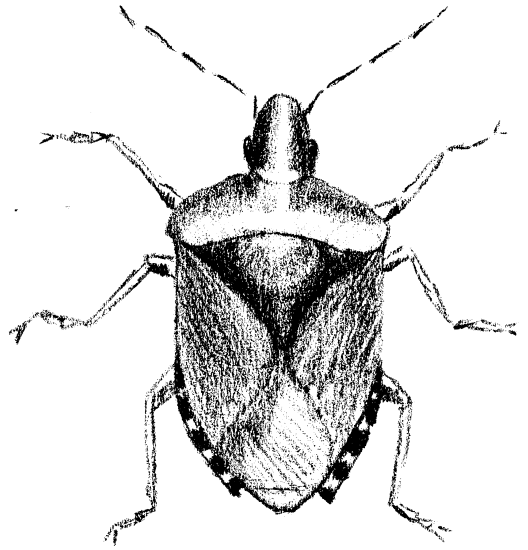
Feeds on the larva of Heather beetle and lepidoptera. This is a species well worth looking out for and recording. It is in the Red Data Book for Northumberland. The bug is very small and electric blue in colour.



The following Shieldbugs have few or doubtful records from Durham and Northumberland but may be under-recorded. They may well be encountered in Yorkshire

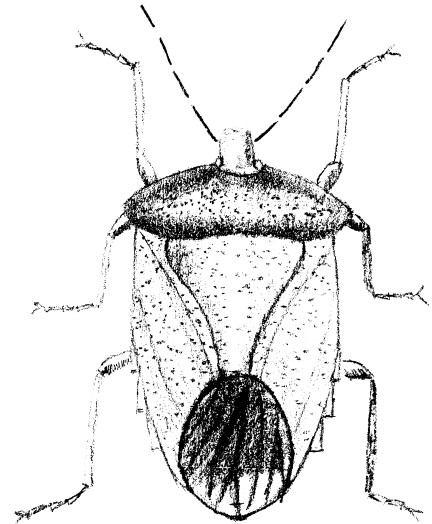
***Dolycoris baccarum*. Linn. Sloe Bug.**

Found most often on the 'flowery margins of woods'. It is not specific to Sloes. May be slightly hairy. Brown in colour.



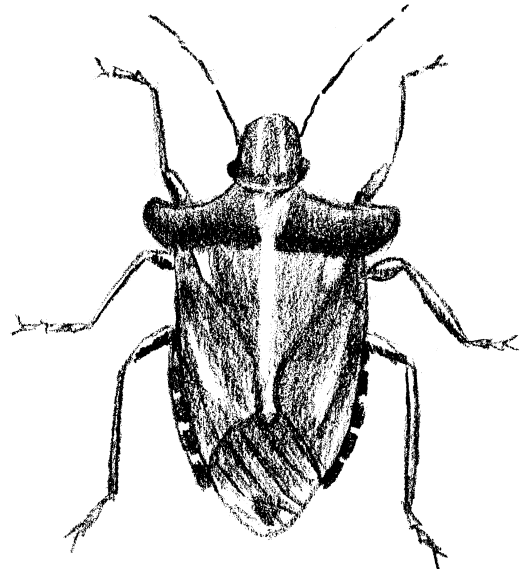
***Palomena prasina*. Linn. The Green Shieldbug.**

Coloured completely green. A photograph of this species can be seen on the cover of the November 2000 issue of the AES Bulletin. Appears in meadows, heath margins, woodland clearings and parks.



***Troilus luridus*. Fab. Stealthy Shieldbug.**

Occurs in woodlands, but most frequently in the upper parts of trees, so not commonly encountered. Brown/bronze in colour.



## A Rough Guide To Local Roses

*Eric Gendle*

This note is a very much simplified guide to the identification of local rose species. It should be noted that hybrids commonly occur and that flower colour is of limited value.

<b>DOG ROSES <i>canina</i> gp,</b> have hooked thorns, glandless shiny leaves and occur in hedgerows				
Species	Leaflets	Sepals	Stems	Comments
<i>R. canina</i>	Glabrous	Reflexed, lost before hips ripen	Arched to 3 metres	
<i>R. caesia</i>	Glabrous	Erect to Spreading, Persistent to ripening	Arched to 3 metres	Rounder leaves, Smaller thorns than canina

<b>DOWNY ROSES <i>tomentosa</i> gp.</b> have slightly hooked thorns and again in hedgerows slightly bristly hips, again in hedgerows				
Species	Leaflets	Sepals	Stems	Comments
<i>R. tomentosa</i>	Downy Green	Erect to Spreading, Lost before Hips ripen	Arching to 2 metres	Long Fruit Stalk
<i>R. mollis</i>	Downy Blue-Green	Erect, very persistent until hips decay	Erect	Usually Deep Red Flowers Thorns straight
<i>R. sherardii</i>	Downy	Erect to spreading, Falling from Ripe hips	Arching to 2 metres	

<b>SWEET BRIARS <i>rubiginosa</i> gp</b>				
have glandular leaves, rarely in hedgerows but on chalk grasslands and on coastal shingle. a characteristic smell of apples when the leaf glands are crushed				
Species	Leaflets	Sepals	Stems	Comments
<i>R. rubiginosa</i>		Erect to spreading, persist until hips ripe	Erect to 1 metre	Long Hairs on Styles Variable length thorns
<i>R. micrantha</i>	Glabrous	Most reflexed, falling early before ripening	Arching	Styles Glabrous, Thorns stout and uniform

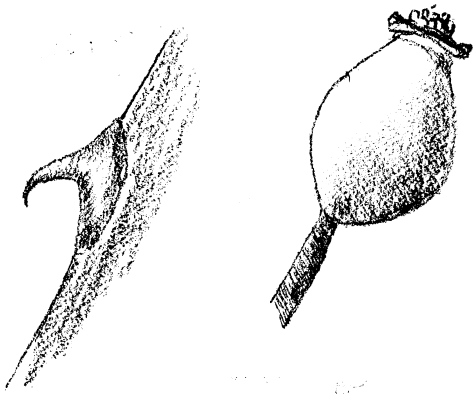
<b>FIELD ROSE <i>Rosa arvensis</i></b>
Only 1m tall with curved thorns. In fields and scrambling in scrub on heavy clay soils. The flowers are always WHITE and the style is columnar and is as long as the stamens.

<b>BURNET ROSE <i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i></b>
A rose of sand dunes and dune slacks also limestone pavements. A densely prickly shrub with creamy flowers and purple black hips

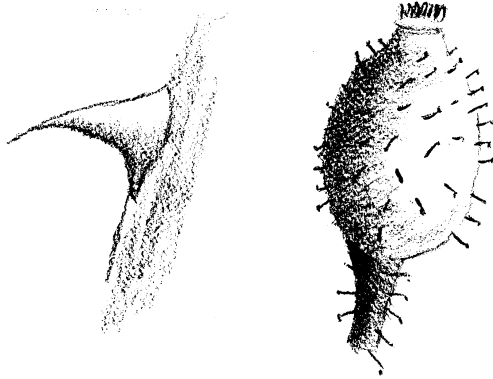
GLABROUS -- Without hairs

GLAND -- A small vesicle or lump on the surface of the leaf or stalk containing an oil or other liquid

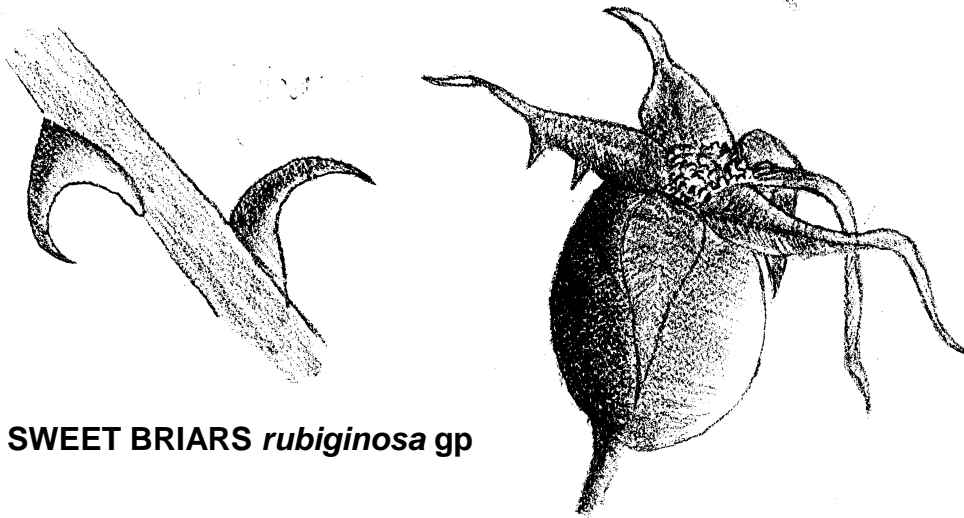
STYLE -- The tube connecting the ovary to the stigma



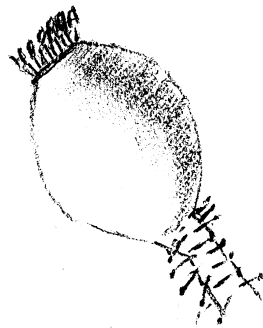
**DOG ROSES** *canina* gp



**DOWNY ROSES** *tomentosa* gp.

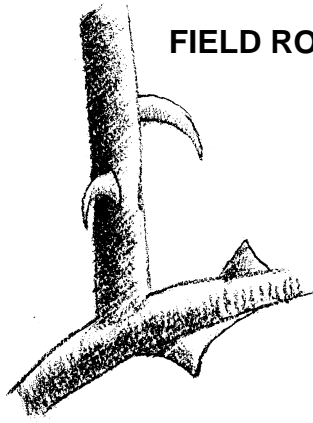


**SWEET BRIARS** *rubiginosa* gp



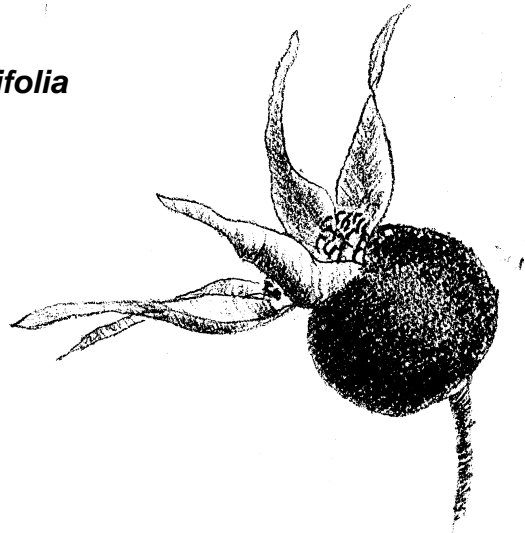
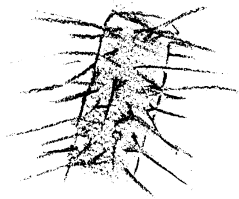
***R. micrantha***





**FIELD ROSE *Rosa arvensis***

**BURNET ROSE *Rosa pimpinellifolia***



## A Ramble of Angus McPherson

In 1888 Angus McPherson published a small book entitled 'Rambles in South Durham and North Yorkshire. He included the following inscription in the front of the book

TO MY COMRADES  
OF THE  
**Cleveland Naturalists' Field Club**  
WITH WHOM I HAVE TRAMPED MANY A MERRY MILE,  
THESE RAMBLES  
ARE INSCRIBED

Here is reprinted his ramble from Marske to Redcar.

### MARSKE TO REDCAR

SPEEDING along to Redcar we choose the route behind the boulder-clay bluffs and sand hillocks which crest the coast line all along. We choose it for its pathway of flowers, which, as the season is now more advanced, are more abundant and more pronounced than in the earlier months of the year.



ANGUS MACPHERSON.  
PRESIDENT 1886, 1887, 1894.

Spring flowers gladden the heart more than summer flowers because we meet them first in the course of the year, but the gladness which is born of the summer flowers is more unalloyed and more complete. One can revel among them without fear of the consequences of damps and colds, supposing of course that a real summer day is chosen, and not one that seems to have broken loose from spring or winter—which kind of day, we are sorry to say, is not infrequently met with on this coast. Flowers are the children of the sun, and are only fairly seen when the sun is shining down upon them, and the soft zephyrs of the west are playing with them.

But the flowers would lose an immense part of their attraction were they to be uniformly seen springing from the bare brown earth. "The Turf" is their "sporting ground" but in a sense more innocently interesting than we reckon it. Warm under the shelter of the matted grass, the flowers of the field prepare for themselves the beautiful robes, which the highest authority declares that even Solomon in all his glory could not excel or come up to. We beat away the green sward from our town paths by disobeying the laws of nature, which cannot be bribed to sin along with us. Nature is ready as soon as we have given over disobeying her to green our paths as before, but in our large towns we have introduced a civilization which too often means the petrification of that humanity which the Author of nature meant should grow along with nature's growth to attain a more than natural

purpose. What the wild waves are saying on the other side of these boulder-clay bluffs, the wild flowers are saying equally strongly and more beautifully on this. The voice of the Creator is plain enough to those who understand the language, but such inspiration is rare. More frequently it is merely the sentiment, of the creature

“Gorgeous flowerets in the sunlight shining,  
Blossoms flaunting in the eye of day;  
Tremulous leaves with soft and silver lining,  
Buds that open only to decay.”

which the floral linguist translates.

“ Brilliant hopes, all woven in gorgeous tissues,  
Flaunting gaily in the golden light ;  
Large desires with most uncertain issues,  
Tender wishes blossoming at night.”

But it takes a poet to be the originator of the interpretation. He only can translate truly who has a dash of the Creator's genius.

How beautifully the short wiry grass of these sand hills is wrought, as it were, with natural patches of living mosaic. The *Bird's foot trefoil* (*Lotus corniculatus*), with its yellow blossoms tipped generally with crimson, beams brightly amidst the green, and close beside it in similar patches glows the *Wild Thyme* (*Thymus serpyllum*) in the hot weather diffusing an aroma redolent of associations which affect higher faculties than those of the mere sense. " I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows," conjures up that sweet host of fancies, which haunts the well-known " Midsummer Night's Dream," and which, in the solitary stillness around, equally suits our midsummer day-dream. Very likely, too, the bees are busy about those sweet clusters humming their quiet tune. Further on we come across, and are tempted to throw ourselves down on, a fragrant patch of yellow *Bedstraw* (*Galium verum*), with dense panicles of greenish golden flowers, but time like the tide outside waits for no man, and on this occasion, we have tied ourselves to time.

Wending on our way then we come upon one of those rifts in the bank, which can hardly be called a gully, but may be taken as an apology for one with a course of running water at the bottom flowing gently towards the sea, but having, in this hot weather where we come upon it, the moisture merely indicated by a more luxuriant growth of the herbage. Here we find some beautiful orchises, chiefly the *Orchis maculata* or Spotted Orchis, which spots tradition has rather incongruously associated with our Saviour, as records of the drops which fell from his wounds. Arrant mythical monkey!

These orchises are curious plants, assuming in the form of their bloom, some very strange resemblances. The foreign orchids, which have for some time now, been not only " all the fashion," but " all the rage," are more striking in their resemblances than ours perhaps; but still in ours they are very

marked, and in fact have given the several orchises their distinctive names, as the *Butterfly Orchis* (*Orchis bifolia*), the *Bee Ophrys* or *Orchis* (*Ophrys apifera*) the *Monkey Orchis* (*Orchis macra*), the *Lizard Orchis* (*Orchis hircinia*), the *Fly Orchis* (*Ophrys muscifera*). But most of these grow only in chalk districts, and this is not one. There are a few varieties to be had however in the neighbourhood enough to interest the *general* lover of wild flowers.

Following the rift in the bank down to the beach, where the soil is a little moister, we are rewarded with finding the purple *Sea Rocket*, in full bloom (*Cakile maritima*). Bursting, with its zig zag stems bearing fleshy leaves and lilac flowers, through the seemingly sterile sand, it looks like the pioneer of the flowers venturing to waste its sweetness on the desert shore as an inducement for other flowers to follow.

Continuing our somewhat devious way, we come across a trailing plant with blossoms of a delicate rose colour, not unlike at first a sweet pea. It is in very truth a pea-flower, and is called the *Restharrow*, from the trouble the harrow is supposed to have with its wiry tenaciously-rooting stems. The Dutch plant it for this virtue of binding loose soil together, on their sea embankments, and one may see it here binding the loose hillocks of sand, and so keeping the sand from drifting. Its scientific name is *Ononis arvensis*, the generic name having been given it from the notion that it is a favourite dainty with the ass; but the ass is said to prefer sow thistles and brambles. It would not be an ass if it didn't.

But why not notice with more attention the grass itself, which forms the universal floor-ground in which all these mosaics of clustered flowers are set? The grasses have little variety of colour in their flowers, which, for the most part, resemble the leaves. But this brings out only the more clearly the elegance of their form. A farmer when he is looking over his meadow can hardly be expected to guess that there are upwards of 300 kinds of grass, and that in all probability there are 30 or 40 kinds under his eye. Like the orchises, the commoner kinds have been named from fanciful resemblances. The *Fox-tail* grass (*Alopecurus*) is one of the best for the farmer so far as feeding properties are concerned, and it is very graceful. Nor is the *Cat's tail* grass (*Phleum*) far behind in both qualities, that is, the *Phleum pratense* or meadow Cat's-tail, but here the likeliest to be found is the *Phleum arenarium* whose leaves are too harsh for cattle fodder. Then there are the *Ladies-hair* or *Brizas*, generally known as quaking grass from their aspen-like tremor in the faintest-breathed wind. Of course the *Poas* are what might be called the fundamental meadow grass of all, *Poa* being the Greek name for *Grass*, and forming the main grazing of the meadows, as the Psalmist says, "He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle". But He causeth the grass to grow for higher purposes as well. True, the poets do not seem to have *grazed* much in this field of fancy, but the study of them is not the less interesting on that account. The *Briza media* or quaking grass at least has tempted one writer's pen:

What my delight in childhood's day to find,  
Thy thread-like stems trembling in every wind!  
Thy spikes of graceful form still cheer my room,

Recalling spring in winter's darkest gloom.

That is what the more pretentious flowers cannot be made to do. The *Vernal grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum)* is the most fragrant in poetic memory. It furnishes the subject for Shakespeare's well known "new mown hay," imparting to the sleepless night of restless Richard, that "sweet and wholesome odour" which helped to make the calm of nature a marked contrast to his own broken slumber.

There are many solitary flowers resting here and there as we pass along, such as the *Hare-bell (Campanula rotundifolia)*, pulsing quietly in the breeze, and the *creeping Cinquefoil (Potentilla reptans)*, which never tempts exposure to the breeze, but rests in the most sheltered spot it can find, and basks in the full heat of the sun.

But Redcar is reached perhaps sooner than we care, although in a ramble, variety is the very soul of the charm of the way. Nor is it without interest to note the passage from the creatures of wild nature to the creations of civilization-tamed man.

### The Wildflower ARK Project Update

In last year's Proceedings Ian Lawrence introduced the Ark project. This is a project that has the objective of recording and conserving rare and scarce plants in Cleveland. The project is coordinated through Natures World Botanic Centre. The project has produced a list of plants for which records are being actively sought, accumulated and validated. Anyone interested in this project can contribute by submitting any and all records of plants on the following list. Records can be given to Ian Lawrence, Vince Jones, Pam Law, or Pat Wood who will pass on the information to the project. Alternatively the record(s) can be submitted directly to John Jenkins at the Botanic Centre.

Acorus calamus	Agrostemma githago	Agrostis canina
Agrostis gigantea	Aira caryophylla ssp. multicornis	Allium oleraceum
Allium paradoxum	Allium scorodoprasum	Allium triquetrum
Alopecurus myosuroides	Amaranthus hybridus	Anagallis tenella
Anchusa arvensis	Anisantha diandra	Anthemis arvensis
Anthemis tinctoria	Anthriscus caucalis	Aphanes inexpectata
Apium graveolens	Apium inundatum	Aquilegia sp.
Arabis arenosa	Arabis hirsuta Arabis brownii	Artemisia absinthium
Asplenium adiantum-nigrum	Asplenium ruta-muraria	Asplenium trichomanes
Astragalus danicus	Astragalus glycyphyllos	Atriplex glabriuscula
Atriplex portulacoides	Azolla filiculoides	
Berula erecta	Blysmus compressus	Botrychium lunaria
Brassica oleracea var. oleracea	Bromopsis erecta	Bromus x pseudothominei
Butomus umbellatus	Callitriche brutia	Callitriche hamulata
Callitriche hermaphroditica	Callitriche obtusangula	Callitriche platycarpa
Callitriche platycarpa	Calystegia pulchra	Campanula rapunculoides
Cardamine raphanifolia		

Carex acuta	Carex curta	Carex diandra
Carex dioica	Carex divulsa	Carex elata
Carex extensa	Carex hostiana	Carex pallescens
Carex pilulifera	Carex pulicaris	Carex riparia
Carex spicata	Carex viridula ssp. Brachyrrhyncha	
Catabrosa aquatica	Catabrosa aquatica var. uniflora	Centaurium pulchellum
Cerastium arvense	Cerastium semidecandrum	Ceratocapnos claviculata
Ceratophyllum demersum	Ceterach officinarum	Chaenorhinum minus
Chelidonium majus	Chenopodium bonus- henricus	Chenopodium ficifolium
Chenopodium glaucum	Chrysosplenium alternifolium	Cicerbita macrophylla
Cichorium intybus	Cladium mariscus	Claytonia perfoliata
Claytonia sibirica	Clematis vitalba	Coeloglossum viride
Colutea arborescens	Colutea x media	Conyza canadensis
Coronopus didymus	Crataegus laevigata	Crepis biennis
Crepis paludosa	Crepis setosa	Crepis vesicaria
Cyperus longus	Dactylorhiza incarnata ssp. Coccinea	Dactylorhiza incarnata ssp. Cruenta
Dactylorhiza incarnata ssp. Incarnata	Dactylorhiza incarnata ssp. Pulchella	Dactylorhiza maculata
Dactylorhiza maculata ssp. ericetorum	Dactylorhiza praetermissa	Dactylorhiza traunsteineri
Dactylorhiza x venusta	Dactylorhiza x venusta	Danthonia decumbens
Danthonia decumbens	Descurainia Sophia	Doronicum pardalianches
Drosera rotundifolia	Dryopteris carthusiana	Dryopteris x complexa
Dryopteris x deweveri	Echium vulgare	Eleocharis quinqueflora
Eleocharis uniglumis	Eleogiton fluitans	Elodea nuttallii
Elymus caninus	Elytrigia hybrids	Empetrum nigrum
Epilobium brunnescens	Epilobium obscurum	Epilobium roseum
Epilobium tetragonum	Epipactis helleborine	Equisetum hyemale
Equisetum sylvaticum	Eranthis hyemalis	Eriophorum vaginatum
Erodium cicutarium ssp. Dunense	Erodium moschatum	Erucastrum gallicum
Eryngium maritimum	Erysimum cheiranthoides	Euonymus europaeus
Euphorbia corallioides	Euphorbia cyparissias	Euphorbia esula x waldsteinii
Euphorbia exigua	Euphrasia arctica ssp. Borealis	Euphrasia confusa
Euphrasia micrantha	Festuca arenaria	Festuca arenaria
Filago vulgaris	Filipendula vulgaris	Foeniculum vulgare
Fumaria capreolata	Gagea lutea	Galinsoga quadriradiata
Galium mollugo	Gaultheria mucronata	Gaultheria shallon
Gentianella amarelle	Geranium endressii	Geranium lucidum
Geranium phaeum	Geranium pusillum	Geranium pyrenaicum
Geranium sanguineum	Geranium sylvaticum	Glyceria declinata
Glyceria fluitans x notata	Groenlandia densa	Helianthemum nummularium
Helictotrichon pratense	Helictotrichon pratense	Helleborus foetidus
Herniaria glabra	Hippuris vulgaris	Hordelymus europaeus
Hordelymus europaeus	Hordeum jubatum	Hottonia palustris

<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	<i>Hypericum elodes</i>
<i>Hypericum hircinum</i>	<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i> ssp. <i>maculatum</i>
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	<i>Inula conyza</i>	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
<i>Iris germanica</i>	<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	<i>Juncus compressus</i>
<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> <i>Tritoma uvaria</i>	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i>
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	<i>Listera cordata</i>
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	
<i>Lobularia maritime</i>	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
<i>Lythrum portula</i>	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
<i>Malva moschata</i>	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	<i>Matthiola incana</i>
<i>Medicago sativa</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i>	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i> ssp. <i>pratense</i>	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	<i>Mentha x gracilis</i>	<i>Mentha x smithiana</i>
<i>Mentha x verticillata</i>	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	<i>Milium effusum</i>
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	<i>Montia fontana</i> ssp. <i>Fontana</i>	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	<i>Myosotis stolonifera</i>
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	<i>Myrica gale</i>	<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> ssp. <i>Obvallaris</i>	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> ssp. <i>Alba</i>	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> sens. lat.	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	<i>Orchis morio</i>	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	<i>Oxalis exilis</i>
<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	<i>Petasites albus</i>	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i> ssp. <i>Aurantiaca</i>
<i>Pilosella praealta</i>	<i>Pimpinella major</i>	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	<i>Poa angustifolia</i>	<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i>
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> agg.	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	
<i>Populus nigra</i>	<i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i>	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	<i>Prunus domestica</i> x <i>spinosa</i>
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i>	

Pyrola minor	Pyrus communis	Ranunculus arvensis
Ranunculus baudotii	Ranunculus fluitans	Ranunculus hederaceus
Ranunculus lingua	Ranunculus omiophyllus	Ranunculus penicillatus ssp. vertumnus
Rapistrum perenne	Ribes alpinum	Ribes nigrum
Rorippa amphibia	Rorippa microphylla	Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum
Rorippa palustris	Rorippa sylvestris	Rosa arvensis
Rosa canina x sherardii	Rosa mollis agg.	Rosa pimpinellifolia
Rosa tomentosa	Rubus caesius	Rumex crispus ssp. littoreus
Rumex hydrolapathum	Rumex maritimus	Rumex palustris
Ruppia maritime	Ruscus aculeatus	Sagina apetala
Sagina maritima	Sagina nodosa	Salicornia dolichostachya
Salicornia fragilis	Salicornia ramosissima	Salix aurita
Salix purpurea	Salix repens	Salix triandra
Salsola kali	Salvia verbenaca	Samolus valerandi
Saxifraga granulata	Saxifraga tridactylites	Scirpus sylvaticus
Scleranthus annuus ssp. Annuus	Securigera varia	Sedum rupestre
Senecio cineraria	Senecio squalidus x vulgari	Senecio x subnebrodensis
Seriphidium maritimum	Sesleria caerulea	Smyrnum olusatrum
Soleirolia soleirolii	Solidago virgaurea	Spartium junceum
Spergula arvensis	Spiraea salicifolia	Stachys arvensis
Stachys palustris	Stachys x ambigua	Stellaria neglecta
Stellaria nemorum	Stellaria pallida	Stratiotes aloides
Suaeda vera	Tamarix gallica	Taraxacum amplum
Taraxacum naevosiforme	Tellima grandiflora	Thlaspi arvense
Torilis nodosa	Trientalis europaea	Trifolium fragiferum
Trifolium incarnatum ssp. Incarnatum	Trifolium striatum	Trifolium subterraneum
Tristagma uniflorum	Trollius europaeus	Typha angustifolia
Ulmus minor ssp. Angustifolia	Umbilicus rupestris	Valeriana dioica
Valerianella locusta	Verbascum densiflorum	Verbascum nigrum
Verbascum thapsus	Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Veronica longifolia
Veronica polita	Veronica scutellata	Vicia lathyroides
Vicia sylvatica	Vicia tetrasperma	Vicia villosa
Vinca major var. oxyloba	Vinca major	Vinca minor
Viola arvensis	Viola canina	Viola hirta
Viola odorata	Viola palustris	Viola tricolor
Viscum album	Vulpia bromoides	Vulpia myuros
Zannichellia palustris		



## Field Meetings 2002

Full details of the walks and their starting-points are given below. If you require further details about a walk or in the event of inclement weather and possible cancellation please contact the leader of the walk. Please carry suitable refreshment with you! This will be necessary for the walks that start on a morning and it may well be appropriate to take tea on an afternoon walk.

### Presidents message to members and potential members

I hope that you will find outings to your taste from this varied programme. Any suggestions for future outings are always welcomed by the committee. It is hoped that members will share transport, where possible, to ease any parking-problems and be prepared to offer lifts to members without cars.

I should like to welcome any prospective members to join some of the outings. I am sure that you will find our members friendly and helpful. I have found the field-trips a splendid way of learning more about the natural history of the area. The earlier starting times for weekend walks that were tried out for the first time in 2001 were successful, so the same arrangement will continue this summer.

**by the President**

### **Sunday, 7th April, 10:30 am, leader Colin Chatto ☎ 01642 599616**

GR SE969 906. Meet in Hackness village near the school. The walk will be about 5 miles long and the terrain will not be difficult.

### **Saturday, 20th April, 10:30 am, leader Eric Gendle ☎ 01642 281235**

GR NZ047 167. Follow the main road (from Darlington) into Barnard Castle, turn right at the end, then left at the church into Vane Terrace. There is adequate free parking in the wide streets overlooking the river. About a 6 mile walk in Deepdale.

### **Thursday 9th May, 7:00 pm, leader Malcolm Birtle ☎ 01642 558055**

GR NZ394 155. Park in the car park on the Long Newton to Uray Nook road. We shall visit Coatham Stob. A short, easy walk.

### **Sunday, 12th May, 10:30 am, leader Judy Dinwiddie ☎ 01845 537340**

GR SE536 882. Meet at the road junction near Murton Grange. The walk will be about 6 miles long and the terrain will not be difficult.

### **Wednesday, 15th May, 7:00 pm, leader Neil Baker ☎ 01325 361547**

GR NZ382 106. Take the road to Aislaby just north of the bridge in Yarm. Carry on through Aislaby for about 2 miles and take the well signposted track to Newsham. There is limited parking, so please share cars if at all possible. We shall visit Newsham Woods. An easy walk there and back.

**Wednesday, 22nd May, 7:00 pm, leader Andrew Ferguson ☎ 01642 311831**

GR NZ719 184. Meet in the car park at Loftus. The walk will present no difficulty.

**Saturday, 25th May, 10:30 am, leader David Barlow ☎ 01287 634679**

GR NZ668 216. Meet in the Boating Lake car park in Saltburn. An easy cliff top walk.

**Wednesday, 5th June, 7:00 pm, leader Jack Marshall ☎ 01642 315365**

GR NZ668 216. Meet in the Boating Lake car park in Saltburn. An easy walk through Saltburn Woods and Valley Gardens.

**Sunday, 9th June, 10:30 am, leader Pamela Law ☎ 01287 636976**

GR SE853 937. Hole of Horcum. Meet in the car park above the Hole of Horcum (Saltergate Brow). A circular walk of not more than 5 miles. The terrain is not difficult but the descent into the Hole of Horcum requires care.

**Saturday, 15th June, 10:30 am, leader John Blackburn ☎ 01642 583815**

GR SE728 679. This is a YNU VC 62 meeting, visiting Castle Howard Estate. Park in a field off Chestnut Avenue, which is a turning east in Welburn village.

**Wednesday, 19th June, 7:00 pm, leader Ian Lawrence ☎ 01642 281380**

GR NZ428 157. Meet at the car park inside Preston Park. An easy walk.

**Sunday, 23rd June, 10:30 am, leader Malcolm Birtle ☎ 01642 558055**

GR NZ112 256. Meet where a small stream flows under the road in Butterknowle village (west of Bishop Auckland). There is no car park, but it is possible to park in and around the village. An easy walk on level ground.

**Sunday, 30th June, 10:30 am, leader Ian Lawrence ☎ 01642 281380**

GR NZ552 168. Meet in the car park for the Flatts Lane Visitors Centre. A walk on Eston Moor with some climbing.

**Wednesday, 3rd July, 7:00 pm, leader Alan Bunn ☎ 01287 633404**

GR NZ740 126. Meet in the car park at the western end of Scaling Dam. A short easy walk, but stout footwear advisable. Please bring binoculars if possible.

**Sunday, 7th July, 10:30 am, leader Peter Waterton ☎ 01642 724270**

GR NZ893 024. Meet at the Old May Beck car park. This is approached from the B1416 from Ruswarp at Red Gate (GR NZ893047). There will be a walk in the area, but the focus of the meeting is to look for butterflies.

**Sunday, 21st July, 10:30 am, leader Eric Gendle ☎ 01642 281235**

GR SE812 906. Park and meet in Newton on Rawcliffe village. A circular walk of about 6 miles involving a little climbing.

**Wednesday, 24th July, 7:00 pm, leaders Trevor Cook and Vic Fairbrother**  
**☎ 01287 633744**

GR NZ781 185. Meet in the car park at Staithes. An easy walk of about 3 miles.

**Sunday, 18th August, 10:30 am, leaders Norma Pagdin and Joan Bradbury**  
**☎ 01429 268416**

GR SE047 984. Meet in Grinton village near the church (opposite the road junction). The walk will be about 7 miles long and will involve some climbing.

**Sunday, 1st September, 10:30 am, leader Vincent Jones** ☎ **01642 722814**

GR NZ951 055. Meet in the old station car park at Robin Hoods Bay. We shall walk south along the Cleveland Way nearly to Ravenscar and return along the old railway. This will be quite a long walk of about 8 miles, involving some climbing on the cliff path. There are options for shortening the walk.

**Saturday, 21st September, 2.00 pm, leader Tony Wardaugh** ☎ **01642 322935**

GR NZ862 125. Meet at East Row Beck, Sandsend. Parking should be adequate nearby. This is primarily a meeting to study snails. It will be an easy walk. Please bring a hand lens if possible.

**Saturday, 5th October, 10:30 am, leader Andy Astbury** ☎ **01642 823114**

GR NZ572 036. Meet in the Clay Bank car park. A circular walk of about 6 miles involving some climbing.

**Saturday, 26th October, 10:30 am, leader Alf Rout** ☎ **01642 818045**

GR SE853 937. Meet in the car park on the A169 overlooking the Hole of Horcum. The walk will be on the western side of the A169. It will be about 8 miles, though the distance is adjustable, and will involve some climbing.

## Northern Naturalists' Union Meetings

**27<sup>th</sup> April, 2.00 pm**, Confluence of the North and South Tyne at Warden near Acomb, Northumberland. At approx O/S ref NY 919661. Leader Mr John Durkin.

**18<sup>th</sup> May 2.00 pm**, Hesleden Dene, County Durham. Leader Terry Coult. O/S ref NZ 442 379. To reach this point, pass the castle Eden Brewery on the B 1281 and turn right into Hesleden. Follow the road around to the left and down to the station house where there is ample parking. The meeting will concentrate on providing Durham Wildlife trust with as many biological records as possible from this interesting limestone dene.

**15<sup>th</sup> June 5 pm**, Low Countess park, Bellingham. Northumberland. Leader, Nick Cook. At O/S ref NY 869 805, some members will be already familiar with this location and again this is to be a Mothing Circus, preceded by a walk around the area. A barbecue is to be held. Participants may like to contribute £1.50 per person and bring a drink of their choice.

**July 13<sup>th</sup> 2.00 pm**, Warden Law, Houghton le Spring. Leader, Dennis Hall. O/S ref NZ 370 503

**July 27<sup>th</sup> 2.00 pm**, Stillington Nature reserve. Leader Ian Waller. O/S ref NZ 377 236, approx 5 miles east of Newton Aycliffe. Park at East end of town adjacent to old school.

**17<sup>th</sup> August 2.00 pm**, Ladycross Quarry, Slaley. Leader Bill Monk. O/S ref NY 955 560 walk around quarry and mothing circus afterwards.

**31<sup>st</sup> August 2.00 pm**, Shincliffe near Durham. Leader Steve Robbins

**7<sup>th</sup> September** joint meeting with Fungus Group, location to be announced later in the Vasculum. Leader Alan Legg

## Yorkshire Naturalist Union Meetings

**24<sup>th</sup>/25<sup>th</sup> May** Ripley Castle Estate, Harrogate

**15<sup>th</sup> June**, Ripon Parks

**6<sup>th</sup> July**, Elmswell, Great Driffield

**27<sup>th</sup> July**, Castle Howard Estate

**10<sup>th</sup> August**, arrangements being made