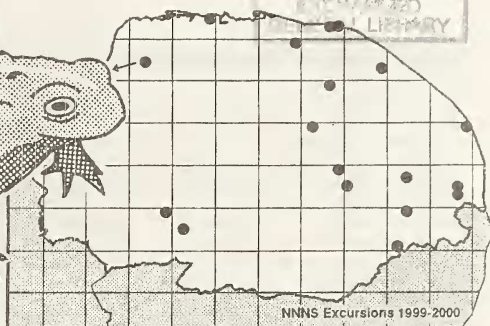
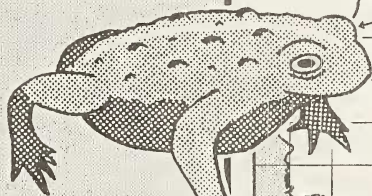


28 OCT 1999

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THE NORFOLK NATTERJACK



Toad-in-the-hole....

Since the last 'Natterjack' I have received a letter from a member wishing to congratulate Keith Clarke for his humorous account of a diatom hunter in the field. The following is taken from that letter:

"I know absolutely nothing about algology whatsoever but the amusing way in which he presented the subject was a joy to read. If only more of us could write in such a way."

There's a challenge for 2000! Talking of which, how about a 'look-back' page for February. Could as many members as possible please send a couple of sentences of a particular natural history highlight or 'red-letter' day. It would be particularly good to cover as many years as possible - Date, place and item of interest with a short comment is all that is required. Any contributions can be sent the usual way or for those of you who are not afraid of the millennium bug by e-mail to: francis.f@virgin.net

In this issue I would like to draw your attention to the 'Norfolk Bird Atlas' which is about to start in earnest this winter, the Bat Conference Report where new discoveries have been made and of course our prize crossword!

Finally, my thanks to Garth Coupland who has supplied some excellent natural history cartoons which will feature when possible in 'Garth's Corner'.

'FF'

FIELD & INDOOR MEETINGS NOV 1999 - JAN 2000

Please note that start times for the field meetings are variable and that our evening talks are now being held in the Sports & Leisure Centre at Easton College.

Sunday 7th November

Holkham 11.00 a.m. Full day,
TF890448

Meeting at Lady Ann's Drive, this is mainly for wintering geese with David Paull and Eunice Phipps

Tuesday 16th November

'An Exercise in Co-operation'

Gillian Beckett/Alec Bull

7.30 p.m. Room 7, Easton College
Sports & Leisure Centre
THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Tuesday 21st December

'Three Men in a Boat'

Dr. Roy Baker, Keith Clarke, Derek Howlett
7.30 p.m. Room 7, Easton College
Sport & Leisure Centre
This should be a very entertaining presentation by three intrepid experts on aquatic life and pub lunches. It should also be something of a seasonal social occasion.



Tuesday 18th January

'Identifying British Butterflies'

Dr. Bernard Watts

7.30 p.m. Room 7, Easton College
Sports & Leisure Centre

This promises to be a very instructive talk. Hopefully, Dr. Watts will be using a two-projector system to allow us to directly compare those species that are more difficult to separate.



Bob Ellis, Chairman
Programme Committee

NOTE

Change of Photographic
Group programme

Due to unforeseen
circumstances the speakers for
22nd November and 27th March
will now change places



Tony Howes
01603 436867

See page 2 for Bryophyte
meetings

The quarterly bulletin
of the
Norfolk & Norwich
Naturalists' Society



Founded 1869
Registered Charity No. 291054

Number 67
November 1999

East Anglian Bryological Excursions 1999 - 2000

The following excursions are planned for the Autumn & Spring of 1999-2000. Beginners will be most welcome; the only equipment needed is a hand lens (x10 or x20), and some paper packets for collecting into. Meetings will only be cancelled if it snows, or there is hard frost. All meetings will start at 10.30am, unless otherwise stated. For further information, contact John Mott or Robin Stevenson (addresses below).

Sunday 7 November:

Tuddenham & Cavenham Heaths, Suffolk, recording for the Suffolk Flora. Meet at TL748.724, on the track leading NE from the centre of the village.

Saturday 20 November:

Holt Lowes. This site has much to offer, including many *Sphagna* and *Hookeria lucens*. Meet in the Holt Country Park car park TG081.375.

Sunday 19 December:

The walls of Burgh Castle, followed by Waveney Forest, Fritton. Meet at Church Farm Country Club car park, TG476.051 for Burgh Castle, and then Waveney Forest picnic place TG466.007.

Saturday 15 January:

Colney Hall Memorial Park. Meet at Colney Hall, TG170.083. (We may visit Colney and Earham churchyards afterwards).

Sunday 23 January:

Thursford Woods NWT reserve, and environs. Meet in the (rather small) car park at TF979.333. As parking space is very limited, please try and share cars.

Sunday 27 February:

Rosary Cemetery, Norwich. Meet at Chapel, TG243.084. Go east along Thorpe Road from station, and turn sharp left at the bend into Rosary Rd. The cemetery entrance is immediately on the right. Gates open at 11 am. There is room to park in the drive.

Sunday 12 March:

King's Lynn and environs, to 'get your eye in' on aliens such as *Lophocolea semiteres*, *Hennediella macrophylla* and *Didymodon australasiae*. Meet at TF665.196 (Bawsey - Mintlyn Wood).

Saturday 25 March:

Barton Broad and Catfield. Meet at Catfield Church, TG382.214.

Sunday 2 April:

East Harling Common. Meet at TL998.877, at end of rough track heading north from East Harling. Small car park on left through locked gate.

Contacts:

Robin Stevenson, College of West Anglia, Tennyson Avenue, King's Lynn, Norfolk, PE30 2QW.
Tel: (01553) 761144 x 248, or home (01553) 766788.

John Mott, 62 Great Melton Road, Hethersett, Norwich, NR9 3HA.
Tel: (01603) 810442.

Flycatcher with a Headache

September 1999

BANG! - I looked up from my book to see a few feathers floating down from the lounge window. This has happened on several occasions in the past, a trick of the light perhaps, mostly the bird concerned gives the glass a glancing blow and continues on its way. This window strike, however, seemed to be a head on hit, for a limp body could be seen lying on the ground. I went outside to pick it up, fearing the worst, - it was a female Pied Flycatcher - the wings were o.k. as were the legs, a drop of blood hung from the bill and the eyes were closed, but it was alive and breathing. I took it indoors and for a half an hour it laid still and unmoving, but slowly it seemed to rally. First the eyes opened, then it showed interest in my movements, finally it flew round the room a couple of times and out through the open door. May the force be with you little bird.

Tony Howes

The Dove and the Toad

Not an unusual pub name, but a strange happening in our garden at the end of March. My notes for the day read as follows:

Still hordes of young male toads. One found itself standing near a collared dove. It moved closer, the dove reacted by turning slightly sideways and lifting its wings high in the air. The toad came closer still and the dove shied away, then ran a few steps away from it into the boarder. At once the little toad, which was probably 3-4 years old, followed it with great energetic leaps. They then came down the garden towards the house for about twenty feet, the dove in front, periodically stopping and lifting its wings as before, then hurrying on when the toad got too close. At this point we thought their travel together was just a coincidence as they were making for a pond, but as it reached the bird bath, the dove turned to one side towards it and so did the toad. The dove made a circuit of the bird bath and then went back the way it had come with the same wing stretching as before, the toad still following closely behind. All of this had taken more than five minutes and eventually brought the dove back to the point where it had all begun. At this point it gave up and flew off across the garden, leaving the toad presumably victor in this odd encounter. The toad itself, presumably quite exhausted with its leaping, then sat absolutely still for the next half an hour. If we hadn't seen it we wouldn't have believed it.

Gillian Beckett

Review of the Birds of Norfolk

(Moss Taylor, Michael Seago, Peter Allard & Don Dorling)

When I first heard of this project I seriously wondered whether the county needed another book about its avifauna. After all, I had read Michael Seago's excellent book and as a regular subscriber to the Norfolk Bird Club magazine I thought I was well on top with my county's birds. I only had to pick up this beautifully produced tome to find out how wrong I was in my initial thinking and also how little I really did know.

The stunning jacket pictures by Norman Arlott immediately catch the eye and prepare the reader for the quality of what lies inside, more than 500 pages of well written text, wonderful line drawings by a variety of artists and a series of colour photographs illustrating habitats and key species. The four main authors have called upon some 40 other amateur and professional experts in their area, to assist them in this project. This makes the book very authoritative, and it is so well edited or the aims were so well defined that each section passes seamlessly to the next. I cannot believe that there can have been many such projects ever attempted at even a national level, never mind on the smaller county scale.

The introductory chapters are all masterful and give a fascinating historical, but also a very up-to-date view, of Norfolk ecology and its birdlife. There are chapters on Habitats, Conservation, Bird Ringing, Migration, and an account of the history and personalities involved in Norfolk Ornithology up to the present day. The chapter by Andy Stoddart on bird migration provides a thorough synthesis of migration patterns and weather systems on a month by month basis. This introductory section clearly illustrates how we can only understand the present by careful assessment of the past.

This is the theme running through the systematic list section that forms the major part of the book. This is not the boring section we have come to expect in such volumes. Each species is handled by one author and uses a common format. First a reference to the wider distribution of the species, then its status in the UK puts us in perspective before looking at what happens in the county. This begins with historical references which provide a fascinating glimpse of an earlier Norfolk, look at the section on the Great Bustard. More recent records come next, deriving from Michael Seago's *Birds of Norfolk* and the Norfolk Bird Reports. However these are augmented by data from numerous, more recent surveys, plus information collated from the growing number of really informed observers throughout the county, including ringing and migration data. These provide a wealth of information that most birders will not really have had access to, well illustrated in the account of the Horsey cranes. All of this information is summarised beautifully, bringing us fully up to date. The quality and interest is there for common or rare species alike.

The colour photographs are good but annoyingly are all together in one section. The line drawings are excellent and it is good to see some by Richard Richardson to whom the book is dedicated.

This book is a fitting way to round off the millennium. It is a tribute to everything that has been achieved in Norfolk Ornithology over the past 400 years, by so many dedicated observers. None finer than the four authors of this excellent book and it is a fitting memorial to Michael Seago. It should also be noted that all the royalties go to conservation projects in Norfolk, so go ahead and get a copy - expert or beginner there is so much in it for everyone.

Published by **Pica Press**. ISBN 1-873403-86-0. £35.

David Horsley

FUNGUS FORAY HOLT LOWES

October 3rd 1999

Around twenty members, ranging from real experts (Reg and Lil Evans were there, bless 'em) to 5-year-old virgin forayers, met with the aims of sharing field identification knowledge and of building up a species list for Holt Lowes.

This heathland and valley mire SSSI in North Norfolk is scheduled for extensive management work including the introduction of cattle.

An early find was a troop of Hare's Ears (*Otidea onotica*), a large buff-coloured cup-fungus flushed rose-petal pink. Such was the abundance of fungi that we had travelled less than 200 yards before it was time to turn back for a picnic lunch which was enlivened by the appearance of a fearless Wood Mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) which ate crumbs and posed for extreme close-ups.



Those who stayed for the afternoon made a more determined effort

and actually got on to the heath. Here the species were fewer but different. The spring-time fire had created conditions for the diverse fungi which favour burnt ground as a habitat, and the cup-fungus *Plicaria trachycarpa* and the agaric *Tephrocye rancida* were interesting additions to the list. I estimate that well over 80 species were recorded but I won't know until I receive Reg and Lil's list; they always send one and it always contains many more names than mine!

Tony Leech

Homing Slugs

Recently there has been research into the homing capabilities of snails. However for you throw them, they apparently return to base.

Over the last few weeks two Leopard Slugs have reappeared several times to the same spot on my terrace inspite of my removing them to an anonymous location over the garden fence.

I cannot believe that there is an endless supply of these slugs at that spot, so can only assume that, yes, they do home back to their favourite patch, which is only about 3 feet wide.

Could Garth Coupland or others say whether they have experienced similar observations?

Janet E. Smith

An Auk With Problems

Earlier this year on a visit to the Farne Islands it was evident that nesting Puffins were having a hard time getting into their burrows complete with sand eels for their young. They were coming in off the sea often being chased by a large Herring or Black-backed Gull and on occasion even a Black-headed Gull. The Puffins were often grabbed by their assailants, losing a few feathers in the process, but the sand eels were the target. It meant a quick low flight, straight to the burrow and in, if they dithered the fish were lost.

This diminutive auk, about the size of a Blackbird, seems to be holding its own on the Farnes at

the moment with many thousands nesting there. Having however to face these pirates is not in their best interest. this little 'clown of the ocean' needs all the luck it can get.

Tony Howes



POOL FROGS

May I ask readers who have any personal observations concerning the Pool Frog, *Rana lessonae*, or indeed the until-recently easily confused Edible Frog, *Rana esculenta*, or know of such personal observations (other than in the Castle Museum and Norfolk Record Office, which MSS have already been searched), to let me know. This appeal is linked with my current commission by the Herpetological Conservation Trust to carry out a literature/archive search for this species. There is some degree of urgency, for in order to meet my deadline re submitting the final report I would like to hear of relevant information by no later than early December 1999. Please make contact by writing initially, to me as follows:

Geoffrey Kelly,
Mynhome,
20 Buxton Road,
Frettenham,
Norwich, NR12 7NG.



Norfolk Bird Atlas - a request for help

This year sees the start of fieldwork for the new Norfolk Bird Atlas, a project which is being substantially financed by the Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society and which forms part of its Wildlife 2000 initiative to document the fauna and flora of Norfolk at the turn of the century. Plans for this exciting new survey were originally conceived over two years ago, since when pilot fieldwork has been carried out both during the winter and breeding season.

Unlike The Norfolk Bird Atlas, written by Geoffrey Kelly in 1986, the new one will include maps of both the winter and breeding season distributions, as well as showing relative orders of abundance for each species. So far, such a detailed county atlas for birds has not been attempted in the British Isles.

The pilot winter atlas survey was undertaken during the 1998-99 winter with the aim of trying out the recording methods, instructions and recording forms on a group of 23 observers in a variety of habitats. Counts were carried out in 22 tetrads, each of which was visited on two dates, one in each half of the winter period. Initially doubts were expressed as to whether it would be possible to count all the birds encountered in the tetrad. In the event this did prove possible, even if each visit took longer than originally anticipated. It also proved to be a very enjoyable and rewarding experience, and most observers were surprised by some of the results obtained.

A total of 138 species was recorded, of which 8 were found in all 22 tetrads - Woodpigeon, Wren, Robin, Blackbird, Mistle Thrush, Blue Tit, Great Tit and Chaffinch. Interestingly these are virtually the same

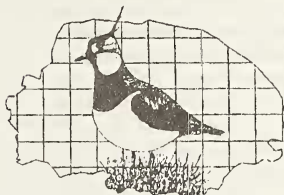
species which have been recorded annually in over 90% of the 1km squares in NE Norfolk during the BTO's Breeding Bird Survey since 1995; the only exception being Mistle Thrush. An additional 12 species were noted in 91-95% of the tetrads visited during the pilot winter survey - Kestrel, Pheasant, Skylark, Pied Wagtail, Dunnock, Song Thrush, Long-tailed Tit, Jay, Magpie, Starling, House Sparrow and Greenfinch. It is perhaps surprising, and encouraging to find Song Thrush in this list, although only 85 Song Thrushes were found in 21 tetrads, compared with 744 Blackbirds in 22.

Other species pairs which make interesting comparisons are Sparrowhawk with a total count of 21 in 16 tetrads and Kestrel with 32 in 20; Red-legged Partridge 228 in 18 and Grey Partridge 71 in 11; Fieldfare 1,985 in 13 and Redwing 293 in 16; Marsh Tit 41 in 15 and Willow Tit 9 in 4; House Sparrow 612 in 20 and Tree Sparrow 1 in 1. This last figure really does demonstrate just how rare the Tree Sparrow has become in the county.

Perhaps not surprisingly, more Woodpigeons were counted (7,182) during the pilot winter atlas survey than any other species. Other widespread species (recorded in over 50% of the tetrads covered) with total counts in excess of a thousand were Black-headed Gull (3,886), Lapwing (3,044), Rook (2,015), Fieldfare (1,985), Common Gull (1,860), Starling (1,657), Chaffinch (1,156) and Mallard (1,027). Three species were notable for their low counts - Lesser Black-backed Gull with a total of only 7 in 3 tetrads, Siskin 99 in 9 and Redpoll 28 in 5.

The new Norfolk Bird Atlas will be able to provide similar comparative quantitative data (on a larger scale), in addition to each species' distribution, both during the winter and breeding seasons.

The results of this summer's pilot breeding season survey are still being analysed and will be available during the winter. In the meantime we are now looking for volunteers to take on tetrads for the full survey, fieldwork for which will commence in December 1999.



NORFOLK BIRD ATLAS

The full survey will run for a period of 3-5 years, depending on the response from observers. The more people taking on tetrads, the quicker will the atlas appear. For the winter survey, the aim will be to record the maximum numbers of each species using each tetrad (2 x 2 km square) between December and February inclusive, in any of the winters during which fieldwork is carried out. Thus all casual records will be welcome, as well as those counts made during the two visits, one in each half of the winter period. The same tetrad will not need to be surveyed in full in subsequent winters.

Each recording visit (the first between the start of December and mid-January, the second between mid-January and the end of February) is expected to last 3-5 hours, during which observers are asked to cover as much of the tetrad as possible, certainly visiting all the habitat types present. A preliminary visit to the tetrad is recommended to obtain permission to enter any private land. A letter of introduction will be provided for all recorders. All of the national land-owning bodies have been contacted and the National Trust, for instance, has provided a

letter of introduction which can be shown to tenant farmers when seeking permission to visit their land. Details about the breeding season survey will be available before next spring and it is hoped that the same observers will be able to visit the same tetrads for both the surveys.

Without exception, this project has been very well received by all the conservation bodies within the county, and, as well as the Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society, financial support has been provided by the RSPB, Norfolk Wildlife Trust and Cley Bird Club. To all of these the organisers are most grateful.

Offers of help with the fieldwork commencing in December this year should be sent to:

Moss Taylor
4 Heath Road,
Sheringham, NR26 8JH,

or by 'phone on 01263-823637
or e-mail at
mosstaylor@btinternet.com.

Please include your name, address, phone number and tetrad(s) that you would like to cover. Allocation will be on a first come, first serve basis, but it is often easier if the observer is already familiar with the tetrad or is covering it for another survey. Regular updates about the progress of the project will appear in the pages of *The Norfolk Natterjack*.

Finally I would like to express my gratitude to Andy Wilson for extracting the data from the pilot winter atlas survey and for commenting on a draft of this article, and to him and the other members of the Atlas Working Group - Alan Collins, Graham Coxall, Phil Heath and Mike Reed for all their hard work in getting this project off the ground.

Moss Taylor

Through the Lens!

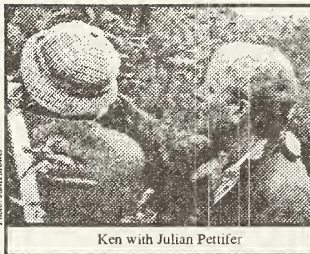
"Rex, could you do all that again - the leaf, the lens, the notebook? We'd like to film it." I had just found a bramble leaf covered with a rust fungus, peered at it through my lens, popped it into an old film canister and made a note of the find. The request was from the crew from BBC TV Bristol who had joined us on Beeston Common (19th Sept. 1999) to take what they called an unobtrusive part in our field meeting. I waited for their preparations to be completed and repeated the performance. "That was great. We'd just like to do it again."

We did it again. "Now we'd like to shoot it from a different angle". That took even longer to prepare. Finding enough leg room for a large tripod on Beeston Common is not easy, especially when the whole shot supposedly depends on one of the legs being just where a particularly difficult and stubborn tussock has already established itself.

So much for not upsetting our routine! Never mind. I am sure it is fair to say those of us who attended enjoyed the experience of seeing how a documentary programme is built up tiny piece by tiny piece. The crew were politeness itself and made it all rather fun. Julian Pettiifer who is the presenter really did join in, showing genuine interest and wide knowledge, making time to chat to most of us.

Who do you think of when Beeston Common is mentioned? Ken Durrant of course and Ken was in the midst of it all with a radio mike tucked away in an inside pocket giving his normal enthusiastic, knowledgeable and amusing account of species after species while all the while the camera rolled.

The programme to be shown next Spring is looking for proof of global warming in the northward movement of species. Being observers of



Ken with Julian Pettiifer

natural phenomenon we expressed the view that the expansion of species ranges is a very complicated topic and many factors are involved, not just one. Topical bandwagons do not feature in the Transactions of a Society such as ours! Having said that we did find one midge gall which was until recently confined to the southernmost counties of England and another which but recently crept in so we were able to add to the species list of Beeston Common.

What I believe we did demonstrate was how we go about the task of recording the wildlife of Norfolk and how it contributes to our Wildlife 2000 project. That incidentally is how it all came about. The producers had seen our Wildlife 2000 page on the internet and deduced we had a positive contribution to make.



Rex Hancy



NATIONAL BAT CONFERENCE 1999

This year Ripon in Yorkshire was the chosen locality for this annual Bat Conservation Trust event. Whether it was the 200+ miles, or the price of accommodation that meant only four East Anglian bat people ventured north over the weekend of September 10th / 11th / 12th (or what) I'm not sure - certainly the programme was varied and interesting.

It all started in earnest internationally on the Saturday morning with The Work of Bat Conservation International (the American/world organisation) with an account of their perceived role and wide ranging activities of their organisation. There was an interesting account of the bats of Moldova (honest - there is such a place - look it up in your atlas!) and a tantalising glimpse into the bats present on the Brandberg Mountain in the Namib Desert where an expedition from Leeds University and Raleigh International had recently been.

Henry Schofield working for the Vincent Wildlife Trust had spent time tracking Bechstein's bats in a wood while Frank Greenaway gave his customary good account - with excellent slides - on his work on tracking Barbastelles in Sussex.

Final slot before lunch was Sue Parsons and John Goldsmith (the dynamic duo) with their PowerPoint demonstration on the Norfolk Barbastelles - but perhaps less said about that the better? Well actually it went pretty well with Ewan giving us at least 7 out of 10.....

The afternoon was taken up with workshops on subjects ranging from biodiversity and bats in bridges through to time-expansion bat detectors.

Sunday was Colin Catto and the National Bat Monitoring Programme and Steven Betts of The Environment Agency recounted what they hope to do for bats. The final morning session was a research one with themes running through Greater Horseshoe population structure, a New Zealand bat, some Caribbean bats and the shape of echolocation calls. Sunday afternoon was education and development including raising awareness of bats, batty Holidays and making planners work for bats.

There were half-a-dozen sales tables plus about a dozen poster exhibitions and table displays - some very nicely done. Mention was made several times of the current Pipistrelle species split. Apparently we should now refer to these as "Common Pipistrelle" (45 KHz) and "Soprano Pipistrelle" (55KHz) - that of course discounts the 3rd Pipistrelle now in Britain - Nathusius' - which I'm sure will be found widely in the county - once we start listening around the county with time expansion detectors. We now have some recordings of Nathusius' Pipistrelle and have spoken to bat workers with experience of this species - I hope some recording along with some bat box details and other new material will appear on the new Norfolk Bat Group web site before long.

IT'S NOW AT:

<http://www.surf.to/NorfolkBatGroup>

Apparently this species prefers a watery rural environment with older traditional buildings. Does that remind you of anywhere?

(see the new Nathusius Pipistrelle U.K distribution map).

The most riveting and worthwhile part of the weekend was a slight departure from normal. Conference things usually end in a flurry by 5 p.m. on the Sunday afternoon! The Sunday evening this time however, was devoted to a session on time-expansion detectors. We had an hour or so of theory then out into the field in three groups into the likely surrounding areas near water. Our group struck lucky and saw and recorded Noctule, Daubenton and 45 kHz Pipistrelles over the river just outside Ripon. Then it was back to the college to put the recordings into the computer and see their sound profiles using a programme called "Batsound".

It was new to me to see Natterers bats as a vertical line -starting at over 100 kHz and dropping to below our hearing range (20 KHz), while one of the sound files brought by Ewan showed Serotine or Noctule in amongst our barn dwelling Barbastelles! It will take me a time to get used to the idea of recording unheard noises in the dark - then coming home to feed them with wires into a computer - before you know what it was you had not heard or seen! I suppose I belong to the older school of natural history - if you cannot see and hear it in the field and name it - then it may well not exist. I expect that's only a short step from the even older - "what's hit is history, what's missed is mystery....."

John Goldsmith

The distribution of records of *Nathusius pipistrelle* in the British Isles
Symbols with solid boarder indicate that exact geographic location is unknown



A NATURAL HISTORY CROSSWORD FOR CHRISTMAS

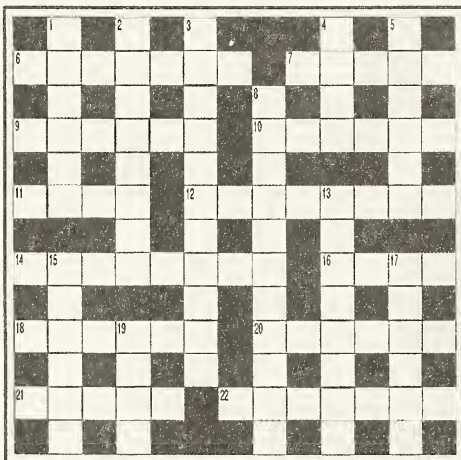
compiled by Malcolm Metcalf

ACROSS

6. Six eyed spider *Dysdera* _____ (7)
7. Young hog (5)
9. Branched horn (6)
10. *Citrus aurantium* (6)
11. Used to frighten away an animal! (4)
12. Aquatic nymph (8)
14. Bay rum is produced from the foliage of this plant (8)
16. Fungus causing (4)
18. Wild sheep of India (6)
20. Desert (6)
21. Cover with dewlike drops (5)
22. Cultivated plant named after Michel Begon (7)

DOWN

1. Natural division of a plant stem (6)
2. Marine bivalve molluscs (8)
3. Sand loving plants (11)
4. Flightless South American bird (4)
5. Coconut tree (6)
8. Red berried garden shrub (11)
13. Another name for Aardvark (5-3)
15. Another name for inchworm (6)
17. Mist or fine rain apparently falling from a cloudless sky (6)
19. Mountain wild goat (4)



*Season's
Greetings*



Malcolm has kindly donated
a book prize for the winner.

*'The Countryside
Remembered'*
by Sadie Ward.

Please send your answers to the Editor of the *Natterjack* by **January 8th 2000**. All correct entries will be placed in a draw and the winner's name together with the answers will be published in the February issue.

Future Photographs for Bird Report

Two bird photographs taken by members of the Photographic Group have been included in the 1998 *Bird and Mammal Report*.

I am seeking to balance photographs of rarities and common birds in future reports and feel sure that some members have slides suitable for possible inclusion in such issues.

Julian Bhalerao (Tel: 01263 - 821347) will be largely responsible for selection of future photographs. Please telephone him if you have any queries. However, any slides should be posted to me at 49 Nelson Road, Sheringham, NR26 8DA and include both place and month of origin.

Giles Dunmore
Editor



A note to CONTRIBUTORS.

The next *Natterjack* will be in February. It would be much appreciated if any correspondence could be sent to the following address, *as soon as possible*, and marked with NNNS on the envelope. For those with access to a computer a WORD document or an ordinary text file on disc would be most helpful. 'FF'

Francis Farrow
'Heathlands'
6 Havelock Road
Sheringham
Norfolk
NR26 8QD

