

The Norfolk Natterjack



FEBRUARY 2017 Number 136



www.nnns.org.uk

The quarterly bulletin of the Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society



Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society

Founded 1869

Reg. Charity No. 291604

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Cover image: Waxwing (Tony Howes)

See 'Waxwings' - Page 3

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Toad-in-the-hole....

I trust you have all started off the New Year with the resolution to do 'something for nature' I am thinking that the environment will need a lot of friends in the future. There has been so many reports on the state of nature and the loss of birds, butterflies and moths in particular. On a happier note these changing times are an opportunity to find something new for our County or even the UK - so get out and about and make those finds. You could start to look for the Large Willow Aphid (see page 11) or help with the recording of the many ant species that inhabit the Norfolk countryside (see page 10). My thanks to all contributors of articles and pictures and if you are still thinking about something new for 2017 - well send in your observations to 'Natterjack' if you haven't ever done so before.

An Irish Elk in Norfolk

Carl Chapman

A kind offer of a meal out by a grateful customer found my wife and I in good company at the Gunton Arms on the periphery of Gunton Park to the North of North Walsham. As we sat down to dinner I could not help but notice the enormous pair of antlers above the fireplace.

I knew the size of this pair of antlers far exceeded the pair being sported by an extremely large male moose we saw in Canada a couple of years ago. It had to be an Irish Elk (*Megaloceros giganteusas*). Irish Elk are not an Elk at all but a deer species; the largest species of deer that has ever lived. Nor were they limited to Ireland having a range extending across Eurasia from Ireland to Northern Asia including Africa it went extinct in Ireland some 11,000 years ago; although there is evidence it survived in continental Europe into historic times. Although misnamed most skeletal remains have been found in Ireland. Indeed, upon initial enquiry I was told



Irish Elk Antlers - Gunton Arms

Image: Carl Chapman

the Gunton specimen had been found in an Irish peat bog. On further investigation it transpires the antlers were dug up in the in the nineteenth century and were originally installed within the entranceway to Adare Manor in South West Ireland, a gothic house designed in part by

Augustus Pugin for the Earl of Dunraven which is now a hotel and golf club. They were said by S J Gould in his book 'Ever Since Darwin: Reflection in Natural History' published in 1979 to be the largest example of Irish Elk Antlers known. The contents of the manor were sold in 1982 when the Earl sold the house and the Elk antlers fell into the hands of a private collector. The collector decided subsequently to sell them by auction at Mealy's Fine art auctioneers in Mallow, Co Cork on 5th April 2011. They were bought for €35.000 (source 'The independent') by Ivor Braka for hanging in their current location in the Elk Room at the Gunton Arms. I do not know of any other example of an Irish Elk in Norfolk.

Pink-feet

Hans Watson

As autumn gives way to winter, with the prospect of short days and low light levels, the expectation of the arrival of those large battalions of Pinkfeet that regularly fly over my garden is certain to lift my spirits. Of all the species of geese that spend the winter in Norfolk, the Pink-feet, in my opinion, have a charisma that the others, cannot quite match. I find myself feeling quite excited, even emotional at the sight, and especially the sound of the large skeins of these birds, and this year their numbers seem



greater than ever. As a youngster, I was given a book called "A Thousand Geese", written by Peter Scott and James Fisher. This book tells the story of their expedition in 1951, into the interior of Iceland, in search of the breeding grounds of Pink-feet. Small groups of Pink-feet had for years been known to breed in Greenland and Spitzbergen, but the numbers were not sufficient to account for the wintering population in Britain. Scott deduced that Pink-feet must breed in central Iceland, and the expedition proved him correct.

It was reading this book, with its vivid description of the fabulous scenery, flowers and species of birds that occupied the area where the geese breed, that made me determined to go there myself one day. So now, when I see or hear Pink-feet, the excitement that I feel is coloured by memories of the dramatic scenery, plants and mosses, the nesting Dunlin, Golden Plover, Snow Bunting



Pink-footed Geese

Image: Hans Watson

and many other wonderful things of the area. And not a house or building within 30 miles. Pink-feet are truly wild geese, and from a truly wild homeland.

WAXWINGS

Tony Howes

The charismatic Waxwing does not visit our shores every year, certainly not in large numbers, a few here and there is the norm. At the moment it looks to be a 'Waxwing Year' with many reports of these beautiful northern wanderers throughout the county, flocks in Norfolk have been consistent over the last few weeks.

Watching a flock as I did recently on a very pleasant warm day it was evident that when conditions are suitable they are happy to be insect eaters, perched in tall trees there were darting flights of great agility to take a fly or some other flying creature. In their northern homeland during the summer months their diet would be almost entirely insects, only in the winter do they rely on berries to sustain them.





Waxwings Images: *Tony Howes*

Almost as one, the birds would drop on fluttering wings onto the mountain ash trees lining the roadside below. Of the two types of berry the bright red variety was the one that attracted most of the attention, very few birds were seen on the yellow berries. A couple of minutes later after swallowing as many berries as they could, back up into the tall tree canopy they all flew, there to perch and preen while the latest main course was digested.



Waxwings are usually quite approachable, thus giving an opportunity for getting a few photographs, it was a real pleasure to spend some time with them. These colourful, spectacular visitors will probably stay in the county now for the duration of the winter months, there is plenty of food available, long may they enthrall us.



Image: John Goldsmith

One of a group of 30+ Waxwings in the Dereham/Jermingham Road area of Costessey (November 2016) seen by John Goldsmith just before a male Sparrowhawk swooped in and spooked them all! No Waxwing was caught however.

My Garden Visitors

Brian Macfarlane

It seems such a short time ago when I was writing for the November Magazine, and talking about the sight of Autumn tints. At this moment Christmas has come, been, and gone in a twinkling of an eye. Now 2017 is knocking on the door, and the frosts have arrived.

I have not been getting out so much with the camera as I would have liked. So I would like to tell you about three incidents that have happened in my garden since I last wrote.



In late June I noticed a
Hedgehog was leaving it's
calling card on my lawn on a
regular basis. So I decided to
introduce a night vision
camera in my garden to get a
piece of the action. I
immediately saw an adult male
on the first night followed by a
female coming into the garden
every night. I also had a ginger
Tom coming in and stealing
the Prodigious Whiskers tinned

chicken food I was putting out along with dried mealworms. I tried to seal the garden to prevent the cat getting in and out. Unfortunately a 7 foot high fence was not enough. The Hedgehogs were coming through a 5 inch hole in the side gate. To my astonishment a fox departed through that hole, but the cats had to squeeze through due to their bulk. I made

the hole 4 inches square so that eliminated the problem allowing 'hogs to come in via a feeding station. This was made from an upturned washing basket with a small hole at each end. That way the chicken pieces could only be eaten by the 'hogs. During this time a young 'hog started coming, but soon after I found it drowned in the



Images: Brian Macfarlane

pond, so put a low wire fence around the pond to stop further disasters. I was delighted to see another young 'hog coming to feed with the parents,

obviously a late born as it was quite small. Eventually the adults went into hibernation in early November. The young one kept coming and fattened up to 600 grams in weight before to going into hibernation in early December. It was essential for it to achieve that weight as it may not have survived the winter.

I have two ponds in the garden both with waterfalls. I was delighted to record a Grey Wagtail coming into the garden on two occasions. The first time I had seen one in the 54 years I have lived here.

Recently I noticed a juvenile Wood Pigeon on the bird table looking very lethargic. I approached within 3 feet of it and it did not move. I assumed it must be ill. Anyway



Wood Pigeon (Juvenile)

that afternoon there was a loud bang on my kitchen window so I went to see what caused it. I opened the door to see the pigeon breathing it's last as it had broken it's neck. Rather a sad ending, but it did leave it's mark on the glass for old times sake!

My only highlight was the sight of the rare Jack Snipe, at Strumpshaw, in view for half an hour. Other



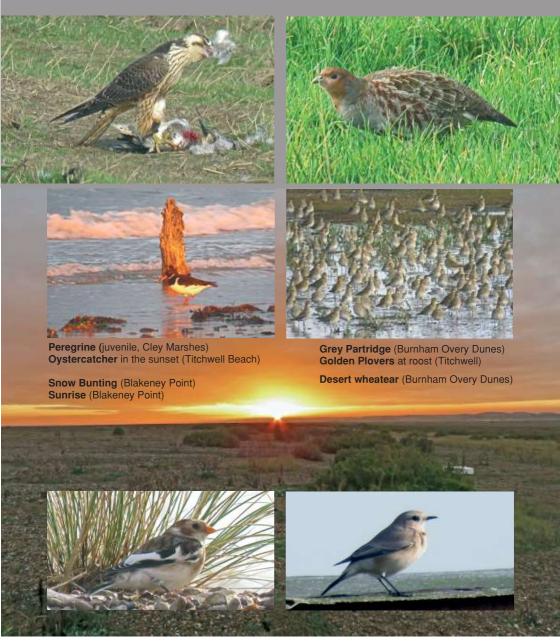


excitement was a wonderful sighting of Waxwings feeding on berries in Costessey. My best shots ever!

Wishing you good hunting in 2017.

A North Norfolk Gallery

Neville Davies



STONECHATS

I'm a survey volunteer at Dersingham Bog (as well as a member of NNNS) and since 2012, I've been involved in the colour-ringing project for Stonechats based at the reserve, which is run in collaboration with Natural England, the BTO and NNRG, along with other site volunteers. The project aims to survey and colour ring breeding Stonechats on Dersingham Bog and record adults and juveniles seen outside the breeding season, both on the reserve and elsewhere in Norfolk.

We are trying to raise awareness of the project and encourage birders to report sightings of colour-ringed Stonechats and we would appreciate any help you can give in that regard. Would it be possible for a brief mention of the project and its website to go into a future issue of Natterjack? I've attached a short article which gives more information on the project.

We've already had report of birds born on Dersingham Bog turning up inland at Roydon Common and as far as Thetford Forest, as well as the Wash and North Norfolk coasts so they have already shown they can turn up at considerable distances from their natal site.

The number of breeding pairs of Stonechats on the reserve has risen dramatically in recent years, resulting in high numbers of ringed birds dispersing from the site. 2016 was a very successful season with 13 pairs producing 95 juveniles, all of which were ringed. This follows on from 2015 with 10 pairs producing 51 ringed juveniles.



Stonechat (male) Ima

Image: Francis Farrow

The colour-ring combination used on all Stonechat nestlings at Dersingham Bog is a grey plastic ring over a metal ring on the right leg, with two colour rings on the left leg. Since breeding numbers have increased, so many young Stonechats have been ringed that the order of the rings on the right leg had to be changed in order to give us more options. So from 2016 onwards, some broods sport a metal ring over a grey plastic ring on the right leg, a reverse of the original order, as well as a variable two colour combination on the left leg.

A new website has just been launched which gives further details of the project and provides an easy way of reporting sightings of colour-ringed birds. https://northwestnorfolkstonechats.wordpress.com/

Another avenue for reporting sightings is via the Twitter feed - https://twitter.com/NWNfkStonechats

or direct via email - mailto: northwestnorfolkstonechats@gmail.com
Any help you can give would be much appreciated.

Many thanks,		
Irene Boston		

Calling for Ant Records

Please could I ask you to send me any ant records that you may have for 2016, or ant specimens that you would like me to identify, with a view to recording them for our database. Many of us have gardens, or live near a park, so your local records are important to us. Help us to record ants in as many locations in Norfolk as possible.

Doreen Wells, County Ant Recorder, 1 Cobden Terrace, Northgate Street, Great Yarmouth, NR30 1BT, e-mail: wells doreen@hotmail.com



Yellow Meadow Ant mounds Image: Francis Farrow

The World's Largest Aphid

Francis Farrow

The Large (Giant) Willow Aphid *Tuberlolachnus salignus* is reported to be the largest aphid in the world. When fully grown it is around 5mm long - so



how do you miss such a beast! Last November, while on David Nobb's *`Winter Walk with the Warden'* at Wheatfen we were shown this large aphid on some young willows. A bit later in the week I had a look around Beeston Common and sure enough small discrete colonies of the aphid were seen on small young willows. I counted about 10 of these colonies and all except two were on small sapling willow - the kind I would probably cutback when maintaining the paths. The other two colonies were on young regrowth sprouting from larger cut willow boughs. I have not noticed these aphids before and I

am often cutting back willows in the winter, so have they just arrived? If

they are squashed they emit an orange liquid which will stain your skin and clothes so another tell-tail sign that they are about if you are handling cut willows.

The aphids are very distinctive - grey with black spots and a very noticeable black 'fin-like' protuberance on its back. They also have orange and black legs. A winged form can also be present. It seems that from around February the aphids disappear for about four months from the surface of the willows and it is thought that they may go underground into the willow roots or crevices within the willow trunks.

Young willow sapling with aphid colony (top) and **Large Willow Aphids** (right) from Beeston Common Images: *Francis Farrow*



Online Archive:

Transactions, Bird & Mammal Report and

The Norfolk Natterjack

Nick Owens

TRANSACTIONS
THE NORFOLK & NORWICH

Vol. 29

Part 3

(July 1992)

Our journals can now be read online and downloaded free of charge. The Transactions/Bird and Mammal Report archive currently covers 1869 -2003 while The Norfolk Natterjack covers 1983-1994, 1998 and 2002. By the time you read this, the rest might be scanned. The archiving was done with no cost to us by the Natural History Museum in association with the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL), an international project to make biodiversity information available free online. We have agreed for Transactions to be archived with a three year time lag and B&MR with a ten vear time lag. It is intended that the .pdfs will be downloaded to our website. It should then be possible to do a search of a topic using Google or other search engine. (We have our own .pdfs from 2008). The BHL invites donations and we have agreed to give £250 in due course. Estimates for having this done commercially were over £6000. The project to archive our publications was originally proposed by Mary Ghullam. aimed at our 150th Anniversary in 2019. Please send any further ideas for this anniversary to Carl Chapman, who is coordinating plans.

Links for our journals with BHL are as follows:

Transactions and Bird and Mammal Report :

http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/109763#/summary

The Norfolk Natterjack:

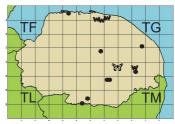
http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/121382#/summary

There is a wide range of other journals available and a search facility http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/



Reports





Ashwellthorpe Lower Wood

Research Committee Field Meeting: 12 June 2016

With the weather forecast promising some heavy showers, about a dozen water-resistant members of the Society met at Ashwellthorpe Lower Wood to see what this gem of a woodland reserve had to offer. For most it was their first visit, and I think everyone was impressed at the range of habitat available, and the extent to which efforts had been made to preserve and improve this habitat. Following a short introduction to the history and features of the reserve by Anne Edwards, everyone dispersed to "do their own thing", and, despite the best efforts of the rain gods, were able to compile some useful lists of species.

Among the springtails there were a few *Orchesella flavescens*, one of the very large, but less common members of this genus, while the woodlouse *Ligidium hypnorum* was the most interesting species of this group, though it is regularly found in damp leaf litter in many Norfolk woods.

A long-dead starling produced a good haul of carrion beetles, but the most interesting Coleoptera were found elsewhere on the reserve. *Sphaerosoma piliferum* is nationally local, and the Ashwellthorpe record is the first for East Norfolk, and only the second for the County. It is normally associated with fungi. The weevil *Anoplus roboris* also provided a second Norfolk record. It was found on alder. The second modern Norfolk record and site for the click beetle *Calambus bipustulatus* completed the hat-trick. The larvae of this beetle are predatory, and live in rotting oak. These three are otherwise found at Swanton Novers, Foxley Wood and Shotesham Park, respectively, so it is clear that Ashwellthorpe rates highly for woodland beetle interest. Another notable species was the weevil *Microplontus campestris*, found on ox-eye daisies beside the track.

The ox-eye daisies also proved interesting for adult flies, though perhaps the most interesting find in the flowers were some larvae of the picture-wing fly *Tephritis neesi*. One of the water-loving flies that was taken was

Dolichopus wahlbergi – a species that is not often found in Norfolk. But the most interesting Diptera species was *Piezura graminicola* (Fanniidae). This rare fly is a new species for Norfolk, though it has been found in Suffolk previously. Recent taxonomic changes (in which the two British *Piezura* species have exchanged names!) have led to some confusion, and the NBN map shows it to be much more widespread than it actually is. Among the hoverflies, the ramsons specialist *Portevinia maculata* and the oftenoverlooked *Brachyopa scutellaris* are worth a mention. The total number of fly species identified so far is 131.

Seven species of bumblebee (including the cuckoo species *sylvestris* and *vestalis*) was a good total on such a wet day, but other aculeates were keeping out of the way. However it was good to see that *Vespa crabro* (European Hornet) still occurs at Ashwellthorpe, as this was one of its strongholds when it was less common in the County. Nearly forty years ago, Rosemary Tilbrook used to have them regularly in her house beside the wood.

Although quite early in the year, 21 species of fungi were recorded. Of these, *Hemimycena delectabilis* is an uncommon species seldom recorded in Norfolk.



European Hornet (and Soldier Beetles Rhagonycha fulva) taken on Beeston Common

Image: Mark Clements

Ashwellthorpe Lower Wood

Beginners' Moss Meeting: Sunday 6th November 2016

Despite the forecast of gales and lashing rain, fifteen hardy or possibly foolhardy souls, some from as far afield as Cambridge, gathered to study the bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) of Ashwellthorpe Lower Wood SSSI. Managed for twenty five years by the Norfolk Wildlife Trust (NWT), this ancient clay Ash woodland is organised on rotation as coppice with standards.

After the obligatory health and safety talk and a handout, summarising some of the differences between mosses and liverworts and their types, the group got down to the important business of finding bryophytes. While a couple of the group noted down the different species found, other of the more experienced bryologists illustrated the range of mosses growing on the ground, fallen logs and trees, showing how they could be divided into pleurocarps, such as Hypnum cupressiforme - Cypress-leaved Plait-moss (with a creeping habit) and the cushion type acrocarps, such as Orthotrichum affine - Wood Bristle-moss. Different sorts of moss leaves, such as those with nerves ending in a hair point (eg. Orthotrichum diaphanum - White-tipped Bristle-moss) or with extra plates of tissue over the nerve (such as Atrichum undulatum - Common Smoothcap), were pointed out as characters to look out for in identification. The thalloid liverwort Metzgeria furcata - Forked Veilwort was compared with leafy liverworts such as Lophocolea heterophylla - Variable-leaved Crestwort, which smells like Ping-Pong balls, and the epiphytic Frullanea dilatata - Dilated Scalewort. The growth habits of Thamnobryum alopecurum - Fox-tail Feather-moss and Plagiomnium undulatum - Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss were examined as were the leaf arrangements on such species as *Fissidens* – the Pocket-mosses. Many of the bryophyte species, found at Ashwellthorpe, are typical of Norfolk clay woodland. At least one of these. Homalia trichomanoides - Blunt Feather-moss, can easily be mistaken for a leafy liverwort, given the seeming lack of nerve, as well as for another typical species *Neckera complanata* – Flat Neckera, which usually has thread-like branches. Image: Robin Stevenson

The highlights of the day, as far as bryophytes were concerned, were the finding of six new species for the wood. *Anomodon viticulosus* - Rambling Tailmoss is often found on Ash, but was surprisingly missing on a previous visit six years ago. It has the ability to spring instantly into life if sprayed with water, but unfortunately this character couldn't be illustrated as it was already wet. Only



one tiny patch was found by Richard Fisk on a fallen Ash near the entrance to the wood. Richard also found a second new species, *Fissidens exilis* - Slender Pocket-moss. This tiny moss is very hard to spot, especially if not fruiting and in this case the thick leaf litter did not make life easy. It is usually found on clay woodland floors.

Porella platyphylla – Wall Scalewort, as the name suggests, is found on walls, including those at Venta Icentorum, but on trees, this liverwort can be seen as an ancient woodland indicator, as here at Ashwellthorpe. This was one of the eleven species recorded in new areas of the wood on the day. As a

Porella platyphylla

result of the visit,
Ashwellthorpe's
bryophyte total has
now reached seventy
eight were seen by t
exploring part of the w



Image: Richard Fisk

now reached seventy species and, in all, forty eight were seen by the group, despite only exploring part of the wood.

It was not just bryophytes, which got a look in. James Emerson and Andy Musgrove kept their eyes open for other groups of species and were rewarded with a number of fungi including the aptly named Flame Shield - Pluteus aurantiorugosus, only the third record

for Norfolk, and Green Elfcup – *Chlorociboria aeruginascens*. The latter stains wood blue/green and in the past this wood was used as veneer in Tunbridge ware. It is more unusual to see the fruiting bodies, as here. It was also good to see the moth Feathered Thorn – *Colotois pennaria*.



Image: Robin Stevenson



Flame Shield Pluteus aurantiorugosus and Green Elfcup Chlorociboria aeruginascens



At the end of the day, the rump of the group were lucky enough to be invited to join with some of the busily-coppicing volunteers, for tea and biscuits and a chat about what makes volunteering and Ashwellthorpe Lower Wood so special.

Mary Ghullam

Feathered Thorn moth Image: James Emerson

Christmas Fair

Francis Farrow



From the NANS Transactions

From NNNS Transactions Vol. XIV (1936) - Pages 186 and 187 Miscellaneous Notes and Prosecutions

186 WILD BIRD PROTECTION IN NORFOLK IN 1936

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

From accounts received, there were a number of Crossbills nesting in Norfolk in 1936. Mr. Tracy found many pairs nesting in the Sandringham and Castle Rising districts and several were seen by Lord Walsingham on his Merton estate. One pair nested just beyond the Norwich boundary.

It will be remembered that a few years ago a reed-bed, Starch Grass, adjoining the Horsey estate, was purchased by The Norfolk Naturalists Trust as a favourite nesting place of bitterns and harriers. During the past year there are good reasons for thinking that three pairs of bitterns nested here, besides several water-rails, sedge-warblers and one pair of grasshopper-warblers. On March 28th the writer heard a bittern booming on Alderfen Broad, but there was no evidence of a nest, indeed, no search was made for one.

Common Scoters may be seen off the north coast of Norfolk during most months of the year, especially in the shallow waters of the Wash, but the Velvet Scoter is rarely seen, so that it is worth recording that three of this species were seen off Blakeney Point by Messrs. P. A. D. Hollom and C. W. G. Paulson on October 4th, and two in Brancaster harbour in the first week of December by Chestney, the watcher.

It is well known that Stone-curlews flock before their departure in the autumn, and parties of twenty and thirty may be seen in Breckland at this season, but to find a flock of " over a hundred " (counted) by the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Lascelles and others on a warren in west Norfolk on October 5th must be unusual, but very encouraging.

A Great Grey Shrike was seen at Hanworth by Miss M. Barclay on March 27th, and she also records a White-tailed Eagle in Gunton Park on October 27th ("British Birds," Volume XXX, 7.)

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT

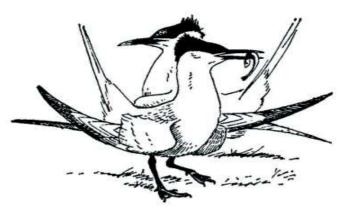
At the East Harling Petty Sessional Court on April 14th, 1936, a conviction and fine of $\mathfrak L1$ in each case was obtained against two defendants; the one for taking a crossbill's egg from its nest in Breckland; the other for aiding and abetting. In the first case the defendant was seen by one of the mobile police to take the egg from the nest, but dropped it in his descent of the tree. The egg-shell was picked up by the constable and produced in court.

At the Holt Petty Sessional Court on September 4th, two defendants were convicted and fined $\mathfrak{L}1$ each for shooting Sandwich terns at Salthouse on the early morning of August 17th. Under the Norfolk Order now in force, all terns are protected throughout the county between the 1st March and the 1st September.

It is very gratifying to the Committee that the Benches of Magistrates in the county, and the Police, are doing their best to assist in the carrying into effect the provisions of an Act of Parliament for the Protection of Wild Birds, which so sadly needs amendments for its proper interpretation.

Signed (on behalf of the Norfolk W.B.P. Committee),

Sydney H. Long, Hon. Sec.



Sandwich Terns

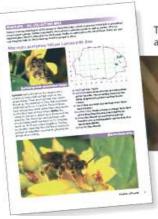
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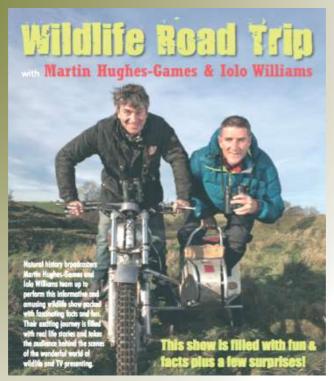
New children's book:

'The Voyage of the Queen Bee'

Tim Gardiner's first illustrated children's book 'The Voyage of the Queen Bee' was published by the Bumblebee Conservation Trust in November 2016. This is the first in a series of children's books which tells the story of Blossom the bumblebee and her quest to save the nest after the local Hay Rattle flowers have been cut down. The exciting journey takes her far away from home on the good ship, the Queen Bee, with Captain Cricket and his first mate Phas. Will they survive their encounters with the Crab King, Salt Marsh Sirens and the Sun Ants? The books in the Insect Adventures Series are designed to appeal to children of ages 5-8 who are able to read alone or they can be read by parents. The stories are split into easy to read chapters and introduce children to the lives of insects and how they adapt and survive in the wild. The book is fully illustrated and costs £5.99 plus £1.50 UK p&p. To order (by Paypal) please visit Tim's Insect Adventures Facebook page

https://www.facebook.com/TimsInsectAdventures/ or it can be bought by emailing the author timgardiner134@btinternet.com Methods of payment include cheque, online bank transfer or Paypal.





Norfolk Festival of Nature at Gresham's

Friday 16 June to Sunday 18 June Keep this weekend free!!

Opening Event:

Wildlife Road Trip - Friday 16 June 7.30pm, The Auden Theatre, Holt

TV presenters (including Springwatch) Martin Hughes-Games and Iolo Williams have teamed up for an amusing and informative show packed with facts and fun for the whole family. Extremely wild about wildlife these two brilliant and entertaining enthusiasts will take the audience on a funny and fascinating journey.

Followed by a varied programme of events over the weekend, in and around The Auden Theatre.

For Festival updates and booking information visit www.audentheatre.co.uk and sign up to our email list. You can also follow The Auden Theatre on Facebook and Twitter.



The next issue of *The Norfolk Natterjack* will be May 2017.

Please send
all articles / notes and photographic material
to the editor as soon as possible by
April 1st 2017 to the following address:

Francis Farrow, 'Heathlands', 6 Havelock Road, Sheringham, Norfolk, NR26 8QD. Email: francis.farrow@btinternet.com

All photographs / images are very welcome, especially to accompany an article or document a record, occasionally however, because of space limitations, preference may have to be given to Norfolk-based images, or to those subjects depicting interesting or unusual behaviour, or are less commonly (or rarely) seen in print.

Membership subscriptions

The N&NNS membership year runs from 1st April to 31st March. During this time members will receive four copies of the quarterly *Natterjack* newsletter, and annual copies of the Transactions of the Society, and the Norfolk Bird & Mammal Report. A full summer programme of excursions and a winter programme of talks are also organised annually.

Membership renewals are due on *1st April each year* and should be sent to the treasurer:

• David Richmond, 42 Richmond Rise, Reepham, Norfolk, NR10 4LS.

New memberships should also be sent to:

• David Richmond at the above address.

Current rates are £20 for individual, family and group memberships (£30 for individuals living overseas).

Cheques payable to: Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society.

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