

Alnwick Wildlife Group

Promoting awareness of the countryside and its flora and fauna



www.alnwickwildlifegroup.co.uk

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NEWSLETTER 184 JANUARY 2017

Review of December 2016

NEXT MEETING – FEBRUARY 22ND 2017

THE FLOWERS OF SOUTHERN GREECE

JOHN RICHARDS

.John Richards was the Professor of Botany at the University of Newcastle until his retirement. He has a fantastic expertise with the world of field Botany and for many years he has led field trips both in Britain and abroad for people of a wide range of knowledge and abilities. In the depth of our winter it seemed suitable to ask him to talk about the summer flowers from a warmer part of the world.

Christmas Nibbles

Many thanks to all members who came to the December meeting armed with nibbles. This is the 16th year we have persisted with this excellent tradition and it couldn't happen without your support.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR SUBS FOR 2017?

For existing members the reduced rates (for 2017 only) are £6 single or £10 for a household.
New members pay the full subscription rate of £10 or £17.50

Pay at the January meeting or cheques please to:
Richard Poppleton, Greystone Cottage, Titlington Mount, Alnwick NE66 2EA

Please send sightings reports for November, no later than 6th February 2017 to: Ian & Keith Davison, The Bungalow, Branton, Powburn, NE66 4LW or Tel: 01665 578 357 or email to redsquirrel@alnwickwildlifegroup.co.uk Copies of the monthly Newsletter and sightings will be made available on the web site one month after the paper publication.

AWG welcomes contributions for the newsletter and items for inclusion should be submitted by the 12th of the month to redsquirrel@alnwickwildlifegroup.co.uk

Dec 2016: With the end of the main migration season things have been a lot quieter in December. However, I have been able to undertake regular ringing sessions near home, with trainees, which have turned up a number of interesting birds:

Back on the 7/12/16 we recaptured a Blue Tit with a ring that was put on when it was a juvenile back in August 2012; and a Chaffinch which was ringed in December 2011. Together with these long lived 'resident' birds we also captured another bird of a common species; a Great Tit on the 16/12/16. This was a Control (having been ringed by another ringer) which the BTO have subsequently told me was ringed in August at Fenwick, just south of Beal close to the A1. So not all Great Tits are sedentary! Robins are certainly not sedentary and for example we captured five new birds on the 2/12/16 and another five on the 27th. All were carrying a lot of 'fat' suggesting they were in the course of travelling from somewhere to somewhere else...

Siskins have been significantly absent from the catch but a few Goldfinches have occurred. This prompts me to recall a conversation I had at a Meeting of one of the local Societies recently when I was asked "was it true that a male Goldfinch had red feathers on its head and the female yellow ones?" I tried to explain that this was not the way to separate the sexes - in words alone - but as it really needs pictures I have attached some: A male bird has a projection of red feathers above and behind the eye while a female has little or no red behind the eye (see pics.) There are also some birds that do have unusual golden/yellow feathers but these can be of either sex and are merely showing a colour variation within the species (see picture).

The BTO have also told me of a dead (road casualty) Barn Owl found near Rennington on the 19/12/16. GV42468 proved to be one of the brood of four ringed in the nest near Rock on the 25/9/16. This was the last brood of the year and does at least suggest that its siblings may have survived such a late nesting. We also encountered a dead owl ourselves on a trip to Holy Island on the same day; found by the side of the road just north of the old Black Cat Pub. This female with a ring number GR95219 was not one of mine so I await further information on its origins.

I have started to pull together material which will enable me to write a report about ringing at Howick; including a separate note about the Mute Swans. I can say already that 2016 was the most successful year to date with 596 new birds captured plus 175 retraps; representing 34 different species. The numbers being boosted in particular by migrants while residents (such as the tits) were down; reflecting the poor spring (and breeding season) that these birds experienced.

Anyone interested in ringing is invited to get in touch. I will mostly be ringing near home this winter and then starting some Barn Owl work in March.

Phil Hanmer
A Ringer & Trainer
Natural History Society of Northumbria Ringing Group (Hancock Museum)
E-mail: tytoalbas@btinternet.com



PLANT CORNER

I had a feeling one day in mid-December of what it is like to be (almost) unique, if only for a few hours. Unique and a bit crazy.

You all know Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) and you may even be able to tell the difference between it and Downy Birch (*B. pubescens*) which is possibly more common on our wet acid moorlands than the Silver species. What you may well not be aware of is that there is another birch species in Northumberland. Dwarf Birch (*B. nana*) is a low-growing shrub. It rarely gets as high as 1m, but because it often grows on hummocks in boggy areas it can sometimes seem to be a bit taller.



This is an 'ideal' photo from Wikipedia taken in the summer and you can see that the leaves are birch-like, but much smaller and rounder than those on, say, Silver Birch. Needless to say in December there were no leaves and the catkins were brown and ripe.

In central and northern Scotland in peat bogs this is not an uncommon plant, but until 2014 there were only three locations for it in England. In Teesdale there is a site with two small poor plants that have to be protected by wire cages to stop them being eaten off by sheep. There is a place in Spadeadam Forest just over the Cumbrian border where there is a small patch of the Birch and in the northern part of Kielder Forest at Emblehope Moor is a decent sized plant that has spread vegetatively to form a patch several metres across. My photograph on 13th December shows this patch and the size of the Birch can be seen from the heather plants that grow with it.



Then in 2014 another English site was found in the southern part of Kielder, in Wark Forest where there is an area in a forest ride with a scattering of ten small plants. Bill Burlton, who has talked to AWG about the Border Mires, has an arrangement with English Nature that each winter he visits each of the four English sites and if there are any ripe catkins he collects seed so that attempts can be made to germinate them and look at their genetic makeup.

I went with him in December to the Emblehope and Wark sites to help out and it was as we were trudging through the tussocks of the moor and fighting through the conifer plantations to the forestry ride that I thought we were almost undoubtedly the only two people in England engaged in this esoteric exercise – hence the ‘unique’ comment earlier on. Bill, fortunately as an ex-forester, has permission from the Forestry Commission to drive the forest trails, so we were able to get reasonably close to both sites in the car.

The photo below shows one of the Wark plants in the summer. The tape was put there to make sure that any forestry workers knew there were areas they must avoid, but it also helps to give an idea of size.



Apparently in previous years Bill has struggled to find any ripe seed at any of the sites, but this year the Emblehope patch was prolific and at least three of the Wark plants had plenty.

Germinating seeds from the dwarf birch has proved quite difficult up to now. Theoretically if the seeds are aestivated (kept in a fridge over winter to simulate proper winter temperatures) they ought to germinate if then sown in suitable acidic peaty soil, but success rates have been low. This season’s seed crop looked plump and healthy, if you can call seeds that only measure about 1mm across plump. So Bill has hopes that more seedlings may be raised and can then be transplanted into the right habitats to increase the number of English sites. Doing this has the great advantage that the plants will be from local genetic stock – in other words they will be of known local provenance.

Richard

MEETING OF WEDNESDAY 14TH DECEMBER

George welcomed 38 members and visitors to our Christmas meeting. After a brief “show and tell” (which involved a moth that I failed to make a note of), he introduced Richard Bevan from the Newcastle University.

Richard’s topic was *A Voyage Around the Islands*.

Having gained his first degree, Richard wanted to get involved with the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) as a vehicle for his PhD. Initially he failed to get a BAS position, so began researching the physiology of tufted ducks, barnacle geese and green turtles while swimming and, particularly, diving. When it became clear that he was making some new and valuable discoveries about the breathing rates and heart rates of these animals he managed to get himself posted by BAS to the research station (BAS insists that it is only a field station) on Bird Island which is at the northern tip of South Georgia in the South Atlantic.



Bird Island is at the same latitude in the south as Newcastle is in the northern hemisphere, but it is largely glaciated and in the breeding season it is full of birds and fur seals. The field station has been operating since the 1950s and one great advantage is that the island is rat-free, unlike the rest of South Georgia. The trip there was somewhat hairy, involving time in a Force 12 storm, but the research vessel made it and deposited Richard and his fellow researchers into the very primitive living accommodation provided. This supply boat makes scheduled visits every few months and the rest of the time they are on their own.

Moving around the unglaciated parts of the island is not too easy because much is covered in tussock grass whose hummocks are about a metre high with equivalent deep gullies between the tussocks. Bachelor male fur seals tend to hide out between the tussocks and are not too happy if a human steps across their hiding places.

There are many tens of thousands of Macaroni Penguins (pictured), plus various Albatross species, gulls and skuas and even a passerine – the South Georgia Pipit. The Wandering Albatross are very gentle birds and if you sit near their nests they will sometimes approach and preen you. The penguins are particularly curious and often follow researchers and investigate their equipment.



On the shore near the research station the Fur Seal bulls hold their territories and there are frequent fights. Unfortunately the small and somewhat flimsy jetty out to the only latrine for the researchers crosses some of these combat grounds, so sitting on the loo while listening to fighting seals almost underneath you is a unique experience. At one time fur seals became almost extinct but now their numbers have increased to more than 60 million. Richard passed around a fur seal skull.

The monitoring of the energy needs of penguins soon revealed that if you attach the monitors with a flipper harness it produces sufficient drag during dives to increase their energy expenditure by as much as 20%, so that quickly had to be abandoned in favour of smaller, more discrete monitoring tags.

Using a satellite tag on a Black-browed Albatross (pictured) showed a feeding trip of 600 miles. In flight the energy needs are barely above the resting rate, such is their efficiency at using air currents to fly with almost no active wing beats. But as soon as they land on the water and dive to feed the metabolic rate increases dramatically.



When it was time to leave Bird Island, the team were picked up by the supply ship, but when it reached Possession Island in the Crozet Archipelago in the Southern Indian Ocean, the Captain announced that the boat would be detouring down to the Antarctic Ice Shelf to take readings and the researchers could stay for a few days on the island if they wished – which they did. They used the stay to look at the metabolic effects of attaching research instruments to King Penguins which breed there. The King penguin chicks stay over winter on the island while the parents leave to feed and don't return until the spring. Their feeding dives are extraordinary, down to 300m, during which the bird's core temperature goes down to only 24°C.

There are Elephant Seals on Possession Island and on the beaches Killer Whales hunt seals as they do in Patagonia by launching themselves at their prey on the edge of the beach.

Another island in the Crozet Archipelago that the research boat visited was Kerguelen Island which has a lake twice the size of Kielder, but only about a foot deep.

Finally Richard brought us back home by talking about the Farnes where he currently does research on Puffins and Kittiwakes using GPS tagging. The puffins have a pattern of making very frequent short dives, but only to about a maximum of 10m deep. Another line of investigation on the Farnes is on Arctic Terns to see where they go outside the breeding season. Of 24 tagged birds the researchers managed to re-catch 21 the next season and could see that they had been down to the Antarctic and around as far as Australia and New Zealand in some cases.

After the talk we ate all the food kindly brought by the members and then we all took part in George's Christmas Quiz in which the group that included Stewart, Mick and Alan Fairclough reigned supreme.

Back in 1985, I saw a piece on BBC Look North interviewing a Lighthouse Keeper about a new book he had written describing his bird and wildlife sightings at the lighthouses he had been posted to during recent years.

His name was Norman McCanch and the book, 'A Lighthouse Notebook' was written and illustrated by himself. The chapters related to the various lights he had been stationed at such as Coquet Island, St Mary's Island, Cromer and Bishop's Rock amongst others.

The local lights in particular caught my attention and McCanch's watercolours have been an inspiration to me ever since, but I digress. The reason the book springs to mind after 30 years, is that we are currently experiencing a large influx of gulls from the high arctic, in particular, the Glaucous Gull and Iceland Gull. These birds breed to the far north of the Arctic circle and in Iceland and are driven south to the UK on winter storms, usually in small numbers. This year, the Glaucous in particular seems to be arriving in larger numbers than usual.

It was the tales in 'The Lighthouse Notebook' of Glaucous Gulls on Coquet Island that encouraged me at that time to go out to see if I could find my own around Amble Harbour. After a few blank attempts over the winter, I walked out along the North Pier one sunny cold day and in the distance just out from the harbour bar, a large pale apparition appeared. As large as a Great black backed Gull, but the colour of milky tea, with white, translucent, wing tips. It flew slowly and heavily around even eyeing me up at one point, probably checking to see that I wasn't a dead seal, before drifting off along the coast.

These birds aren't like our smaller gulls. They are real predators that will catch and kill anything smaller than themselves but in winter it is often carrion that forms the bulk of its meals feeding on tideline bird, fish or seal corpses. When landfill sites were commoner, we used to find good numbers sifting through the refuse with Herring Gulls.

If you are walking the coast this winter and early spring, keep a look out for one of these Arctic visitors standing along the shoreline or on rocks. The white wing tips are the real giveaway, but closer scrutiny will reveal a huge pink bill (on 1st year birds, the commonest age) dipped in ink black. Iceland Gull is similar but much smaller and longer winged. If you are lucky enough to come across one, just think of the places it may have come from to get here. It might just have seen a walrus or polar bear before it saw its first human being!



1st winter Glaucous Gull, Boulmer, 13/01/17.

Stewart Sexton, Howick.

WHAT WILDLIFE TO LOOK FOR IN FEBRUARY 2017

Despite the fluctuations in temperature, the weather over the Christmas period was pretty good. Much of the time was spent in Lincolnshire and time was spent checking out the Grey seals at Donna Nook, walking around the water storage area at Covenham Reservoir (Scaup and Long-tailed ducks were highlights) and on the saltmarshes at Tetney. The latter is a wild lonely place despite being only a few miles south of Grimsby. The flat landscape means that it can be a difficult place to bird watch. But it has its rewards; Peregrine, Twite, Dark-bellied brent and a good assortment of thrushes. Yes, all of these species can be found at home but it great watching these species in another landscape.

The journey to and from Lincolnshire also has its rewards especially with Red kites – anywhere between the first turn off for York on to the A1 to the junction with the M62. At least 3 birds were seen on both journeys. It is only a shame that this species has not spread further into Northumberland from the release site in the Gateshead area.

WHAT WILDLIFE TO LOOK FOR IN FEBRUARY: WOODLICE

Slaters, Wood pigs or Pill beetles are all names for the Woodlouse. There are 5 or 6 common woodlice that can be found in your garden. At this time of year, this Crustacean is gathered under pots, dead wood, and anything lying on the ground and are often disturbed when carrying out a clean-up. The woodlouse is the only Crustacean to live out of water and it has a diet made up of decaying vegetation, fruit and wood. Its main predators are Toads, centipedes, spiders, millipedes and some wasp species. Below are a selection of the commonest species:



Common shiny woodlouse.

This is a very common species found in garden. It has a greyish back fading to buffish white tips. It can have yellow spots on its back but these are variable. When disturbed this woodlouse tends to clump down rather than scuttling away.



Common rough woodlouse

This species is another very common species and often found together with the one above. The main identification features are the bumps on the segments. This species is almost always uniform grey but variations include orange/ yellow forms that are speckled with black. If variability causes confusion, this species has 2 pairs of white sacks (pleopodal lungs) on its underside towards the rear.



Common striped woodlouse

This is another common species. The body of this species, is different to the last two, with it being stepped towards the rear. The 'tail' (uropod) has four visible projections as opposed to two. There is also a black stripe down the centre of the back. A yellow patch on the base of the black head can also be present but this can vary in size.



Common pygmy woodlouse

This species is easily overlooked as it can be the most abundant in your garden. Unfortunately, there are two species which look very similar and can only be identified through genatalia examination. This species is only 5mm in size and generally reddish-brown in colour. The antennae has a conical tapering section with a little 'brush' on the end.



Common pill woodlouse

This can be the commonest of the woodlice. Its general shape is different as its tail is not pointed but blunt and flat. This species can be variable in colour.

One way to identify all types of woodlice is the way that they roll up into a ball. With the Common pill woodlouse, it rolls up into a tight ball.

When you are cleaning your gardens this spring, take a few minutes to think about those species that are living under your pots.

Jack Daw

MEETINGS VENUE

Many members who come to our meetings at St Michael's will have realised that the hall removed the heavy drape curtains last summer and replaced them with thin gauze-type alternatives. One effect of this is that the acoustics have been changed significantly and some members now find that the echoey effect makes it very hard for them to hear the speaker clearly. In these conditions our loudspeaker system seems to make the problem worse rather than better.

Because of this we have started to look around for alternative venues for September onwards and we have already identified a possible hall in Alnwick which, amongst other benefits, has a hearing loop system in place for those with hearing aids.

We will keep you posted via the newsletter, but we hope to be in a position to make a decision at our Committee meeting in February.

SIGHTINGS DECEMBER 2016

SIGHTINGS DECEMBER 2016	
BIRDS	
Red-throated Diver	7 at Newton Point on 11th
Little Egret	1 at Branton Ponds on 1st and 2 on 19th 1 at Budle Bay on 6th and 13th
Whooper Swan	13 at Branton Ponds on 8th 7 at Low Newton Scrape on 11th
Brent Goose	2000 at Fenham Flats on 6th and 13th
White-fronted Goose	2 of the Eurasian form at Fenham Flats on 19th
Barnacle Goose	800+ at Ross on 16th
Bean Goose	1 of the form fabalis at Beal on 9th and 4 at Fenham Flats on 19th
Pink-footed Goose	300+ over Branton on 19th
Scaup	1 at Newton Point on 11th
Common Teal	250 at Hulne Moor on 2nd
Goldeneye	21 at Newton Point on 11th 75 at the Hirsell on 17th
Shoveller	3 at Branton Ponds on 3rd and 6 on 6th 20 at Budle Bay on 6th
Eider	8 at Howick on 4th
Common Scoter	50 off Bamburgh on 6th
Long-tailed Duck	11 at Fenham Flats on 19th
Peregrine	1 at Branton Ponds on 6th 1 at Goswick on 1st
Merlin	1 at Fenham Flats on 19th 1 at Elwick on 22nd
Sparrowhawk	1 at Branton Ponds on 8th 1 in Branton on 31st
Goshawk	1 at Smeafield on 6th
Common Buzzard	5 at Hulne Moor on 2nd
Red Grouse	12 at Hulne Moor on 2nd
Water Rail	1 at Howick on 4th, 1 at Low Newton Pool on 11th, 2 at Branton Ponds on 31st
Golden Plover	200+ at Low Newton Scrape on 11th, 400+ at Goswick on 1st
Grey Plover	22+ at Boulmer Beach on 24th
Sanderling	80+ at Boulmer Beach on 24th
Green Sandpiper	1 at Branton Ponds on 10th
Purple Sandpiper	15+ at Boulmer Beach on 24th
Lapwing	150 at Branton Ponds on 19th
Black-tailed Godwit	6 at Fenham Flats on 19th
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1 juvenile at Branton Ponds on 18th
Tawny Owl	1 at Branton on 13th 1 at Glanton on 27th
Barn Owl	1 at Glanton on 21st, 1 at Battle Bridge on 27th, 1 near Chatton on 6th, 1 at Yearle on 9th, 1 at Seaton Point on 5th
Kingfisher	4 at Branton Ponds on 3rd and at least 1 all month, 1 at Low Newton Pool on 11th
Rock Pipit	4 at Howick on 4th 20+ at Boulmer Beach on 24th
Water Pipit	1 at Boulmer Beach on 24th
Grey Wagtail	1 at Howick on 4th
Waxwing	1 over Alnwick market place on 9th, 2 near Roddam on 19th, 5 at Hipsburn on 20th
Dipper	1 at Haugh Head Ford on 27th
Stonechat	Pair at Bamburgh on 13th, 1 at Hulne Moor on 2nd
Fieldfare	150 at Harehope Hillend on 30th
Goldcrest	2 at Hulne Moor on 2nd

Long-tailed Tit	15 at Branton Ponds on 8th, 8 at Ingram on 26th
Willow Tit	1 at Branton Ponds on 6th, 1 near Brandon Ford on 27th
Marsh Tit	1-2 at Weldon Bridge on 20th
Crossbill	10+ at College Valley on 22nd, 7 in Hepburn Woods on 5th
Bullfinch	6 at Branton Ponds on 30th, 1 at Yearle on 15th, 2 at Smeafield on 22nd
Goldfinch	40+ at Branton Ponds on 1st with 70+ on 8th all month at Yearle with a maximum of 30 on 12th
Brambling	All month at Yearle with a maximum of 5 on 25th
Twite	10 at Fenham Flats on 19th
Lesser Redpoll	Up to a maximum of 35 birds at Hannah's Hill between 6th and 15th
Siskin	30+ at Branton Ponds on 8th
Lapland Bunting	2 at Elwick on 22nd
Yellowhammer	12 at Elwick on 22nd, 12 at Yearle on 27th
Snow Bunting	8 at Branton on 24th
MAMMALS	
Hedgehog	1 in Alnwick on 8th taken to Hedgehog rescue centre
Common Field Vole	1 at Branton Ponds on 31st
Porpoise	1 off Newton Point on 11th
Bat sp	Probably Brown Long-eared, 1 at Glanton on 18th
Fox	1 at Branton on 14th
Red Deer	10 at Hulne Moor on 2nd
Fallow Deer	A large group at Hulne Moor on 2nd
Red Squirrel	1 at Branton Ponds on 31st
Grey Squirrel	A group of 6 at Cockle Park on 12th
INVERTEBRATES	
Agonopterix hericiana	1 at Glanton on 4th
AMPHIBIANS	
Common Toad	1 at Branton Ponds on 30th
FUNGI	
Golden Waxcap	Near Hedgeley on 26th
Bleeding Broadleaf Crust	At Branton Ponds on 26th
Alder Bracket	At Branton Ponds on 26th
Velvet Shank	In Branton on 26th
RAINFALL	21mm
OBSERVERS	
G&R Bell, J Clark, I&K Davison, G Dodds, P&A Hanmer, M McMahon, S Reay, S Sexton, J Wilson.	

FORD MOSS FUNGI RECORDS

NAME	HABITAT	COMMON NAME
Some species records are duplicated where the description of the habitat differs between the two sightings on different dates		
<i>Amanita citrina</i> var <i>alba</i>	In leaf litter solitary but scattered among <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Pinus</i>	
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Scattered in soil in and around <i>Betula pendula</i> in quite large amounts	Tawny gristle
<i>Amanita pantherina</i>	In mixed woodland at left side of the reserve top of track	Panther cap
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	At the base of <i>Quercus</i> trunk and exposed roots	Honey fungus
<i>Auricularia auricula judae</i>	On standing trees of <i>Sambucus</i> in tiers	Jelly ear
<i>Bulgaria inquinans</i>	Large numbers on fallen branch of <i>Quercus</i>	Black bulgar
<i>Chroogomphus rutilus</i>	Soil grass verge in small groups next to <i>Pinus</i>	Copper spike
<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	In small clumps scattered in short grass in unimproved pasture	Meadow coral
<i>Cystoderma amianthium</i>	On heath unimproved pasture in large scattered groups	Earthy powdercap
<i>Cystoderma amianthium</i>	In unimproved pasture in small groups widespread	Earthy powdercap
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Several brackets on trunks and branches of <i>Salix</i> in large numbers	Blushing bracket
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	On twigs of fallen <i>Quercus</i> clusters of fruiting bodies on branches	Witches butter
<i>Exidia nucleata</i>	On dead fallen branches and twigs	Crystal brain
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	At base of <i>Crataegus</i> tree next to path in pasture area in small cluster	Spectacular rustgill
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Growing from wood on stumps and roots of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Common rustgill
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	On fallen branches and exposed roots and stumps of <i>Pinus</i>	Common rustgill
<i>Hygrocybe ceracea</i>	Scattered in small groups in short grass on unimproved pasture	Butter waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	Abundant in small groups in shorter grass in unimproved pasture	Scarlet waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe colemanniana</i>	Small group in short grass on ridge left side of track in unimproved pasture	Toasted waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	Scattered in small groups in short grass on unimproved pasture	Blackening waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe insipida</i>	In short grass on mounds scattered in unimproved pasture area	Spangle waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe laeta</i>	In large groups in short grass in unimproved pasture	Heath waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe pratensis</i>	In small groups in unimproved pasture in longer grass	Meadow waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe psittacina</i>	In small groups on unimproved pasture in shorter grass	Parrot waxcap
<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i>	In large scattered groups in shorter grass in unimproved pasture	Snowy waxcap

<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i> var <i>fuscescens</i>	Small trooping group in grass at side of track in unimproved pasture	
<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>	In leaf litter and grass under <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Quercus</i> in scattered small groups	False chanterelle
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	In scattered clumps on fallen branches stumps or root system of <i>Pinus</i>	Sulphur tuft
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	In large scattered groups in mixed woodland area	The amethyst deceiver
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	In leaf litter in small scattered groups under <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Pinus</i>	The amethyst deceiver
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	In large scattered groups in mixed woodland area	The Deceiver
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	In leaf litter in small scattered groups under <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Pinus</i>	The Deceiver
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Scattered in leaf litter under <i>Quercus</i>	Oak milkcap
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	In grass leaf litter scattered large amounts under <i>Quercus</i>	Oak milkcap
<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	Lots scattered in leaf litter grass under <i>Betula pendula</i>	Ugly milkcap
<i>Lactarius vellereus</i>	A few scattered in leaf litter grass under <i>Quercus</i>	Fleecy milkcap
<i>Leccinum virsipella</i>	In moss leaf litter under <i>Betula</i> solitary	Orange birch bolete
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	In grass at edge of woodland in small groups	Blewit
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	In grass under <i>Ulex europaeus</i> in small clusters	Blewit
<i>Lycoperdon nigrescens</i>	In soil leaf litter grass near <i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Blackish puffball
<i>Lycoperdon nigrescens</i>	On grassy mounds in unimproved pasture area in small groups	Blackish puffball
<i>Macrotyphula juncea</i>	On twigs of fallen <i>Salix</i> only on fruiting body on twig	Slender club
<i>Melanoleuca arcuata</i>	Scattered in longer grass in unimproved pasture	
<i>Mycena epipterygia</i>	In mossy grass in unimproved pasture area	Yellowleg bonnet
<i>Mycena pseudocoticola</i>	On mossy trunks of <i>Salix</i> several fruiting bodies	
<i>Mycena pura</i>	In small group under <i>Ulex europaeus</i> in unimproved pasture area	Lilac Bonnet
<i>Omphalina ericetorum</i>	In large amounts on peat and moss alongside the track	Heath navel
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	In small groups in leaf litter grass under <i>Betula pendula</i>	Brown rollrim
<i>Phellinus igniarius</i>	A few brackets on <i>Salix</i> in unimproved pasture area towards the pond	Willow Bracket
<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>	Growing from base of <i>Salix</i> on right side of the track	Shaggy scalycap
<i>Plicatura crispa</i>	In overlapping tiers on fallen <i>Salix</i> branches and twigs	Crimped gill
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	On rotten fallen branches of broad leaved trees	Deer shield
<i>Polyporus leptoccephalus</i>	On mossy trunks of <i>Salix</i> several fruiting bodies	Blackfoot polypore
<i>Polyporus tuberaster</i>	Growing from <i>Ulex</i> branch in pile of branches next to the path	
<i>Russula aquosa</i>	In mossy peat wet area with <i>Betula</i> and heather	
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Soil heath under Birch in scattered groups	Common Earthball

Scleroderma citrinum	On soil grass in small groups under Quercus	Common Earthball
Stereum gausapatum	On trunk of fallen Quercus on right side of track towards style area	Bleeding oak crust
Stropharia semiglobata	On cow/sheep manure in groups in pasture field after style	Dung roundhead
Strobilurus tenacellus	On fallen cones of Pinus silvestris one or two per cone in very large numbers	Pinecone cap
Trametes versicolor	In overlapping tiers on small Betula stumps	Turkeytail
Tremella mesenterica	On Ulex europaeus on living and dead branches	Golden jelly fungus
Trichoglossum hirsutum	Scattered in mossy grass on right side of track on mounds	
Tricholoma terreum	In grass at edge of Pinus sylvestris at reserve entrance path	Grey knight
All records courtesy of Sheila Lillie from Lanton, north of Wooler		