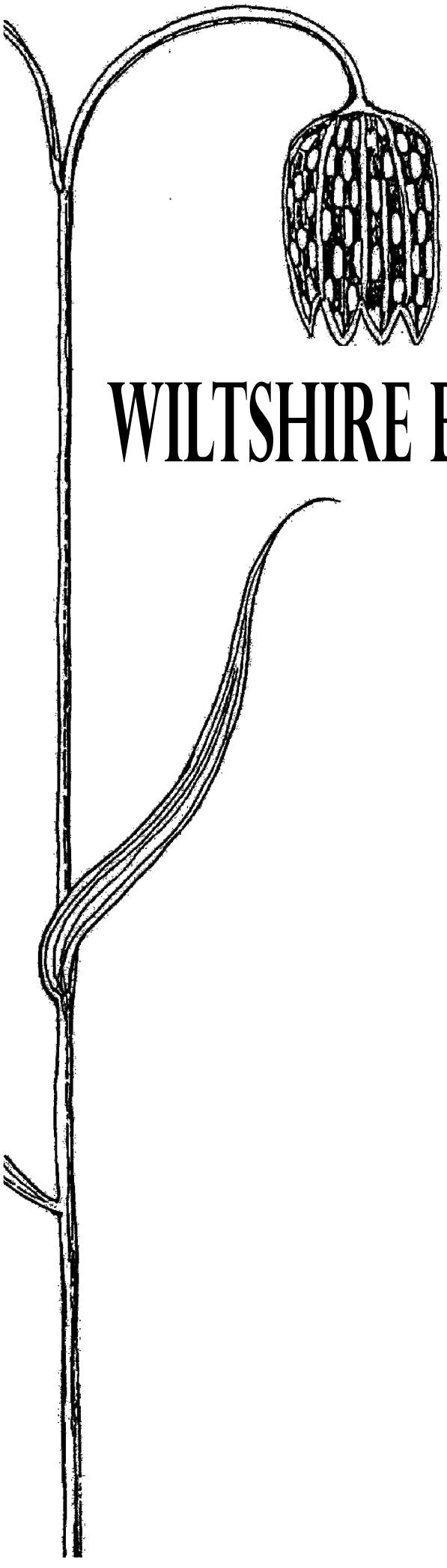


NEWSLETTER
Issue 19 July 2002

WILTSHIRE BOTANICAL SOCIETY

In this issue:

15 September 2001

Tottenham House

Leaders: Jack Oliver and Maureen Ponting

A large group of members - 27 at the final count - assembled before the grand entrance to Tottenham House, on the edge of Savernake Forest. We were eager to see the interesting collection of trees, many planted over 200 years ago. Jack and Maureen began by taking us into the parkland in front of the house, where we could compare the large specimens of Holm and Turkey Oaks (*Quercus ilex* and *Q. cerris*). In the distance we could see several species of Cedar, and the differences between them were explained. We then began an exploration of the very overgrown shrubberies and gardens. A Yew with an unusually tall, straight trunk and an immense Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) were first admired. Cherry Laurel had taken over large tracts of the gardens and we were able to compare it with the Portuguese variety with its red petioles. Further trees of note included a large Ginkgo, a Chinese "Fir" (*Cunninghamia*) and several huge Douglas Firs.

Dave Green lowered his eyes from the treetops for long enough to find Musk (*Mimulus moschatus*), an attractive but unobtrusive little yellow flower, which unaccountably lost its characteristic scent some years ago. This may be a first vice-county record. A large patch of Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) was remarked upon.

With some difficulty, most of the party descended the ha-ha to examine some fine trees in the field beyond. These included an enormous Lucombe Oak (*Quercus x hispanica* "Lucombeana"), which Jack explained is a hybrid between Turkey and Cork Oaks. Nearby, we studied an interesting type of large-leaved lime (*Tilia platyphyllos* ssp. *cordifolia*), which confusingly has rather small leaves. Another remarkable tree was a Cedar which was acting as host to some seedling Monkey Puzzles (*Araucaria araucana*). On our way back to the house, we saw several female Araucarias bearing both old, mature fruit and this year's new green ones. A huge Lime was spotted surrounded by laurel jungle, but lacking a machete, Jack was forced to retreat from his quest to measure its girth until fortified by lunch. When almost back at the cars, Blinks (*Montia fontana*) was found growing on the terrace in some quantity.

The morning had been a real treat, and we were most grateful to Jack for his expert guidance and fund of knowledge, also to Lord Cardigan for the opportunity to explore an area normally closed to the public.

Mary Cockerill

30 September 2001

Fungus Foray at Bowdown Woods near Greenham Common, Berks

Leaders: Peter Marren and Malcolm Storey

It was a very overcast morning when ten of us assembled at the meeting point to visit the nature reserve, Bowdown Woods, near Greenham Common. We were fortunate again this year in being able to benefit from the extensive knowledge of our two leaders, Peter Marren and Malcolm Storey. Malcolm had been to look at Greenham Common a day earlier to discover that there were very few fungi visible so we spent all of our time in the woods and were rewarded with over 50 species of fungi including *Lactarius turpis* and *Lactarius vietus* growing under Birch, the tiny *Mycena vitilis* with its strong narrow stem, Amethyst Deceiver (*Laccaria amethystea*), Poison Pie (*Hebeloma crustuliniforme*), *Tricholoma sulphureum, Lycoperdon perlatum, Agaricus comtulus,* Fly Agaric (*Amanita muscaria*) and *Russula vesca*.

Our annual fungus foray as well as being very entertaining is always instructive. We learned that *Lactarius* species are the only fungi which give a milky substance when broken, that *Mycena vitilis* can be shaken by its stem quite vigorously without breaking it and if the stem is pulled lengthways it eventually snaps audibly. Colour and smell can be useful clues. Earthballs are black inside when young unlike Puffballs, which are white. *Tricholoma sulphureum* smells like the gas we use in our homes, *Agaricus comtulus* like aniseed and False Death Cap (*Amanita citrina*) like freshly dug potatoes.

Anybody wanting the full list of species we recorded is very welcome to contact me.

Jean Wall

A Look at Iceland

by Barbara Last

Barbara gave us a wonderful feel for Iceland in all its glory with her lovely slides taken about 20 years ago.

We saw the spectacular geography, geology and natural history of the island. It lies on the Mid-Atlantic ridge South East of Greenland; this produces the volcanic material which makes the island rise, and causes the geo-thermal springs

Iceland is about the same size as Ireland but a with population of only 250,000, 90% of whom live in Reykjavik, where heating is free, from the hot springs.

The Vikings landed in longboats with their ponies, which are still of pure breed, as equine imports are not allowed. They are a fascinating breed with a fifth gait, between the trot and canter. They are, of course, very hardy; the climate, Barbara told us was like Scotland only worse! Plenty of rain, but lovely sunny spells. There are also plenty of hardy sheep.

Fishing is an important industry, especially salt dried cod. The heads are exported to Africa and looked surreal hanging in the sun.

Whaling was important in the past; they were sometimes buried in the sand and year-old whale meat eaten as a delicacy.

We saw shots of the volcano Mt Hekla which erupted forming lava fields close to and an ash desert at a distance – a Dr Who moonscape.

A boiling mud pool with a horrendous sulphur smell looked eerie, but the erupting geyser was spectacularly beautiful. This one erupted irregularly; another was set off by soap flakes being added at 2pm daily for the tourists.

Lichens and Reindeer Moss abound in some lava fields, and where higher plants can grow there are some beauties. *Dryas octopetala* (Mountain Avens) was lovely as was the delicate *Veronica fruticosa* (Rock Speedwell) – a beautiful blue.

The willows were interesting – *Salix lanata* (Woolly Willow), *S. phylicifolia* (Tea-leaved Willow) and *S. hederacea* (Least Willow) to name just a few. There were all low- growing but *Betula nana* (Dwarf Birch) should be called 'the lying-down tree', as it grew flat on the ground.

Bartsia alpina (Alpine Bartsia) had bright purple bracts, but Barbara's prize slide was of Northern Butterfly orchid which the Natural History Museum had identified and requested a slide of, as they hadn't one.

As a finale we were treated to some great shots of birds and two mammals. Artic Skuas, Northern Artic Skuas, Artic Terns, a Sea Eagle, then Artic Fox and Reindeer marked the end of a much-enjoyed talk.

Joy Newton

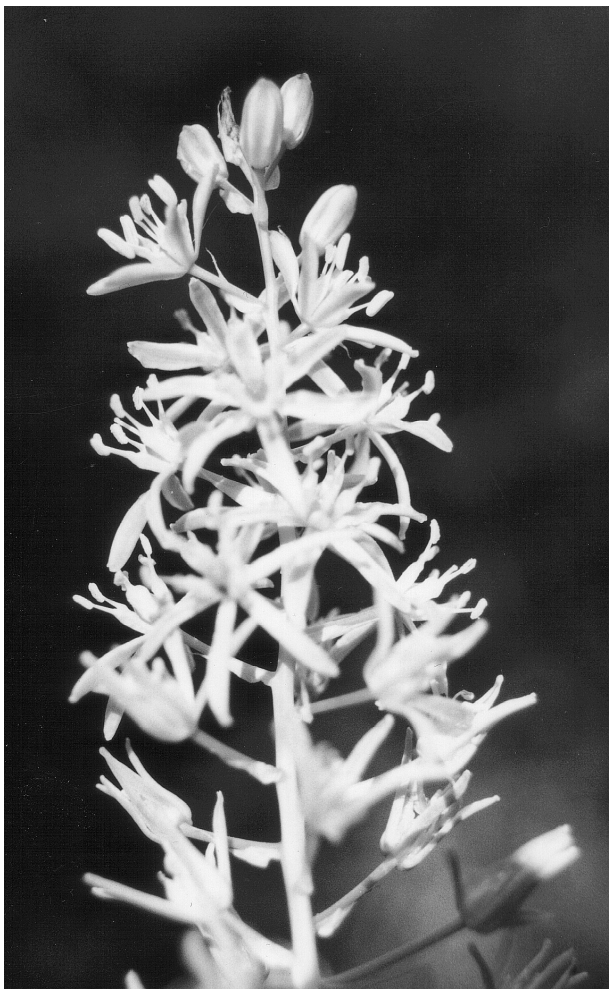
1 December 2001

The Survival of Bath Asparagus in Clouts Wood

Richard Aisbitt

Bath Asparagus, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* L. is widespread in Europe whereas in Britain it is confined to a few counties of which Wiltshire and Somerset figure prominently.

Clouts Wood, south of Wroughton, is an ancient, formerly coppiced woodland with a varied flora. The wood became a SSSI in 1951. The Wiltshire Wildlife Trust took over management in 1982. It has a long-standing colony of Bath Asparagus, which Richard has studied for some 20 years. Plants are to be found both on the flat and on steep slopes. At the beginning of the study most plants were growing in dense shade with light intensity of only 1% (of full sun). Bluebell and Dog's Mercury were typical components of the vegetation. However, it is known that the species can grow in rough meadow pasture in competition with grasses.



Bath Asparagus in flower

Bath Asparagus seed pods

A new management regime reintroducing coppicing gave Richard an opportunity to compare colonies in coppiced areas with others in permanent shade. This is a dynamic situation since the coppiced area becomes overgrown again in time. Shaded areas were also subject to coppicing during the study.

The method involved setting up two fixed transects, one in coppiced and the other in a

shaded area. Pegs at 5m intervals gave reference points to ensure the same areas were examined every year. In spring, 0.5m quadrats were used to count numbers of plants. Later in the year, usually in August spike stalks and seedpods were counted in the same areas.

Over the period of the study, 1985-2001, the two populations followed broadly similar fluctuations. Recently coppiced areas with higher light intensities generally had more flower spikes. The plants also had more seedpods per spike. Those in recently coppiced areas had an average of 13 seedpods per spike whereas plants in mature coppice had about half that number.

Rise and fall in populations, i.e. “good years and bad years” appeared similar in the two study areas. This suggests that factors common to the two sites have a significant effect on plant numbers. One can only guess as to the nature of these factors. The usual suspects are climatic, eg hard frosts, wet autumns, dry summers etc. It appears that a coppice management policy does not have an adverse effect on Bath Asparagus. On the contrary, allowing in more light results in greater seed production. Other studies have shown that young plants develop an extra leaf each year and start to flower when they have five leaves.

The audience was appreciative of Richard's diligence in pursuing this study to establish facts which help us begin to understand the ecology of a species.

Malcolm Hardstaff

Saturday 2nd February

Butterflies and Other Insects. A New Look At Butterflies

by Steve Whitworth

Steve is well known for his botanical talks but he showed another side to his expertise with his talk on butterflies and moths. As with all of his talks, it soon became clear that we were not there just to look at Steve's beautiful photography, we were there to learn as well.

Steve's first slide, which was of the male Brimstone, illustrated how the word 'butterfly' came in to being. "It looked like a lump of flying butter" The picture of the female showed the dimorphism of the sexes: in this case, the colouration. This was also carried over into the shape of the wings showing how, in some species, a more elongated shape to the forewing in the male is apparent. Steve has a love of France and its butterflies and showed us various European species including the Sooty and Purple Edged Copper.

Steve then showed us lovely Glanville Fritillary and told of how it was named for *Mrs. Eleanor Glanville*, the 18th century enthusiast whose will was contested on the grounds that anyone with the hobby of studying butterflies must be of unsound mind. He then turned our attention to the whites: the Wood White which has now disappeared from this county, the Black Veined White which sometimes turns up on the south coast, the Green Veined White which is found everywhere and the Marbled White which is really a ‘brown’. Skippers included Dingy, Grizzled and the localised Silver Spotted. Steve completed his talk with some exceptional pictures of moths, in particular, the gorgeous Scarlet Tiger and White Plume.

Whatever his subject, Steve's talks always engender discussion and a lively question session followed.

Monica Blake

Saturday 12th January 2002

The Enchanted Isles: A Trip to the Galapagos Islands

John Presland

Black volcanic rock and shale give a bleak aspect to Galapagos shorelines on first view, but John Presland's slides and talk revealed hidden wonders which justified his title "The Enchanted Isles"

Cool ocean currents flowing north from the Antarctic make the Galapagos Islands the coolest equatorial area on earth and the landscape is far from tropical.

The cluster of islands is separated from Ecuador by 600 miles of ocean. Moreover it was never part of the South American continent but was formed by a series of volcanic eruptions from the seabed. So while all life on the islands originated elsewhere, it developed independently by the unique evolution which so fascinated Darwin in 1835.

John demonstrated the effect of adaptive radiation in the different forms of the Prickly Pear cactus. There are 14 endemic variations, many exclusive to particular islands.

He visited the islands after the dry season when much of the bleached vegetation appeared to be dead. The remaining plant life was apparently dismissed by the tour guide as boring scrub. But closer examination yielded a number of photogenic flowers and seeds and some interesting stratagems for survival.

The red, white and black mangroves along the shore have developed aerial roots to enable them to take in oxygen. Many plants have developed salt tolerance.

Fleshy leaves store water for the mats of lava cactus clinging to the barren rock surfaces and the Galapagos petunia, whose white flowers are very similar to those found in municipal hanging baskets.

A Galapagos tomato also had fleshier leaves than ours, but its tiny red fruits were instantly recognisable.

Many of the shrubs near sea level were of the legume family, including senna and a carob.

Others defended themselves with thorns, like the puncture weed *Tribulus* and *Bletchum*, from the acanthus family.

The barren rocks of the shore give way to inland vegetation on the larger islands, with cloud forest on the higher ground, and finally volcanic peaks and craters. But the focus of the visit was the shoreline and the wildlife which inhabits it.

Feeding on green algae at the water's edge are marine iguanas, of which one species has divided into seven sub-species, the largest up to one metre long. They have desalinisation glands which enable them to process seawater. Penguins, which originated in the Antarctic and came to the islands on ocean currents, share the space with glossy-coated sea lions and bright red Sally Lightfoot crabs.

Marine turtles feed on algae, which they find on mangrove roots, but the famous giant Galapagos tortoise lives on the high ground. John's trip did not include these areas, but he encountered young and fully-grown tortoises at the research centre near Santa Cruz.

Birds were abundant and John had several shots of Galapagos finches, which Darwin studied and which contributed to his theory of the survival of the fittest. Thirteen finch variations on the islands stem from one immigrant species. They have survived by developing specialisations in habit, colouring and beak shape, which mean they do not need to compete for food.

A colony of blue-footed boobies on Isabella provoked interest. Their feet look as if they have been dipped in blue paint, giving them their name. They are not endemic to the islands, but have colonised some shorelines.

Other notable birds included the flightless cormorant - one of the rarest in the world - a small night heron, and the 3ft high Great Blue heron

Much is being done to conserve the flora and fauna of the islands. Tourism is strictly controlled, even though it is the main source of income. Visitors are accommodated on cruise ships and numbers ashore at any one time are limited.

The rats, goats, cats and feral dogs which did much damage in the past are being eliminated or brought under control and strict fishing quotas are being imposed. While oil and sewage pollution from shipping is a real danger, John felt optimistic that the unique wildlife of the islands could be conserved for future generations.

Chris Weare

Wednesday May 8th, a.m.

Stanton Park, near Chippenham.

Leader: Marjorie Waters.

Ten of us had an interesting morning in mixed woodland, once an ancient forest but felled and replanted about 50 years ago. It was on Forest Marble Clay.

The flora was mostly typical of the habitat - Woodruff, Wood Spurge, Wood Speedwell, Pignut, Wood Sedge, Wood Rush, Wood and Water Avens. Orpine, *Sedum telephiium*, Wood and Water Avens. The Orpine, *Sedum telephium*, was special for some of us; quite a few clumps of it were growing beside the more open paths. The *Carices* were especially varied; *Carex flacca*, *pendula*, *sylvatica*, *remota*, *riparia*, *otrubae*, *nigra*, and others whose names I did not note down before the experts moved on.

Early-purple Orchids were in excellent shape. There were several populations of them in full flower, with colours ranging from deepest purple to palest pink. We did not find flowering Bird's-nest Orchid but some dried heads from last year were spotted.

We spent a while scanning for Herb Paris among oceans of Dog's Mercury but did not find more than the known clump.

Throughout the morning we could hear the thumps of big guns firing on Salisbury Plain, more than 20 miles away.

Wednesday 8th May, p.m.

Seagry Wood.

In the afternoon we moved on to Seagry Wood, which made a most interesting contrast as it was on acid soil, signalled on the way in to the wood by finding Bitter Vetch, *Lathrys linefolius* subsp. *montana*.

Parts of the wood were once heathland, now planted with exotic conifers, mostly Silver Fir, *Abies grandis*, but there was a tiny remnant of *Erica* spp., quite a wonder to us calcareous Wiltshire folk. Other acid lovers were Sheep's Sorrel, *Rumex acetosella*, also *Oxalis acetosella* and *Galium saxatile*.

The fir trees had pustules in their bark and Richard found that the blisters could be popped to give a satisfying squirt of thin resin, which was delicately aromatic, just as good as expensive incense from foreign lands.

Other parts of the wood were more mixed, with large Sweet Chestnut trees (looking poorly), beech, yew and so on. We found Three-veined Sandwort, *Moerhingia trinervia*, which is said to be a marker for ancient woodland. We measured one of the larger yews using a piece of string and a person of known height. This gave a circumference of just over 4½ metres. Checked against a 20cm. scale (!) in someone's book it came to 462 cm.

It was altogether a most interesting and entertaining day.

Rosemary Duckett.

Plant Recording for Wiltshire Botanical Society - a Guide

Richard Aisbitt, Dave Green, Ann Hutchison, John Presland

WBS records

WBS has been keeping records since 1992, when the Society was formed. They have been built on the foundation of a systematic flora mapping project in the 1980s and the published account of its findings in *The Wiltshire Flora* in 1993. These earlier records are held at the Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre (WSBRC), which is administered by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and is in their headquarters at Devizes. WBS records currently refer only to 1992 onwards and are maintained separately by the Society, as well as being sent to the WSBRC. The WSBRC also receives records from other sources. Both sets of records are intended to provide systematic information on what plants occur in the County and what changes are taking place. This information can be used to guide policy changes in wildlife management. The aims of the Society, as recently stated in a publicity leaflet, imply that our own records should be used to help foster botanical knowledge, spread interest in our local flora, increase members' knowledge and skills and publicize threats to habitats and species. They are held on a Microsoft Access database.

The existence of our system depends on the recording of plants by members. We felt it would be helpful at this point to provide guidelines for such recording.

People you may need to contact

Richard Aisbitt (84 Goddard Ave., Swindon SN1 4HT; Tel. 01793 694680) holds the WBS records database and receives and coordinates records. Also, he edits the Society's newsletter, which often contains items on plants found in the county.

Dave Green (The Old Stables, Tower House, 297 Bloomfield Rd., Bath BA2 2NU; Tel. 01225 830514) is the BSBI recorder for vc 7 (North Wiltshire).

Ann Hutchison (The Malt House, Castle St., Mere, Nr. Warminster BA12 6JE; Tel. 01747 860285) is the BSBI recorder for vc 8 (South Wiltshire).

John Presland (175c Ashley Lane, Winsley, Bradford-on-Avon, BA15 2HR; Tel 01225 865125) is editor of *Wiltshire Botany*, our scientific journal in which extracts from WBS records are published.

Procedures for members' recording

The first step in recording a plant is to ensure that it is correctly identified. The primary source for identification is *New Flora of the British Isles* by Clive Stace, though the same author's *Field Flora of the British Isles* is equally acceptable and is cheaper and much easier to carry. *The Wiltshire Flora* by Beatrice Gillam, Dave Green and Ann Hutchison is a useful source of clues as to what is likely to occur in a particular locality. Members who feel their skills are not developed sufficiently to identify species accurately are advised to seek the help of other WBS members to whom they have easy access. The vice-county recorders also offer help, but it is important they are not deluged with a large volume of requests.

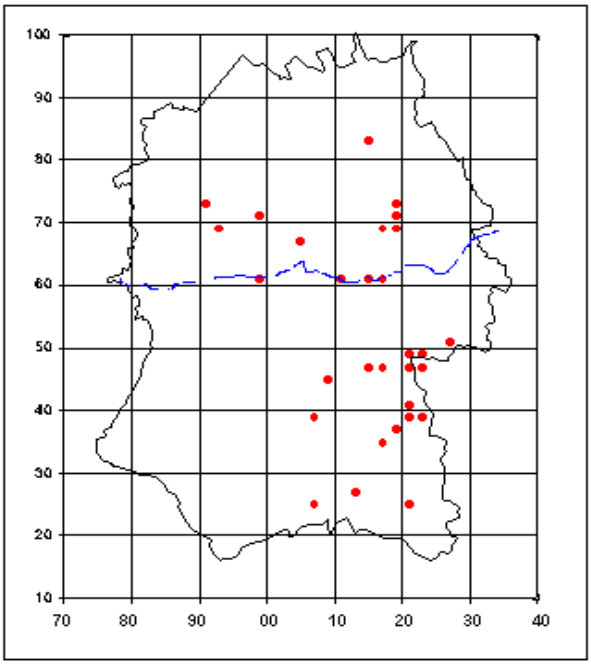
Any plant that is not clearly in the 1993 Flora or is noted there as having been found only once in a particular vice-county is a candidate for being a first or second vice-county record. Such records have to be confirmed by the appropriate vice-county recorder or an approved referee, who will usually require a pressed specimen. However, members discovering such a plant should not automatically collect a specimen unless it is occurring in some numbers, but should contact the vice-county recorder, who will advise on the action they should take.

Once a plant has been identified and, where necessary, confirmed, the record should be sent to Richard Aisbitt. Records should include the following information:

- Botanical name
- Name of recorder
- For a potential first or second vice-county record, the person who confirmed it
- Date
- Six-figure map reference if possible, otherwise a four-figure map reference or, if that isn't possible, the tetrad (group of 4 km squares) in which it occurs. If it's borderline between two squares, this should be noted and both squares identified.
- Vice-county
- Nearest village or town
- Details of where it's growing, type of habitat, numbers, etc
- Other notes of interest (*e.g.* re-find of a site known 50 years ago and thought lost; plant with unusual flower colour)

Each location for a particular species should be written as a separate record. However, where a plant occurs at frequent intervals over a wide area, this may be too time-consuming, and a note of each kilometre square involved would be acceptable

Map references should be derived from Ordnance Survey maps. Full details of the methods of doing this are provided on the maps themselves. Each six-figure reference should begin with two capital letters denoting the 100 km square in which the plant occurs (ST or SU for Wiltshire) followed by three numbers showing its location from East to West (numbers along top or bottom of map) and then three numbers showing the location from North to South (numbers on sides of map). Think of "TOPSIDE" to get the order right - even



Aster lanceolatus Narrow-leaved Michaelmas-daisy

experienced recorders get it wrong sometimes. Four figure references are the same except there are just two figures for each direction.

The borderline between the north and south vice-counties (vc7 and vc8 respectively), should be regarded as the centre of the Kennet and Avon Canal. If a plant is in the centre of the canal, both vcs should be noted. It is especially important that recorders note the vice-county in these cases, since the description "Kennet and Avon Canal" does not convey this information.

Photographs of plants recorded are welcome. A combination of a close-up to show the plant features and a middle distance photo to show habitat is ideal.

Feedback to members

Richard Aisbitt can provide information on request on such topics as where particular plants can be found or what can be seen in a particular part of the County. The vice-county recorders can offer botanical information of a more technical kind. A selection of items of particular interest from each year's records from 1995 to 1999 has been published in *Wiltshire Botany* and it is planned to continue this. Articles based on Wiltshire plant records are also published both in *Wiltshire Botany* and in our Newsletter.

Books which you might like to borrow:

The Botanical Society now has several books which are available for members to borrow. The Society also has membership of BSBI and receives all its publications.

I keep them and will arrange collection, postage or pass them on at a meeting when I receive a request. In addition we are developing a list of books owned by members who are willing to loan them out. If you have items which you would be willing to add to this list, then please let me know.

Pat Woodruffe

01794 884436

pmw@bentleywood.fsnet.co.uk

Changing jobs

Joy Newton has handed on the task of arranging meetings to Pat Woodruffe.

Joy has made a tremendous contribution to the Wiltshire Botanical Society since it was founded and is sure to continue in this. We are grateful for her hard work in arranging so many successful meetings and trips.

Thanks must also go to Pat for taking on this substantial and important job.

Country	Title	Author	Date	Owner
S Africa	Trees of the Kruger N.P. Vol. 1	P Van Wyk	1972	WBS
S Africa	Trees of the Kruger N.P. Vol. 2	P Van Wyk	"	WBS
S Africa	66 Transvaal Trees	De Winter et al	1966	WBS
S Africa	The Aloes of S. Africa	Reynolds	1974	WBS
S Africa	Flora: Western Cape + Namaqualand	?	1981	Rosemary Duckett
S Africa	Flora: Transvaal Lowveld + Escarpment	Onderstall	1984	Pat Woodruffe
S Africa	Flora: Cape Peninsula	Kidd	1983	Pat Woodruffe
Himalayas	Flowers of the Himalaya	Polunin	1987	Rosemary Duckett
UK	Grasses	Hubbard	1954	WBS
UK	Grasses, Sedges, Rushes and Ferns	Fitter et al	1983	WBS
UK	Watsonia Journal of BSBI 1992 to present but incomplete	Briggs et al	1992 to `02	WBS
UK	BSBI Abstracts from the literature	Kent	93,96 98,01	WBS
UK	BSBI Newsletters Range over 1992 - 02 period	Ellis		WBS

New to Wiltshire -
Poa infirma

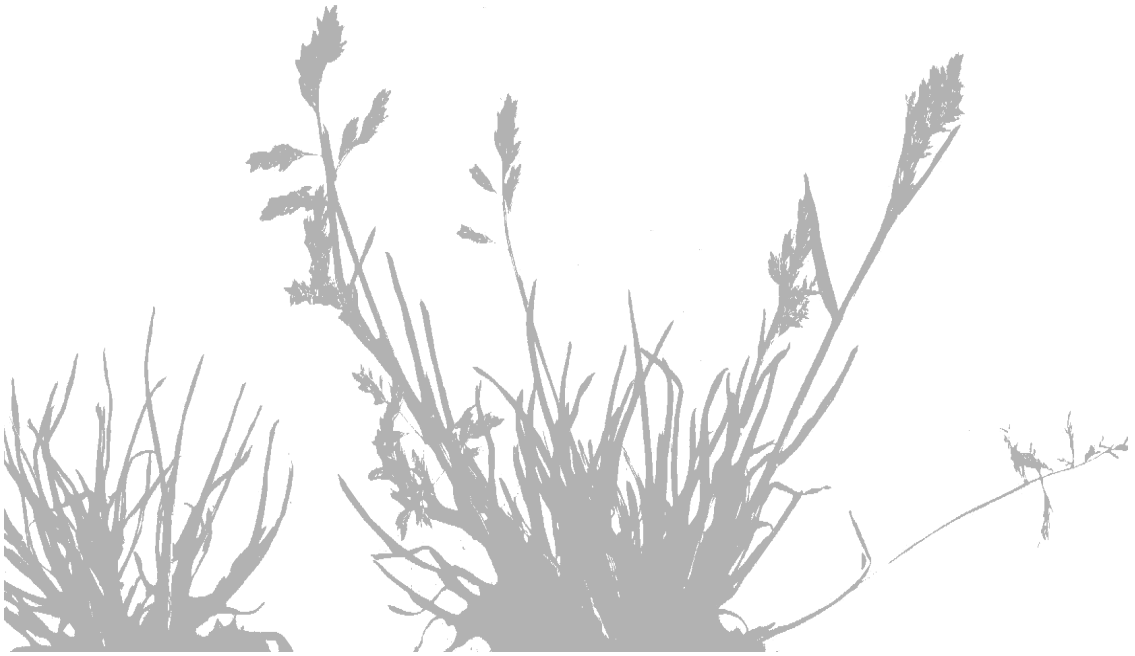
Poa infirma Kunth, Early Meadow-grass, is a Nationally Scarce species which is currently thought to be spreading in southern Britain, and is currently known scattered widely along the south coast of England as far cast as Suffolk, and has recently been found in Ireland.

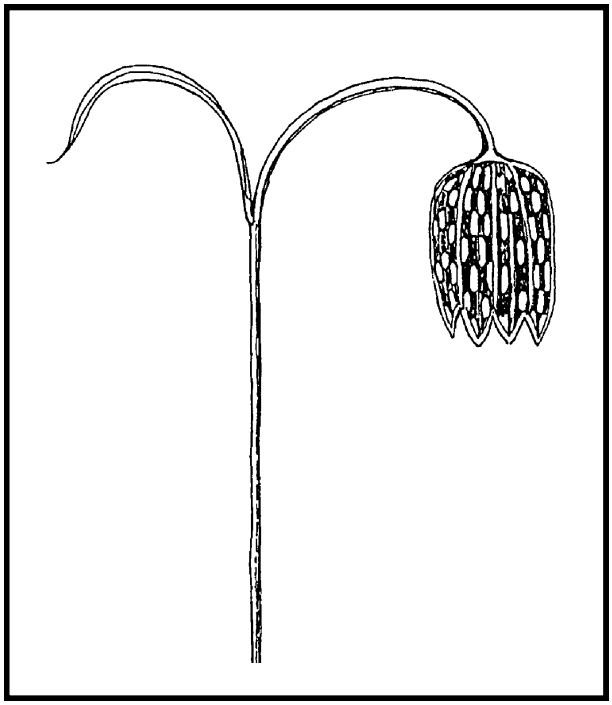
On 24 April 2002, during a quick pit stop at Leigh Delamere Service Station on the west-bound carriageway of the M4, to my surprise on opening the car door I saw *Poa infirma* growing on the gravel beds under the *Sorbus intermedia* trees along the centre of the car park, with *Poa annua, Erophila verna* s. s, *Cerastium* sp. and *Stella media* (GPS grid reference ST/89203.78996, ± 9m). It occurred on two of the six gravel beds investigated (third on the left from the entrance and fourth on the right), and was obviously well established. A voucher specimen has been placed in the Welsh National Herbarium (NMW).

This is the first record for Wiltshire and the first significantly inland record for Britain. It has obviously been introduced to this site, and should be regarded as a casual. Its occurrence in a car park indicates how it may have been spreading associated with traffic, in which case it should be looked for elsewhere. It is similar to *P. annua* but is pale green without any reddish coloration, has smaller floral parts (especially anthers) and the inflorescence is lanceolate in outline rather than being broadly triangular and open as in *P. annua.*

T C G RICH

Department of Biodiversity and Systematic Biology, National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff CF10 3NP





WILTSHIRE BOTANICAL SOCIETY COMMITTEE

Barbara Last	Chairman	01722 790368	Blast@berwick40.fsnet.co.uk
Jean Wall	Secretary	01666 823865	David.Wall@withybeds.co.uk
Gwyneth Yerrington	Treasurer	01225 862740	
Joy Newton		01672 540356	cnewton@freeuk.com
Paul Darby	Wilts Wildlife Trust	01380 725670	pdarby@wiltshirewildlife.org
Sally Scott-White	Wilts Biological Records	01380 725670	sscottwhite@wiltshirewildlife.org
Louisa Kilgallen	Minutes Secretary	01225 867331	louisakilgallen@casella.co.uk
John Presland	Editor/Wiltshire Botany	01225 865125	
Richard Aisbitt	Newsletter, Plant Records	01793 694680	richard@aisbittr.freeserve.co.uk
Dave Green	Plant Recorder, VC7	01225 835227	
Ann Hutchison	Plant Recorder, VC8	01747 860285	
Jack Oliver		01672 861251	
Christopher Perraton		01225 703294	christopher_perraton@lineone.net
Maureen Ponting		01672 512361	
Pat Woodruffe	Meetings Secretary	01794 884436	pmw@bentleywood.fsnet.co.uk

Membership

We welcome new members, beginners and experts alike. If you would like to join, please complete the slip and send it to:

Gwyneth Yerrington
28 Meadowfield
Bradford on Avon
Wilts BA15 1PL

Subscriptions:
Ordinary Member---------- £5.00 per year
Joint Membership---------- £7.50 per year

Wiltshire Botanical Society

Name: .....

(Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss/Dr)

Address .....

.....

.....

Postcode .....

Telephone number .....

Please make cheques payable to "Wiltshire Botanical Society"

From the Editor

Please keep sending reports of meetings, notes and articles. Please include photos, drawings and diagrams to illustrate your text.

I can be contacted at:

84 Goddard Avenue
Swindon
Wilts SN1 4HT

or

richard@aisbittr.freeserve.co.uk

Richard Aisbitt

Future meetings

Please suggest ideas for meetings or talks. Contact me by writing to:

Anchorsholme
Hop Gardens
Whiteparish
Nr. Salisbury
Wilts SP5 2ST

or by phone or e-mail (01794 884436, pmw@bentleywood.fsnet.co.uk)

Pat Woodruffe