



Wild About Beds

Spring 2014

A new Carabid beetle for Bedfordshire

by Wilf Powell

On Wednesday 21st August several members of the Society went to Priory Country Park to help Sheila Brooke with her pond dipping and bug hunting field event. Whilst sweep netting the lakeside vegetation I caught a small carabid beetle, which I took home for closer examination as it wasn't a species with which I was familiar. Several insect keys helped identify the beetle as *Demetrias imperialis* (Germar), a new record for Bedfordshire.

Demetrias imperialis is a small, somewhat flattened beetle (4.5-5.8mm) with a black head, red-brown thorax and pale, straw-coloured elytra (wing cases). It has a distinctive dark, diamond-shaped mark in the centre of the elytra and two lateral dark marks towards the hind edge of the elytra.



Demetrias imperialis, a new species for Bedfordshire. Photo by Dick Belgers

It is regarded as a scarce species in Britain with a local distribution in south and east England, although it is believed to be slowly increasing its range. It is associated with reeds and bulrushes, often being found in leaf litter below these plants or hiding in leaf-sheaths, and therefore occurring almost exclusively at the edges of fresh water. Carabid beetles are predominantly ground-dwelling predators, and a few, including *Demetrias* species, are adapted for climbing amongst vegetation in search of prey.

In this 170th issue:

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Wild About Beds is the newsletter of:



The Bedfordshire Natural History Society
www.bnhs.org.uk
Registered charity number 268659



BedsLife
www.bedsbionet.org.uk

The BNHS

The BNHS was formed in 1946, its main function to record the fauna and flora of the county. It has over twenty active Recorders who cover many branches of natural history study and whose annual reports are published in the *Bedfordshire Naturalist* journal.

Members receive a quarterly newsletter, Wild About Beds, and programmes of meetings. These meetings include field meetings to Bedfordshire sites and occasionally farther afield. During the winter months, there are illustrated lectures normally held in Elstow, Haynes, Toddington and Maulden.

The Society depends on annual subscriptions which are devoted to its working, as all offices are honorary. Membership is open to anyone, whether resident in the county or not. If you would like to join the Society, please contact **Mary Sheridan**, Honorary Membership Secretary, 28 Chestnut Hill, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, LU7 2TR. Tel: 01525 378245, www.bnhs.org.uk.

BedsLife

BedsLife - Bedfordshire & Luton Biodiversity Partnership is a consortium of government and non-governmental agencies dedicated to promoting the maintenance and enhancement of Bedfordshire's biodiversity. The Partnership oversees the implementation and monitoring of the Bedfordshire and Luton Biodiversity Action Plan, which can be found online at www.bedsbionet.org.uk.

Editor: Heather Webb

The Wildlife Trust, Priory Country Park, Barkers Lane Bedford MK41 9DJ.

Email: newsletter@bnhs.org.uk.

Your comments/notes on anything that you have observed in the field, on the road or in a past Wild About Beds issue are welcome/essential for continuity. Please do send articles to me either as an attachment via email or through the post. Pictures are always welcome; material required by **15 June 2014** please.

Thank you in anticipation.

The next Wild About Beds will be published in **June 2014**. Please note that any views are independent of the Bedfordshire Natural History Society and BedsLife.

Bedfordshire Invertebrate Group

It is of course a principal function of the Bedfordshire Natural History Society to record the flora and fauna within the county. The society aims to help, encourage and support those with an interest in wildlife and endeavours to cover all branches of natural history particularly in relation to Bedfordshire. The Beds Invertebrate Group was launched in 2012 in partly order to facilitate the Neglected Insects in Beds initiative but also so that those interested in invertebrates generally can meet up in the field for joint excursions. These excursions are not restricted to looking at neglected groups but include all invertebrates and we don't ignore other things we see either! In the past two years we have held a number of very successful field excursions within the County. Up until now these have been on weekdays but in 2014 we will be including some weekend meetings.

If anyone else is interested in joining this group then do please let me know and I will add you to the mailing list. The meetings are a good opportunity to share knowledge, expertise and we all learn from one another. However no specialist expertise is necessary, just an interest in invertebrates, though clearly we greatly appreciate the expertise of many of those who are already members and more specialists would be especially welcome. Do come along and give the group a try.

Alan Outen
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BNHS at the BEEN Outdoor Learning Event

by Sheila Brooke and Peter Glenister

The Society was represented at an Outdoor Learning Event run by Bedfordshire Environmental Education Network held at the Rufus Centre, Flitwick on February 12th which was attended by about 200 people. This was a half-day conference designed by the Network, whose members regularly meet to monitor environmental education provision across the county. This free event was for teachers and was supported through the Cooperative Community Fund. Teachers were invited to meet providers and other relevant associated organisations, such as our own, and take part in discussions and workshops.



Teachers learning all about den building!

Short presentations and three workshops were interspersed with refreshments during the morning. The presentations included advice on taking learning out of doors, health & safety and finding funding. The workshops included den-building and eco-art as activities, hedge-planting as an improvement to school grounds, and gardening for health & well-being of children and to improve their school grounds. These were provided by organisations such as Groundwork Luton & Bedfordshire, Greensand Trust, Bedford Ranger Service, Marston Vale Trust, Wildlife Trust, Luton Culture, RHS & Luton Hoo Walled Garden.

Over 30 schools in the county were represented and there was considerable interest in our display. We provided a Nature Table, our well-illustrated display boards and Society leaflets & business cards. We also displayed the Nature Quiz to show what can be done to stimulate young minds. The Nature Table was very popular and a number of teachers showed an interest in having it at their school at some point. There were other organisations with displays and the refreshment breaks allowed the teachers to browse. It remains to be seen if there is further interest from the schools but we felt that it was a good opportunity to advertise the Society, show what we do and suggest what we can do for them. There were people there who had no idea we existed – so they are now better informed!



The BNHS nature table is always a big hit at these events.
Photo by Erika Pratt

Please send us your Common Frog records!

by Helen Muir-Howie

A recent review of species records by the BRMC showed that there are many 1km squares in the county where common frogs *Rana temporaria* have not been recorded for at least ten years.

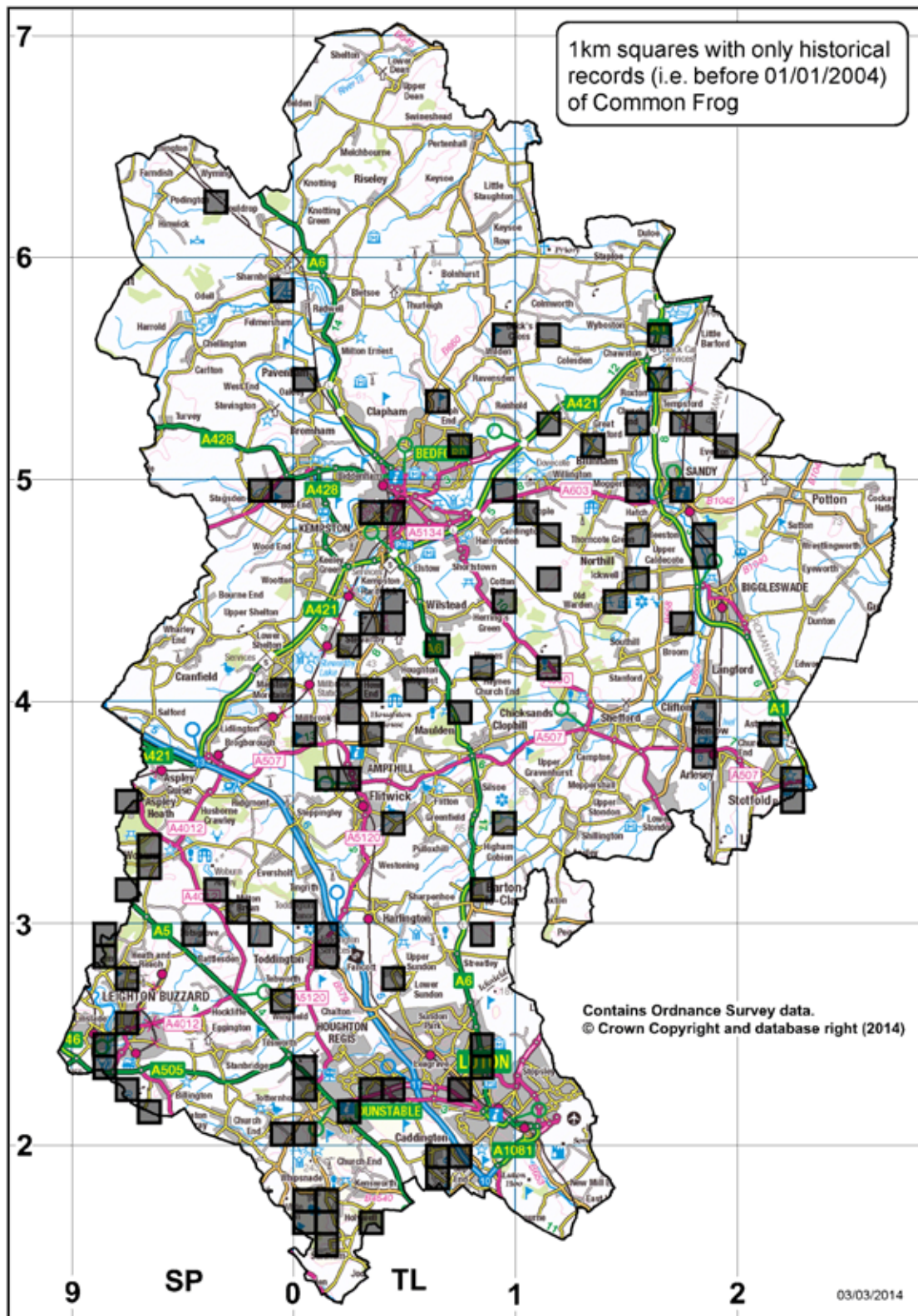
I think this is because the BNHS Garden Pond Survey contributed records of a one-off kind and as this hasn't been repeated the records haven't been updated. I'm sure that there are still frogs in most of these unrecorded squares.

I would like to appeal to members to send in records of common frog to try to fill in some of the gaps in our data. If you find a frog in your garden or are lucky enough to have them spawning in your pond please let me know.

You can submit records of all amphibians using Adnoto on our website or by the old fashioned way of putting pen to paper. Either way I need the following information:

- species
- date of sighting
- place including OS map 6-figure grid reference
- relevant information OS such as number of individuals, spawn, tadpoles or adults etc.
- name of the person making the record.

Thank you in advance.



Bedfordshire Bat Group's hibernating bat surveys this winter

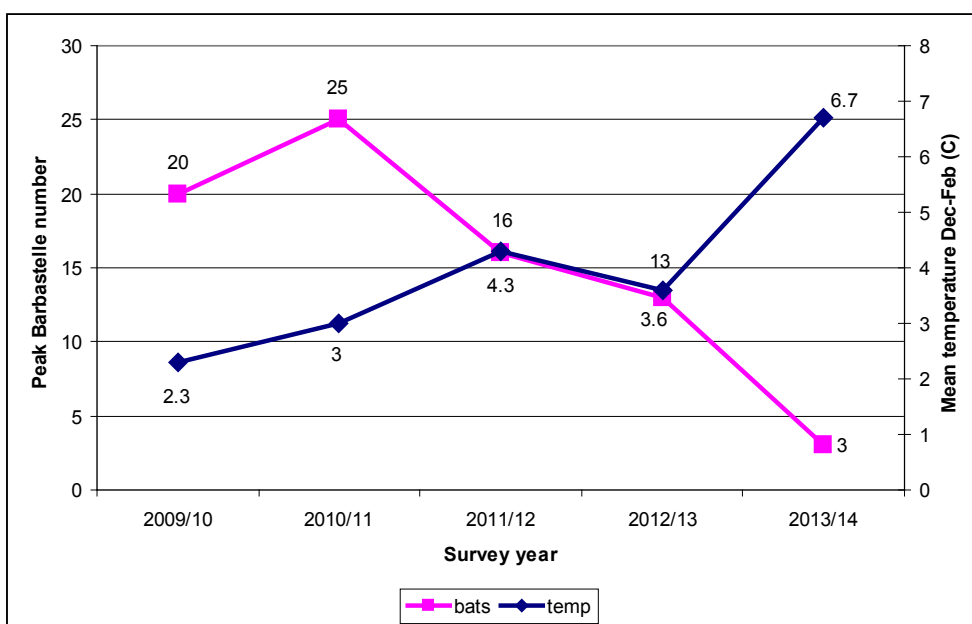
by Bob Cornes

Once again, the number of bats found on our underground hibernation surveys has created a new record. We found 172 bats in January, beating our previous best of 168 in December 2012. On inspection of the details, it becomes clear that this is entirely due to an increase of one species: Natterer's Bat. Numbers of this species have been peaking at 85 to 90 for several winters, but leapt up to a dramatic 119 bats in January. In February, there were still 115. There is no simple correlation with weather conditions as might be expected, and if there were, the numbers should have dropped with the mild temperatures this winter. The truth is that we simply don't know why the numbers have increased. There could have been an increase in the Natterer's Bat population, but an equally possible explanation is that some hibernation sites which we don't visit have deteriorated, forcing more bats into the sites we do visit. Numbers of Brown Long-Eared Bats and Daubenton's Bats have dropped very slightly, but Barbastelles have shown a significant drop. Peak Barbastelle numbers were 20 for 2009-10, 25 for 2010-11, 16 for 2011-12, 13 for 2012-13, but only 3 for this winter. Unlike Natterer's Bats, Barbastelles do seem to be influenced by temperature, moving underground when there is a prolonged period of sub-zero temperatures. It is therefore not surprising that we found few of them in the mild conditions this winter.

Bedfordshire Bat Group's hibernation surveys are carried out three times each winter, in mid-December, mid-January and mid-February. For reasons of insurance cover and consent from landowners, they are open only to members of the Bat Group. They provide a fascinating experience with drone flies, cave spiders, Herald Moths and Peacock Butterflies as well as bats. For more information visit www.bedsbatgroup.org.uk.



A hibernating Natterer's Bat *Myotis nattereri* on the February survey. Photo by Bob Cornes



Out of interest I wanted to see for myself how Barbastelles respond to temperature changes. The graph at left shows the Bat Group's annual peak Barbastelle count reported above (pink) plotted against the mean temperature (blue) for the period December to February, when surveys are done. Indeed it looks like our Bedfordshire Barbastelles do like to come in from the cold! -Ed.

Some Aberrant Flies in Beds and calling all Bee keepers - your help is needed! by Alan R. Outen

In a lecture that I gave to the Beds Natural History Society in February 2013 I appealed for help in recording some of the aberrant species of flies not previously recorded or under-recorded in the county. Since then I have had invaluable assistance from Peter Wilkinson who kindly invited me to a ringing session and then collected a specimen for me of *Crataerina hirundinis*, a parasitic fly on House Martins, as well as a record from Dave Buckingham for *Ornithomya avicularia* on a juvenile Great Spotted Woodpecker found dead at Waterloo Thorns. These are both members of the family Hippoboscidae (14 UK spp.) for which we already had two records for *Crataerina pallida* a species parasitic on Swifts (one from Sue Raven was the first since 1930!). I was also delighted that Bob Cornes found the first Bedfordshire record from the family Nycteribiidae (3 UK spp.), all of which are parasites of bats. Bob kindly brought me a specimen of *Nycteribia kolenatii* found on a Natterer's Bat at Campton Plantation.

I also asked for the assistance of beekeepers in recording bee lice, another group for which we still have no Bedfordshire records. I am now therefore widening this appeal in the hope that those who keep bees but were not at the lecture might perhaps be able to help.

Despite their misleading English name the bee lice belong to an aberrant family (Braulidae) of normally two-winged flies (Diptera). Bee lice are though most unusual flies, being wingless and very small, with reduced eyes and antennae hidden in grooves. Their legs are short and robust, whilst the claws are equipped with minute teeth. Although they are not parasites their life cycle is intimately connected with that of honey bees, particularly queens and drones to which the adult bee lice attach themselves. Adult bee lice can however be found on worker, drone, and queen bees, and (in America) as many as 187 individuals have been recorded on a single queen bee! Normally only single individuals will be found on workers or drones however, The bee lice adults are very agile and nimble, scrambling for food being fed to the queen. Immature stages live in the wax combs of the bees, the larvae feeding on wax and pollen. Bee lice also overwinter as adults with the bees.

Worldwide the family Braulidae comprises just eight species in two genera, Braula and Megabraula. In Britain we have just two species, these being *Braulia coeca* and *B. schmitzi*. Neither is recorded for Bedfordshire. Any records of these curious insects, ideally supported by specimens (so we can hopefully identify the species), would be greatly appreciated. Whilst I appreciate the importance of the queen bee (!) any specimens that can be supplied as still attached to drone or worker bees would be even more useful. It would also be useful to hear from beekeepers in the county if they think they may have encountered these insects in their hives in the past (location and [approximate] date if possible please) or indeed of any definite negatives.

Bee lice are reddish-brown in colour and they have a superficial resemblance to mites or lice. Indeed they are often misidentified as varroa mites (*Varroa destructor*). One notable difference to distinguish between varroa mites (Arachnids) and bee lice (Insects) is the presence of six legs on a bee louse, whilst adult varroa mites have eight legs. In addition adult bee lice have a rounded appearance while varroa mites are more compressed and oval. Despite these differences, both are very small and difficult to distinguish with the naked eye. Adult bee lice are less than 1.5mm long and covered in spine-like hairs.

As indicated above bee lice are not parasites and it is generally believed that they cause little or no harm to bee colonies. However they are considered a minor pest as the larvae cause damage to the appearance of comb honey by burrowing under the cappings. (This indeed may be a clue to their presence.) Most beekeepers unknowingly practice mechanical control of bee lice by extracting the honey, because the larvae are eliminated while removing cappings before extraction. However, many of the pesticides used against the varroa mite also are presumed to be effective against bee lice and this has meant that they are now likely to be much less common than in the past.

You can find images of these curious flies online at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braulidae> and http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/misc/bees/bee_louse.htm

My grateful thanks to Peter Wilkinson, Dave Buckingham, Sue Raven and Bob Cornes for their help. Any other specimens and records of bird or bat parasites are of course also welcome.

BNHS indoor meeting 18th February. Update on the Wild Orchids of Bedfordshire project

by Graham Bellamy

Over 80 people joined us at Maulden village hall and forsook live football on the TV to hear from Chris Boon and Richard Revels about progress with the BNHS Orchid recording project.

Over 130 people have contributed over 1400 entries on the easy to use adnoto recording system on the BNHS web site. Entries range from zero records for an area to over 10,000 Pyramid Orchids at Sharpenhoe and many thousand of plants have been located and recorded in 2013.



Twayblade *Neottia ovata*. Photo by Don Macaulay

2013 was a good year for orchids and contributors were thanked for a splendid effort. The coming season is the final year of recording before the *Wild Orchids of Bedfordshire* is published in spring 2015 and efforts will need to be targeted in areas with little coverage so far.

Chris showed distribution maps for several orchid species and compared historical ranges with the most recent records confirming the continuation of some species ranges, the apparent decline of some, such as Twayblade, and expansion of others such as Bee Orchid. The maps indicate where there are apparent gaps in recent recording and where it would be most useful to target effort in the coming season. Chris will

produce spreadsheets of locations that will need visiting in 2014 and 22 people signed up to receive them. Details will also appear on the blog that can be accessed via the BNHS website at www.bnhs.org.uk. The first species to be looked for will be the Early Purple Orchid where there are several older but few recent records close to the greensand ridge. They are likely to be lurking in ancient woodland.

Access to privately owned woodland was raised as a possible issue and anyone having difficulties can contact Graham Bellamy in the first instance who will then ask the Wildlife Trust's Wildlife Sites Officer if any contact details are available. (Contact Graham via crustacea@bnhs.org.uk.)

A possible contraction in range of the Twayblade, a fairly common and widespread species is of interest. Survey is needed to see if this decline is real or a result of flowering spikes being eaten off by deer and rabbits so that the species is being missed by surveyors.

The increase in Bee Orchid distribution may be the result of the increased recording effort coupled with the relative ease of spotting this species. Bee Orchid overwinters with a well-developed set of leaves that can be readily spotted while the other vegetation is low. A Bee Orchid recently recovered from a lawn which was likely to be removed was available to show what to search for now.

A Lizard Orchid which is also confined to a pot was also on show and the significantly larger leaves hopefully will stimulate recorders to keep a weather eye open in likely places and road verges where this species could appear.

After refreshment Richard showed a selection of some of his outstanding photos of orchids that will be used in the new book. Richard has been tracking down orchids in gardens and churchyards as well as the countryside.

Richard showed the range of colour variation present in several species and this was particularly impressive in Common Spotted Orchids. Richard also showed pictures of pollinating insects on orchids and we are particularly interested in receiving any information on pollinators.



Bee orchid *Ophrys insectifera*. Photo by Eric Lecaroubier

We are discovering more information about our scarcer orchids and recent surveys by the Wildlife Trust at Totternhoe have located around 80 Man Orchids which will be monitored in the coming years. Terry Wells recorded over 300 Man just on the Little hills in 1980. Similarly, Terry knew of nearly 2000 Musk Orchids on the Little hills in 1988; in 2013 66 plants were found. We are not sure what the cause is for these steep declines but the Wildlife Trust plan to continue monitoring and protecting flowering plants to ensure that seed continues to be set.

Elsewhere Autumn Lady's Tresses had a good year at Knocking hoe National Nature Reserve with over 300 flowering plants. Terry Wells recorded thousands of plants at their peak during his thirty year study. Burnt Orchids are also hanging on, and although over a hundred plants tried to flower in 2013 many were eaten off by rabbits and those that remained failed to attract pollinators. This may be because it is such a small colony in a restricted area. Perhaps we will find out if pollinators do visit the plants in 2014. Further research by Society members have revealed that the burnt tip is pollinated by a species of fly that is scarce itself, its larvae parasitizing the caterpillars of the burnet moth. Perhaps we need to improve conditions for the Burnet moth on the grassland in order to improve pollination of the orchid. A good example of the complex relationships that can exist in the ecology of our wildlife.

Wild orchids of Bedfordshire will have chapters on habitats, conservation and on those rarer species studied for over thirty years by Terry Wells. Any profits from the book will help with maintaining the records by the BRMC and also help the wildlife Trust continue its studies into Man and Musk Orchids at Totternhoe.

Richard has also captured photos of orchids as they emerge each year, and as for the bee orchid some can be recognised in the leaf stage and spotted more easily than when surrounded by tall vegetation in the summer.

There are still some species to find. Searches for birds-nest orchid were fruitless in 2013. Marsh Helleborine and Marsh Fragrant Orchid were not found in the wild. As an incentive to recorders the first person to find one of these three species will receive a free copy of *Wild Orchids of Bedfordshire*

There is a lot of interesting field work to be done in 2014! And I think our book will be one we can all rightly be proud of. Do get involved.

Neglected insects in Beds initiative progress to end 2013

by Alan R. Outen

Progress on this initiative has continued to be quite pleasing. The tabulation below shows the number of species and records for the main target groups.

| Group | UK spp | Total species list to end of 2012 | Total species list to end of 2013 | Total database records |
|--|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Diptera 7035 spp [excl Syphidae 276 spp] | 6759 | 1203 | 1283 | 4081 |
| Homoptera: Auchenorrhyncha* | 397 | 106 | 117 | 493 |
| Homoptera: Sternorrhyncha** | 797 | 74 | 77 | |
| Psocoptera (barkflies) | 69 | 21 | 25 | 113 |
| Trichoptera (caddis) | 200 | 51 | 85 | 259 |
| Ephemeroptera (mayflies) | 51 | 15 | 15 | 80 |
| Plecoptera (stoneflies) | 34 | 2+ ?1 | 2+ ?1 | 3 |
| Collembola (springtails) | 250 | 13 | 17 | 80 |

* planthoppers, froghoppers etc.

** aphids, psyllids, scale insects and mealy bugs

Non-Syrphid Diptera now include records from 84 of 108 families. Total database records now 10,057 (cf 7,790 at end 2013). This includes the records of Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Earwigs, Fleas and miscellaneous other groups not included in the initial targeted groups but for which authenticated records have nonetheless been databased.

For the Barkflies (Psocoptera) we are now already one of the best recorded counties in the UK!

Stoneflies

As will be evident the group that has made least progress is the stoneflies (Plecoptera). At present there are just two confirmed species recorded for the county, both from Flitwick Moor, though I have collections from Duck End NR, the chalk stream at Barton and another from Flitwick Moor awaiting identification. Species in this group are not easy to identify and this cannot be done without specimens being collected. I do though now have a specialist contact who will look at these but they need to be in alcohol.



Adult female stonefly *Nemurella picteti*, Flitwick Moor 8 April 2011. Photo by Alan R. Outen

There are altogether 34 species of stoneflies in Britain and whilst it is unlikely that we will have a large number in Bedfordshire there are certainly several others that could potentially turn up. The group is under-recorded in most of the UK so there is little available data but Sussex has sixteen recorded species. One we could well get is the Common February Red (*Brachyptera risi*) which is said to be widespread and common. As the name suggests adults can be found as early as February (as indeed can some other species) so now is the time to start looking for them! Apart from having reddish legs the Common February Red is in fact usually dull reddish-brown.

I would welcome any specimens or ANY SIGHTINGS of/ or sites for stoneflies in the county (as soon as possible after sighting) and I will then try to follow these up myself. Entomologists out sweeping or beating waterside vegetation may perhaps encounter these insects as also those out looking for dragonflies and damselflies. The information below will hopefully help you to recognise species that belong to this group.

The larvae are wholly aquatic and have been described as looking like aquatic earwigs with two long tails instead of pincers (body length from 4 – c 30mm). The adults (up to c 30mm, usually less) look essentially like winged larvae, with rather shiny wings held flat along the back or in one family (needle flies) rolled around the abdomen. In most species the wing tips extend just beyond the tip of the abdomen. Some lose the long tails but in others these are retained. Most species are rather dull, dark brown, some are yellowish and some reddish-brown. Stoneflies are not strong fliers and are often reluctant to do so. They may be seen resting on bankside stones, tree trunks or vegetation etc. as they are primarily nocturnal. The flight season is from mid February to early November peaking between April and July. Most adults live only for one or two days.



Left: A little late (or early, depending how you look at it), Martin Day with the BNHS entry at the St Andrews Christmas Tree Festival in Ampthill in December. Photo by Erika Pratt

Right: an otter swims by Derek Pittman's rod on the River Ouse at Bletsoe in March. Photo by Derek Pittman



Upcoming events

13 Apr Morning walk over Pegsdon Hills for spring migrants. Park and meet at 8,00 am in the car park of the Live and Let Live Inn, Pegsdon TL121303. Leader: Jon Palmer.

27 Apr Early morning birding around Broom Gravel Pits for spring migrants. Park and meet at 7.00 am at the end of Kings Road, off High Street, Broom TL172433. Leader: Mike Burgess.

4 May Annual Dawn Chorus at Maulden Wood. Meet at 4.15 am in the lay-by at the top of Deadman's Hill on the A6, Maulden TL973394. Hot fried breakfast to follow, price £3.00. Please order 7 days in advance with John Adams on 01234 381532. Leader: Pete Marshall.

Neglected Insects in Beds: BNHS one-day conference

by *Alan R. Outen*

As reported in the last issue of Wild About Beds this will be held at The Forest Centre, Marston Vale Millenium Country Park on 15th November 2014.

Preparations for the conference are going well and we have a superb lineup of specialist speakers from across the country, who have agreed to come. All are well known as leading workers on their groups, most are national recorders, run workshops etc. There will be a total of seven lecture presentations as well as displays etc. and these will include groups not being covered in the talks. The main presentations are as follows:

Ian Wallace (Liverpool) - Caddis-flies

Tristan Bantock (London) - Leaf-hoppers and allies & Joe Botting (Wales)- Psyllids

Keith Alexander (Exeter) - Barkflies (outdoor Psocoptera)

Peter Shaw (Whitelands College, Roehampton) - Springtails (Collembola)

John & Barbara Ismay (Aylesbury, Bucks) - Introduction to Diptera

David Clements (Cardiff) - Picture-winged Flies

Chris Raper & Matthew Smith (Berkshire)- Tachinid Flies

These insect groups include many beautiful, attractive, curious, weird and interesting species. Whilst historically they were often considered difficult to identify, the literature and resources available are now much better and we should be taking full advantage of these if we are to meet the stated aims of our Society. This will be a great opportunity to learn more about some of the amazing species that are known to occur in Bedfordshire, as well as other species that we should be looking for.

The event is being subsidised by the Society such that tickets for the day will be just £10 for members of BNHS or Beds Bird Club (£12 for non-members), which includes lunch as well as tea/coffee etc. in the morning and afternoon. (Tickets are non-refundable.) This promises to be a really interesting day and pre-booking will be essential.

Attendance will be not be limited to Beds Natural History Society members, though there will be a priority booking period for members.

Speakers coming from distance are being accommodated overnight by members of the steering committee but we may need one extra place available. If anyone would be willing to provide overnight accommodation for a speaker (including breakfast and possibly an evening meal) then please let me or David Withers know.

Further information about the speakers will appear on the Beds Natural History Society website and in the next issue of Wild About Beds. In the meantime a booking form is attached for you to reserve your place.

Date for your diary!

Family activity day at Jordans Mill, nr Biggleswade

Sunday 18 May 2014 11.00 – 16.00. Adults £1.50 Children under 12 free

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| BNHS Display | Craft activities |
| Nature Table | Quizzes |
| Geology artifacts | Nature walks |
| Bug hunt | Pitfall traps |
| Pond life | Moth trapping |
| Woodcrafts | Bark rubbing |

Under the microscope

We have the use of the Education Barn with projector facilities, display boards, tables & chairs

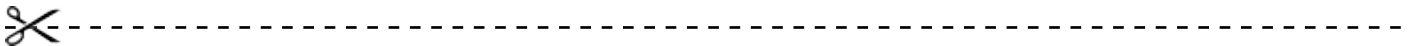
The excellent Café provides food & drink

There is the market garden, riverbank, wildlife meadow & woodland copse to explore

You may also wish to take advantage of a tour round the Mill. This is not included in the above cost.

Further details will appear on the website

www.bnhs.org.uk



Neglected Insects in Bedfordshire:

A conference of interest to specialists and enthusiastic naturalists alike

Venue: The Forest Centre, Millennium Country Park, Marston Moretaine MK43 0PR

Date: Saturday 15 November 2014. Open at 9.30 for 10.00 prompt start/finish at 16.00hrs

Entrance: £10 for BNHS and Bedfordshire Bird Club members, £12 for non-members

This fee includes all refreshments and cold buffet lunch. *Note ticket price is NON-REFUNDABLE.*

Please complete and tear off the application form overleaf and return with a cheque for the appropriate amount to:

Mike Bird, Treasurer, BNHS, 69 Cotefield Drive, Leighton Buzzard LU7 3DN



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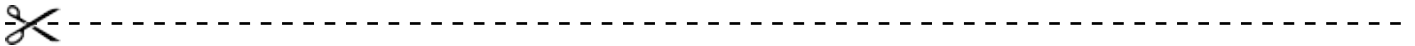
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Please complete and tear off the application form below and return with a cheque for the appropriate amount to:

Mike Bird, Treasurer, BNHS, 69 Cotefield Drive, Leighton Buzzard LU7 3DN



Please send me [] conference ticket(s). I enclose a cheque, made payable to **Bedfordshire Natural History Society** for the sum of £ _____

I understand that the ticket price is non-refundable. [] (please tick)

Please name all the delegates below or on a separate sheet:

Delegate 1 Name: _____ Tick if BNHS member []

Delegate 2 Name: _____ Tick if BNHS member []

Address to which tickets should be sent: _____

My email address is: _____

My telephone number is: _____

Please indicate if you have any special dietary requirements: _____
