



Fylde Bird Club

Chairman: Mr. P. SLADE

Secretary: Mr. A.J. HINCHLIFFE

NEWSLETTER NO. 42

FROM THE CHAIR

Next January brings not just a new year but a new decade, a decade in which our local birds will face many threats. Developers are eyeing our countryside hoping to build 'out of town' shopping centres, there is a constant clamour for more golf courses and recently some prime habitat at Westby was bulldozed prior to becoming a tip! We won't be far into the new decade before we are saying "remember the I.C.I pool".

The biggest threat our birds face is the proposed barrage across the Wyre Estuary. A barrage would create an almost permanent lake with a restricted tidal action thus displacing all or nearly all of the birds that use the estuary. Several members are gathering information to help oppose the scheme. Recent counts have revealed that large numbers of Waders use the estuary as a roost site as well as those that feed on the mudflats. Should any of you visit the estuary whatever the state of the tide, please count all the wildfowl and waders you see and let me have the details. All the information we gather will be passed on to the B.T.O N.C.C and R.S.P.B to use in the fight for our estuary.

I have just read the recently published 'Best Days with British Birds' and it set me thinking about some of my best days with Fylde birds. We sometimes forget how good our local birding can be. Why not put pen to paper and tell us about your best days with Fylde birds in our Newsletter.

Finally, I would like to wish you all a very Happy Christmas and good birding in the New Year.

Len Blacow

Egg collector fined £3,753 on 12 charges

By John Young 11th Nov

John Hemmings, of Wilming-ton, Kent, was fined £3,753 with costs of £6,000 after being found guilty yesterday of 12 charges relating to the illegal possession and taking of wild birds' eggs.

The egg collection was taken from Hemmings' home by inspectors from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and police officers on July 20 last year.

Hemmings was convicted at Dartford Magistrates' Court under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 of the possession for sale of a total of 22,902 eggs; for taking 46 eggs of the hen harrier, little grebe, mute swan, jackdaw, kestrel, buzzard, hooded crow and merlin from nests in Scotland

and Kent in April and May 1987; and of the possession of egg-blowing equipment, carrying boxes, books giving the nesting sites of rare birds, a portable light for examining hole nests, 266 Ordnance Survey maps, blank data cards, a rubber stamp and 13 egg cabinets, all of which were capable of being used for committing an offence.

Geese fly in

More than 8,000 Barnacle Geese have arrived from the Arctic, to winter at the Wild-fowl and Wetlands Trust centre at Caerlaverock on the Solway Firth. 7th

Border opening imperils haven for rare birdlife

From Ian Murray, Bonn 18th Nov

Hundreds of thousands of people are now pouring daily across the open border between the two Germanys — to the great consternation of the birds. For decades they have lived in one of the most protected places in the world — an 858-mile no-man's-land, protected by barbed wire and guns from any large scale intrusion.

It became the happy haunt of sea eagles, black storks and bluethroats. Wild orchids bloomed, rare plants flowered unpicked and a rare environment was established. With little industry in the area, ecological damage was at a minimum.

Now, according to the German Federation for the Protection of Birds, this "paradise" is threatened by the outbreak of peace. It fears that if the barbed wire goes, so will the wildlife. It is calling now for the establishment of a nature park all along the existing border.

Set-aside and wildlife

From Mr Henry A. Edmunds

Sir, May I endorse the views on the value of set-aside land expressed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (September 29).

As the owner of several hundred acres of set-aside, I can report on the benefit to wildlife. This year, here on the Wiltshire-Hampshire borders, the hares multiplied, thriving in the coarse grasses of the set-aside fields. Goldfinches gathered on the grey thistle heads, lighting the sombre russet of the drying grasses with the golden flashes of their open wings.

A veritable chorus of skylarks cheered this tiring peasant on long-drawn summer days. Bubbling quail and chirping partridge gave solace in the hazel-nut browning grasses of a mellow autumn. Field voles dined well from the harvest of weed seeds.

Harvest mice have spun their nests in the volunteer cereals, relics of the last crop.

This year, for probably the first time since the Iron Age, this land has not felt the heavy hand of man. Now the harvest mice have only the short-eared owl to fear as he quarters the fields on silent tawny wings.

Is this mismanagement? Surely the mismanagement lies in a system that led to the ruined countryside of today and the vast expensive surpluses that nobody wants.

It is the urge to cultivate that must be curbed. Give this new wilderness the understanding it deserves.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY A. EDMUNDS,
The Estate Office,
Cholderton Estate,
nr Salisbury, Wiltshire.
September 29. 7th Oct

Birds at risk

More than a third of the bird species living in the United Kingdom need urgent protection, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says in a new conservation review. 12th

Bird has flown

A football match arranged for today between St Mary's in the Isles of Scilly and a Birdwatchers' XI has been cancelled after most of the bird team went to Norfolk where a rare redbreasted nuthatch has been sighted. 20th

Mourning dove

The Mourning Dove, an American bird which made ornithological history when it flew across the Atlantic to the Calf of Man, a small island off the south-west tip of the Isle of Man, was found dead yesterday. 2nd Nov

Rare kites set free to breed

By A Staff Reporter 18th Nov

Red kites are to be introduced into the Highlands in an attempt to increase their numbers in Britain.

As many as 10 of the rare birds are to be released each year for the next five years, in a joint project by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Nature Conservancy Council.

Six young kites, taken from nests in Sweden and released in the Inverness area during the summer, are all believed to have survived. One has made regular appearances on Islay, near the society's Loch Gruinart nature reserve, and it is expected to breed within the next three years.

Red kites have until now led a precarious existence in central Wales. There are estimated to be up to 50 pairs surviving.

"We were careful to leave at least two young birds in each

of the Swedish nests when we took the young," Mr David Mitchell, of the RSPB, said. "They were then kept in quarantine for six weeks without ever seeing man before being released.

"We believe that all six are



A rare red kite, one of many being released into the wild.

alive, which is quite encouraging. Some of them have been seen as far afield as south-west Scotland, the Borders and in Orkney. Now, we envisage bringing in between eight and 10 young each year."

Mr Mitchell said they were confident that the kites would mate and produce young by 1993, when they reach maturity. They would be the first Scottish-born red kites in more than 100 years.

Red kites, which have a 5ft wing span, a heavily forked tail and red, orange and pale-brown plumage, were common in past centuries.

In medieval times, the sky over London contained thousands of the birds. By the middle of the last century, however, they had virtually disappeared from England.

In Europe and western Asia, red kites have become scattered and remain under threat.

QUIZ

1. What was the name of Dr. Doolittle's parrot?
2. He smells my ear to make a reservation.
3. Which black & white wader has an upturned bill?
4. "The _____ then, on every tree "(Loves lbr. lost)
5. In falconry which bird would be used by an emperor
6. What is a mullet hawk?
7. In which European country is the northermost breeding rook?
8. What is the name for the dull late summer plumage of ducks?
9. Where in the world can you see wild Guineaafowl?
10. What colour are a Puffin's feet?
11. He painted Peregrine's on South Stack
12. What bird is stuffed & displayed at Lords having been killed there?
13. Who wrote of the eagle "He clasps the crag with crooked hands"?.
14. Which bird sits on the shoulder of Athene(Minerva)
15. Where in the world can you see penguins & coot?
16. What is a "bumbarrel"?
17. Which is the most widespread British wader?
18. Aylesbury ducks are descended from which wild bird
19. Which is the heaviest British breeding duck?
20. What is Nucifraga caryocatactes?

(Double Delight)

It's early morning and already warm and bright. A Swainson's hawk uses the first of the days updraughts to soar across the approach road to Canada's Winnipeg Airport. Behind us, well over two thousand road miles, in front over a thousand by air, our destination Churchill on Hudson's Bay.

Having burbled its way in and out of Canada and through five Amercian states, the three cylinder engine of our tiny Pontiac Firefly slowed to a stop. The radio had given midday temperatures of over a 100F and even the modest exertion of unloading essential gear made one uncomfortably hot.

Opulant and air conditioned, the comfort of the airport lounge was most welcome as we waited for information regarding our onward flight. As the rest of Canada sizzled, it seemed hard to believe our flight had been delayed due to freezing fog in Churchill. Eventually we were given clearance and along with the rest of the passengers allowed to file out onto the airport apron.

Outside, the reflected heat was almost unbearable as slowly we boarded a small wide-bodied jet that looked almost ill-proportioned in comparison to the sleek trans-Atlantic long distance planes out on the runways.

At 600 miles we had a scheduled stop at the township of Gillam. Here we would leave most of the Eskimo Indians (Inuits) who had been into Winnipeg for medical attention. I was truly fascinated as I watched complet families from the very old to the very young all sporting new hearing aids or glasses.

At Gillam it became apparent why small wide bodied jets were used. The air strip was a short length of compressed gravel, approached over a huge lake. With over half the passengers leaving at Gillam, the pilot had to redistribute the weight left on board and asked for ten passengers to come and sit up at the front of the aircraft. The rapid acceleration and the clouds of sandy gravel on this extremely short runway, was to say the least a little unerving, but without mishap we were again airborne.

Churchill lay a thousand miles north and from Gillam the only way to get there was by air or single track rail; no roads crossed the tundra. In the short sub-Arctic summer melt water pools dotted an almost lunar landscape and I spent the next hour transfixed, nose pressed against aircraft window.

At Churchill there was sufficient visibility for us to land safely. Making our way across the gravel surfaced airstrip, (gravel doesn't break up when temperatures drop to 40° below freezing in Winter) the cold was intense, no doubt made worse by the clinging damp; here I was in for a shock. Baggage handling was done outside in a steel mesh compound, the air temperature below freezing and I was dressed in thin cotton trousers and short sleeved shirt. My heavy clothes were in my baggage and whose baggage was last off the plane? you've guessed it, mine!

By the time I was able to get to a thick sweater and my polar-pelt I was frozen and shivering uncontrollably. Our second shock came when we found out the hotel bus had left without us and we had to wait for it to complete its journey into town, realise we we were missing and return for us. By now we had managed to get into the terminal building and I spent the next half hour hugging a heating radiator.

The Tundra Hotel with its twenty-seven bedrooms is the largest in Churchill and is at best described as modest! At least it was warm. In an effort to aid my returning circulation I put my pyjamas on under my day clothes. Feeling much warmer our thoughts turned to food; apart from the usual light airline meal soon after leaving Winnipeg, we hadn't eaten since very early morning and it was now late afternoon. The dining room at the Tundra Hotel was across the road and extremely

expensive, but needs must.

Having satisfied the inner man, we just had to explore. On the way into town we had passed some shallow pools, described in our copy of "A Birders' Guide to Churchill" as the Granary Ponds and so we made for these. On our approach a small flock of birds swung in, obviously waders but what were they? we watched them alight and spread out across the shallow water, before moving closer. Imagine my delight when first one then another started to spin and pirouette; they were of course red necked phalaropes. A quick count gave us twenty-seven, all bright females, what a fantastic sight.

Only a text book wader till now, I had read about odd birds in the Hebrides and a few breeding pairs on Yell and Fetlar in the Shetlands. Here within an hour of arriving were twenty-seven on some nondescript little pools on the edge of town. We returned to our hotel, bursting with enthusiasm and as smug as the cat that got the cream. The rest of the evening was spent trying and eventually succeeding in hiring a car, not many cars for hire in Churchill.

Five thirty a.m. and it's cold, the air temperature is well below freezing. A chilling wind sweeps in across the summer pack ice and a pale sun hangs just above the horizon. As I move across rough land on the town edge heading for the pools, I almost run into a line of tethered husky dogs strung along a creek; all hell breaks loose. Shocked and a little scared I back off, hoping I haven't infringed any rights of trespass; nobody appears so I give them a wide berth and head for the pools.

Only two or three phalaropes are here but in the pale, steel cold morning light I managed to get several photographs, some with reflections mirrored in quick silver water that I hope will be alright. Other waders arrive, least sandpiper and semi palmated plovers, lovely studies in black and white.

With some difficulty I left the phalaropes to cross the railway track and walk the edge of the River Churchill. Overnight winds had crammed every inlet with pack ice presenting a fantastic spectacle. Inching to the edge of one large inlet, I looked over; what I saw rivetted me to the spot. There below me dipping along the inlet edge was a tiny gull, even without the glasses I could see the bright red feet and narrow black necklace. I knew instantly I had before me the very rare Ross's gull.

What a charmer, light, bouyant and delicate to the extreme. Try and imagine dove-like head features set off by a large dark expressive eye; couple this with the lovely flickering flight of a marsh tern and you have some idea what makes this rarity so delectable. Add to this the palest blush of pink, heightened by a fine necklace of the most intense black; legs and feet of the brightest scarlet and you have to birdwatchers what vintage wine is to the connoisseur! Put this super bird in a setting of Arctic pack ice and intense blue skies and the result is positively mind blowing.

Confined to the high Arctic, the only known breeding grounds of these tiny gulls was in North East Siberia in the U.S.S.R., discovered in 1906. More recently a few pairs have been found breeding near Churchill Manitoba. Here the breeding population fluctuates and is never more than a few pairs.

The double delight of red necked phalarope and Ross's gull are only accentuated by the species that comprise the back-drop to these centre stage players. Surf scoter and long tailed duck, harlequin duck, great northern diver, red throated and black throated diver, arctic tern and arctic skua, Bonaparte's gull, snow geese and white beluga whales, sounding out in the Bay.

My birdwatching is purely for the pleasure I derive from birds in wild places. Though I support conservation, I don't record (other than an extensive diary), I don't survey or census. I purposely contain my birding just for the fun of it, I require nothing more, for I find "NATURE'S MAGIC MOMENTS" deeply satisfying.

The sounds of a sleepy Churchill gradually coming to life, make me aware of breakfast time. I begin to retrace my steps, wondering what the rest of the day would have to offer. Hudsonian godwit, stilt sandpiper, dowitcher and yellow-legs, perhaps even American Bittern? I wasn't yet to know we would count over a hundred red necked phalaropes in under two hours later that morning, but that's another story!

CHRISTMAS QUIZ TIME continues - Answer these if you can!

(1)

I want to take some friends on a birding trip but each of them is difficult about the way that I make up the party. Eric will only go if Alice is there. Connie will not go with David or Alice. Brenda will not go with David unless Eric goes too. Alice will only go if Brenda is going and I do not want to be the only male in the party.

In which different ways can I make up the party?

(2)

A bird has a small lightweight oxygen tank attached to its back so that it can breathe on the Moon. Will the bird's flying speed on the Moon, where the pull of gravity is less than on Earth, be faster, slower, or the same as its speed on Earth?

Assume that the bird carries the same equipment in both instances.

(3)

Nella's bookshop on analysing its Christmas sales found that it had traded with 100 customers and that 38 customers had purchased a Field Guide and 58 had purchased a Site Guide, 6 of which bought both Site and Field Guides. 12 customers bought a Site guide, Field Guide and a Poyser. Of those who purchased a Site guide 4 also bought a Poyser. In all 52 Poyser were sold.

How many customers bought both a Field Guide and a Poyser?
How many purchased a Poyser only?

Answers at the end of the Newsletter.

QUO VADIS?

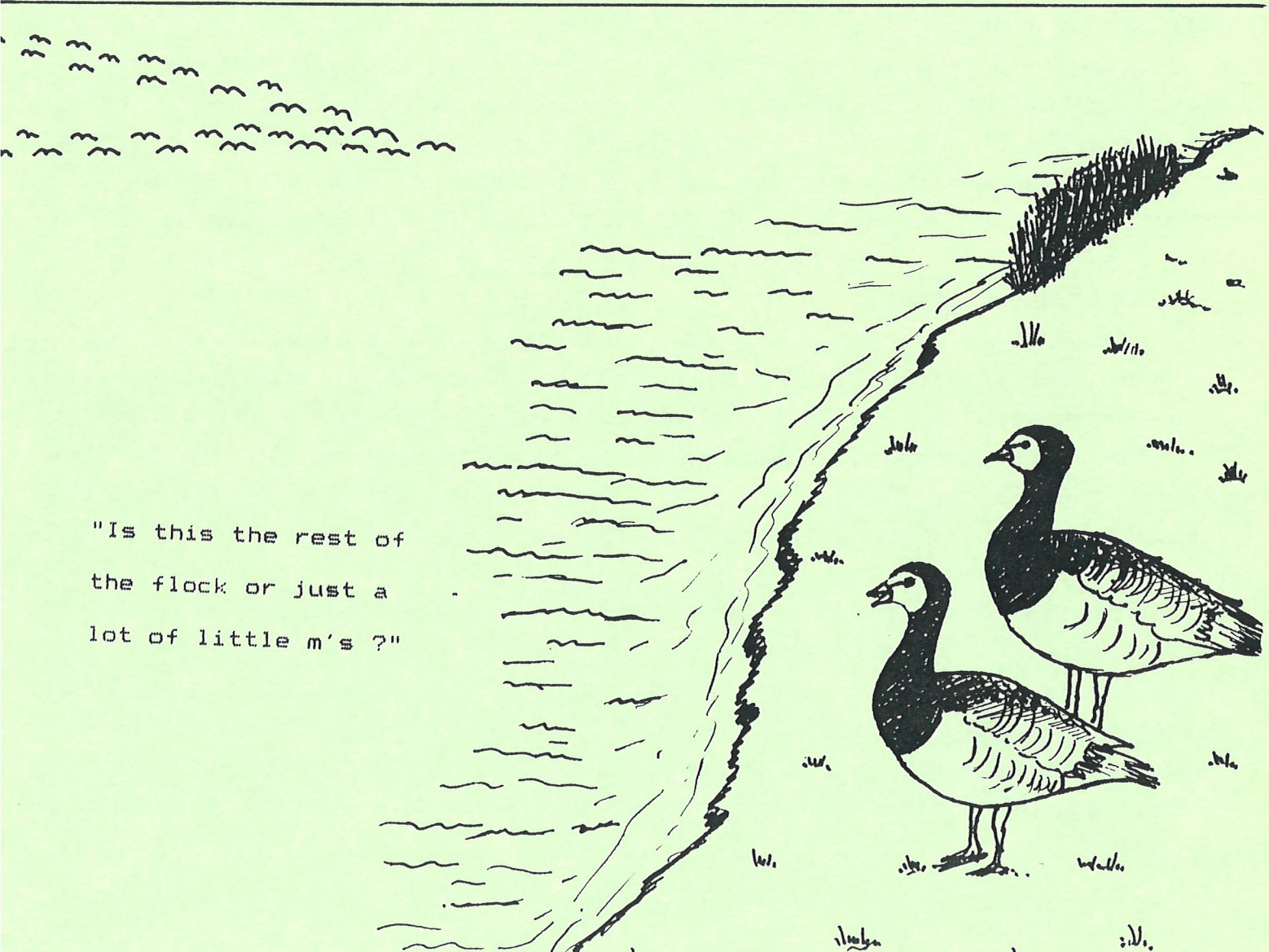
When it is all over - Nutcracker and Turkey ticked for the year list - and you settle down for a quiet evening, doubtless the TV commercials will reflect holiday themes and you may well start recalling past holidays. Then, hopefully, you will suddenly remember that you have forgotten to pass on any birding site guides/information that you have acquired, to John Fletcher, for inclusion in the Club's Site Info. register

Or, perhaps you will start to think of your next holiday, -- well, if you are considering going to Crete, Israel, Majorca, Point Pelee, or Gambia then site guides/info. on these places, together with briefer notes/articles on other countries, are in the Register and available for your attention.

Holidays will soon be upon us - so if you have any site information that can be added to (or copied for inclusion into) the register, please pass it on so that mutual benefits can be gained.

Finally, many thanks to all those members who have contributed material to date.

J.L.F.



"Is this the rest of
the flock or just a
lot of little m's?"

RECENT REPORTS

SEPTEMBER

Local bird of the month without doubt was the Hoopoe seen for an all too brief five minutes by Phil Slade at Jameson Road Fleetwood at 07.30 on the 10th September. Presumably the same bird was seen briefly at Rossall School later on in the morning by another observer. After that the rest of the morning must have seemed a bit of an anti-climax, however an early Short Eared Owl at the same spot was an interesting find.

Throughout the month returning Summer migrants moved through the Fylde. Redstarts were present in Revoe Park Blackpool on the 8th and 9th and joined by a Spotted Flycatcher and Wheatear on the latter date. Both Redstarts and Spotted Flycatchers could both be seen in Watson Road Park later in the month. Wheatears and a Whinchat were at L.S.A.N.R on the 3rd and both species were seen at the Heads on the 17th.

A Chiffchaff was in song at Fairhaven on the 9th and 10th and singles were noted at Watson Road Park and Marton Mere on the 17th and 23rd respectively. Single Whitethroats were present at Fairhaven on the 10th, Harrowside Park on the 18th and at Blackpool South Station on the 24th.

As the month progressed odd Blackcaps trickled through and single Wheatears could be seen at virtually any coastal location in the first half of the month.

There were frequent sightings of Pied and Grey Wagtails. In our area migrating Grey Wagtails are a particular feature of September, two's and three's could be seen in many places, for example there were 3 at Fairhaven on the 2nd, 10 there on the 3rd and 6 at Fleetwood on the 10th. Yellow Wagtails are much rarer, the only reports being of 2 at Fairhaven on the 2nd, 1 at St. Annes on the 12th, 1 at Ribby on the 16th and one was rung at Fleetwood on the 17th.

A feature of September was the widespread influx of Goldcrests. They could be seen in virtually any bush throughout the month. Goldfinches were also common with 15 - 20 in the dunes at St. Annes with 50 there on the 10th.

The Swallow roost at Fleetwood Marsh had increased to 3500 by the 15th but had declined to 350 by the 19th. 2 Sand Martins were at the Mere on the 9th with a single there on the 11th being the last reported. A Quail was reported at Lytham Hall on the 12th.

A Spotted Crake found at Marton Mere on the 22nd remained until the 26th. This confiding bird was an absolute gem; the photographs recently published in Birdwatching magazine did it full justice showing the wonderful spangled plumage. Certainly the low water levels at the Mere seem to have proved attractive and during the period of its stay up to 6 Water Rail could be seen and heard, individuals often being seen in the same'scope view as the Crake.

the day 5 Whooper Swans flew inland at the same location. 79 Whooper Swans were seen at Freckleton on the 18th.

On the 7th four pale bellied Brent Geese flew north along the tideline at South Promenade whilst a single of the Dark Bellied race was seen at Pilling on the 15th.

At the coast on the 7th, a day of appalling visibility, a Manx Shearwater flew north. close inshore and an adult Sabine's Gull, probably the same one as seen in September flew in from the south and promptly disappeared in the mist. Views of Leach's Petrels were similarly fleeting and few and far between; singles on the 7th, 13th and 29th with two on the 21st all seen from the Starr Gate shelter were the only records.

A movement of Auks was noticeable during the month with 9 flying south at South Promenade on the 14th in a strongish north westerly. The only Skua seen was a Bonxie on the same day making light work of the conditions. On the 28th from the Starr Gate shelter 286 Wigeon, 84 Pintail, 9 Teal, 1 Goldeneye, 3 Bewick Swans and 3 Little Gull flew south.

At Marton Mere on the 1st, 2 adult and 1 immature Great Crested Grebe, 5 Little Grebe, 1 Cormorant, 280 Mallard, 178 Teal, 39 Shoveler, 6 Pochard, 15 Tufted and 18 Ruddy Duck were counted and for good measure 7 Ruff. By the 2nd the Shoveler had increased to 57, the Ruff had declined to 6 but a Whimbrel was rose by way of compensation. A late Common Sandpiper was seen on the Mere on the 24th.

At the C.E.G.B Pool Fleetwood 29 Shoveler, 60 Mallard and 4 Little Grebe were present with 23 Black Tailed Godwit in the same area. On the 28th a Kingfisher was also seen by the same observers.

The Black Tailed Godwits seen to be using the Wyre and the adjacent pools as a regular feeding and roosting area, the numbers having gradually increased over the last few years. Perhaps these are birds which have been displaced from the Ribble estuary.

A Jack Snipe was found at Bispham Marsh on the 15th - unusually there were no Common Snipe there. Numbers of Golden Plover rose as the month wore on with 900 in the Lane Ends area alone on the 28th.

Departing summer migrants included 3 Swallows at St. Michaels on the 4th and 2 at Staining on the 9th. My general impression is that departure of this species has been much earlier this year. A Garden Warbler was at Blackpool South station on the 2nd, a female Redstart in Ed's back garden on the 5th. 3 Blackcaps at South Station on the 8th and 9th and a further Redstart in Watson Road Park on the 9th. The Palm Dove of last year was rediscovered at South Station on the 11th and seen in its old haunt of Watson Road Park on the 18th. On this date another Blackcap was seen in the railway bushes near South Station and a colour ringed pied wagtail at Harrowside.

Single Wheatears were seen at Lane Ends and Starr Gate in the latter

Up to 20 Ruddy Duck including this year's young could be seen at the Mere during the month. On the 19th a male Gadwall was present (a rare bird in the Fylde) and on the same evening a Green Sandpiper flew off south towards dusk. 4 Common Sandpipers at the Mere on the 22nd was a good number for this time of the year. The low water levels again proved their worth by attracting up to 7 Ruff.

Seawatching from South Promenade was as always productive! Though not having the numbers of Skuas nor Leach's Petrels of the last two or three years variety was the order of the month. Most unusual sighting was the 'ringtail' Hen Harrier seen flying south on the 16th contrasting nicely with the 3 Arctic Skuas, 7 Sandwich Terns. 43 Kittiwakes and 2 Red Throated Divers seen during the same watch. The 11th brought an adult and juvenile Pomarine Skua to South Promenade whilst on the following day in windless overcast conditions with a flat sea 300 Common Terns, 6 Sandwich Terns, 15 Gannets and 6 Arctic Skuas were attracted inshore by the presence of fish shoals.

On the 23rd a winter plumaged Slavonian grebe was seen beyond the surf drifting on the ebbing tide past 'the Shelter' at Starr Gate - 10 minutes later an adult Sabine's Gull flew by and out to sea again. On the same morning a fairly late Manx Shearwater flew south and the 16 Sandwich Terns followed suit. Throughout the month small numbers of Wigeon and Pintail could be observed moving south along the coast.

Perhaps the biggest disappointment of the month was the complete absence of south westerly gales (don't read this Ed.) resulting in a dearth of Leach's Petrel records. 2 were seen on the 19th from South Promenade and the only others reported were 2 at Rossall Point the following week. A Puffin, another local rarity, was seen from South Promenade on the 19th and single Guillemot were present at Rossall throughout the month.

On the coast 1060 Black Tailed Godwits and 750 Knot were in Granny's Bay at Fairhaven on the 21st increasing to 1300 and 5700 respectively by the 27th. 40 Oystercatchers roosted with Gulls on the flat top of Pontin's Cafeteria building at high tide on the 17th.

Raptors were ever present and included 2 Peregrines and a Merlin in the Pilling area and another Merlin seen in the vicinity of Blackpool Airport. Sparrowhawks ranged far and wide, one making a guest appearance at Revoe Park. On the 22nd a female Marsh Harrier was seen at Warton Bank and a different individual was present on the 10th.

The first Pinkfeet of the year were the 130 flying south over Lytham Hall on the 9th. Towards the end of the month sightings became more commonplace as flocks in the low hundreds were reported south over at Lytham. Rossall and Pilling.

OCTOBER

Pinkfeet sightings became more frequent as the month progressed. 1500 flew off the saltmarsh at Pilling at first light on the 12th and later in

part of the month with 2 at South Station on the 30th and 1 at Fleetwood Golf course on the 31st.

2 Stonechats at the Mere and 7 Long Tailed Tits at Stanley Park appeared on the 24th. 2 Jays and 20 Goldcrests were at Ribby on the 15th.

From early October Redwings could be heard as they passed over in large numbers during the evening. Not many were actually seen on the ground. Sightings of Fieldfares were very scarce with the largest number being 220 flying east at Fleetwood on the 28th. 13 Siskins flew south over Stanley Park on the 22nd and the first Brambling of the year was at South Shore early on the 18th. A Snow Bunting was at Fairhaven on the 28th and a Black Redstart near Blackpool Football ground on the 30th.

Raptor of the month was a Buzzard seen at Lytham Hall by Monty Myerscough on the 15th hard on the heels of the one seen there in September. Over Wyre up to 3 Peregrines and a female Merlin could be seen regularly hunting along the salt marsh. Other Merlin sightings came from Fleetwood, South Shore and Lytham.

The 29th saw 2 Purple Sandpipers with 9 Turnstones below the wall at South Promenade, remaining until the 31st.

Contributors : L.G.Blacow, R.Brag, A.Dawe, B.Dyson, S.Eaves,
M.Jones, R.Kendall, R.Leeming, S.M.Meredith.
A and M. Myerscough, P.Scholes, Phil Slade
and R.Stinger.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ

1. David: or Alice, Brenda and Eric: or Alice, Brenda, David & Eric.
2. As there is no atmosphere on the Moon the bird will not be able to fly.
3. 14 people bought a Field Guide & a Poyser and 22 people bought a Poyser only.

