



MOOR GREEN LAKES

NATURE RESERVE

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

2008

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE MOOR GREEN LAKES GROUP

Peter Scott

As shown in the following chapters, our wildlife recorders and conservation volunteers have again done a good job for the group and the reserve.

For the second successive year, summer weather was generally poor. This clearly had a detrimental effect on the numbers of some animals seen, notably butterflies. Nevertheless, bird numbers were well up to the usual levels, the number of species breeding on the site being a record. This success was rather offset by the failure of some species to raise many young, gulls and terns having a particularly hard time. Predation by mink is suspected. Our efforts to trap these unwelcome visitors have, so far, been in vain.

Colin Proudley has continued his surveys of moths, instigated last year. Despite the weather, Colin managed several 'trapping evenings', for one session being helped by the Berkshire Moth Group. This was very successful, as reported in chapter 10: the reserve list of moth species now rivals that for birds.

Contributions from outside the group are always welcome and we are grateful for the bird-ringing efforts of Tim Ball, Paul James and Karen Tucker of the Reading and Basingstoke Ringing Group. This is the second year they have done this, and their efforts are reported in chapter 4.

Some of our recorders, having filled their roles for many years, have indicated a wish to reduce their survey efforts. Add to this our general wish to *extend* our surveys westwards to include Manor Farm and (eventually) Fleethill Farm as the restoration of those sites proceeds, and it is clear that we need more volunteers to help with this important aspect of our work. If you can help, please contact the relevant recorders: interest, rather than great expertise, is our need.

CHAPTER 2

Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve SITE MANAGEMENT REPORT APRIL 2008 TO MARCH 2009

*Dr Sue Dent
Countryside and Access Officer
Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership*

General Site Management 2008/9

Islands

Plover Island. A jetty has been constructed to allow the pontoon bridge to be used to connect the island to the mainland. The bramble on Plover Island has also been treated with herbicide which has helped considerably with clearance but there is still a considerable cover.

Long Island. grassland management concentrated on the northern side of the island this year and some clearance of scrapes.

Tern Island has really benefited from being treated with a general herbicide in late summer. The result has been less vegetation in the summer and this year a relatively easy job clearing the vegetation and very little bramble left. We now won't spray again until the bramble shows signs of taking hold again.

There is an on-going problem with erosion around the island which is encouraged by the high levels of the lake. This may be helped once it is possible to control the level of water in the lake, but this is unlikely to be possible for some years. In the meantime, sandbags are being used to help to stop the mink fence from being undermined. This seems to need doing each year, but it does seem to be effective.

Grass / scrub

This year a new group of Irish Moiled cattle grazed the reserve in the autumn, with four cows, three calves and a rather magnificent bull called Clarence. They did a good job of clearing the grass and seemed to settle down well. The volunteer groups have done sterling work this year clearing scrub, bramble and the willow and alder around the lake edge, clearing most of the northern shore of both Colebrook North and Grove Lake.

Plantations to the southern edge of the Reserve

The rotational cutting of blocks in the plantation continued this year. The use of tree guards to protect the newly coppiced trees from deer grazing is working well and there is good re-growth after just one season. The guards can then be reused and moved on to the newly cut blocks. Up to ten blocks are cut each year and left to gradually re-grow. This acts as a 'coppice' rotation around the southern edge of the site, with a triple benefit of providing scrub habitat, stopping a tall wood developing and providing views onto the lake at regular intervals

Other Reserve matters

Viewing screen. The Blackwater Valley Countryside Trust set up a project with SC Johnson to install a viewing screen that looks out across Colebrook South from the footpath. SC Johnson funded the materials for the hide, and it was installed by a team of their volunteers.

Moor Green bridleway. This year the BVCP received a grant of £53,000 from Natural England through Defra's Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund. This funded three access improvement projects in the Valley, including re-surfacing 700m of Bridleway 49 which runs south from the Lower Sandhurst Road car park to the river. The total value of the project was £75,000. The bridleway improvement was made possible by generous match funding from: Wokingham Borough Council, Cemex UK, Blackwater Valley Countryside Trust and Finchampstead Parish Council.

Conservation Volunteers

As always, the conservation volunteers have made it possible to keep up with the management of the reserve. In total there have been 253 volunteer days at Moor Green this year representing at least £13,000 worth of work. This is a tremendous effort, but new volunteers are always welcome: there is always more that can be done.

The **Moor Green Lakes Group** has done 6 tasks this year although even this dedicated group were stopped by the snows in early February. Overall, they contributed 76 days of practical work and we were very pleased to welcome 9 new volunteers over the season as well as 25 regulars. Special thanks to Peter Scott, Simon Weeks and Tony Elston who help with organising and leading the Moor Green Lakes Group tasks.

Moor Green is always a very popular destination with the Blackwater Valley Tuesday group who did 9 tasks with an average of 17 volunteers on each task. The BVCP Countryside Ranger Tim Mockridge who had led the group for five years left this year to work for the National Trust at Frensham Little Pond. Stuart Croft started in December and has very quickly picked up the reins.

Special thanks also to Simon Weeks who acts as Site Liaison Officer and checks the cattle while they are on site.

Manor Farm. The trial plantings on the new reedbed areas have carried on this year. The success of planting from previous years has been variable and they are slow to become established. The ground and water north of the river is very acidic and this may be slowing down the speed at which the reed establishes. Fortunately, the existing reed beds on Moor Green are proving to be reliable donor sites and appear

CHAPTER 3

REPORT ON BIRDS 2008

Recorder: Ian Brown

During the year 136 species were recorded of which 70 were present in suitable breeding habitat in the summer. This is the highest total ever recorded (cf. previous highest of 67 in 1996, 2006 & 2007) and is probably largely reflective of the site management plan and the diversity of habitat created through a programme of extended gravel extraction. On the plus side was the first ever confirmed breeding of Grey Heron with one pair successfully rearing two young. Sand Martin bred successfully for the first time since 2003 and other recent additions to the breeding list such as Greylag and Egyptian Geese, continued to thrive although on the debit side Yellowhammer was down to one pair. The site list remained at 209 species recorded.

In the early winter period waterfowl numbers were generally at expected levels but exceptional numbers of Shoveler used the site resulting in a record count of 183 in February. Highlights included Jack Snipe, returning Barn Owl, good numbers of Goosander roosting and a brief staying Red Crested Pochard in February. Peregrine was a regular visitor during this period continuing their range expansion. Little Egret's were again regular visitors and a handful of Golden Plover were recorded.

Spring began with the first returning waders in mid-March with Little Ringed Plover, Redshank and Jack Snipe recorded before the months end. Early April was notable for good numbers of fine summer plumaged Brambling, two Ospreys and the first appearances of Red Kite. From mid-month passage really began with Whimbrel, Mediterranean Gulls, Little Gulls, a very good passage of White Wagtail, Water Pipit and a Firecrest. In addition, at least one, possibly two singing Nightingales graced the site for the first time since 1994! May is traditionally one of the best months in the year and 2008 was no exception, with a good wader passage including more Whimbrel (including a group of 8), Turnstone, Sanderling, Oystercatcher and the sites sixth Temminck's Stint. In addition, there was a very good passage of Black Terns, Arctic Tern briefly plus Grasshopper Warbler, Whinchat and Yellow Wagtail.

The breeding season was one of mixed success with waders doing poorly overall. Redshank failed and Lapwing plus Little Ringed Plover raised few young. Waterfowl generally did much better with 32 Tufted Duck reared and Mandarin did moderately well as did Egyptian and Greylag Geese. Black Headed Gull and Common Tern again largely failed for the third year in succession with Tern Island again suffering predation, with Mink the favoured culprit. Barn Owls did not succeed but this reflected poor weather, limited prey availability and general failure elsewhere in the wider region. Other species that had a good breeding season either on the reserve or nearby were Sand Martin, Little Owl, Kingfisher, Grey Wagtail and Skylark.

Wader passage started in late June featuring Black Tailed Godwit and Dunlin. July and August brought Greenshank, Whimbrel, Oystercatcher, up to 13 Green Sandpipers, several Black Tailed Godwits plus regular records of Shelduck. Highlight of the autumn was the third site record of Sandwich Tern, and passerine passage included Yellow Wagtail, Wheatear and Spotted Flycatcher. September saw 2 Whinchats, a Tree Pipit, more Yellow Wagtails and a record count of 138 Egyptian Geese (less than ten years ago they were of less than annual occurrence!) In October there was a long staying Little Stint, up to 38 Golden Plover, Caspian Gull, Osprey and Peregrine.

The year ended with more Golden Plover, returning Little Egrets, good numbers of Goosander, Jack Snipe, Barn Owl, a few Bramblings, but the highlight was undoubtedly an immature Hen Harrier that graced the new workings and CLN for two consecutive December days enabling many to catch up with this previously elusive species.

Again, my thanks go to the band of observers who submit records especially including those who provide observers names on the log sheet (it is helpful if there is a need to follow up on any record).

CHAPTER 4

MOOR GREEN LAKES RINGING PROJECT 2008 REPORT

Tim Ball, Paul James, Karen Tucker

Following the successful start to our ringing project in 2007 we decided to continue in 2008, and we decided to join a colour ringing project run by Cotswold Water Park Ringing Group (CWPRG). The aims of this study are to gather data on the survival, movements and inter-changes between colonies in the south of England. There have already been reports of two different CWPRG Black-headed Gulls at Moor Green in previous years and there would appear to be a very good prospect of rapidly collecting useful data.

Typical recovery rates from metal rings are only around 5% for Black-headed Gulls and colour ringing provides much more information and can build up quite detailed life histories of individual birds. Colour rings are significantly more expensive than metal rings and grants were applied for and gratefully received from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and Wokingham District Council.

Unfortunately, the 2008 season was disastrous for Black-headed Gulls. Some late work on Tern Island disturbed the Gulls and meant they didn't start laying until quite late in the season. Consequently, our first, and as it turned out only, ringing trip was made on 19 June – some 15 days later than the first trip in 2007. When we reached the island, we discovered that the heavy rain earlier in the month had been disastrous and there were just 2 surviving chicks from about 100 nests. These chicks were too small for the colour rings and were just ringed with metal rings. A number of nests still had eggs and hopes that these were still being incubated were dashed over the following days as no new chicks were seen and the two ringed chicks also quickly disappeared.

The weather had also affected other breeding birds on Tern Island – there was no sign of the Little Ringed Plover pair or Redshank pair that had been noted earlier in June and the estimated 10 pairs of Common Terns had only managed to raise three chicks – these were well grown on 19 June and were ringed and ultimately fledged.

On a much brighter note we have had two recoveries from the 79 chicks ringed in 2007 (of which no more than 74 fledged):

EW49055	Ringed	15/06/07	
	Destroyed – Road Casualty	24/1/08	Risa, Newport, Caerphilly
EW49056	Ringed	15/6/07	
	Unknown	16/6/08	Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire, Indre-et-Loire. France (452 km, SSE, 1 yr 1 day)

There are no details of how this bird was found in France, presumably it was found dead or shot!

Whilst it is disappointing that these birds didn't live very long survival studies have shown that only about 44% of Black-headed Gulls reach 2 years old – but after that they can live a very long time – the British record from ringing is nearly 28 years! These recoveries mirror results from CWPRG colour ringing which show a spread of sightings from Cork to Cheshire, Calais and Cornwall.

Hopefully 2009 will be a much better breeding season and we hope to use our initial stock of colour rings then. That should mean that the 2009 report will have even more information than this one.

CHAPTER 5

BOTANICAL SURVEY 2008

Peter Scott

Quantitative surveys of the meadow areas on the north and west sides of Colebrook Lake North have been undertaken since 1997. The method used is based on the National Vegetation Classification. Ten one-metre-square quadrats are identified, five on each side of the lake. In 2007 two visits were made, in May and July. All ten quadrats were surveyed each time. In 2008 two visits were made, in June and August.

In each of the sample squares the species present were identified and quantified by the area of the quadrat they covered.

1	<4 % few individuals	6	26-33 %
2	<4 % several individuals	7	34-50 %
3	<4 % many individuals	8	51-75 %
4	4-10%	9	76-90%
5	11-25%	10	91-100%

In addition, the frequency of occurrence was also recorded –

I	1-20%	(1 in 5 Samples)
II	21-40%	(2 in 5 Samples)
III	41-60%	(3 in 5 Samples)
IV	61-80%	(4 in 5 Samples)
V	81-100%	(5 in 5 Samples)

Table A gives the frequency and abundance of the thirty-five species other than grasses (which were not surveyed) found in the quadrats. This is ten fewer than found in 2007. The most frequent and/or abundant species were mostly the same as in 2007: Black Knapweed, Lady's Bedstraw, Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, Oxeye Daisy, Lesser Stitchwort, Ribwort Plantain and Red Clover. An increased abundance of Common Mouse-ear was noted, while Smooth Tare and White Clover were less abundant (though still quite common).

Table B lists, in column B1, other species noted in the surrounding areas. Two other sites were also surveyed. These were the Colebrook Cut Wood and the Corner Wood (near the river). The additional species found at these two sites are given in columns B2 and B3. Species listed in Table A are repeated in Table B only if they were found in one or both of the two woods. The 38 species listed in this table is 12 fewer than the 2007 equivalent.

The fact that the two surveys were both conducted about one month later than the 2007 equivalents may account, in part, for the decrease in the number of species listed in Table A and column B1 of Table B. The team remarked that many plants were 'past their best' and difficult to identify among the dense grass. The number found in Colebrook Cut Wood was also much reduced from the previous year, probably because Stinging Nettle has become very dense there, suppressing other species. The Corner Wood, where the path south of Colebrook hide meets the riverside path, is less dominated by nettle, and the number of species found there was similar to 2007.

One particularly pleasing 'find' was a rare record of an orchid on the reserve. Several plants of Broad-leaved Helleborine were discovered in the Corner Wood, and members reported others growing at various places alongside perimeter footpaths.

I am grateful to Pauline Crick, Irene Draper, Doreen Dye, Steve and Sheila Farmer and Delphine Hoyle for their help with the surveys

Table A. Quadrat Surveys

Species		Common name	Shore	
			North	West
S	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	I (2)	0
	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	I (4)	I (1)
S	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Black Knapweed	IV (1-5)	V (2-7)
	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	III (1)	V (1-2)
	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle		III (4-7)
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	I (1)	0
	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	I (1)	II (1)
S	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	I (1)	0
	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	I (2)	I (2)
S	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	IV (1-10)	III (1-8)
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	III (1)	III (1)
S	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill	I (1)	II (4-5)
S	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort	III (2-4)	0
S	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	II (1-5)	0
	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	I (2)	I (2)
S	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	II (1-4)	I (1)
S	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	III (1-7)	II (4-5)
S	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	II (1-8)	0
S	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	V (2-8)	V (1-6)
S	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	I (1)	0
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	I (1)	II (1)
S	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	0	III (1)
	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	I (8)	IV (1-4)
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	II (1-4)	0
S	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	II (1-4)	IV (1-5)
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	I (4)	0
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	II (1)	I (1)
	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	II (2-4)	0
	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	IV (1-5)	V (1-8)
	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	I (2)	0
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	III (1-4)	V (1-8)
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	II (1-5)	II (4)
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	0	I (5)
S	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	III (1-2)	I (1)
S	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	IV (1-4)	II (1-2)

Note: S = Sown species

Table B. Plants Recorded in other locations**B1 - Outside recorded squares, B2 - Colebrook Cut wood, B3 - Corner wood**

Species	Common name	B1	B2	B3
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	X		
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies			X
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	X		
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove		X	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb			X
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb			X
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine			X
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle		X	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		X	X
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed			X
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St.John's-wort			X
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam			X
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	X		
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	X		
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort		X	X
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy		X	
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-Robin	X		
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort	X		X
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	X		
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	X		
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint			X
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	X		X
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	X		
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	X		
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble		X	X
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	X		
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock			X
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	X		
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort	X		
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony	X		
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort		X	X
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley		X	X
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	X		
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	X		
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	X		
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil			X
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle		X	X
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	X		

CHAPTER 6

REPORT ON BUTTERFLIES FOR 2008

Recorder Sue Proudley

No butterflies were recorded at Moor Green during February and March 2008. The first butterflies to be recorded were: - 2 Brimstones, 6 Peacocks, a Red Admiral and a Small Tortoiseshell on 4th April.

In April, Brimstone and Peacock numbers were down by more than 50% on the previous year; Orange Tips by 75%. Only one Red Admiral was recorded. Speckled Wood and Comma numbers also showed a slight decrease. There were 2 Holly Blues and one Green-veined White. It was good to find one Small Tortoiseshell as they are getting very scarce.

In May Speckled Wood numbers rose to 21. There were a few more Orange Tips, 5 Holly Blues, 7 Peacocks and only 2 Commas. Brimstone numbers remained at 10.

8 Large Skippers were recorded in June and one in July. Just 2 Small/Essex skippers were recorded in July.

A single Small Copper was seen in August and again in September. 2 Common Blues were recorded in September while Holly Blues were recorded in April, May, July and August.

2 Purple Hairstreaks were seen in July but there were no Green Hairstreaks.

Despite the dismal summer weather Meadow Browns peaked at 35 in July, Gatekeepers at 29 and 23 Ringlets.

Good numbers of Speckled Woods were seen from April to October. Commas were seen from May to October but only in single figures.

No Marbled Whites were recorded in 2008. There were no Clouded Yellows or Painted Ladies.

The last butterflies recorded were 2 Red Admirals, 2 Commas, and 5 Speckled Woods on 8th October.

The list of species observed on the reserve in 2008 is as follows:

Small Skipper	Purple Hairstreak	Comma
Large Skipper	Small Copper	Speckled Wood
Brimstone	Common Blue	Gatekeeper
Large White	Holly Blue	Meadow Brown
Small White	Red Admiral	Ringlet
Green-veined White	Small Tortoiseshell	

Number of species 19

K and P Crick	Les Thorne	C Rose	M Mitchell	J E Warren	J & R Westmacott
D Neighan	April Macks	IHB	TA	PAB	

MOOR GREEN BUTTERFLIES

2008

Recorded numbers Mar - Oct 2008	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT
Small Skipper (<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>)					2			
Essex Skipper (<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>)								
Large Skipper (<i>Ochiodes venata</i>)				8	1			
Clouded Yellow (<i>Colias crocea</i>)								
Brimstone (<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>)		10	10	2	1	1		
Large White (<i>Pieris brassicae</i>)			1		6	10	2	
Small White (<i>Pieris rapae</i>)			2		5	3	1	
Green-veined White (<i>Pieris napi</i>)		1	1		4	5	4	
Orange tip (<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>)		4	9					
Green Hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>)								
Purple Hairstreak (<i>Quercusia quercus</i>)					2			
Small Copper (<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>)						1	1	
Common Blue (<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>)							2	
Holly Blue (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>)		2	5		2	1		
Red Admiral (<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>)		1		1	2	1	2	2
Painted Lady (<i>Cynthia cardui</i>)								
Small Tortoiseshell (<i>Aglais urticae</i>)		1		1				
Peacock (<i>Inachis io</i>)		7	7	1	1			
Comma (<i>Polygonia c-album</i>)		5	2	4	4	4	5	2
Speckled Wood (<i>Pararge aegeria</i>)		8	21	12	22	30	17	5
Grayling (<i>Hipparchia semele</i>)								
Gatekeeper (<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>)					29	3		
Meadow Brown (<i>Maniola jurtina</i>)				10	35	7	1	
Small Heath (<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>)								
Marbled White (<i>Melanargia galathea</i>)								
Ringlet (<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>)				8	23	2		

CHAPTER 7

REPORT ON DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES FOR 2008

Ken Crick

Unfortunately, this year there were only 6 site survey visits; the core of the flight season for Dragonflies was lost due to personal injury. The results published below are a combination of the data from members' observations and the 6 survey visits.

Work parties have had access to the new workings and Steve Bailey has reported 100+ Four-spotted Chasers and Black-tailed Skimmers over the Manor Farm site. On the 1st of July, Stuart Croft provided for identification purposes, a dead female Emperor Dragonfly from the Manor Farm site. My thanks go to Chris Rose, John Dixon, Ian Brown, Steve Bailey, Stuart Croft & JW/RW for their contributions.

ODONATA CHECKLIST 2008

DAMSELFLIES *Zygoptera*

Species	Date of maximum count	Max count	Life cycle confirmation Exuvia	Observed Flight period
Large Red <i>Pyrrhosorna nymphala</i>	7 May	4	No	26 Apr - 10 Jun
Azure <i>Coenagrion puellao</i>	23 Jun	6	No	23 Jun
Common Blue <i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	31 May	1500	Yes	26 Apr -3 Sept
Banded Demoiselle <i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	22 May	90	No*	2 May - 3 Sept
Blue-tailed <i>Ischnura elegans</i>	31 May	50	No	28 Apr - 17 Aug
Red-eyed <i>Erythromma najas</i>	10 June	64	No	31 May - 10 Jun

*A brief netting session, on the 7th of May, in the River Blackwater produced 11 larvae

DRAGONFLIES *Anisoptera*

Species	Date of maximum count	Max count	Life cycle confirmation Exuvia	Observed Flight period
Downey Emerald <i>Cordulia aenea</i>	22 May	1	No	22 May
Black-tailed Skimmer <i>Ortheirum cancellatum</i>	10 Jun	46	Yes	31 May - 23 Jun
Four-spotted Chaser <i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	31 May	15	Yes	24 May - 23 Jun
Emperor <i>Anax Imperator</i>	Not observed this year			
Golden-ringed <i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Not observed this year			
Common Darter <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	3 Sept and 22 Oct	6	No	26 Jul - 22 Oct
Southern Hawker <i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Not observed this year			
Brown Hawker <i>Aeshna grandis</i>	31 May	2	No	31 May
Migrant Hawker <i>Aeshna mixta</i>	22 Oct	2	No	3 Sept -22 Oct
Ruddy Darter <i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Not observed this year			
Keeled Skimmer <i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	10 Jun	1	No	10 June
Black Darter <i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Not observed this year			
Broad-bodied Chaser <i>Libellula Depressa</i>	Not observed this year			

CHAPTER 8

REPTILE REPORT FOR 2008

Peter Scott

Reptile recording on site has two components:

- Regular inspections of 'basking sheets' (and their surroundings) in two areas:
 - a) six sheets within 50 metres of the hibernaculum near Colebrook Lake North;
 - b) six sheets on the north shore of Grove Lake, five new sheets having been added to the only one remaining from previous years.
- Casual reports of sightings anywhere on the reserve.

Regular inspections

Ten sheet-inspection visits were made between April and September. All sheets were checked each time. Only three snakes were found in all those visits, all of them under the same sheet near Grove Lake. The results are summarised in the following table:

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Site visits made	11	14	15	16	14	12	10
Total tin-inspections	93	140	150	144	126	84	120
Total grass snakes (or skins) seen	6	14	15	13	7	7	3
Total adders seen	0	0	3	4	0	3	0
Snake sightings per tin-inspection	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.03

This is by far the 'leanest' year for reptile sightings since systematic surveys began in 2002. The total lack of reptiles at the sheets on the north bank of Colebrook Lake is particularly disappointing. There was no obvious change from the previous year in site or weather conditions that might explain the abrupt decrease.

Casual reports

Only one reptile (a grass snake swimming in the river) was reported, the lowest number ever noted by members.

Summary

With only small numbers of reptiles being seen even in 'good' years, it is difficult to know whether this decrease is just a rather extreme example of year-to-year variation or reflects a real population decline. Time will tell.

I am grateful to Ian Hornby who reported the grass snake in the river. Please take the trouble to note your sightings on the forms in the hides.

CHAPTER 9

2008 REPORT ON NEST BOXES

Bruce Archer

Forty-seven nest boxes were monitored with eleven visits between 10th February and 14th June 2008 taking 28 hours in the field. Because this involves ladder work, two people are required for safety reasons. I am indebted to Les Thorn, Chris Gent and Robert Godden for their help with the monitoring.

Five of the nest boxes are on the Manor Farm site (new workings), the remaining 42 being on the Reserve and along the bridleway. 30 are WoodCrete tit boxes, of which 29 were occupied, 15 are large wooden boxes, of which 8 were used by nesting birds (Grey Squirrels occupy some of these) and 2 are open-fronted boxes neither of which were used this year.

Species	Year	Nests	Eggs	1st egg date	Hatched	Hatch date	Fledged	Fledge date
Blue Tit	2007	11	98	12 Apr	77	03 May	77	20 May
	2008	9	86	16 Apr	37	09 May	36	28 May
Great Tit	2007	17	155	12 Apr	110	03 May	97	20 May
	2008	22	183	16 Apr	137	08 May	121	26 May
Mandarin Duck	2007	5	41	28 Mar	36	08 May	-	-
	2008	5	44	20 Apr	35	29 May	-	-
Stock Dove	2007	7	14	01 Apr	7	22 Apr	3	22 May
	2008	4	5	15 Apr	2	08 May	2	05 Jun

The above Table gives the annual summary for 2007 and 2008, with mean dates. It shows that Great Tits did better this year at the expense of the Blue Tits. With 78mm of rain in both April and May, conditions were far worse than last year, affecting the supply of food. This probably accounted for the 2008 dates being consistently later than in 2007.

The table at the end of this report shows data for each nest giving the statistical analysis of the results and the survival rates for each species. In 2008 a total of 318 eggs were laid in the boxes being monitored and 208 birds left the nests; this is 22 less than in 2007.

Blue Tit

Eight boxes were occupied by Blue Tits: first egg dates were between 5th and 29th of April. The clutch sizes were between 3 and 17 eggs - a total of 86 in all. Only 37 young hatched and 36 fledged. One nest was predated and 4 deserted, including the clutch of 17. One deserted clutch (box 31) was replaced and successfully fledged in June. Although there was no hard evidence, the clutch of 16 eggs which resulted in 14 fledged young was probably the result of two females sharing the nest and feeding duties; it was the only nest where all the hatched young were fledged.

Great Tit

Twenty-one boxes were used by Great Tits in 2008; the first egg date was between the 5th April and 4th May. Two nests were predated and 3 deserted; one of the deserted nests (box 03) was successfully reused. 183 eggs were laid, of which 137 hatched and 121 fledged. Great Tits were also seen nesting in some of the bat boxes.

Mandarin Duck

Five of the large wooden boxes were used by Mandarin Ducks in 2008 to lay 44 eggs and produced 35 young. Because, like all ducks, Mandarin young leave the nest upon hatching, there is no means of knowing how many survive to fledge. Young from nests in natural sites were also present on the workings to the west of the Reserve. First egg dates were between 28th March and 2nd May. 44 eggs were laid, and 35 young were

hatched. Two nests were deserted, one with one egg and another which contained 5 Mandarin eggs and a Stock Dove egg. Box 39 contained 17 eggs from two ducks as a result of "egg dumping". Many of the large boxes not used by birds showed signs of Squirrel occupation.

Stock Dove

Stock Doves lay only two eggs in a nest, but can nest from February until October; so the monitoring through spring was inevitably incomplete. Only 4 boxes were used by Stock Doves during the monitoring period and just one of these was successful. First egg dates were from 1st April to 25th April. A pair of Stock Doves nested in the Barn Owl box north of Colebrook Lake – 2 dead young were present on 9th June when the box was inspected.

Barn Owl

The Barn Owl boxes were checked on 9th June by a licensed inspector. The box by Colebrook Lake was in use by Stock Doves. The Manor Farm (new workings) box was occupied by an adult Barn Owl, but no sign of breeding. In late February, Barn Owl feathers were discovered along the roadside in the vicinity of the west Barn Owl box. Many Barn Owls are killed while hunting the roadside verges – this may have been one of a pair using the box.

Kestrel

Kestrels probably bred in the top section of the Barn Owl box on the Manor Farm site. Three eggs were found on the 9th of June visit and one or two juvenile Kestrels were present throughout the summer and autumn.

Box No.	Species	Eggs First	Max	Hatched First	Max	Fledged First	Max
2	Blue Tit	05-Apr-08	11	30-Apr-08	9	19-May-08	9
7	Blue Tit	20-Apr-08	3				
8	Blue Tit	21-Apr-08	10				
13	Blue Tit	20-Apr-08	4				
26	Blue Tit	20-Apr-08	8	12-May-08	7	31-May-08	7
31	Blue Tit	09-Apr-08	10				
31	Blue Tit	29-Apr-08	7	19-May-08	7	07-Jun-08	6
44	Blue Tit	15-Apr-08	17				
45	Blue Tit	09-Apr-08	16	05-May-08	14	24-May-08	14
	Average Standard Deviation	16-Apr-08	9.6	09-May-08	9.3	28-May-08	9
9	Total	7.2	4.5	7.2	2.9	7.2	3.1
	Survival	Egg/Pulli	43.00%	Pulli/Fledge	97.30%	Egg/Fledge	41.90%

Box No.	Species	Eggs First	Max	Hatched First	Max	Fledged First	Max
19	Mandarin Duck	02-May-08	10	14-Jun-08	10		
23	Mandarin Duck	16-Apr-08	11	29-May-08	10		
30	Mandarin Duck	28-Apr-08	1				
39	Mandarin Duck	28-Mar-08	17	13-May-08	15		
41	Mandarin Duck	27-Apr-08	5				
	Average Standard Deviation	20-Apr-08	8.8	29-May-08	11.7		
5	Total	12.7	5.5	13.1	2.4		
	Survival	Egg/Pulli	79.50%				

Box No.	Species	Eggs		Hatched		Fledged	
		First	Max	First	Max	First	Max
3	Great Tit	16-Apr-08	6				
3	Great Tit	04-May-08	6	29-May-08	5	13-Jun-08	4
4	Great Tit	10-Apr-08	12	02-May-08	10	20-May-08	10
5	Great Tit	21-Apr-08	9				
6	Great Tit	15-Apr-08	6	04-May-08	6	22-May-08	6
9	Great Tit	07-Apr-08	10	07-May-08	7	22-May-08	7
10	Great Tit	10-Apr-08	11				
13	Great Tit	26-Apr-08	5				
16	Great Tit	17-Apr-08	8	06-May-08	7	24-May-08	7
24	Great Tit	17-Apr-08	8	06-May-08	8	24-May-08	6
25	Great Tit	15-Apr-08	9	11-May-08	8	29-May-08	8
27	Great Tit	15-Apr-08	10	07-May-08	10		
29	Great Tit	14-Apr-08	9	06-May-08	9	24-May-08	9
33	Great Tit	11-Apr-08	9	11-May-08	8	29-May-08	8
34	Great Tit	22-Apr-08	7	11-May-08	7	29-May-08	7
36	Great Tit	17-Apr-08	8	06-May-08	8	24-May-08	8
37	Great Tit	03-May-08	7	23-May-08	5	13-Jun-08	2
38	Great Tit	05-Apr-08	12	30-Apr-08	11	18-May-08	11
40	Great Tit	22-Apr-08	6	11-May-08	6	29-May-08	6
43	Great Tit	10-Apr-08	9	02-May-08	9	20-May-08	9
46	Great Tit	13-Apr-08	8	04-May-08	6	24-May-08	6
47	Great Tit	09-Apr-08	8	30-Apr-08	7	18-May-08	7
	Average	16-Apr-08	8.3	08-May-08	7.6	26-May-08	7.1
	Standard						
	Deviation	7.4	1.9	7.3	1.7	7.4	2.1
22	Total		183		137		121
	Survival	Egg/Pulli	74.90%	Pulli/Fledge	88.30%	Egg/Fledge	66.10%

Box No.	Species	Eggs		Hatched		Fledged	
		First	Max	First	Max	First	Max
15	Stock Dove	18-Apr-08	1				
17	Stock Dove	25-Apr-08	1				
41	Stock Dove	01-Apr-08	1				
48	Stock Dove	16-Apr-08	2	08-May-08	2	05-Jun-08	2
	Average	15-Apr-08	1.3	08-May-08	2	05-Jun-08	2
	Standard						
	Deviation	8.7	0.4	0	0	0	0
3	Total		5		2		2
	Survival	Egg/Pulli	40.00%	Pulli/Fledge	100.00%	Egg/Fledge	40.00%

39	Grand Totals		318		211		159
	Survival	Egg/Pulli	66.40%	Pulli/Fledge	75.40%	Egg/Fledge	50.00%

CHAPTER 10

REPORT ON MOTHS FOR 2008

Recorder Colin Proudley

Once again, the weather played havoc with our attempts to moth trap at Moor Green Lakes. Richard Eagling and I only managed four evenings. We have to pre-plan our evenings to take in domestic considerations, if the weather is bad on the day, no trapping.

Three sessions were in the same locations as 2007, the north end of Colebrook North Lake. This gives us a comparison of yearly catches. We trapped once in April, May, June and August.

The August and last session for the year, we were joined by the Berkshire Moth Group.

This was a most successful evening. We ran eight traps, four in the North of Colebrook North Lake, two being in the car park area and two on the North fence line. The other four being near the hide and the bird feeding area to the west of the lake. We caught 1035 moths of 97 species.

The Moor Green Lakes Moth List increased by 77 species in 2008. This increase was made up of 49 macro moths and 28 micro moths. The full list for the lakes, now totals 196 species, of these 20 are of local status and a single National Rare B. The moth being the Webbs Wainscot.

The moth trapping at the lakes is ongoing.

Richard Eagling and I intend to continue trapping as often as we can in 2009. We are hoping for a fine spring and summer. I think we are about due a good year.

All moths caught were released after being identified.

Anyone interested in joining us, even if it is just to watch, please contact Colin Proudley 01252 875536 for dates and times. Who knows you might get hooked on trapping?

The complete list follows this report.

Moor Green Moths

Ref. No.	Species	Status	1995	2007	2008
6	Eriocrania subpurpurella				x
14	Ghost Moth		x		
15	Orange Swift				x
17	Common Swift			x	x
148	Nemophora degeerella				x
385	Anthophila fabriciana				x
411	Argyresthia goedartella				x
658	Carcina quercana				x
873	Blastobasis adustella				x
937	Agapeta hamana			x	
969	Pandemis corylana				x
977	Large Fruit-tree Tortrix				x
998	Epiphyas postvittana			x	x
1033	Green Oak Tortrix			x	x
1054	Acleris cristana				x
1042	Rhomboid Tortrix				x

1062	Acleris emargana agg				x
1076	Celypha lacunana				x
1093	Apotomis betuletana				x
1111	Bactra lancealana				x
1113	Eudemis profundana			x	
1133	Epinotia bilunana				x
1134	Epinotia ramella				x
1138	Epinotia nisella				x
1174	Epiblema cynosbatella			x	x
1205	Spilonata ocellana			x	
1260	Cydia splendana			x	
1293	Chrysoteuchia culmella			x	x
1299	Crambus hamella				x
1302	Satin Grass Veneer				x
1305	Agriphila tristella				x
1309	Agriphila geniculea				x
1316	Catoptria falsella				x
1334	Scoparia ambigualis			x	
1336	Eudonia pallida				x
1340	Eudonia truncicolella				x
1345	Brown China Mark				x
1348	Ringed China Mark			x	x
1354	Small China-mark				x
1376	Small Magpie			x	
1392	Udea olivalis			x	x
1405	Mother of Pearl		x	x	
1413	Gold Triangle			x	
1424	Endotricha flammealis			x	
1452	Phycita roborella			x	
1513	Pterophorus pentadactyla			x	
1638	Fox Moth				x
1640	Drinker		x	x	
1646	Oak Hook Tip		x		
1648	Pebble Hook-tip				x
1653	Buff Arches		x		
1654	Figure of Eighty		x		
1666	Large Emerald		x		
1667	Blotched Emerald	Local	x		
1680	Maiden's Blush	Local			x
1682	Blood-vein				x
1690	Small Blood Vein		x		
1708	Single-dotted Wave				x
1711	Treble Brown Spot	Local	x		
1713	Riband Wave		x	x	x
1728	Garden Carpet				x
1732	Shaded Broad Bar		x		
1738	Common Carpet		x	x	x

1742	Yellow Shell		x		x
1745	Mallow			x	
1754	Phoenix		x		
1758	Barred Straw		x		
1760	Red Green Carpet			x	
1764	Common Marbled Carpet			x	x
1768	Grey Pine Carpet			x	x
1776	Green Carpet			x	x
1794	Sharp Angled Carpet	Local	x	x	x
1825	Lime-speck Pug				x
1832	Currant Pug				x
1838	Tawny-speckled Pug				x
1846	Narrow-winged Pug				x
1852	Brindled Pug				x
1853	Oak Tree Pug			x	
1860	Green Pug				x
1862	Double Striped Pug			x	x
1868	Lesser Treble-bar				x
1882	Small Seraphim	Local		x	x
1883	Yellow-barred Brindle	Local			x
1887	Clouded Border		x		x
1888	Scorched Carpet	Local			x
1889	Peacock Moth	Local			x
1893	Tawny-barred Angle				x
1904	Scorched Wing	Local		x	
1906	Brimstone Moth		x	x	x
1907	Bordered Beauty			x	x
1913	Canary-shouldered Thorn				x
1914	Dusky Thorn				x
1915	September Thorn			x	x
1917	Early Thorn			x	x
1922	Swallowtail Moth		x		
1931	Peppered Moth		x		
1937	Willow Beauty		x		x
1941	Mottled Beauty		x		
1955	Common White Wave				x
1956	Common Wave		x	x	x
1958	Clouded Silver				x
1961	Light Emerald		x	x	
1979	Lime Hawkmoth		x		x
1981	Poplar Hawkmoth		x	x	
1991	Elephant Hawkmoth		x	x	
1992	Small Elephant Hawkmoth	Local		x	x
1994	Buff Tip		x		
1997	Sallow Kitten		x		
2000	Iron Prominent				x
2006	Lesser Swallow Prominent				x

2009	Maple Prominent	Local		x	
2011	Pale Prominent			x	
2014	Marbled Brown	Local	x	x	x
2015	Lunar Marbled Brown			x	x
2028	Pale Tussock			x	x
2030	Yellow Tail		x		
2037	Rosy Footman	Local	x		x
2043	Orange Footman	Local		x	
2047	Scarce Footman	Local		x	
2050	Common Footman		x	x	
2061	Buff Ermine		x		
2064	Ruby Tiger		x	x	x
2087	Turnip Moth			x	x
2088	Heart and Club		x		
2089	Heart and Dart		x		
2091	Dark Sword-grass				x
2092	Shuttle-shaped Dart				x
2098	The Flame		x	x	
2102	Flame Shoulder		x	x	x
2107	Large Yellow Underwing		x	x	x
2109	Lesser Yellow Underwing			x	x
2110	Broad Bordered Yellow Underwing		x	x	x
2111	Lesser B B Yellow Underwing				x
2118	True Lovers Knot		x		
2123	Small Square Spot				x
2126	Setaceous Hebrew Character		x	x	x
2128	Double Square Spot			x	
2132	Neglectic Rustic	Local			x
2133	Six-striped Rustic				x
2134	Square Spot Rustic			x	x
2145	Nutmeg				x
2155	Dot Moth		x		
2157	Light Brocade	Local		x	
2178	Feathered Gothic				x
2182	Small Quaker			x	
2187	Common Quaker				x
2190	Hebrew Character			x	x
2193	The Clay		x		
2194	White-point				x
2198	Smokey Wainscot		x		
2199	Common Wainscot			x	x
2231	Deep Brown Dart			x	
2232	Black Rustic			x	
2247	Merveille Du Jour			x	
2248	Brindled Green			x	
2258	Chestnut			x	x
2259	Dark Chestnut			x	

2269	Centre-barred Sallow				x
2270	Lunar Underwing			x	
2272	Barred Sallow			x	
2279	Sycamore	Local	x	x	
2283	Dark/Grey Dagger sp				x
2284	Grey Dagger		x		
2293	Marbled Beauty				x
2297	Copper Underwing				x
2298	Svensson's Copper Underwing				x
2305	Small Angle Shades		x		x
2306	Angle Shades		x		
2316	Lesser-spotted Pinion	Local			x
2318	Dunbar		x		
2321	Dark Arches		x	x	
2322	Light Arches		x		
2330	Dusky Brocade				x
2335	Slender Brindle		x		
2337	Marbled Minor				x
2339	Tawny Marbled Minor			x	
2340	Middle Barred Minor		x		x
2343	Common Rustic			x	x
2353	Flounced Rustic				x
2360	Ear Moth		x		
2361	Rosy Rustic				x
2364	Frosted Orange				x
2369	Bulrush Wainscot				x
2373	Webbs Wainscot	Nb			x
2380	Treble Lines			x	x
2381	The Uncertain		x		
2384	Vines Rustic				x
2410	Marbled White Spot			x	x
2425	Nut Tree Tussock				x
2441	Silver Y				x
2442	Beautiful Golden Y		x		
2443	Plain Golden Y		x		
2474	Straw Dot			x	x
2477	The Snout		x	x	x
2484	Pinion-streaked Snout	Local			x
2489	Fan Foot		x		

APPENDIX A

PROFILE OF THE RESERVE

The Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve lies partly within the area administered by Wokingham District Council and partly within the Borough of Bracknell Forest. The River Blackwater, which forms the boundary between the counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, runs close to the southern boundary of the reserve. To the north is Finchampstead Ridges, an area administered by the National Trust. A map of the reserve appears at Appendix I.

The reserve covers an area of approximately 36 hectares (90 acres), the majority of which lies within the flood plain of the River Blackwater. It contains three lakes formed out of flooded gravel pits which are bordered by areas of grassland, planted coppice and wildflower meadow. Two of the lakes, Colebrook Lake North and Colebrook Lake South, are separated by an elongated island through the centre of which runs the old water course of the Colebrook Cut. The third lake, Grove Lake, lies immediately to the east separated by a narrow strip of land. Within the lakes are several gravel-capped islands and gravel beaches.

An important feature of the reserve is the presence of sluices, at the exit of the Colebrook Cut and from Colebrook Lake into the River Blackwater, which allow the level of the water in Colebrook Lakes North and South to be controlled within certain limits. By this method, muddy margins can be exposed ahead of the main spring and autumn passage of wading birds.

Overall management of the reserve is under the control of a Steering Group comprised of representatives of CEMEX Ltd., Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership, Wokingham District Council and the Moor Green Lakes Group. Practical day-to-day management and the collection, recording, assessment and dissemination of information about the reserve is undertaken by the Moor Green Lakes Group, which was established in 1993. The group committee members are listed in Appendix G. The necessary costs of the Group not covered by membership subscriptions are met by CEMEX. Membership is open to all with an interest in the reserve, its wildlife and its management,

Public access to the reserve is restricted to the viewing hides provided by CEMEX which overlook respectively Colebrook Lake North and Grove Lake (see map at Appendix I). Unfortunately, vandalism has meant that the hides cannot be left permanently open, but members of the public may use the hides whenever they are in use by members of the group (who have access at any time). The Colebrook Lake hide incorporates a viewing window for observers in wheelchairs. When the hides are locked, views over the scrapes adjacent to the hides can be obtained from the screened viewing points alongside the hides. Views across the reserve can also be obtained from viewing points along the footpath, which runs along the western and southern sides of the reserve.

The main access to the reserve is from Lower Sandhurst Road where a car park has been provided (Ordnance Survey grid reference SU805628). The shortest access to the Grove Lake hide is from the Rambler's Car Park at the entrance to the Horseshoe Lake Water Sports Centre off Mill Lane (grid reference SU820620).

APPENDIX B

EVERSLEY GRAVEL PITS (INC MOOR GREEN LAKES RESERVE) ANNUAL BIRD REPORT 2008

LITTLE GREBE Resident and winter visitor. During the breeding season two pairs were present rearing two young. Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	4	3	4	3	3	2	6	6	2	1	3

GREAT CRESTED GREBE Common resident. A maxima of 18 were recorded on Nov.22nd. A total of five pairs were present during the summer but only one pair reared one young.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	14	9	18	12

CORMORANT Common winter visitor that over-summer in small numbers. Up to 27 roosted on the site during the winter period.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
20	22	24	4	4	1	0	2	4	13	24	31

LITTLE EGRET Regular visitor with increasing frequency. In the early year 1/2 birds were recorded on 12 dates until Feb.6th. In the late year recorded from Aug.15th till the year end, 1/3 birds were recorded on 27 dates.

GREY HERON Common resident. One pair successfully reared two young. Birds were on eggs from Feb.2nd, with young hatching in the week beginning 15th March. The first confirmed breeding record for the site.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
3	3	3	4	4	2	1	3	1	3	3	7

MUTE SWAN Common resident and winter visitor. Three pairs attempted to breed, one of which reared two young.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
20	25	13	-	8	-	-	-	27	31	37	38

GREYLAG GOOSE Common visitor numbers increasing, new breeder. Two pairs bred (cf 1 in 2007) rearing two broods of four. Now appears established as a breeding species.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
24	24	24	4	12	10	19	43	45	3	39	21

SNOW GOOSE Resident with numbers sharply declining. 1/3 individuals were present from January to September. Now perilously close to extinction on the site!

CANADA GOOSE Abundant resident.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
200	297	140	-	62	188	240	940	258	84	250	234

BARNACLE GOOSE Common resident. Breeding was not attempted.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
36	35	24	4	1	2	0	22	22	1	21	22

EGYPTIAN GOOSE Resident in increasing numbers. At least four pairs attempted breeding. First brood seen on Apr.1st. Four broods totalling 25 young were reared. Roosting on the new workings area occurred in the winter and a maximum count of 138 was recorded on Sept.25th (JMC). A new site record for the fourth successive year.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
28	10	20	20	24	25	65	92	138*	134	13	38

SHELDUCK Regular visitor. Two on Feb.19th was followed by 2/3 birds being recorded on six dates between Apr.15th and May 28th and 2 immatures were present on six dates between Jul.19th to 26th.

MANDARIN Common summer visitor. Resident in small numbers. At least five pairs bred in nest boxes (five broods totalling 35 from five boxes). Young were seen from May24th.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	6	5	9	5	8	5	2	0	0	4

WIGEON Very common winter visitor. Birds were recorded up to Apr.22nd and from Aug.18th. The maximum count was of 418 on Jan.27th.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
418	278	43	2	0	0	0	5	116	105	176	268

GADWALL Very common winter visitor that breeds in small numbers. A minimum of eight males over summered with up to three females, with breeding considered probable although no young were seen.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
142	67	13	13	9	13	4	1	5	29	52	162

TEAL Common winter visitor that occasionally summers. Breeding was not suspected. The maximum count was of 77 on Jan.19th.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
77	39	26	7	1	0	2	11	35	26	23	28

MALLARD Common resident and winter visitor. Numbers are declining.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
58	45	48	-	64	37	-	100	38	38	51	86

PINTAIL Regular winter visitor. A good year, recorded as follows: 1, Jan.6th, 2, Jan.26th, 2 eclipse males Aug.24th to 30th, one remaining till Sept.8th and 1, Dec.20th.

SHOVELER Common winter visitor. Recorded until April 17th and from Aug.31st. The maximum count was 183 on Feb.9th (JMC), a site record.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
94	183*	146	32	1	0	0	3	4	17	29	17

RED CRESTED POCHARD Uncommon visitor. One male was present on Feb.21st (GFE, MGP). Only the second year since 1999 in which there have been records.

POCHARD Common winter visitor, occasional in summer. Recorded until Apr.4th and from Jul.24th. The maximum was 73 on Jan.6th.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
73	33	26	1	2	1	2	4	41	29	33	38

TUFTED DUCK Abundant resident and winter visitor. During the summer a minimum of six broods totalling a minimum of 32 young were raised. Another successful breeding season and continues an upward trend. The maximum count was of 287 on Mar.9th.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
268	284	287	40	72	83	40	-	63	36	103	160

GOLDENEYE Winter visitor in increasing numbers. In the early year birds were recorded until Mar.9th. First returns were from Nov.23rd.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

GOOSANDER Common winter visitor. Birds continued to roost on the site. The last early year record was on Apr.4th. First returns were from Nov.1st.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
33	46	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	67

RED KITE Regular visitor, records increasing. In the early year six records of singletons on Mar.13th, Apr.3rd, Apr.16th, Apr.24th, May 10th and May 24th. In the late year, 1, Oct.24th.

HEN HARRIER Rare visitor. One immature, Dec.29th to 30th (AH et al) present largely on the new workings was the fourth site record and the first since 2003. The first occurrence on consecutive dates enabling a number of observers to catch up with the species.

SPARROWHAWK Common resident. Breeding suspected.

BUZZARD Common visitor that breeds nearby. Recorded in all months except July with a maxima of 7 on Apr.29th. There were records on 41 dates (cf 43 in 2007).

OSPREY Occasional visitor. A good year. Recorded as follows; 1NW on Apr.5th (IHB), 1, Apr.7th (CRG), 1, Oct.8th sat in a tree (MGP). Recorded in four of the last five years.

KESTREL Common resident. Two pairs bred rearing three young.

HOBBY Common summer visitor. One to four birds were recorded between Apr.26th and Sept 23rd. Breeding was possibly attempted on site.

PEREGRINE Frequent visitor of increasing occurrence. Recorded on a total of nine dates in January, March, April, October and November. Records may have involved up to three separate birds.

RED LEGGED PARTRIDGE Formerly bred, with birds in suitable breeding habitat during the summer. Breeding possible with a pair seen on several dates in April and May. Other records of 1/2 birds in February, October and November.

PHEASANT Common resident.

WATER RAIL Winter visitor. Up to three were recorded until Feb.19th and from Oct.25th.

MOORHEN An abundant resident.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	21	28	24

COOT Abundant resident.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
215	109	89	-	46	46	30	-	115	104	208	232

OYSTERCATCHER Regular visitor. Two records: 1, May 18th (BMA, IHB, JMC) and 1, Aug.4th (BMA, JMC). Recorded in each of the last seven years.

LITTLE RINGED PLOVER Summer visitor and passage migrant. Recorded from Mar.17th until Aug.9th. Five pairs were on the site all of which attempted breeding. Several young broods were seen during late May to July and a maximum of five young fledged. Other records of passage birds were 1, Aug.21st and 1, Aug.28th to 29th.

RINGED PLOVER Summer visitor and passage migrant that formerly bred. Records as follows: 2, May 15th, then 1/3 on 10 dates between Jul.12th and Sept.2nd. Breeding not suspected.

GOLDEN PLOVER Regular visitor of increasing frequency. In the early winter: 1, Jan.19th and 25, Mar.15th. In late winter: 4, Oct.16th, 35, Oct.18th, 6, Oct.19th, 22, Nov.14th, 63, Nov.20th and 46, Nov.22nd.

LAPWING Common resident and winter visitor. Approximately seven pairs (cf 11 in 2007) attempted to breed rearing a total of two young from two broods.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
40	40	12	12	14	63	180	200	223	143	296	224

SANDERLING Irregular visitor. The only record was of 1, May 26th (RMW).

LITTLE STINT Irregular visitor. A juvenile was present Oct.8th to 16th (BMA et al). Recorded in each of the last three years.

TEMMINCK'S STINT Scarce visitor. A vocal individual was present on May 16th from at least 19.15 (IHB). The sixth site record (all except one in May) and the first since 2001.

DUNLIN Regular passage migrant. In spring: two records of singletons on Apr.18th and May 21st. One Jun.21st was on an unusual date then 1/2 on 13 dates (14 bird days) between Jul.11th and Nov.2nd.

COMMON SNIPE Common passage migrant and winter visitor. Recorded until May.17th and from Jul.25th. A bird was in suitable breeding habitat on Jun.7th but breeding was not suspected. A maxima of 29 on Jan.19th.

JACK SNIPE Regular winter visitor and passage migrant. Two records: 1, Jan.19th (IHB) and 1, Dec.27th (IHB).

BLACK TAILED GODWIT Irregular visitor of increasing occurrence. Another good year with four records totalling 14 birds: 1, Jun.28th (LS, IHB), 1, Jul.13th (BMA, FS), 2, Aug.2nd with one remaining to Aug.5th (PAB et al) and 10, Aug.11th (BMA). Recorded in each of the last eight years.

WHIMBREL Regular passage migrant. A very good year with five records comprising 12 birds. Singletons on Apr.13th, May 1st, Jul.20th and Aug.11th. A record of 8 on May 5th (GR, NS) was a site record count. Recorded in each of the last six years.

REDSHANK Summer visitor and passage migrant. First returns from Mar.7th. Up to four pairs were present on the reserve and the new workings. Two pairs at least attempted breeding but although young fledged they did not survive. Summering birds recorded until Jul.25th. In autumn passage records were of singletons on six dates between Aug.10th and Sept.25th.

GREENSHANK Frequent passage migrant. In spring records, the only records were of singletons on May 15th and 16th. In autumn, singletons were recorded on six dates between Jul.24th and Aug.13th, plus 7, Aug.18th.

GREEN SANDPIPER Winter visitor and very common passage migrant. Recorded on 156 dates (cf 139 in 2007) throughout the year. One to three birds were recorded intermittently in the early winter period. Recorded until Apr.28th (64 bird days [cf 23 in 2007]) and from Jun.17th. The maximum count was 13, Aug.9th and Aug.27th. In late winter 1/3 birds were recorded (total bird days since Jun.17th, 306 [cf 298 in 2007]).

COMMON SANDPIPER Common passage migrant. In spring records were of 1/2 birds on 16 dates (22 bird days) between Apr.12th and May 26th (max 3, Apr.22nd). Returns were of 1 to 7 birds on 64 dates (117 bird days [cf 71 in 2007]) from Jun.21st to Sept.23rd.

TURNSTONE Infrequent visitor. The only record was of 1, May 3rd (CP, NS, and GR). The sixteenth site record with occurrences in each of the last three years.

MEDITERRANEAN GULL Occasional visitor mainly in spring. A good spring with records of at least two individuals as follows: Adult, Apr.14-15th, Apr.21st; 2nd summer, 17th and 21st Apr; 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th May. Recorded in six of the last nine years.

LITTLE GULL Irregular visitor. Two records both of adults: 1, Apr.16th (IHB et al) and 1, Apr.23rd (CRG). Recorded in each of the last five years.

BLACK-HEADED GULL

Very common visitor and breeding species. Approximately 144 pairs (cf 163 in 2007) attempted to breed with occupied nests. However, success was very poor with possibly only two young birds becoming fully fledged and birds dispersed the site relatively early. Disturbance to the colony by predators likely for the third successive year. Birds roosted principally on Grove in the late winter period.

Monthly maxima:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
130	80	110	300	220	59	55	88	70	50	150	200

COMMON GULL Common winter visitor. The maximum count was of 60 on Nov.25th. Roosted occasionally in small numbers.

LESSER BLACK BACKED GULL Very common visitor. Recorded in all months. Birds continued to roost in large numbers especially during September to December.

Monthly maxima (principally at roost)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	-	-	-	2	1	70	210	200	560	270	200

HERRING GULL Winter visitor regular in summer, but in reduced numbers. Roosted in small numbers.

YELLOW-LEGGED HERRING GULL Regular visitor frequently roosting. Recorded as follows: 1, Jan.5th, 1, Feb.19th, then 1/2 birds on 24 dates between Jul.12th and Sept.23rd; 3, Oct.29th, 1, Nov.8th, 1, Dec.9th and 1, Dec.12th.

CASPIAN GULL Scarce visitor. The only record was of 1, second winter on Nov.8th (IHB). The sixth site record.

GREAT BLACK BACKED GULL Formerly frequent winter visitor with numbers of records declining sharply. Two records (cf 4 in 2007!): 2, Feb.19th (TM) and 1, 3rd winter Oct.1st (BMA). Consistent with recent years all records required again for next year!

SANDWICH TERN Rare visitor. One was present on Aug.8th in the evening on the new workings (NS). Only the third site record, the previous being in 1991 and 2004.

COMMON TERN Summer visitor and passage migrant. Recorded from Apr.14th. Up to 27 birds (cf 31 in 2007) were present in May and June with approximately 11 pairs attempting to breed. Three young fledged but only one was raised successfully. Predation suspected as the cause of failure (cf Black-headed Gull). Recorded until Aug.29th.

ARCTIC TERN Irregular visitor. The only record was of two on Apr.23rd (BMA). Recorded in each of the last four years.

BLACK TERN Regular passage migrant mainly in spring. A good year with five records: 2, May 3rd, 1, May 4th, 2, May 5th, 1, May 9th and 1, May 16th.

STOCK DOVE Common resident. Four nest boxes were occupied, two young were successfully fledged. Maxima 33 on Aug.27th.

WOOD PIGEON Abundant resident.

COLLARED DOVE Common resident breeding nearby.

CUCKOO Summer visitor in declining numbers. Up to two singing males recorded on eight dates between May 14th and May 24th. A female was seen egg dumping in a Dunnock's nest on May 31st (IHB).

BARN OWL Resident breeder. Recorded from Feb.14th till May.18th. All records related to a singleton, then Oct.24th till the end of the year except for 1, Jul.21st. Breeding not attempted.

LITTLE OWL Moderately common resident. Birds present in four/five territories. Breeding successful.

TAWNY OWL Resident. Birds present in at least 2 territories. Breeding successful.

SWIFT Numerous summer visitor. Recorded from Apr.19th till Jul.19th! A maxima of 150 on Jun.12th and 14th.

KINGFISHER Moderately common resident. Two pairs bred successfully. Recorded in all months except December.

GREEN WOODPECKER Common resident.

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER Common resident.

SKYLARK Resident and winter visitor. At least four singing males held territory (cf 8 in 2007). Recorded February to October.

SAND MARTIN Common summer visitor. Recorded from Mar.29th to Sept.7th. Maxima 100, May 26th. 52 nest holes were counted on May 17th on the new workings (Berkshire) but not all were successful. First confirmed success for five years.

SWALLOW Common summer visitor. Recorded between Apr.5th and Oct.19th.

HOUSE MARTIN Common summer visitor. Recorded between Apr.6th and Oct.6th. Maxima 200, Aug.23rd.

TREE PIPIT Uncommon visitor. One on Sept.13th (IHB). Only the second record in the last 11 years, the previous being in 2002.

MEADOW PIPIT Moderately common winter visitor and passage migrant that has summered. Recorded until May 2nd and from Sept.12th. Maxima 70, Oct.25th.

WATER PIPIT Scarce visitor. One spl bird on Apr.23rd (IHB). The first since 2003. Recorded in four of the last 18 years.

YELLOW WAGTAIL Regular passage migrant that has bred. In spring recorded as follows; 1, Apr.5th, 4, Apr.23rd and 1, Apr.28th. In autumn, 1, Aug.22nd, 1, Sept.18th and 1, Sept.19th.

GREY WAGTAIL Moderately common resident. At least two pairs bred successfully. Maxima 5, Oct.11th.

PIED WAGTAIL Common resident and winter visitor. Maxima 50, Oct.3rd.

WHITE WAGTAIL Occasional visitor. A very good year, recorded as follows: 1, Apr.6th, 1, Apr.22nd, 3, Apr.23rd, 1, Apr.24th and 1, Apr.25th.

WREN Abundant resident.

DUNNOCK Common resident.

ROBIN Very common resident.

NIGHTINGALE Rare visitor. A good year with one possibly two singing males. One singing male in the area around the hide/CLS Apr.13th to 21st, then this or another in hedge adjacent to Longwater Road, May 7th to 21st. Only one previous record, in 1994.

WHINCHAT Regular passage migrant. Three records of singletons on May 8th (GR et al), Sept.12th (BMA) and Sept.27th (IHB, NS).

STONECHAT Regular winter visitor and passage migrant. In the early year 1/3 till Apr.13th. 1/3 from Jul.19th to Dec.31st with 4, Sept.27th.

WHEATEAR Moderately common passage migrant. One spring record on Apr.25th. In autumn, 1, Aug.22nd, 2, Aug.30th, 1, Sept.1st, and 1, Sept.13th.

BLACKBIRD Common resident.

FIELDFARE Common winter visitor. Recorded until Apr.18th (60) and from Oct.18th. The maximum count was of 80 on Oct.18th.

SONG THRUSH Common resident.

REDWING Very common winter visitor. Recorded until Mar.22nd and from Oct.10th. The maxima was 120 on Oct.18th.

MISTLE THRUSH Common resident. Maxima 13, Sept.25th.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER Infrequent visitor. The only record was of 1, May 6th (KS, CR).

SEDGE WARBLER Moderately common summer visitor. Recorded from Apr.15th. Up to nine singing males held territory (cf 5 in 2007).

REED WARBLER Moderately common summer visitor. Recorded from Apr.19th. Eight singing males held territory (cf 5 in 2007).

- LESSER WHITETHROAT** Summer visitor. Recorded from Apr.25th. Approx. two singing males on several dates till May 18th.
- WHITETHROAT** Very common summer visitor. Recorded from Apr.13th. A minimum of 11 singing males held territory (cf 16 in 2007).
- GARDEN WARBLER** Very common summer visitor. Recorded from Apr.19th. At least 16 singing males held territory (cf 12 in 2007).
- BLACKCAP** Very common summer visitor and occasional winter visitor. In winter 1, Feb.7th. Recorded from Mar.26th. At least 12 singing males held territory (cf 7 in 2007).
- CHIFFCHAFF** Very common summer visitor and regular winter visitor. Recorded between Mar.6th and Oct.25th. Approx. 12 singing males held territory (cf 6 in 2007). In late winter, 1, Nov.27th.
- WILLOW WARBLER** Common summer visitor. Recorded from Apr.1st until Sept.10th. Four singing males held territory (cf 3 in 2007).
- GOLDCREST** Common winter visitor and passage migrant with small numbers breeding. Two singing males were present during the summer.
- FIRECREST** Scarce visitor. One singing on Apr.25th in both Hampshire and Berkshire (DB). The fifth site record, the last in 2003.
- SPOTTED FLYCATCHER** Summer visitor and passage migrant. Only record was 1, Aug.24th (MM).
- LONG TAILED TIT** Abundant resident.
- COAL TIT** Regular visitor. Only record was of 1, Feb.2nd!
- BLUE TIT** Abundant resident.
- GREAT TIT** Abundant resident.
- NUTHATCH** Resident in small numbers. Successfully bred.
- TREECREEPER** Resident in small numbers. Successfully bred.
- JAY** Common resident.
- MAGPIE** Very common resident.
- JACKDAW** Very common resident. Maxima 30, Apr.26th and May 9th.
- ROOK** Regular visitor.
- CARRION CROW** Common resident. Maxima 25, Apr.5th.
- STARLING** Common resident. Maxima 60 on Oct.18th.
- HOUSE SPARROW** Resident nearby.
- CHAFFINCH** Abundant resident and winter visitor.
- BRAMBLING** Regular winter visitor usually in small numbers. Recorded as follows; 1, Jan.19th, 1, Mar.15th, then up to 15 between Apr.2nd and 19th. In the late year: 1, Nov.29th and 2, Dec.13th.
- GREENFINCH** Moderately common resident and winter visitor.
- GOLDFINCH** Very common resident and winter visitor. A maxima of 50 on Oct.3rd.
- SISKIN** Very common winter visitor. Recorded till Apr.8th and from Sept.16th. Maxima 120 on Nov.15th.
- LINNET** Moderately common resident and winter visitor. Bred on Hampshire side of recording area.

LESSER REDPOLL Moderately common winter visitor. Maxima 60, Nov.1st.

BULLFINCH Moderately common resident.

YELLOWHAMMER Resident in small but declining numbers. One singing male held territory (cf 2 in 2007), breeding successful.

REED BUNTING Moderately common resident. Approximately six singing males held territory (cf 5 in 2007). Breeding successful.

ESCAPES

BLACK SWAN 1, Oct.18th on Horseshoe Lake.

LIST OF OBSERVERS

B.M.Archer	D.J.Barker	P.Bright-Thomas	Prof I.H.Brown
R.Cheeseman	J.M.Clark	R.Coe	R.G.Davies
J.N.Dixon	P.Driver	S.F.Farmer	C.R.Gent
R.J.Godden	J.Heritage	I.Hornby	Mrs D.Housley
A.Hutchison	M.Lenney	M.G.McCarthy	M.Mitchell
R.C.Murfitt	E.Napper	D.Nash	R.Nobbs
M.G.Philpott	C.Proudley	G.Randall	J.Reed
Mrs C.Rose	P.Scott	J.B.Sheridan	N.Silver
K.Smith	L.Spiers	D.Stewart	Mrs L.D.M.Tanner
C.D.Taylor	M.J.Taylor	L.Thorn	M.Walford
R.M.Warden	J.E.Warren	L.J.Warren	S.Weeks
J.Westmacott	Mrs R.Westmacott	A.Woods	

Other observers only known by initials to Recorder: RA, DB, PAB, KAB, LB, AJC, PJC, SBD, RD, GFE, TAE, MCF, EG, NG, RTG, SG, CLH, DL, JEM, KM, PM, TM, DPN, DN, JP, PR, RR, FS, KIT, MFW.

APPENDIX C

EVERSLEY GRAVEL PITS (inc. MOOR GREEN LAKES)

BIRD SPECIES LIST 1990-2008

Abbreviations: -

R - Resident

B - Breeding

S - Summer Visitor

W - Winter Visitor

P - Passage Migrant

V - Recorded on 3 or less occasions

CODE	SPECIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
2	Grebe, Little	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB?	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB?	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Grebe, Great-Crested	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Grebe, Red-Necked						V													
1*	Grebe, Black-necked								V						V		V			
1*	Grebe, Slavonian															V				
2	Cormorant,	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS
1	Little Egret									V		WS	V	V	WS	R	R	R	R	R
1*	Shag		V																	
1*	Bittern							V					V	W						
2	Heron, Grey	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	RB	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	RB?	RB
2	Swan, Mute	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1*	Lesser White-Fr Goose																			V
1*	Swan, Bewick's			V				V												
1*	Goose, Taiga-Bean							V												
1*	Goose, Pink-Footed			V																
1*	Goose, White-Fronted	V																		
1	Goose, Greylag		V	V	V	V	V	V	P	P	P	P	P	P	R	RB	R	R	RB	RB
2	Goose, Snow	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

CODE	SPECIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
2	Goose, Canada	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Goose, Barnacle	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R	R
1*	Goose, Brent													V		V			V	
1	Goose, Egyptian	V		V					P	V	V		WS	R	WS	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Shelduck, Ruddy	V						V												
1	Shelduck		V	V	S	S	P	P	SP	SP		V	V	V	V	V	V	S	SP	SP
1	Wood Duck			V	V						V									
1	Duck, Mandarin	V	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Wigeon	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WS	W
2	Gadwall	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
														W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2	Teal	W	W	W	W	W	W	RB	RW	W	W	RW	RW	RW	RW	W	W	W	W	W
								W												
1*	Teal Green Winged												W	W						
2	Mallard	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1*	Garganey					V								V	V	V	V	S	V	
1	Pintail		V		V	V	W	V	V	V		PW	V	V	V	W	W	W	W	WP
2	Shoveler	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WS
1*	Pochard, Red-Crested	V								V	V							W		V
2	Pochard	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WS	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
1*	Ring Necked Duck																	V		
2	Tufted Duck	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1*	Scaup		V		V					V		V								
1*	Duck, Long-Tailed			V																
1*	Scoter, Common		V	V		V														
2	Goldeneye	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1	Smew		V		V	W		W	W	W	W							V		
1*	Merganser, Red-Breasted		V		V				V							V				
2	Goosander	W	W	W	W	W	W	WS	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1	Duck, Ruddy		W	V	V	V	V	W	W	PW		PW	V	PW	V	V	PW	V	WP	
1*	Buzzard, Honey			V						V		V								
1*	Kite, Red							V		V		V			V	V	P	P	V	P
1*	Harrier Hen												V		V					V
1*	Harrier Marsh									V										
1*	Goshawk				V															
3	Sparrowhawk	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

CODE	SPECIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
1	Buzzard							V	V	V	V	V	V	P	R	R	R	R	R	R
1*	Osprey				P	V		V		V		P				P	V	V		V
3	Kestrel	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Red Footed Falcon																	V	V	
1*	Merlin							V						V						
1	Hobby	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1	Peregrine	V			V			V		V	V	V	V	V	S	V	V	V	R	R
1	Partridge, Red-Legged	RB	RB	RB	RB?	V		V						R	R	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?
1	Partridge, Grey	RB	RB	RB	RB	R?									V					
	Pheasant	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1	Water Rail	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2	Moorhen	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Coot, Common	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1*	Oystercatcher	V	V	V		V	V					V		V	V	P	P	V	V	V
1*	Avocet			V															V	
2	Plover, Little-Ringed	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SBP	SBP	SBP
2	Plover, Ringed	SBP	SBP	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SP	SBP	SP	SP	p	V	P	SP	SP	SP	SP
1	Plover, Golden	V			V	V	W	V	W	W	V		V				W	V	WP	W
1*	Plover, Grey		V			V	V	V		V	V									
2	Lapwing	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1*	Knot			V															V	
1*	Sanderling				V		V	V	V				V					V	V	V
1*	Stint, Little			V	V			P	V	P				V				V	V	V
1*	Stint, Temminck's		V	V	V								V							V
1*	Sandpiper, Pectoral														V					
1*	Sandpiper, Curlew						V		V				V							V
1	Dunlin	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1*	Ruff			V		V	V	P	V	W	V	V	V			V		V	V	
1*	Snipe, Jack	W	W			V	V	V		W	W				V	V	V		V	W
2	Snipe, Common	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	RW	RW	RW	R(S) W
1	Woodcock				S	S	S													
1*	Godwit, Black-tailed		V	V	V				V		V		V	V	V	V	P	V	P	P
1*	Godwit, Bar-Tailed				V										V	V		V		
1	Whimbrel	P		V	V	P		V		V		V			V	V	P	V	V	V

CODE	SPECIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Curlew	V	V		V		V	WP	WP	V				V			V	P	P	
1*	Redshank, Spotted		V				V		V							V		V	V	
2	Redshank	P	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
1*	Lesser Yellowlegs												V							
1	Greenshank	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V	V	V	P	P	P	P
1	Sandpiper, Green	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
1	Sandpiper, Wood	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		V		V	V	V	V	V	V	V
1	Sandpiper, Common	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1*	Turnstone	V		V	V	V	V		V				V					V	V	V
1*	Red Necked Phalarope												V							
1*	Skua, Great										V									
1*	Gull, Mediterranean		V	V				V	V			V	V	V			P	V		S
1*	Gull, Little	V			V	V			V		V					P	V	V	P	P
2	Gull, Black-Headed	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Gull, Ring Billed								V											
2	Gull, Common	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2	Gull, Lesser Black-Back	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2	Gull, Herring	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1	Gull, Yellow-legged	V	V	V	V	V	V	P	WP	V	V	V	SP	V	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
1*	Gull Caspian												V			V			V	V
1*	Gull, Glaucous								V											
1	Gull, Great Black-Back	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
1*	Kittiwake											V								
1*	Tern, Sandwich		V														V			V
2	Tern, Common	P	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
1*	Tern, Arctic				V	P	V		V								V	V	V	
1*	Tern, Whiskered																V			
1*	Tern, Little				V	V												V		
1	Tern, Black	V	V	V	P	P			V	V		V	V		V		V	V		P
2	Dove, Stock	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
3	Pigeon, wood	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1	Dove, Collared		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1	Dove, Turtle	S	S		V	V	V	V	V		V	V	V	V						
1*	Ringed Necked Parakeet												V							

CODE	SPECIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cuckoo	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB
1	Owl, Barn			RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB			V	V	V		V	W	R	RB	RB
3	Owl, Little	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
3	Owl, Tawny	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Owl, Short Eared																V	V		
1*	Nightjar									V						V		V		
2	Kingfisher	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Hoopoe						V	V												
1*	Wryneck							V												
3	Woodpecker, Green	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
3	Woodpecker, Gt-Spotted	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1	Woodpecker, L-Spotted	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		V	V	V	RB?	RB?	V		
1*	Woodlark	V						S	P	SB	SB	SB	SB	V						
2	Swift	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP
2	Skylark	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RBW	RBW	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RBW
1*	Shore Lark									V										
2	Martin, Sand	SP	SBP	SB?P	SB?P	SB?P	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SP	SP	SB?P	SB?P	SBP
2	Swallow	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
2	Martin, House	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
1	Pipit, Tree	V		V	V		P	V	V					V						V
2	Pipit, Meadow	WP	WP	WP	WSP	WSP	WSP	WP	WSP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WSP	WP	WP	WP
1*	Pipit, Rock							V	V										V	
1*	Pipit, Water			V			V								V					V
1	Wagtail, Yellow	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V	V	P	V	V	P	P
2	Wagtail, Grey	RB	RB		RB?	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Wagtail, Pied	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Wagtail White	P	V	V	P	P	P	V	P	V						V		V		V
1*	Waxwing							V												
	Wren	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	Dunnock	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	Robin	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Nightingale					S														S
1*	Redstart, Black						V													
1	Redstart, Common	V	V			V	V		V	P					V			V		

CODE	SPECIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Whinchat	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V	V	P	V		P	P	V	P
1	Stonechat	P	V	WP	WP	WP	RBP	RBP	WP	RBP	RBP	WP	RB?P	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
1	Wheatear	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1*	Ring Ouzel	V								V	V									
	Blackbird	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Fieldfare	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3	Thrush, Song	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Redwing	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2	Thrush, Mistle	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Warbler, Grasshopper						V		V		V					V	V	V	V	V
2	Warbler, Sedge	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
2	Warbler, Reed	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
1*	Warbler, Dartford									W										
2	Whitethroat, Lesser	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB?	V	V	SB	SB	SB
2	Whitethroat	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
2	Warbler, Garden	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
2	Blackcap	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SWB	SB	SB	SB	SB
1*	Warbler, Wood									V										
2	Chiffchaff	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	SB	SB	SB	WSB	WSB	WSB	WSB	SB	SBW
2	Warbler, Willow	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
2	Goldcrest	W	W	W	W	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	RP	RP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP
1*	Firecrest				V		V	V	V						V					V
1	Flycatcher, Spotted	P	P	P	V	S	SB?	V	V	V	SP	SP	V	V	SP	P	SP	S		V
1*	Tit, Marsh								V											
	Tit, Long-Tailed	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1	Tit, Coal	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?		V	V	V	V	V	V	V	R
	Tit, Blue	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	Tit, Great	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
3	Nuthatch	R	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
3	Treecreeper	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Shrike, Great Grey				V															
2	Jay	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Magpie	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Jackdaw	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB

CODE	SPECIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Rook	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	P	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2	Crow, Carrion	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	Starling	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R	RB	RB	RB	RB
	Sparrow, House	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
1*	Sparrow, Tree	V				V														
2	Chaffinch	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW
1	Brambling	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	V	V	W	W	W	V
2	Greenfinch	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Goldfinch	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Siskin	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2	Linnet	R	R	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW
2	Redpoll, Lesser	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1*	Redpoll, Mealy																			V
1*	Crossbill, Common					V		V	V	V	V									
3	Bullfinch	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
2	Yellowhammer	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RBW	RB	RB	RBW	RBW	RBW	RBW	RB
2	Bunting, Reed	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
Total species breeding		59	63	62	63	63	65	67	66	65	66	65	66	66	66	65	66	67	67	70
Total species recorded		124	129	130	137	137	127	140	141	139	122	125	127	128	129	132	132	142	136	136

The following additional species were all recorded prior to 1990:

Black-throated Diver (1977)
 Ferruginous Duck (1985)
 Sabine's Gull (1987)

Willow Tit (1985)?>
 Kentish Plover (1986)

Total number of species
 recorded:

209

APPENDIX D

NOTES AND GUIDELINES ON BIRD RECORDING

Following the creation of Moor Green Lakes (part of the Eversley Gravel Pit complex) as a nature reserve, it is necessary to maintain a detailed log of birds using the site in order to monitor bird populations, with particular reference to conservation management carried out on the site by the Moor Green Lakes Group and RMC. These guidelines are designed to assist any persons visiting the site who wish to submit their records. The collection of such data is an important function of the group and all contributions, no matter how small are welcomed.

Recording Area

The boundaries of the site for recording purposes are defined as:

- a) South of the Lower Sandhurst Road
- b) West of Mill Lane
- c) East of Longwater Road
- d) North of the golf course access track running from the Reading Road to Mill Lane.

Information required

Ideally records should be submitted on Eversley Gravel Pit recording forms available from the recorder (please enclose an SAE). Records should be submitted every 3-4 months (or more frequently!) so that the log can be kept as up to date as possible. Less frequent visitors may wish to submit their records annually.

Where possible the following information should be provided:

- 1) Name of species (include age/sex if known)
- 2) Number of individuals (accurate counts particularly useful)
- 3) Date of observation (and time if a fly over only sighting or short stay record)
- 4) Site location
- 5) Other observations such as unusual behaviour or direction off flight of birds flying over, etc.
- 6) Observer(s) initials. Records not submitted on forms should also include name and address
- 7) Accompanying field notes if required.

The species list for the site at Appendix C includes a code number in the left-hand column. This refers to the type of records required for that species. The full details are:

- 1* = All records required. Please submit notes on the sighting with the record. These notes should include details of the diagnostic identification features which were observed at the time, other species nearby, the duration and distance of the observation, weather conditions, optical aids used and previous experience of the species.
- 1 = All records required.
- 2 = Whole site counts, reserve area counts, breeding summary (number of pairs and young, singing males), early/late dates for summer and winter visitors, movements, unusual dates and interesting behaviour.
- 3 = Breeding summary only.
- 4 = Only unusual records for the species e.g. high counts, early breeding records.

APPENDIX E

NOTES AND GUIDELINES ON DRAGONFLY RECORDING

Any person visiting the site who wishes to submit dragonfly/damselfly records may do so. Any attributable records are gratefully received. Observers may add their records to the monthly dragonfly posted in both Grove and Colebrook hides.

Alternatively records of a more detailed nature may be submitted at any time direct to the recorder but for preference before the end of October. If submitted after the end of October, the data will be logged on to the Reserve's database but may be too late for inclusion in the Annual Report.

Records can be presented in any form that best suits the observer but should include:

Observer's name and address

Date/Time/Weather

Site location, i.e.:

Colebrook Lake North (CLN)

Colebrook Lake South (CLS)

Colebrook Cut (CC)

Grove Lake (GL)

Horseshoe Lake

River Blackwater and path (BR)

Name(s) of species observed

For each species observed at each site an estimate of the number of:

Adults

Copulating pairs

Ovipositing females

APPENDIX F

WATER ANALYSIS

K. A. Crick

From the data collected for 2008, it appears that the on-site water chemistry for the constituents measured remains stable, with no major excursions. The section of cut outside of Colebrook Lake Hide remains depleted of Oxygen, which is not surprising as there is little or no flow, the water temperature is low even in the summer due to the shade cast by the southern shoreline trees and the ever-present blanket of duckweed *Lemna spp.*

The charts below, detail the data collected during 2008 and offered for comparison purposes are the maximum, minimum and mean figures resulting from all the measurements made from 2004 to 2007 inclusive. The units except for pH are in mg/l.

Variable	Sampling Station	2004 to 2007			2008				
		Min	Max	Mean	March	June	Sept	Dec	Mean
Nitrate/ Nitrogen	SU 8058 6266(CLN)	0	0.6	0.13	0.6	0	0	0.1	0.18
	SU 8056 6240(Cut)	0	0.7	0.16	0.1	0	0.3	0.5	0.23
	SU 8153 6227(Grove)	0	1.2	0.29	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
	SU8112 6216(River)	3.8	29.6	8.87	4.8	6.2	4.2	3.7	4.7

Variable	Sampling Station	2004 to 2007			2008				
		Min	Max	Mean	March	June	Sept	Dec	Mean
pH	SU 8058 6266	5.5	7.1	6.55	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.73
	SU 8056 6240	5.9	7	6.58	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
	SU 8153 6227	5.8	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.75
	SU8112 6216	5.9	7.3	6.53	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.63

Variable	Sampling Station	2004 to 2007			2008				
		Min	Max	Mean	March	June	Sept	Dec	Mean
Phosphorus	SU 8058 6266	0	0.85	0.22	0.11	0.06	0	0.11	0.07
	SU 8056 6240	0.03	0.39	0.15	0.14	0.9	0.08	0.63	0.44
	SU 8153 6227	0.04	0.39	0.15	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.25	0.11
	SU8112 6216	0.2	0.62	0.33	0.19	0.33	0.31	0.27	0.3

Variable	Sampling Station	2004 to 2007			2008				
		Min	Max	Mean	March	June	Sept	Dec	Mean
Dissolved Oxygen	SU 8058 6266	3.6	8	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5
	SU 8056 6240	4.1	8	5.7	5.2	2.3	4.9	5	4.4
	SU 8153 6227	5	7.6	6.3	5	5.2	6.7	7.4	6.1
	SU8112 6216	4.4	7.6	5.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.4

APPENDIX G

MOOR GREEN LAKES GROUP COMMITTEE MEMBERS

2008-2009

Officer	Committee Post / Responsibilities
Peter Scott*	Chairman / Report Editor / Recorder for Reptiles
Roger Murfitt	Committee Secretary
Sue Dent	Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership Representative
Dr. Bruce Archer*	Treasurer
David Bishop	Membership Secretary
Cohn Wilson	Newsletter Editor
Simon Weeks	Site Liaison Officer
Dr. Ian Brown	Recorder for Birds
Ken Crick	Recorder for Dragonflies and Damselflies
Ian White	Recorder for Mammals
Sue Proudley	Recorder for Butterflies
Colin Proudley	Recorder for Moths
Irene Draper	Postal Secretary
Peter Standley*	

* Represents Moor Green Lakes Group on the Steering Group

APPENDIX H

Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve Reference Library

The contents of the library so far collected are listed below.

Site Survey Data

Anon. 1993.	Plant list for Moor Green Lakes. (Farnborough College student report)
Briggs, K. 2001	Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve; ornithological monitoring 2000
Brown, I. 1993	Eversley Gravel Pits Bird Species List
BVRCMS 2000.	Survey Data. (Includes a number of minor surveys with Moor Green records)
Crick, K. 1999	Green Lakes Odonata Population Survey, benchmark Report 1997-99
Gannaway, H. 1997	The Distribution of Small Mammals at Moor Green Lakes (Farnborough College student report)
Hall C, 1991	Botanical Survey.
Hearn, R. 1993	The Management of Disused Mineral Workings as Habitat for Waterbirds (Farnborough College student report)
Lovesey, E. 1997	Spider Survey
Matthes, G. 1997	Hoverfly Surveys 1995 -1997
Smith, M. 2001	Bracknell Forest Borough Council Invertebrate Survey 2000
Tomlinson D. 1995	A Live Trapping Investigation of Small Mammal Populations at Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve. (Farnborough College student report)
Hall C, 2001	A Survey of Aquatic and Wetland Plants, August — September 2001
Bailey.J.S 2002	Bat Assessment of Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve
Hall. C 2002	Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve. A Survey of Aquatic and Wetland Plants
Williams. D 2005	Mammal Survey for Moor Green Lakes Reserve, Yateley
Briggs. K 2006	Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve Ornithological Monitoring 2006
Crick. K 2004	Moor Green Lakes Odonata Population Survey 1997-2004

Site Management

Fourt D, 2000	Moor Green Lakes pH & liming records
McAll, G. Undated	Management Plan for Moor Green Lakes (draft plan for BBONT, never adopted).

Group Administration

Annual reports:	A complete set from the 1st report in 1994
Moor Green News	A full set of the Group Newsletters
Moor Green Lakes Group Management Committee --	A complete set of minutes

APPENDIX I

Map of the Reserve

