

British Dragonfly Society Sussex Group Newsletter Autumn 2016

No 37



Looking into the eyes of a dragon



If you have the time and the patience, it's well worth getting up close to a dragonfly. This stunning picture was taken by Barry Yates as a Common Darter sunned itself. Sightings of dragonflies have been low this year, but there are still some wonders to observe.

Sussex Dragonfly Society Newsletter

The State of Nature

How are our Dragonfly Species Faring?

A study which the British Dragonfly Society has taken part in has revealed that one in ten UK species are threatened with extinction.

It's not too late to save UK nature but we must act now - that is the conclusion from a coalition of more than 50 leading wildlife and research organisations behind the State of Nature 2016 report. Following on from the ground breaking State of Nature report in 2013, leading professionals from 53 wildlife organisations have pooled expertise and knowledge to present a clear picture of the status of our native species across land and sea. The report reveals that over half (56%) of UK species studied have declined since 1970, while more than one in ten (1,199 species) of the nearly 8000 species assessed in the UK are under threat of disappearing from our shores altogether.



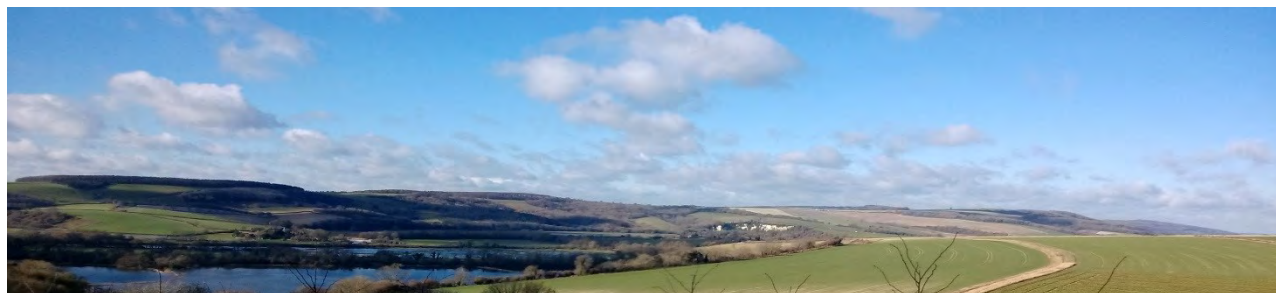
Examples of Odonata in trouble include the [Southern Damselfly](#) which is now only found in three sites in Wales, with habitat loss the main factor in the species decline. The British Dragonfly Society is working with partners to restore this habitat and retain the species.

The [White-faced Darter](#) was reduced to only three sites in England by 2005. Together with other State of Nature partners, the British Dragonfly Society has worked to re-introduce this species to lost sites. You can find out how to help these and other dragonfly projects by visiting the 'Get Involved' drop down menu on the British Dragonfly Website. <http://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk/> . See more about the State of UK dragonflies at www.rspb.org.uk/Images/State%20of%20Nature%20UK%20report_%2020%20Sept_tcm9-424984.pdf

The State of Nature 2016 report is a collaboration between the UK conservation and research organisations listed below:



Common Clubtails on the Arun River



As 2015 was such a poor season for Common Clubtails, for me at least, I was keen to meet again my favourite species this Spring. As is my usual habit, from mid-May onwards I walked sections of riverbank of the West Sussex Arun and Rother. After four blank visits, and disappointment well-set, on 23rd May I headed north, full of pessimism, along the Arun near Amberley, when a medium-sized dragonfly rose from the riverside vegetation and flew off far across the river, never to be seen again. Unmistakably a Common Clubtail!

After many years searching for this species, I know that this is often the only view that the observer will be rewarded with, although occasionally one will be spotted resting after emergence or will fly a short distance and allow a better view to be had. Carrying on with my walk, I eventually saw a total of 14 teneral Clubtails. When the emergence begins (guessing that this would be the first day or so) it is worth searching soon as most individuals will emerge within a few days or maybe a week, and the adults will not return to the rivers for a good 2 weeks, and are usually difficult to find.

Dave Sadler

Emerging Common clubtail and female teneral Common Clubtail © D Sadler



Getting close to dragonflies on the South Downs

Join the South Downs Dragonfly League

I am most pleased to report that dragonflies are now a National Trust “Cause”, and a corporate flagship product, no less. From initial surveys at 2 or 3 properties in 2003, expanding into training days since 2009, more than 30 National Trust properties in Sussex, Kent, Surrey and Hampshire have now been surveyed.

As a result, a League Table has been created based on the 29 resident Sussex species + 1 additional rarity, with the discovery of Scarce Emerald Damselfly. The league table is broken down into 3 sections - Common, Less Common and Rarities – with weighting factors of 1, 1.5 and 3 (similar to the football pools) applied to determine the best site. Two Kent properties, Scotney with 24 species (and a weighted total of 33.5) and Sissinghurst, are at the top of the table followed by four Sussex properties tied on the same total.

The National Trust website provides details of the conservation work that is being carried out at a variety of sites on the South Downs and is looking to attract further volunteers to assist in dragonfly spotting. This includes a video taken at Woolbeding:

<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/features/getting-close-to-dragonflies-on-the-south-downs>

We were delighted when BBC South Today visited Black Down on August 30th to film footage for their Evening News that day, which may be viewed on the following link:

<https://www.facebook.com/BBCSouthToday/videos/1116963895060866/>

John Luck, 16th September 2016

The Dragonfly League currently operates in Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire and was set up by National Trust volunteer and dragonfly expert John Luck. John trains staff and volunteers in dragonfly identification and now has over 30 teams competing for the top spots in the League's table.



Dragonfly wings can track radiation doses after nuclear accidents



An airborne meter for radioactivity

Photodisc/GettyPhotographer Kim Taylor/Naturepl.com

Humble insects may be called as witnesses to any future nuclear accidents, as scientists have discovered that shining UV light on their wings reveals how much radiation they have absorbed.

Staff at nuclear plants carry dosimeters, instruments that take real-time measurements of radioactive exposure, usually expressed in grays (Gy). Civilians in the surrounding areas on the other hand are unlikely to have access to these devices. In the event of an accidental release of radioactive material, this leaves a gap in the data on its dispersal and resulting radioactivity doses, making it hard to estimate health effects of radioactive leaks by location.

Part of the solution is to investigate how radiation alters materials in the body or in personal property – for example, nails or the glass of a mobile phone. But what if no one is present close to a radiation leak? - Insects may do the job, says Nikolaos Kazakis of the Athena Research Centre in Xanthi, Greece.

Continued ...

“Insects are everywhere,” he says. Their short lives give them an advantage over phones: “They live only a few weeks, so you don’t have to make corrections for natural radiation when you want to measure the accidental dose.”

To prove the concept, he and his colleagues exposed the wings of dragonflies and houseflies to different doses of ionising radiation. The radiation ejects electrons from some atoms in the wings, leaving behind “holes”, the absence of an electron, which behave as particles in their own right.

Flashes of light

As the electrons and holes move around, they may recombine, emitting a flash of light, or may get stuck and stay separated. Shining ultraviolet light on the wings nudges these to recombine. By measuring the resulting flashes, Kazakis and colleagues could detect and measure radiation doses between 10 and 2000 Gy.

Although the approach is very interesting, it may not be sensitive enough to be useful, note Liz Ainsbury and Jonathan Eakins of Public Health England’s Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards in Chilton.

“Clinically, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between individuals exposed to less than 1 Gy and more than about 2 Gy to support triage in emergency response,” they say. Sunlight could also make the electrons and holes recombine, making many insects that flutter about by day useless for measurement.

Kazakis acknowledges these drawbacks, but says neither is fatal. There is a place for instruments – or critters – that can record doses that will be literally off the scale for more sensitive instruments. As for sunlight being a spoiler, he says it is always possible to make measurements using insects that have stayed in dark places, trapped in an air duct or a basement or even behind furniture. And he has his eye on using a group of insects that keep their hind wings conveniently under cover: cockroaches.

Journal reference: *Radiation Measurements*, DOI: 10.1016/j.radmeas.2016.03.004

Daily News, New Scientist, May 2016
By Bas den Hond



Adopting West Rise Marsh and West Rise Junior School !

My involvement with West Rise Marsh and the fantastic junior school there came about as a result of reading the 'Adopting a Waterbody' article in the SDS Newsletter Autumn 2015.

My wife and I were previously members of the Hampshire Wildlife Trust, this coming about through my interest in wildlife photography, before moving to Eastbourne a couple of years ago upon our retirement, to be closer to our son and his family.

We transferred our membership to Sussex Wildlife Trust and had been familiarising ourselves with all our local nature reserves when an entry was made in the 'sightings' listing on the Sussex Dragonfly website at West Rise Marsh 'Langley'. As we did not recognise the name of the site, we did some research and discovered that it was actually West Rise Marsh 'Langney', Eastbourne. In fact, it is the closest Reserve to where we live! I therefore took the opportunity whilst in the area one day to visit the site and discovered that it was managed by West Rise Junior School.

Before responding to the article, as a courtesy I contacted the school through their website to see if they had any objection to my adopting the site. In addition we chose to adopt Hydneye & Shinewater Lakes on behalf of the Sussex Dragonfly Society. Their Headmaster of West Rise School, Mike Fairclough, responded readily, supporting my request and I accordingly 'adopted' both sites, advising SDS on the dragonflies and other wildlife discoveries I made there.

A few months later we were watching the BBC Countryfile programme, ostensibly because it was about Ashdown Forest, but much to our surprise it also featured the activities of the school on one of their field trips to the Marsh, which included pond dipping. As a result of this I once again contacted Mike Fairclough to see if I could join them on some of their field trips. I thought that this would enable me to see a fuller picture of dragonfly life for recording on the Biodiversity Database and perhaps also assist the school in identifying the various forms and species resident on the Marsh.

**Brown Hawker larvae (right) © T
Welling**



Continued

He kindly put me in touch with Helen Stringfellow, their 'Forest School Leader' and it was arranged that I would join her and some of her classes of children with their volunteers on several days during the final term of the school year, when there would be some dragonfly activity. This I did and I also continued through the school holidays to photograph and record activity on the Marsh, updating Helen upon her return to school after the summer break with the photos.



If we are unable to identify any of the invertebrates found on the field trips, we seek advice from the likes of Jess Price of Sussex Wildlife Trust's WildCall. Once identified the photos are then sent onto Helen at the school for showing to the children. Species seen to date include Blue-tailed and Common Blue damselflies, Black Tailed Skimmer, Brown Hawker, Common Darter, Migrant Hawker and Emperor dragonflies.

It's a great joy to be able to share my passion for photography and dragonflies with the children, and I am hoping to be able to continue working with the school for the foreseeable future.

Trevor Welling

**Image above, children learning about dragonflies at their forest school.
Image right, Emperor dragonfly ovipositing at Langney marsh.**



The end of the ARC (Project!)

Bigger, better and more joined up.

Helping re-connect and restore habitats across the Arun & Rother Catchments

Over the last 4 years, we've been working with the Heritage Lottery fund, and people from all walks of life and many different organisations to help make the Arun & Rother valley a better place for people and for wildlife. As we come to the end of a project which enabled us engage local people in hundreds of different ways across a vast river catchment, we have been pleasantly overwhelmed by the positive responses and interactions that we've had.

Not least have been the efforts that people have gone to to help restore some of the unique and fascinating habitats of the valley so that they are better connected, more robust to climate and landscape change, and so that there are more of them protected for future generations—and for dragonflies!



We now have over 4.5 hectares of woodland more than we started with (target 3 ha), 13 hectares of species rich meadow restored (target 3 ha), 3 km of rare chalk and greensand streams enhanced, (target 3 km), over 15 km of river enhanced, over 20 ponds created and enhanced with a surface area of over 10,000m² (target 10), 20 hectares of seasonal water (wader scrapes), 3.5 hectares of flower rich fen (target 3 ha), 5 ha of wet heath restored (target 3 ha), over 350 rare black poplar trees planted (target 270), and over 100km surveyed for water voles and dragonflies respectively.



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That's not to mention the wide array of community lead projects that the ARC community grants enabled us to support which include everything from wader scrapes to orchards, river habitat workshops, hedgerows, boardwalks, school garden enhancements and more. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work with so many passionate and enthusiastic people. We have had snipe and other rare breeding birds turn up overnight in our newly created wetland features, and we are eagerly awaiting the show of flowers which will provide habitat for pollinating insects in our flowering fen this spring. Together we have created extra flood water storage and carbon storage, as well as some beautiful places for people to go to and relax. A huge thank you to everyone who has been involved and to the hundreds of volunteers who have given up their time to make the Arun & Rother valleys better for people and wildlife.





EYE — D Corner No 17

Red Damselflies

To the expert eye, the Small red damselfly (*Ceriagrion tenellum*) and Large red damselfly (*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*) are very easy to tell apart, not least because they inhabit different habitat niches. The large red damsel is common and well distributed across Sussex, whereas the Small red damsel is a national rarity confined to acid heathland bogs and is indeed one of our smallest damselflies. However, to the untrained eye it may not be so easy to spot the differences. This little guide should help you to tell the two apart in a few easy steps. The good news is that at the moment, only these two red damselflies occur in Sussex.

Appearance

The male Small red damselfly is, except for the blackish thorax, almost entirely red, including its legs. The female Small red damselfly comes in a few forms, one of which resembles the male and another which has a noticeably bronze/black thorax and abdomen with red at the top and the bottom. The Small red also has wing spots (pterostigma).



Large red damselfly showing more immature yellow colouring © B Foreman

The male Large red damselfly is mainly red, with black legs and black bands on the base of the abdomen. The female also occurs in a few forms, with varying degrees of black on the abdomen.

Both species have red or reddish yellow eyes.

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Flight period

If seeing a red damselfly early in the year, particularly if it is not on heathland then it is almost certainly a Large red. These are one of the first damselflies to emerge, and they tend to fly from March to September, whereas the Small reds fly from early June to September.

Distribution and Habitat

In Sussex you are only likely to see the Small reds on Ashdown Forest and on heathlands in West Sussex, particularly around West Chiltington.

Large reds can be found across Sussex, although they too appear to prefer slightly acid streams and seepages. Nationally the Small red is only found in Southern England and West Wales.

Like all damselflies, they need water to complete their life cycle, however the Small red requires acid-heathy bogs and pools, while the Large red can be found on anything from newly created ponds, to lakes, canals, and stretches of fast flowing stream.

Neither species are found abundantly on the coast, however if a red damselfly is seen on the coast it is almost certainly the Large red.



Small red damselfly, Ovipositing pair © B Rainbow

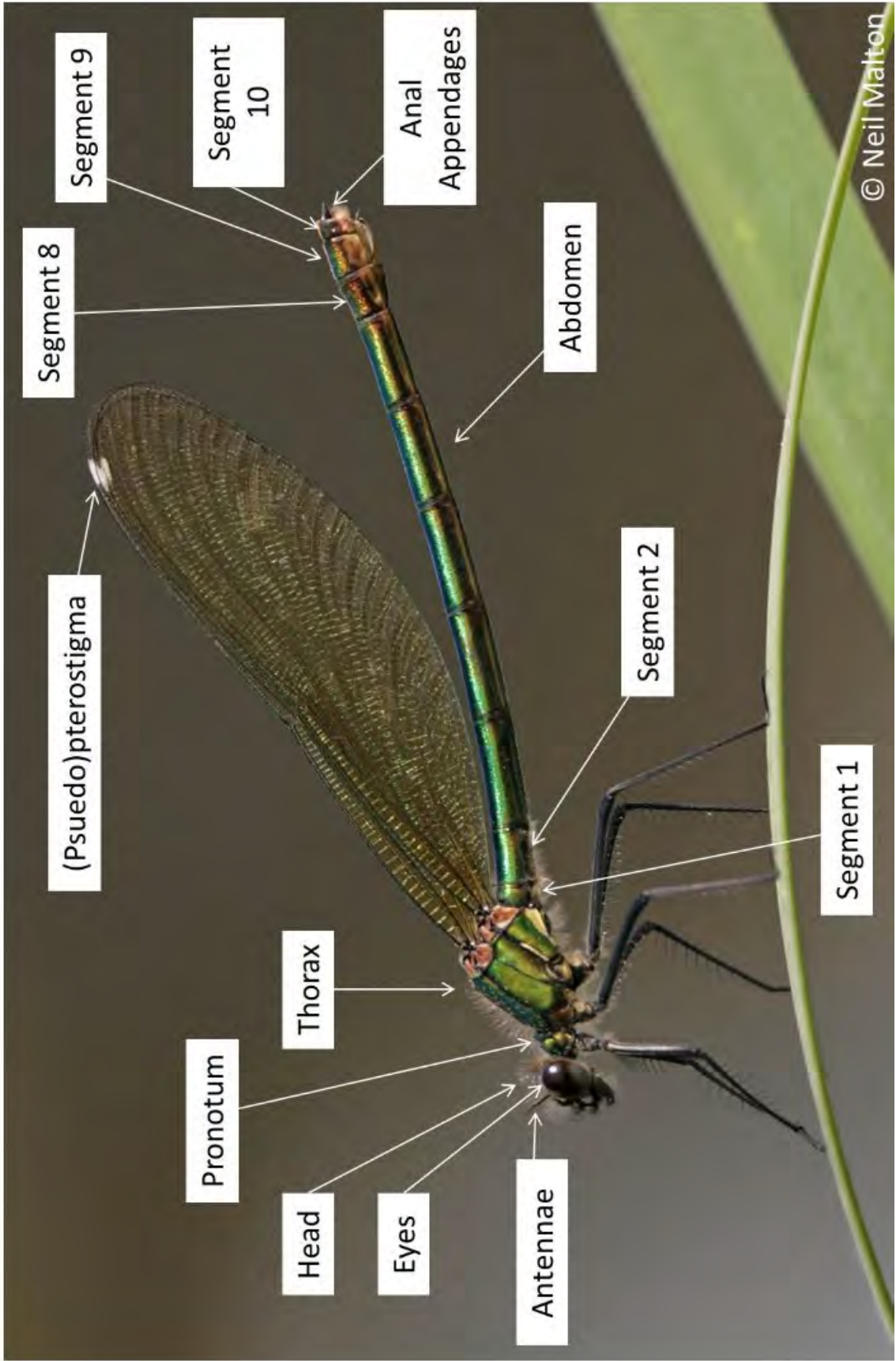
Larvae

Small red damselfly larvae are squat with broad and short caudal lamellae with dark veins. Hind margin of head distinctively angular. The Large red has a 'robust larva' with a distinctive black X on the caudal lamellae

Confused by dragonfly and damselfly terminology? These handy diagrams from the British Dragonfly Society web pages should help you learn your pterostigma's from your pronotums!

Damselflies are insects in the sub-order Zygoptera (meaning "paired-wings"). All four wings are near enough equal in size and shape. They are usually small, weakly flying insects that stay close to the water margins or water surface. When at rest, most species hold their wings along the length of their abdomen. The Emerald Damselflies are an exception and usually hold their wings partly open when at rest. They are therefore known as Spreadwings in North America. The eyes are always separated, never touching. The larvae have external plates (lamellae) at the end of the abdomen, which act as accessory gills.

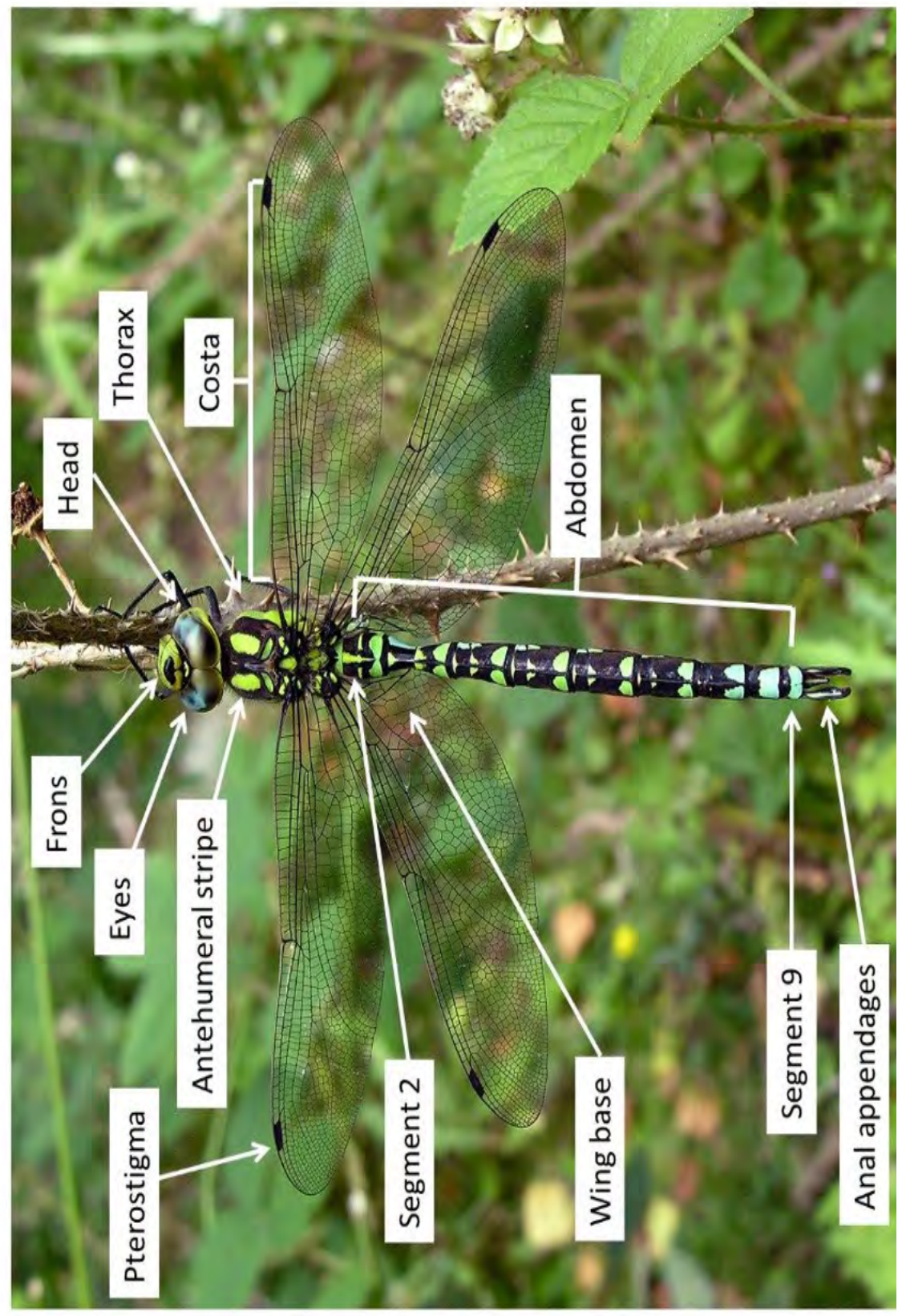
The labelled diagram below may help to define the various anatomical terms used in the descriptions in the species pages.



Dragonflies

Dragonflies are insects in the sub-order Anisoptera (meaning "unequal-winged"). Hind wings are usually shorter and broader than forewings. They are usually large, strongly flying insects that can often be found flying well away from water. When at rest, they hold their wings out from the body, often at right angles to it. The eyes are very large and usually touch, at least at a point. The larvae have no external lamellae (gill plates).

The labelled diagram below may help to define the various anatomical terms used in the descriptions in the species pages.



National News

Welcome to the new BDS President: Mike Dilger!

Mike Dilger has accepted an invitation to become the new President of the British Dragonfly Society. Mike is a well-known TV presenter and is also a qualified and skilled naturalist and writer. His enthusiasm for dragonflies and damselflies has seen him support BDS on many occasions in recent years and it didn't take much persuasion for him to agree to take on this new role.

Accepting the invitation, Mike said:

“With new species recently reported to have begun breeding here, it's an exciting time to be watching dragonflies and damselflies in Britain. These charismatic insects are not just utterly entrancing to observe and study in their own right, but their continued presence in many of our rivers, streams, pond and lakes also tells a much bigger story about the health of our waterways up and down the country. I'm delighted to have been asked to become the new President of such a proactive charity, and look forward to 'banging the Odonata drum' every available opportunity to ensure these wonderful creatures get the limelight they truly deserve.”



us

at

The Trustees are delighted that Mike has accepted their invitation at a key time for the Society. Dragonfly Week this year saw more events than ever across the country, involving people of all ages in viewing these flying jewels.

With projects across the UK to monitor odonata populations being supported by new programmes highlighting and signing hotspots and also work with young people introducing them to their complex lifecycles, we look forward to Mike helping us to build the profile and understanding of dragonflies and damselflies across the next few years.

Local Dragonfly Events



Habitat Management for Invertebrates

Friday, 16th December 2016 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Managing for invertebrates often requires only subtle changes but these small changes can have huge impacts on tiny organisms. You will learn: basic principles of how to better management for invertebrates and how to recognise good and badly managed sites/areas for invertebrates. There will be a case study of deadwood invertebrates, a focus on woodland, grassland and heathland invertebrates and a walk around Woods Mill, commenting on what you have learned throughout the day.

This course would be suitable for people wanting to manage a nature reserve OR a garden, better for invertebrates.

The course will be about two thirds indoors and one third outdoors at the Classroom, Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9SD

Booking essential. Call 01273 492630 for more details



Image above by Sam Bayley shows how placing a small piece of natural woody material across a woodland ditch can help to create seasonal pools for dragonflies

Dragonfly Events

SDS Field Trips 2016

For various reasons we were unable to provide our usual range of field trips for you this year. Our apologies, and we promise to do better next year. We have been busy training up volunteers to monitor ponds though.



National Events

BDS Annual Meeting

The 33rd British Dragonfly Society Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, 19 November 2016 at Nottingham Trent University. The Provisional PROGRAMME is :-

- * 10:00 General Introduction and Announcements
- * 10:05 Welcome to Nottingham
- * 10:10 Our new President - Mike Dilger
- * 10:25 Dragonfly Chemo-Receptors - Dorothy Gennard
- * 11:00 White-faced Darter: reintroduction in Cheshire - Chris Meredith
- * 11:30 Dragonfly Larval Biology - Christophe Brochard
- * 12:20 Nottingham Dragonflies - David Goddard
- * 12:30 AGM - Trustees
- * 13:00 Lunch
- * 14:00 Introduction to Afternoon session
- * 14:05 Polarization of vision in dragonfly larvae - Camilla Sharkey
- * 14:55 Dragonfly Books in the Collection of the Natural History Museum - Paul Martyn Cooper
- * 15:25 Dragonflies of Madagascar - Pam Taylor
- * 16:00 Raffle, Final Announcements

Book your place now on <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/bds-annual-meeting-2016-tickets-27313669922> .

New to Recording Dragonflies?

Here's a few tips to help you get started. A basic dragonfly record has 5 parts to it:

1. Your name and contact details
2. The date you made your sighting
3. The name of the site you were at
4. An OS Grid Reference for the site (Guide on how to do this to follow very shortly)
5. What you saw

Other information that can be recorded, and is useful to us, includes the type of habitat, the weather, the altitude of the site and breeding behaviour. Please send your records to bobforeman@sussexwt.org.uk or enter them into i record on the web.

First and Last

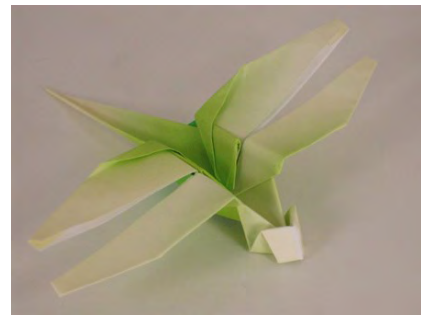


The first record of the year on our website is still Ben Rainbows record of four fresh Large Red Damselflies in late April near Nutley.

The last records are yet to come in, but now the frosts have started coming, I think that may be the last that we see of our winged friends until the sun comes out next spring!

Kids Corner

How about making Origami Dragonflies?



DRAGONFLY

- 1** Fold in half to form a triangle.
- 2** Fold again to form another triangle.
- 3** Fold triangle at arrow to form a square.
- 4** You should end up with this. Repeat on the back side.
- 5** Fold corners along lines. Unfold.
- 6** Fold bottom corner up.
- 7** Press side corners inwards as you fold up.
- 8** You should end up with this. Repeat on the back side.
- 9** Fold towards centre line.
- 10** You should end up with this. Repeat on the back side.
- 11** Fold bottom legs along lines. Unfold. Inside reverse fold the legs along the crease.
- 12** You should end up with this. Fold top flap down along line. Repeat on the back side.
- 13** Reverse fold along the line. This is the tail.
- 14** Reverse fold along the line. This is the head.
- 15** Roll the tip towards the line. Fold and tuck in at the line. Crease from the top to secure.
- 16** Fold and tuck top edge. Cut along dotted lines on wings.
- 17** Fold sides on cut edges of wings.
- 18** You're done!

Adopting a Waterbody

It's easy!

I'm sure that many of you get out and about in the countryside on a regular basis, and that on your way you spot the odd streak of dragonfly colour zooming across your field of vision. If you would like to adopt a local pond, reservoir or stream that you visit regularly and tell us what dragonfly life you see there then it couldn't be easier.

Just complete and return the form below to Bob Foreman, Sussex Dragonfly Society, c/o Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, BN5 9SD. All returns will be held in our local database so that we can provide you with support on identification. If you're not great at identifying dragonflies, never fear, you can email or send us your pictures and we'll get our experts to identify them for you!

Name

Address

Contact Tel No

E-Mail

Name of Adopted Site

OS Grid reference (where possible)



Sussex Dragonfly Society Newsletter

High Weald AONB grant schemes

Welcome to the High Weald



A medieval landscape of wooded, rolling hills studded with sandstone outcrops; small, irregular-shaped fields; scattered farmsteads; and ancient routeways. The 1461km² area covers parts of Kent, Sussex and Surrey at the heart of South East England.

[View a more detailed map](#)

If you farm or manage land, or work with a community group in the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Sussex, then you may be eligible for one of their local grant schemes to help enhance the local landscape for wildlife.

Recently a grants programme called the Lund fund has been established in collaboration with private donors and the Sussex Community Foundation. Sussex Lund will support small-scale, practical projects that improve the ecology and landscape of the High Weald. Grants of between £500 and £10,000 are available to charities, community groups, schools, churches, councils, farmers and landowners.

Another fund available is the National Grid fund. The overall objective of the scheme is to reduce the landscape and visual impact of National Grid's existing electricity infrastructure and enhance the quality of the affected protected landscapes. Where the visual impact of the electricity transmission line cannot be directly screened or otherwise mitigated the Initiative will consider funding projects that shift emphasis away from the transmission line by enhancing the landscape in other ways. This initiative is only relevant to an area within 3km of the National Grid's powerline at the eastern end of the AONB so consult them directly for more information.

Last but not least, the High Weald AONB have access to a range of professional advisors help to administer other grants based on restoring the local landscape character and land management traditions of the area. If you would like advice, or you think that you may have a project which needs funding then you can find further details on their website.

www.highweald.org

Top Ten Things To Do To Keep Dragons Flying In Sussex

1. Report your sightings either at www.brc.ac.uk/irecord, or to the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre at Woods Mill
2. Take photos of unusual dragonflies that you see and post them on our website
3. Come on our free training days and guided walks with local experts – more pairs of eyes mean we know more about what's happening with our dragonflies
4. Build a pond in your garden
5. Become a member of your local group – No charge, just send your contact details to fransouthgate@sussexwt.org.uk or c/o Fran Southgate, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, BN5 9SD, and we'll keep you up to date with our newsletters.
6. Adopt a waterbody near you and report back to us on its dragon and damselfauna
7. Report the first and last times you see individual species in each year
8. Use less water! Simple as it sounds if we use less water there is less pressure on our water resources and therefore on our wetlands that these amazing insects rely on.
9. Use eco products for washing clothes and washing up — they leave less damaging residues in our waste water and so help our winged friends by reducing pollution.
10. Look out for aliens! Not little green men, but plants: Parrot's feather, Australian swamp stonecrop, Floating Pennywort and Water fern among others. These non-native plants when released into our wetlands can reproduce rapidly and can smother ponds and ditches etc making it difficult for dragonflies and damselflies to breed and to reproduce.

If you would like to contribute to the next edition of the newsletter or would like to participate in any of the events listed, please get in touch.



Contacts

Core Group

Chair:	Ben Rainbow — ben.rainbow@wealden.gov.uk
Editor & Wetland advisor:	Fran Southgate - fransouthgate@sussexwt.org.uk
Sussex BRC:	Bob Foreman - 01273 497521 - bobforeman@sussexwt.org.uk
Website: & Publicity	Vacant position. Please contact Fran Southgate
Secretary:	Bob Foreman / Penny Green
Pond Conservation Advisor:	Bev Wadge — ponds@sussexwt.org.uk
Technical specialists:	Phil Belden

Other Useful Contacts

Wildcall – Free advice on all wildlife issues. 01273 494777; WildCall@sussexwt.org.uk
British Dragonfly Society - bds@british-dragonflies.org.uk
Booth Museum - boothmuseum@brighton-hove.gov.uk. 01273 292777
Freshwater Habitats Trust (ex Ponds Conservation) — www.freshwaterhabitats.org.uk
Sussex Wildlife Trust — www.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/
National Insect Week — www.nationalinsectweek.co.uk

Donations

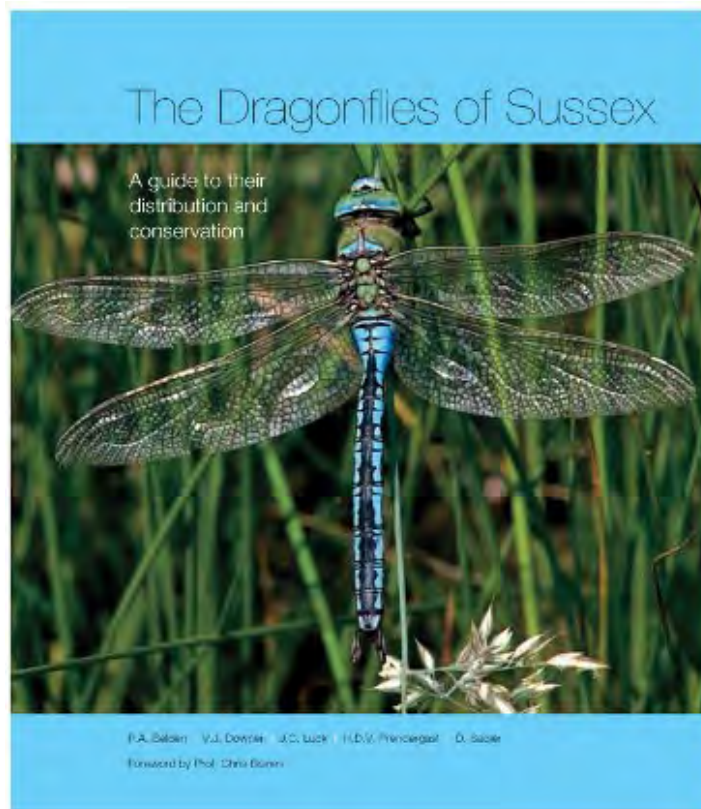
The Sussex Dragonfly Society is run exclusively with donations and proceeds from the sale of the Dragonflies of Sussex book.

If you would like to make a donation towards dragonfly work and restoring wetlands for dragonflies then please write a cheque made out to British Dragonfly Society (Sussex Group), and send it FAO Fran Southgate, Dragonfly project, c/o Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, BN5 9SD. All donations will be reserved exclusively for dragonfly and damselfly work, surveys, and wetland habitat enhancement work.

Useful Publications

- The leaflet 'Dragonflies and Damselflies in your garden' is available as a pdf file at :- www.british-dragonflies.org.uk/sites/british-dragonflies.org.uk/files/images/GardenDragonflies_0.pdf
- Field Guide to the Dragonflies & Damselflies of Great Britain & Ireland. S Brooks & R Lewington.
- Guide to the Dragonflies and Damselflies of Britain. Field Studies Council
- Dragonflies: New Naturalist. PS Corbet. Collins
- How to encourage dragonflies and damselflies on your land — www.sussexotters.org/wildlife/dragonflies.htm
- "British Dragonflies" 2nd edition. D Smallshire and A Swash.

The Essential Garden Companion & Guide for Countryside Explorations **THE DRAGONFLIES OF SUSSEX**



The first ever published book on Sussex Dragonflies.
by Phil Belden, Vic Downer, John Luck, Hew Prendergast & Dave Sadler.

The indispensable guide to these aerobatic, highly colourful and beautiful insects.
With detailed distribution maps and notes on status, habitat and conservation, , etc.

Available from Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, Sussex BN5 9SD. (01273)
492630, or from good book shops (ISBN 0-9525549-1-7)

NOW JUST £5 plus post & packaging
Payable to 'Sussex Wildlife Trust' c/o Fran Southgate
Proceeds go to dragonfly and wetland conservation

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