

Lockerbie Wildlife Trust

(www.lockerbie-wildlife-trust.co.uk)

Eskrigg Reserve

August 2015 News Bulletin



Scottish Charity No:
SC 005538

1. Views of pond taken on the sunny afternoon of the 29th and misty morning of the 30th of August.



2. Confirmed wildlife sightings at the Reserve in August.

a. Birds

Blackbird, Blue Tit, Bullfinch, Buzzard, Carrion Crow, Chaffinch, Chiffchaff, Coal Tit, Goldcrest, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Great Tit, Greenfinch, Grey Heron, House Sparrow, Jackdaw, Jay, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Little Grebe, Mallard, Moorhen, Nuthatch, Pheasant, Raven, Robin, Sedge Warbler, **Sparrowhawk**, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow, Swift, Tawny Owl, Teal, Treecreeper, Tree Sparrow, Willow Tit, Willow Warbler, Woodpigeon, Wren.



b. Mammals

Bank Vole, Common Shrew, Fox, Mole, Pipistrelle Bat, Rabbit, Red Squirrel, Roe Deer, **Stoat**, Wood Mouse.



c. Other Vertebrates

Stickleback, Frog, Toad, Lizard.

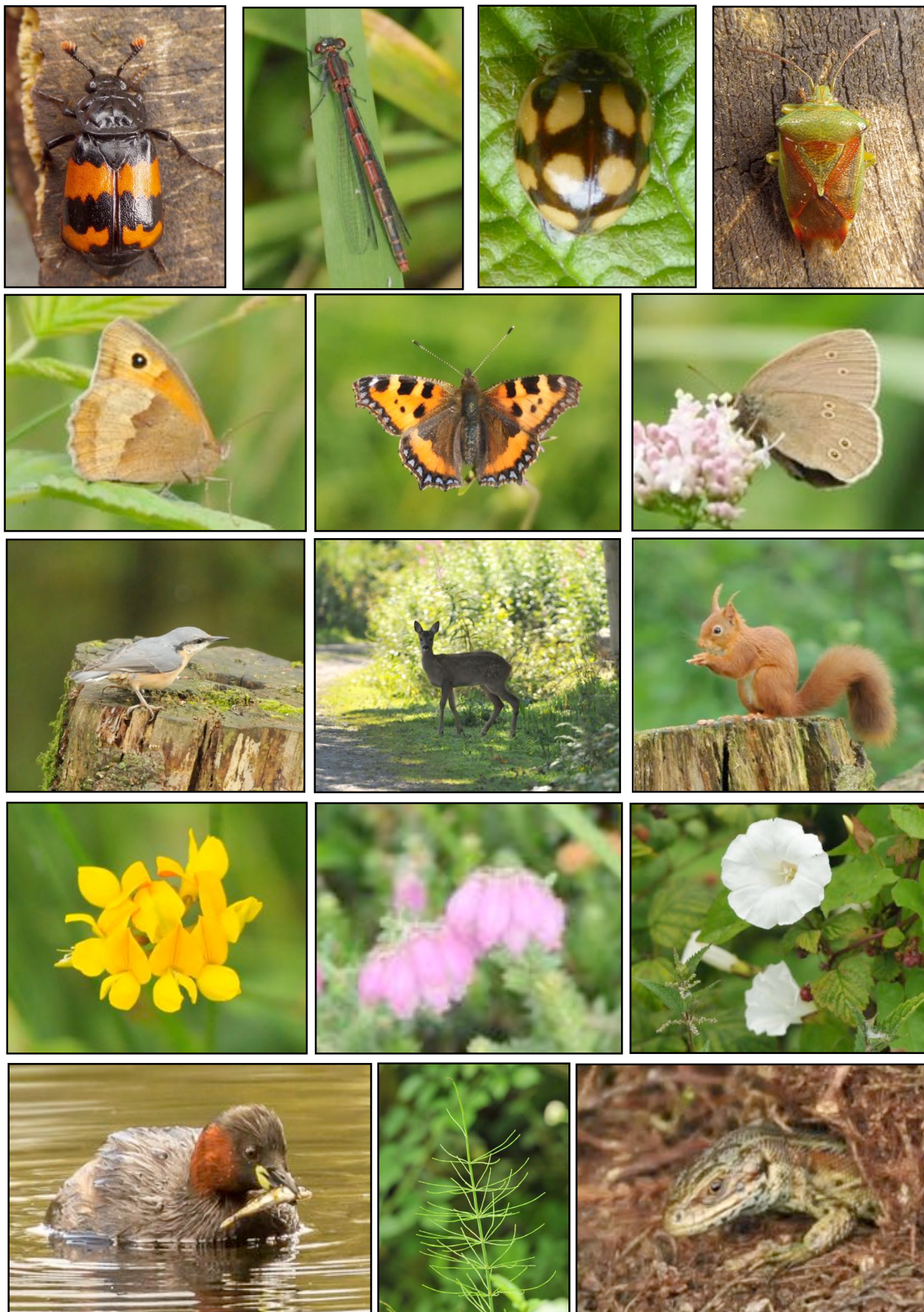
d. Invertebrates

Black Slugs; beetles; Birch Shieldbug, bumblebees; butterflies - Green-veined White, Meadow Brown, Peacock, Ringlet, Small Tortoiseshell and Small White; Carder Bee; damselflies - Azure, Blue-tailed, Common Blue and Large Red; Dragonflies - Common Darter, Common Hawker, **Southern Hawker**; grasshoppers; hoverflies; moths - Barred Red, Clouded Border, Common Carpet, grass moths, Green Carpet, July Highflyer, and various micro moths; spiders; wasps.



Photographs: Alan Campbell (AC), Jim Rae (JR)

3. August Photo-gallery (Little Grebe by Bob Little, others by Jim Rae)



Row 1: Sexton Beetle, Large Red Damselfly, 10-Spot Ladybird, Birch Shieldbug.

Row 2: Meadow Brown, Small Tortoiseshell, Ringlet.

Row 3: Nuthatch, Roe Deer, Red Squirrel.

Row 4: Bird's-foot-trefoil, Bell Heather, Hedge Bindweed.

Row 5: Little Grebe, Water Horsetail, Common Lizard.

4. Volunteer Work

Mon. 17th - Pond Clearance

Jim Rae and **Sybill Spägle** cleared reed-grass around the edge of the pond.



Tue. 18th - Pond Clearance

Jim Rae, **John Reid** and **Sybill Spägle** cleared reed-grass around the edge of the pond.



Sat. 22nd - Duke of Edinburgh Award Volunteers

Angus Johnstone, **Michael Kerr**, **Patrick Malone**, **Keir Stewart** and **Adam Wilson** helped cut down broken branches and prune back willows around the heathland area.

Tue. 25th - Pond Clearance

David Hughes, **Jim Rae** and **Sybill Spägle** cleared reed-grass around the edge of the pond.

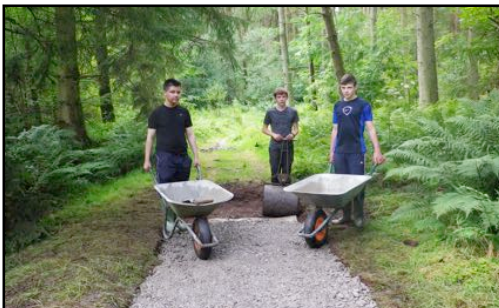
Thu. 27th - Work Experience

Thomas Gibbs and **Connor Jardine** raked and laid fresh topping on parts of the Reserve path and started work on new section of woodland path.



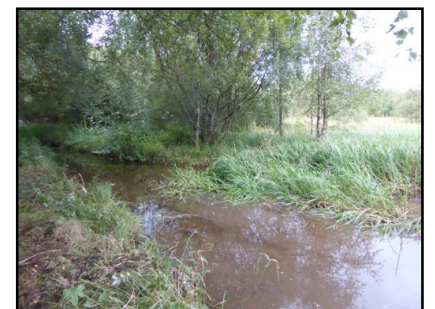
Thu. 27th - Pond Clearance

Jim Rae and **Sybill Spägle** cleared some of the reed-grass from the area around the burn mouth.



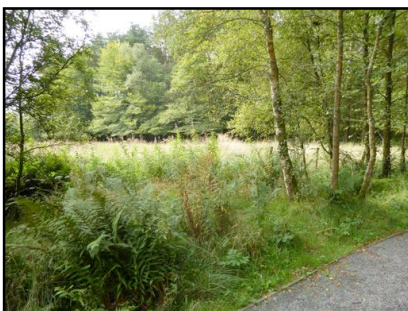
Sat. 29th - Duke of Edinburgh Award Volunteers

Michael Kerr, **Keir Stewart** and **Adam Wilson** helped clear the turf and tree roots from the next section of woodland path. They then laid Terram membrane and covered it with type 1 sub-base and rolled it.



Sun. 30th - Maintenance Day

Sybill Spägle treated parts of the Centre and ramp with wood preservative, pruned the heads off the Rosebay Willowherb on the islands and cleared more of the reed-grass from the burn mouth.



Jim Rae cleared the gutters and brushed the cobwebs off the Centre then strimmed and cleared the turf from the area where the composting toilet will go.

5. Planned Activities

Thu. 20th - August Moths

Twelve people came along to help Jim identify the moths caught in the traps over night. Particular thanks to Peter and Val Russell for sharing their expertise.

Macro Moths		Pond Fringe	Pine Wood	Spruce Wood
Common Name	Scientific Name	NY1256480380	NY1248580392	NY1256480380
Antler Moth	<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	1		
Brimstone	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	1		
Buff Footman	<i>Eilema depressa</i>	104	32	12
Clouded Border	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	2		
Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata alternata</i>			1
Common Footman	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	58	35	16
Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	1	1	
Common Rustic	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	8		
Common Wave	<i>Casbera exanthemata</i>			2
Coxcomb Prominent	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	1		
Crescent	<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	8		
Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	3		
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	3		
Dark Marbled Carpet	<i>Chloroclysta citrata citrata</i>	3		
Dotted Carpet	<i>Alcis jubata</i>	2		
Dotted Clay	<i>Xestia baja</i>		1	
Drinker	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	4	3	1
Dun-bar	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	6		
Early Thorn (2nd Gen.M)	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>		1	2
Flame Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	2		
Gold Spangle	<i>Autographa bractea</i>	1		
Green Carpet	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	1	3	
July Highflyer	<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	10	26	9
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	27		1
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	5		1
Lesser Swallow Prominent	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	2		
Pinion-streaked Snout	<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>	1		
Purple Clay	<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>		1	
Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	2	1	1
Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	1		
Small Fan-footed Wave	<i>Idaea biselata</i>	3	2	
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	2		
Small Square-spot	<i>Darsia rubi</i>	18		
Small Wainscot	<i>Chortodespygmina</i>	1		
Smoky Wainscot	<i>Mythimna impura</i>	6		
Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	1		
Tawny Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	1		
True Lover's Knot	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	1		
Yellow Tail	<i>Euproctis similis</i>	1		



Gold Spangle



Yellow Tail

Sun. 23rd - Fungal Foray with Duncan Ford

There was the usual, good turnout for Duncan's guided walk and all appreciated his knowledge, expertise and helpful delivery. The following fungi were identified, those in red for the first time.

English Name	Scientific Name
Amanita	<i>Amanita franchetii</i>
Amethyst Deceiver	<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>
Ashen Chanterelle	<i>Cantharellus cinereus</i>
Beech Milkcap	<i>Lactarius blennius</i>
Beechwood Sickener	<i>Russula nobilis</i>
Blackening Russula	<i>Russula nigricans</i>
Blusher	<i>Amanita rubescens</i>
Bovine Bolete	<i>Suillus bovinus</i>
Brown Birch Bolete	<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>
Cellar Cup	<i>Peziza cerea</i>
Chanterelle	<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>
Charcoal Burner	<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>
Common Earthball	<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>
Common Puffball	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>
Dappled Webcap	<i>Cortinarius bolaris</i>
Deadly Webcap	<i>Cortinarius rubellus</i>
Elfin Saddle	<i>Helvella lacunosa</i>
False Saffron Milkcap	<i>Lactarius deterrimus</i>
Jellybaby	<i>Leotia lubrica</i>
Larch Bolete	<i>Suillus grevillei</i>
Nutty Brittlegill	<i>Russula integra</i>
Oakbug Milkcap	<i>Lactarius quietus</i>
Ochre Brittlegill	<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>
Plums and Custard	<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>
Primrose Brittlegill	<i>Russula sardonia</i>
Red-cracked Bolete	<i>Xerocomus rubellus</i>
Scarletina Bolete	<i>Boletus luridiformis</i>
Sheathed Woodtuft	<i>Kuehneromyces metabilis</i>
Slippery Jack	<i>Suillus luteus</i>
Weeping Bolete	<i>Suillus granatus</i>
Wood Hedgehog	<i>Hydnum repandum</i>



Weeping Bolete



Cellar Cup



Elfin Saddle

6. Slime Mould - *Tubifera ferruginosa*

In recent months I have reported on various slime moulds found at the Reserve. At the end of August I came across another. This patch of orangey-pink slime mould was growing on a moss-covered, decaying tree stump. Slime moulds are not uncommon in the Reserve at this time of year, not only because late summer to autumn is the best season for finding them, but also because this was during an interlude of a few dry days following several months of almost continuously wet weather.



The Slime Moulds identified so far at Eskrigg Reserve are:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Colour
<i>Tubifera ferruginosa</i>	None	pink
<i>Mucilago crustacea</i>	Dog Sick Slime Mould	white
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	Dog's Vomit / Scrambled Egg Slime Mould	yellow
<i>Brefeldia maxima</i>	Tapioca Slime Mould	white
<i>Lamproderma puncticulatum</i>	None	black
<i>Enteridium lycoperdon</i>	None	white

7. The Common Lizard (also known as the Viviparous Lizard)



Photograph by Andrina Laidler

Scientific name: *Zootoca vivipara* (formerly: *Lacerta vivipara*)

Size: Usually between 10 and 15cm long including tail.

Distribution: Found throughout the U.K.

Months seen: March to October. During the winter Common Lizards hibernate underground.

Habitat: Grassland, heathland, forest edges, and sand dunes.

Food: Small insects and spiders.

Special features: Common Lizards are also known as Viviparous Lizards. They are mostly olive-green coloured with black, brown and yellow markings. The head is distinctly pointed. They can often be found lying on stones, logs or patches of moss in the sunshine, because they need the heat of the sun to warm their bodies. This makes them more mobile, enabling them to catch their prey. Common Lizards are also good swimmers. Common Lizards are viviparous which means the females retain their fertilised eggs inside their bodies until they are almost ready to hatch. This helps to keep the eggs warm and when the time is right she lays the eggs. Within seconds the young lizards hatch out. The smooth snake, the adder and the slow worm are also viviparous.

Common lizards have an amazing way to escape capture from predators. If caught by the tail, they simply snap it off at a joint near the base. This leaves their predator holding just the tail, which continues to wriggle after separation. The lizard can grow a new tail if it lives long enough, although the new tail will be shorter and thicker than the original.

For more information call Jim Rae or visit our website.

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