FSO NEWSLETTER 2024-5

Our Newsletter this year must, sadly, take a different form. Instead of beginning with a letter from our President for the year, it must open with a memorial tribute to him, with an FSO focus. Others listing his major scientific achievements are widely available; LINDA SEWARD, our Website Moderator and a member of the BMS Council, has provided a tribute to him via the BMS at https://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/richard_fortey.html.

Professor RICHARD ALAN FORTEY, OBE, FRS

(15th February 1946--7th March 2025)

Richard was by profession a geologist and palaeontologist with a particular interest in trilobites, and this was the basis of his long friendship with the Deweys, whose hospitality the FSO has experienced for so long. John Dewey is the geologist, and Molly Dewey's professional experience of fungi in laboratories spread out to the more visible ones surveyed over many years with the FSO.

He served as a Vice-President of the British Mycological Society, held a professorship at the Natural History Museum, London, and from 2010 was President of the FSO, lending us enormous gravitas and active leadership both in the field and through his meticulous microscopical analysis of many of our finds. He took a leading role in drawing up the fungus list for the new book on the wildlife of High Park in Blenheim.

Cortinarius collocanoides, a species found only once previously in the UK, which was recorded on one of the early trips to Blenheim attended by Richard and other mycologists. This specimen was confirmed by DNA. [Photo CJH]

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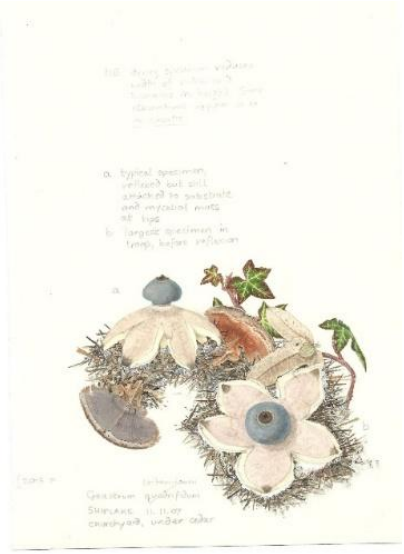
A lifelong interest in fungi was to take an expanding part in his life after retirement, boosted by his observation of his own small beech wood in the Chilterns, as well as a deep knowledge of other local woods, such as Harpsden. For the latter SSSI, he contributed substantially to a fungal species list of over 500, requested from your editor by the then CEO of the Woodland Trust, who own and manage the site. A fortuitous James-Bond-timed encounter between Richard, CJH, and the new Trust manager enabled the FSO to pass on knowledge of the importance of this wood for fungi and prevent some ill-advised felling planned for the next day which would have ruined much of its fungal importance, including '*Cortinarius* corner'.

Harpsden was also the site for one of Richard's many additions to the fungus list not only of the county but also the UK. An article by Molly Dewey and Wendy Maceachrane in volume 7 of *Fritillary* gives a table of fungi rarely found in Oxfordshire. The clear dominator of the records list is Richard; 35/54 new species records for the county are his. In addition, there are 5 records of species never or only once before noted for the UK to his name. He introduced CJH to a species of



Geastrum which he thought was worth painting, though we could not agree on what it was. In fact it turned out to be neither of our suggestions, but what is now called *Geastrum britannicum*, although it does not only occur in the UK. In 2007, he found a species in Oxfordshire then thought to be entirely new to science, *Ceriporiopsis herbicola* (see *Field Mycology*, 9:1, 2008.)

Enthusiastic but always discriminating, and generous in sharing his fungal knowledge, he presented a model and frequently-repeated programme on fungi for the BBC. His spontaneous outdoor talk prompted by the specimens in front of him at the FSO's annual educational display at the Oxford Botanical Gardens Arboretum site drew increasingly larger crowds (see below--about 120 in 2024).

FSO members will remember his excitement at finally encountering the rare Powdercap Strangler (*Squamanita paradoxa)*, which hijacks the base of *Cystoderma amianthinum* for its own cap. He will be long and fondly remembered and missed by our group and the much wider mycological world.

NEWS, FUNGAL ARTICLES AND REPORTS

OTHER COMMITTEE NEWS

WELCOME and thanks to JUDY WEBB for agreeing to be our new President. We thank Wendy MacEachrane for her long and active service on the Committee, and for her hospitality. Now she is taking well-deserved retirement. Our long-standing Treasurer, Max Peterson is doing the same, and we are equally grateful to him, for the same reasons. Molly Dewey is also now a significant absence from the committee after being a rock of good advice and social welcome for so long. New committee members over the past year include Heather Banyard, David Williams and Chris Crocker. We welcome all of them and thank our other new workhorse, DNA Adviser Daisy Yiangou particularly for her organisation of the DNA sampling. However, there is still space (and work) for a couple more members, especially since we will probably be losing two over the course of this calendar year. Don't be shy about volunteering. If you would like to help, do let us know what sort of areas you'd be happy to contribute to.

NOTES FOR THE 2024 SEASON

It would have been foolish to expect as fertile a season as in 2023, but fears that no fungi would bother to fruit at all were dispelled. Linda Seward has been enthusiastically providing topical and generously illustrated reports for surveys on the FSO to record what species could easily be seen as the season developed.

It should, of course, be mentioned that apart from our own programme and joint surveys with other fungal groups, the FSO continued to conduct mycological recording visits to private sites not open to members. These kept Richard Fortey and Judy Webb even busier than the rest of the group this season. The reports that follow are for those open to all members.

This section of the Newsletter gives shorter and up-dated survey reports, giving an overview with more hindsight after more critical determinations have become available, and with more detail for members. Much of this has been due to the good offices of our Committee member Daisy Yiangou in setting up DNA analyses for the group and individuals. Daisy has been undertaking a BMS Studentship jointly with the universities of Cardiff and Aberystwyth and has been using DNA barcoding as part of her research.

For a BMS video discussion on this topic, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9qw6sVt-vmo.

Here are some first thoughts for the group on protocols if you're preparing material at home to pass on for analysis:

- take material from the cap, preferably avoiding the gills, as the spores can cause confusion. Flesh just under the cap cuticle is good.
- the equivalent amount of material to the size of a couple of apple pips is plenty.
- clean blades with alcohol before and after cutting.
- place sample on a small piece of *prelabelled* kitchen foil and fold sides up slightly.
- air-dry material gently but thoroughly--a warm windowsill is fine, but try to avoid sources of contamination. This may take several days, but don't prod it with a finger to check.
- label a small container, with date of collection, place of collection, etc., and some way of uniquely identifying the sample (e.g. Cort.yellow, 2, map reference, date), and returnee.
- transfer each dried sample to its own labelled container. (I use those little flip-top plastic conical ones, available cheaply on-line.)
- convey to the technical-minded friend of your choice and await illumination.
- Health warning: there is a fair chance that when you check the DNA result against the books there will be a lot less resemblance to what you thought it might be than expected, even if you were right. Especially with Cortinarius.

And now, a bit of nonsense:

THE FORAGER'S ALPHABET: 'A' IS FOR '*AMANITA*'

Which ones might kill you, then? The answer's 'lots':
Those elegant olive Deathcaps in the moss,
And Panthers prowl the woods. You'd be a mug
To eat an *Amanita* with a ring.
You nibbled the big red one with the dots?
The outcome may well not be comforting.
Muscarine is a psychotropic drug.
You probably won't die, but you may think
That you can fly, but I'd say, 'Never try.'
Don't let these cuddle mushrooms in your trug.
In justice, some (not me) would recommend
Tawny Grisette and her fat spotty friend
Blusher, a wallflower at the toadstool ball,
Flirting her fan of gills, just to enthral—
As you find when you pick it up—a slug.

CJH

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT, Chris Crocker

FUNGI IN KYRGYSTAN

Kyrgyzstan is reckoned to have 2100 species of fungi. Two sets of stamps featuring edible and poisonous mushrooms were issued a few years ago – for educational purposes? Most of the country is mountainous and the higher ground is under snow for much of the year. On a September walking holiday the only place where I found many fungi was the Jyrgalan Valley, an area of lush pasture, woodland and alpine lakes above 2,000 metres in the east by the Kazakhstan border. It yielded about 20 species, a mixture of the familiar and unfamiliar.

In the lower pasture were hundreds of an edible species known locally as Milk Mushrooms, whose fissured cap reminded me of an *Agaricus bernadii* I found at Loe Bar, Cornwall, in 1970. I have been unable to determine the scientific name. The only publication I can find on the web is a 2016-18 study at two sites in the Tian Shan Mountains in the west. It found 100 species of which 95 were identified by DNA profiling, but no *Agaricus*. Also in the pasture were Shaggy Ink Caps, Egghead Mottlegill on horse dung, a *Pseudosperma*, and a large unidentified Lepiotoid resembling a *Chlorophyllum* or *Macrolepiota*. It does not appear to be a European species. In a wood bordering an alpine lake at 2,600 metres were some fine specimens of a *Cortinarius*. It does not appear in Kibby's monograph of British species but bears some resemblance to *C. imbutus* which was found in the 2016-18 survey.

FAVOURITE FUNGI FOR THE YEAR

Wendy Maceachrane

Echinoderma asperum (Freckled Dapperling, formerly *Lepiota asperum*)

On an October recce to Sturt Copse, a new site for our group, I came across a large single mushroom on the path edge. The pale tan cap was overlaid with a dark brown scale pattern. On the stipe was an off-white, double edged flowing skirt with dark brown scales on the underside. This Mata Hari of the fungus world is both glamorous and toxic.

Apart from the several emerging Wrinkled Peach (*Rhodotus palmatus*) mushrooms spotted by Mary Bamborough on a dead log at the same site the Freckled Dapperling was my favourite find of 2024.


SURVEY REPORTS (CJH unless otherwise stated)

COTHILL FEN WOODS 21.4.24

Spring surveys now appear to be risky to arrange as the preceding weather conditions can be unhelpfully dry. That was the case with this one, so although this is potentially a prime site only 10 species were found, 4 of them rusts.

WATLINGTON HILL 25.9.24

This survey was timed to build on 2023 experience and to pick up on the possibilities of an early visit rather than one focusing on waxcaps at the end of the season, as has been the FSO's previous wont. Four common Waxcaps were found, in red, yellow and green.

Daisy Yiangou's expertise and help with the DNA analysis enabled some solid progress with critical groups such as Pinkgills and Webcaps. It has also led us into a world of unfamiliar nomenclature. Thus, one of the brown *Entoloma*s has been determined as *Entoloma leucocarpum* while the small neat Pinkgill with charcoal stripes on the cap and a beautiful blue stipe is *E. isborcanum—or E. ochromicaceum*. Such names will be unfamiliar to everyone not embroiled in the current development of nomenclatural classifications in this genus. One of the brown webcaps reasonably common here we now know to be *Cortinarius infractus.*

Watlington Hill is notable for species associated with Rockrose (*Helianthemum nummularium*), which, though only ankle-high, is a shrub, and counts as a tree for some ectomycorrhizal species looking for a host. One example here is the Brittlestem *Psathyrella clivensis.* The most striking was the pale greyish-buff *Amanita simulans* (below left, cjh). This name is a recent adoption, but its English name, the Hammered Amanita, fits it perfectly. Its shiny cap has dents and bumps reminiscent of the metalwork technique known as planishing, especially when it is young.

A sunny, breezy day in rich grassland habitat made a wonderful opening to the season, and 37 species were found in the morning. (Photos CJH)


Amanita simulans, young and mature

Entoloma isborcanum [CJH}

EYNSHAM PARK, 29.9.24

Max Peterson arranged our visit to this new site for the FSO. It is a private woodland, and we were welcomed to it by members of the estate management, already enthusiastic about discovering more about its fungi, and able to identify and introduce us to a magnificent Iodine Bolete (*Hemileccinum impolitum*), which derives its name from a spectacular colour change when cut. Another bolete of interest was *Hortiboletus engelii*, the recently named Orangefoot Bolete. Again, a colour change is the best field key; when the base is cut an orange patch is visible. This too is unusual, or at least seldom recorded.

Amanitas, Bonnets, Brittlegills, Funnels, Milkcaps, Stagshorns and even a Parrot Waxcap, provided a rainbow of species which also included the beautiful but misleadingly named inedible Plums and Custard (*Trichomolopsis rutilans*). Less welcome to the foresters was *Sparassis crispa*, the Wood Cauliflower, which attacks pine trees The total of 45 species recorded illustrates the richness of sites distanced from the immediate neighbourhood of traffic, and without public access. The large and enthusiastic group was kept so busy with this wealth of material that the survey was one of those we could label as 'Never got out of the car park', or at least, out of sight of where the cars had been left. Our thanks go to the well-organised and welcoming estate owners and staff for their interest and assistance.

Julia Morneau adds the following information on the interesting cultural background of a common fungus found here, the Birch Polypore:

Photo of cap by Julia Morneau; photo of underside by Denis Kennedy

One of the fungi found on this survey has quite a role in human history: *Fomitopsis betulina (*Birch Polypore). This species is often discussed for its medicinal use; in fact, it is possible that this species has been used for its medicinal properties for thousands of years. Evidence for this is supported by the fact that it was found on the body of Otzi, a 5,300-year-old mummy discovered in the Italian Alps. Otzi was infected with intestinal parasites, and he was found carrying *Fomitopsis betulina.* Further investigation supported the researchers' conclusion that he was probably carrying this to treat his infection.

In modern times, this species has been a subject of pharmacological research. A study from 2009 (Lemieszek et al.) demonstrated the anti-cancer properties of *Fomitopsis betulina*. This study showed that this species inhibits angiogenesis, which is the formation of new cells during tumour growth. Thus, this species was a wonderful one to spot at the end of the survey, bringing our fruitful day to a close.

COLLEGE WOOD + PART OF COMMON WOOD, WOODCOTE, 13.10.24

This was our annual visit to the Woodcote woodland complex on the invitation of the Commoners, many of whom attend, often with young families always good at spotting species.

The site is dominated by beech, with some oak, holly and cherry, and the fungi were just starting to appear after a long dry period, so many specimens were immature, but much was fresh and in prime condition. Webcaps came in red, yellow, and some regrettably puzzling browns. The first of these (a minute *Cortinarius puniceus*) was confirmed by one of the group's early ventures into DNA analysis, master-minded through student and Committee member Daisy Yiangou.

Other species of interest were Ringless Honey Fungus (*Armillaria tabescens*), beechwood specialists such as the Black-edged Bonnet (*Armillaria pelianthina*, which was having a good year across the board), *Tricholoma ustaloides*, the scarcer, slimier and paler-topped cousin of *Tricholoma ustale* (Burnt Knight), and *Macrolepiota konradii*, an elegant Parasol mushroom we do not often find. The list total was 39.

Our thanks, as always, go to the Woodcote Commoners for selecting the site for the year and organising access.

NIPPERS GROVE, 16.10.24

The survey at Nippers Grove, Gallowstree Common, took place on 16th October in murky conditions. Previously this location had proved remarkably rich in *Russula*s and this year was no exception, with six different brittlegill species recorded (species list for this and all other surveys can be found on the website by members). The Knights were also much in evidence with five different *Tricholoma*s spotted by eagle-eyed mycologists. *Amanita citrina*, as usual, made an appearance though not in such large numbers as previous years. Eight *Mycena*s added to the list total of 75 species found that day by the nine members who attended this early Autumn survey.

Linda Seward

WARBURG RESERVE, BIX, 20.10.24

It is pity we cannot do all our surveys on October 20th, often the most productive date of the season. This outing replaces the one originally planned for Brasenose Wood, which encountered problems both with finding a parking site and with obtaining permissions from Oxford City Council. It allowed an opportunity to arrange the meeting as a joint one with the Thames Valley Fungus Group at this flagship SSSI site. It was a dismal day weatherwise, but eight staunch members of one or the other organisation, or both, attended, along with Kate Thatcher from the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust, who manages the reserve, and we had a mycologically very rewarding visit, with 53 species found.

A colourful range of fungi had appeared, from an unexpected Scarlet Waxcap (*Hygrocybe coccinea*) in the wood itself, orange Saffrondrop Bonnets (the local stalwart *Mycena crocata*), Sulphur Knights (*Tricholoma sulphureum*, or, more expressively, the Gasworks Tricholoma), the UK's only really green Webcap (*Cortinarius olivaceofuscus*, right), Blue Roundheads (*Stropharia cyanea* and Lilac Bonnets (*Mycena pura*). The monochrome species included both White and Black Saddles (*Helvella crispa, H. lacunosa*) and Magpie Inkcap (*Coprinopsis picacea*). And, of course, there were fungi in an array of more sober browns, of which the most striking was the foxy-brown-capped *Tricholoma ustaloides*, again, for which Bix, like other Chiltern beechwoods, is a reliable site.

Our searches culminated under beech and other broad-leaved trees halfway up the hill, in a patch of at least 6 species of Webcap, most of them brightly coloured and relatively distinctive. The most conspicuous were huge, slimy, cream-topped ones with violet stipes sadly all hollowed out by slugs

from the inside, so not presenting very typically, but confirmed by DNA as all being Blueleg Webcaps (*Cortinarius amoenolens*).

It is worth mentioning that this reserve has an impressively large historical collection of dried fungal specimens, which may be viewed on request. Our thanks to the Reserve staff and volunteers for their welcome and information.

STURT COPSE 23.10.24

Wendy Maceachrane introduced the group to this attractive little mixed wood overlooking the Evenlode valley. Highlights were Freckled Dapperling, in pristine condition (see above, p. 5) and a miniature specimen of the ever-popular Wrinkled Peach (*Rhodotus palmatus*, below left, CJH). 37 fungi were found on the day, and another 3 species by WM on her recce. Within this total there were 30 different genera— *Mycena*s took up the rest of the list. There were also at least 4 species of slime mould. Although a species supposedly associated with disturbance and rubbish, the Weeping Widow (*Lacrymaria lacrimabunda*) made an appearance here in one of several sites on which it was found this year. The decorative but parasitic Golden Scalycap (*Pholiota aurivella*) popped up at the base of a rotten stump, whose demise it may well have hastened.

With a good range of relatively common but varied and attractive species, this site is one well worth revisiting in the future.

WYTHAM WOODS 27.10.24

A fine day and the prospect of surveying in Brogden's Belt, one of the best stands of old beeches in the Wytham SSSI. prompted good attendance and an enthusiastic if sometimes chaotic response to the variety of fungi present. The estate is owned by the University of Oxford and forms its outdoor research resource, but residents and others can request permission to walk there.

The grassland on the path up is highly 'improved' for stock, but the wood held a good range of beech associates such White Saddle (*Helvella crispa*), Ivory Woodwax (*Hygrophorus eburneus*), and Beech Woodwart (*Hypoxylon fragiforme*). Among the 7 Mycenas was a solitary, dainty white one with pink gills apparently growing on the ground. This has been an occasional but long-standing puzzle on several sites, but turns out to be a very a-typical variant of the Common Bonnet (*Mycena galericulata*), which is twice the size, greyish, clustered and found on rotting wood!

Less common species include Yellowing Cup (*Peziza succosa*), Veined Shield (*Pluteus thomsonii*), which seems to be getting commoner in recent years, and Pale Oyster (*Pleurotus pulmonarius*). Some of the Fibrecaps (*Inocybe*, and, now, *Inosperma*) no longer remained mysteries. Many of this group have distinctive smells, so *Inosperma pisciodorum* was tracked down by its smell of fish, as the name suggests, and it is this that produced its recent promotion from a mere variant to a full species. It used to be lumped with *I. bongardii*. This is supposed to smell of fruit, but our specimen of the latter (in a different form!) didn't. This puzzle was resolved into *bongardii* by DNA analysis. This came as somewhat of a surprise, as it did not look like this species either. The fruitbody of *I. pisciodorum* is shown right, looking just like *I bongardii*. 37 species were found.

CJH

BRAZIERS PARK, IPSDEN, 2.11.24

Another new site for the FSO, this 55-acre parkland estate and mansion are run by an experimental and educational community group. Heather Banyard suggested and facilitated our visit, which compensated for gaps elsewhere on the programme caused by dry weather or unresponsive authorities. Non-members who joined the group to get some introduction to fungi were intrigued by our finds, especially the Burgundydrop Bonnet (*Mycena haematopus*) with its red 'blood' when damaged. Discussion here demonstrated the usefulness of English names to engage general enquirers. It is easier to connect to a very small brown agaric with patches of fuzz on it if it is called 'Scurfy Twiglet', or with mysterious black prominences from a log that have attracted the name Dead Man's Fingers.

We concentrated on the unimproved grassland. As one would expect from this habitat, Clubs and Spindles were prominent but somewhat of a challenge to identify. We found 6 Waxcaps (*Gliophorus* and *Hygrocybe* species). The most interesting of these was perhaps the greyish Slimy Waxcap (*G. irrigatus*). The list total was 31 fungi and 3 slime moulds, but the undoubted star was the rare Grooved Cavalier, *Melanoleuca grammopodia.* Cavaliers tend to induce nervousness in surveyors because of the difficulty in identifying them. Initially, good photographic illustrations inspired confidence that we had found this large, stately species (see below) and its identity was later confirmed by a DNA profile.

(CJH)

ARDLEY QUARRY 3.11.24

Again, a new site for the FSO. As the name suggests, this area was used as a stone quarry, but much of the site is now an SSSI and BBOWT nature reserve. Part of it has been used as a waste dump, and the area has been variously re-purposed. There is a good deal of relatively recent woodland coverage, but after a preliminary visit by CJH we decided to ignore this area, for two reasons. The regenerating woodland is mostly Hazel, not the most rewarding tree for ectomycorrhizal fungi, and its path is both slippery and precipitous, forming the immediate boundary to a steep railway cutting.

Instead, we looked at two different kinds of grassland. The first had previously tipped over and then sown as a recreational grass area, much used by dog walkers. Unpromising as this might seem, there were some common grass specialists, such as the eye-catching Yellow Field Cap, *Bolbitius titubans*. There were also three interesting species associated with ground disturbance and pollution: the Weeping Widow (*Lachrymaria lachrymabunda*), and both species of substantial brown Domecaps (Gristly and Clustered: *Lyophyllum loricatum, L. decastes*). The latter is the commoner. Both have tough cap cuticles and pale stipes, and in the past were regarded as synonymous, though the first species has a markedly tough, rubbery cap cuticle that can be partially peeled off. It is unusual to see them together and be able to look at the differences.

Inside the reserve itself there is an area with a shallow mossy coating over a cap of hard standing, and nearby is a patch of marsh and a pond. This would repay more detailed study, as it was full of White Spindles (*Clavaria fragilis)/vermicularis*), Meadow Coral (*Clavulinopsis corniculata*) and at least four species of Waxcap, including *Hygrocybe conica* and *H. mucronella* plus Fairy Ring Champignon (*Marasmius oreades*). 26 species were found.

ASTON ROWANT (NORTH SIDE) 10.11. 24 Joint survey with Thames Valley Fungus Group

Because the continuing dry weather affected fungal fruiting so much on this side of the hill, this proposed meeting had to be called off. This site had been more productive in October, when Judy Webb led a walk for the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire, so the double visit makes the effect of differing conditions on site productivity very clear.

DITCHLEY PARK 17.11.24

Keith Cohen led the survey of a slightly different section of this rich site, which continues to demonstrate the advantages for fungi of locations distant from traffic pollution and not fully open to public access. A number of characteristic woodland species were found even at this late date. In proportion, more non-agaric fungi were apparent. These included the Conifer Bluing Bracket (*Cyanosporus caesia*), Witch's Butter and Crystal Brain (*Exidia glandulosa* and *E. nucleata*), Pipe Club (*Macrotyphula fistulosa*), *Stereum sanguinolentum* (the Bleeding Conifer Crust, which goes blood red when bruised). One nice agaric was *Xerula pudens*, a smaller, more velvety, and less common relative of the Rooting Shank (*Hymenopellis radicata*) which seems to have been having a good year in 2025. One slime mould, *Badhamia utricularis*, was also identified. However, the most memorable fungal part of the visit (see right) was Linda's technically-enabled demonstration of how even a common fungus like Sulphur Tuft produces fluorescence. This effect was observable even during the day, as in this photo (CJH).

Timed to precede the AGM, this survey marked both the end of the 2024 season and the end of an era. Our President, Richard, came out to the site but was taken ill, and Linda Seward and Max Petersen kindly and efficiently looked after him and orchestrated his journey back.

(LS)

2025 PROGRAMME
(Updates will be circulated via email if required)

Spring:

Sunday, April 27: Cothill Fen Woods Lead: JW Recorder: JW
[Already completed]

Autumn:

Sunday, September 28: Grey's Court, Henley. Joint with Thames Valley Fungus Group.
Lead: Mike Harrison
Recorders: CJH, JW
Park in National Trust property car park (Possible time-bound fee for non-NT members' cars. Car share?)

Sunday, October 5: Harcourt Arboretum, Nuneham Courtney UK Fungus Day event ALL
Grid Ref SU556 985.

Monday, October 6: Wild Oakingham Farm, Nuffield. Lead: LS Recorders: LS/DW
Park in front of cottage.

Sunday, October 12: Aston Rowant, NNR (North) Lead: JW Recorder: JH
Grid Ref SU732 966. Park in Beacon Hill car park.

Wednesday, October 15: Nippers Grove, Gallowstree Common. Lead: JH Recorder: LS
Road verge parking (limited).

Sunday, October 19: North Wood, Woodcote with Woodcote Commoners.
Lead: CJH Recorder: JH
Meet at main village car park. Likely to be car-sharing or walk from there to site.

Sunday, October 26: Bladon Heath. Lead: KC Recorder: LS

Sunday, November 2: Aston Upthorpe, BBOWT reserve Lead: CJH Recorder: CC

Monday, November 3: Brazier's Park, Ipsden. Lead: HB Recorder: JH
Park as directed on day.

Sunday, November 9: Cookley Green, Swyncombe followed by AGM at Cookley Orchard.
Lead: LS Recorder: JH

Sunday, November 16: Tackley Common and Woods. Lead: KC Recorder: LS