



BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SERVICE
 FOR POWYS AND BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK
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RECORDERS NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 3 – MAY 2007

Welcome to the third edition of the Biodiversity Information Service (BIS) Recorders newsletter. As we decided not to run the Recorders Forum in the December, because many recorders were not available for that date, I have included a fairly lengthy update on what is happening at BIS, including changes of staff and facts and figures on how we have used the data over the last year. This is perhaps a better medium to present that sort of information and maybe future Forums could be more about the actual biological recording activity in the area. I have also included details of 3 BIS recording field days (page10), which I hope many of you will be able to attend. They are in a range of habitats on sites where we have been invited to record and should be a good day out producing a lot of interesting records.

Thanks to all our contributors for the variety of articles, in particular John Harper who has produced a number of interesting articles over the three newsletters. We suggested that specialist recorders may wish to write some introductory articles to their particular taxon group and an example is on page 8. Any such informative articles or snippets on recording activities and unusual records will make the newsletter of more interest to current and potential recorders, and I hope some of you will be willing to contribute and promote your particular interest. It would be particularly good to have news of recording from VC 43 and 47.

BIS would also like to provide information in this newsletter to publicise local events or training facilities available to local recorders to enhance the standard of biological recording in our area. In this issue we feature Llysdinam Field Centre but would welcome contributions featuring any other training facilities or events in future editions.

Please could you send contributions for the Autumn Newsletter by September 17th 2007 for release in October.

Janet Imlach - Editor

Contents

Update from BIS	<i>Janet Imlach</i>	2
Brecon Beacon National Park Wildlife Sites Project	<i>Stephanie Coates</i>	4
Recording Slow-worms in Brecknockshire	<i>Janet Imlach</i>	5
Update on Arachnid Recording (and Conservation)	<i>John Harper</i>	6
A New Guide to Adult Caddisflies	<i>John Harper</i>	6
Recording population trends in common Welsh moths – GMS Cymru	<i>Norman Lowe</i>	7
Environmental Training Programmes at Llysdinam Field Centre	<i>Amy Tibble</i>	8
Introduction to an Invertebrate Group - A Guide for Compilers	<i>John Harper</i>	8
Recording and Events (National Trust and BIS)	<i>Janet Imlach</i>	10
BIS contact details, Directors and Steering Group members		11

Update from BIS

New staff

We are very pleased to welcome a third full time member of staff to the BIS team. Sarah Watson-Jones joined BIS on the 30th April as the Biodiversity Data Officer and will be responsible for running the BIS enquiry service for the partners and commercial users. She will also help with data input and improving data flow and exchange. The funding of this post was made partly possible by a grant from the Welsh Assembly Department for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks, and is initially for a year. With additional partner Service Level Agreements it is hoped that the post can become permanent. Sarah is just completing her write up of her PhD thesis in plant genetic diversity and conservation. She is an experienced botanist and will tutor at the Field Studies Council Grass Identification Course at Malham Tarn in July (already fully booked!)

It has become very apparent to me over the last 3 years that BIS requires at least 3 full/time staff to fulfil its current obligations to data users and data suppliers so I am particularly pleased that BIS is now in a position to fund this post.

Angharad Owen has also been working with us at BIS since February on a Go Wales work graduate placement. She finished her MSc in Ecology at Bangor in 2006 and is now gaining work experience for a future in nature conservation. She has been a great asset to BIS putting in data and helping to respond to enquiries and is going to extend her 10-week placement until the end of June.

CCW Data mobilisation contract

A major source of data input since 2001 has been from the contract with CCW to digitise records in the Newtown, Llandrindod Wells and Abergavenny Offices. Initially records from the wider countryside were entered, including Bat records, fungi, lichen and bryophytes and records from particular surveys such as the Lowland Grassland Phase II Survey. We then went onto enter statutory sites information such that at the end of March 2007 BIS had completed all species record data entry at the Llandrindod Wells office; completed wider countryside species data input at Newtown and Abergavenny offices and partial site species data entry at the Abergavenny office.

The contract with BIS finished in March 2007 and I would especially like to thank Viki Schofield for all her hard work inputting data over the last 3 years. Thanks also to Laura Gore and Helen Jones who worked on this contract over the last year. In all BIS has input approximately 332,680 records into the database under this contract. BIS is now looking at how to make this data easily available to County recorders for verification and to aid in their recording work. We are looking at giving access to taxon group data for County recorders via the BIS website and will be working on this development over the next year. However if recorders have particular enquiries we would be pleased to hear from them and will help as much as possible.

It is hoped that this contract will be resumed in the second half of the financial year and CCW has also set up data mobilisation contracts with the other 3 Welsh LRCs.

Enquiry and reporting services

The BIS enquiry/constraints checking service is extremely well used by the partners and commercial consultants such that at the moment it is virtually a full-time job. BIS checks all planning applications in Brecknockshire, Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire as well as

Brecon Beacons National Park for biodiversity interest including species, designated site and semi-natural habitat information. These reports are sent to the planning authorities, Countryside Council for Wales, the Wildlife Trusts and any County recorder who requests them. We process about 14 reports per month and below is an analysis of the number of applications we processed in 2006 for Powys County Council compared to the number of applications where BIS currently held data.

Area	Number of App.	Species	Habitat	Designated Sites
Brecknockshire	394	164	38	10
Radnorshire	480	206	37	7
Montgomeryshire	1167	429	93	11

Species = BIS reported on Priority or Species of Conservation Concern (including LBAP species) within search area
Habitat = reported if site within or in close proximity to Priority habitat
Designated Sites = reported if statutory or locally designated areas within search area

Below is a table of other enquiries BIS has reported on in 2006/7

	No of enquiries
Forestry Commission (Woodland Grant Schemes/ Felling Licence/ Better Woods for Wales Applications)	225
CCW Tir Gofal applications	49
Powys County Council (excluding Planning reports)	90
Commercial enquiries	80

Dave Cope is continuing to update and develop the IT systems so that these standard enquiries can be processed automatically. Planning and Tir Gofal reports are on a semi-automatic reporting system and Forestry reporting is almost fully automatic. All reporting will eventually become fully automatic requiring just ecological checking and editing. The service will then be extended so that the partners can query and access the database remotely subject to certain confidentiality restrictions.

BIS has now updated its enquiry service so that it can report on four categories of species data:

Priority Species: UK & EU legally protected species, Section 42 species NERC Act (2006), UK BAP Priority Species, Welsh Red List Birds.

Species of Conservation Concern: UK Species of Conservation Concern, RDB & Nationally Scarce Species, Welsh Amber List Birds

Locally Important Species: Local Biodiversity Action Plan and other locally important species

All Species All records held that have no status as above including common and widespread species

The reports show the records under the four headings above but also list the status for that particular species ie Wildlife and Countryside Act. This brings BIS in line with reporting products from the other 3 Welsh LRCs. The Locally Important Species category includes Powys and BBNP Local Biodiversity Action Plan species plus other species that were named by recorders as being locally important in 2001 when BIS was set up. We would particularly like to review this list to ensure all taxon groups are being taken into account and that they are refined down to counties instead of the whole of the BIS area. We hope that the specialist recorders will be able to work with BIS to achieve this.

Janet Imlach –BIS Manager

Brecon Beacon National Park Wildlife Sites Project

In early January I teamed up with Clare Williams from Butterfly Conservation Wales, the objective – to survey for the Brown Hairstreak (*Thecla betulae*) in the western area of the Brecon Beacons National Park. This beautiful and secretive butterfly was once very widespread in South-West Wales but has declined severely due to the loss of woodland and hedgerows and intensive hedgerow management. With help from the local Tir Gofal office, farms participating in the Tir Gofal agri-environment scheme were chosen for survey; these farms were in the vicinity of historical records of this elusive butterfly.

Searching for eggs is an efficient way of recording the presence of this elusive butterfly but can be a slog in wintry weather. The white pinhead-sized eggs are generally laid in the crux of the thorn and the young stem, around 1 metre from the ground and are fairly easy to see in the winter months.

We visited several farms, but found few uncut hedges. Eventually, on a short stretch of hedge that had not been cut, I found several little eggs. Happily the farmer was open to discussing a hedgerow management plan but, as with most farmers, the flailing is done by a contractor who cuts the hedges at his convenience, getting it done before the ground gets too wet or whilst there is not much else on.

For survival this butterfly needs Blackthorn hedges to be traditionally laid or to be trimmed on a 3-5 year rotation so that less than a third of hedges on a farm are cut in any one year. This provides the young growth needed for egg-laying whilst also affording food and shelter for wildlife and livestock. This may look less ‘tidy’ than annual cutting but will save money as well as the butterfly!

Brecknock Amphibian and Reptile Group NARRS Trial

The embryonic Brecknock Amphibian and Reptile Group has been helping David Sewell from DICE with a study looking at the efficacy of different techniques in finding and monitoring amphibians. It is early days but over the coming spring we will be helping him to make six visits to the ponds at Mynydd Illtud. Each trip involves an evening setting bottle traps and torching and a morning dismantling the traps; netting and a visual search for eggs, adults and larvae. So far frogs, toads, smooth and

palmate newts have been seen. We hope to see the great crested newt soon.



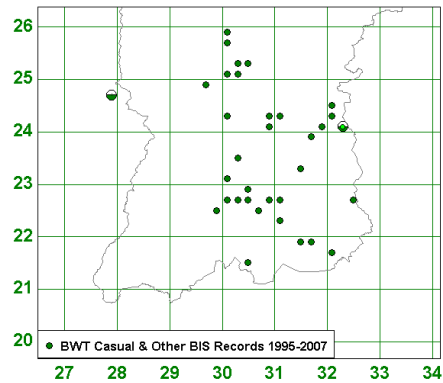
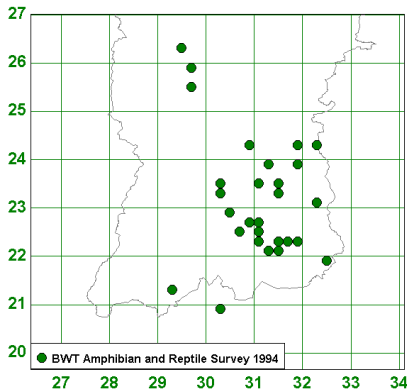
For more info contact staff at the Brecknockshire Wildlife Trust office 01874 625708

Stephanie Coates - BWT

Recording Slow-worms in Brecknockshire

Recently BIS was asked by Major Charles Allum and Val Bradley of the Brecknock Amphibian and Reptile Group to digitise 2 sets of historical paper records of Amphibian and Reptiles collected in the Brecknock area. Primarily they were looking at the distribution of Slow-worm records from these surveys and records already held by BIS.

The first set of data was a public survey for Slow-worms 1994 to 1996, run by Major Charles Allum for the BWT. Additional data was from sightings given to BWT from 1998 to 2003. A lot of this data only showed the address of the garden where the slow-worm was seen. We were able to find the postcode from the Royal Mail website and then an approximate grid reference from a mapping website so that we could plot a distribution maps (see right) of known slow-worm recordings in Brecknockshire. The 1994 survey was plotted on a tetrad scale and the rest of the data which had more accurate grid references plotted on a 1km scale.



Brecknock Wildlife trust would like to add to and update this data. Slow-worms are one of the many species which have suffered a historical decline as land use of the countryside has intensified. Allotments and gardens could be one of the last remaining strongholds for this species

They spend most of their lives buried in litter, dense vegetation or underneath warm objects so the most likely place you may find them would be compost heaps or under bits of old wood, tin or carpet that are lying round. Slow-worms hibernate from October until February/March and mate from April to June, the females giving birth to live young between late August and early October. Males vary in colour from grey to light brown or bronze with a pale belly, females are typically browner than the males, and have darker brown flanks, a dark belly and a black stripe running along the back. Adult slow worms can grow up to 45cm in length.

Please send your sightings to Bev Lewis of the Brecknockshire Wildlife Trust stating the location, post-code or grid reference and the date. We would welcome any past information or new sightings, so we can build up a more accurate picture of the slow-worm distribution and see how it has possibly declined in Brecknockshire in the last 10 years.

Janet Imlach-BIS

Update on Arachnid Recording (and Conservation)

In the last newsletter I gave a potted history of local spider recording and best estimates for the vice county spider totals to March 2006. The table below gives the latest figures to March 2007, and adds in the harvestman totals (UK total of 25), for the two main counties covered by BIS and those with bits and pieces of BBNP.

	vc35 Monmouth	vc42 Brecknock	vc43 Radnor	vc44 Carmarthen
Spiders Mar 2006	322	299	233	290
Spiders Mar 2007	322	306	237	298
Harvestmen 2007	20	22	13	12

Having reached the 300 level, the days of easy additions have largely gone except perhaps for Radnor, but there doesn't seem to be an arachnologist living anywhere near that county, let alone in it - perhaps someone will prove me wrong. Both Mike Kilner and I have been less active in these counties last year - though I have spent some time in vc44 looking for rare snails instead.

There are still a few common spiders that haven't been ticked off for Brecknock yet, and then it will be the rarer ones to get - and, by definition, rare ones are not common, nor easy to find ! But they do turn up, and in apparently unusual places: a recent find for vc42 was the money spider *Walckenaeria cuspidata* found under a stone on a sheep-ravaged hillside above the Elan Valley. Another very recent find (in fact only yesterday as I write) was actually in Herefordshire but it could just as well have been in the Clydach Gorge (Abergavenny) - it was the rare *Jacksonella falconeri* under a (lime)stone in beechwood. The specimen was adult but tiny (1.16mm long) and pale, looking very like a very young immature (hardly out of nappies) of countless other spiders.

Lest you think that this activity is just "twitching" for spiders, there is more to it than that although the "excitement of the chase" does keep one going when sieving moss or leaf litter with wet, cold hands in winter. There are out there species of which we know very little and yet their habitat in south Wales is under threat from human destruction. As an example, a case in point is the only site in the UK for a rare woodlouse, *Oritoniscus flavus* (it is probably an introduction but we can't be certain of that), which is under threat of destruction by industrial development only 150m away. To add to the importance of the site, I've just discovered a tiny pill millipede (*Trachysphaera* cf. *lobata*) there; it is known in the UK at only one other site on the Isle of Wight; again it is probably an introduction but we cannot be certain of that. A complication is that we are not even sure of the species because the several members of the genus in Western Europe are not adequately described. The same scenario applies to some spiders.

John Harper

A New Guide to Adult Caddisflies

I have just (March 2007) received the test version of a new AIDGAP key "A guide to the adult caddisflies or sedge flies (*Trichoptera*)" from the Field Studies Council. The FSC does its best to actually test the practical use of its AIDGAP keys with a variety of users - experts and novices (that's me) before producing the final version. Initially, this key looks really clear, within its limitations, unlike the similar stonefly (*Plecoptera*) key that I tested last year and wrote many comments - hopefully all constructive.

The key is in the form of a 12pp folded brochure (very well produced) and takes the caddisflies to family only as there are as many as 198 species in the UK! The format is a diagrammatic flow chart on one side with brief family descriptions and good photographs of representative species on the other. The only key to species was produced by the Freshwater Biological Association in 1973 and is now out of print: “A key to the adults of the British Trichoptera” by T. T. Macan - FBA Publication 28. However, I believe that a new key is on the way. Fishermen have a particular interest in the group as they form the basis of many of the Trout Flies as described in “Trout flies in Britain and Europe” 1991. by J. Goddard.

I would be very pleased to receive any specimens of adult caddisflies (day flying or those which come to mothers' lights) any time before October to test out on the key - caddisflies are a bit like some nondescript moths but the wing surfaces are hairy rather than scaly (ignore the fringed edges) - Dead or slightly accidentally squashed specimens should be dried and ideally protected in a disposable container; label with date, locality, GR, etc - also collector and email/tel./address if you want feedback; Janet at BIS could receive and pass them on to me in a batch.

John Harper

jfh22@tiscali.co.uk 01873 832506 4 Fairhome, Gilwern, Abergavenny, NP7 0BA

Recording population trends in common Welsh moths – GMS Cymru.

For some years moth enthusiasts in the West Midlands have been recording the numbers of common moths in their gardens in an effort to build up a picture of trends in their area. The importance of this has been highlighted by the Butterfly Conservation report “The State of Britain's Larger Moths” which records a serious decline in many species thought to be common. For example the White Ermine has declined by 77% over 35 years in the UK as a whole.

But what's happening to the common species in Wales? In order to try to answer this question the Brecknock Moth Group has decided to co-ordinate an extension of the Garden Moth Scheme to cover Wales and this has been given the name GMS Cymru. A list has been compiled of 213 moths that are considered to be common in Wales and currently 23 volunteers have started to record the number of individuals of each of these species weekly throughout the period from March-October 2007. The long-term aim is to continue this recording for a number of years to establish long-term population trends. The 23 recorders are widely spread throughout Wales covering the vice-counties of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Merionethshire, Pembrokeshire, Glamorgan, Cardiganshire and Monmouthshire as well as Breconshire and Montgomeryshire.

At the end of the year we will be reviewing the results and will be looking for more volunteers to provide records, particularly in vice-counties that are not covered at present, such as Radnorshire. So if you think you'd like to take part in GMS Cymru in 2008, then contact Norman Lowe at norman@enviro-consulting.com.

Norman Lowe

Environmental Training Programmes at Llysdinam Field Centre

Llysdinam Field Centre established in 1970 on land owned by Llysdinam Trust and run by Cardiff University is in a unique location in mid-Wales for offering new opportunities for environmental training. With onsite staff and trained experts from Cardiff University a wide range of skills are on offer to deliver a varied programme of courses and learning opportunities.

Learning opportunities at Llysdinam Field Centre include habitat management, species identification, surveying and recording techniques as well as craft skills and topical environmental issues and specialised in presenting ecological subjects within a Welsh context. Llysdinam Field Centre caters for adults, environmental professionals, undergraduates and school groups.

Onsite we have fully equipped laboratories and field sites including ponds, streams, woodland and grassland. Our specialist species subjects include mammals including otter, badger, small mammal and bats; amphibians including the great crested newt; birds including dippers and pied flycatchers; Lepidoptera, freshwater crayfish and soil invertebrates.

The new and expanding list of Environmental Training Programmes at Llysdinam includes Introduction to Amphibians; Crayfish Ecology, Survey and Conservation; Introduction to Moths and Ecology of the Woodland Floor. Outside of Environmental Training Programmes Llysdinam Field Centre offers courses in basketry willow both basket making and outdoor sculptures and plans to establish informal training as talks and seminars. If you have ideas for courses that you would like us to put on, we are always ready to listen!

Further information can be found at www.llysdinam.com and enquiries can be made by email to tibbleal@cardiff.ac.uk

Amy Tibble

Introduction to an Invertebrate Group - A Guide for Compilers

While writing a note for the BIS spring 2007 newsletter, about a trial version of a new Field Studies Council AIDGAP key, it occurred to JH that specialists could usefully write an introduction (with a little humour) to their group for the newsletter to encourage others to take up the study of that group or a similar one. Janet suggested that BIS newsletter readers could be asked to suggest a group for which they might be interested in hearing more. The specialist (if one is available) might benefit by receiving further specimens or records from the Powys/BBNP area, and BIS would benefit with invertebrate records to fill its computers. If no specialist - then one has volunteered oneself - decision made !

The following is an annotated list (available from BIS to potential writers) of topics, which could be covered if and when they are relevant, or even added to. Suggested examples are given, but ideally more detail should be available from particular experts.

Scope of group, ID level, Distribution, Excitement

Eg. Non-marine Molluscs - Fresh-water Snails (approx 42 species, some are salt-marsh spp.), Land Snails (103, some are fresh-water marsh spp.), Slugs (31 spp.), Fresh-water Limpets (3 spp.) and Bivalves (30 spp.). The group has the conservational advantage that many of the snails can be identified in the field or only empty shells collected. The slugs, having no external shell, you may be keen to leave in the field where they are happier; some can be difficult to ID without dissection until you get to know their subtle colour patterning and texture; they are not really slimy unless you try to cuddle them - true ! Some of the smaller (1.5mm shells) snails are really rare and occupy extreme (for the UK) habitats such as near the summit of the Cairngorm plateau. An interesting one in Wales is *Abida secale* which occurs only on limestone in the Clydach Gorge and may still occur on the limestone “above Crickhowell” - but north or south of . . . ? So why doesn't it occur on more limestone sites in south Wales since it is common in the Cotswolds.

Eg. Opiliones - Harvestmen (related to spiders); 25 UK species; adults (mostly autumn) fairly easy to ID with hand lens or x20 binocular microscope; most species fairly ubiquitous, some with particular habitats, one colonising the UK rapidly having established itself at Bournemouth just 50 years ago, another introduced (maybe a long time ago) but still restricted to Plymouth; easy group but unlikely to spring any earth-shattering surprises.

Eg. Maritime species - irrelevant except for seagulls as BIS area does not have a coastline (I think). A porpoise up the River Usk would be exciting though !

Introductory books, ID keys, Distribution Atlas

Eg. Non-marine Molluscs - Slugs, Land and Freshwater Snails and Bivalves are well served with literature. Numerous books on ID - many with colour plates and line drawings - a good field guide to slugs and land snails is the Collins Field Guide “Land Snails of Br. and NW Europe” but the treatment of some slug taxa is out of date. FSC have produced a key to Snails and another to Bivalves. Slugs are less well served at present. There is a decent atlas (1999) of distribution maps - one of the first groups to get an updated atlas, the first having been produced as long ago as 1976.

Eg. Opiliones - Recently published updated third edition of “Harvestmen” by P.D.Hillyard (Synopsis of the British Fauna No.4) includes an introduction, key, species descriptions and distribution maps of the British species, so literature compact.

Eg. Larger Brachycera - well served by “British Soldierflies and their Allies” by Stubbs and Drake - a beautiful book produced by the BENHS which is a mine of information, keys, species details and colour plates of these flies with interesting habits. Some of the brightly coloured ones are identifiable in the field with patience and are best watched and photographed. You may prefer to lightly squash the Cleggs for further study at home as they are more difficult.

Societies, Specialist Interest Groups

Eg. Non-marine Molluscs - Conchological Society of the British Isles has a few meetings around the UK each year. It supports an international journal and has a pricey subscription to go with it; produces a chatty magazine that's worth reading.

Eg. Myriapods and Isopods - The British Myriapod and Isopod Group covers Centipedes, Millipedes and Woodlice, has an annual field weekend and produces a six-monthly newsletter and a Bulletin full of interesting (since I wrote a few on Myriapods and Isopods new to Wales) articles. Subscription presently nil, but Bulletin at cost.

John Harper - 30th March 2007

Recording and Events

National Trust Properties

Sat 2nd June, 21.00 Moth recording @ Clytha (between Abergavenny and Raglan).
Lead by Martin Anthony.

Sat 7 July at 21.00 Moth recording evening @ Parc Lodge (on the edge of the Sugar Loaf - Abergavenny) Lead by Norman Lowe

Joe Daggett (Head Warden) is hoping to organise a resurvey of Red Wood Ant in St Mary's Vale - Sugar Loaf. Please contact him if you can help with this at all or are interested in the above events. (National Trust Mid & S Wales office 01874 6255150)

Wildlife Trust Events

Brecknockshire Wildlife Trust – Tel: 01874 625708

Radnorshire Wildlife Trust – Tel: 01597 823298

Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust – Tel: 01938 555654

BIS field recording days.

This summer BIS is organising 3 field-recording days in each of the counties of Brecknockshire, Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire. The thought was to enable specialist recorders to gain access to sites, such as Tir Gofal farms, and also to build up information on under recorded areas. These days would act as an introduction to the sites and owners so that recorders could revisit at other times of the year as appropriate. This year we have been especially asked by the Wildlife Trusts in Brecknockshire and Montgomeryshire to set up such recording days on sites of particular interest to the Trusts.

16th June 2007 – Brecknockshire Recording Day @ Ongur Uchaf farm, SN846152.

Includes southern portion of Craig y Rhiwarth SSSI and western end of Ogof Fynnon Ddu SSSI. Northern end lies adjacent to BBNP Craig-y-nos country park. It lies on gently sloping south-westerly facing slope and to the east of the site there is much exposed limestone bedrock with cliffs, caves and a quarry. There is limited information for part of site out side of Craig y Rhiwarth SSSI and BWT would like so recorders to focus on that area but are welcome to look around Craig y Rhiwarth SSSI as well. BWT would like BIS and recorders to report back any information of interest to their Conservation Committee on the 12th July.

14th July 2007 – Radnorshire Recording Day @ Ciliau SO106430

This farm is in Tir Gofal and is also a certified organic farm, which has always been farmed traditionally. The farm includes Rhos Garth-Fawr and Ciliau SSSI and the Wye SAC. Habitats include unimproved grassland, woodland, marshy grassland and river. The site is particularly important for bats, butterflies, otters and plants. BIS does hold some records but the owner, Roger Capps, is very keen to encourage recording on the site and get updated information.

28/29th July or 4/5th August tba – Montgomeryshire Recording Day @ Allt Ddu SN 895 947

Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust has designated this site as a potential Wildlife Site. It is an upland raised peat bog which was drained and planted with Sitka Spruce in 1984, but this plantation largely failed. The current landowners are sympathetic and have been working towards restoration of the bog, with the help of the Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust. The site shows a good mosaic of typical bog communities. The owners and the Trust are keen to encourage recording and get up to date information. (*cont*)

The recording days will be open to all recorders in the BIS area but we hope that County and specialist recorders will be willing to attend. Please contact **Janet Imlach at BIS** (janet@b-i-s.org) if you would like to receive further details. All days will run from 10-4pm. Please bring packed lunch and be prepared for difficult or steep terrain on all sites.

Biodiversity Information Service

First Floor Offices, Coliseum House, 7 Wheat Street, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7DG
Tel:01874 610881 Fax:01874 624812 Email: info@b-i-s.org Website: www.b-i-s.org

Working in Partnership with:-

Countryside Council for Wales
Powys County Council
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
Brecknockshire Wildlife Trust
Radnorshire Wildlife Trust
Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust
Forestry Commission for Wales

Directors

Norman Lowe (Brecknockshire Wildlife Trust) – *Chairman*
Steve Packer (Powys County Council) - *Secretary*
Colin Young – *Treasurer*
Estelle Bailey – (Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust)
Bronwen Jenkins (Radnorshire Wildlife Trust)
Peter Seaman (Brecon Beacons National Park Authority)

Steering Group

Paul Sinnadurai (BBNPA) - *Chairman*
Gareth Ellis (BBNP LBAP)
Bev Lewis (BWT)
Clive Faulkner (MWT)
Julian Jones (RWT)
Michelle Delafield (Mid-Wales Trunk Road Agency)
Emma Durward (PCC LBAP)
Dave Drewett (CCW)
Jonathan Gilpin (CCW)
Martyn Potten (FCW)