

Sussex Botanical Recording Society

Newsletter

No. 52

May 2001

Chairman's note

By Rod Stern

I am sure that most of our members have yearned for some sunshine during the recent long and tedious winter. I suppose we will have some brighter days sooner or later, but there is not much sign of it as I write this. Of course it is not helped by doom and gloom with almost everything else, not least the foot and mouth disease outbreak.

However, we have the memory of some wonderful botanical meetings last summer. There are still plenty of good sites in Sussex where our favourite flowers are doing well. We are finding new localities for some of our rarer species and even some new plants for the two vice-counties. Of course we have some aliens we could do without, including two or three which might have come from outer space, the way they are behaving. But many of our introduced species are interesting and attractive additions to our flora. Our great recording efforts have been rewarded by publications such as the Sussex Plant Atlas, the Atlas supplement and the Flora of the Ashdown Forest, as well as contributing to other books. We can take pride with our latest publication – the Sussex Rare Plant Register, which contains an immense collection of valuable information, the result of a truly monumental amount of work by the compilers.

For those who like to get out in the winter, I can recommend lower plants. Mosses, liverworts and lichens can be studied at any time of the year, and the indoor work on them is always interesting as well.

For all plants there is a continuing need for careful and systematic recording, and I believe all members are pleased that they can contribute to this important work in one way or another.

Newsletter Editor: -
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The Old School,
Ebernoe,
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GU28 9LD

Secretary's Note

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Please note that the date for the Autumn Get-together has been changed to **Saturday 10th November 2001.** This will be held in Staplefield Village Hall as usual at 10.00am. Soup and jacket potatoes will be available for lunch, with tea and cakes later in the afternoon. Arthur will be giving an illustrated talk on the Loder Valley, and members are invited to bring books and plants for sale as usual. We look forward to meeting any new members who will be especially welcome to the Get-together.

Field Meetings

At the time of writing all footpaths, farmland, and most other open spaces are closed due to the foot and mouth crisis. Hence, unless the situation changes during the season, all the previously announced Field Meetings are cancelled. We have put together a list of alternative meetings.

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Subscription Reminder

Subscriptions for the year 2001 are now due. The rates are still £3.00 for an individual and £4.50 for two people at the same address receiving one copy of the Newsletters. Unfortunately I shall not be able to attend the Autumn Get-together, so will all members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 2001 please send them to me at: 17 Hill Rise, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 2DH.

Thank you.

Trevor Lording, Treasurer

The Colonisation of Bury Hill 1968

By Mary Briggs

(Ed's note: *While we are confined to botanizing in towns and a few other habitats by foot and mouth, I am sure that many verges are suddenly receiving extra attention, and a number of items in this Newsletter are concerned with verge recording. Hence this article by Mary, which was first published in the Horsham Natural History Society Newsletter in 1968, will now be of especial interest.*)

During the Winter of 1961-2 all those who travelled south on the A29 will remember the widening of the road up Bury Hill. Steep chalk banks were excavated by monster machines, and truck loads of chalk rubble were carted away from the site. In May 1962 the new banks of bare white chalk were sown with a grass mixture by the W.S.C.C. Highways Department, and Mr A.W. Smith, the Divisional Surveyor in charge, kindly let me have the formula of the grass mixture used. There were five different types of grass: Creeping Red-fescue, Fine-leaved Sheep's-fescue, Dwarf Perennial Rye-grass, Rough Meadow-grass, and Crested Dog's-tail. There was also a small proportion of wild white clover seed included.

Last summer after five year's growth on the new banks, I thought that a species count of the plants then growing would be of interest, so one day I walked up the hill on the bank (one long and one short leg would have been an advantage!) and listed 119 different species in all. On the lower slope of the bank, which had been regularly mown, grasses predominated, and the sown grasses were all present, but in addition there were four self-sown grasses and one sedge: Creeping Bent, Yorkshire Fog, Upright Brome, Annual Meadow-grass, and the Glaucous Sedge. Amongst the flowering plants that had established themselves on the upper slopes I was especially pleased to find Pyramidal Orchids, Evening Primroses, and two different Mulleins. There were three Clovers and two Violets and a colourful display of typical downland plants such as Wild Thyme and Marjoram, Large and Small Scabious, Milkwort and Burnet Saxifrage. Also there was a good selection of wayside plants including Valerian, Coltsfoot, and Rosebay Willowherb. However, the real excitement of the day was the discovery of the Wild Liquorice. As you know Bury Hill had long been the site for this plant, which grew at the bottom of the hill on the Amberley side of the road. When the old banks were cut away by the roadworks, it was thought that the plant had certainly been destroyed as the whole site had been removed. However, there must have been seed dormant deep in the soil, or

unsuspected plants beyond the road, as last year there were no less than sixteen plants well established on the new banks, nine on the east and seven on the west bank, where it had not been recorded before.

The development of the vegetation on these roadside banks will be interesting to follow, and I intend to carry out further species counts and comparisons during future years. On the higher slopes there are a number of tree seedlings, some already nine inches high. They are mainly Field Maple, Sycamore and Beech. The patches of bare chalk are disappearing fast, and I hope that these will be colonised by an even greater variety of plants in the next five years.

Recording Notes

By Alan Knapp & Paul Harmes

At the end of the year many of you send us lists of the finds you have made during the year. On occasions these include records for scarce plants or for species that are difficult to identify but with no confirmation that the record is correct. In such cases, where there is no confirmation of the identification, we often cannot accept the record. The reason is that experience across the country shows that erroneous records, once entered, have a high chance of being propagated and are very difficult to remove from the records. Our motto is therefore "if in doubt, leave it out". This is clearly disappointing and unsatisfactory both for the person who found the plant and for our records as, in many cases, the record will be correct and we will miss a good record.

The way to avoid this is to get confirmation at the time you find the plant as it is often impossible to confirm the record at the end of the year when many of the records are sent in. There are two ways of getting confirmation:

1. Contact one of the vice county recorders (Paul Harmes & Arthur Hoare for E. Sussex, Mary Briggs & Alan Knapp for W. Sussex) or, if you cannot contact any of us then get in touch with any member of the SBRS committee. We will then do our best to arrange for an appropriate person to get along and confirm the record.
2. If the plant is plentiful take a specimen and send it to the appropriate vice county recorder or, if you are a member of the BSBI, you can send it to the appropriate referee. You should only take a specimen if you are sure the plant is not a Schedule 8 plant (for which there is legal protection) and you are absolutely convinced that taking a specimen will not damage the population. If you are doing this check the appropriate keys to ensure that you have all parts of the plant required for positive identification (e.g. it is no use just sending the upper part if it is the presence of hairs at the base of the stem which is a critical distinguishing feature). You will also need to ensure that the specimen is properly preserved so it arrives in a state which allows it to be identified (e.g. don't send plants in a wet state - they usually arrive as a rotting mess & cannot be identified). If in doubt contact the person to whom you are sending the specimen before you send it off.

Note that in the vast majority of cases, photographs cannot be used as a means of confirmation.

Whatever you do act quickly - a fine colony can disappear or change into an unidentifiable state within days as a result of mowing, dumping, spraying or simply going over.

Also, it is vital to send the recorders ALL of your records for the year. On many occasions we hear of a new record for the presence of a particular plant in a particular location, with the added comment "I thought you knew of that" or "I thought someone else would have informed you". We would much rather have the same record numerous times than not at all.

Species to look out for in 2001

By Alan Knapp

Based on an analysis of our Atlas 2000 recording data there are several species which seem to have decreased and we'd like to ask you all to look out for especially:

1. *Aira caryophyllaea* (Silver Hair-grass) - appears to have declined generally. All records are wanted but any away from the coast are especially interesting.
2. *Euphorbia exigua* (Dwarf Spurge) - Still frequent in fields on the chalk but apparently much less common elsewhere so we'd like to hear details of any records not on the chalk.

3. *Plantago media* (Hoary Plantain) - Still frequent on the chalk downs but not elsewhere so, like the last species, we want to hear details of all records not on the chalk. It is worth looking especially in churchyards as we suspect this may be the source of many of the older records off the chalk.
 4. *Silene noctiflora* (Night-flowering Catchfly) - Any records, we only have one record for this since 1996. Often found in the stubble after the crop has been cut but you need to be quick as this is often ploughed up & re-planted very quickly, a practice which may have contributed to the apparent decrease. We'd like to determine whether it really has gone - or are we just missing it?
-

Submitting Scarce Plant Records by Computer

By Alan Knapp & Paul Harmes

Paul Harmes & Alan Knapp are both happy to receive your records in electronic form either on disk or by email. If you can do this then it is better than sending the data on paper. If you are going to send computer based data then it would be very helpful if you could follow a few simple rules as this would make the entry of the information into our records much easier and less error prone. NB - it is not essential that you do what we suggest but it is certainly easier for us to enter and reduces the chances of introducing errors if you do.

Form of information

Just as with records submitted on paper the minimum information we need is:

- Species name (this must be the scientific name - English names are of no use)
- Locality (nearest place - please only use names from OS maps, not a local name known only to those in the area)
- 6 figure grid reference (or 8 figure if you have a GPS system)
- Date of record (at least the year and preferably a month or an actual date. For dates please separate the parts by dashes and include the full year - i.e. 18-03-2001, not 18/03/01 or 18th March, 2001)
- Status (Native, casual etc.)
- Recorder (we will assume it is the sender if no recorder is given)
- Although not essential any further information like size of population, habitat etc. are always very welcome.

Give the data on each line in the above order. Note that there is no need to include the BRC number, although, if you do, please put it first, before the species name.

Each record should be on a line, separated from the next line by a single press of the Enter key. It does not matter if each record line wraps around to produce a second line of text as long as there is only a single Enter at the end of each record. This may produce a result which looks messy - this does not matter - records which have been formatted to look nice when printed out often cause a lot more work when entering into our database.

Format

The best format is as a Microsoft Word file but plain text files are also fine. Please do not send them in other formats like MS Access.

- Repeat all information on each line - data sent in a form where a location is given and then a list of species or a species and a list of locations requires a lot more work to enter.
- If possible, separate each of the pieces of information mentioned above by a Tab, (or possibly comma) not just by spaces
- Do not insert any spaces into grid references (i.e. TQ234567, not TQ 234567)

However, despite what we have said above, **the main thing is to send in the records** - if it is hard for you to send records in the form mentioned above then that's fine - we want your records, the format comes second in every case.

**'So many attractions':
A Nineteenth Century Excursion.
By Nick Sturt**

In their decision to make an excursion to Bramber Castle in 1885 the committee members of the none too concisely named Chichester and West Sussex Natural History and Microscopical Society were doubtless heavily influenced by one among them, a cleric who combined his botany with a passion for antiquarianism. Under the leadership of Rev Frederick Arnold, therefore, together with a certain Mr William Jeffrey, the expedition travelled by train to Shoreham on August 10th: 'predicted storms and a morning abounding with rain clouds deterred most of the intending excursionists.... Some few, however, ventured, and these were repaid for so doing.'

Established members of our own society may well feel all too familiar with the Reverend Arnold, of course, but a brief word on William Jeffrey M.Conch.S. may possibly be appreciated. As the initials suggest, he was primarily a snail man and he lived at Ratham, part of the settlement of West Ashling which lies some four miles west of Chichester. A postscript on the gasteropods observed which is attached to the account of this field meeting is surely his, although the report itself is equally surely Arnold's. Jeffrey did not confine himself to snails, however: he is noted as having exhibited 'an extremely rare crab' (*Dromia vulgaris*) at one of the Chichester society's indoor meetings; and he appears in Arnold's flora notably for Water Avens (*Geum rivale*) near Ratham. (I believe that the site - rediscovered by Howard Matcham - is now entirely populated by the hybrid with *G. urbanum*.)

Meanwhile, back on the excursion, the weather cleared soon after reaching Shoreham, whence a walk up the Adur valley investigating the ditches. 'In these grew the Frogbit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, with unusually large leaves, and the Brook Weed, *Samolus valerandi*, was very luxuriant.' Growing on a bank a large umbellifer in fruit caused problems, the eventual determination being *Alexanders*. It could be deduced from this hesitation that the plant was not as common then as it is along the coast today. Arnold mentions that it occurred near Chichester and suggests it to be 'an outcast from old gardens.' Was he aware that it had probably been brought to Britain by the Romans?

Lunch was taken opposite the Shoreham Cement Works. On that far off day it was not the roar of motor traffic that made the stop uncomfortable: '.... While eating our sandwiches on the grassy slope of the declivity, so many attractions presented themselves that we could scarcely enjoy our meal.' The reference to the six-spot burnets and chalk hill blues 'in profusion' fills one with sad imaginings to consider how much chemicals and habitat loss have done to deplete our native insect fauna in 115 years. A selection of chalk-loving plants follows, including Round-headed Rampion and a white flowered Greater Knapweed.

'It was a dusty and rather toilsome walk thence to Bramber....' If Arnold ventured into the Kings Arms for something to lay the dust of the road, he omits to mention the fact, confining himself to comment on the inn's connection with the flight of King Charles II. After surveying the remains of the castle it was back to Shoreham by LBSCR well in time for the supper ordered in advance at 'a quaint old inn'. So 'having an hour to spare [and, I feel, phenomenal energy!]..... We walked to the shingle beach which we only had time to study hurriedly.' Alas, Starry Clover was not encountered but the party was pleased to find 'Rough-podded Yellow Vetch *Vicia lutea*, in the place where it is recorded as having been found by Borrer more than fifty years ago.' Also 'faded examples' of Spring Vetch *Vicia lathyroides* and *Geranium purpureum*, then treated as a variety of Herb Robert: we should be inclined to trust the identification since Arnold, as well as being by nature a meticulous observer, knew it on Hayling.

Best let the good Rector of Racton conclude this item in his own words: 'The long walks and the sea breezes having sharpened our appetites, we repaired to our hostelry and did full justice to the beef and other viands placed before us. We reached Chichester by the 8 o'clock train, and although rather tired after the exertions of the day, agreed that the outing to Bramber had been both a successful and a pleasant one.'

Reference: *Proceedings of the Chichester and West Sussex Natural History and Microscopical Society*, 1885 and 1886.

Road Verge Recording

don't, put YOUR LIFE on the verge
for the sake of WILDLIFE ON THE VERGE
By Jonathan Webb
WSCC Countryside Management Dept.

Roads are something with which we are so familiar; that the dangers they present can be so easily overlooked.

The Verge is potentially a very dangerous place to be, either on busy A roads with high-speed traffic, or quiet lanes where drivers may whizz along not expecting to find pedestrians or parked vehicles. Additional hazards may also lie in the verge- tall vegetation may hide bottles, syringes, sharp debris or perhaps a missing manhole cover.

County Council Employees are subject to many measures to protect them and ensure that they operate safely, which can seem onerous at times. As you will be exposed to the same conditions as Council workers, and in the light of the potential severity of an accident, can you take too much trouble to protect yourself?

It is too easy to become engrossed in surveying, and perhaps not realise how close you are to the carriageway.

WORK CARRIED OUT ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL CAN ONLY BE DONE THROUGH CONTACTING:

WSSC Area Managers

1 Coastal Plain: Neil Mitchell 01243 756856
neil.mitchell@westsussex.gov.uk

2 High Weald: Robin Edwards/Jackie Lewis
01293 542088
buchan.park@westsussex.gov.uk

3 Low Weald: Richard Dales
01403 864001
low.weald.planning@westsussex.gov.uk

Sussex Downs Conservation Board

1 Northern Area Office: 01730817945

2 Western Area Office: 01243 811533

3 Central Area Office: 01273 625242

The County Council will provide a more formal guidance based on the following, will require a signed statement accepting the safety guidance and agreeing that you will follow it.

It must be emphasised that certain things are not negotiable because you are working on the public highway. Road users must not be put at risk and anyone working on the highway must act safely.

Below are highlighted the key safety issues when working independently and at the request of the County Council

WORKING INDEPENDANTLY & AT THE REQUEST OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

The following summarises the requirements for acting independently and on behalf of the County Council.

- High-vis sleeved vests (class 3, EN471) must be worn on all verge work
- You must observe the minimum distances from the carriageway, which are 1.2m (4') for main roads, 0.5m (1.5') for roads up to 40mph. These can be broken in certain circumstances outlined below.
- Steep embankments, especially riverbanks (near bridges etc.) should be avoided.
- You must not cross high-speed dual c/ways, and are not to access central reserves on such roads, eg A24, which can be lethal.
- You must park safely and ensure you are not endangered by fast moving following traffic whilst pulling over/parking. Because your vehicles are not marked, you can and must act only in a way that a normal member of the public would act on any given stretch of road. If anything more is needed you must seek Ranger assistance.
- Parked vehicles must not cause a traffic obstruction, where necessary you should park and walk (facing oncoming traffic) or on the verge, to the location. Vehicles parked on verges must observe the safety zone; e.g., when the doors are opened there must be either 1.2m or 0.5m distance between the open door edge and the passing traffic.

Independent recorders are to work only on low risk sites and not where control measures are needed for which you are not trained, eg, the placing of signs, use of flashing beacons etc.

- Care must be taken to avoid driving along French drains, where possible across them also.
- Stout footwear plus a vehicle first aid kit is recommended.
- We would prefer you worked in pairs, and a mobile phone per pair is strongly advised.
- Planning Department guidance must be followed - a pack will be issued which covers hazards, personal safety etc.

When the Society is undertaking work on behalf of the County Council you must, in addition to the above:

- Submit a list of who will be working, and the start and end time of the work to ensure that you are covered by the County Council's insurance.
- Provide a statement stating that you are fit and well to do the task planned.
- Display a lightweight "Men at Work" sign with a notice displayed under saying "Surveying" at the start of the site. This will warn road users, and inform interested Police and Highways Authority personnel.

The 1.2 and 0.5m rule may be broken where the risk is assessed e.g. where the plant is at the carriageway edge and can be recorded during gaps in passing traffic. A dynamic 'in the head' assessment can be undertaken on the spot and one person can then record while the other watches out for traffic to warn of potential dangers.

It may be possible to the higher risk areas, embankments, high-speed roads, the driving in of stakes if, supervised by Rangers.

PROGRESS WITH THE ROAD VERGE BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

Thanks to Grant Aid from English Nature, the West Sussex Plan should soon be completed. The Actions contained in the plan include trying to raise funds to appoint a Road Verge project Officer - we will be approaching English Nature and other organisations. The plan will also contain an up to date list of current Notable Road Verges. Two other actions relate to updating our information on the biodiversity of Road Verges and modifying the general cutting requirements to be more "biodiversity friendly".

Watch this space for further updates.

Spring flowers in mid-winter

By Helen Proctor

I was surprised to find *Viola odorata* flowering profusely on December 30th. The plants, possibly garden escapes, were growing on the south-facing bank of the lane to Clapham Farm, Litlington. I counted 75 flowers, and many more which had finished flowering. Apart from snow on December 28th, the weather had been relatively mild – and excessively wet! The latter condition is presumably not a problem for plants growing on well-drained chalk.

AWARDS TO SBRS MEMBERS

Dr. Francis Rose (by Frank Penfold)

We were delighted when Francis Rose was recently awarded an MBE. Then on 16th March I attended a ceremony hosted by the Kent Wildlife Trust, when he was awarded the Christopher Cadbury Medal. This is a medal presented for services to conservation – it is provided by a trust set up by Christopher Cadbury, past President of the RSNC, and is administered by them. The accompanying citation paid tribute to his lifelong work as a botanist, conservationist and

teacher. The large assembly included several representatives from Sussex, to which Francis has contributed so much botanical knowledge. It was Francis who accommodated us at King's College in 1965 when we convened a meeting under the auspices of the then Sussex Naturalists Trust to set up the Sussex Flora Society. It eventually produced the Sussex Plant Atlas under the editorship of Peter Hall in 1980. The SBRS is its direct successor.

Ann Griffiths (by Rod Stern)

At a conference on the South Downs at Sussex University last November, Ann Griffiths received an award for her work as voluntary Manager of the Sussex Wildlife Trust's Levin Down Reserve. The presentation was made by Mr. David Arnold Foster, the Chief Executive of English Nature. Ann had managed the Reserve for many years with the support of several other volunteers. The results of very many days can now be seen at Levin Down, where among other improvements, one of the best areas for the special chalk heath habitat has developed. Congratulations to Ann for a very well deserved award.

Priscilla Nobbs (by Arthur Hoare)

Following the People and Places Award from the Reigate and Banstead Borough Council presented to Priscilla by the Mayor in July 1999; she has been given the Tidy Britain Group's Queen Mother's 100th Birthday Year Award. This was presented to her by H M Lord Lieutenant of the Royal County of Berkshire at the Guild Hall, Windsor in December 2000. This award is given to people who have made an outstanding and long lasting improvement to the quality of their local environment. Priscilla is a shining example that good old-fashioned civic pride is still at the heart of our community. This huge achievement was in recognition of her hard work and commitment.

And more on verges

By Frances Abraham

Several members have commented recently on plants which they would not have seen if they had not been confined to recording along verges this spring. Iris Simpson was pleased to see *Tussilago farfara* (Coltsfoot) and *Viola odorata* (Sweet Violet) in places where she had not noticed them before. Alan Knapp commented on some lovely patches of *Anemone nemorosa* (Wood Anemone), *Adoxa moschatellina* (Moschatel) and *Ranunculus auricomus* (Wood Buttercup). Arthur Hoare did best of all with a large area of *Montia fontana* (Blinks) on a patch of grassland in Crawley!

Hot of the Press

21st April 21, 2001

By Arthur G. Hoare

Alan and Arthur were assisting in a community project, doing a botanical survey on Staplefield Common only a couple of 100 yards from where we hold our indoor meetings when they found an abundance of *Montia fontana* and *Chamaemelum nobile*. Both were growing on the cricket pitch. These plants were found due to a local school teacher getting her pupils to run round the cricket pitch and getting a beautiful fragrance sent up from the plants.

Tussilago farfara

By Arthur G. Hoare

Has the Colt's-foot gone 'farfar' away or am I not being very observant? It seems to me that they are in decline. I have missed them in many of the usual places.

Field Meetings Summer 2001

Revised venues

By the time you have received this the first field meeting of the season will already have taken place at Littlehampton, as announced at the AGM in March. At the time of writing it seems all too likely that it will be necessary to adjust at least some of the other meetings in view of the precautions against foot and mouth disease. There follows a revised list of meetings, but it would be advisable to contact me in the days before the planned event to confirm these arrangements (telephone 01243 551292 or email nick@yapton.fsnet.co.uk).

It is to be hoped that the situation will improve and that the original meetings scheduled later in the season may in fact take place.

West Sussex:

Saturday May 19 Sullington Warren: as previously announced, meet at carpark TQ099142.

Sunday June 10 Henfield town: meet at carpark behind (east side of) High Street TQ215160.

BSBI Bramble weekend July 13/14/15: please contact Murray Marr 01730 816471 nearer the time.

Sunday August 12 Midhurst town: meet at Grange Centre carpark SU885212

Saturday September 1 East Head: meet at W Wittering Memorial Hall SZ781984, as previously announced.

East Sussex

Saturday May 5 revised venue from Pat Donovan

New meeting place north of Robertsbridge at TQ738239, carpark by recreation ground opposite rural life museum.

Saturday June 16 – alternative meeting at Abbots Wood and nearby woods, including a search for *Ranunculus tripartitus* & *Phyteuma spicatum*. Meet in car park at TQ558072 (there is a small parking charge). Phone Pat Donovan or Helen Proctor a few days before to confirm the venue.

A SELECTION OF NOTABLE PLANT RECORDS 2000 - VC14

Name	Location	Recd.(s)	Comments
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Woodingdean	AS	Footpath
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Eastbourne	AGK	Trackside (20plants)
<i>Campanula medium</i>	Eastbourne	Pje	Path sides by gardens
<i>Carthamus tinctoria</i>	Eastbourne	AS	Soil heaps, The Crumbles
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Brighton	AGK	Verge
<i>Centaureum scilloides</i>	Cooden	PAH	Verge bank
<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	Hollingbury	AS	All weather surface by 'Matalan'
<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Brighton	AS	Base of wall
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Brighton	AS	Base of wall
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Brighton	AS	Base of wall
			A note on <i>C. bonariensis</i> in <i>BSBI News</i> 87 p.62 is worth reading.
<i>Dianthus pulmaris</i>	Alciston	DCL	Chalk verge bank
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>	Wakehurst Place	AGH	Wet rocks
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Ovingdean	AS	Grass verge
<i>Euphrasia anglica</i> x <i>E.nemorosa</i>	Mountfield	RAN	Road verge near church
<i>Festuca altissima</i>	Dallington Forest	HMP	Steep bank(west side)(60plts)
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Pevensey Bay	CMPR	Shingle
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	RHNR	SBRS	Shingle
<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Wilmington	SBRS	Chalk grassland
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Michelham Priory	HMP	By bridge to moat
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	RHNR	SBRS	Shingle
<i>Lathraea clandestina</i>	Dallington Forest	SBRS	Stream bank(east side)
<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	Ardingly Reservoir	AGH	Muddy margins
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Wych Cross	AGH	Bare peat
<i>Ophrys apifera</i> var. <i>chlorantha</i>	Beachy Head	DCL	Chalk grassland
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	Sedlescombe Heath	PR	Heath
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Hastings	PGM	Woodland
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Brighton	AS	Derelict tarmac path, nr. Pavilion
<i>Poa infirma</i>	A259 Tidemills	AGK	Rough car park (2nd Record)
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Pevensey Bay	PDS/EJC	Garden flower bed (1st Record)
<i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i>	Milton Hyde	SBRS	Pond
<i>Rosa agrestis</i>	Mount Caburn	AGK	Chalk downland
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	RHNR	SBRS	Stable shingle
<i>Wolffia arrhiza</i>	Nr.Rickney	SBRS	Drainage ditch

A SELECTION OF NOTABLE PLANT RECORDS 2000 - VC13

Name	Location	Recd.(s)	Comments
<i>Acaena ovalifolia</i>	Coolhurst	AGH	Large patch near church. Reported in 1999 in but as <i>A.anserina</i> folia
<i>Anisantha diandra</i>	Lavant	FA	Set-aside arable
<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Horncroft	FA	In pond. This species is now very scarce
<i>Campanula patula</i>	N of Chithurst	B.Middleton	New site, 5 plants at field edge
<i>Carex acuta</i>	Watersfield	SBRS	Abundant in wet field just W of railway
<i>Carex curta</i>	Heyshott Common	NJHS	Edge of bog, at base of slope just below path
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Sutton	FA	Tooths Plantation
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	NE of Lodsworth	B.Middleton	Edge of flax field
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	The Burgh	M&OH/RCS	Several plants in wheat
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Rewell Wood	DCL	Woodland, 2 in flower, 1 non-flowering
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Chilgrove	DCL	The Plantation, woods

<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	Brighton	AS	Sandy patch near St. Bartholomew Church
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	N of Hoyle	SBRS	Vehicle ruts by road, many plants.
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Sutton Common	SS	
<i>Epilobium roseum</i>	West Burton	AGK	Side of lane - patch ~1m
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Ferring	AGH	Abundant in grass by a path
<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>	N of Chithurst	FR	Where chestnut coppice had been cut - 1st record
			in VC13 for 7 years
<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>	N of Chithurst	RIH	Hedgebank by lane scrambling over brambles.
<i>Festuca brevipila</i>	Climping	S.Prosser	10's of plants on shingle, found in 1999 & increasing. Det. T.Cope.
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Pagham	SBRS	Several small plants on beach
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	Heyshott Common	SBRS	Wet grassy area near stream and bridleway
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Near Amberley	S.Mockford	1 plant - 1st W Sussex record for many years
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	East Marden	N&ES	Field containing 100's of plants
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Climping	ROF	Compacted shingle at back of beach
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Washington	AGK	Several places along edges of minor road
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Heyshott Common	SBRS	Several plants on road bank
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Stane Street	N&ES	Near Gumber Farm, one plant
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Mid Lavant	RCS	Allotments, abundant
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Graffham	FA	Beech plantation. 20+ plants by track
<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	Pagham	SBRS	One plant on shingle
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Elsted	FA	Line of old railway in species-rich grassland.
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Chalk Pit Lane	FA	W side of lane
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Whiteways Corner	ROF	Few plants, edge of flax field
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Chalk Pit Lane	FA	Several places in this area
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Elmer	S.Prosser	Shingle
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Chidham	PDS	Base of bank and entrance to driveway.
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	S.Lancing	SBRS	Bare patches on Beach Green
<i>Poa infirma</i>	S.Lancing	SBRS	Bare patches on Beach Green
<i>Polygonum rurivagum</i>	Chichester	MG	Shrub border by Needle Makers. Conf. J.Akeroyd
<i>Polygonum rurivagum</i>	Eartham	MG	Gravel pit. Conf. J.Akeroyd
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Horncroft	FA	Abandoned arable, abundant in NE corner
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Kingley Vale	N&ES	1000s of plants on rabbit-disturbed slopes
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	Heyshott Common	B.Middleton	On bridleway, Heyshott side
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	High Salvington	ROF	Grassy area W of Honeysuckle Lane car park.
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Horncroft	FA	Edge of abandoned arable field
<i>Scutellaria x hybrida</i>	Handcross	AGH	Damp woodland by ride
<i>Setaria pumila</i>	Littlehampton	DMD	Occasional allotment weed since 1996
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Pagham	SBRS	Beach in front of houses, self sown clumps
<i>Stachys x ambigua</i>	Handcross	AGH	Cow Wood. 10's, originally found in 1996.
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Aldwick	JAC	In closely mown grass
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Littlehampton	DMD	
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	S.Lancing	SBRS	Beach by A259, in gap between beach huts
<i>Vicia lathyroides</i>	Climping	S.Prosser	Dunes, particularly abundant in 2000.
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Pagham	NJHS/AGK	Shingly bank below track, ~5 plants
<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Patching	O&MH	Abundant along S edge adjacent to road. Article on this in <i>BSBI News</i> 85 p.39.

For list of recorders see page 10.

RECORDERS' INITIALS

AGH	Arthur Hoare
AGK	Alan Knapp
AS	Tony Spiers
CMPR	Kate Ryland
DCL	David Lang
DMD	David Donovan
EJC	Eric Clements
FA	Frances Abraham
FR	Francis Rose
HMP	Helen Proctor
JAC	John Cole
N&ES	Nick & Elizabeth Sturt
NJHS	Nick Sturt
MG	Mike Goodchild
M&OH	Mike & Olwen Hollings
PAH	Paul Harmes
PDS	Paul Stanley
PGM	Pam Marchant
Pje	Peter Jepson
PR	Patrick Roper
RAN	Rachel Nicholson
RCS	Rod Stern
ROF	Rene Folkerd
RIH	Rita Hemsley
SBRS	Sussex Botanical Recording Society