Sussex Botanical Recording Society

Newsletter

No.62 http://www.sussexflora.org.uk May 2006

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

At the A.G.M. in March, Paul Harmes and Alan Knapp on behalf of the sub-group for the New Flora of Sussex project gave a most encouraging report on the recording carried out by members in 2005. It is unlikely that we shall be able to maintain this level of recording, but there are still many tetrads which have less than 50 records and probably none in at least some of these. It is important that we keep up the momentum. We would like to see more members sending in cards or submitting records electronically.

It is possible that some members are modest about their competence in identification but there are plenty of familiar plants which are needed to fill gaps, so it is better to send in the records rather than not. Assistance in determining some of the more critical species is available as indicated in the Notes for members distributed in January 2004, (these are still available). I am always interested in seeing hawkweeds in Sussex. Fortunately we have only a small fraction of the number of Hieracium species in Britain. The recently published volume 4 of the Flora of Great Britain and Ireland by Sell and Murrell includes descriptions of 411 species, most of which are in upland areas. This book also has descriptions of 232 species of Taraxacum; I suspect we may have quite a few of these. We could do with a dandelion specialist – any volunteers?

Rod Stern

In This Issue

Secretary's Note

Dates for your Diary

Saturday 4th November 2006

The Autumn Get-together will again be held at Staplefield Village Hall. The doors will be open from 10.00 a.m. and the meeting will start at 10.30 a.m. There will be an illustrated talk on 'Pollination' by Mike Edwards, and reports of field meetings and interesting records. Please remember to bring a packed lunch; tea or coffee and biscuits will be available. Members are invited to bring slides to show in the afternoon, books and plants for sale and any items of interest or specimens for display.

Saturday 10th March 2007

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 2.00 p.m. at Staplefield Village Hall, followed by a showing of members' slides, and finishing with tea and biscuits. The hall will be available from 1.30 p.m. Nominations for new committee members or officers, agreed by the nominee, should be sent to the Secretary a week before the AGM.

Rita Hemsley

SUSSEX BOTANY 03

The third issue of the journal *Sussex Botany* is now available. It contains articles by David Lang on Burnt Orchid *Orchis ustulata*, Dave Bangs and Peter Russell on waxcap grasslands of the Brighton Downs, Frances Abraham on Cut-grass *Leersia oryzoides* and Paul Harmes on the new Flora of Sussex, as well as notes on interesting records of 2005.

Copies are available to SBRS members at the discounted price of £7.00 including postage. Issues 02 and 03 can be bought together for £12.00. Cheques, payable to Sussex Wildlife Trust, should be sent to:

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Woods Mill
Henfield
West Sussex
BN5 9SD

Arable weeds
by Alan Knapp

For most people, botanists and non-botanists alike, the sight of an arable field bright red with poppies is a real treat. Fortunately such fields can still be found somewhere in Sussex every year as the Common Poppy, *Papaver rhoeas*, which provides this spectacular display, is still reasonably common across most of the county.

However, many other arable weeds are among the most rapidly declining species in Sussex. If you want to get a feeling for the long-term changes it is very illuminating to look at the comments in the early Sussex floras by Arnold and Wolley-Dod. One of the most dramatic examples is the Corn Buttercup, *Ranunculus arvensis*. In his 1887 *Flora of Sussex*, Arnold dismisses it in two words 'Cornfields - com.' and the situation was similar at the time of Wolley-Dod's 1937 *Flora*, where it merits a few more words 'Cornfields - common or rather common, and locally abundant on light soils'. By the time of the *Sussex Plant Atlas*, for which the survey covered the period 1966 to 1978, it was described as 'Now only occasional' but there are records from 66 tetrads. Compare this to the current situation where we have only 4 records from 2000 onwards, one of which was for a single plant, and the huge change becomes clear.

Admittedly Corn Buttercup is an extreme case, but it is not alone, and other arable weed species, while not suffering quite so badly, still appear to be declining rapidly. In order to learn more about this decline, and also to ensure that we get a good picture of the distribution of these species for our new Flora, we would like to ask you to keep a special look out for arable weeds, and in particular those listed below, as they are those which are either declining fast or are already rare. If you find a really good arable field with either some rare species or a good variety of more common species, could you please let one of the recorders or another SBRS committee member know about it (please do so when you find it, don't wait until you send your records in).

One thing worth noting when recording arable weeds is that they are notoriously variable in numbers from year to year depending on exactly how a field has been cultivated. They are affected by the type of crop, time of ploughing, use of herbicides etc.. So, if there are arable fields in areas you are surveying for the flora, do try to go back and look at them in several different years and also look in the odd corners and bare patches as, with luck, you may be rewarded by finding something special.

Below is a list of species which are or may be declining, so we'd like you to keep a special eye out for them. Those species with a (*) after their name are often components of arable seed mixtures which get planted, so beware, especially if you see more than one of them together.

Apparently extinct in Sussex but could possibly survive somewhere

Ajuga chamaepitys (last seen on the downs above Denton, E.Sussex, where suitable habitat still exists)

Extremely rare and possibly on the point of extinction

Agrostemma githago(*), Anthemis arvensis (*), Fumaria vaillantii, Ranunculus arvensis, Scleranthus annuus, Torilis arvensis.

Very rare or very rapidly declining

Adonis annua, Apera spica-venti, Centaurea cyanus (*), Filago lutescens, Fumaria densiflora, Fumaria parviflora, Misopates orontium, Myosurus minimus, Scandix pecten-veneris.

Rare and/or declining

Anthemis cotula, Chrysanthemum segetum, Euphorbia platyphyllos (very variable in numbers from year to year), *Filago vulgaris, Lamium hybridum, Lithospermum arvense, Papaver argemone, Papaver hybridum, Petroselinum segetum* (rare as an arable weed away from the coast), *Silene noctiflora, Valerianella dentata, Valerianella locusta, Veronica agrestis* (especially in W. Sussex).

Note that both *Valerianella* species may have been over-recorded in the past – please look very carefully at the fruits to be sure it is not *V.carinata* and preferably send a specimen with fruit present to the Recorders.

Rather local (or possibly under-recorded) and declining, at least in some areas.

*Aphanes australis (*key out carefully to distinguish from its much commoner relative, *Aphanes arvensis), Chaenorhinum minus, Euphorbia exigua* (large decline off the chalk*), Legousia hybrida, Lithospermum officinale, Papaver dubium* subsp. *dubium, Papaver dubium* subsp. *lecoqii, Ranunculus sardous, Spergula arvensis, Stachys arvensis, Thlaspi arvense.*

Using your GPS: a reminder
by Alan Knapp

Many members now have handheld GPS systems and they are extremely useful, providing repeatable accurate grid references provided they are used correctly. Since they have been around there has been a steady flow of questions about their use. This note aims to answer the most commonly asked questions. The specific names and details are those used in the very popular Garmin *etrex* GPS, which most of our members have. If you have a different system then you will need to adapt these comments to match the equivalents on your system. Item 3 applies specifically to the Garmin *etrex* and other systems will certainly be different.

1. Initial set up.

In order to give a correct OS grid reference the GPS needs to be given **two pieces of information** - the position format (i.e. what type of position system do you want to use) and the datum (this defines a reference position from which all other positions are defined). Position format (called "POSITION FRMT" in *etrex*) should be set to "British Grid". Most people do this but there have been several examples where the second piece of information has not been set correctly, giving grid references which are in error by several hundred metres. The Map datum must be set to GB ordnance survey (called "ord srvy GB") in *etrex*. Having done this, check that all is okay by going somewhere that you can define exactly on an OS map, get the grid ref. from the GPS and compare it with the grid ref. from the map. If they do not agree than something has been set up incorrectly.

2. Accuracy

Provided the system is correctly set up as described above and you have a good signal then, so long as you take a few precautions, these systems can be extremely accurate. I have used GPS grid refs. given to me by other people to find a site to within an accuracy of 2 or 3 metres on a number of occasions. The main advice for achieving good accuracy is "be patient". Once the GPS has locked onto the satellite signals it will give an indication of accuracy, eg 15m. Unfortunately, just after the system has initially locked on this may not be correct and the error can be much greater (up to several hundred metres). What you need to do is to get the system to give a continuously updated grid reference and watch what is happening. The values will change even when all is fine, but the key thing is to look at how the numbers are changing. Suppose, for example, that the initial value was TQ 29231 33280. Look at the last pair of numbers for both the eastings (31 in this case) and northings (80). If they are going up **and** down, eg if the easting goes something like 31..33..34..32..30..31..29..28..30, then the system is stabilised and the reading will be pretty accurate. However, if the readings are continuously changing in the **same direction**, that is in this example if they went 31..33..34..35..37..38..39..41..42... then the system has not yet stabilised and you should wait until they go up and down as described above. NB look at **both** eastings **and** northings as sometimes one set will stabilise before the other is stable. If you want to get the very best accuracy then average several readings. One good approach here is to take a reading, walk a few metres away then return to the same spot and take another reading. Do this a few times in different directions and take an average to give a very accurate result.

Finally, one of the greatest sources of error is misreading the display. Be very careful and re-check what you have written down as it is very easy to mix up some figures (0, 3 & 8) for example, especially if the lighting is poor.

3. Continuously updated grid references

In the Garmin *etrex* system, it is not at all obvious how to access this function. It is well hidden and the instruction book is less than helpful. Here is what you do:

Once the system has locked onto the satellites, press the button at the top right of the handset until you see a screen showing a compass rose (on my version this needs 2 presses). At the bottom of the screen is a rectangular area which can show various pieces of information - this is where the grid ref. will appear. To display the grid ref. in this area press one of the two buttons on the top left of the handset to cycle through the various items which can be shown (you can press either as they simply cycle through the options in opposite directions). After a few presses you will see "LOCATION" appear at the top of the rectangle with the 10 figure grid ref. below, looking like this:

LOCATION
TQ 29231
BNG 33280

Ignore the BNG and the rest gives you your current grid reference, TQ2923133280 in this case. This grid ref. is continuously updated so, as you move around, it will give you your current position with a lag of only a few seconds.

Mysterious Walnuts
by Nick Sturt

In 1984 or 1985 Elisabeth and I strayed ignorantly off the perimeter path of Thorney Island and into the interior. Before being very politely removed from MOD land we puzzled over quantities of walnut fruits showered over the runway. We speculated whether they were some sort of biodegradable practice munitions used by the aircraft recently stationed there, but we never penetrated the mystery. Returning legitimately with Anne de Potier in 2005, behold! Beside an abandoned runway, scattered young specimens of *Juglans regia*, all looking about 20 years old…

Recording Subspecies - a reminder
by Alan Knapp

Several species (for example *Arctium minus*, *Aphanes arvensis*, *Galeopsis tetrahit*, *Ranunculus ficaria*...) have both the aggregate and subspecies marked on the

recording cards. If at all possible please try to identify which subspecies is present and record that rather than just recording the aggregate. However, the aggregate should be recorded if you are not confident about distinguishing the subspecies or if you cannot tell which is present (for example if flowers are needed to distinguish them and the plant is not in flower).

Planted or not - a matter of judgement
by Alan Knapp

The status of a plant is the piece of information we need for our records which causes recorders the most problems, and the reason is not hard to find. Most of the other information we ask for, such as location and grid reference, is unambiguous, but deciding on the status requires judgement and, in some cases, it may be impossible to define. This note aims to help in deciding if things are planted or not, but there will always be some cases where you have to admit defeat and note the status as U (unknown).

By 'planted' we mean that the plant, bush or tree in question was deliberately placed in the situation where it has been found; that is, it is there as a result of a definite decision by someone to put it there. Generally it is worth recording planted species only if they appear in an otherwise natural or semi-natural habitat. We do not record things planted in places like gardens and parks or on road verges. This includes those increasingly common cases where people have deliberately extended their gardens out into adjacent natural areas. If you are unsure about whether to send in the record, then the rule is to send it in with a note describing the situation. Note however, that if there is natural regeneration present (i.e. seedlings or young plants originating from the planted specimen) then the species should be recorded as one of the other status categories (Native, Casual, Established or Surviving).

There are some clues which can help you to decide if things are planted or not. For example, trees in hedgerows and woodlands will generally be of the same age and regularly spaced if they have been planted. Colourful arable weeds sometimes get planted. A clue here is that if you find several rare species, especially *Agrostemma githago, Centaurea cyanus* and *Chrysanthemum segetum* all together in significant numbers then they are probably planted (or it's your lucky day & have found a wonderful piece of weedy arable). Churchyards can present difficulties as people plant all sorts of things there. Look to see if there are other species present which fit in the same habitat as your find. For example, if you found *Calluna vulgaris* or *Erica cinerea* and no other heathland species they are probably planted, but if there was a species like *Danthonia decumbens* or *Polygala serpyllifolia* which is very unlikely to have been planted also present, then it may well be that the *Calluna* or *Erica* were native and that the churchyard used to be a bit of heathland in the past.

One question which has arisen is whether plants arising from activities like scattering bird seed in a garden should have the status 'planted' or not. The answer is that they normally do not count as planted but as casual (or possibly established if they stay there and spread). However, if the person scattering the bird seed did so in order to grow alien plants rather than feed the birds then they would be planted. This is of course a rather subtle distinction but there has to be some rule. If you are sending in records arising from bird seed scattered in a garden or park then the best thing is to make a note of this on the card when you send the record in.

I hope this note helps answer some questions, but there will always be difficult cases and odd situations. In such cases the best thing is to add some extra comments on the record cards about the situation where the plants were found.

Treasurer's Note
by Trevor Lording

Subscriptions remain at £3 per individual or £4.50 per couple at the same address. Subscriptions are for a calendar year and may be paid at the A.G.M., Autumn Get-together or sent to the Treasurer. This year it is likely that the Treasurer will **not** be at the Autumn Get-together so if possible please send subscriptions by post to: Trevor Lording Westfield House, Church Road, Crowborough, E. Sussex, TN6 1EE

The Centenary of the Death of 'Petworth's happy Scholar'
by Nick Sturt

Racton is no more than a few cottages scattered along the Ems near the western extremity of West Sussex. It was this small rural parish that Rev. Dr Frederick Arnold served for some 30 years, walking the four miles to and from his home on the Sussex side of Emsworth to preach the Word and minister to his flock – and no doubt indulging in a bit of botany along the way.

It is worth standing in the small churchyard by Arnold's grave in order to try to envisage how the landscape may have changed in a hundred years – certainly the Ems is not as voluminous as before, although it is still capable of swelling inconveniently in winters of abundant rain; likewise its margins are not

so damp: *Petasites hybridus* still appreciates the moisture here at the road junction, and it is still just about possible to find *Dipsacus pilosus*, which was, however, plentiful in Arnold's day. Elms will have been and gone, hedges removed, meadows 'improved', arable weeds much reduced; but looking up to the woods above the church may not be so different, and *Helleborus viridis* persists where the Rector knew it at Brooksnap.

The church itself – which dates from the 13th Century – is described approvingly by Nairn and Pevsner as 'humble'. In an age when architects were zealously eviscerating churches of what a modern estate agent would describe their 'period features', Arnold presided over a very sensitive restoration of the compact Racton building, the work being done at his own expense. Arnold was, of course, an antiquarian as well as a botanical man: his first book was a history of his native Petworth; and it is said that he had an unrivalled knowledge of, and indeed collection of, Sussex tradesmen's tokens.

Arnold published his *Sussex Flora* in 1887, well after he had moved into the white house on the hill in Hermitage. His herbarium (now at the Booth Museum) testifies to his knowledge of the plants of this western edge of the twin counties; for further afield he relied largely upon correspondents. One of his concerns in compiling this book was size – to keep the price down to the affordable so that the maximum number of interested people should be able to purchase it. It is clear that after its release he foresaw the need of a second edition for he was collating further records. Much of the manuscript was in preparation when, on April 24th 1906, he was 'seized with paralysis'. Sensing the urgency of the situation, he dictated the preface of this second edition to his middle daughter Marian that same day and it was she who saw it into print. In fact all three daughters (Frances, Marian, Ruth) are credited with records in this volume. All three lie a little apart from their father in the churchyard.

Frederick Arnold died on Friday May 4th 1906 and the funeral took place on the afternoon of Tuesday 8th. The account in the *Chichester Diocesan Gazette* is felicitous: 'As the service at the graveside was taking place, the distant hills reverberated with thunder, and a cuckoo in a neighbouring copse gave expression to his ever-welcome note. The greenery of the uplands was spangled with a profusion of flowers, of which he had made a particular study, and one could not but feel that no more fitting setting to the obsequies of this happy scholar could possibly be imagined or desired.'

Elms of Brighton and Seaford area
by Peter Davys

Peter has written several articles on elms for the Newsletter over the years, and this time he tells us where to go to see good examples of the species found in the Brighton/Lewes/Seaford area. It is likely that some members do not record elms because they lack confidence in identification *– now there is no excuse!*

We, in our area of Sussex, are blessed with an interesting surviving population of elms. The common one is the English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), and this is the easiest one to identify in the spring because the leaves usually open in March, often a month before the other species. Good mature specimens of this tree are to be seen beside the path from West Dean to the Seven Sisters Country Park estate in Seaford. The champion tree is in Preston Park in Brighton. The Wych Elm (*U. glabra*), is recognized by its big rough leaves and its often burry trunk; there are good specimens by Berwick church car park, and the water pumping station at Friston by the track. The Small-leaved Elm (*U. minor*) has various clones revealing differing leaves, which are usually rough, but sometimes smooth; examples can be seen immediately behind the Seven Sisters Country Park Centre, and by the road opposite Drusilla's zoo near the farm. The common street elm in this area is the Jersey or Wheatley Elm (*U. sarnensis*), which is the last of our elms to come into leaf. It has a typical conical habit of growth and has bright green shiny leaves; good examples are by Alfriston church, at Norton, and the champion tree in Preston Park. The Cornish Elm (*U. angustifolia*) is very similar to the Jersey Elm but is not so conical. It is thought to have been introduced to this area by Lord Gage of Firle Manor during the 19th century. There used to be big trees in his park, but unfortunately they have all succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. A good specimen is by Selmeston church, on the south side of the track. The Dutch Elm (*U. hollandica*) is a big-leaved elm, believed to have been introduced at Glynde at a similar date to the Cornish Elm at Firle – here, again, all the big trees have gone due to Dutch Elm Disease. There is a good specimen by Glynde railway station car park, and large ones in the Royal Pavilion gardens in Brighton. The last common species of elm is the Huntingdon Elm (*U. vegeta*), which has big leaves, always smooth. It can make a majestic tree. There are good examples at Friston by the water works road at the bottom of the slope near to the car park in the forest, and by Newhaven Primary School. The last elm to be mentioned is the European White Elm (*U. laevis*) which could be a very rare native tree as old ones have turned up in the south west of the country. It is difficult to identify, but has very lop-sided asymmetrical leaves. A good specimen is at Alfriston at the road junction behind the Star Inn

IMPORTANT NOTICE

FIELD MEETINGS 2006

Please note amendments to the details concerning two field meetings given in the January 2006 Newsletter. They should read as follows:

Saturday 19th August - Possingworth Park - Rachel Nicholson

Private woodland & lake near Plover's Meadow. Possibility of shy *Sibthorpia*. Turn S. off B2192 at TQ537213 through pillared entrance, drive left past lodge & park at end of track.

Sunday 1st October - Hollycombe area - Rod Stern

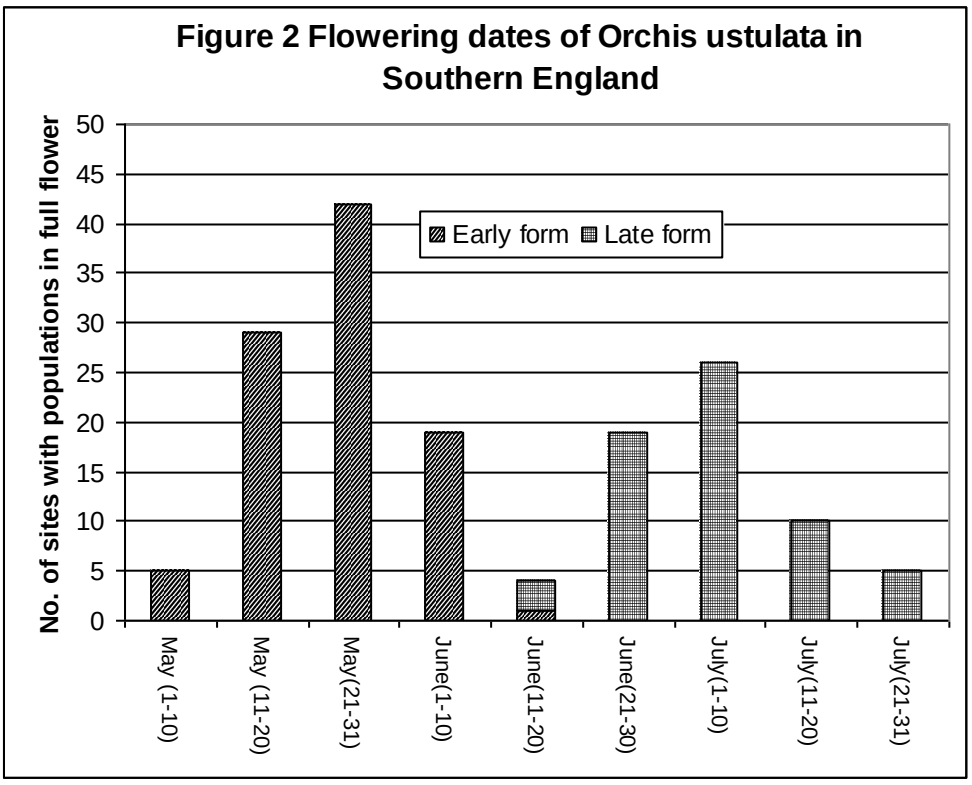
Bryophytes (as well as general vascular plant recording) in the NW of the county. Meet at Highfield School SU854308, N. of Hollycombe - follow directions to park.

NB: There will be an ADDITIONAL field meeting in West Sussex, as follows:

Saturday 22 July 2006 - Meet Kithurst Hill car-park TQ070125 at 10.45am (turn off B2139 E of Springhead Farm at TQ065133). The mission is to record neglected tetrads on top of the Downs. Any queries to Nick Sturt, 01243 551292 or email nick@yapton.fsnet.co.uk.

Sussex Botany O3: Correction

The Editors regret that Figure 2 on page 20 of Sussex Botany 03 is incorrect. The correct table is shown below:



Selected records of interest received in 2005

These are rather short lists which highlight just a few of the interesting records received in 2005. Because of the very large number (>80,000) records received, the task of selecting just a few for the Newsletter has proved harder than usual, and we will certainly have missed some which ought to have been included. So please accept our apologies if your particular favourite record is not here.

WEST SUSSEX VC 13

Selected by Alan Knapp

Name	Location	Comments	Recorder
Allium nigrum	Barnham	Unusual alien	DMD
Azolla filiculoides	Newbridge	Rather rare in W.Sussex	CMH/SMS
Calamagrostis canescens	Near Burton Mill		NAS/BMI
Calamagrostis epigejos	Near Runcton	In ditch.	MMS
Cicuta virosa	Shopham	Wet grassland nr. Rother & Byworth Hanger. Conf. FA.	Peter Hughes
Cicuta virosa	Stopham	Unusual habitat: several plants on raised bank of Rother.	FA
Coriandrum sativum	Near Chithurst	Large patches in sandy arable field among unusual bean crop. First VC13 record for many years	ESR
Cotoneaster sternianus	Mid Lavant	First W.Sussex record. Top of old railway bank	RCS
Elytrigia x drucei (E.atherica x repens	Littlehampton	Identity confirmed by referee. Estuarine sandbank	DMD
Epilobium x palatinum	Cuckfield By-pass	Road verge. Almost certainly an overlooked hybrid.	PAH/AS
Epipactis phyllanthes	Graffham Common	Good colony on roadside. Conf. DCL.	Jonathon Simons
Euphorbia portlandica	Thorney Island	First W.Sussex record since 1963. This is the most easterly location in the UK.	SBRS (ASY)
Gaudinia fragilis	Upper Frithfold Farm	Could well be native here	FA
Geum rivale	Fyning Moor	Still present in what appears to be its only Sussex site.	DNE
Himantoglossum hircinum	Goodwood	Single plant	MCL (SOS)
Mentha pulegium	E of Bolney	Large colony by pond, could possibly be native.	AGK
Ophioglossum vulgatum	Pagham	Pagham dunes	JAW
Oxalis latifolia	Mid Lavant	Unusual introduction, first W.Sussex record for many years.	RCS
Papaver argemone	Binderton	Weed in rape field	RBL/SBL
Papaver hybridum	Binderton	Weed in rape field	RBL/SBL
Potentilla argentea	Sullington	Single plant	BC/JMC
Radiola linoides	Near Coates	A few plants in damp, sandy ruts.	SMS

Rumex maritima	Patcham Pond	Appeared in quantity on material removed from pond in attempt to clear *Zizania latifolia.*	O&MH
Sagina subulata	Flexham Park	First Sussex record since 1931	FA
Salix aurita	Warnham Mill Nature Reserve	Now very rare in W.Sussex	AGH
Serratula tinctoria	Near Rusper	On road verges	GBU/PJN
Serratula tinctoria	Southwater	Dead plants but clearly identifiable as this.	SBRS (PMD/PAH)
Spartina patens	Thorney Island	Introduction. Large, well established patch in saltmarsh. First UK record.	AS
Thalictrum flavum	Near Yapton	Large colony (1000+ plants)	N&ES
Torilis arvensis	2 tetrads near Middleton	Large numbers of plants in setaside	N&ES
Tragopogon porrifolius	Shoreham	Weed in verges and gardens	EB

EAST SUSSEX VC14

Selected by Paul Harmes

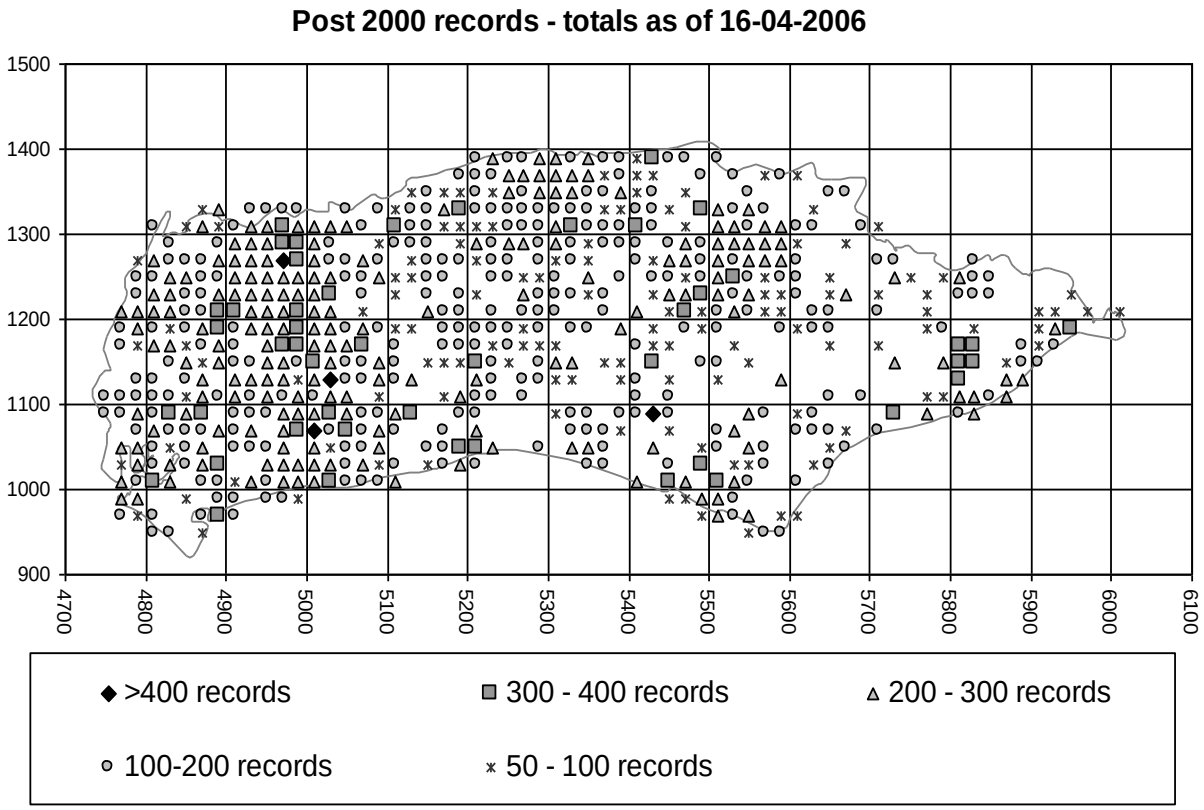
Name	**Location**	**Comments**	**Recorder**
Aira caryophyllea	Buxted	-	PMD
Aira caryophyllea	Uckfield	Small sandy area	PMD
Aira caryophyllea	Northiam	Walls of garden, Frewin College	SBRS
Calamagrostis canescens	Herstmonceux	Margins of Lake	AGK/O&MH
Cicer arietinum	Sx University	Rough ground. Det. EJC	AS
Eleocharis uniglumis	Seaford Head	Pond near barn	NKM/BNL
Gymnadenia conopsea subsp. borealis	Ashdown Forest	Roughish grassland	DCL
Himantoglossum hircinum	Beachy Head	Chalk grasland	PAH
Lathraea squamaria	Hastings	Alexandra Park	JAR et.al.
Lithospermum arvense	Rottingdean	Beacon Hill	ASY
Littorella uniflora	Ardingly Reservoir	Reservoir margin	ESR
Littorella uniflora	Weirwood Reservoir	Reservoir margin	AGH
Lycopodiella inundata	Isle of Thorns	Wet tracks on Ashdown Forest	CM/PAH/AGK
Osmunda regalis	Isle of Thorns	Slit trench and gully	CM/PAH/AGK
Platanthera bifolia	Vert Wood	Under bracken	AH
Poa infirma x P. annua	Lewes	Rough track at Ham lane. Conf'd TAC	AS
Potamogeton	Eastbourne	Drainage ditch. Conf'd AGK	ALEF

coloratus			
Ruppia cirrhosa	Cuckmere Haven	Oxbow lakes	AGL/HMP
Saxifraga tridactilytes	Framfield	Churchyard wall	PMD
Sibthorpia europaea	Herstmonceux	Various locations	AGK/O&MH
Solanum x procurrens	Peacehaven	Arable margin by track	AGK
Trifolium glomeratum	Rye Harbour	Rye harbour nature Reserve	AS
Typha x glauca	East Guldford	Drainage ditches	RCS/VS

Recorders' Initials

AGH	Arthur Hoare
AGK	Alan Knapp
AGL	A.G.Larman
AH	Alan Holden
ALEF	Ashley Leftwich
AS	Tony Spiers
ASY	Adie Symon
BC	Beryl Clough
BMI	Bruce Middleton
BNL	Brian Livingstone
CM	Chris Marrable
CMH	Carol Holt
DCL	David Lang
DMD	David Donovan
DNE	Dawn Nelson
EB	Betty Bishop
EJC	Eric Clement
ESR	Ernie Sears
FA	Frances Abraham
GBU	Gary Bursnall
HMP	Helen Proctor
JAR	Jacqueline Rose
JAW	Judy Wilson
JMC	Jenny Clark
MCL	Mike Collins
MMS	Mike Shaw
NAS	Neil Sanderson
NKM	Keith Maybury
O&MH	Olwen & Michael Hollings
PAH	Paul Harmes
PJN	Priscilla Nobbs
PMD	Pat Donovan
RBL	Rosalind Bucknall
RCS	Rod Stern
SBL	Sylvia Bucknall
SBRS	Sussex Botanical Recording Society
SMS	Silvia Simkin
TAC	Tom Cope
VS	V.Samson

Post 2000 records received to date for the new Sussex Flora



Total number of records so far is just over 121,000