

British Dragonfly Society Sussex Group Newsletter Autumn 2017

No 39



Salix Sleuthing in Sussex Willow Emeralds are Breeding Can you find them anywhere new ?

It's official, Willow emerald damselflies are definitely breeding at Sussex Wildlife Trust's Woods Mill Nature Reserve. Males and females have been seen mating, and the picture below shows ovipositing scars on willow. At the moment this is the only known site in Sussex. The question is, are they breeding elsewhere, and if so, can you find them for us? We are convinced they are out there.



Willow emerald damselfly ovipositing scars on willow. Image © D Sadler

Sussex Dragonfly Society Newsletter

Continued ...

Some beautiful pictures of them mating have been sent to us by our SDS Committee member, Dave Sadler. We can't be the only site in Sussex that they are present and breeding at, so we'd love for you all to keep your eyes out for this delicate damsel next year. They are often hard to spot at first, hanging unobtrusively from willow twigs around the edges of waterbodies, but once you get your eye in, they become much more visible. We'd love to hear from you if you think you've seen them anywhere. There is an ID guide up on our website if you need it.



Images of Woods Mill Willow Emeralds © D Sadler



Spot the Halloween Difference

6 Winged Common Darter photographed at Pulborough !

No, it's not April Fool's day, and it's not even still Halloween, but as far as we can tell this picture is a genuine picture and not photo- shopped And it definitely deserves a double take.

Whilst a very common species in Sussex, this Common darter is one of the most unusual we have ever seen!

It doesn't have the usual 4 wings, instead it has 6 wings — two on one side and four on the other!

Yvonne Taylor the photographer has kindly let us use her photograph to show you.



Yvonne was at Pulborough Brooks RSPB Nature Reserve on the 12th of October this year, on a sunny day, if a bit chilly. Many dragonflies were basking in the sun, and several had lined up on top of a gate to warm themselves up, including this one.

Yvonne said “Although I had a 400mm lens on for the birds, if I back up a distance I can take photos of smaller things like dragonflies. It wasn't until I got home and saw the photo in close-up on the computer screen that I noticed the anomaly! I have shown it to a few interested parties (such as wardens at Sussex Wildlife Trust Centres) and they have never seen anything quite like it before. It seemed to land and take off quite easily.”

We don't think that we have ever had a record for something like this in Sussex, so it's definitely worth keeping an eye out next year for similar dragonflies. We wonder whether this gives it an evolutionary advantage, or whether its just quite good at turning left!

Female dragonflies fake sudden death to avoid male advances (now there's a trick!)

Playing dead is a favoured ploy — Janet Ridley/Alamy Stock Photo

It has come to light that female dragonflies use an extreme tactic to get rid of unwanted suitors: they drop out of the sky and pretend to be dead!

Rassim Khelifa from the University of Zurich, Switzerland, witnessed the behaviour for the first time in the moorland hawker dragonfly (*Aeshna juncea*). While collecting their larvae in the Swiss Alps, he watched a female crash-dive to the ground while being pursued by a male. The female then lay motionless on her back. Her suitor soon flew away, and the female took off once the coast was clear.



Female moorland hawkers are vulnerable to harassment when they lay their eggs since, unlike some other dragonflies, they aren't guarded by their male mates. A single sexual encounter with another male is enough to fertilise all eggs and copulating again could damage their reproductive tract. Khelifa found that the females often retreat to dense vegetation near ponds once fertilised, probably to hide. And they often act dramatically when they emerge.

He observed 27 out of 31 females plummeting and playing dead to avoid males, with 21 of these ploys successful. Plunging at high speed is risky though, and according to Adolfo Cordero-Rivera at the University of Vigo in Spain, it may be a strategy that they use only in areas with lots of dragonflies. "Females may only behave in this way if male harassment is intense," he says.

Few other animals have been caught feigning death to trick suitors, so this is a relatively unique behaviour which has only been seen otherwise in a species of spider (the males use it to improve their chances of mating), two species of robber fly and a type of mantis. Using extreme tactics to resolve sexual conflict isn't unique to moorland hawkers however: some female damselfly relatives, for example, eat their partner!

Playing dead to avoid predators, is more common in dragonflies, and now Khelifa is interested in finding out whether the behaviour is unique to species that lay eggs alone or whether it is more widespread.

By **Sandrine Ceurstemont**

Eighteenth century dragonfly observations

I've just finished reading that amazingly foresighted Gilbert White natural history book and it contains some rather wonderful insights into our wildlife of times gone by. His observations are of interest both from an Odonata, and a wider point of view. For example, he states that :-

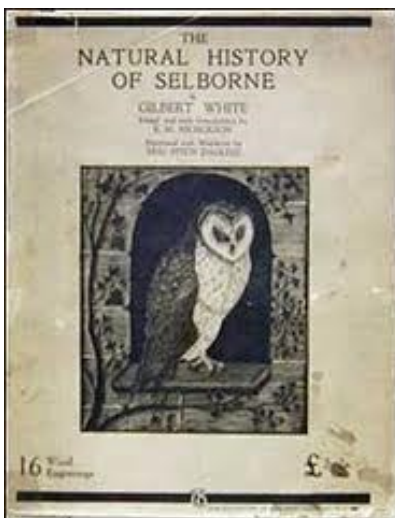
"I saw several cuckoos skimming over a large pond; and found, after some observation, that they were feeding on the *libellulae*, or dragonflies; some of which they caught as they settled on the weeds, as they were on the wing."

Two key points come to mind in reading of the cuckoo here. The first is this bird as a predator of adult dragonflies, it's good to add this one to our list, as the literature tends to focus on the Hobby and freshwater habitat birds, especially ducks, as well as kingfishers, swifts and swallows that commonly feed over water bodies. Of course, the range of birds that feed on dragonflies is much wider than this, and we've even added otters to the list of predators!

The second point of interest is the reference to "several cuckoos". Like so much of our wildlife, we certainly don't see or indeed hear "several cuckoos" these days, and all in one place too. According to the British Trust for Ornithology, cuckoo numbers have declined by 65% since the 1980s. This may be down to the decline in their hosts (yet more declining bird species!) or factors caused by climate change, which of course affects dragonflies too, but could be reduced prey or conditions at their winter homes or during migration. This latter reason was covered by the BBC last year, and there was a great piece on behavioural ecology of the cuckoo (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b07gfft2>), but I digress.

Reading the "old literature" opens our eyes to a different world of past times, and it would be interesting to see what was being said about our dragonfly fauna and comparing it with the situation today.

Phil Belden



Taken from Gilbert White,
The Natural History of Selborne,
first published 1788-9

Can you contribute to the UK 'State of Dragonflies' Report?

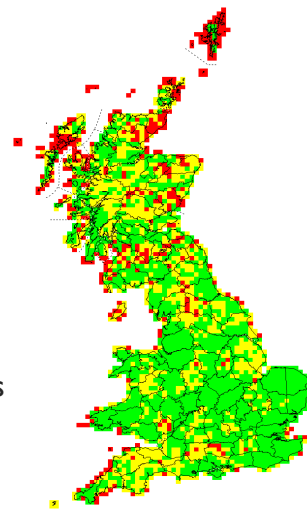
The British Dragonfly Society has announced that they will be producing a 'State of Dragonflies Report for the year 2020. For the keen dragonfly spotters out there, this is your chance to get your records put to fantastic good use, and to put your own dots on the national map of dragonflies. The BDS will only consider monads (1 km squares) that have been visited in two separate years, so you have the next two years to create your records before the Atlas is published.

BDS Sussex has received the following advice regarding how the dragonfly records should be best collected and reported back to the British Dragonfly Society. The easiest way to contribute is to adopt a 1km square next year, and to go back to that square / site as often as you are able to over the next two years. The more repeat visits the better. If you can get a good coverage across the flight season of all the different dragonfly species then that's even better (visiting through early spring to late autumn).

Remember that multiple visits to different sites will have to be within years to count as repeats. Two visits in different years would not be useful for estimating detectability.

It's hard to provide precise guidance on sampling, because you have to trade-off between the number of sites and the number of repeats. The more sites sampled, the better your estimate of (changes in) occupancy; the more repeats, the better your estimate of detectability.

But let's say you have two sites, A and B, and two years. Given that you can't visit both sites many times in both years, what is the best sampling regime? One option would be to do lots of visits to site A in year 1 and a few (1-2) visits to site B, with the opposite pattern in the following year. That way you'd get a good estimate of detectability in each year, as well as multiple years per site. That would be a better strategy than either a) all visits to site A in year 1 and all visits to site B in year 2, or b) one visit to each site in each year.



Dr Pam Taylor

ADOPT A SQUARE NEXT YEAR

<https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/node/6421>

BDS – Sussex Field Trips

Waltham Wetland Wander

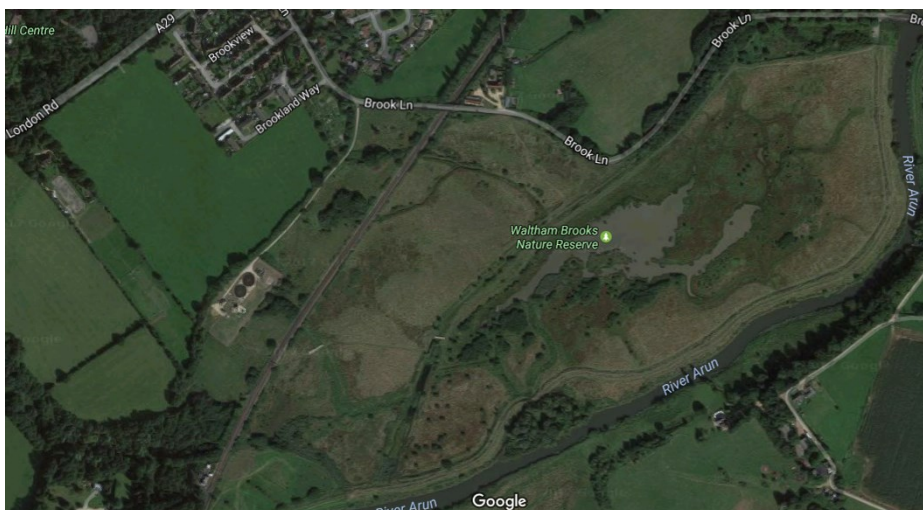
Sunday 11th June 2017

Phil Belden

Our first BDS Sussex field trip this year saw 12 dragonfly folk turning up to see what flying marvels they could view on the day — a nice, manageable number of people, bearing in mind the poor parking.



After an overcast start to the day, it brightened up in the early afternoon. It was rather windy (force 3 - 4), which for such an exposed site meant dragonfly behaviour was restricted. Despite this, 11 species were confirmed (listed below). There were two possible sightings of Hairy Dragonfly *Brachytron pratense*, but no Large Red Damselflies (a poor year generally, possibly due to the late Spring) or Club-tailed Dragonfly *Gomphus Vulgatissimus*.



Continued ...

SDS Waltham Field Trip continued ...

We did however manage to see a whole range of other interesting species, as well as having a friendly interaction with the local resident Konick ponies—and of course seeing the lesser spotted Ben Rainbow! Some of the other species noted included :-

- Great green bush cricket
- Shelduck
- Bog yellowcress
- Reed buntings galore
- Marsh bedstraw



It would be worth visiting the site again, in more favourable conditions to see how much the weather played a part in the low dragonfly numbers, or whether there are habitat or other factors that are influencing the odonatan fauna. A later visit in the year should add Hawker and Darter species.

Species Seen – Summary of Day TQ0215 / 0216

English name	Latin name	Comments
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	One female, on riverbank of Arun
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	Few on river & ditches, most in sheltered meadow
Azure Blue Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Common throughout site
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	Confined to better ditches
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	On wide / large open ditch
Blue-tailed damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Patchy distribution across site
Red-eyed damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	One or two only, not ideal habitat (& no lily pads)
Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	Two possible sightings, but not confirmed
Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Two ovipositing females confirmed breeding
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Just the one seen
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	One freshly emerged female
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Locally common
11 species confirmed on the day		Worth checking for Hawkers & Darters later in year



BDS Sussex Group

Field Trips



Galivanting around Graffham & Lavington Commons. Sunday 13th August 2017

Phil Belden & Fran Southgate

Our second BDS Sussex field trip had a good committee turn-out, and a few other keen dragonfliers besides. A beautiful sunny, warm, almost still day (slight breeze picking up in the afternoon across the open heath). Perfect dragonfly field trip conditions, and a nice day to be out and about besides. We saw 11 species in total (list below), with good numbers of Black Darter *Sympetrum danae* now (re-)established at both these heathland restoration sites. An early season visit is probably needed to complete the species list to more fully provide evidence of post-heath restoration success.

Some interesting territorial behaviours were observed, with some species obviously preferring different sides of pond or niches. The highlight was witnessing a female Emperor eating a male Common Darter by a pond whilst trying not to disturb a Black Darter on my left shoulder!

Continued ...

Graffham Common



Lavington Common



As with our other site visit, these fantastic wildlife sites didn't fail to impress with a deluge of other wildlife treats including seeing a Great Diving Beetle in Lavington common pond, a Woodland grasshopper, this rather dashing caterpillar of an Elephant hawkmoth, and the treat of the day which was a family of Dartford Warblers (4) flitting across the path ahead of us amongst the small pines & heather either side of track.



Thanks to everyone for contributing their fantastic wildlife knowledge, and thanks to Sam Crocker for her lovely image of a black darter below.



Black Darter © S Crocker

We had a particularly unusual behavioural sighting of an all male common emerald pairing (image © D Sadler)

All in all, a very interesting day.



Species Seen – summary of day Graffham SU9319 & Lavington SU9418/9518

English name	Latin name	Comments
Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Most common at GC, a few scattered across LC
Azure Blue Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Common at the GC pond
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Confined to GC pond
Blue-tailed damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Only a few seen at each Common
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Afternoon hawking over LC, esp. on woodland edge
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	One or two in the area
Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	One hawking over GC pond
Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Over pond & heath at GC
Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Occasional observations at both sites
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	One or two at LC, surprisingly none seen on GC
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Not so common on the common
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Common at GC pond
Black Darter	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Good numbers on GC, a few by LC pools
13 species on the day		Needs surveying for early season species too



EYE — D Corner No 19

Red eyed damselflies

You'll be pleased to know that there are only two types of Red-eyed damselflies — the Small red-eyed, and the plain and simple Red-eyed. (or Large Red-eyed). As the names suggest, both of them (the adult males at least) have red eyes! But there are some fundamental ways to tell the difference between the two.

The first is that the Small red-eyed damselfly is a great deal more scarce than the Red-eyed. Small red-eyed's were first spotted in Sussex as recent in-migrants in around 2000. Although they have been expanding their range since (see map on page below), they are still relatively uncommon in comparison to the Red-eyed. Red-eyed damsels are ubiquitous across most Sussex catchments, although usually not found in large numbers.

They enjoy similar habitats. Red-eyed damsel are generally found in lakes, gravel pits, canals and slow-flowing rivers. The males often sit on water lily leaves defending their leaf from others. Small red-eyed are found on ponds, lakes and ditches and sometimes on brackish water. They seem to be associated more with floating vegetation and specific plants such as Hornwort and Water Milfoil

Left = Red-eyed damselfly female (top image) and male (bottom image) © D Sadler
Right = Small red-eyed damselfly female (top image) and male (bottom image) © D Sadler



Continued...

A good way to tell the difference between these two damselflies is that **(Large) Red-eyed** likes to keep their feet dry and usually perch on floating leaves such as lily pads, whereas **Small Red-eyed** is happy to perch on wet water plants.

They both have a similar flight period, although the **Red-eyed** damsel is more likely to emerge earlier, and survive later in the year (May to September and sometimes October).

In terms of identifying features, the **Large Red-eyed** are a more robust looking damselfly with a dark greyish abdomen, a bronze-black top to the thorax and a blue "tail" in the male. Males eyes are deep red. Females have short, yellowish ante-humeral stripes with greenish sides to the thorax, green-brown eyes and no blue 'tail'.

The **Small Red-eyed** damsels are smaller! with a bronze-black top to the thorax and grey, rather than black, legs. Males eyes are brownish red with shoulder stripes which are usually broken. Segment 9 to 10 of the abdomen is blue with a black X on segment 10. Females have complete, thin green or blue ante-humeral lines. Their eyes are brown-green and they only have small areas of blue on segment 9-10.

There is a slight chance that both the Small Red-eyed, and the Red-eyed damselfly could be confused with the Blue-tailed Damselflies *Ischnura elegans* and *I. pumilio*, but these are smaller less robust looking insects and do not have red eyes. Red-eyed

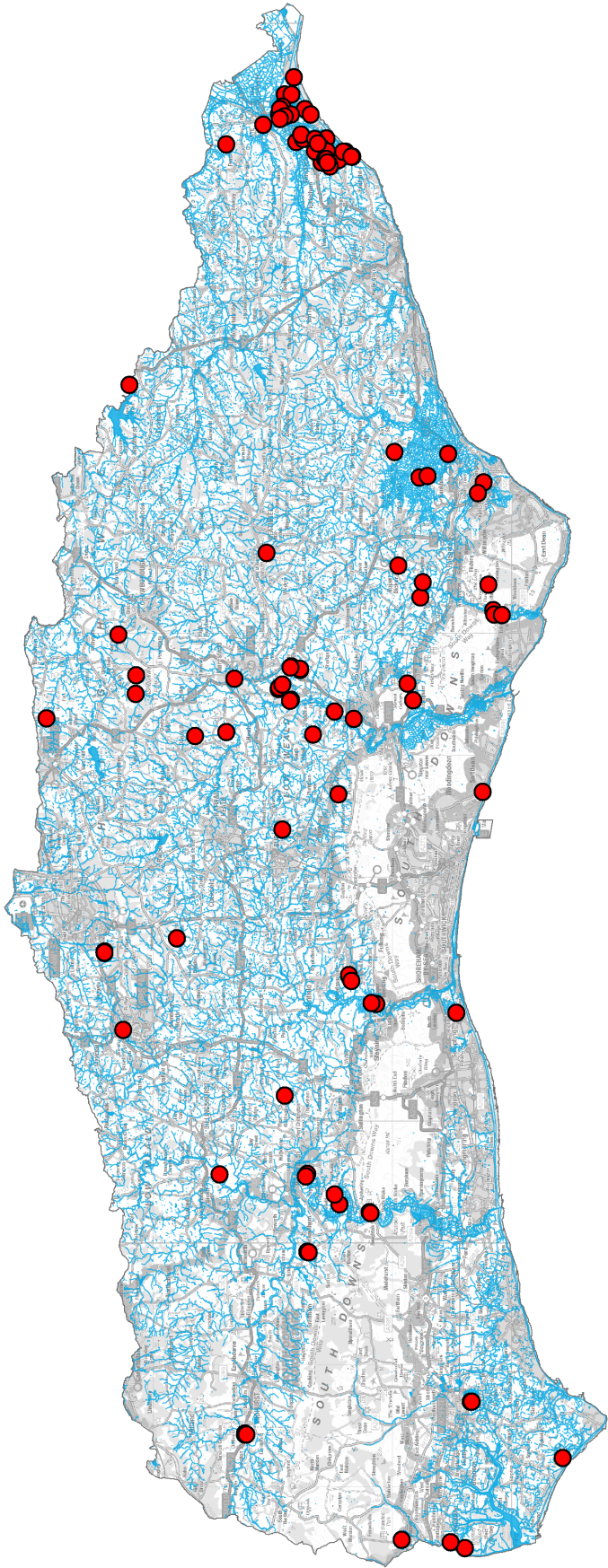
Small Red-eyed females can also be mistaken for the *melanotum* form of the female Large Red Damselfly, which also develops red eyes but can be distinguished by the shape of the thoracic stripes and the differently-coloured pterostigmata: pale for Red-eyed; black for Large Red.

Red-eyed damsel perching © D Sadler (Image below)



Small Red-eyed Damselfly (*Erythromma viridulum*) records in Sussex post 2000

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Woods Mill, Harfield,
West Sussex, BN15 9SD
info@sbsrc.org.uk
www.sbsrc.org.uk
01273 497521

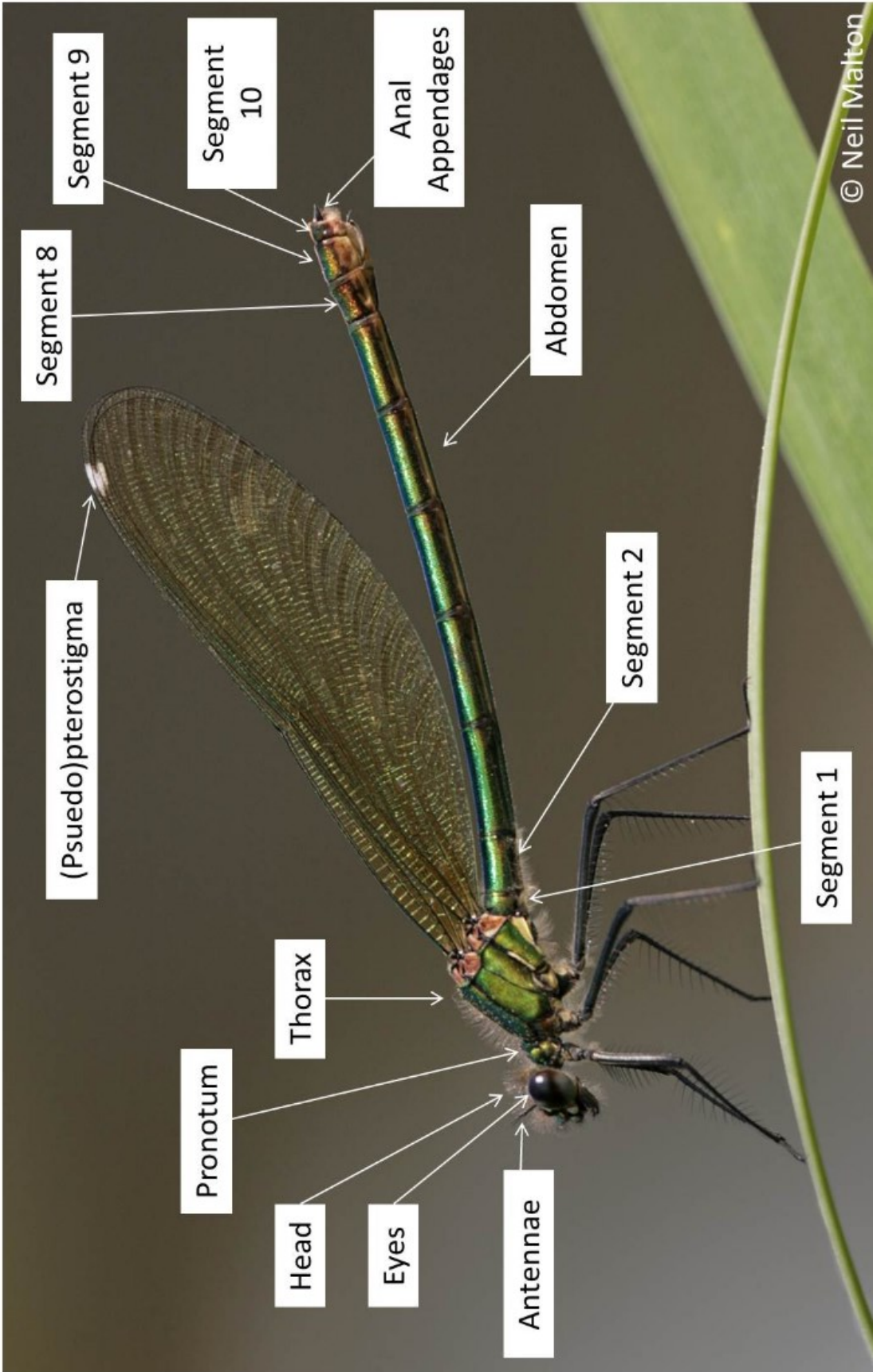


This map contains Ordnance Survey Open Data © Crown copyright and database rights 2017
Ordnance Survey.

Confused by dragonfly and damselfly terminology? These handy diagrams from the British Dragonfly Society web pages should help you learn your pterostigma's from your pronotums!

Damselflies are insects in the sub-order Zygoptera (meaning "paired-wings"). All four wings are near enough equal in size and shape. They are usually small, weakly flying insects that stay close to the water margins or water surface. When at rest, most species hold their wings along the length of their abdomen. The Emerald Damselflies are an exception and usually hold their wings partly open when at rest. They are therefore known as Spreadwings in North America. The eyes are always separated, never touching. The larvae have external plates (lamellae) at the end of the abdomen, which act as accessory gills.

The labelled diagram below may help to define the various anatomical terms used in the descriptions in the species pages.

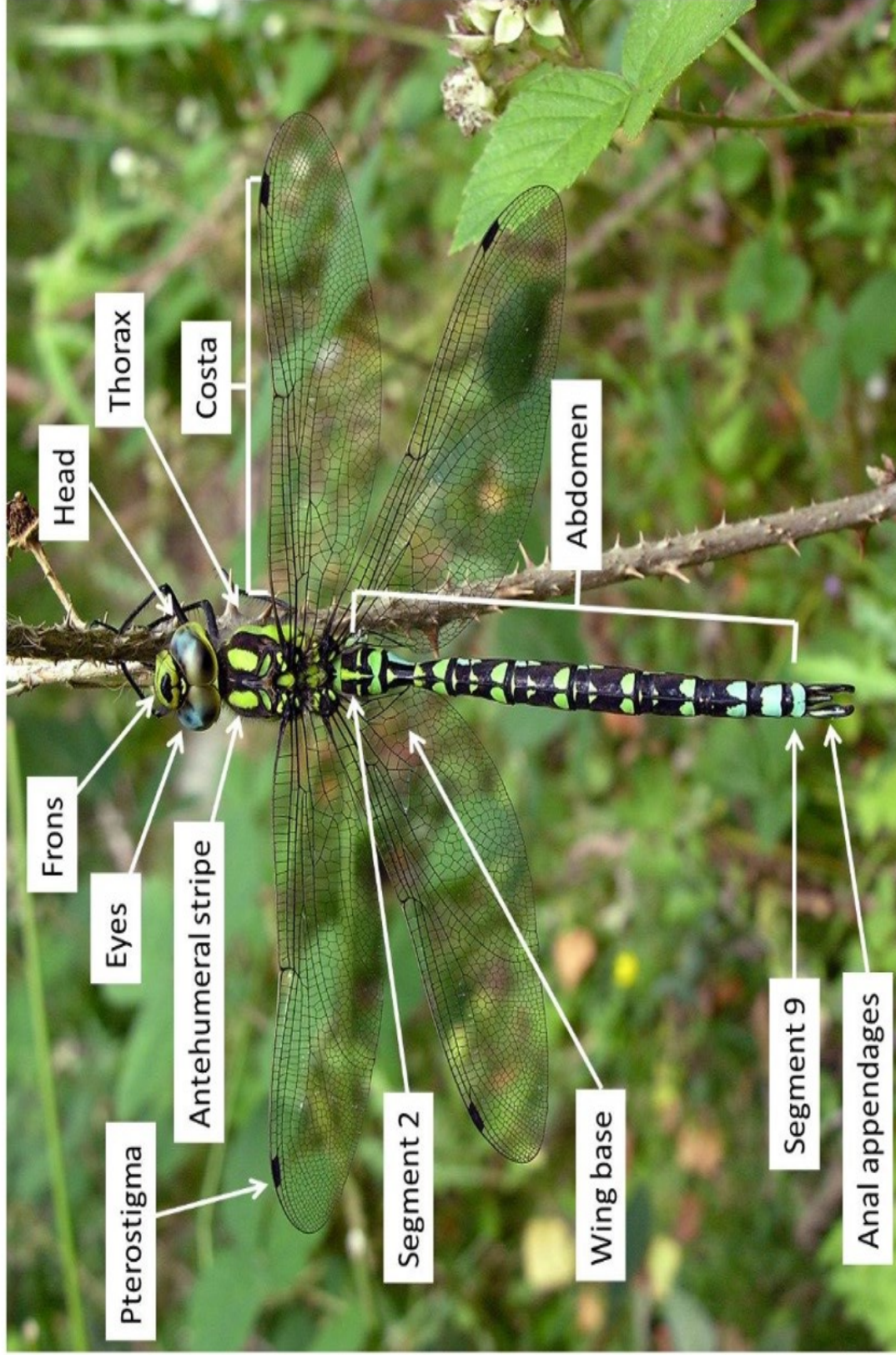


© Neil Malton

Dragonflies

Dragonflies are insects in the sub-order Anisoptera (meaning "unequal-winged"). Hind wings are usually shorter and broader than forewings. They are usually large, strongly flying insects that can often be found flying well away from water. When at rest, they hold their wings out from the body, often at right angles to it. The eyes are very large and usually touch, at least at a point. The larvae have no external lamellae (gill plates).

The labelled diagram below may help to define the various anatomical terms used in the descriptions in the species pages.



National News

BDS National meeting

Saturday 18th November 2017

At the Holiday Inn, Filton, Bristol. Members and non-Members are welcome. The Agenda will be as follows :-

09:30 Coffee & Welcome

10:00 General Introduction and Announcements, welcome to the site

10:05 Dragons & Damsels in the Media (Mike Dilger)

10:20 REGUA - accessible tropical rainforest dragonflies (Peter Allen)

11:00 Why are Dragonfly Wings so Diverse? (Robin Wootton)

11:25 Clubtail Count (Genevieve Dalley)

11:40 Dragonflies and Damselflies of the Maltese Islands (Charles Gauci)

12:30 AGM

13:00 Lunch - please bring your own or purchase from the hotel

14:05 Introduction - our new Conservation Officer (Eleanor Colver)

14:25 Dragonflies of Somerset (Chris Iles)

14:50 The Southern Migrant Hawker (Neil Phillips)

15:20 Tales from the Balsa (David Chelmick)

16:00 Raffle & Final Announcements

16:30 Close

Please book your place on Eventbrite here > <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/bds-annual-meeting-tickets-34247861275> or contact the organiser, Henry Curry (BDS Secretary) . Entry is Free but BDS ask for a donation to cover costs (we suggest £5 members, £10 non-member

In search of the uncommon Common Clubtail

Join BDS and the North Wales Wildlife Trust on 21st November 2017 for an evening where they will explore the history and ecology of this elusive dragonfly species in the UK and look at the BDS's recent efforts to better understand this beautiful insect. The meeting runs from 7.00pm to 9.00pm at Gladstone Library, Church Lane, Hawarden, Flintshire, CH5 3DF. A £2 donation is welcome.

New to Recording Dragonflies?

Here's a few tips to help you get started. A basic dragonfly record has 5 parts to it:

1. Your name and contact details
2. The date you made your sighting
3. The name of the site you were at
4. An OS Grid Reference for the site (Guide on how to do this to follow very shortly)
5. What you saw

Other information that can be recorded, and is useful to us, includes the type of habitat, the weather, the altitude of the site and breeding behaviour. Please send your records to bobforeman@sussexwt.org.uk or enter them into i record on the web.

First and Last

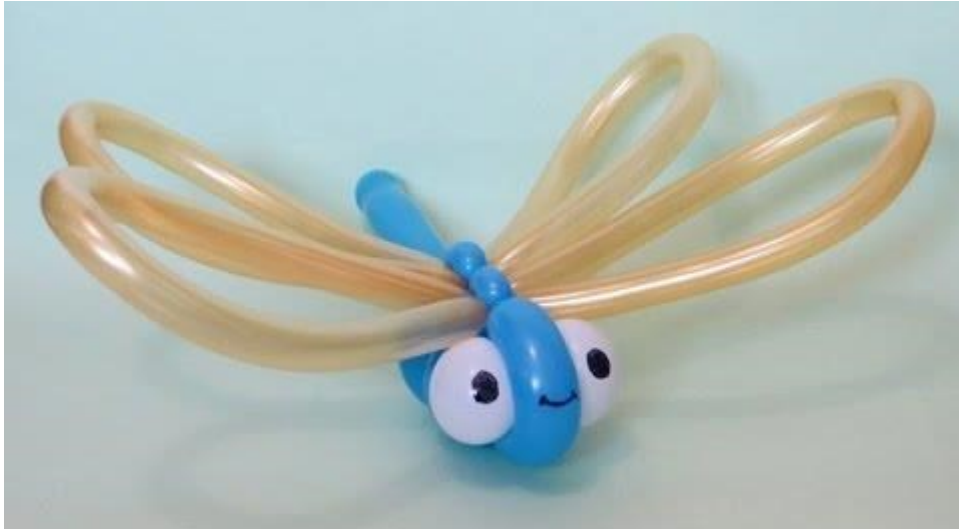
The earliest records we have in the database this year at the moment are for Large Red on 6 April, by Graeme Lyons at Waltham Brooks and 2 seen by Stanley Smith at Fairlight.

When we went to press there were still quite a few dragonflies flying around, including some Common darters on the Brede Levels which were ovipositing in early November.

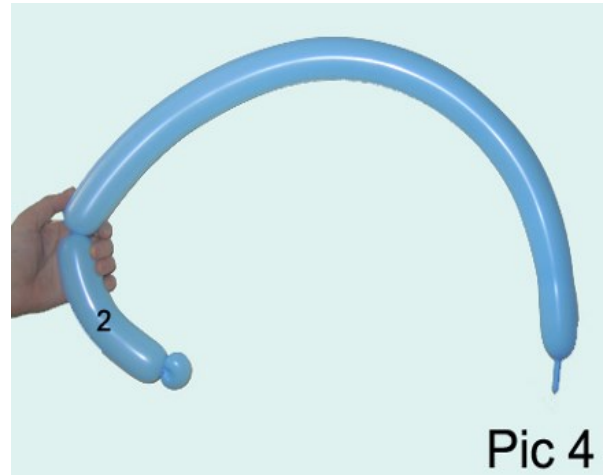
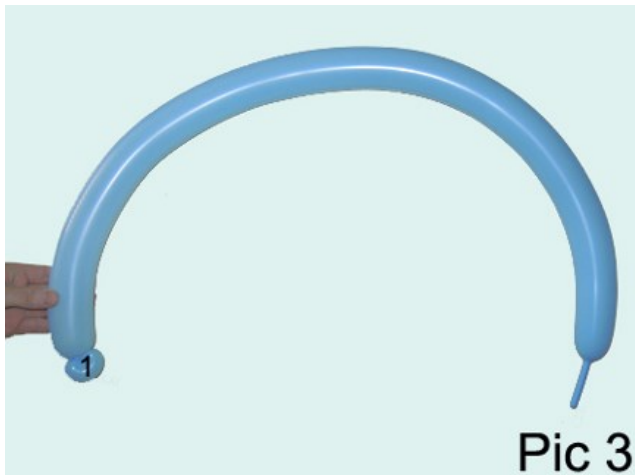
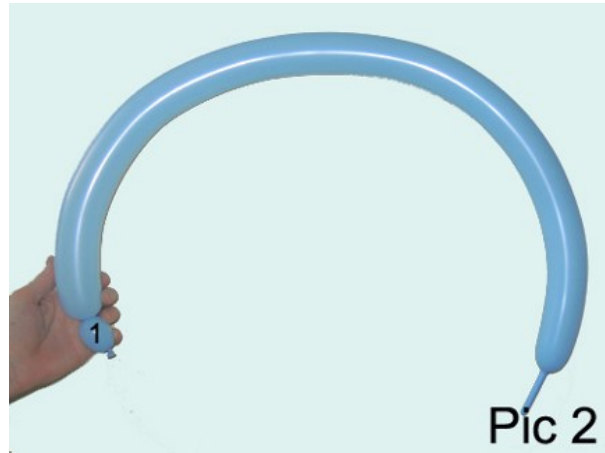
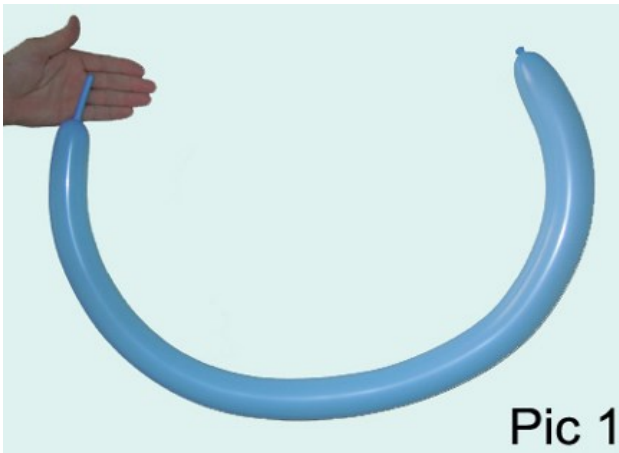


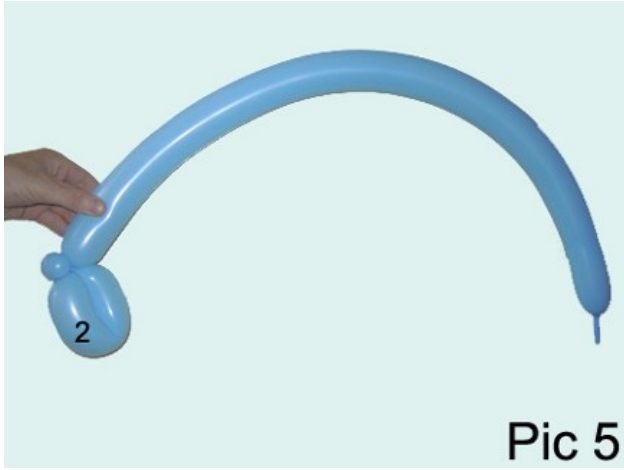
Kids Corner

How to make dragonflies out of balloons!!

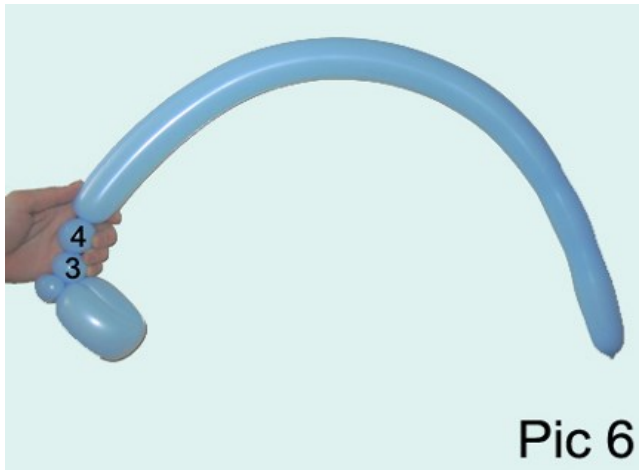


You will need some proper modelling balloons for this, which you can order online, or you can buy at some craft shops. Follow the picture guide below or go to <http://balloonotherapy.blogspot.co.uk/2013/02/dragonfly-caterpillar-balloon-twisting.html> for further instructions. You'll also need a permanent marker pen to draw the face on.

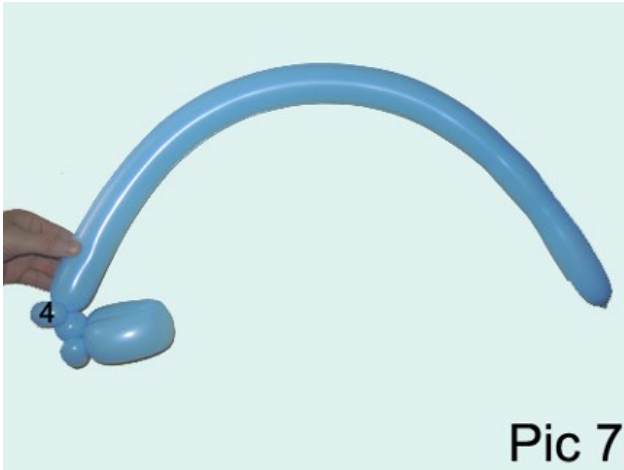




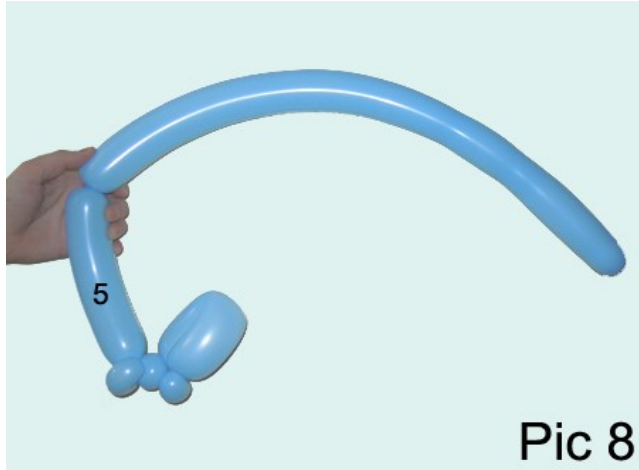
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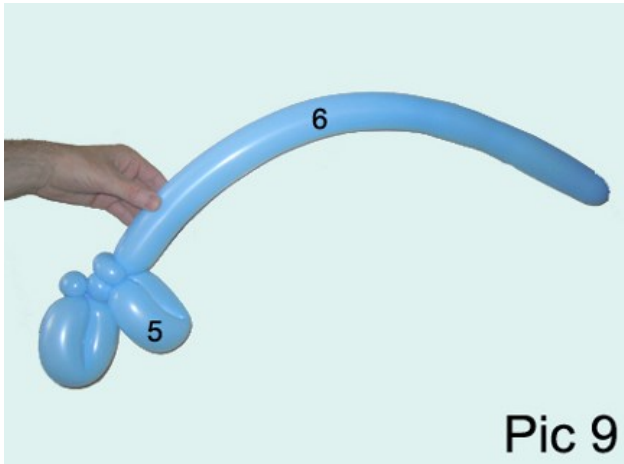
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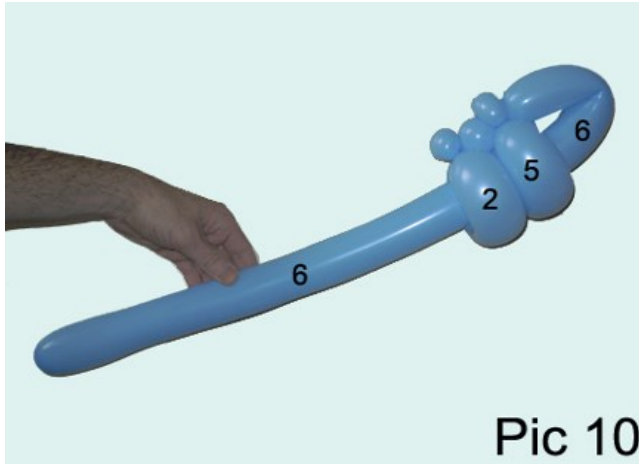
Pic 7



Pic 8



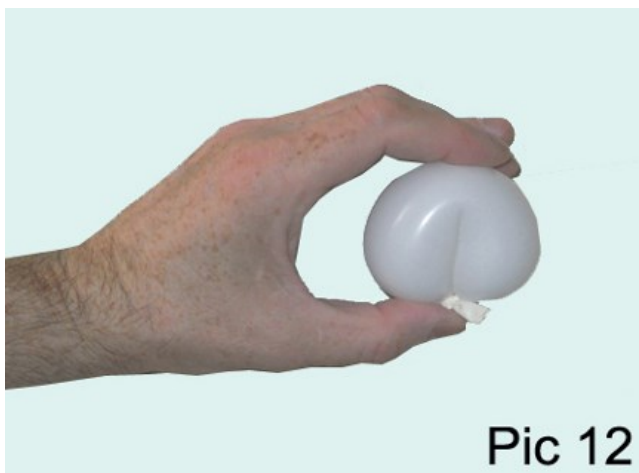
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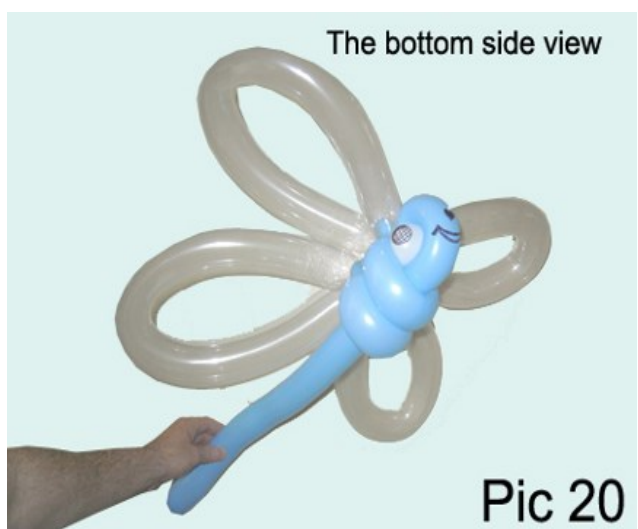
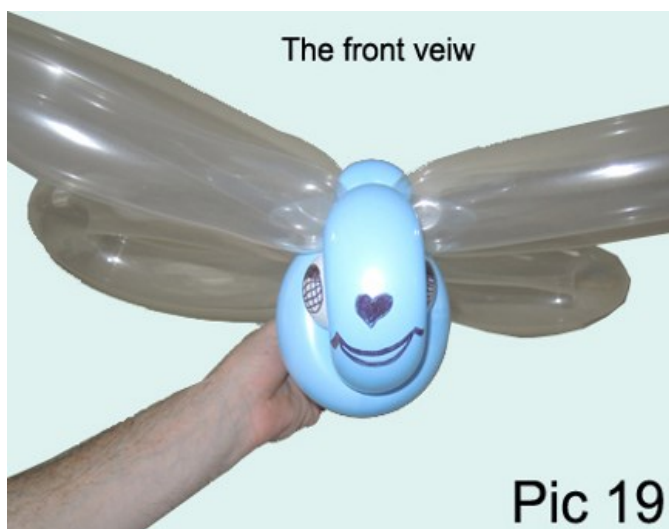
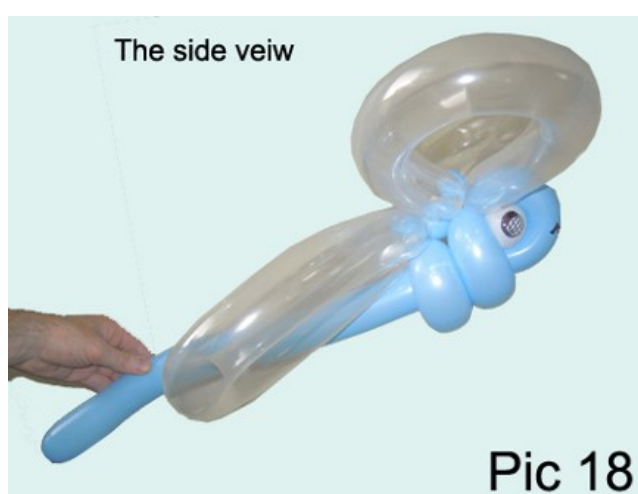
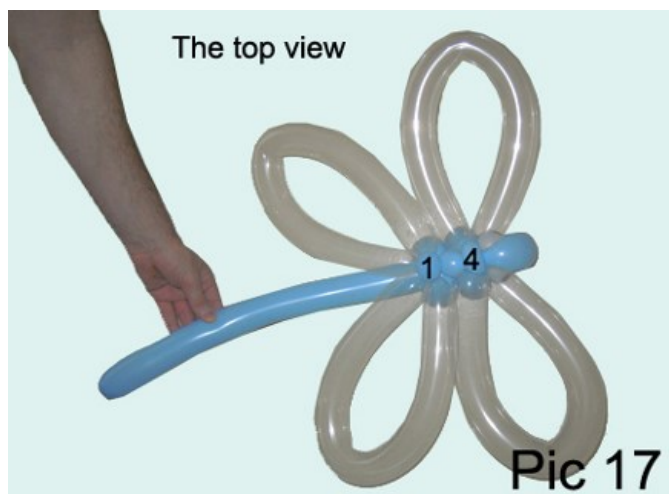
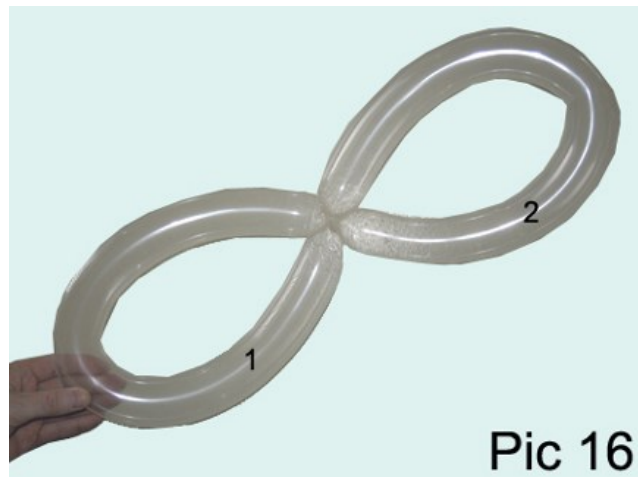
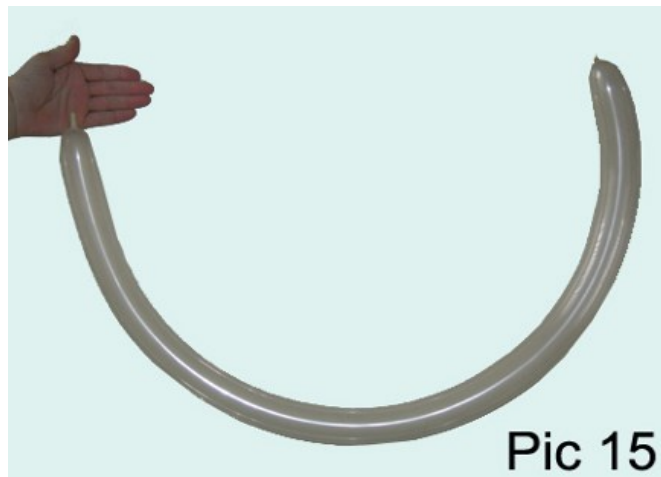
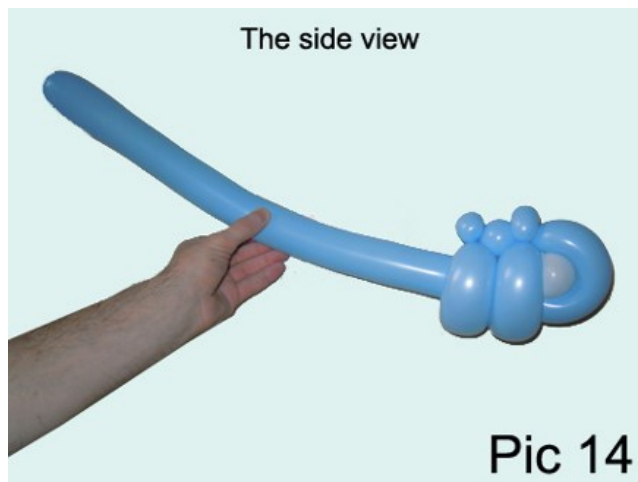
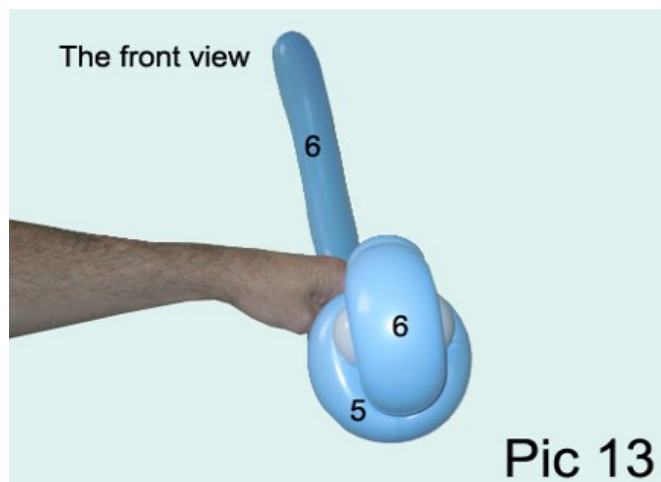
Pic 10



Pic 11



Pic 12



Adopting a Waterbody

It's easy!

I'm sure that many of you get out and about in the countryside on a regular basis, and that on your way you spot the odd streak of dragonfly colour zooming across your field of vision. If you would like to adopt a local pond, reservoir or stream that you visit regularly and tell us what dragonfly life you see there then it couldn't be easier.

Just complete and return the form below to Bob Foreman, Sussex Dragonfly Society, c/o Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, BN5 9SD. All returns will be held in our local database so that we can provide you with support on identification. If you're not great at identifying dragonflies, never fear, you can email or send us your pictures and we'll get our experts to identify them for you!

Name

Address

Contact Tel No

E-Mail

Name of Adopted Site



Sussex Dragonfly Society Newsletter

Top Ten Things To Do To Keep Dragons Flying In Sussex

1. Report your sightings either at www.brc.ac.uk/irecord, or to the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre at Woods Mill
2. Take photos of unusual dragonflies that you see and post them on our website
3. Come on our free training days and guided walks with local experts – more pairs of eyes mean we know more about what's happening with our dragonflies
4. Build a pond in your garden
5. Become a member of your local group – No charge, just send your contact details to fransouthgate@sussexwt.org.uk or c/o Fran Southgate, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, BN5 9SD, and we'll keep you up to date with our newsletters.
6. Adopt a waterbody near you and report back to us on its dragon and damselfly fauna
7. Report the first and last times you see individual species in each year
8. Use less water! Simple as it sounds if we use less water there is less pressure on our water resources and therefore on our wetlands that these amazing insects rely on.
9. Use eco products for washing clothes and washing up — they leave less damaging residues in our waste water and so help our winged friends by reducing pollution.
10. Look out for aliens! Not little green men, but plants: Parrotsfeather, Australian swamp stonecrop, Floating Pennywort and Water fern among others. These non-native plants when released into our wetlands can reproduce rapidly and can smother ponds and ditches etc making it difficult for dragonflies and damselflies to breed and to reproduce.

If you would like to contribute to the next edition of the newsletter or would like to participate in any of the events listed, please get in touch.



Contacts

Core Group

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Secretary:	Bob Foreman / Penny Green — penny@knepp.co.uk
Technical specialists:	Phil Belden — philbelden@sussexwt.org.uk

Other Useful Contacts

Wildcall – Free advice on all wildlife issues. 01273 494777; WildCall@sussexwt.org.uk
British Dragonfly Society - bds@british-dragonflies.org.uk
Booth Museum - boothmuseum@brighton-hove.gov.uk. 01273 292777
Freshwater Habitats Trust (ex Ponds Conservation) — www.freshwaterhabitats.org.uk
Sussex Wildlife Trust — www.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk
National Insect Week — www.nationalinsectweek.co.uk

Donations

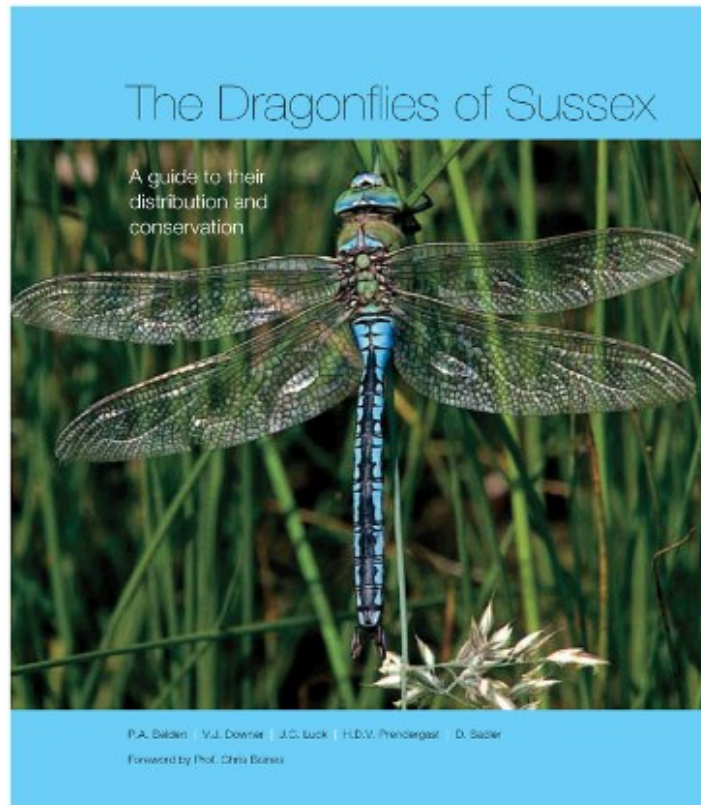
The Sussex Dragonfly Society is run exclusively with donations and proceeds from the sale of the Dragonflies of Sussex book.

If you would like to make a donation towards dragonfly work and restoring wetlands for dragonflies then please write a cheque made out to British Dragonfly Society (Sussex Group), and send it FAO Fran Southgate, Dragonfly project, c/o Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, BN5 9SD. All donations will be reserved exclusively for dragonfly and damselfly work, surveys, and wetland habitat enhancement work.

Useful Publications

- The leaflet 'Dragonflies and Damselflies in your garden' is available as a pdf file at :- www.british-dragonflies.org.uk/sites/british-dragonflies.org.uk/files/images/GardenDragonflies_0.pdf
- Field Guide to the Dragonflies & Damselflies of Great Britain & Ireland. S Brooks & R Lewington.
- Guide to the Dragonflies and Damselflies of Britain. Field Studies Council
- Dragonflies: New Naturalist. PS Corbet. Collins
- How to encourage dragonflies and damselflies on your land — www.sussexotters.org/wildlife/dragonflies.htm
- "British Dragonflies" 2nd edition. D Smallshire and A Swash.

The Essential Garden Companion & Guide for Countryside Explorations **THE DRAGONFLIES OF SUSSEX**



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Available from Sussex Wildlife Trust, Woods Mill, Henfield, Sussex BN5 9SD. (01273)
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Proceeds go to dragonfly and wetland conservation

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