

KNOWLE WOOD, FAIRLIGHT 5 AUGUST 2014 GRID REF:TQ 874118

This report is produced ahead of a Public Inquiry (on 10th September 2014) regarding the proposed closure of a much-used footpath through the site. In an attempt to assess the value of the wood for wildlife a day-long “bio-blitz” took place in August 2014 during which the aim was to record as many species as possible, limited to a degree by the expertise of the recorders (Simon Young and Keith Hillier-Palmer) who are proficient in many but not all branches of natural history.

The woodland where coppicing has taken place in the past, though not recently, shows a good mix of long-established woodland trees. It differs from many south-eastern broad-leaved woodlands in not being dominated by Hornbeam which exists within the wood only in very small quantity. Oak, Ash and Sweet Chestnut are the most dominant trees. Other trees that feature are Birch, Beech, Alder, Hazel, Rowan and Sycamore. Blackthorn and Hawthorn also occur. The wide range of tree species to be found in Knowle Wood enhances the diversity of the site in that each tree species has a number of insect and other animal species associated with it (very many species in the case of Oak). A meadow in the centre of the site, with its array of wild flowers and, of course, their associated insect species, adds further ecological interest.

Particular features of interest are the diversity of epiphytic lichens, the list of butterflies (comprising about one third of British species) and the variety of moths. The list of moths for this area was largely compiled from the operating of two moth light traps overnight, on a separate date from the “bio-blitz”. Other species were noted in their early stages, from leaf mines especially, during the “bio-blitz”.

The lists of all species found at Knowle Wood are now given below, with notes (in italics) as appropriate. Many of these species were found during the August 2014 “bio-blitz” while others were recorded from general recording at the site during 2014.

List of Species from Knowle Wood, Fairlight

Birds

<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard

The eastward spread of Buzzard from previous strongholds in the north and west of the UK in recent years has been phenomenal and Buzzards are now frequently seen in the area though the August 2014 record was actually the first seen at this site.

<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrow Hawk
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon

This large falcon has come back from the brink in that its numbers were greatly reduced during the 1960s due to the widespread use of agricultural pesticides and its presence in the countryside is now becoming more familiar again.

<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo
<i>Strix alco</i>	Tawny Owl
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker

Although normally associated with trees, the Green Woodpecker regularly feeds on anthills in open fields and the Knowle Wood meadow, being close to cover, would prove an ideal habitat for this species.

<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Greater Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Auda arvensis</i>	Skylark
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin

<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear

Wheatear is a migratory species which breeds sparingly nearby at Rye Harbour but which occurs frequently away from breeding locations during the spring and autumn migration periods especially near to the coast.

<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Stonechat
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare

Redwing and Fieldfare are winter visitors from the far north of Europe, in hard weather feeding on berried trees and shrubs.

<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff

The last seven species are all regular summer migrants to the UK whose songs on bright spring mornings remind us that the warmer days have arrived. Blackcap and Chiffchaff are thriving species but Willow Warbler now occurs in much reduced numbers. Breeding locations for this species need to be preserved.

<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit

Marsh Tit is an important species whose numbers have declined in recent decades.

<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven

Like the Buzzard, this large crow has spread back east from northern and western upland strongholds; its distinctive cronking call is becoming more familiar in the Hastings area.

<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnets
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch

The male, though secretive, is one of our brightest-coloured birds with fine red underparts and a white rump, seen as it disappears into a hedge. Numbers seem to be stabilizing again after a period of some decline but it is always a delight to see.

Embeiza citrinella Yellowhammer

A typical farmland bird but one whose rattling song that lasts right through summer until the end of August is steadily becoming less familiar in the fields as numbers decline.

MAMMALS

<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Hare
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey Squirrel
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Rat
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Long-tailed field Mouse
<i>Muscardinus avellannarius</i>	Dormouse

A species in need of much protection.

<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	Common Vole
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat

REPTILES

<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Toad
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog
<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	Viviparous Lizard
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake

WOODLICE

<i>Ligidium hypnorum</i>	Woodlouse
<i>Armadillidium cinereum</i>	Pill Woodlouse

INSECTS

<i>Tipulidae sp.</i>	Crane-fly
<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>	Hoverfly

A migrant species of hoverfly that becomes common in some years.

<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Fly
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Perhaps the most familiar hoverfly who numbers in some years are much swelled by immigration.

<i>Asilidae sp.</i>	Robber Fly
<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	Hawthorn shieldbug
<i>Elasmotherthus interstinctus</i>	Green birch shieldbug

Beetles

<i>Timarcha tenebricosa</i>	Bloody-nosed Beetle
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	
<i>Carabinae sp.</i>	Ground Beetles
<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>	Seven-spot Ladybird
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird

A recent addition to the British ladybird list.

<i>Ocypus olens</i>	Devil's Coach Horse
<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	Bordered Skipjack
<i>Phyllophtha horticola</i>	Cockchafer

Dragonflies, Damselflies and Grasshoppers

<i>Ichnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common Blue Damselfly
<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Common Hawker
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker
<i>Aeshna cycnea</i>	Southern Hawker
<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter
<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Oak Bush-cricket
<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>	Long-winged Cone-head

This species is usually found in marshy areas in the south but obviously feels at home in the damper areas of the meadow in the middle of Knowle Wood.

<i>Platycleis albopunctata</i>	Grey Bush-cricket
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Field Grasshopper
<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow Grasshopper
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common Earwig

Bees and Wasps

<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Bombus humilis</i>	Broad-banded Carder Bee

An endangered species.

<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee
<i>Megachile willughbiella</i>	Willoughby's Leaf cutter Bee
<i>Coelioxys inermis</i>	Sharp-tailed Bee
<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hornet
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common Wasp
<i>Vespula sylvestris</i>	Tree Wasp
<i>Chrysis ignita</i>	Ruby-tail Wasp

Butterflies

<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled Skipper
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper
<i>Ochlodes venata</i>	Large Skipper
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange Tip
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Polyommatus Icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue

The first record of Holly Blue for this site occurred during the "bio-blitz". It was found along the edges of the meadow where its habit of flying at eye level helps to distinguish it from Common Blue which flies close to the turf in the same meadow

<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper
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<i>Polygonum c-album</i>	Comma
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<i>Colias croceus</i>	Clouded Yellow
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall Brown
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Pyronia titonus</i>	Gatekeeper
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet

.22 species of butterfly from a single site is particularly healthy.

Moths

(numbers in brackets at the end of each entry refers to the number caught from light-trapping; if no number, assume just one; scientific Latin names are in the left-hand column; where common English names are in current usage they are given too, in the second column)

<i>Hepialus sylvina</i>	Orange Swift
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Rubus</i>)
<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Prunus</i>)
<i>Stigmella tityrella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Fagus</i>)
<i>Stigmella hybnerella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Crataegus</i>)
<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Corylus</i>)
<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)
<i>Parornix devoniella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Corylus</i>)
<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Crataegus</i>)
<i>Phyllonorycter cydoniella/blancardella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Malus</i>)
<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Corylus</i>)
<i>Phyllonorycter rajella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Alnus</i>)
<i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Corylus</i>)
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Diamond-back Moth (2)
<i>Blastobasis lignea</i>	(3)
<i>Mompha raschkiella</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Chaemerion angustifolium</i>)
<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	Chequered Fruit Tree Tortrix (3)
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple Moth (2)
<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	
<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>	
<i>Ancylis laetana</i>	
<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>	(2)
<i>Cydia splendana</i>	(5) (inc.one of the dark form)
<i>Crambus perllella</i>	(2)
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	(3)
<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	Garden Pebble
<i>Orthopygia glaucinalis</i>	
<i>Phycita roborella</i>	
<i>Drepana binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip
<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Pebble Hook-tip
<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	Common Emerald
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave (4)
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet
<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth (4)
<i>Crocallis elinguarua</i>	Scalloped Oak (2)
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty (2)
<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	Eyed Hawk-moth (larva)
<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten
<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent (3)

<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent (7)
<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent (5)
<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent (2)
<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches (4)
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman (2)
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart (2)
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder (12)
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing (13)
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (21)
<i>Noctua interjecta</i>	Least Yellow Underwing (2)
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character (15)
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye
<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger (2)
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades (2)
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar (2)
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches (3)
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic (6)
<i>Amphipoea oculaea</i>	Ear Moth
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	Scarce Bordered Straw
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	The Rustic
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y (2)
<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	The Spectacle (2)
<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	The Herald
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot (3)

Several moths in the list above are indicative of long-established mature woodland e.g. *Lymantria monacha* (Black Arches), *Drepana binaria* (Oak Hook-tip) and several of the "prominents". A list of 69 species, many from a single night's light trapping, represents a very healthy total especially since the night concerned was interrupted by some heavy downpours.

Diptera

<i>Agromyza alnivora</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Alnus</i>)
<i>Amauromyza flavifrons</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Silena dioica</i>)
<i>Aulagromyza hendeliana</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>)
<i>Chirosia betuleti</i>	(as gall on <i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>)
<i>Chirosia histricina</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)
<i>Chromatomyia aprilina</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>)
<i>Chromatomyia lonicerae</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>)
<i>Contarinia loti</i>	(as gall on <i>Lotus</i>)
<i>Dasineura kiefferiana</i>	(as gall on <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>)
<i>Liriomyza amoena</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Sambucus</i>)
<i>Pegomya solennis</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Rumex sanguineus</i>)
<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Ilex</i>)

Hymenoptera

<i>Fenusa pumila</i>	(as leaf mine on <i>Betula</i>)
<i>Neuroterus numismalis</i>	(as gall on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i>	(as gall on <i>Quercus</i>)

Mites : Acari

<i>Acalitus brevitarsus</i>	(as gall on <i>Alnus</i>)
<i>Aceria lissonota</i>	(as gall on <i>Betula</i>)
<i>Aceria nalepai</i>	(as gall on <i>Alnus</i>)
<i>Aceria pseudoplatani</i>	(as gall on <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)
<i>Aculus fraxini</i>	(as gall on <i>Fraxinus</i>)
<i>Eriophyes laevis</i>	(as gall on <i>Alnus</i>)
<i>Phyllocoptes goniothorax</i>	(as gall on <i>Crataegus</i>)

FRESHWATER ANIMALS

<i>Potamopyrgus (Hydrobia) jenkinsi</i>	Snail
Baetidae	Olives
Gammarus	Freshwater shrimp
Rhyacophila	Caddis
Gerris sp.	Pond Skater
Simulium sp.	Blackflies
Asellus aquaticus	Water hog-louse

The majority of these freshwater animals indicate the small streams in Knowle Wood are clean and unpolluted. Declines in water quality would be reflected in declines in their abundance and number.

SPIDERS

<i>Opilio sp.</i>	Harvestmen
<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	

LAND SNAILS

<i>Arion ater</i> (black and brown forms)
<i>Helix pomatia</i>
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>

Wild Flowers

<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Lady's Smock
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stichwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stichwort
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Rumex sanguineum</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble Blackberry
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Rosa canina canina</i>	Dog Rose
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leafed Dock
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle

Primula vulgaris
Lysimachia nemorum
Myosotis secunda
Calystegia sepium
Scrophularia nodosa
Rhinanthus minor
Prunella vulgaris
Viburnum opulus
Ajuga reptans
Ruscus aculeatus

Primrose
Yellow Pimpernel
Creeping Forget-me-not
Hedge Bindweed
Common Figwort
Yellow Rattle
Selfheal
Guelder Rose
Bugle
Butcher's-broom

This plant is usually an indicator of 'Ancient Woodland' The cut off point for Ancient Woodland is AD 1600. Other species which we found such as Pendulous Sedge, Wood Spurge, Wood Anemone, Dog's Mercury and Wood-sorrel would also probably indicate ancient woodland but seeing several of them in the same place would practically guarantee it.

Plantago lanceolata
Plantago major
Lonicera periclymenum
Sambucus nigra
Lapsana communis
Centaurea nigra
Leontodon autumnalis
Hypochaeris radicata
Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Dactylorhiza fuchsii
Potentilla reptans

Ribwort Plantain
Greater Plantain
Honeysuckle
Elder
Nipplewort
Common Knapweed
Autumn Hawkbit
Cat's-ear
Bluebell
Common Spotted-orchid
Creeping Cinquefoil

Grasses

Poa trivialis
Poa pratensis
Poa chaixii
Dactylis glomerata
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Holcus lanatus
Agrostis capillaris
Agrostis stolonifera
Alopecurus pratensis

Rough Meadow-grass
Smooth Meadow-grass
Broad-leafed Meadow-grass
Cocksfoot
Sweet Vernal Grass
Yorkshire Fog
Common Bent
Creeping Bent
Meadow Foxtail

Sedges

Carex remota
Carex pendula
Carex sylvatica

Remote Sedge
Pendulous Sedge
Wood Sedge

Ferns

Pteridium aquilinum
Phyllitis scolopendrium
Polystichum aculeatum
Blechnum spicant
Dryopteris filix-mas
Dryopteris dilatata

Bracken
Hartstongue
Hard Shield-fern
Hard Fern
Male Fern
Broad Buckler-fern

Trees

Pinus sylvestris
Populus tremula
Salix fragilis
Betula pendula
Alnus glutinosa
Carpinus betulus
Castanea sativa

Scots Pine
Aspen
Crack Willow
Silver Birch
Alder
Hornbeam
Sweet Chestnut

In the past, Sweet Chestnuts were planted and coppiced in large quantities in South East England for charcoal manufacture, which was used extensively in metal working. Sussex still is a major area for chestnut coppice today where chestnut is used for stakes, gateposts, post and rail and paling fencing. Looking at the tree rings on Chestnut cut stools in Knowle Wood they appear to have been coppiced just after the last war, about 60-70 years ago.

<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Common Holly
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Tilia europaea</i>	Common Lime
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash

Fungi

<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>	Blackish-Purple Russula
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stink Horn
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch Polypore
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Earth Ball
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i>	Earth Ball
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Yellow Brain Fungus
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Ear Fungus
<i>Hyphodontia sambuci</i>	
<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Holly Speckle
<i>Xylaria longipes</i>	Dead Moll's Fingers
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's Cakes
<i>Diatrype stigma</i>	
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Tar Spot

This is a small fungi list; the "bio-blitz" took place at high summer before the main autumnal flush of fungi. Given the wide variety of deciduous trees within Knowle Wood and the fact that each tree species has its own "dedicated" fungal associations, along with general woodland fungi species, the species tally for the wood would be likely to be quite high; this could be determined by a timely autumn visit following a period of steady rain.

Lichens

<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>	(on damp sandstone)
<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	(large patches on <i>Quercus</i>)

Occurring in considerable quantity, this species is indicative of long-established woodland.

<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i>)
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	(on <i>Fraxinus</i>)
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)

<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i>	
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	(on <i>Fraxinus</i>)
<i>Lepraria incana</i>	(on <i>Castanea sativa</i> , <i>Betula</i> , <i>Crataegus</i>)
<i>Melanelixia glabratula</i>	(on <i>Prunus spinosa</i>)

This lichen, unusually, was fertile. This means that it showed fruiting discs containing spores, a fairly unusual event, the species mainly reproducing by vegetative means.

<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	(on <i>Prunus spinosa</i>)
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)

Common and on some trees covering considerable areas of the trunk in well-illuminated spots. A pollution sensitive species this lichen *Parmotrema perlatum*, having thirty years ago been well-nigh absent from south-east England, has returned with a vengeance, with the advent of cleaner air, and is now a frequent constituent of our woodland lichen flora.

<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	(on <i>Castanea sativa</i> , <i>Quercus</i> and other trees)
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	(on smooth-barked trees)
<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>	(on <i>Castanea sativa</i> , <i>Quercus</i> and other trees)

While the genus *Pertusaria* does not require the cleanest air, their presence in quantity in Knowle Wood of these three species of *Pertusaria* does indicate tolerably clean atmospheric conditions and thirty-fifty years ago would certainly not have seen them thriving to this extent in the woodland here.

<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	(on <i>Prunus spinosa</i>)
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Punctelia jeckeri</i>	
<i>Pyrrhospora quercea</i>	
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	(on <i>Prunus spinosa</i>)
<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>	(on <i>Prunus spinosa</i>)
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>	(on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>	

'Bioindicators' are species whose presence or performance is sensitive to changes in environmental conditions and therefore can be used as indicators of air quality. *Usnea* and *Evernia* sp. are indicators of good air quality.

<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	(on <i>Prunus spinosa</i>)
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also *Trentepohlia* as a free-living alga

Mosses and Liverworts

<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	(common on <i>Quercus</i>)
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>	(common on damp tracksides)
<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>	
<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	(in the meadow)