

# BatLincs



Newsletter of Lincolnshire Bat Group

Volume 26 Issue 1

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## Editorial

Welcome to this the first e-newsletter from Lincolnshire Bat Group.

You will notice web links and you should be able to click onto these for the information. If not, please copy or type the address into your web browser. Don't forget to check out the group website [www.lincsbatgroup.co.uk](http://www.lincsbatgroup.co.uk) and look for changes over the coming months.

Apologies for a lack of newsletter last autumn; this was due to a rather busy bat season which saw me out and about a lot. As you will note some of the articles in this issue have been left over from last time but I think are still interesting and relevant, apologies to those who sent them in but at last they have been published!

What do we have for you in this issue? A request for help with surveying the county's churches - with over 600 to go at there should be one for you to visit!; a fascinating account of Florida bats and, closer to home, the trials and tribulations of surveying hibernation sites. There is also a list of shows and events that are being put on over the summer and which you can get involved with - no experience is necessary, just enthusiasm...

Please let me know if there is anything you would like to see included in the next edition or (and more importantly!) if you have some articles for inclusion.

My thanks go to Kevin Johnson for his help with publishing this issue and to all of you who have contributed articles.

Ian Nixon



## Lincolnshire Bat Group Records and Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC)

LERC is the home for all biological and geological information held in the county so that anyone who needs to find the location of a county wildlife site or wants to know what bats are in their area can find out at a 'one stop shop'. The development of LERC has been funded by local authorities, national government bodies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England and local wildlife recorders under the auspices of the Lincolnshire Naturalist Union. Increasingly records from LERC and other Records Centres are available on the National Biological Network (NBN) website. They will be available at a 10km grid square scale on NBN Gateway; some data can already be accessed online [www.searchnbn.net](http://www.searchnbn.net).

Over the last two years, staff from LERC have been adding all of our records into a computer database. The database is part of a geographical information system which allows very detailed mapping of sightings. The task is immense; the Lincolnshire Bat Group has amassed thousands of records over the years and historical data is only now nearing being digitised. In exchange, Lincolnshire Bat Group members will receive access to the digitised data for their own non-commercial purposes.

Some immediate concerns may spring to mind.

### Why do we need a records centre?

The provision of high quality, up-to-date information is essential for several reasons. The wildlife of our county has been badly affected by development and agricultural intensification over the years and we need to protect, and if possible, improve what we have left. Knowledge about the location of wildlife-rich sites and the presence of rare or legally-protected species (such as bats) allows people like planners, developers, local authorities, Natural England, The Environment Agency and others to make informed decisions about how our landscape is managed. Good information availability also allows nature conservationists to recognise and deal with threats to our sites and species and makes the prioritisation of conservation work more accurate.

### Will the information from LERC just be used as an excuse by ecological consultants not to do good surveys?

Information from LERC should only be used as part of an initial data trawl by consultants. There is no substitute

for a thorough survey of the site and any planning application that failed to contain a good survey for wildlife would almost certainly be refused permission.

### Will the location of vulnerable roosts be revealed to anyone?

No, they won't. Staff at LERC will only release data to outside parties with an appropriate level of 'fuzziness' at a 1km grid square scale or less. Properties that sit alone in a grid square could theoretically be identifiable but the chances of this ever occurring are remote.

### Will the addresses of roost owners be revealed and how can we be sure that people's right to privacy will be respected?

The only circumstances in which LERC staff would reveal the exact location of a roost is where, for example, it can be seen that a building development would directly threaten a roost and common sense dictates that the developers or their ecological consultants must be warned of the presence of a roost. Other parties such as the police may occasionally have to access the data in the course of their work but any such party would have to have a very sound reason for doing so.

### What if I don't want my records to be used in this way?

You have copyright to your own records in their original form. If you do not want your records to be added to the database, contact Annette Faulkner. She can then arrange with staff from LERC to have all your records removed from the database.

Nick Tribe



## White Gloss Bat

We in the Bat Care group have our moments you know. It isn't always a final trip to the vet with a catmangled bat - though I have to admit there is quite a bit of that. For instance.....

Last July, a kind and gentle (as it turned out) householder near Grainthorpe was painting his backdoor frame on a summer evening when suddenly, a brown something plopped into and struggled about in the open pot of paint. When he checked, he was utterly devastated to discover that it was a bat, which must have fallen from the eaves directly above his door. He fished it out and, greatly distressed, ran inside to find his wife who was just as

distraught when she realised what he was telling her. However, they went onto the net and got to BCT who started them on the route to help with advice to rub the bat with butter or margarine and then gently wash it with a mild washing up liquid until somebody could get to them. The call came to me as the nearest bat carer. So, having rung them to check it was still alive (a question well worth asking before rushing off!) and to get the details, I set off.

Until then I had no idea there could be such remote places out on the Lincolnshire marshes. I left the village and drove on into a totally dark and unlit landscape apart from a few dispersed and distant lights from houses or farms, one of which was my destination - a lit up farmhouse and yard with a big cage constraining large dogs by the front door! The two people met me and we hurried inside where we continued to grease and wash the Pip until the poor thing had had enough. We dried her and then I brought her home to peace and warmth in a muffled plant propagator.

For the next few days I went through the same processes, hoping for the best but expecting her to be unable to eat and to die. But no, she ate well and was clearly cleaning herself without problems of paint ingestion. I will always remember the dead straight parting down her back which marked the limit of reach of her sideways combing feet!

She passed the flying test and a week or so later in thick heavy evening air I was on my way out again on that dark road. At the gate to the farm a white tee shirt appeared in the headlights and materialized into her saviour. I held the Pip on my hand and she flew off into a hot almost tropical night on the Lincolnshire marshes.

Viv Booth



### **Creswell Crags winter survey**

On Saturday 27 February 2010 the intrepid team pictured opposite completed an inspection of the caves at Creswell Crags. All of the major caves were inspected thoroughly by the group.

The caves have been inspected before and bat numbers have previously fluctuated between 2 and 5. All of the caves show evidence of being used by bats. It is an ideal location with the cave entrances overlooking a substantial water body located in a natural steep sided valley.

Sheltered and convenient - the bat equivalent of living

close to the shops.

Finding bats in winter roosts can be difficult at the best of times, but in a natural cavern the opportunities for them to hide themselves away are very varied and plentiful. All of the trainees discovered this for themselves and concluded the best way to find bats in caves is to wait for them to come out. The slightly blurry picture and somewhat muddy state of the team also demonstrates that another lesson has been learnt - take the team picture *before* emerging from the final cave.



Nevertheless, at the end of a long, energetic but very enjoyable day, the bat count stood at 2 Natterer's and 3 Daubenton's. All were found in different locations within a single cave. Whilst only one cave provided a record of hibernating bats, all of the caves contained droppings often in significant quantities. Whilst in each of the caves, temperature monitoring was carried out and the effect on temperature a large team of inspections can have is quite surprising. In one cave our team increased temperature by almost 2°C in less than an hour. As the caves are open to visitors and contain cave art the temperature increase is something that needs to be considered carefully when determining when the caves should be opened for visits.

Chris Barker



### **Copy deadline**

If you have any bat-related stories or articles that would be suitable for inclusion in the newsletter, please send them to Ian Nixon by 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011. Many thanks.



## Native Bats of Florida

Whilst holidaying in Florida in August 2009, I arranged to meet up with Cynthia and George Marks who I had discovered on Google. I had intended to foist myself onto a local bat group but there is no such thing in Florida. Cynthia and George are it. They are THE bat group. They have some volunteer helpers and many sympathisers but it is they who travel up, down and across the whole state, surveying, educating and working for bat conservation in Florida.

They travelled some two hours to visit me and, after my wife Alison's volcanic chilli, we went out into a mosquito-ridden evening with an old (but George swearing by it) Anabat and laptop set up. There was no need for DEET. Just our fiery breath was enough to make the mosquitoes drop like.... err....flies. We didn't see any bats but we heard them and saw their signature sonograms on the laptop. I got the impression that the Marks weren't expecting to actually SEE the bats. George used to be a sound physicist (i.e. the physics of sound, not a comment on his competence) and is an expert in bat echolocation.



There are thirteen native species of bat in Florida, none of which are native to Britain. They do have a pipistrelle, the Eastern pipistrelle (*P.subflavus*) but it is uncommon throughout Florida and can be mistaken for a moth (it is, a very small bat. I saw no giant moths).

When you survey bats in Lincolnshire you might get the odd midge bite or step into a muddy puddle, but in Florida you need to watch out for alligators, snakes and stepping into a swamp.

The previous evening I had ventured out alone with my detector. I saw no bats but heard many passes with frequencies around 20-30kHz. The Marks informed me that this was very likely to be the Brazilian Free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) which, whilst sounding very exotic, is the most common bat in Florida. Despite its abundance, it is vulnerable because of its propensity to roost in very large colonies. These attract attention and can invite intentional destruction of the roost or the use of inappropriate methods of exclusion.

There are threatened habitats. Woodland and swamp are being destroyed through urbanisation and recreation. Other habitats are being damaged by human activity; even caves. The effect on bat populations depends on the ability of various species to adapt their roosting to buildings and similar structures. Some species have gone too far in that direction. The Rafinesque Big Eared Bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*) prefers uninhabited buildings, especially hunting shacks in woodlands. Many of them are persecuted by hunters who kill them. Their low reproduction rate compounds the pressure on the species. The Big Brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) also prefers buildings. It is rare in the parts of Florida that I visited but the Marks got very excited by a trace on their laptop which they told me was a Big Brown bat, the first they'd ever detected so far south. The Big Brown bat is living proof that hibernation is not a physiological necessity for bats. In northern latitudes of the USA and Canada, they hibernate, but in Florida they fly on all but the very coldest nights throughout the year.

The Southeastern Myotis (*Myotis austroriparius*) also forages all year round. It is mainly a cave-dwelling bat but can use other niches. This is a unique myotis in that the females normally give birth to twin pups. Maternity roosts are caves with a narrow temperature range (20-23°C and with domed areas which enable congregations of bats to raise the ambient temperature to 27°C). There are known to be 19 caves used historically as maternity roosts but a survey in 1992 showed only 9 caves were occupied. Three of the remaining caves had been sealed by landowners, 3 had suffered surrounding deforestation and 3 showed signs of vandalism. Depressingly, 3 caves that held maternity roosts at the start of the survey were abandoned by the bats before they could rear their young. Two colonies had fires set under them and the

third had spent ammunition and dead bats found in it.

The Gray Myotis (*Myotis grisescens*) is also a cave-dwelling species which requires different cave environments at different times of the year. It uses cold caves with a temperature range of 6-11°C in winter and migrates to warm, humid caves with temperatures of 13-26°C in spring. Cold caves are rare in Florida and there are possibly as few as nine hibernacula. Even more fragile are the available maternity roosts, thought to be only two caves. For these reasons, the Gray Myotis is a registered endangered species in Florida.

There are some specialist niches that deserve a mention. Florida houses and streets have decorative palms in abundance. Trees are festooned with the epiphytic Spanish moss. The Northern Yellow bat (*Lasiurus intermedius*) likes to roost in the palms but unfortunately needs the broken, blackened fronds that property owners prefer to trim away. The same cosmetic treatment befalls the Spanish moss which is another important niche of the Northern Yellow. It is worse for the Seminole bat (*Lasiurus seminolus*) which has an even greater dependence on the moss. A more modern interaction of bat with human habitat is that of the Evening bat (*Nycticeius humeralis*) which is often found tucked inside the pleats of folded patio umbrellas and parasols.



The Seminole bat is virtually identical in appearance to the Eastern Red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*) distinguishable almost only by its colour. Unusually for bats, there is a gender colour difference in the Eastern Red, with males having a brick red to orange red colour and the females being lighter and duller.

The largest bat in Florida, the Florida Bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*) is very special for at least two reasons. Firstly, it is unique to Florida but on the point of extinction. Surveys estimate that there may be only a few hundred individuals, all in the southwestern tip of the state. Secondly, I had the great privilege of handling a captive specimen, courtesy of the Marks and it was beautiful, docile and big! As I wrote this article, I learnt that *Eumops floridanus* has been awarded candidate

species status by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. This is a step towards its registration as an endangered species. The differentiation of *E. floridanus* as a separate species to the more common (but not found in Florida) *E. glaucinus* (Wagner's Mastiff bat) is the reason for this late recognition.

The second largest species, the Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*) is described by the Marks as one of the World's most beautiful mammals, because of the striped coloration of each hair shaft, the white tips giving a frosted appearance (hence the common name) and the overall colour varying within an individual between blackish brown to mahogany and cream. It is highly migratory and is the most widespread bat in the Americas. It has also been found in Hawaii, Galapagos, Iceland and even Orkney.

Finally, Florida is home to the Velvety Free-tailed bat (*Molossus molossus*), but only in the Keys and only in buildings. This renders it very vulnerable of course. In Cuba, its natural home, it can roost in hollow trees, rock crevices and cracks in utility poles.

The problems facing Florida bats are remarkably similar to those faced by our own indigenous species and the remedies, including mitigation, surveillance and public education, are principally the same as in the UK. Cynthia and George are founders of the Florida Bat Conservancy which is staffed with salaried personnel and volunteers. If you would like to find out about their work and the successes and failures of bat conservation in Florida, you can visit their website, the address of which is given below. You can also donate money or take out one of a hierarchical series of membership subscriptions.

When we said our goodbyes, the Marks gave me a copy of their book, "Bats of Florida". It was signed and inscribed by them both and, yes, I did insist on paying for it! The profits benefit the bats of course.

#### References

Marks, C.S. and Marks, G.E. (2006) *Bats of Florida* University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL ISBN 0-8130-2985-6

The Florida Bat Conservancy: [www.floridabats.org](http://www.floridabats.org)

*Next issue: Native Bats of the Caribbean (LBG funds permitting!)*

Pete Cowling



## Bats and Churches

Enclosed with this newsletter is the latest update of the Bats and Churches list, which has been steadily growing for years. We now have information on perhaps 70% of the churches in the county, some from extensive surveys, some from short 'snapshot' surveys that have been carried out to find out whether there are bats using a church, and some from members of the public and church people. This information is used extensively by architects and bat workers when work needs doing on a church, and a copy of the latest list has been sent to the diocese.

**What we need now are updates on churches that haven't been surveyed for a while, and even more importantly information on churches that have *never* been surveyed.**

Can any of our members 'out there' help to fill some gaps this summer? We already have volunteers to look at churches in the north west and the area to the west of the A1 south of Grantham, but there are plenty more to be looked at! All you need is time and the ability to notice droppings, about which more in a minute.

The churches that need looking at are those that haven't been looked at for more than five years, and ones that aren't on the list at all - an Ordnance Survey map will show where these are in your local area - and this will also be excellent practice for trainee bat workers, and others who would like to learn more.

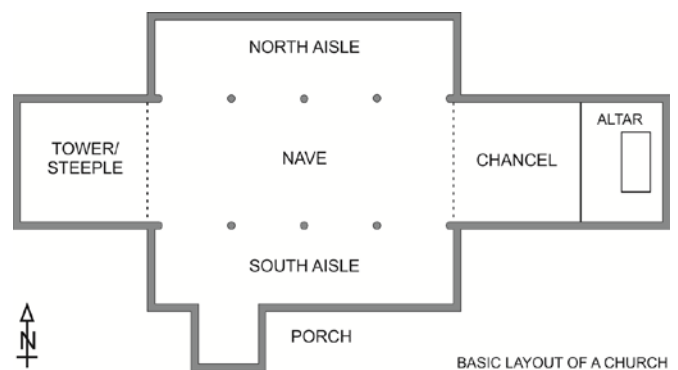


The survey needn't take long. All that is required is to say whether you found droppings or not, which will provide a starting point for future detailed surveys. Or you can go a step further and make a sketch map of the church showing where you found the droppings. That would be very useful!

And what do droppings look like? Mouse droppings! The difference is that bat droppings disintegrate into powder if you squash them, mouse droppings don't (there's no

health risk involved). If in doubt collect some in something like a film canister and send them to either your trainer (if you have one) or to me, and we'll have a look at them for you.

And where are you most likely to find them? Try on the floor and corners below the chancel arch (between nave and chancel); on the altar(s) at the east end of the church (polythene covers are a dead give-away that they have bats!); and anywhere in the south aisle. Also look on pew seats - but don't go on a Saturday, after the cleaners have been - and in dusty corners. These are the main areas, but you can find droppings anywhere. Don't be discouraged if you don't find any - there will be other surveys done, and churches with low bat populations can need a great deal of time and practice to find the evidence. But these results are just as important as when you have no doubt there are bats there, so do please still send them in.



At its most basic a torch and a pot for collecting droppings (if necessary), plus a notebook and pen for your sketch, are all you need. Binoculars are useful if you want to look on the walls above where you find the droppings.

For more information please phone 01775 766286, email me on [Anettefaulkner@btinternet.com](mailto:Anettefaulkner@btinternet.com) or post results to 65 London Road, Spalding PE11 2TN.

Happy hunting! Thank you very much.

Annette Faulkner



Editor's note:

It is my intention (providing there is enough interest) to put on a training day for those who would like to know more about church surveys - so if you are interested and would like to know more then please contact me. Ian.



## Lincolnshire Bat Group Shows and Events 2011

<b>Shows (confirmed)</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Date(s)</b>	<b>LBG lead</b>	<b>Others attending/comments</b>
Deepings	Saturday 4 <sup>th</sup> /Sunday 5 <sup>th</sup> June	Annette and Colin Faulkner	Chris Barker Volunteers needed - anyone interested in taking this one over in the event that Colin and Annette are not available? - please let Annette know A.S.A.P.
Friskney Show	Sunday 12 <sup>th</sup> June	Ian Nixon	Volunteers needed
Lincolnshire Show	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> / Thursday 24 <sup>th</sup> June	Peter Cowling and Annette Faulkner	Dave Hughes, Viv Booth, Chris Barker, Barry Johnson, Sue Turner Annette and Colin Faulkner (provisionally) More volunteers needed
Brocklesby Country Fair	Sunday 26 <sup>th</sup> June	Sue Turner	Bill Meek, Kevin Johnson
Water's Edge, Barton	Sunday 24 <sup>th</sup> July	Viv Booth	Kevin Johnson, Sue Turner, Bill Meek, Dave Hughes, Peter Cowling (all to be confirmed)
Heckington Show	Saturday 30 <sup>th</sup> / Sunday 31 <sup>st</sup> July	Ian Nixon	Graham Colborne, Chris Barker, Annette and Colin Faulkner (provisionally) More volunteers needed
Revesby Country Fair	Sunday 7 <sup>th</sup> August	Ian Nixon	Nick Tribe, Helen Scarborough, Viv Booth
Birdwatching Fair Rutland Water	Friday 19 <sup>th</sup> - Sunday 21 <sup>st</sup> August	Bat Conservation Trust	Ian Nixon, Annette and Colin Faulkner (provisionally)

<b>Events</b>			
Boston WEX Birthday Bash	19 <sup>th</sup> May	Ian Nixon	Volunteer needed
Tattershall Holy Trinity Church Public Bat Walk	TBC - May/June	Ian Nixon	Volunteer needed
Tattershall Castle Wildlife Weekend	Saturday 23 <sup>rd</sup> /Sunday 24 <sup>th</sup> July	Helen Scarborough	Volunteers needed
Long Sutton Butterfly Park event	Saturday 9 <sup>th</sup> July	Annette and Colin Faulkner	Anyone interested in taking this one over in the event that Colin and Annette are not available? - please let Annette know
Normanby Hall Country Park Public Bat Walk	TBC	Dave Hughes / North Lincolnshire Council	Volunteers needed
Tattershall Holy Trinity Church Public Bat Walk	TBC - August/September	Ian Nixon	Volunteers needed
Belton House Grantham Public Bat Walk	Friday 2 <sup>nd</sup> September	Annette and Colin Faulkner	Chris Barker, Andrew Chick
Riseholme Campus LNU Moth and bat night	Saturday 24 <sup>th</sup> September	LNU	No volunteers needed
National Bat Conference	Friday 16 <sup>th</sup> - Sunday 18 <sup>th</sup> September	Bat Conservation Trust	

<b>Surveys</b>			
Tattershall Holy Trinity Church NBMP count	11 <sup>th</sup> June & 25 <sup>th</sup> June (to be confirmed)	Helen Scarborough/ Ian Nixon	Volunteers needed
Coningsby RAF camp NBMP count	3 <sup>rd</sup> June & 17 <sup>th</sup> June (to be confirmed)	Helen Scarborough/ Ian Nixon	Volunteers needed

## Hibernating bats in the cellars

A visit to the cellars at South Elkington was carried out on 13 February 2010, to follow up an earlier visit in January. The picture shows the team (minus the cameraman), led by Helen, about to embark into the cellar via a rather tight entrance and rickety ladder. Only the brave ....or the foolish need apply!



This site consists of abandoned brick built cellars divided into about 15 different underground rooms and corridors. It is a real adventure. The cellars have had a variety of artificial roosts constructed and the team methodically inspected these and the cellar walls. On the 16 January 2010 the first visit found 7 Natterer's and 2 Daubenton's within the roost. Temperature measurement on the day confirmed that whilst the above ground temperature was 3°C, the ambient temperature within the cellars ranged from 5.9 - 6.9°C. This is quite a substantial temperature difference.

During the visit of 13 February 5 Natterer's, 3 Daubenton's and 1 Myotis spp. were identified. One of the Natterer's was fully emerged and hanging from the ceiling quite unperturbed by our little incursion. The team took precautions to avoid disturbing this bat during the survey. The majority of the bats found were using cracks in the brickwork to roost rather than the artificial roosts and none had taken advantage of the Bat Group's largesse on this occasion to sample the comfort of a wooden wall panel. Once again the temperature within the cellars was - 3°C lower than the exterior temperature by 5°C - 6°C.

The visit to the buried cellars at Stourton was completed by the same group. Following the pattern of a January and February visit the team entered the abandoned cellars via some rather steep steps, seemingly in the middle of nowhere. These cellars are open to air in a number of locations and can be quite prone to draughts. However, in

January the visit found 3 Natterer's taking advantage of the cellars. This was, however, beaten by the count of 4 Natterer's and 1 Myotis spp. found on 13 February 2010. The bats were found in identical locations on each visit proving that bats, whilst difficult to find, can at least be consistent. A valuable lesson for the trainees, however, it did explain how Helen was able to spot them so easily having come with a marked up plan! (Surely this is cheating...?)

Chris Barker



## Bats in Sacks - A Lincolnshire "First"?

A chance comment by a farm manager to a visiting colleague at Wainfleet has resulted in the 'discovery' of a common pipistrelle roost in hessian sacks slung over beams in a traditional barn. From hearsay, the droppings, and general decaying state of the sacks it seems they have been there a considerable time. Not only do they day roost there, but they obviously use the sacks as a maternity roost and also for hibernation.



As well as using sacking, can this be the first time such year-round occupation of the same site is recorded for common pipistrelles?

Graham Colborne

## Training

There are many ways to be involved in bat work, some people enjoy caring for grounded bats, others prefer to carry out detector based surveys and some get involved with educating the general public at shows and events. There are others that take things slightly further and get involved with volunteering for Natural England as bat wardens helping householders with their bats and surveying churches.

As previously mentioned I have the intention of providing a day of training on surveying churches which (assuming I have enough interest) will probably take the form of looking at two or three churches and assessing the level of bat activity (or even lack of it!) as well as providing a background to church architecture (this is not intended to be a history of church architecture but a general grasp of the layout and nomenclature of the buildings and the features within it). If this is something that would be of interest then please get in touch. The location and timing will be dependent on those wishing to attend but the best period is during June/July.

I have also been asked for training on Anabat bat detectors and again if this would be of interest then please get in touch. This will be classroom based and will look at analysis of the calls produced and Anabook software. Location and dates for this are also to be confirmed once numbers of participants are known.

Another area of training that I have been asked about is that of using heterodyne bat detectors in the field. The format of this is likely to be a classroom session followed by evening fieldwork listening to bats.

For those training for their Natural England roost visitors licence there will be as many opportunities as I can create for surveys and householder visits supported by the other licensed Volunteer Bat Wardens (or trainers with a small t as I have heard them referred to before!).

Please also look at the shows and events list as these are a great opportunity to both show off what you do know and learn from those more experienced. You can also help the valuable work of educating the public about these fascinating creatures.

If there are any other aspects of training you would like to discuss then please get in touch.

Ian Nixon



## Who's who?

Chairman:	Dave Hughes <a href="mailto:serotine666@yahoo.co.uk">serotine666@yahoo.co.uk</a>
Secretaries:	Helen Scarborough & Clare Sterling <a href="mailto:helenscarborough@tiscali.co.uk">helenscarborough@tiscali.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:csterling@lincstrust.co.uk">csterling@lincstrust.co.uk</a>
Membership:	Elizabeth Biott <a href="mailto:ebiott@lincstrust.co.uk">ebiott@lincstrust.co.uk</a>
Treasurer:	Colin Faulkner <a href="mailto:colin.faulkner1@btinternet.com">colin.faulkner1@btinternet.com</a>
Records:	Annette Faulkner <a href="mailto:annettefaulkner@btinternet.com">annettefaulkner@btinternet.com</a>
Training:	Ian Nixon <a href="mailto:ian.nixon99@btconnect.com">ian.nixon99@btconnect.com</a> Dave Hughes
Newsletter:	Ian Nixon



## Diary dates

Here are some dates for your diary of Lincolnshire Bat Group meetings during 2011. Please see elsewhere in this issue for a list of shows and events which you can be involved with.

6<sup>th</sup> June - Fighting Cocks, Horncastle, 8:00pm  
LBG meeting - Open to all

12<sup>th</sup> September - Fighting Cocks, Horncastle, 8:00pm  
LBG meeting - Open to all

5<sup>th</sup> December - Fighting Cocks, Horncastle, 8:00pm  
LBG Christmas social meeting - Open to all

