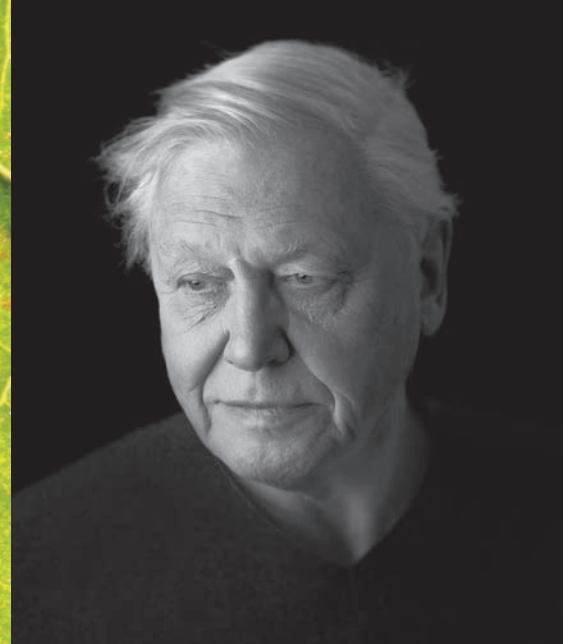




Annual Review 2010

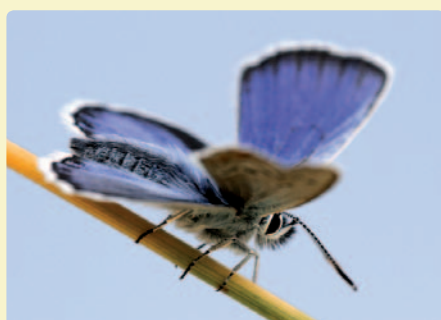


“If we and the rest of the back-boned animals were to disappear overnight, the rest of the world would get on pretty well. But if the invertebrates were to disappear, the world’s ecosystems would collapse”

Sir David Attenborough

A big thank you...

To the many people and organisations who have given us so much support and help this year; our members and donors, who have contributed enormously; our staff who have worked tirelessly to promote invertebrate conservation; and our trustees who have enthusiastically and professionally overseen Buglife. A special mention goes to all of Buglife’s volunteers for the huge contribution they have made this year. Thanks also to our dedicated President and Vice-Presidents for promoting invertebrate conservation so effectively.



Silver-studded blue (*Plebejus argus*)

We are grateful to the following organisations that have provided financial support or other gifts this year:

A&N Daniel Charitable Trust, Aggregate Industries, Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund, Anglian Water, AS Butler Charitable Trust, Ashdene Trust, Biodiversity Action Fund, Birdsong Charity Consulting, British Arachnological Society, Broads Authority, Bromley Trust, BTCV Natural Talent, BTCV Scotland, Cecil Pilkington Charitable Trust, Central Scotland Green Network Development Fund, City of London Corporation, Coda Wildlife Trust, Contract System Management Ltd, Countdown 2010, Countryside Council for Wales, Darwin Initiative, Defra, Derek & Clare Stevens Trust, Dulverston Trust, Dumfries & Galloway Environmental Resources Centre, Environment Agency, Environmental Land Management Division Agri-Environmental Policy & Evaluation Branch, Epping Forest Burial Park, Ernest Cook Trust, Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust, Esme Mitchell Trust, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, Field Studies Council, Froglife, Garfield Weston Foundation, Hanson Aggregates, Hanson Brick, Harrow Lawn Tennis Club, Humber INCA, Huntsmans Quarries, Industry & Nature Conservation

Association (INCA), Jack Patston Charitable Trust, Jenny Swales, Kemerton Conservation Trust, Lantoom Quarry, Lockerbie Wildlife Trust, Lucite International, Manifold Trust, Mitchell Trust, Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, National Trust, National Trust for Scotland, Natural England, Natural History Museum, News International, Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership, North East Scotland Biological Records Centre, Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Patagonia, Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Philip Parker Associates Ltd, Pilkington General Charity, Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery, Rhododendron Trust, River Thames Guide, Robertson Trust, Ryklow Charitable Trust, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Water, Sita Trust, Skills Funding Agency, Strathspey Waste Action Network, TCHC Training Business Advice, Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, The Engine Group, The River Thames Guide Ltd, The Tubney Charitable Trust, The Will Charitable Trust, Ultimate Holding Company, University of Plymouth, Veolia ES Cleanaway Trusts, Warren Evans, Wessex Water, Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust, William Haddon Trust, WREN

A word from our Chair

I am pleased to report that 2010 has been an exciting year full of new conservation work and the development of plans to grow Buglife as a charity, so that we are stronger and can do more to conserve bugs into the future.

Protecting and improving habitats for invertebrates is a vital element of Buglife's work and this year with support from SITA Enriching Nature we started work on a three-year project in Teesside, focussed around the old colliery workings and petrochemical sites. The Tees estuary has some similarities to other ex-industrial sites, known as brownfield sites, that we have worked on in previous years. These brownfield sites can be stunning wildlife oases, and especially important for rare invertebrates.

Thanks to support from Natural England and Defra's Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund we have successfully helped to save our native White-clawed crayfish from extinction by rescuing endangered populations and moving them to safe havens called 'Ark Sites'. These are free from the invasive North American Signal crayfish - a larger crayfish which competes for food and spreads crayfish plague, which has devastating effects on the White-clawed crayfish.

With support from Defra and a range of experts and specialist organisations, Buglife has produced a series of management advice sheets to encourage landowners to improve farmland habitats for rare and threatened invertebrates.

We have continued to implement our Strategy for Scottish Invertebrate Conservation, and this year we undertook a 'stock take' on the state of invertebrate knowledge in Scotland and produced a series of habitat guides. Thanks to Scottish Natural Heritage for their continuing support for this work.

During the year Buglife championed concerns about the impacts of pesticides on non-target, beneficial invertebrates, including promoting a ban on the use of neonicotinoid pesticides until their environmental safety is established. With support from a number of organisations we encouraged the Government to respond positively to the new Directive on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides by providing better protection for people and wildlife from pesticide risks.

Raising awareness and increasing understanding of invertebrates is a vital element of Buglife's work and this year we have engaged with thousands of people through events, bug walks, workshops and talks across the UK.

In late summer we asked the public to sign a stop swatting pledge and to appreciate social wasps rather than demonizing them! The campaign was led by Buglife Vice-President Nick Baker.

During 2010, Buglife was presented with a great opportunity by the Tubney Charitable Trust. The Trust funded an ongoing eight-month piece of work to enable us to look at how we could and should grow and develop Buglife as a charity - all with the ultimate objective of doing more to conserve the small things that run the world.

Buglife's staff and volunteers have continued to work tirelessly for invertebrate conservation - the expertise, enthusiasm and energy are greatly appreciated. During 2010 we have taken on four new staff members, two of them in completely new posts and five new office volunteers. Thanks also to the Board of Trustees for their dedication and ongoing commitment, and a warm welcome to the three new trustees who have joined us this year.



Alan Stubbs
Chairman

About Buglife

Buglife is the only organisation in Europe devoted to the conservation of all invertebrates, and we are actively working to save Britain's rarest animals, everything from bees to beetles, worms to woodlice and jumping spiders to jellyfish. There are more than 40,000 invertebrate species in the UK, and many of these are under threat as never before.

Invertebrates are vitally important to a healthy planet - humans and other life forms could not survive without them. The food we eat, the fish we catch, the birds we see, the flowers we smell and the hum of life we hear, simply would not exist

without bugs. Invertebrates underpin life on earth and without them the world's ecosystems would collapse.

Invertebrates are facing an extinction crisis

Today, thousands of invertebrate species are declining and many are heading towards extinction. Worldwide 150,000 species could be gone by 2050 if the world does nothing. Each invertebrate species plays a unique and important role in the web of life, but once lost, they cannot be replaced. Many invertebrates have incredible life stories yet to be told, and we literally don't know what we are on the brink of losing.

Buglife's aim is to halt the extinction of invertebrate species and to achieve sustainable populations of invertebrates. We are working hard to achieve this through:

- Undertaking practical conservation projects that will contribute to achieving our aim.
- Promoting the environmental importance of invertebrates and raising awareness about the challenges to their survival.
- Assisting in the development of legislation and policy that will ensure the conservation of invertebrates.
- Developing and disseminating knowledge about how to conserve invertebrates.
- Encouraging and supporting invertebrate conservation initiatives by other organisations in the UK, Europe and worldwide.

Saving key bug sites



Sussex emerald (*Thalera fimbrialis*)

Unfortunately the financial conditions have not stemmed the flow of development proposals that threaten to destroy key bug habitats.

In 2010 Buglife has stood up for endangered species at Craig Wood, an area of Caledonian pine forest near Loch Garten, that is threatened with a housing development. This is the only confirmed Scottish site for the Slender ground hopper (*Tetrix subulata*) and could also be home to rare specialities such as the Pine hoverfly (*Blera fallax*)

and the Caledonian sac-spider (*Clubiona subsultans*). Another site in the vicinity - School Wood, Nethybridge - is also threatened with a housing development. School Wood is home to several very local invertebrates. Buglife visited the wood and found the Lemon slug (*Malacolimax tenellus*) – a scarce woodland animal. Concern has grown about the wild west planning approach of the Cairngorms National Park to the extent that a Buglife member organisation, the Badenoch



Pine hoverfly (*Blera fallax*)

and Strathspey Conservation Group, is part of a coalition launching legal action to challenge the protection that the National Park affords to wildlife in its local plan.

In Kent Buglife and Butterfly Conservation have been working together to oppose the creation of an international airport on Dungeness, a development that would threaten incredibly sensitive shingle habitats, rare species such as the Medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) and the Sussex emerald moth (*Thalera fimbrialis*) and significant bumblebee populations including the UK BAP priority Brown-banded carder bee (*Bombus humilis*). The airport plans were approved by the local council, but a public inquiry has been called.

Buglife out and about

This year Buglife attended events across the UK to raise awareness about bugs. The first event of the year was Malvern Spring Gardening Show and as it was General Election season we held



Buglife's Dale Harrison (right) showing a family how to bug hunt.

a bug poll, where our visitors picked their favourite garden bugs, rather than favourite politicians! In summer, we attended Gardeners' World Live where we promoted window boxes to benefit bugs and crafted wriggly worms from tights and shredded paper with children. In August, we went to the British Birdwatching Fair where we ran bug walks and showed visitors live bugs under the microscope. Later, in the autumn we attended a BBC Live 'n' Deadly event in Scotland with Buglife Vice-President Steve Backshall. We also attended some smaller, locally based events during 2010, including the Peterborough Green Festival where we showed hundreds of children how to hunt for bugs. In Scotland we



Making a bug hat at a Buglife event.

delivered a series of exciting new bug workshops on harvestmen, beetles and deadwood bugs. These were far more popular than we had hoped to imagine and all were full to capacity.

Buglife Scotland

It has been another busy year for Buglife in Scotland. Following the launch of the Strategy for Scottish Invertebrate Conservation the previous year we have been working with partners to deliver the vision for a Scotland in which invertebrates are valued and conserved for their key roles in a healthy environment.

One of the first tasks in delivering the strategy was to review the state of knowledge on invertebrates in Scotland. This 'stock take' is



Narrow-headed ant (*Formica exsecta*)

the first time that information about what invertebrates occur in Scotland has been put together; it is now available on our website.

With the help of the newly appointed Conservation Assistant we ran a very popular programme of activities involving members and the public. In March, we launched our first edition of 'Scottish Invertebrate News' with stories on recent invertebrate discoveries and conservation work.

Developing greater knowledge and understanding of invertebrates and their habitats underpins appropriate and effective conservation action. We produced a series of habitat management guides for landowners on lowland raised bogs, blanket bogs, cereal field margins and coastal vegetated shingle.

With the help of Suzie Bairner a newly appointed BTCV Natural Talent Apprentice, we have been able to begin site assessments and invertebrate surveys on a number of ex-industrial sites in the Falkirk area. These commonly overlooked brownfield sites can be important habitats for invertebrates. Further support from the Central Scotland

Green Network development fund has allowed Buglife to undertake 'alert mapping' for derelict sites in central Scotland. This work will help us identify the sites that are potentially important for invertebrates and require surveys in the future.



Great yellow bumblebee (*Bombus distinguendus*)

Bugs workshops in Scotland



Bug workshop at Westfield Farm

In 2010 we ran a series of new workshops in Scotland to help people learn more about some of the less commonly records groups of invertebrates such as harvestmen and beetles. We also ran a deadwood habitat management workshop where delegates were able to get their hands dirty grubbing around in some deadwood to learn about flies, beetles, springtails, centipedes and milipedes.

All workshops were fully booked and extremely popular. Attendees ranged from interested members of the public, to volunteers, and to ecological professionals. The phenomenal response to the workshops challenges

the misconception that there is a lack of interest in invertebrates in Scotland.



Springtail (*Bourletiella viridescens*) - similar to those found on deadwood workshop.

Designer homes for little money spider



Searching through an artificial bird's nest to find a money spider.

Thanks to support from The Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust, Buglife and a team of experts have confirmed

the continued existence of the Midas tree-weaver (*Midia midas*), a tiny money spider, in Epping Forest, Essex. The spider had not been seen for eight years.

This rare and elusive spider lives in bird nests making it exceptionally difficult to find, but a member of the British Arachnological Society invented a novel, low-tech solution. By creating mock nests using a cluster of twigs, leaf litter and organic chicken manure in a net bag, an artificial habitat was created for the spiders. The fake nests were placed in dozens of different

types of trees in Epping Forrest in the hope that these rare spiders would consider them a suitable home and take up residence.

In summer 2010 Buglife staff, volunteers and spider experts looked through the artificial nests. After hours of sifting through twigs, leaves and chicken manure, a female Midas tree-weaver was found. It's great to have refound it, but we have not thrown as much light on its ecology as we would have done if we had found more!

Saving threatened crayfish from extinction

In November 2010 Buglife, in partnership with the Kemerton Conservation Trust, the Avon Wildlife Trust and the Environment Agency, helped to save White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) from extinction by rescuing endangered populations and moving them to safe havens that are free of the plague carrying invasive North American Signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*).

Our native White-clawed crayfish is at great risk of extinction. The invasive North American Signal crayfish has been rapidly spreading through the country. It competes with the White-clawed crayfish for food and living space and also carries the deadly crayfish plague, which is passed to our native crayfish. In November we moved the first White-clawed crayfish from a stream in north Worcestershire to a safe haven "Ark Site" at Kemerton

nature reserve, near Tewkesbury. The Ark site is a lake in a former sand and gravel pit, which is ideal for the White-clawed crayfish, but initially didn't offer many places for the crayfish to hide away. Fortunately, the previous owner, Huntsmans Quarries generously donated over 80 tonnes of stone for the construction of crayfish habitat in the lake.



Creating homes for White-clawed crayfish



White-clawed crayfish ready to be moved to a safe haven.



White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)

Chestnut click-beetle hunt

In May 2010 Buglife organised a hunt for the Chestnut click-beetle (*Anostirus castaneus*) at Birk Crag, near Harrogate. This is one of only two sites where the beetle is found in Britain, the other being soft cliffs on the Isle of Wight.

The beetle itself is quite distinctive, but the adults are only active for a few weeks in late April through to early May, and tend only to be seen on hotter, sunny days.

The last time a Chestnut click-beetle was seen at Birk Crag was in 2003.

In 2010 we were joined by 17 volunteers and a member of Harrogate Borough Council who helped us look for the beetle. Unfortunately, the weather was poor and we failed to find this rare and elusive beetle. Let's hope the next hunt is more successful.



The rare and elusive Chestnut click-beetle (*Anostirus castaneus*).

Farming for bugs advice sheets



Hornet robberfly (*Asilus crabroniformis*) - one of the species that will benefit from our farming advice sheets.

With support from Defra and a range of experts and specialist organisations, Buglife has produced a series of management advice sheets to encourage landowners to improve farmland habitats for rare and threatened invertebrates.

These management sheets cover nine invertebrate species that are listed on the UK's Biodiversity Action Plan and are also found on farmland. These include insects such as the declining Large garden bumblebee

(*Bombus ruderatus*) and the Hornet robberfly (*Asilus crabroniformis*), a scarce but fearsomely predatory fly.

Each sheet contains information on the ecology of the species, where it occurs in Britain, the reasons for its decline, and its specific habitat requirements. These sheets are designed to help farmers and other landowners select the management choices that will benefit invertebrates as well as assisting farm advisors such as Natural England.

Bugs and brownfields in Northern England



Dingy skipper butterfly (*Erynnis tages*) - found on the Teesside brownfield site.

With support from SITA Enriching Nature we started work on a three year project in Teesside, focussed around the old colliery workings and petrochemical

sites. The Tees estuary has some similarities to other ex-industrial sites that we have worked on in previous years. Some of these brownfield sites can be home to a stunning display of wildlife, including rare invertebrates.

With support from Clare Dinham, our newly appointed Brownfield Stepping Stones Officer, we are working in partnership with the Industry Nature Conservation Association (INCA) and Tees Valley Wildlife Trust to discover the animals living on these sites, and we are creating new habitats and managing sites to benefit invertebrates.

We have been planning workshops to be held next year for planners,

developers and ecologists to promote best practice when brownfield sites are developed or being considered for development.



The Teesside brownfield site before Buglife starts work to create more habitats for bugs.

Getting people involved!

Stick insect hunt

In September Buglife held a public survey for stick insects in Cornwall, in partnership with the National Stick Insect Recording Scheme. Many people do not realise that we have stick insects living in the wild in the West Country – they are not native to the UK but are able to survive in South West England thanks to mild winters.

We received records from gardens, parks and wild places right across the county. New stick insect colonies were found in Padstow and Shortlandsend, near Truro. But perhaps the most exciting find was the largest population of stick insects in the UK – over 140 individual stick insects were counted in one garden in mid-Cornwall.



Unarmed stick-insect (*Acanthoxyla inermis*) found in the Buglife stick insect hunt.



A potter wasp (*Ancistrocerus parietum*)

Wonderful wasps

In August Buglife asked people to take a new look at wasps and to sign up to the stop swatting wasps pledge. Throughout the campaign we publicised the beauty and variety of wasps in the UK. We created a series of educational web pages to demonstrate the importance of wasps as nature's great recyclers, pollinators and pest control agents. The campaign hoped to encourage the public to learn to appreciate wasps, and to stop swatting them! Buglife Vice-president Nick Baker led the campaign which was covered in national newspapers and on the radio.

British Wildlife Photography Awards

This year Buglife sponsored the 'Hidden Britain' category of the British Wildlife Photography Awards. The British Wildlife Photography Awards were created in 2009 to celebrate the talents of both amateur and professional photographers, while simultaneously highlighting the great wealth and diversity of British natural history. The competition winners were announced in autumn 2010 and we were pleased to see a stunning photograph of a Blue leaf-beetle taken by 14 year old Adam Hawtin win the Young British Wildlife Photography Award.



Blue leaf-beetle - winner of Young British Wildlife Photography Awards.

Protecting innocent bugs from pesticides

In 2010 Buglife brought together the Biodiversity and Pesticides Group, a partnership of non-governmental conservation organisations to discuss and take action on the impacts of pesticides on wildlife. Buglife also sits on the National Pesticides Forum where both Government bodies and non-governmental bodies meet to discuss pesticide use.

In February 2010 the Biodiversity and Pesticides Group responded to the UK consultation on the implementation of a new European Directive on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides. We raised concerns about the impacts of pesticides on 'non-target' invertebrates and highlighted the need to reduce the use of a number of high risk chemicals that are most likely to damage wildlife – particularly vulnerable insects, such as bumblebees and solitary bees. We recommended that there should be better processes for deciding on the use of pesticides in conservation areas and the wider countryside, and that there should be advice available for consumers on alternatives to pesticides.

Although Buglife was disappointed with the Government response

issued in December 2010, we are continuing to work with other environmental organisations to campaign for stronger measures within the UK implementation of the European Directive and to help ensure that pesticides cause as little damage as possible to both bugs, and the wide range of other animals that depend upon them for food.

Following our 2009 report on the impacts of neonicotinoid pesticides on wildlife further research has only served to heighten concerns and we have continued to lead a campaign to get these toxic chemicals banned in the UK.



Leaf-cutter bee

Found – the spider that was feared extinct

A small spider that hunts amongst the sedges and reeds of old fens was feared to have become extinct, but in 2010 a single female was found at Chippenham Fen, Cambridgeshire raising hopes that the species will continue to survive.

The Rosser's sac spider (*Clubiona rosserae*) was one of the first endangered species that Buglife worked on. In 2002 Buglife put together a project with Anglian Water and the British Arachnological Society to find the little spider and understand better how to conserve it.

Rosser's sac spider is an internationally very rare wetland species that has only ever been found at two sites in the UK. Despite intensive searching by Buglife and the British Arachnological

Society between 2002 and 2006 we were unable to locate a population of the spider. With the last sighting in 2000 fears were growing that the spider had died out in the UK.

Then in September 2010 came the marvellous news that Rosser's sac spider had been rediscovered at Chippenham Fen by a member of the British Arachnological Society. A further search in mid-October revealed a colony of ten individuals and Peter Harvey took the first ever photographs of Rosser's sac spider.

Buglife put out a press release about the rediscovery and first ever photos and the story was massive. It became the number one news story on the BBC website and was covered around the world.

We still need to understand more about the ecology of this enigmatic animal, but it is now firmly in the public consciousness.



The world exclusive photograph of a Rosser's sac spider (*Clubiona rosserae*).

Wildlife destroying sheep dip finally withdrawn

In March 2010 the Government and manufacturers of Cypermethrin sheep dip announced its permanent withdrawal. It had been a four year battle for Buglife to secure this ban on the sheep dip that is so harmful to bugs and the environment.

Synthetic pyrethroids (Cypermethrin) are 1000 times more toxic to wildlife than the pesticides that farmers were previously using to dip sheep. At its peak use it was estimated to be killing about 1.5 billion animals in rivers, streams and ponds every year. In addition 400

million litres of waste Cypermethrin was sprayed onto meadows and fields every year, causing untold destruction to butterflies and bees.

Buglife campaigned with fishing charities to ban the chemical, and in light of growing scientific evidence, the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) suspended the license to sell synthetic pyrethroid for sheep dipping on environmental grounds in 2006. It has taken a further four years and more scientific work by the Environment Agency, that showed that even two weeks after being

dipped a sheep that strayed into a stream would still cause a pollution event, to make the ban permanent.



Sheep on grazing marsh at Kent.

Some progress for the Little whirlpool ram's-horn snail

The Government had an international legal duty to put forward protected sites for the highly endangered Little whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) before 2007. Buglife has been pushing for the legislation to be implemented, but there was concern that sites would not be put forward until 2012. Fortunately in 2010 Natural

England consulted on creating three Special Areas of Conservation for the snail - Pevensy Levels, Pulbrough and Amberley Wild Brooks, and the Broads.

Buglife and the Conchological Society identified several adjacent areas of unprotected grazing marsh that we believe must be added to the proposed

protected areas to make them safe refuges for the snail. We are pushing for their protection before their delicate occupants are extinguished by modern ditch clearance methods.

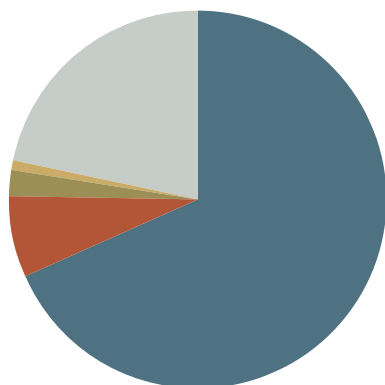


Amberley Wild Brooks - a Special Area of Conservation for the Little whirlpool ram's horn snail.



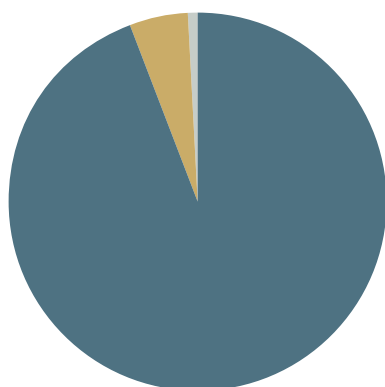
Buglife is fighting to conserve habitat for the Little whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*).

Our finances



Income

	Amount	%
Restricted grants	£463,334	68
Donations and legacies	£48,394	7
Unrestricted grants	£15,450	2
Bank interest	£5,536	1
Contracts and contributions	£147,410	22
Total	£680,124	100



Expenditure

	Amount	%
Charitable activities	£573,909	94
Fundraising	£30,420	5
Governance costs	£3,883	1
Total	£608,212	100

A. E. Stubbs

Alan Stubbs
Chairman

Matt Shardlow

Matt Shardlow
Chief Executive

President:
Germaine Greer

Vice-president:
Steve Backshall

Vice-president:
Nick Baker

Vice-president:
Edward O Wilson

Photography credits (from top left, clockwise)

Front cover

- Four-spotted chaser (*Libellula quadrimaculata*) © Mark Hamblin 2020VISION

Page 2

- Spider in silhouette © www.rosshoddinott.co.uk
- Sir David Attenborough © Richard Boll Photography (NPG Commission)
- Silver-studded blue (*Plebejus argus*), Cornwall © www.rosshoddinott.co.uk

Page 4

- Sussex emerald (*Thalera fimbrialis*) © Donald Hobern
- Pine hoverfly (*Blera fallax*) © Bastiaan Wakkie
- Buglife at Charmouth Fossil Festival © Maisie Hill
- Buglife at Peterborough Green Festival © ESP

Page 5

- Narrow-headed ant (*Formica exsecta*) © Gus Jones Badenoch and Strathspey Conservation Group
- Great yellow bumblebee (*Bombus distinguendus*) © Martin Scott
- Springtail (*Bourletiella viridescens*) © Tim Ransom
- Bug workshop at Westfield Farm © Nick Owens

Page 6

- Some of the team looking for Midas tree-weaver (*Midia midas*) © Mick Massie
- White-clawed crayfish translocation © Kate O'Neill
- White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) © John Mason
- Creating homes for White-clawed crayfish © Kate O'Neill

Page 7

- Chestnut click-beetle (*Anostirus castaneus*) © Ian Middlebrook
- Brownfield site in Teesside © Industry and Nature Conservation Association
- Dingy skipper (*Erynnis tages*) © R Woods
- Hornet robberfly (*Asilus crabroniformis*) © Claudia Watts

Page 8

- Unarmed stick-insect (*Acanthoxyla inermis*) © Malcolm Lee
- Blue leaf-beetle - winner of Young British Wildlife Photography Award 2010 © Adam Hawtin (aged 14)
- A potter wasp (*Ancistrocerus parietum*) © Nigel Jones

Page 9

- Leaf-cutter bee © Steve Peters
- Rosser's sac spider (*Clubiona rosserae*) © P R Harvey

Page 10

- Sheep on grazing marsh at Ridham © Roger Key
- Little whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) © Paul Sterry – Nature Photographers
- Amberly ditch © Martin Willing

Back cover (top to bottom)

- Green tiger beetle (*Cicindela campestris*) adult resting on bark of pine, Scotland © Mark Hamblin
- Mottled umber (*Erannis defoliaria*) © Nigel Jones
- Rosy woodlouse (*Androniscus dentiger*) © Roger Key



Front Cover

Four-spotted chaser dragonfly (*Libellula quadrimaculata*)



Back Cover (top to bottom)

Green tiger beetle
(*Cicindela campestris*)

Mottled umber (*Erannis defoliaria*)

Rosy woodlouse
(*Androniscus dentiger*)



Contact Details

Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust

is a company limited by guarantee,
registered in England at
First Floor
90 Bridge Street
Peterborough
PE1 1DY

www.buglife.org.uk
info@buglife.org.uk
Tel. 01733 201210

Registered charity no. 1092293
Scottish charity no. SC040004
Company no. 4132695

