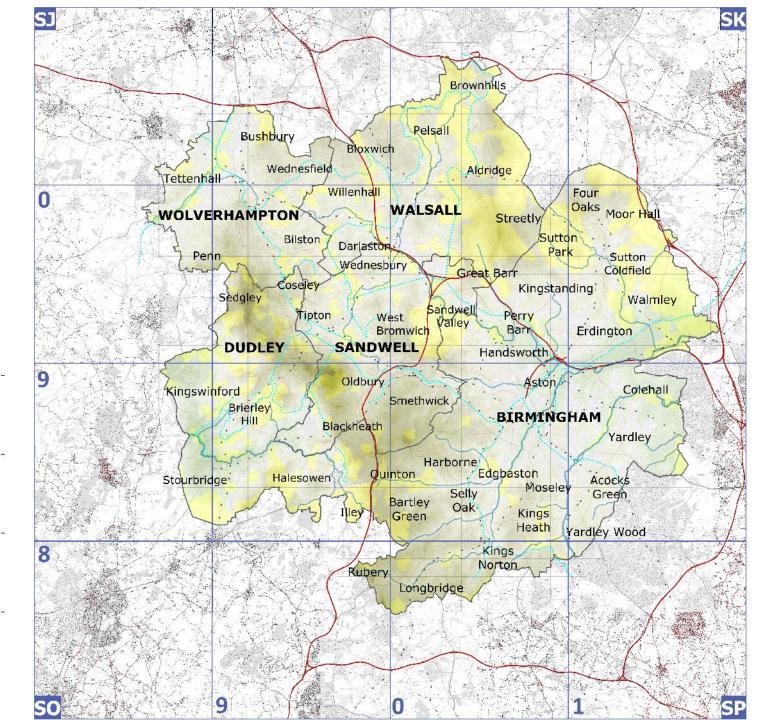


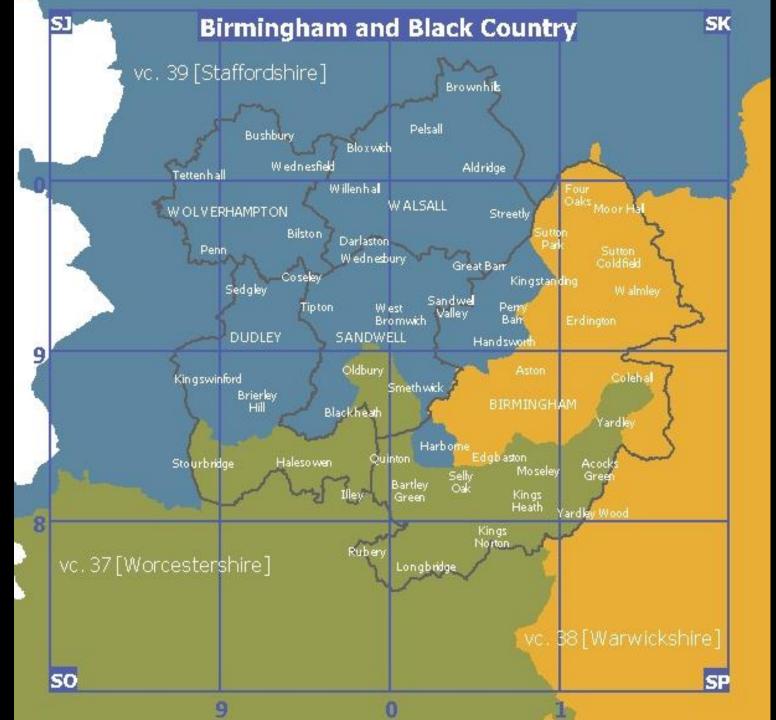
Improving connectivity in Birmingham and the Black Country lan Trueman











Birmingham & Wildlife TRUSTS

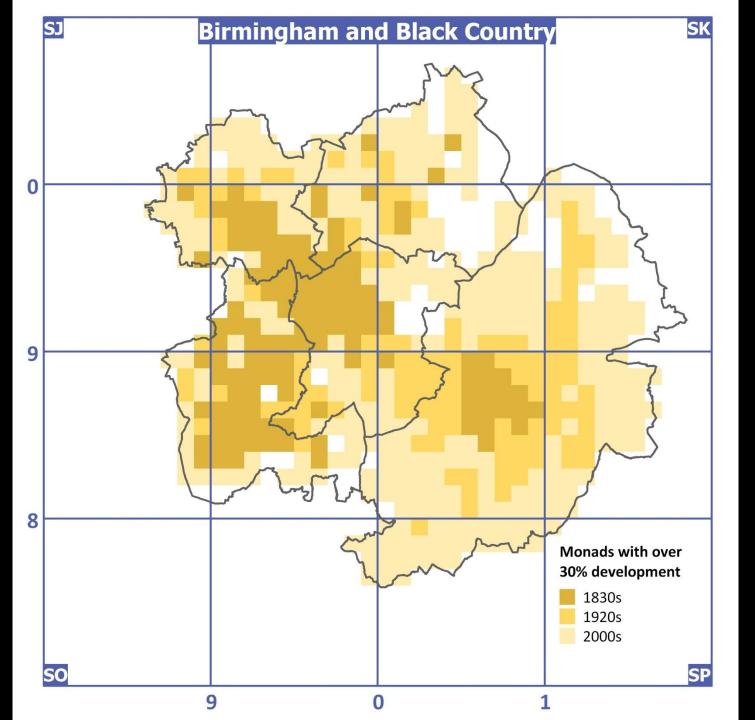


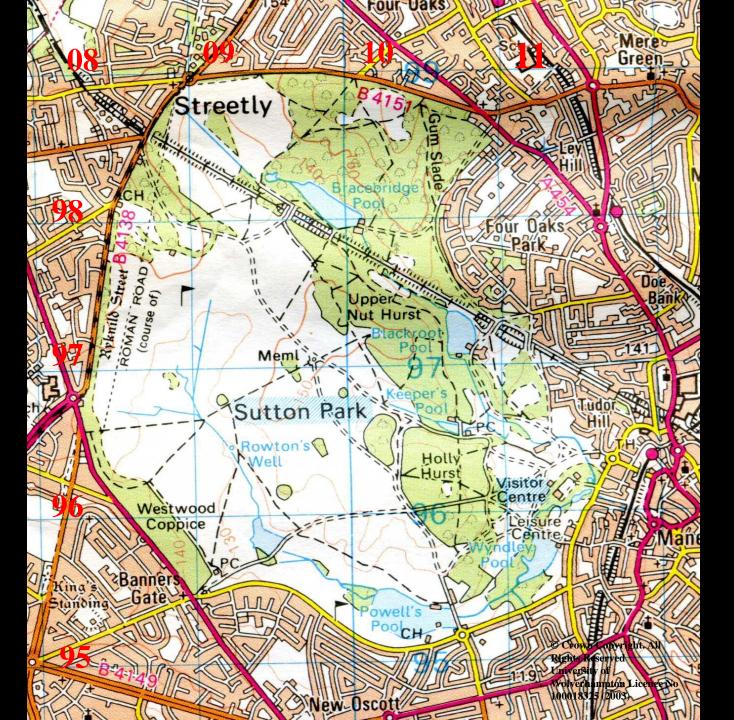
EcoRecord

the ecological database for Birmingham and the Black Country

EcoRecord is the biological record centre for Birmingham and the Black Country (Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall & Wolverhampton).

EcoRecord collects, collates and makes available information about the wildlife, wildlife sites and habitats of Birmingham and the Black Country and currently has over 500,000 species records on its database. Records come from many sources, ranging from professional ecologists, to amateur expert naturalists, to other wildlife enthusiasts. For more information please visit http://www.ecorecord.org.uk or telephone 0121 454 1808.









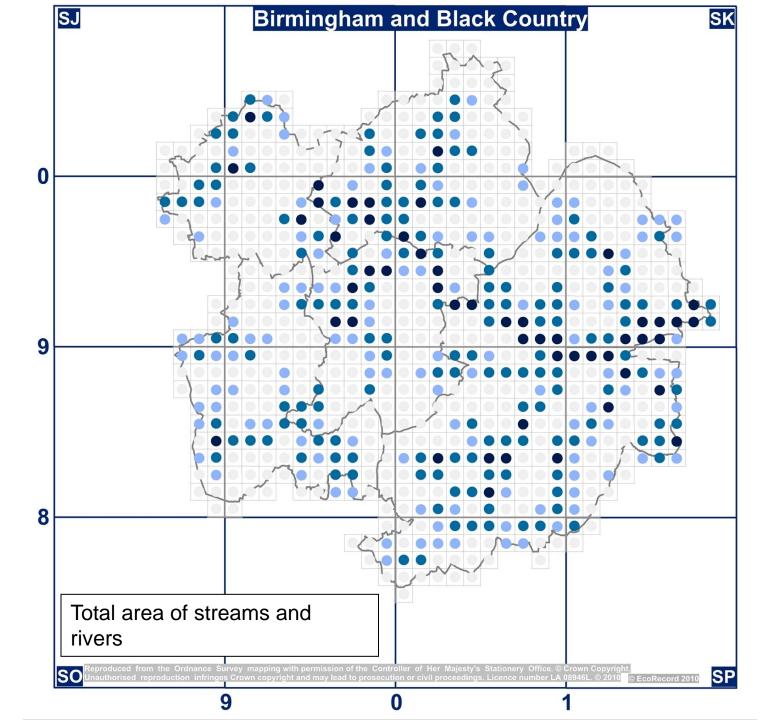






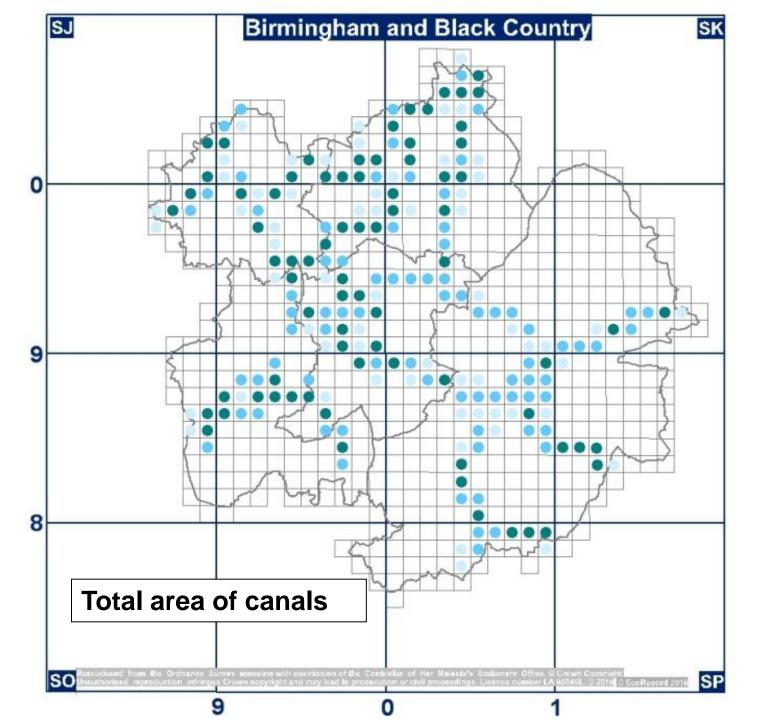




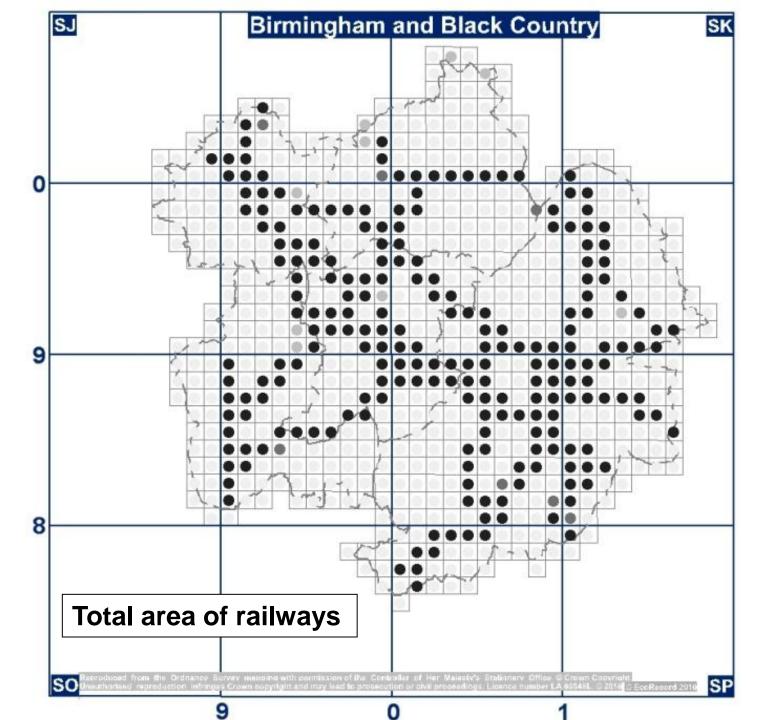




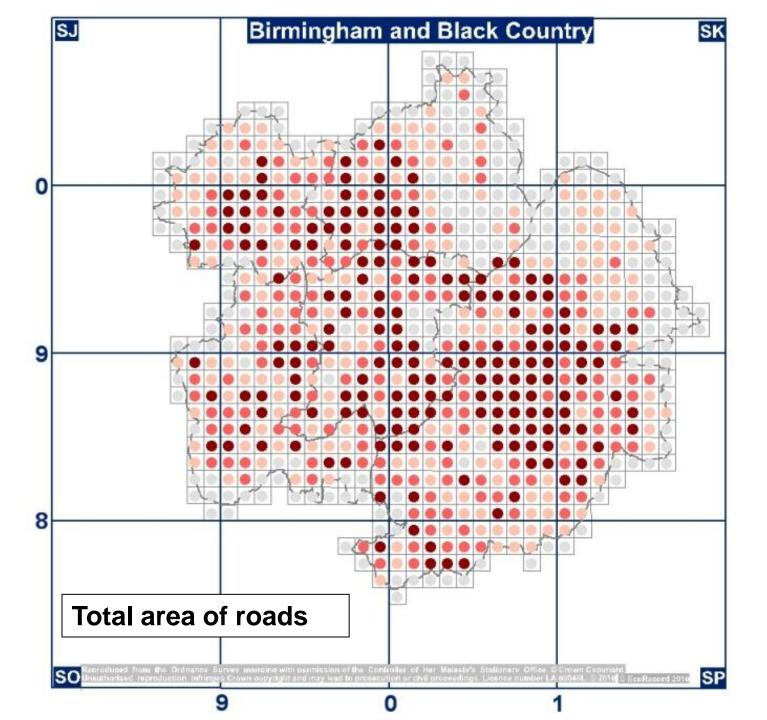








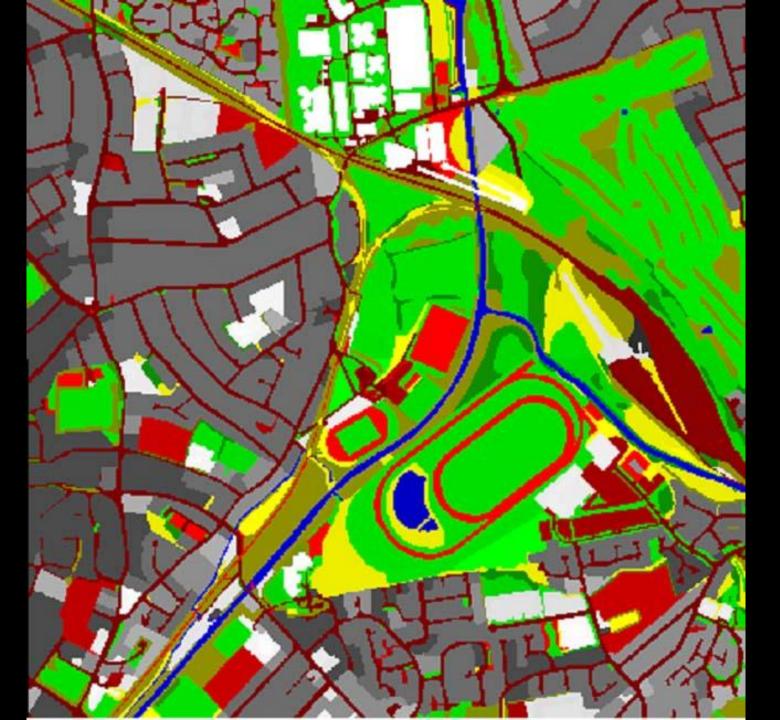




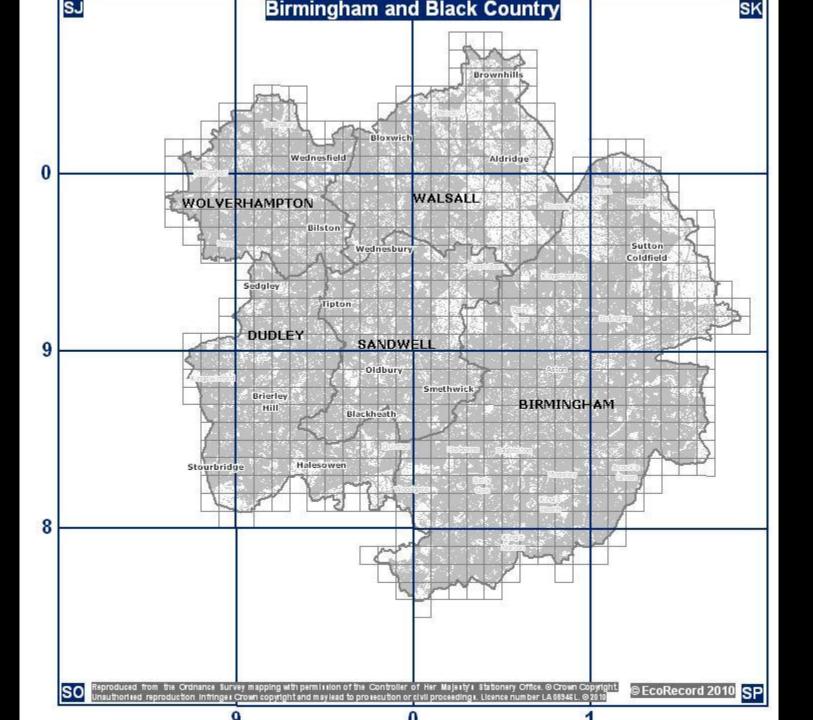








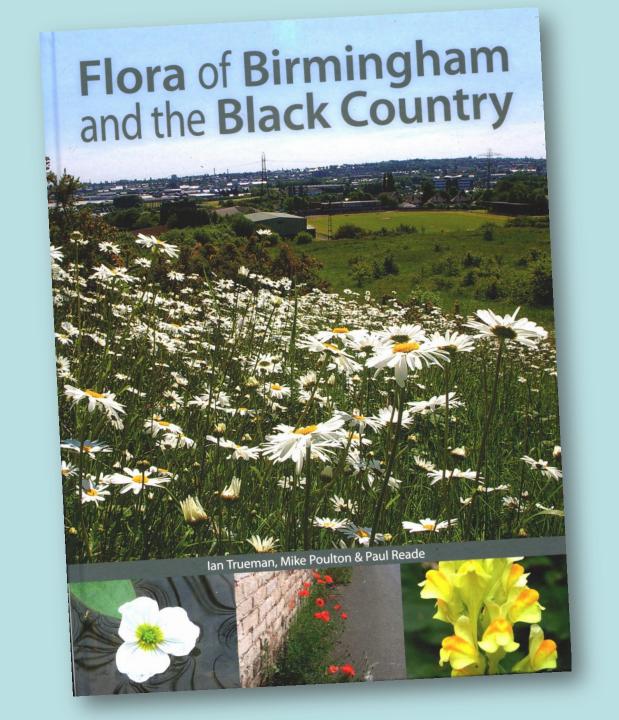






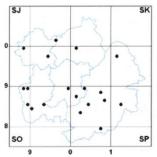






margins of many of the canals, lakes and ponds throughout the conurbation where it frequently forms dense colonies. Also a popular introduction in planting schemes causing confusion as to its true native status in some places. Displays a wide degree of tolerance to water conditions and sometimes forms pure stands in the absence of other marginals, but apparently requires at least an intermediate base and nutrient status. Considerably more frequent than in the 1970s Floras. Ass: Alisma lanceolatum, Butomus umbellatus, Epilobium hirsutum, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Sparganium erectum, Typha latifolia.

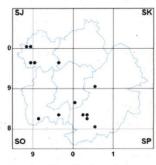
Iris foetidissima L. Stinking Iris



19. Native. A perennial herb, the few scattered records in isolation suggest this species is no more than an introduction in B&BC. Individual clumps or small patches have been recorded, sometimes but not always in the shade and on moderately fertile and base-rich soil, from municipal parks, waste ground close to gardens, trackverges, hedgerows, several canal towpaths, banks of the Rivers Stour and Rea, Ham Dingle. Ass: Brachypodium sylvaticum, Campanula trachelium, Conium maculatum, Dipsacus fullonum.

Crocus vernus (L.) Hill Spring Crocus

13. Neophyte. A cormous perennial herb. The most commonly grown species which includes several showy cultivars such as 'Pickwick', 'Remembrance', 'King of the Whites' and 'Little Dorritt'. Abundantly grown, and planted on many graves and often spreading into surrounding grassland in most of the churchyards throughout the conurbation, where, in early spring it displays showy patches of white, purple and purple-white, bi-coloured flowers. Also regularly discarded into grassy patches and bits of waste ground near houses where

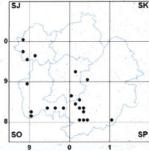


it persists without showing much sign of spread. Undoubtedly under-recorded due to the earliness of flowering and withering of foliage and doubts about whether plantings are deliberate. Many records for *Crocus* sp. belong here but have not been included in the map. 5 & C Europe.

Crocus chrysanthus (Herb.) Herb. Golden Crocus

2. Neophyte. Cormous herb. Recorded, rarely, in sites marginal to cultivation. Naturalised in a churchyard, West Bromwich (SP0192, A. Underhill, 1996); plentiful in grassy verge, Woodlands Walk, Penn (SO895959, CBW, 2007). Balkans and Turkey.

Crocus tommasinianus Herb. Early Crocus



22. Neophyte. A cormous herb, readily spreading by seed from original garden plantings into grassy roadside verges, lawns, garden paths and paving, roadside banks and patches of woodland. Also a rapid coloniser from original plantings in grassy areas between graves in many of the churchyards in B&BC. Likely to be under-recorded due to the earliness of its flowering and withering of foliage later in



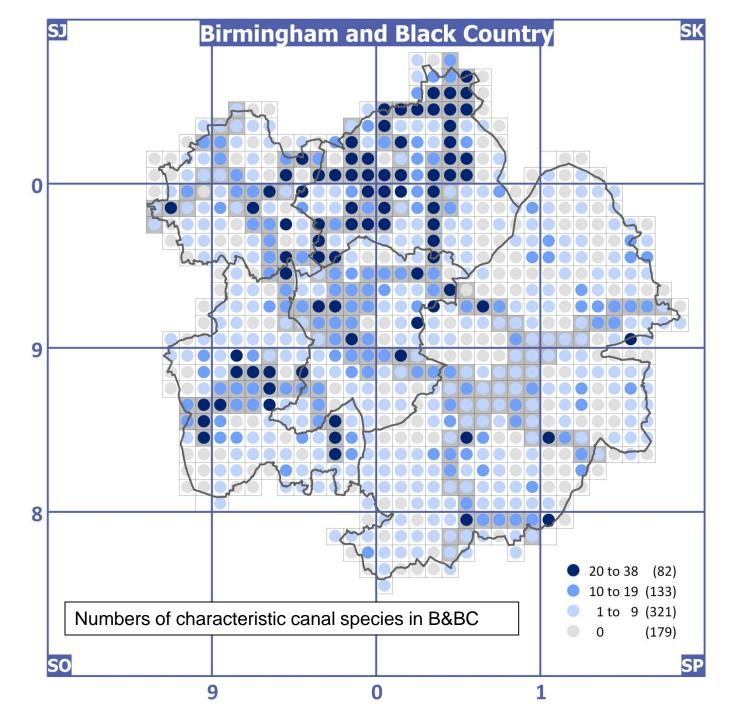


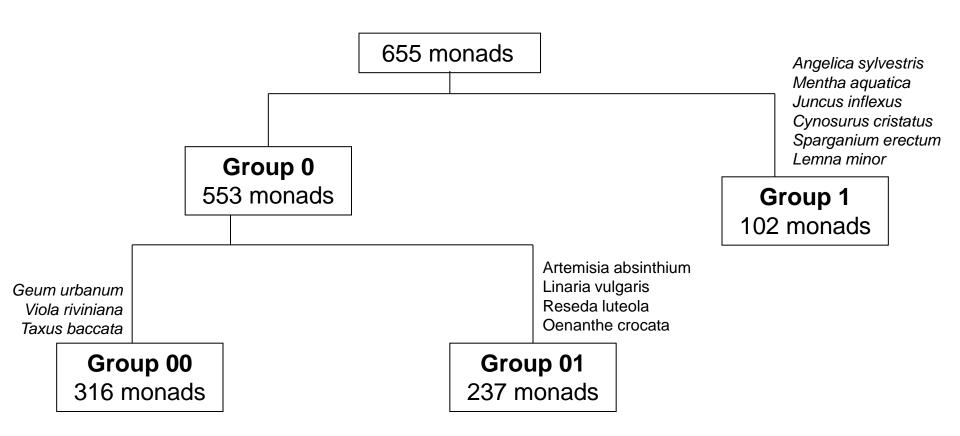




Flora database

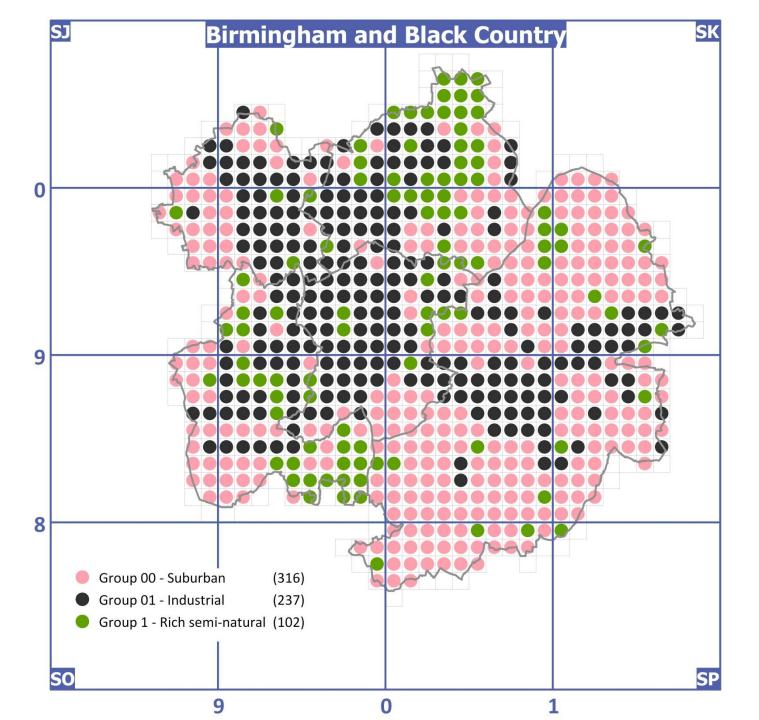
- Recording period 1995-2012
- A total of nearly 240,000 records about 1902 taxa
- From an area of circa 625 square kilometres spread over 715 monads
- Database for analysis is 1449 taxa x 715 monads

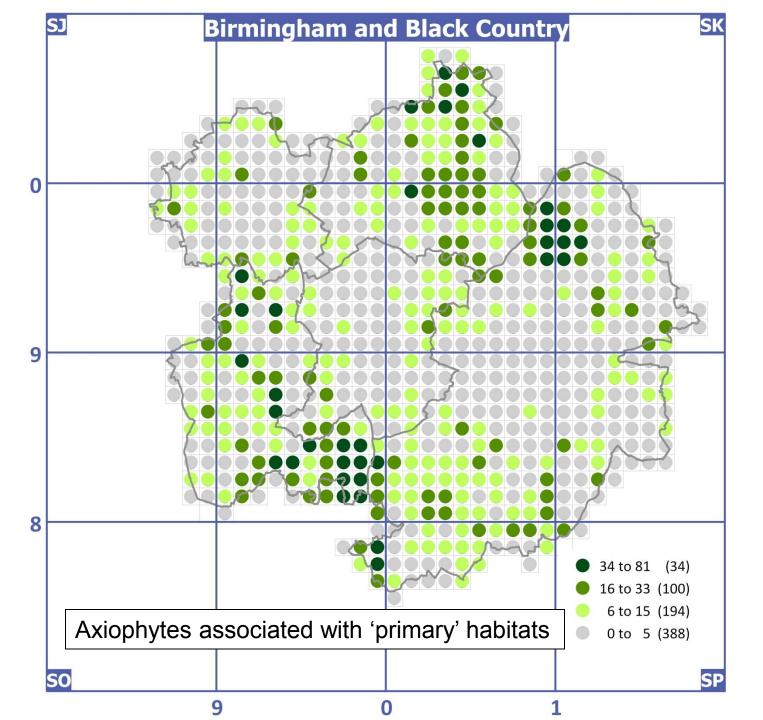


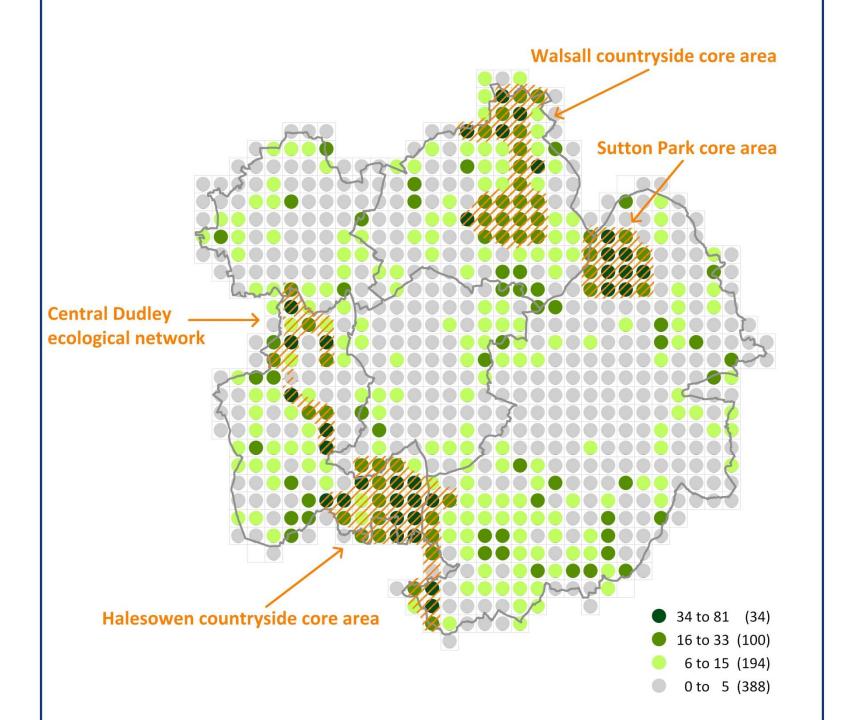


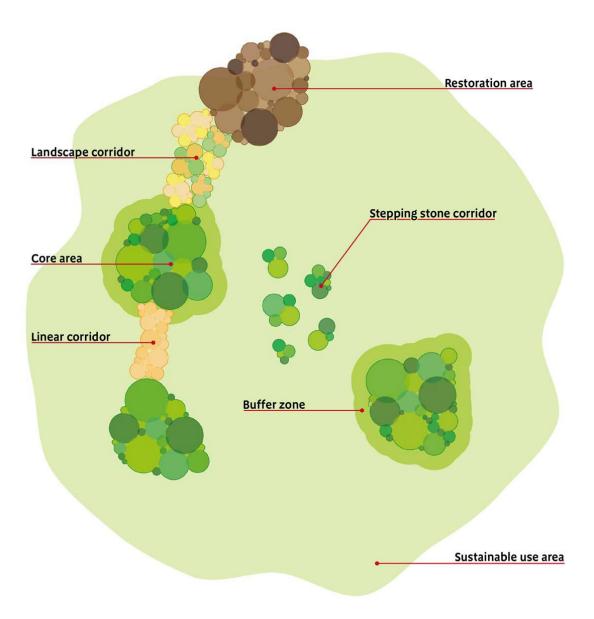
Dendrogram showing the primary divisions of a TWINSPAN analysis of monads in B&BC (monads with <25% within B&BC omitted)

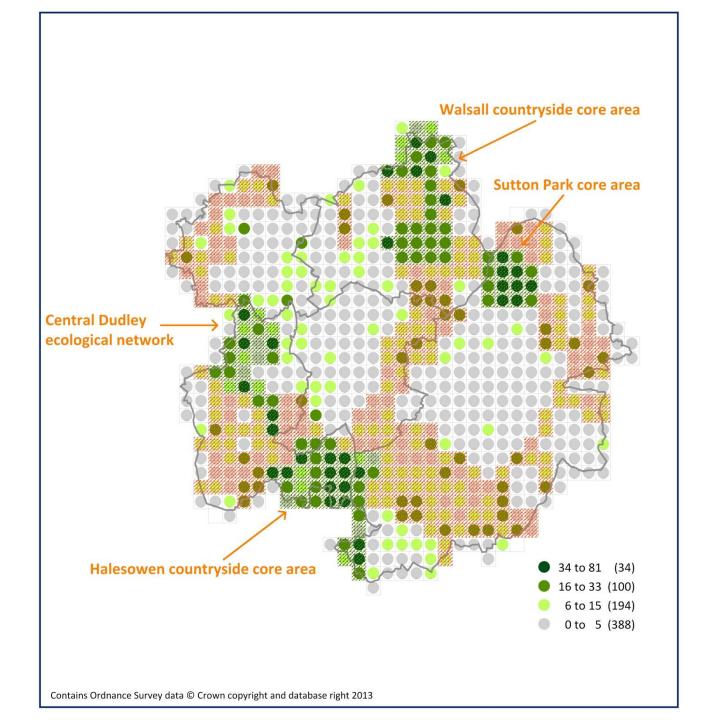
Species shown are indicators for the relevant side of a division













Part of the bid for The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country to be given Nature Improvement Area status









ENGLISH HERITAGE



EcoRecord







Birmingham & **Black Country**



Birmingham Natural History Society















Campaign to Protect Rural England













MADE*















UNIVERSITYON BIRMINGHAM























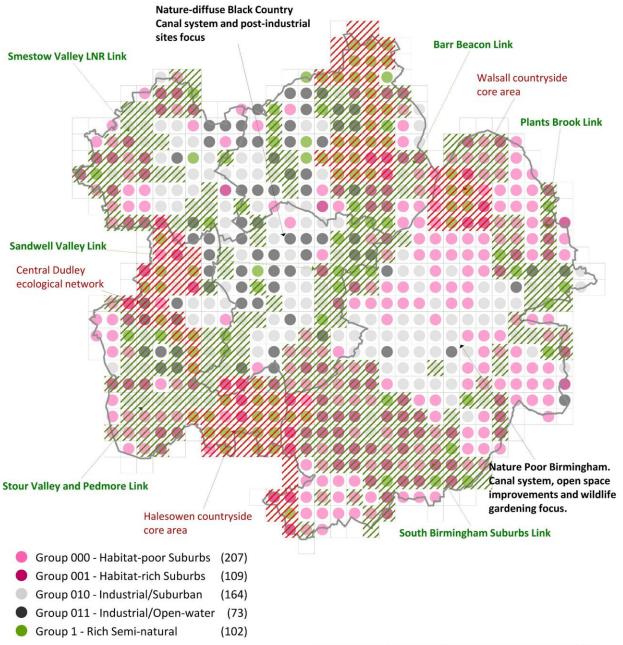






Friends of Babb's Mill
Friends of Barnford Park
Friends of Cotteridge Park
Friends of Deer Leap Wood
Friends of Fields Millenium Green
Friends of Haden Hill Park
Friends of Kings Norton Nature Reserve
Friends of Kings Norton Park
Friends of Moseley Bog
Friends of Netherton Park
Friends of Perry Hall Park
Friends of Selly Oak Park
Friends of The Shire Country Park
Friends of Thimblemill Brook



















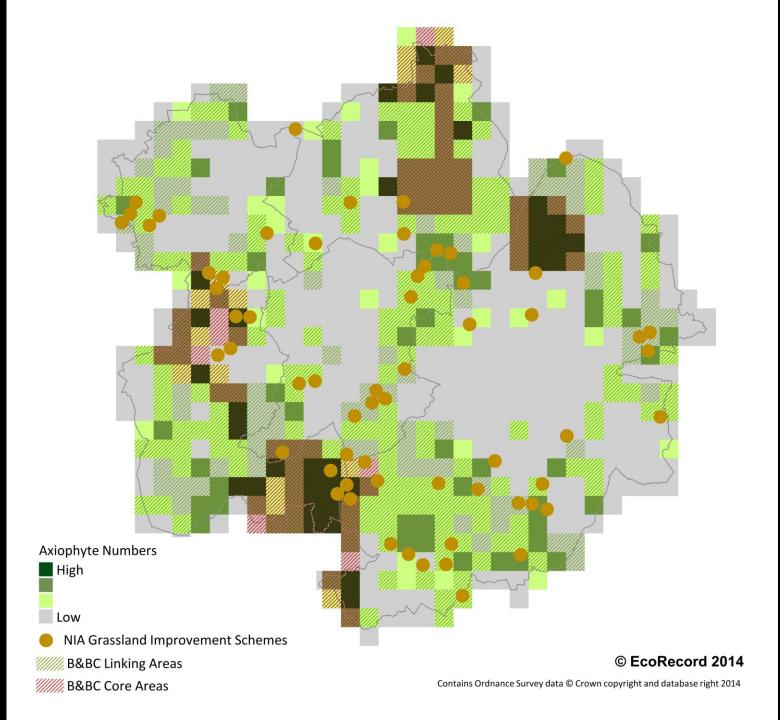


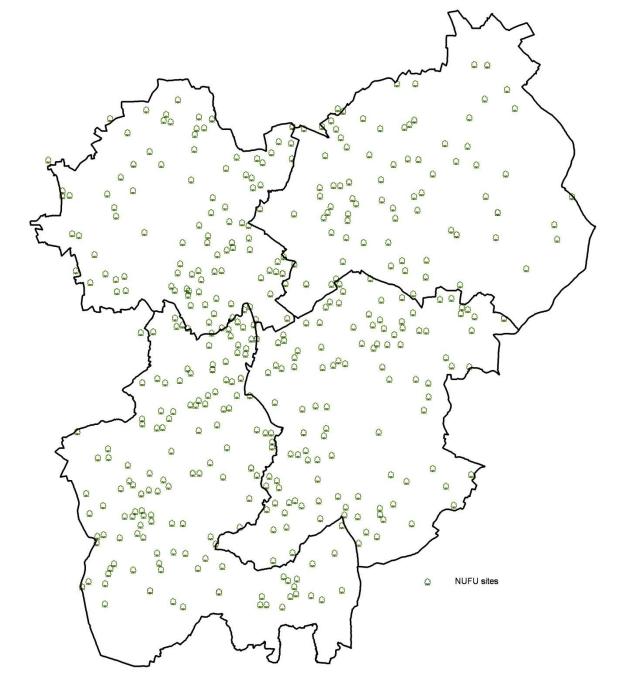










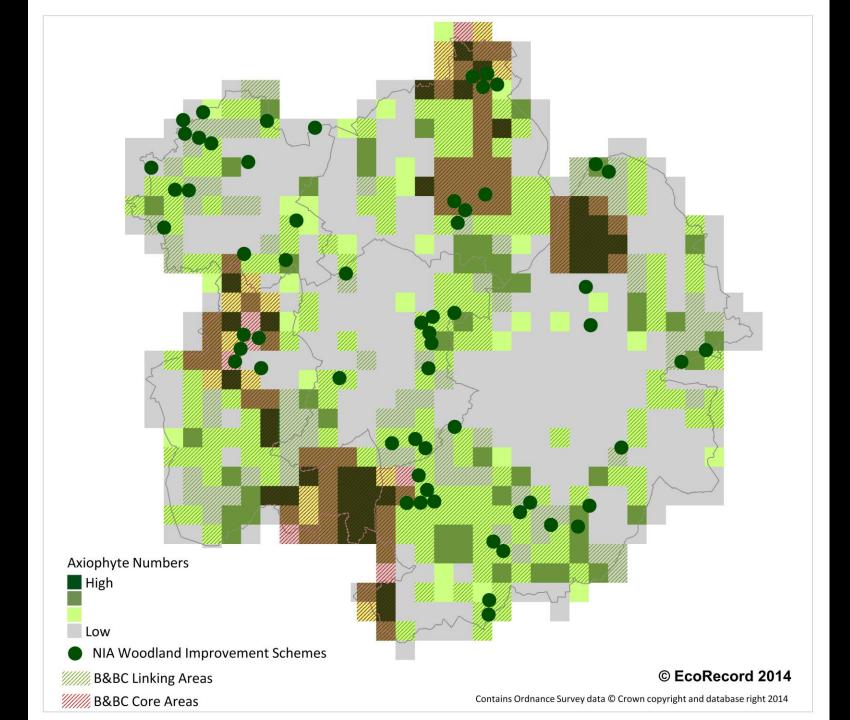




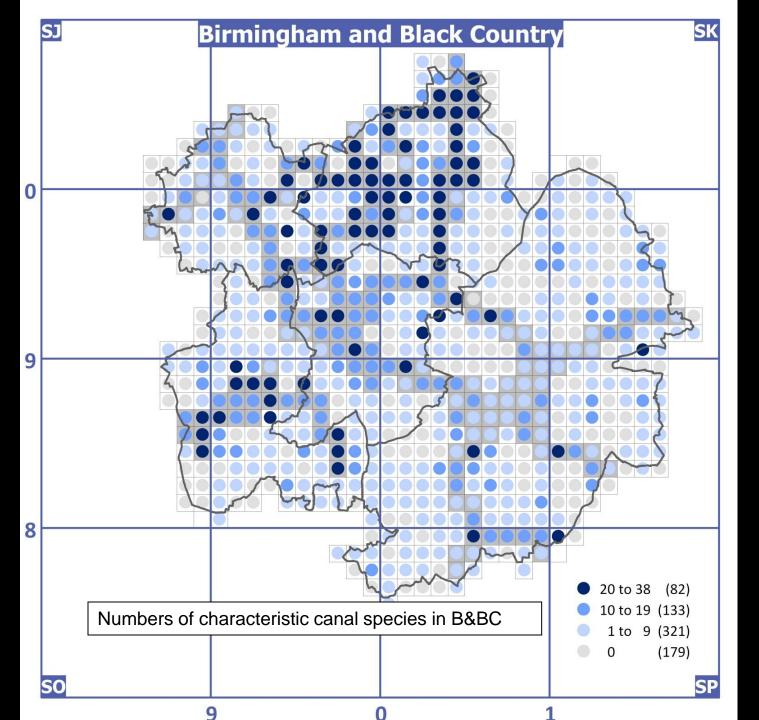


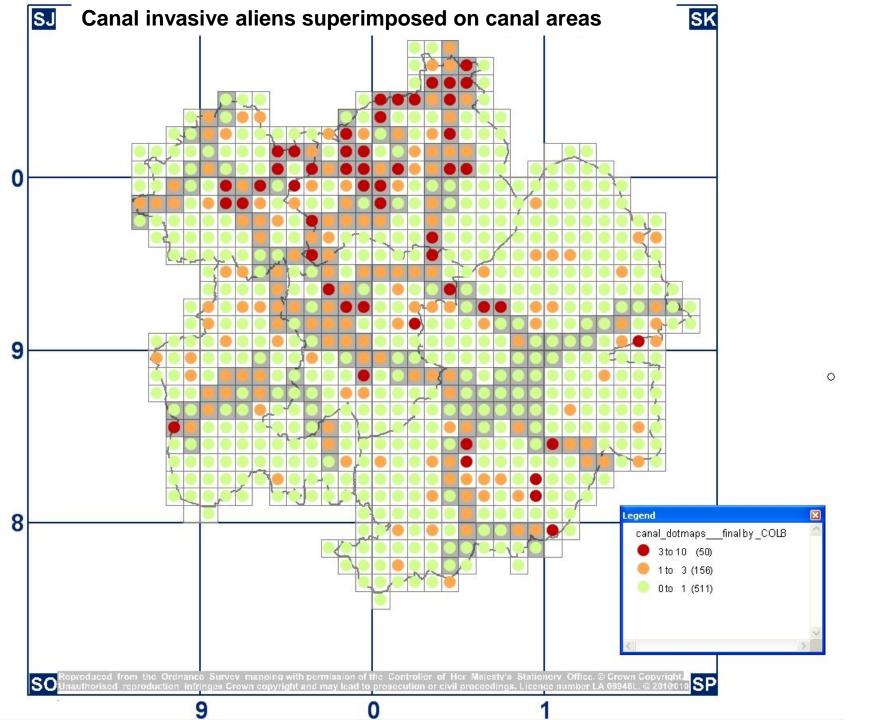






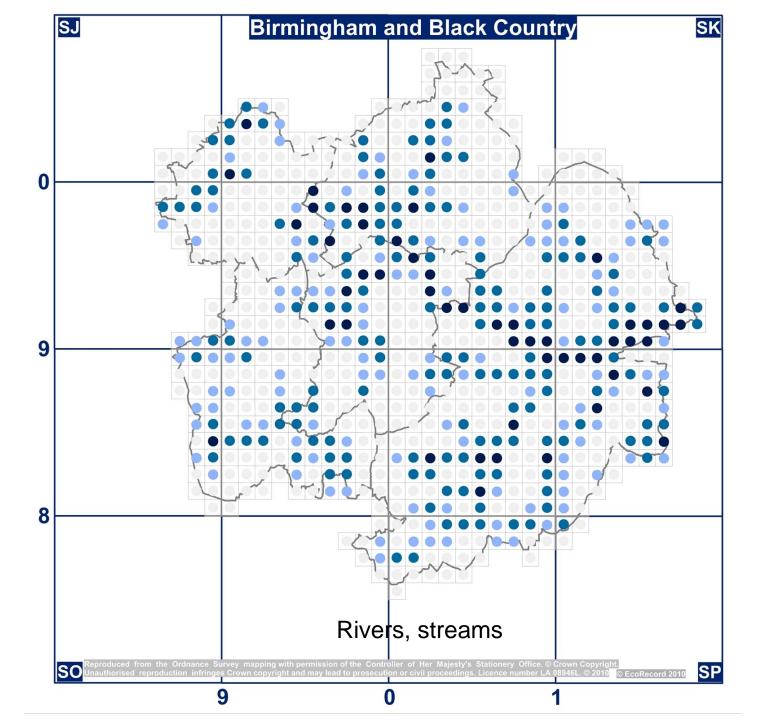






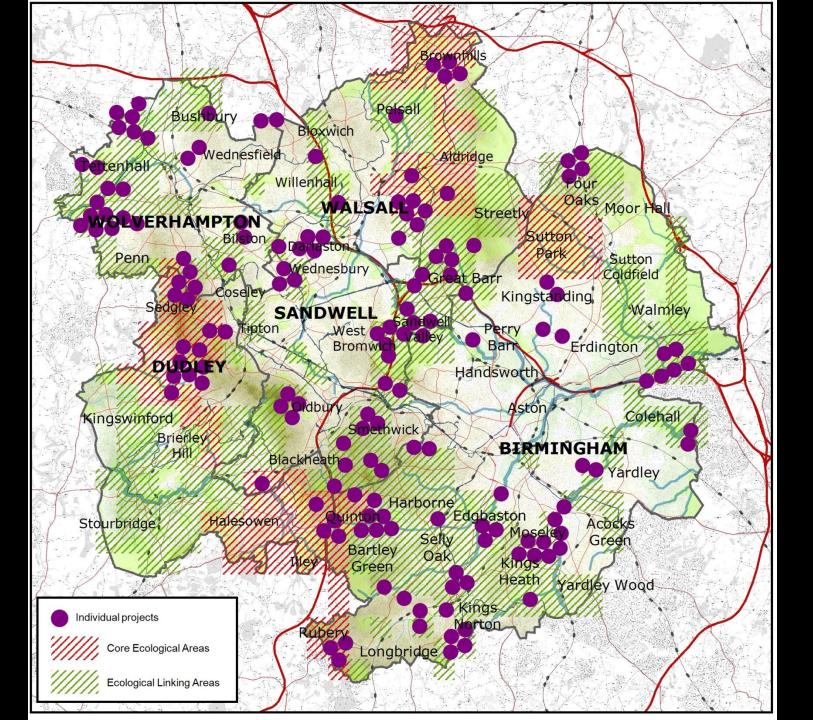


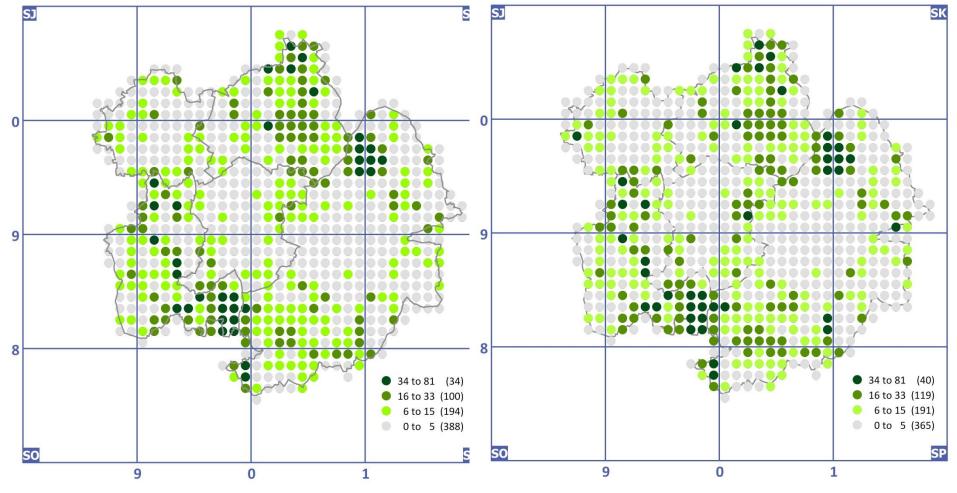












Pre-NIA ecological network

Best case Post-NIA ecological network



Eyes on the Ground Looking out for our nature improvements





A guide to monitoring the flowers of our **Magnificent Meadows**





Middlemoorthillalle Protecting wildlife where you live





POSITIVE INDICATOR

Ragged-Robin Silene flos-cuculi (Lychnis flos-cuculi in many books)



A cheerful **perennial**, often quite short-lived, occurring in wet pastures and mires, often associated with rushes.

The hollow stems are typically 1-2 ft (30-60 cm) tall. The leaves are in pairs, pointed, toothless and narrow below into an indistinct petiole with a few coarse hairs either side (usually green, not reddish as in the picture). The flowers occur in loose clusters; they are quite large, about an inch (3 cm) across. The five petals are each bizarrely cleft into four unequal lobes.

It is similar to but easily distinguished from Red Campion by the 'ragged' flowers and the wetter habitat.

NEGATIVE INDICATOR

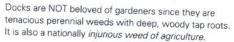
Broad-leaved Dock Rumex obtusifolius

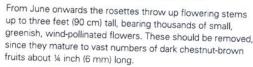




Wood Dock R. sanguineus

Beloved of children for its alleged ability to salve Nettle stings, these loose rosettes of large, broad, bluntly-pointed leaves, up to a foot (30 cm) long are conveniently found where nettles also grow, i.e. in disturbed, fertile soil. The leaves are heart-shaped at the base and the base of the leaf stalk has a transparent sheath.





There are other docks: The Crisped Dock Rumex crispus has narrower leaves with undulating margins and larger fruits and is just as bad a weed. Wood Dock Rumex sanguineus and Clustered Dock Rumex conglomeratus are less aggressive members of woodland and wetland communities. They have smaller leaves and much smaller fruits. You can identify any dock from the character of the sepals which cover their fruits.



Broad-leaved Dock fruiting sepals x 4



Clustered Dock
R. conglomeratus
fruiting sepals x 6







A NATURE CONSERVATION REVIEW

VOL 1 EDITED BY D.A.RATCLIFFE

