



GLASGOW NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

November 2010

David Palmar
(Newsletter Editor)

**Next Newsletter Deadline
10 January 2010**

**GNHS is a Registered Scottish
Charity Web-site:
<http://www.gnhs.org.uk/>**

**2010 Indoor Meetings - in Graham Kerr Building unless noted
Please note - Meetings vary in their venues and start times!**

November

Tuesday 9th Tutorial: Victorian women naturalists:

Elizabeth Gray's fossils and Hannah Robertson's marine biology:

Maggie Reilly and Anne Orchardson. 6.30pm

Meeting to discuss the Constitutional Review – see below

Lecture: Wildlife disease research in Africa: protecting the health of parks and people - Sarah Cleaveland. 7.30pm

Constitutional Review – a reminder (already intimated to members)

At the AGM in February 2010, it was agreed that we should review our Constitution to bring it into line with the requirements of the Office of the Scottish Charities Regulator (OSCR). Some suggested amendments have been discussed at Council. In addition to the OSCR requirements (mainly to do with reporting to them, and inserting a 'winding-up' clause), we have taken the opportunity to tidy up some minor ambiguities and to bring some provisions into line with that we actually do.

Amendments must be brought to a meeting of members and supported by two thirds of those voting. The required notice having been given, the meeting to discuss these changes will take place on Tuesday 9th November, after the tutorial and before the lecture. We do not anticipate the discussion taking long, since the changes proposed are minor. However, if you have concerns about any of the changes, it would be helpful if you could intimate these in advance by contacting the General Secretary.

Thursday 11th Lecture: Wildlife conservation issues in the Scottish Parliament.

Bill Wilson MSP (BSc, PhD). 7.30pm

Jointly with GU Zoological Society

Venue: Lecture Room 507, Boyd Orr Building

Note time, day and venue

Thursday 18th Lecture: Tigers and Leopards and Bears, Oh My!!

Identification of Endangered species in Traditional East Asian Medicines.

Shanan Tobe. 6.00pm Jointly with GU Zoological Society

Venue: Lecture Room 507, Boyd Orr Building

Note time, day and venue

Thursday 18th

Glasgow Tree Lovers' Society/Friends of the Botanic Gardens Talk

The Ancient & Veteran Trees of the UK

Bob Gray

An illustrated talk by Edward Parker will be given in the Boyd-Orr Building at 7.30pm on Thursday, 18th November. Members will recall meeting Edward at the Ancient Tree Hunt day (organised by the Woodland Trust) held last year in Pollok Country Park. He is a world famous photographer with many books to his name, who is particularly well known for his work on environmental issues and ancient trees. He is Project Manager for the Ancient Tree Hunt.

This is not a GNHS meeting, but all are welcome to this talk which is being hosted by the Glasgow Tree Lovers' Society in conjunction with the Friends of the Botanic Gardens. It follows the joint GNHS/ GU Zoological Society which is at 6pm in the same building (see above), so you may want to go to both.

December

Tuesday 14th, 7 for 7.30pm - Christmas Dinner

Venue: Café Connect, 348 Cathedral Street, Glasgow G1 3BX (E of Queen St sta., on N side of the road).

Speaker: An island biosphere: Menorca's plants. David Hawker

Price £22 per person - please book by 1st December, by sending a cheque payable to GNHS, and booking form with your menu choices (see later in Newsletter) to Janet Palmar, 15 Endfield Ave, Glasgow G12 0JX

2011 Indoor Meetings

January

Tuesday 11th Tutorial and Lecture: Inspired by the natural world.

Colin Wolf, Wildlife artist. 6.30 and 7.30pm

February

Thursday 3rd Lecture: Wildlife of Arran

National Trust Ranger Service. 7.30pm

Venue: Paisley Museum, High Street, Paisley

Note time, day and venue. Joint meeting with Paisley NHS

Tuesday 8th Tutorial: Crayfish; Zara Gladman 6.30pm

Lecture: Flora of Renfrewshire; Keith Watson. 7.30pm

Tuesday 22nd AGM: 6.30pm

followed by Lecture: Moments of crisis: past climatic changes and their impacts in Scotland

Richard Tipping. 7.30pm

Receiving future Newsletters by email saves the GNHS money in distribution costs. If you haven't already done so, please send the Society your email address - info@glasgownaturalhistory.org.uk and indicate that you wish to receive Newsletters by email. Thank you.

On the 14th September 2010 nearly 50 members and friends enjoyed the refreshments and nibbles – our traditional start to a new session, a really interesting and varied number of exhibits, and our splendid new GNHS roller banner, intended for use at public events was on show for the first time. Thanks to Svetlana Coussins for organising the banner, and to David Palmar and Norman Tait amongst others for contributing photographs.

Roger Downie greeted members and friends and then, noting that this was the 100th anniversary for the Andersonian Society, showed a timeline of the various societies interested in natural history and how they had amalgamated. Roger had derived this from Richard Sutcliffe's account for the 150th supplement.

Robin Jones and Edna Stewart had braved torrential rain on Monday to gather an excellent number of specimens - Robin had beautifully printed labels for all 71 of them. The display was very popular and received many favourable comments.

Bob Gray had a lovely display of samples of trees from Springburn Park and Queen's Park, both of which were visited by the Society during the field trip season. It included in particular leaves of the rare Caucasian wingnut (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*) and oriental thorn (*Crataegus laciniata*) from Queen's Park.

Botanical exhibits were enhanced by Peter Macpherson who brought a selection of his herbarium "Pearls for 2010" Peter also brought along an account by his daughter Elspeth on finding a copy of Lee's *Clydesdale Flora* in a bookshop near Grantown-on-Spey, along with some press-clippings relating to GNHS found in the book.

John Lyth brought his computer & slideshow of plants seen on his recent GNHS excursion "Who pays the Ferryman?"

Margaret Lyth showed examples of some of her recent paintings. Morag Mackinnon showed off her recent acquisition of a midge proof jacket – would also do for beekeeping.

David Palmar had his usual superb display of photographs of wildlife and landscape, including cards for sale. Janet Palmar had a collection of new books acquired and journals available from the Library.

Mary Child had brought Jean Millar's cards for sale and Richard Sutcliffe was taking the opportunity to publicise his book *Wildlife around Glasgow* - there being a special price for members pre-publication.

Roger Griffith had brought along a magnificent bit of rock with fossils and also displayed some examples of the oak 'gooseberry' gall (*Andricus grossulariae*) found in Ayrshire, and which is relatively new to Britain.

Richard Sutcliffe had brought along three drawers of insects from the Clifford Edwards collection which he had bequeathed to the GNHS (see below).

In late 2009, Glasgow Natural History Society was informed that Dr Clifford Edwards had bequeathed his collection of insects to the society. Dr Edwards was a professional biologist who worked on marine species, particularly Coelenterates, at the Dunstaffnage marine laboratory near Oban.

In January 2010 the GNHS Council decided that the collection should be donated to Glasgow Museums and following this offer, Glasgow Museums happily agreed to accept the collection. Glasgow University library were offered first pick from Dr Edwards' extensive and eclectic library. In exchange for using Glasgow Museums' transportation and technicians to get the books to Glasgow they offered the museums first refusal on the volumes that they did not require.

The insect specimens and books from Dr Edwards' home in Oban were collected at the end of April. With the help of 3 technicians, the lady overseeing the house clearance for the solicitors and the curator of entomology the material was packed and transferred safely to Glasgow in one day.

The Clifford Edwards collection contains over 100 store boxes of beautifully preserved specimens from the West of Scotland and beyond. It is clear from looking at his collection that he brought his scientist's eye and rigour to his 'amateur' entomological investigations. This bequest has provided a unique rare opportunity to strengthen Glasgow Museums' Scottish insect holdings. Scottish entomology collections are few and far between.

The Edwards collection contains 17 boxes of Scottish hymenoptera (bees, wasps and ants), 7 boxes of Coleoptera (beetles) and 2 boxes of Diptera (flies); groups, which are currently under-represented in our collections and rarely become available. The remaining boxes are Lepidoptera (mostly butterflies and some moths). Most of the collection is contemporary, collected by Dr Edwards in Britain (predominantly the West of Scotland) between the 1930s and the 1980s.

There are a few boxes of miscellaneous insect orders collected earlier still from South West England, where Edwards resided prior to moving to Scotland. He collected noticeably large numbers of marsh fritillaries, speckled woods, burnets and small coppers from diverse localities. He has purchased and collected large numbers of foreign butterfly and moth specimens to complement and enhance his collected material. There are two potential type specimens in the box of Indian Lycaenid butterflies, which warrant further examination and verification.

The material offered from Dr Edwards' library is a further indication of how serious he was in his entomology. There are reference materials about the taxonomy and biology of Lepidoptera of the world and a select few about other groups of organisms. The Lepidoptera texts will help with entomological research and identification by the museum and its users.

We would be grateful for any information you may have and are happy to share about the collector himself or his collection for the museum files. On display here are just a few of the store boxes from the collection.

Excursion Reports

East Ayrshire Weekend, 12-13th June 2010

Bob Gray

Dumfries House, Cumnock

16 of us, members of both GNHS and GTLS, were met at Dumfries House by Bill Russell, environmental co-ordinator for the Estate Trust. He escorted us on a tour of the grounds that involved viewing the 1671 lintelled stable house, the Robert Adam designed bridge over the Lugar Water, an 1815 Waterloo bridge, a 19th Century mill and an old doocot. All of these he illustrated with old photographs and maps. A long ha-ha wall to the west of the house overlooked the only usable garden on the estate, which contained, amongst other plants, some Pyrenean valerian (*Valeriana pyrenaica*).

After lunch we enjoyed a guided tour of the house itself, famously saved for the nation by Prince Charles who set up a rescuing trust. The walls of the house are built from locally sourced Mauchline sandstone, a pink Permian sandstone that shows signs of its desert origin with dune bedding and wind rounded particles. The floors consisted largely of planks of native oak, whilst the unique Chippendale furniture, equating to roughly 20% of all that still exists, has been crafted from mainly West Indies mahogany (*Swietenia mahogani*).

The walls of the tapestry room, constructed by Robert Schultz in c.1900 to house four magnificent tapestries, are lined with "cedarwood", probably Port Orford cedar, another name for Lawson's cypress. This wood exudes an insecticide that keeps moths at bay. The walls of this intimate stately home are lined with paintings, many of which relate to previous owners and are of considerable historical interest.

Oak is part of the family crest of the Marquis of Bute, who sold the house in 2007. So we measured the characterful old oak opposite the centre of the back of the house. Its girth of 561 cm indicated an age of c.236 years, planted during the early days of the existence of the house. The Butes married into the Dumfries family some 40 years after the construction of the house by the 5th Earl of Dumfries in 1754.

Of particular interest were a pair of giant sequoias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) planted at the south side of the Adam bridge. The bigger of the two measured 804 cm and was c.31.4 m in height.

Large though it is, this tree cannot compete with the one measured by the Society at Cluny House in 2005. Still, these specimens were probably amongst the earliest plantings of this tree following its introduction by William Lobb in 1853. A row of these trees has been planted between the bridge and the house in the late 19th Century. One of them showed scorch marks on its bark, indicating just how fire resistant this fire climax tree is.

Before leaving the estate we visited its 4.6 acre walled garden which it is intended to refurbish. In the meantime we measured a substantial sycamore within the garden to be 590 cm in girth and c.24.3 m high. So it is probably slightly older than the oak at the back of the house.

Barony Colliery

The A-frame that sits over the main pit shaft is the only survivor of its type in the country. It is a landmark that sits some 40 m high and hosts a colony of rooks; but its height pales into insignificance compared to the 2000' depth of the mine below (almost as deep as the Copiapo mine in Chile). The site is a memorial both to the men who lost their lives here in an accident in 1962 and to the community at large.

The coal in the Ayrshire coalfield is of Carboniferous origin and forms part of a massive syncline which is here more or less at its deepest. So the earliest coal was extracted from that which was closest to the surface, near Kilmarnock, for example. Only later technology allowed extraction from great depth which involved cutting through the overlying Permian sandstone in order to reach the coal seams.

The semi-circle of planted memorial trees at the A-frame consists of the ultra-white barked Western Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis* var. *jacquemontii*) along with the deepest purple leaved copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* 'Rivers' Purple').

The site is of particular botanical interest as it is a good example of an area being colonised by pioneer trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses. The rubbly soil is poor in nutrients but its biodiversity is interesting. The young tree canopy consists of many light-demanding species such as Scots pines and birches and willows such as goat and grey willows and their hybrids as well as tea-leaved willow. Several orchids, with their tiny wind-borne seeds that carry a symbiotic fungus to help the young plant to establish itself, were found. They were all about to flower. Bee orchid, however, which has been found on this site, proved elusive. Perhaps we were too early. Large numbers of wild strawberries were noticed beneath and around the shade-casting shrubby willows.

We finished off the afternoon with a brief visit to part of the avenue of trees that runs along the Barony Road from Auchinleck House to Auchinleck Village. The house was home to the 3rd Laird of Auchinleck, James Boswell, biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson. His father is reported to have planted this extremely long avenue with alternating beech and oak as their initials are the first two letters of his surname!

The **Stair Inn** provided us with overnight hospitality. The following day started with a short walk to a local wood that provided a good example of climax vegetation, in some respects the opposite of the colliery site. Here the soil is deep and fertile, sloping down towards the Glenstang Burn. The mature trees were an unusual mix of beech (*F. sylvatica*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), both of which were producing naturally regenerated seedlings. Neither beech nor hornbeam is considered native to Scotland but they do both regenerate and so are established here. The walk from this wood towards the historic Stair House yielded natural regeneration of horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and silver fir (*Abies* sp.).

In amongst the many holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) seedlings, we found several examples of Highclere holly (*I. altaclarensis*), no doubt their seeds having been carried there from a local garden by means of birds. The road leading to the house provided us with the opportunity of examining the different species making up the adjoining hedge. It contained beech, hawthorn, elm, lime, sour cherry (*Prunus cerasus*),

hazel, sycamore, privet and yew. In a corner of the Stair House garden over the hedge stood a 3-needled pine, western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). In nearby Stair Church at the end of the morning service the elders kindly provided some of our number with a welcome cup of coffee. Outside the church gates stood a fine common oak (*Q. robur*) atop a 1.5 m high mound.

We then crossed the Stair Bridge over the River Ayr in order to look at a short stretch of the Ayr River Walkway. The trees on the river bank consisted of a hardwood mixture of gean, hawthorn, hazel, beech and sycamore. The opportunity was taken to discuss the problems associated with giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed, both of which occur here. Debate also took place about the differences between tuberous and common comfrey. Various soft grass species were also identified.

Hannahston Community Woodland, Drongan

We were greatly assisted by Gill Smart, local reserve manager for the SWT, who shared with us her considerable local knowledge both here and at the Barony site. Hannahston is an example of an area that has been subjected to a management plan to restore the open cast mining remains to woodland consisting mainly of native species. Preparatory work involved filling in to a depth of some 400' and introducing some soil. The wetter part contains a pond where 'dipping' is encouraged. We were fortunate to observe several leeches (one of which had an encounter with a dragonfly nymph), water boatmen, diving beetles and pond skaters.

Common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) with its nitrogen-fixing root nodules had been planted in the lower areas with Scots pine (*P. sylvestris*) on higher parts. Many birches (*Betula* spp.) and willows (*Salix* spp.) had also been planted and guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*) was found in full bloom. The ground flora consisted of many sedges in open, poorly drained areas, various grasses, hawkweeds and orchids, both common spotted (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) and northern marsh (*D. purpurella*).

To round off our visit to East Ayrshire we visited the "**trystin thorn**" near Millmannoch Mill. This is thought to be a cutting of the tree mentioned in the Burns poem "The Soldier's Return":

*At length I reached the bonnie glen
Where early life I sported;
I pass'd the mill and trystin thorn,
Where Nancy aft I courted.*

The original tree (*Crataegus monogyna*) succumbed to disease some 50 years ago.

Craigmarloch to Auchenstarry, 3rd July 2010

Edna Stewart

Eight of us met at the small car park near the Forth and Clyde Canal at Craigmarloch. This is where the water in the canal is replenished by fresh water from Banton Loch.

The first plant to claim our attention was a tall water grass, Reed Sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*). Then Tufted Loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*) with a number

of plants bearing racemes of tiny yellow flowers in the axils of leaves. Crossing the road, we could see Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) with its linear submerged leaves, floating oval leaves and upright arrow-shaped aerial leaves - also a few of the attractive white flowers. The globular flowers of Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*) were abundant here. We could compare the two tall water grasses – Reed Sweet-grass and Reed Canary-Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) growing side by side. Neither of these should be confused with the Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) which we saw later on.

Walking along the tow path towards Auchenstarry we saw Great Willow Herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), Marsh Woundwort (*Stachys palustris*) Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), Common Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) and Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) on the canal side. The other side was also very flowery – Meadow Vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) were common. Butterflies seen were Ringlets, Meadow Browns and one Small Blue.

Having treated ourselves to ice creams at the Marina at Auchenstarry, we made our way back on the south side of the canal before heading uphill towards Croy. We had been joined by two members of the Croy Historical Society who were able to tell us about the history of Croy and the mining for coal and ironstone and quarrying for whinstone.

The path took us along the ridge of Croy Hill, which was chosen by the Romans as the site of the Antonine Wall. It was a turf and earthen rampart 3.5 m high built on a stone foundation with a ditch in front to the north. Croy Hill is an excellent place to see the wall. The vegetation was fairly uniform grass and bracken, till we were descending the hill when we found a large number of Greater Butterfly Orchids (*Platanthera chlorantha*). We reached the road and walked back to the car park.

**Andersonian Naturalists Society
125th Anniversary Excursion, 28th August 2010**

Peter Macpherson

Stonelaw Woods

A group of five assembled for this Anniversary Excursion, and as such it is appropriate to have the names recorded: Mary Childs, Bob Gray, Peter Macpherson, Michael Pink and Richard Weddle.

Richard Weddle informed those attending that we were commemorating the first field meeting of the Andersonian Naturalists Society, held within a month of its inception, with an attendance of three. He assumed that the wooded area had been much larger in 1885 and subsequently reported that it had been planted extensively by the estate owner in the late 1700s.

I reported that I had recorded at the site in 1988 and gave a brief list of the most interesting plants seen. I had also done a preliminary check the week before and found nothing of special interest botanically. There is only a little sloping woodland to the west. Apart from a few mounds with bedding plants (and a few weeds), 95% of the area is mown grassland. However, we checked all likely areas and considered that we had paid due respect to our predecessors. A total of 42 taxa growing in a wild state was recorded.

Glen Wood (NNE of Castlemilk)

Knowing that the visit to Stonelaw Woods would prove disappointing, I arranged that the party would proceed to Glen Wood through which runs a burn. We sat for a little while on benches overlooking a pond with an island which is solid with vegetation, mainly Purple-loosestrife (*Lythrum salicarium*), Marsh Woundwort (*Stachys palustris*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) and Reed Mace (*Typha latifolia*). On a mud bank there is Celery-leaved Buttercup (*Ranunculus scleratus*). We then went further up the glen, noting at the path side an abundance of Wood Stitchwort (*Stellaria nemorum*). To proceed to the large stands of Giant Knotweed (*Fallopia sachalinensis*) required crossing a wooden bridge which had been partly burnt. Those present were reminded that participants attend excursions at their own risk and that they should follow any safety advice given by the leader. It was recommended that they keep close to one side and hold the railing as they went across!

We then returned to just south of the pond where Mary Child went through a children's wire rope bridge, while the rest used stepping stones. This brought us to the best area for native, established and relic plants. Some of note were Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*), a Mahonia hybrid (*Mahonia x media*), Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) and White-stemmed Bramble (*Rubus cockburnianus*). Pointed out particularly was Soft Knotweed (*Persicaria mollis*), a plant previously reported from near Coylet, Loch Eck side.

We then proceeded further down the glen, noting a third knotweed- the all too common Japanese (*Fallopia japonica*). The Soft Knotweed is, of course, a different genus. Sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*) was in evidence at the track side. At one point Michael Pink was keen to know if we could tell, vegetatively, if ground cover at the side of the burn was Pick-a-back-plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*) or Fringe-cups (*Tellima grandiflora*). Bob Gray had brought along a pocket flora from which we were able to ascertain that it was the former, though both grow in the glen. At the end of the wood we inspected the impressive stand of female Butterbur (*Petasites hybridus*) with its very large round leaves on long stalks- a national rarity.

No formal list was made as I had recorded in the area on four previous occasions. However, a few additions were noted. On my printed Scottish Field Card there are now 170 records, which with 39 rarities or aliens, gives a total of 209. The meeting was primarily botanical, but RW used his insect net where appropriate and we saw mallards and a water vole in the pond. Further, I released back into the wild a snail that had been found attached to one of my stockings when I arrived home after the preliminary visit.

I had wondered if was appropriate for me to lead this Anniversary Excursion, as the change of name to that of the Glasgow Natural History Society had been my proposal to Council and then to the Membership in 1979, thereby deleting "Andersonian". However, I am deeply conscious of the debt owed to our founding societies and pleased to have contributed in this Anniversary honour.

Books received in exchange for reviews in *The Glasgow Naturalist*

***The Naturalized Animals of Britain & Ireland*
New Holland Publishers 2009**

**Christopher Lever
Hardback £35.00**

This well-finished book is an updated version of a book with a similar title (it previously referred to the British Isles instead of Britain and Ireland) first published in 1977. The animals in question are all vertebrates, i.e. fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Considerable changes in their numbers, distribution and impact have occurred over the past 30 years. These changes are documented in the text which consists of a series of monographs of different species, considered under the general headings of naturalized species, feral domestic species, reintroduced species and ephemeral species.

This is an invaluable reference work for anyone interested in the wildlife of these islands. It is beautifully illustrated with fine coloured photographs and distribution maps of all the animals dealt with.

The author, a world authority on the subject, has many books to his credit and is a member of many conservation organisations.

Wildlife Around Glasgow

Richard Sutcliffe

Wildlife Around Glasgow is a new book describing 50 sites in and around Glasgow where you can enjoy nature in a wide variety of environments. It is filled with ideas for days in the outdoors, whether you are looking for beautiful landscapes, rare flowers, birds, other animals or places of geological interest, and aims to have something for everyone, from the committed naturalist to those planning a family excursion.

There are 160 colour pages, and the normal price is £9.99. Despite the end of the pre-publication offer on 29 October, GNHS members can buy the book at the reduced price of £7.50 at the next meeting on November 9th.

After that it will be available from The Editor, *Wildlife Around Glasgow* Offer, Editorial Department, Glasgow Museums Resource Centre, 200 Woodhead Road, Nitshill, Glasgow G53 7NN

General Correspondence to the General Secretary:

Next Newsletter - copy to David Palmar by 10th January 2010 please.

Contributor Guidelines – Contributions should be sent preferably as .txt (the body of an email is fine), rich text format (.rtf), Word 2003 (.doc) or Word 2007 (.docx) format. If you have time, please italicise taxonomic names.

Please use **Verdana** font and size **12 points**, otherwise I will have to undo all your text formatting before I can use your contribution. If sending photos, please submit only a few, and make them small (under 100Kb each) and always as **separate jpg files**, definitely **not** as part of a Word document.

**GNHS Christmas Dinner – 7 for 7.30pm, Tuesday 14th Dec 2010
Cafe Connect, 348 Cathedral St Glasgow G1 3BX**

Sweet chilli chicken pocket
(chicken in a pitta bread pocket with salad)

Cream of mushroom soup

Smoked salmon and prawn salad with lime mayo

Steak and sausage pie

Roast duck breast with apricot and ginger glaze

Poached salmon with lemon cream sauce

Vegetarian on request - creamy mushroom and goats cheese pastry tartlet

All served with potatoes and vegetables

Brandy snap basket with creamy macaroon ice cream and butterscotch sauce

Raspberry and cranberry trifle

Chocolate fudge cake with mixed berries and custard

Soft drinks and tea/ coffee provided

Printouts of this menu and a booking form will be available at the lectures, to allow you to make your choice and keep a copy for yourself.

Bookable by 1st December please by sending a cheque for £22 per head payable to GNHS to Janet Palmar

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Name(s) (please print)

Address.....

Phone no.....

Cheque enclosed for £.....

My Menu choice is (please tick on menu above)