Warwickshire Amphibian & Reptile Team

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Affiliated to the Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (Registered Charity Number 209200)
and Herpetofauna Groups of Britain & Ireland.

www.wartsoc.co.uk

WART NEWSLETTER: ISSUE NO. 31 AUTUMN/WINTER 2002

Happy tenth birthday to WART

Forthcoming events

WART Annual General Meeting
The Costa Rican Experience
by Jan Clemons
Brandon Marsh Nature Centre
Thursday 16 Jan 2003 7.30pm

Come and have your say in what WART does! After a brief business session, Jan Clemons will talk about her experiences as an EathWatch Fellow studying the tropical rainforests of Costa Rica. Herptiles guaranteed.

The WART Committee

The current committee members are all willing to stand for re-election, and also David Cole has been nominated as a new committee member.

Chair	Jan Clemons
Vice-Chair	Andrew Thompson
Secretary	Andi Wolf
Membership Secretary	Nigel Clemons
Treasurer	Howard Eccles
Newsletter Editor	Helen Newell
Ordinary members	Jane O'Dell, Serena Eccles

2003 Herpetofauna Workers' Meeting in Edinburgh
Friday 7th and Saturday 8th February

A two-day conference to promote the conservation of reptiles and amphibians.
The conference will consist of workshops and presentations, the AGM of the Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland, and a social event and guest speaker on Friday evening.
Contact Froglife tel 01986 873733 or froglife@froglife.org

Chairman's thoughts:

As you can see we have amalgamated the autumn and winter issues into one bumper issue. This is because to circumstances beyond our control the summer newsletter did not reach you until September. Next year we would like to commemorate out 10th anniversary by making the AGM a purely social event with a minimum amount of business, and give those WART members (who missed my talk at the Coventry and Central WWT groups meetings) an opportunity to hear about her EarthWatch Fellowship Project in Costa Rica. For a taster see Nigel's article on page 4, (which doesn't even include anything about my AGM talk).

WART have also been busy writing Species Action Plans for the Adder and the Great Crested Newt, for the Warwickshire biodiversity action plan. The object of these action plans is to make a paperwork exercise spring into action. The Great Crested Newt SAP is far beyond the remit of WART and great strides have been made by the recent Warwickshire Wildlife Trust survey. Enclosed with this newsletter is a copy of "The Great Pond Hunt" summary report, produced as a result of the efforts of Lyndsey Yates and Jonathan Easton (see article in the previous newsletter). This is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Great Crested Newt distribution in the north of the county.

The Adder however is a different case and WART members are needed to help get the first phase of the Adder Action Plan off the ground (see article below "The Warwickshire Adder Hunt").

Membership fees:

…will be due in January. Still great value at £3.50 per household! Amphibians and reptiles need your support, even if they're not as cute and furry as some other creatures!

Finally:

We hope that you will also be able to join us at the WART AGM. With over 60 members we often feel disillusioned with the very few members who join us for WART events. A good turn out at the AGM would restore confidence in you our members who must treasure the herps of Warwickshire or you wouldn't be members. Also in this issue is the overdue but welcome report of our trip to Dorset last May. Perhaps a trip to see Surrey herps next year?

Also Nigel's article on Common Lizard V Common Newt Identification (see page 11) can be downloaded off the WART website or send a SAE to Nigel and he will print off a copy in colour. This is one of the most common queries and in all cases turn out to be common newts.

The Warwickshire Adder Hunt: Volunteers Wanted

WART is involved with the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan and we have been asked to write species action plans for the great crested newt and adder. The first draft plans have been completed in which we have proposed workable objectives and targets for the conservation of these species.

Despite the adder not having a national action plan we thought it was very important to write a local action plan as the adder is our rarest reptile and anecdotal evidence strongly suggests it is on the decline in Warwickshire. The adder accounts for only 5% of the total reptile records for the county and it has been recorded at just 17 sites.

Our starting point is therefore to visit these 17 sites in order to ascertain the current status of adders. WART is looking for volunteers to take on one of these sites next year and find out what is going on. An adder training day will be organised next March for all those WART members who are interested and it is hoped that each volunteer would be able to visit their site at least three times during the reptile season.

With nearly sixty WART members this objective ought to be possible and would not involve too much time. The training day would take volunteers one step at a time from gaining permission from landowners to preparing refugias for future visits.

Warwickshire adders need your help and as the county's only specialist herpetofauna group we must try and find out their present status before it is too late to save them.

To register your interest please phone/Email Jan on 024 7650 6416 or janclemons@wartsoc.co.uk

Contacts:

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WART Trip to Dorset

This is a brief and very belated account of the WART trip to Dorset last May. For some it was a chance to revisit well known sites. But for others, including myself, it was a first opportunity to see the Dorset heaths.

Well, the weekend was to provide many highlights and just a few disappointments. Most of the highlights came on the first day with visits to Parley Common in the morning and Ferndown in the afternoon – both had Smooth Snakes. This species is very rare with restricted distribution (Dorset and Surrey heaths only). This was the first opportunity that some had had to see and handle Smooth Snake (and some were more keen than others!). A lucky few caught brief sightings of Sand Lizard, and Adders were also seen. Other highlights included a lunchtime stop over at a local pub where we were entertained by a skateboarding Alsation!

Sunday contained some disappointments especially for Jan and Nigel when we visited some of their old sites. One of these had been a receptor site for an amphibian and reptile translocation programme and Jan and Nigel had managed it as optimum habitat for these species for many years. However, by the time of our visit it had been neglected for some time, was overgrown and badly in need of management. Slow worms were the only species we managed to find. This clearly demonstrated, especially to those of us involved in planning related work, the necessity of committing developers to the long term management of sites through legal agreements.

Many thanks to Nigel and Jan for a well organised and thoroughly enjoyable weekend.

David Cole

Costa Rica
Eco-tourism without the middleman

This year Jan arranged (all on the internet) our summer holiday to Costa Rica to take place the two weeks before she embarked on her Earthwatch project in the North West of the Country (hear her talk at the WART AGM). While Jan was on the Earthwatch project I

thought I'd write an account of my experiences in this wonderful country which readers might find interesting, especially if they plan to visit Costa Rica. The fact that it only cost me £1100 for a fifteen day trip, at a fraction of the cost that an Eco-Tourism travel company would charge for a mere 10 days speaks for itself.

Arriving at the San Jose International Airport after a long flight from Gatwick via Newark USA not only was it raining but we could not find the driver that had been allocated to us. Was this internet organised trip going to work? So with some foreboding we found a taxi to take us to the Hotel Kelkoldi, which was situated a 10 minute walk from the centre of San Jose. On arrival we learnt that the taxi driver was still waiting at the airport! Was the custom made itinerary Jan organised going to work?

Day 1. We started the day off by meeting Ana Lam the representative from Costa Rica Tourism and Travel Bureau, the company Jan had arranged this trip with. We dutifully handed over our travellers cheques for a booklet of vouchers for hotel stopovers and transport etc and left our worries behind. The best thing about the capital was a visit to the Jade Museum, which houses the world's largest collection of American jade. Many of the jade exhibits are mounted and lit from behind to emphasise the exquisite translucent quality of this gemstone. The Serpentario also merits a mention as it houses a small collection of reptiles and amphibians, most of which are from Costa Rica. The local market Mercado

Central was interesting. It's like a tame version of the souk in Istanbul but you can certainly soak up the ambience of a Central American City. I was basically recovering from jet lag.

Days 2 – 5. Using the Hotel Kelkoldi in San Jose as a base we took a trip to Tortuguero on the Caribbean coast. Getting up at 6am to a clear blue-sky and the din of San Jose to await the transport with fingers crossed, the mini bus actually arrived on time with our guide for the next few days. Leaving San Jose on the main road to Limon, we first passed over the encircling mountains of the Central Valley. The road, which is full of potholes (I will never complain about UK roads again), passes through the Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo (number 9 on the above map). On descending to the plain on the Caribbean side we stopped at a roadside café for breakfast. Continuing on our journey, the driver stopped after a couple of miles to point out to us our first taste of wildlife, a three toed sloth. I think he knew it was there as there is no way he could have seen it from the road. Continuing we stopped this time to be shown some poison dart frogs but Jan found one straight away under leaf litter. We now continued with no stops until we came to the boat to take us to Tortuguero. On the boat we saw lots of birds, iguanas and on cue I spotted a Caiman.

The small village of Tortuguero (translated as "Region of Turtles") lies on the north- eastern Caribbean coast of Costa Rica, approximately 50 miles north of the principal Port of Limon. The village is comprised of a variety of cultures: Hispanic, Miskito Indian (Nicaraguan), and Afro-Caribbean. Both Spanish and Creole English are spoken. The region surrounding Tortuguero is called the Tortuguero Plain, which is a vast low lying area of little topographic relief still covered by a large expanse of tropical rainforest.

Laguna Lodge is located in the midst of Tortuguero National Park just by the beach, which is the most important nesting site of the endangered green turtle in the western hemisphere. Giant leatherback, hawksbill, and loggerhead turtles also nest here. Fortunately we had arrived at the height of the green turtle egg-laying season. So that night with a guide we were escorted down to the beach. The only light we had was a small feeble torch with a red filter the guide was carrying and the stars in all their glory. As we came onto the beach Jan spotted a large boulder in the surf. This turned out to be a Green turtle returning to the sea after egg laying so just appreciate how big they are when you get close to them. Then the guide asked us to wait while he went off in search of a turtle. After a few minutes he returned and asked us to quietly follow him. It's fun trying to walk along a beach in the pitch dark when the tide is coming in. But after a short walk we came across our goal, a green turtle in the process of egg laying. I have seen this so many times on the TV but in real life it's something different, especially when you get sand thrown in your face when she starts to cover the eggs. To give you some idea of the scale of things, nesting turtles weigh up to 350 pounds and measure 3 to 4 feet in length.

That night the weather reverted back to what this area is renowned for (*RAIN)* and we awoke to find it still raining and the Howler Monkeys greeting us to this new day. Arming

ourselves with umbrellas we ventured across to the dinning area for breakfast, before embarking on a guided boat trip around the canals of the reserve. After breakfast another guest found a young boa constrictor on a railing between the dining area and reception, which I suspect one of the guides planted there. Then it was into the boats under ponchos trying to keep the camera ready for action but not getting it too wet. Thank the gods for my good old Canon A1, it beats the socks off these new all-singing all-dancing electronic ones that stop working in these hot wet conditions. The wildlife mainly birds, was quite spectacular. After lunch we spent a lazy afternoon resting in hammocks reading. Later that night Jan and I went amphibian hunting and found a pair of Red eyed tree frogs in amplexus, by the swimming pool of all places and a large cane toad.


Agalychnis callidryas in amplexus.
© 2002 Nigel C. Clemons

Day 6. Back in San Jose and a trip to the Poas Volcano. This tour began with a wonderful drive through some of Costa Rica's largest coffee and sugar cane plantations. Of course we stopped to sample some of this fine coffee.

Then we went on a tour of the volcano with a hike through the surrounding forest that was teeming with typical plant life and exotic birds. The hike concluded at a restful, emerald green, tropical lagoon. The summit contains a number of explosion craters such as this one, and one of them contains a lake. The crater in this photo contains a small turquoise lake of sulphurous steaming water. Poas is one of the main tourist attractions for Costa Rica, but violent explosions occasionally occur here. You can see that there is almost no vegetation and the whole area is covered by ash.

Afterwards we drove to Grecia, to see the famous metal church made of iron sheets, just like an ocean going boat, I wonder how many times it had been hit by lightning.

Next stop was Sarchi, just minutes from the neighbouring town of Grecia. Countless souvenir and furniture stores begin emerging along both sides of the road, each offering handmade artefacts. These included oxcarts, elaborately painted bowls and trays, natural wood serving utensils, jewellery boxes and carvings. Also there were loads of elegantly worked furniture ranging from rocking chairs, tables, bedroom sets, dressers and chests are also common sightings, all of which reflect the local culture and natural surroundings. Many Costa Ricans make a point of visiting Sarchí in order to buy home furnishings from the numerous furniture factories. We wished we could do the same but think of the shipping costs.

Days 7 – 12. Visit to the Arenal Volcano and Monteverde Cloud Forest. We left San Jose bright and early by Interbus and four hours later we arrived at the Tabacon Hotel to await our transport to the Hotel Linda Vista del Norte, Arenal. The hotel was situated about 4 miles from the volcano, and is surrounded by great natural attractions, such as the Arenal Lake and the wide tropical forest areas inhabited by a great array of plants, birds and other animals. With its own 600 acre private reserve there were opportunities to walk on paths through the cloud forest, ride a horse to the base of the volcano, and enjoy an impressive crystal-clear waterfall. So that afternoon Jan and I went for a walk through one of their trails

into the Rain Forest. After about 10 minutes in the forest I nearly jumped out of my skin having never heard a hummingbird at such close quarters. They are very loud when they are only 20cm from your ear. On emerging from the forest trail we came onto a track that one way led back to the hotel and the other way to a larger reserve. Amazingly, this is where we saw our first native mammal at the side of the track some 10 metres away. This turned out to be a Tayra. The sleek, longhaired chocolate-brown, one metre-long giant of the weasel family is often seen in highland habitats throughout Costa Rica. Weighing up to 10 pounds, the tayra habitually preys on rodents but can make quick work of small deer. Then we saw a White Hawk, what a time to be walking in this habitat with out my camera! Suddenly the heavens opened and it was back to the hotel where we spotted a couple of lizards and our room with a view of the volcano.

That night what we thought was a thunderstorm turned out to be the volcano clearing its throat, which continued through the next day. After breakfast we met our guide who was going to take us on a horse back ride to the base of the Arenal Volcano. I had never been on a horse before and was a little apprehensive, but our guide picked out a very docile mare for me.

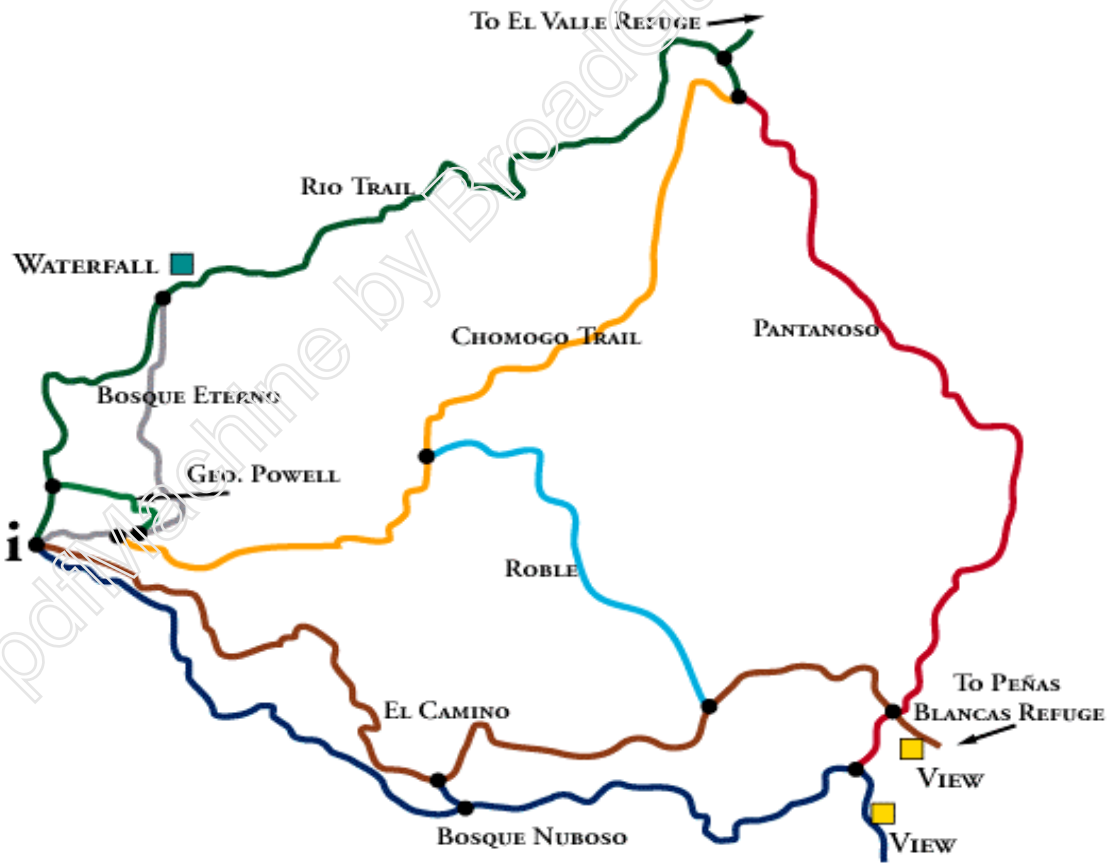
We set out from the hotel at about 09.30 for the base of the volcano. My horse had only one speed, slow, which suited me. But after sitting in the saddle for nearly two hours my bum was numb and when it started going backwards at our destination our guide had to rescue me. We left the horses and crossed a fast flowing stream into a secondary rain forest, which had grown up after the 1968 eruption. We emerged from the forest onto the 1968 lava flow at the base of the volcano. After resting on the flow and listening to the volcano expelling more rocks, which was quite loud at this range we made our way back to the horses for a slow ride back to the hotel.

The conical Volcano Arenal is the youngest stratovolcano in Costa Rica and is one of its most active. The 1657m high volcano towers above the eastern shores of Lake Arenal, which has been enlarged by a hydroelectric dam. Arenal is the result of several successive eruptions. The earliest known eruption of Arenal took place about 7,000 years ago, and together with its neighbouring volcano Mount Chato the

two volcanoes were active concurrently until the activity of Chato ended about 3,500 years ago. Growth of Arenal has been characterised by periodic major explosive eruptions at several-hundred-year intervals and periods of lava effusion that armour the cone. Arenal's most recent eruptive period began with a major explosive eruption in 1968. Continuous explosive eruption activity accompanied by slow lava effusion and the occasional emission of pyroclastic flows has occurred since then from vents at the summit and on the upper western flank. Its eruptions are a type of volcanic activity, which produces frequent, moderate eruptions. It's incredible to think this was all going on around where we were standing in the photograph.

The next morning we made our way back to the Tabacon Hotel to await our transport to Monteverde. This involved a 4 hour journey in a minibus over some of the worst roads I have ever travelled on especially being saddle sore into the bargain. Through Jan's herpetological contacts we had arranged accommodation at the Monteverde Biological Reserve. This was a Youth Hostel type building, somewhat different from the hotels up to now. However they did feed us well and at $27 a night for full board you cannot complain. It also had its resident family of white nosed Coatis (two adults and a youngster) plus various hummingbirds, moths, bats, beetles etc.

The Monteverde Biological Reserve is a private non-profit making reserve administered by the Tropical Science Centre. There are 6 distinct ecological zones in this reserve. It is called a cloud forest rather than a rain forest because of its altitude: the clouds go through the forest. The canopy is extremely rich with birds, insects, butterfly, and thousands of plants.

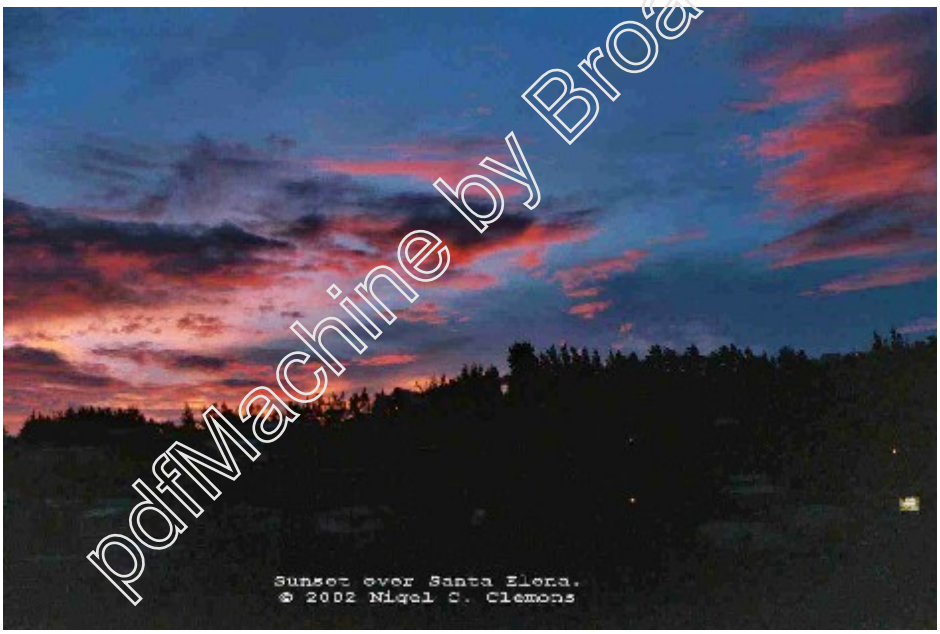


Prior to 1987, there were a total of 101 reptile species and 60 species of amphibians in the Monteverde area. For reasons that are still somewhat unclear, populations plummeted in 1987, including the apparent extinction of the now famous Golden Toad (Bufo periglenes). A survey in 1991-1994 was unable to find 40% of the expected frog and toad species. Local experts believe that global warming may be contributing to amphibian declines worldwide.

The climate in Monteverde has become slightly drier in recent decades and other organisms such as birds and mammals seem to be extending their ranges to higher elevations than in the past. The Golden Toad used to live at the very top of the mountain. If the habitat became too warm or too dry, it had nowhere higher to go, and died away forever. And we never did see the Resplendent Quetzal!

Our first trip around the reserve starting at **i** on the map above took us along the Rio Trail where we stopped at the waterfall and then continued onto the Chomogo Trail. At the junction of these two trails we saw our first cloud forest lizards, namely two adult tree anoles and a hatchling. We then continued in the rain along the Roble and El Camino trails, which had a canopy bridge, just to give you a taste of looking down at the trees from above.

During our stay at Monteverde we visited the Santa Elena Cloud Forest Reserve which straddles the Continental Divide. This is another privately owned reserve and one of the first community managed rainforest reserves in the country, administered by the Santa Elena High School. It is dedicated to nature conservation, ecotourism, and the upgrading of local education. We had great views of the Arenal Volcano and the Lake Arenal. Also it had a similar habitat and wildlife to the other cloud forest reserve but a lot less visitors. However it was a lot cloudier and wetter than the other reserve because of higher elevation (1700m).



This reserve like the Monteverde Biological Reserve has a number of trails ranging from 1.4Km to a 4.5Km trail. Our first walk around this reserve took us around the northern section on the Encantado trail. Like Monteverde, the herps were very scarce or were just impossible to find. Other fauna presented no problem and we saw lots of different bugs, birds and monkeys. But on that note just walking these trails is a great experience. Finally we ventured onto the Youth Challenge trail with its lookout tower for the view of Arenal volcano 14Km to the north-east.

During our stay we visited the newly opened **Frog Pond**. This was in fact not really a pond but a building with glass enclosures to display these elusive creatures. My only (and Jan's) concern was when we went back at night to see the frogs. There were a large number of people all with flashlights and the frogs seemed most distressed by all this activity. I think it would be better for the frogs if visitors were supplied with night vision glasses instead of flashlights.

Monteverde also has a **Butterfly Garden.** It was founded in 1991 by biologist Jim Wolfe and his wife Marta Iris Salazar. The focus of this project is environmental education, and thousands of butterfly enthusiasts each year visit the Nature Centre and four enclosed butterfly gardens. Garden 1 represents Costa Rican hot lowland habitat from sea level to about 500m. Garden 2 represents mid-elevation habitat. This warm environment is preferred by species that live up to 1,000m along the forest edges. Garden 3 represented forest understory habitat. This habitat is cooler, darker and moister than most butterfly habitats. Garden 4 represents highland forest edge habitat at 1,300m.

No visitor to Monteverde should miss a visit to the **Orchid Garden.** This small, privately owned garden displays what seemed like hundreds of orchid species native to Costa Rica including the world's smallest example, whose flower is no larger than a match head.

Day 13. With the end of my trip in sight we travelled by Interbus to Manual Antonio just south of Quepos on the Pacific coast for an overnight stop at the Hotel Karahe, which was a wildlife haven in itself. We saw loads of male, female and juvenile black iguanas and several tree anoles. We also saw a strange black lizard with an orange head about 10cm long, but could not identify it. Our favourites were the white-faced capuchin monkeys.

Day 14. After breakfast we spent the morning relaxing on the beach before the six hour drive back to San Jose.

Day 15. I left Jan who would be rendezvousing with the Earthwatch team that evening in San Jose and flew back to the UK.

Costa Rica is an amazing place and if you haven't put it on your places to go list perhaps my article will persuade you to do so. We all want Eco-tourism to benefit the country we're going to but when you see how much money is raked off by the middleman how do you know how much is actually reaching the country like Costa Rica that can plough it all back into conservation and local community projects? Surely this satisfies the concept of sustainability?

Nigel Clemons
August 2002

Common Lizard *(Lacerta vivipara)* v. Common Newt *(Triturus vulgaris)* Identification

This is an area where most people, including so-called experts get it wrong. What they think is a common lizard is in fact the Common or Smooth Newt *(Triturus vulgaris)*. It's just they do not recognise the common newt as a terrestrial animal which as adults only return to water to mate. On land people have trouble identifying newts and assume they must be lizards. As WART has many queries every year about terrestrial identification, we thought this article would be of use to our members who must get the same queries. Often it is easy to put people right as they often find them (newts as opposed to lizards) in outhouses or dig them up whilst gardening. Underneath are photographs and descriptions of the two species. By logging onto the WART web site www.wartsoc.co.uk you can print off colour copies of this article or send me a SAE and I'll send you a colour copy. Finally, if you are unsure of the identification please contact Jan or myself for further details.

***Triturus vulgaris* in Water**

Photo courtesy of UK Safari

***Triturus vulgaris* on Land**

Lacerta vivipara

Lacerta vivipara: Adults can grow up to 6.5cm snout to vent with the tail being1¼ - 2 times as long. It is a long-bodied, short-legged lizard with a small rounded head and a thick neck and tail. The collar is distinctly serrated and the dorsal (back) scales are very coarse and usually keeled. The body colour is variable but most animals are basically brown but can be grey or olive. The throat is pale or bluish; the belly white, yellow, orange, or red. Females usually have dark sides and a vertebral stripe, but often there are a number of light streaks (especially dorso-lateral ones) and there can be scattered light or dark spots called ocelli (eyespots). Ocelli are frequently better developed in males, which often lack a continuous vertebral stripe. In most males and in some females the underside has many dark spots. Young are very dark, almost black in colour.

Triturus vulgaris: Adults can grow up to 11cm long including the tail with males tending to be slightly larger than females. Most importantly they are smooth skinned, often with a characteristic ventral (belly) pattern with three grooves usually visible on the head. Breeding males develop an undulating dorsal crest extending along the tail and also along the underside of the tail. On land the dorsal crest is flattened but still visible. Generally terrestrial smooth newts have dry velvety skin and have darker bodies than common lizards and the colour ranges from yellow-brown/olive to brown.

Often there are small dorsal dark spots, which especially in females can fuse into two lines on back and a vague stripe on side of head. The belly pattern (which is unique for each individual) consists of well-developed dark spots or blotches, which usually extends onto throat. There can be bright orange, yellow or even red pigment present, but this is usually confined to the central belly area.

Triturus cristatus: great crested newts are generally not mistaken for common lizards as on land their skins are a lot darker than lizards and have a granular/warty appearance.

A useful guide with coloured diagrams is the Field Studies Council's guide to the reptiles and amphibians of Britain & Ireland. WART have a few copies of this guide left at a discount price of £2.50.

References:
Arnold E.N., Burton J.A. & Ovenden D.W. (1992) Reptiles & Amphibians of Britain & Europe. Collins.
Beebee T.J.C. & Griffiths R.A. (2000). Amphibians and Reptiles a natural history of the British Herpetofauna. The New Naturalist.

Nigel Clemons
August 2002

Colony of newts threatens £2.4m business plans

By David Harrison, Environment Correspondent
(Filed: 25/08/2002) The Sunday Telegraph

The great crested newt has struck again. Britain's most protected amphibian and wrecker of countless plans to build houses, roads and runways, has halted a £2.4 million proposed expansion of a business park.

A colony of the newts (Triturus cristatus) has been found on the site in north Staffordshire, forcing the county council to withdraw a planning application to increase the complex by 25 acres and create 1,000 jobs.

The council will now carry out a survey to establish the size of the colony. Officials say they still want to proceed with the development and will apply for a licence to move the newts if necessary.

Conservationists said, however, that the newts, which are protected under European law, could scupper the plans.

A spokesman for the Wildlife Trusts said that moving them was expensive and time-consuming because it involved fixing drift nets and traps and constant monitoring.

He added: "Translocation tends not to be successful because even if you get all the newts they usually migrate back to the area anyway and development has to be halted to move them again."

More than 500 residents near the site at Hooter's Hall Farm have signed a petition opposing the council's plans.

The great crested newt is protected because its numbers fell markedly in the 1960s and 1970s, although the present population is not known.

The Herpetological Conservation Trust estimates that there are 18,000 sites where the species can be found in Britain but says they are "declining rapidly".

A spokesman said: "The newts are at risk because they tend to live in places that people want to develop."

About 100 licences to move great crested newt colonies are applied for each year, stopping or delaying dozens of projects. Developments disrupted in recent years include the new runway at Manchester's Ringway airport, a bypass in Norfolk and a former brickwork's in Peterborough.

The great crested newt, which can be up to six inches long, is the largest of Britain's three native newts, ahead of the smooth and the palmate.

Contributions for the newsletter should be sent to Helen Newell.
Copy deadline for next issue: 31st January 2003.

WART Subscription Renewal

Name:
Address:

Please return the attached slip, together with a cheque for *£3.50* payable to Warwickshire Amphibian & Reptile Team.
Return completed slip to: The Membership Secretary, WART. 34 Montalt Road, Cheylesmore, Coventry, CV3 5UL.

Thank you for your continued support.