



Cornwall Mammal Group



Editorial

It's been a funny old time with the weather. At last I hope we can say goodbye to winter (and snow, big dinners and hot puddings) and hello to Spring. It's been all change with our Chairman too and sadly we also say goodbye to Peter King (see page 15), but we also welcome Dave Groves (see below). The key theme of this newsletter is feeding and tracking mammals. Jenny Stuart has written a lovely article on Food Glorious Food (pages 3-4) and Angie Nash has provided a great piece about Wildtracks (pages 11-12). We look at a range of mammals including dormice and urban mammals with Stephen Carroll and Dave Groves (pages 5-6 & 9-10 respectively); and Cheryl Mills looks at wet woodland mammals (pages 13-14). We've had some wonderful photos sent in, especially the front cover of a blue tit and bank vole feeding together by Duncan Viner. Thank you all for your contributions. Finally we have some great events on the back page - hope to see you at some of them.

Kate Stokes

New Chairman's notes

This is my first Chairman's Notes, since taking over from Peter in July last year and I suppose that the trepidation and excitement are beginning to balance out and I am actually enjoying the job.

The Committee has been through some fairly major changes over the last few months. Perhaps the most important is that we now have a new secretary in the form of Jodene Williams, who has taken over from Kim Jelbert. The secretarial responsibilities can be quite onerous – keeping all you members informed about our activities, fielding and directing any enquiries that come into the group, and keeping the committee in line and effective. Kim did a great job, and Jo is continuing in the same vein – thank you to both of you! Kate Stokes has moved from the Wildlife Trust to South West Water in Exeter so she now has to work that much harder and travel that much farther to keep us all focussed – doesn't seem to have slowed her down much yet! The committee are busy trying to organise our programme of events as well as keep various research and data-collection projects and collaborations going. It is definitely a case of 'many hands make light work', and there is a steady turn-over of committee members as people move on and join up. We always welcome anyone who can help run the group and its events – you don't need to be a specialist, just have a little time, some enthusiasm, and an interest in Cornwall's mammals.

You will probably have noticed that the Wildlife Trust has recently upgraded its website and, after a certain amount of work, the Mammal Group have a new page, (thanks mainly to Cheryl Mill's hard work). We are wondering if we should try and set up our own independent site, something along the lines of the Devon Mammal Group, which would allow us to promote our events, communicate with members, and possibly have the Atlas on line, as it develops. If anyone has any thoughts on this, or is able to help out in designing or delivering a site – get in the touch with the committee and you will be welcomed with open arms....

As you will see all through this newsletter, we are trying hard to make some progress on the Cornwall Mammal Atlas. Alex Howie's work has given us a strong base to work on, but like so many research projects it has asked as many questions as it answered. An Atlas is always going to be work in progress and a snapshot of the status of mammal species during the years before publication, but we believe this will provide conservationists with a baseline to monitor change on the future and inform decisions for habitat and species management. At the risk of laying this on with an especially large trowel – please keep those records coming in. We want any mammal records anywhere in the County – rat, rabbit and house mouse records are every bit as valuable as fin whale and Barbastelle bat! A clear badger print or an otter spraint, a dead muntjac or stoat by the roadside, a mole hill in your garden – these are all great records – so send them in to ERCCIS or us, and don't forget that we need - **What, Where, When and Who** - for a good useable record.

Dave Groves

Food, Glorious Food

Spring and Autumn are times of plenty for many mammals. Cornish mammals are busy making the most of the glut of fruit, nuts and other food available at these times of the year. In the Autumn many mammals are in a race to put on as much weight as possible to make it through the winter months, or make stores (caches) of food for use in the Winter - until the Spring provides a new bounty.



Fat squirrel bulking up for Winter
Photo: Gilbert Rimes



Honeysuckle is an important food source
Photo: Ian French

Species such as dormice, hedgehogs and bats go into hibernation for 6 months or more and they need to reach critical weights before entering hibernation to get through the Winter. Dormice will make the most of all of the fruits and nuts available in shrubs and scrub at this time of year – such as blackberries, sloes and hazelnuts. In the summer, dormice typically weigh 16-20g, but just before hibernation they can weigh between 25-35g¹, and fat-rich nuts make an important contribution to help them through the Winter. Later in the year they look forward to including honeysuckle in their diet.

Hedgehogs make their weight gain for the winter by eating, almost exclusively, ground-living invertebrates such as worms, beetles and caterpillars. They generally eat 60-80g of food each night, and they can lose ¼ of their body weight over the Winter¹.

Although bats periodically become active during the winter, they also need to put on weight in autumn to survive until spring. Pipistrelle bats body weight is highest in September and lowest in April¹. Bats generally eat flying insects, and prey species will vary through the year, following the lifecycle of the insects, many species of which will only each be present for a few weeks of the year.

Grey squirrels can accumulate caches of nuts and seeds buried under leaf litter or in tree cavities, to provide extra food to see them through the Winter when other food sources are not available. Grey squirrels are able to identify which seeds/nuts are more perishable, and will eat these as soon as they find them only storing seeds/nuts which will last some time¹. They do put on weight in the autumn even though they remain active during the Winter, as there will be higher energy needs to keep their body heat, and food is harder to find.

¹ Harris, S & Yalden, D.W (2008). Mammals of the British Isles Handbook 4th Edition. The Mammal Society, Southampton.

Badgers become less active above ground in the winter, which is also when the females will give birth, safe in their setts. Badgers are very adaptable in their diet, and will eat whatever is available. It is often easy to identify what badgers have been eating from their faeces. It is quite common in the late summer and autumn to find faeces full of fruit seeds or pips, such as brambles, sloes, cherries etc.



Bank vole eating a blackberry
Photo: David Chapman



A badger dung pit - with a diet of earth worms
Photo: June Fullwood

Hazelnuts are eaten by a number of small mammals – dormice, wood mice, squirrels and bank voles. It is often possible to identify what has eaten a hazelnut by the way the shell has been opened, and the tooth marks that are left behind.

Dormice are still greatly under-recorded in Cornwall, and looking for eaten hazelnuts can be a really good way to find new dormouse sites.

If you go for a walk in a wood, we would like you to collect some hazelnuts for us if you can, and send them into the CMG for identification, along with the date they were collected, where they were collected from and your name and address.

This information will help us to create a more accurate map of dormouse distribution in the county, and help us to conserve them more effectively. Why not become a nutter!

Jenny Stuart

Dormouseville - Dormice In Cornish Gardens?



Dormouse peeking out from a garden nest tube. Photo: Andrew Taylor

If you go down to the woods today ... though you may not need to go that far for a big surprise.

Dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) have declined drastically over the last 100 years; they are now very rare and afforded special legal protection, surviving mainly in high quality woodland and hedgerow habitats. But this may not be the whole story – in the south west, dormice have been turning up occasionally at other, apparently unexpected locations.

In neighbouring Devon, dormice have been found living on heathland, culm grassland, reed bed, and road verges, despite an apparently limited range of food resources in these places compared to classic woodland habitat. They are also relatively well documented in conifer plantations and coastal scrub – and in gardens.

Something four-footed, furry and bushy-tailed is visiting birdfeeders, nesting in birdboxes, sheds or garden shrubs, or hibernating in flower beds, in several south west gardens. There are over 35 verified records of garden dormouse visitations from Devon, and a number of reports from Somerset and Dorset. A typical encounter sees mystery mouse come and go in the night, and sometimes day, to nibble away at the bird food or fruiting shrubs on offer. Atypical encounters have included two dormice living in a shed, one in a boot, the other in a tool belt, one nesting in a fold at the top of some curtains, and another having a snooze in a deckchair in a summer house.

Could Cornish gardens also be playing host to the rare, elusive dormouse? A study is now being carried out by students at Exeter University (based at the Cornwall campus in Penryn), in partnership with Cornwall Wildlife Trust and Devon Biodiversity Records Centre, to try to find out more.

‘Dormouse gardens’ might be close to woodland, or connected to them by hedges; if so are these productive enough to support a dormouse population? If not, would this be sufficient inducement to forage farther and wider for a decent meal? Could changes in weather patterns, which might alter timing of flowering and fruiting, be causing changes to dormouse activity

as well? These are some of the questions that can be investigated, through garden and landscape surveys to be carried out over 2008-09.

Meanwhile, next door to a known dormouse garden, neighbours might also be receiving mousey guests – the combined effect being more of a dormouse hamlet or village! It would be fascinating to discover if this is the case. A study using dormouse nest ‘tubes’ – rectangular black plastic boxes 30cm long – across a series of adjacent gardens in a Dartmoor village suggested this could be exactly what is happening, and there are two other possible Devon ‘dormouse village’ survey schemes. Would there be scope for a similar mini-survey project in Cornwall?

The current status of dormice in Cornwall is poorly understood and findings would contribute to current understanding for local and national conservation efforts, such as Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)s. The study lasts until 2009 and for anyone who is interested there would be many opportunities to get involved. To report possible garden dormouse sightings, participate in the study, or find out more please contact me.

Stephen Carroll

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*Dormice have not read the handbook properly
and don't know how endangered they are!*

Mammal Tales

This section includes a selection of fantastic photos and a poem, to inspire mammal detectives. If you do see something unusual, fun or just cute – please let us know.

Young fox hunting at Cornwall Wildlife Trust HQ



Photo: Birgit Hontzsch

Rat tracks in the snow around the grain storage bin



Photos: Kate Stokes



Sunrise In The Heathland



Shrew illustration: Mike Langman

I see a dainty field mouse nibbling at a seed
All the gorse and heather taking over weed
Peeping through the mist the early morning sun
Casts long shadows where the rabbits run
Gently to one side I brush a bush of heather
A little gang of shrews huddling all together

Poem: Sunni Pardoe, Age 9, Nancledra

Otter At The Lost Gardens Of Heligan



Photo: Heligan Wildlife Project with Eco-watch using a movement sensing device camera

Moving To The Big City

There has always been a strong association between human habitation and mammals – since the first farmers provided a tempting larder of grain or livestock. Mammals are successful because they are generally intelligent and adaptable, able to take advantage of changes in the environment. The first evidence of mice setting up home with us dates back over 3000 years when House Mice were found in Iron Age settlements. The Black Rat and the Norwegian Rat have spread across the globe by taking advantage of food and shelter provided by humans.

The British countryside is really anything but wild – it is the result of 10,000 years of intervention, destruction, abandonment and development by hunters, farmers and builders. Essentially all of our wildlife has demonstrated its adaptability to man-made environments. The countryside is rarely a welcoming place for many of our mammals – food and shelter is often hard to come by, and predators, including man, abound. In built up areas our waste provides easy pickings for mammalian visitors. Houses, gardens, roads and industrial areas all provide much more potential for setting up home than some of intensively farmed landscapes such as the grain fields of the East of England. With more resources, comes less competition and many urban mammals defend much smaller territories than their country cousins. Changes in the presence, and sometimes the behaviour, of predators can allow some species chance to expand. Foxes will normally take more advantage of bins and less notice of mice and rabbits in the town – it's just easier. Water Voles are thriving in the canal basins of big cities when they are under serious threat in rural areas. Their key predator, the American Mink, seems less comfortable in the City. Hedgehogs are often scarce in areas where badgers thrive and they find sanctuary in urban gardens and wasteland. It's not all big cities: local bats make a nuisance of themselves in many churches and probably the majority of our commoner species, the Pipistrelle and Brown Long Eared Bats, set up their summer roosts in buildings. At my house they are regular summer visitors, both within the roof space and sandwiched between the felt and tiles.

A lot of attention has been paid to the move of foxes from the countryside to the city. It has been suggested that up to 25% of Britain's foxes are urban dwellers. This is a relatively recent event, only recorded after the war in the 1940's when foxes moved into the bombsites. In the city they found easy pickings in the rubbish bins and gardens and no hunting or trapping. Many city dwellers actively feed the foxes that visit their gardens. Efforts have been made to eradicate urban foxes with the same success that has been achieved in the country – none. However, in the 1990s about 90% of Bristol's foxes were eradicated by outbreaks of sarcoptic mange. This was probably due in part to the very high density that the cities support. David Macdonald's excellent study of rural and urban foxes 'Running with the Fox' (Unwin Hyman, 1988) describes the local foxes moving into Oxford and causing a stir by digging a set in the local graveyard, scattering the previous inhabitants in the process, to the distress of the church warden. They also set up home adjacent to the University's underground seismograph – resulting in worrying records of major earthquakes in the city. Macdonald conducted a series of radio-tagging experiments on the Oxford foxes – chasing around the city in a converted London taxi trying to plot the ranges of the animals and compare them to their rural cousins. Social structure in urban environments appears to be altered by the high density and high mortality of urban living. Most vixens breed each year, as opposed to only the dominant vixens in any group in rural situations, and only about 10% of animals live over 2 years. The major cause of death in urban foxes is, unsurprisingly, the motor car. The animals live in loose family groups which defend loosely defined and moveable territories of about 50 Hectares. In the countryside a fox's territory will depend on

the richness of the environment and will be more stable. The area can vary from as little as 10 Ha to as much as 250 Ha in open farmland. In the Cumbrian fells it can extend to 1000 Ha and red foxes in the deserts of Oman may have territories of up to 5000 Ha!

The Grey Squirrel also finds a sympathetic audience in the city - plenty of food in the city parks and few threats apart from the occasional dog. Somewhat less cute, the Norwegian, or Brown, Rat takes advantage of the opportunities presented by waste food and plentiful nooks and crannies to raise its family. The Brown Rat is at home in damp areas, unlike the Black Rat which lives in trees in the wild. Therefore the Brown Rat has taken to the sewer system where it can feed, shelter and spread without interference. House Mice are one of the world's most successful mammals after a 10,000 year association with man – they are a major pest because of damage and disease and their consumption of grain stocks. Not quite Beatrix Potter!

So the next time you want to spend a little time watching wildlife, forget an elaborate hide painstakingly constructed in a quiet wood, take your deck chair to a busy roundabout in the centre of Bristol, or clamber into your attic and quietly wait for your tenants to introduce themselves.

Although Cornwall is one of the Country's most rural counties, we still have much urban development and often these areas are very poorly surveyed for mammals. The Mammal Group is very keen to collect records from towns and cities, so if you see a mouse in your attic, a hedgehog in your garden, or fox in the park, please let us know – ***what, where, when and who.***

Dave Groves



Fox hunting in the garden vegetable patch Photo: Treve Opie

WildTrack



Non-invasive Wildlife Monitoring



Fox tracks in the snow are an unusual find in Cornwall. Photo: Treve Opie

Most people are lucky to see fox tracks in the snow. I've been tracking some more exotic mammals. Some of you may be aware that I went on a trip to the Canadian Arctic last year where I was working alongside local Inuit to collect footprint data on the polar bear. The tracking techniques used were traditional but the methods used to analyse the data are relatively new and are particularly important as they allow population estimates to be made in a non-invasive way. The data analysis was carried out by a team called WildTrack and through this article, (written by WildTrack director Zoe Jewell), I'm hoping to give you a bit of an introduction to their work. How is this related to Cornish wildlife? Their technique for data collection is simple and is something that any one of you with an interest in basic photography and wildlife conservation can do. By using their methodology, it is hoped that future estimates of population numbers of our local wildlife can be made and I am looking for volunteers! See bottom of article for further information.

WildTrack (www.wildtrack.org) is an independent organisation researching non-invasive methods of wildlife monitoring. Zoe Jewell and Sky Alibhai, WildTrack founders, began to develop a footprint identification technique (FIT) when monitoring black rhino in Zimbabwe in the late 1990's. They have subsequently adapted FIT for several other species including the white rhino, Bengal tiger, Baird's and lowland tapirs, and are currently working with groups researching Polar bear, cheetah, leopard, brown bear, black bear, bobcat and gray fox, among others. FIT is able to identify at the species, individual, age-class and gender levels. All that's needed is access to clear footprints (these need not be restricted to large mammals) a digital camera, scale, pen and paper - making it cost-effective and accessible to both professionals and amateur naturalists

WildTrack is currently collaborating with SAS software and North Carolina State University to streamline the statistical procedures and user-interface to make FIT completely accessible to researchers who want to use it to census and monitor endangered or elusive species.

How does FIT work? A series of digital images are taken along a track of footprints, according to the WildTrack photo protocol (see sample image below). These are digitally enhanced on a computer and then a series of landmark points placed at pre-determined positions on the footprint. These are then used to compute a set of derived points using a programme called JMP (from SAS software). JMP then takes a range of measurements of length, angles and area of each footprint, the 'geometric profile' of the footprint. The resulting data are subjected to a range of multivariate statistical analyses to develop an FIT algorithm for that species and thus assign classifications according to species, individual, gender or age-class.



White rhino, left hind footprint Photo: Angie Nash

FIT is often an attractive option where funding resources are low or invasive techniques (such as radio-telemetry) have proven problematical. The technique was developed, in consultation with expert trackers in Zimbabwe and software experts at SAS software, after data collected from radio-collared black rhino indicated that repeated immobilisation of these animals was impacting negatively on their fertility. FIT can also work well in conjunction with other monitoring techniques, such as camera-traps or vocalisation identification.

Could FIT be used in Cornwall for monitoring mammals such as otters, water-voles, dormice and badgers? Conversations with local naturalists regarding substrates and opportunities to collect footprints suggest it might work well. It might even be used to make objective identifications, at least to species level, of large exotic cats which appear from time to time in the area. For more information on FIT, or links to FIT publications, please see the website (www.wildtrack.org) or email Sky Alibhai or Zoe Jewell at wildtrack@clix.pt

For anyone interested in taking part in data collection for species analysis using FIT, I am looking to put out a series of mink rafts to collect track data. The rafts have a thin layer of clay so that when a mink, otter, water vole, rat or water shrew walks across them, their track imprints are left. I am looking for volunteers to 'adopt' a raft and record on a regular basis any tracks found. I am also really keen to speak to any of you who regularly visit an area and can identify the same animals runs. For further information on how to be involved in local monitoring please email me angie@worldwild.co.uk or angie.nash@cornwall.ac.uk.

Angie Nash

Giving Mammals A Helping Hand

During 2008 much work was undertaken by Cornwall Wildlife Trust staff and volunteers from CMG and other conservation groups to help some of the mammals in Cornwall. One project aimed to benefit protected mammals that require healthy wetland habitats



Nutty and batty volunteers Photos: Cheryl Mills

Many mammals rely on wetlands to survive and prosper; such as otters that live in unpolluted, clean waterways and harvest mice that often live amongst reedbeds. Hibernating dormice also need moist habitats so that they don't dehydrate and bats benefit from open water that attracts the insects they hunt. However, all of these mammals are under threat. This is where the project, thanks to funding by Pennon (South West Water and Viridor Waste Management) has stepped in to give a helping hand. Habitat assessment, survey events and management actions have taken place for the benefit of these mammals. To celebrate the excellent work, here is a summary of some events that have been run so far:

Dormouse surveys: Come rain or shine, two reserves were surveyed using dormouse tubes during the 2008 season. No dormice were found as yet, but the tubes will continue to be checked. The events also gave volunteers and students a chance to learn more about dormice.

Scrub clearance and ride management: Volunteers worked hard with CWT staff to manage reserves in order to increase biodiversity, providing more potential food and habitat for mammals.

Dormouse box maintenance: A group of CMG volunteers set out one icy winter day to clean and replace boxes, ready for when the dormice wake in spring.

Bat monitoring: CMG and Cornwall Bat Group (CBG) joined forces to monitor bat boxes at Pendarves Wood and were pleased to find noctules and pipistrelles still in the area.

Bat boxes: Reserve volunteers at CWT helped to build 30 bat boxes which were then installed high up in trees by CMG and CBG members. It is hoped that these boxes will provide new roosting opportunities for bats at Devichoys Wood and other reserves in Cornwall.

Harvest mouse introduction: A workshop on how to assess habitats and carry out surveys for harvest mice. The aim was to survey Allet bog and increase the profile and our knowledge of this elusive and extremely under-recorded species.



Hard working, but happy volunteers carrying out habitat enhancements Photos: Cheryl Mills



All the hard work is set to continue into 2009 to help otters, dormice, harvest mice, bats and all Cornish mammals. So if you want to get involved, keep an eye out for adverts of upcoming CMG events. Everyone is welcome!

Cheryl Mills

Useful Contacts	
Bats (injured or grounded)	(01872) 278 695 batcare@cornwall-batgroup.co.uk
Cornwall Seal Group	sue@cornwallsealgroup.co.uk
Cornwall Wildlife Trust	Five Acres, Allet, Truro, TR4 9DJ. (01872) 273939
ERCCIS	Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly c/o CWT
Hedgehog Rescue	Armor House, Carlidnack Rd, Mawnan Smith, TR11 5HA (01326) 251033
Mammals Trust UK	15 Cloisters House, 8 Battersea Park Rd, London, SW8 4BG (0207) 498 5262, www.mtuk.org
RSPCA Cruelty and Advice line	(0300) 123 4999
RSPCA, Venton Animal Centre	St Columb Major, TR9 6JS (01637) 881455
Sequest South West	c/o CWT
The Mammal Society	3 The Carronades, New Road, Southampton, SO14 0AA (02380) 237874 enquiries@mammal.org.uk
Wildlife Information Service	c/o CWT
Wildlife VIC	Wildlife Veterinary Investigation Centre, Jollys Bottom Farm, Station Road, Chacewater, Truro, TR4 8PB (01872) 560 623

Retired Chairman's Note

Dave Groves took over as chairman of CMG at this year's AGM, held at Altarnun. I think he will make an excellent chairman, as he has all the right attributes. After the AGM we had a deer talk and then a very enjoyable venison pasty lunch, provided by Mary (Dave's wife). Afterwards we went for a walk through Halvana Plantation on Bodmin Moor and we saw both Red and Roe deer signs. As we walked through the woods, I started to contemplate the past six years as chairman. From the time I went to a meeting down west, where the idea was to put the group to have a more formal footing. Prior to the meeting I stated I did not mind serving on the committee. To my surprise, I left as chairman. Initially the committee met once a month to get through the amount of work. Once the T's were crossed and the I's dotted, meetings were arranged, we were up and running. Over the years I feel we have done a good job in finding interesting and varied events around Cornwall; producing live mammals on occasions, finding plenty of tracks and signs and sometimes wild sightings.



Red Deer Photo: Peter King

CMG has always hoped to produce an atlas. On the strength of this group ERCCIS (Environmental Record Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly) hosted a part time Mammals Project with Alex Howie at the helm. From this work CMG wants to fill in the gaps of missing knowledge and a detailed atlas will be the main focus of CMG over the next few years. There are still a number of areas in Cornwall that are very under recorded. This is where you and I come in. When these areas are published grab at least two and have some fun in your favourite area or an unknown location - you will be surprised what is out there. What is left for me? To carry on leading you on walks of discovery! To record all I see and find in the County for the atlas. I'm certainly not putting my feet up. In closing I would like to thank you for the support you have given to the CMG. To the committee past and present thank you for all the inspiring ideas together with the all the hard work that has made the CMG so successful. How do I feel? I must admit to feeling sad, but it was time to hand over the chair after six years. THANK YOU ALL.

Peter king

**Thank you Peter! You've done a grand job, led great events
and taken some wonderful photos.
CMG Committee**



Cornwall Mammal Group

CMG Events

Stithian's Small Mammal Safari

Saturday 23rd May

8.30 - 12 noon

Can you tell a mouse from a shrew or the difference between a vole or mole hole? Join Sarah Hodge to learn the secrets of small mammals at Stithian's Reservoir; looking at their behaviour and habits. We will be using small mammal traps and discussing how to identify mammal signs. Tea and cakes provided.

CMG members £1.50 Non members £2.50 Children £1.50

Woodland Valley Farm

Sunday 7th June

8.00am - 10.30am

We have special permission to seek mammals at this wonderful woodland farm with tracker Angie Nash. An early rise should be rewarded with a sighting of deer and hopefully other elusive mammals. Breakfast (eggs, tomatoes and mushrooms) will then be cooked over an open fire. Please bring your own sausages or bacon. Tea, coffee and juice will be provided.

CMG members £4.00 Non members £5.00 Children £3.00

Bats, BBQ and AGM

Thursday 9th July

6.30pm – 9.30 pm and later....

It will be a spectacular night out to watch Greater Horseshoe Bats emerge from their roost at Pentireglaze, near New Polzeath. There will be a bat talk by bat specialists Derek Lord and Nick Jones and a barbeque. Please bring your own bangers, burgers or bits to cook. Bread rolls, salad, sauces, hot drinks and sweeties provided. It's National Mammal Week and when we hold our (famously short) Annual General Meeting and start the membership year.

CMG members £6.00 (incl. membership for the year) Non members £7.00 Children £1.50



Booking is essential for all events - contact jodene@cornwt.demon.co.uk

CMG membership costs just £5.00 a year

You will receive newsletters, reduced rates for events and invitations to special events.

Please make cheques payable to Cornwall Mammal Group and send to
CMG Secretary, c/o Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Five Acres, Allet, Truro, TR4 9DJ.