

EDITORIAL

This editorial starts by thanking Tim Davis for managing, improving and publishing the Annual Report for the past six years. In that time, the layout and style has been made more attractive and the report has benefited from a generous number of colour plates.

For me as the new editor, dissecting the LFS logbook to pull-out records is a fascinating but tedious task. Dean Jones (Lundy Warden) has helped the section editors tremendously by doing that. Thankyou.

The most substantial part of the report is the 'Birds on Lundy' and Tim Davis with Tim Jones continue to pull all of that information together.

Every year seems to bring surprises. I thought that we must have covered all the 'ologies over the years but Sam Bosanquet demonstrates that there are still taxonomic groups that are not well covered by specialists. His list of 141 species of bryophytes [mosses (Bryophyta), liverworts (Marchantiophyta) and hornworts (Anthocerotophyta)] is remarkable.

This year, the records of fauna and flora are compiled by section editors – members who are specialists in relevant groups of species – and we have added an introductory paragraph to each list to highlight unusual or special finds and events.

The LFS logbook in the Tavern remains our key source of observations by visitors to the island. Do seek it out, enter your observations and indicate who you are (we may need to contact you if your observation is unusual or special). I have (as a marine biologist) been especially impressed by the number of records of porpoise and dolphin – some collected in a way that will allow future comparisons. However, a problem for me is that many fascinating observations are made by divers, anglers and boat owners who either do not make it to the Tavern and, if they do, are almost certainly unaware of the logbook. To help address that challenge, Dean Jones has created a Facebook page (Lundy Marine Sightings) for marine observations that those on boats can access from their vessel or when they get home. They will still need a nudge to post those observations.

So, just where does 'Lundy' extend out into the sea? We thought about the question when the Lundy Marine Fauna lists were being compiled in the early 1970s and determined that it was the area likely to be affected by the presence of the island in accelerating tidal currents, providing shelter from wave action and influencing the character of sediments. The area is 23 km east to west by 15.5 km south to north between Longitude 4°30' to 4°50' W and Latitude 51°07' to 51°15' N.

If you overhear someone speaking of a fascinating find, do ask them to make an entry in the logbook.

For those 'special' species or observations of behaviour, if you have images that you would be willing to have used to illustrate the report, please do send them.

KEITH HISCOCK
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