

The Saproxylic Coleoptera of Naddle Forest, Westmorland

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Introduction

Very little information is available on the dead wood Coleoptera of ancient woodland sites in the Lake District, or indeed in North West England. The combination of undoubted continuity of wooded habitats of Naddle Forest, geographical isolation, and climatic conditions make it an ideal site for studying the Coleopterous fauna.

Description

Naddle Forest is a birch/oak/ash/hazel woodland which lies above Haweswater Reservoir in Westmorland (Vc69) in modern Cumbria. It is regarded as being one of the most important examples of ancient woodland in the Lake District (Pearsall, 1950, Halliday, 1997). The combination of steepness and rocky slopes facing NW-E slopes. T . At between 200-440m, and in a wet climate with annual precipitation circa 2000mm (Averis, 1992). Two areas

The woodland is effectively an isolated block see fig 1., separated from any other woodland, by open sheep-grazed fells. The only connectivity is via hedgerow habitats through the Lowther Valley, which have few veteran native trees, and are unlikely to be sufficient corridors for dispersal, for all but the commonest species. The northern end is dominated by wood pasture with heavy grazing pressure from sheep and cattle. The steeper lake side areas are less heavily grazed with some compartments



Fig. 1. Naddle Forest from the North. Haweswater dam and lake lie at the extreme right.

Measuring the sites importance

The method outlined by Fowles *et al* (1999) was used to calculate the Species Quality Index (SQI). Sampling was carried out over a ten-year period from 1994-2004. It proved difficult to find the 40 species needed as a minimum threshold to make the data sufficiently vigorous for comparative purposes. But despite being somewhat species poor the fauna present did include some scarce species, and the SQI of 275.3 compares well with many southern ancient woodlands.

In an attempt to overcome the problems of

CUMBRIA 1800-2004	170	449.2	780		
LAKE DISTRICT	117	410	350.4	26	20
NADDLE FOREST	41	113	297.6	5	

Using published sources such as (Day, 1909, 1918) and Atty (1996) as well as unpublished information from (John Read), I have produced a SQI for the Lake District as a whole, which equates to the English Nature Natural Area No.10 (Cumbria Fells and Dales) .

Naddle Forest therefore supports close to 40% of the known Lakeland saproxylic list.

Mature birch trees and associated fungi support some of the key species including *Hylecoetinus dermestoides*, *Scolytus ratzeburgi*

References

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Species	Host species	Status	SQI score	IEC score
Staphylinidae				
<i>Dropophylla ioptera</i> (Stephens)			1	
<i>Phloeonomus punctipennis</i> Thomson			2	
<i>Leptusa fumida</i> Kraatz			1	
<i>Leptusa ruficollis</i> (Erichson)			1	
<i>Atrecus affinis</i> (Paykull)			1	
Lucanidae				
<i>Sinodendron cylindricum</i> (L.)	Ash		2	
Elateridae				
<i>Melanotus villosus</i> sensu lato.			1	
<i>Harminius undulatus</i>			8	
<i>Denticollis linearis</i> (L.)			1	
Cantharidae				
<i>Malthodes flavoguttatus</i>			2	
<i>Malthodes guttifer</i> Kiesenwetter		Nb	8	
<i>Malthodes marginatus</i> (Latreille)			1	
<i>Malthodes mysticus</i> Kiesenwetter			2	
Anobiidae				
<i>Hemicoelus fulvicorne</i> (Sturm)			1	
Peltidae				
<i>Thymalus limbatus</i> (Fabricius)	oak	Nb	8	
Lymexylidae				
<i>Hylecoetus dermestoides</i> (Linnaeus)	birch	Nb	4	
Rhizophagidae				
<i>Rhizophagus bipustulatus</i> (Fabricius)			1	
<i>Rhizophagus dispar</i> (Paykull)			1	

Cryptophagidae				
<i>Cryptophagus dentatus</i> (Herbst)	oak		1	
Cerylonidae				
<i>Cerylon histeroides</i> Stephens	oak		4	
Ciidae				
<i>Octotemnus glabriculus</i> (Gyllenhal)			1	
<i>Cis bidentatus</i> (Olivier)	Alder, oak		2	
<i>Cis boleti</i> (Scopoli)			1	
Mycetophagidae				
<i>Mycetophagus quadripustulatus</i> (L.)	elm		2	
Salpingidae				
<i>Rabocerus gabrieli</i> Gerhardt		Nb	8	
<i>Rhinosimus ruficollis</i> (L.)			1	
<i>Rhinosimus planirostris</i> (Fabricius)			1	
Pyrochroidae				
<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i> (Scopoli)	oak		1	
Melandryidae				
<i>Orchesia minor</i> Walker	birch		4	
<i>Orchesia undulata</i> Kraatz	Oak		4	
<i>Abdera flexuosa</i> (Paykull)	alder		8	
Scraptidae				
<i>Anaspis frontalis</i> (Linnaeus)			1	
<i>Anaspis rufilabris</i> (Gyllenhal)			1	
Cerambycidae				
<i>Rhagium bifasciatum</i> Fabricius			1	
<i>Rhagium mordax</i> (Degeer)	Oak		1	
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i> (Fabricius)			1	
Curculionidae				
<i>Magdalis carbonaria</i> (L.)	birch		4	
Scolytidae				
<i>Leperisinus varius</i> (Fabricius)	Ash		1	
<i>Hylesinus crenatus</i> (Fabricius)	Ash		2	
<i>Scolytus intricatus</i> (Ratzeburg)	Oak		2	
<i>Scolytus multistriatus</i> (Marsham)			1	
<i>Scolytus scolytus</i> (Fabricius)	Elm		2	
<i>Scolytus ratzeburgi</i> Janson	Birch		8	
<i>Xyloterus domesticus</i> (L.)	Rowan		2	1
		41	122	
			297	