

Welcome to *Farley Moor Lake*

Farley Moor Lake is one of several green spaces within Bracknell Business Improvement District (BID). Bracknell BID covers the Western and Southern Business Areas and was set up to improve the trading environment following a successful ballot by local businesses in April 2020. To find out more about Bracknell BID visit www.bracknellbid.co.uk

Farley Moor Lake was once a balancing pond on the line of a stream from the Downmill River, which is now mainly culverted beneath Bracknell. The lake is home to Bracknell Herons Angling Club and is a picturesque addition to the green spaces in the Bracknell BID.

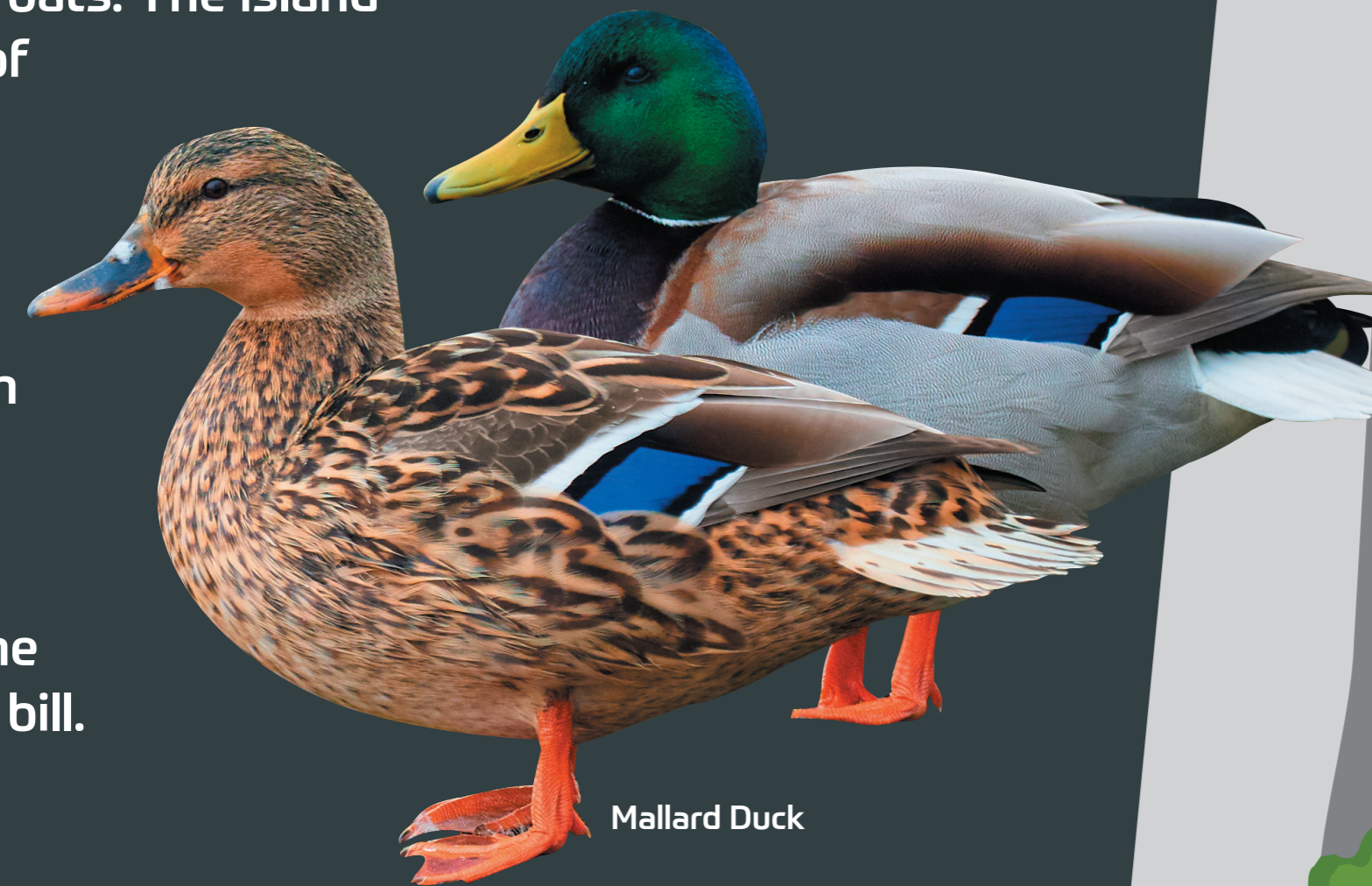
Flora & fauna

The 4 to 5-foot-deep lake acts as a drainage basin, storing surface water to prevent flooding. It also provides a habitat for a range of wildlife in the area, from waterfowl and fish to insects and bats. The island within the lake contains a vibrant mix of deciduous tree species.

Waterfowl

Mallard Duck (*Anas Platyrhynchos*)

The mallard is one of the largest British ducks, approx. 57cm long, with a long and broad bill. The male has a dark green head, a yellow bill, purple-brown on the breast and grey on the body. The female is mainly brown with an orange bill.



Mallard Duck

Canada Goose (*Branta Canadensis*)

The Canada Goose is a large goose, with a distinctive black head and neck and large white throat patch. An introduced species from North America, it has successfully spread to cover most of the UK.



Fish

Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*)

The roach is typically 15cm to 40cm long. It is a member of the carp family and commonly cultivated as a sport fish. Roach are one of the most widespread fish in the UK.



Roach

Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)

The perch is a medium-sized predatory fish with a characteristic humped shape, native to river systems and lakes all over Europe and Northern Asia. With tiger-like black stripes, greenish body, red fins and a humped back, the perch is prized for angling in the UK.



Perch

Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)

The common carp is a large, heavy fish that is popular with anglers due to its size and aggression. Carp is not native to the UK, having been introduced in the Middle Ages for food.



Carp

Insects

Damselfly (*Ischnura elegans*)

The Blue-tailed Damselfly is a small, dark damselfly and is one of the most common species in the UK, frequenting around lakes and ponds. It is native to Britain and can be seen from April to September.



Damselfly

Migrant Hawker Dragonfly (*Aeshna mixta*)

The Migrant Hawker is a medium-sized hawk dragonfly that can be found from the end of July through to October. It is a common species to the UK, often hunting in gardens and grasslands. Hawkers are the largest and fastest flying dragonflies.



Migrant Hawker Dragonfly

Bats

Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)

The Soprano Pipistrelle bat is amongst the smallest mammals in Britain measuring 35–45mm, and weighing about the same as a twenty pence coin. This native bat species usually has dark brown fur and black wings, and emerge about 20 minutes after sunset to feed on small flying insects. In a single night, they can eat up to 3,000 prey and travel up to five kilometres.



Soprano Pipistrelle

Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*)

The Noctule bat is the largest bat in Britain, measuring 4-5cm in length and weighing up to 40g. This native bat has golden-brown fur with a darker brown face and wings. The Noctule species are nocturnal, feeding on midges, moths and other flying insects they find in the dark using echolocation. Noctules are generally the first bat to emerge in the evening from their tree-hole roosts.

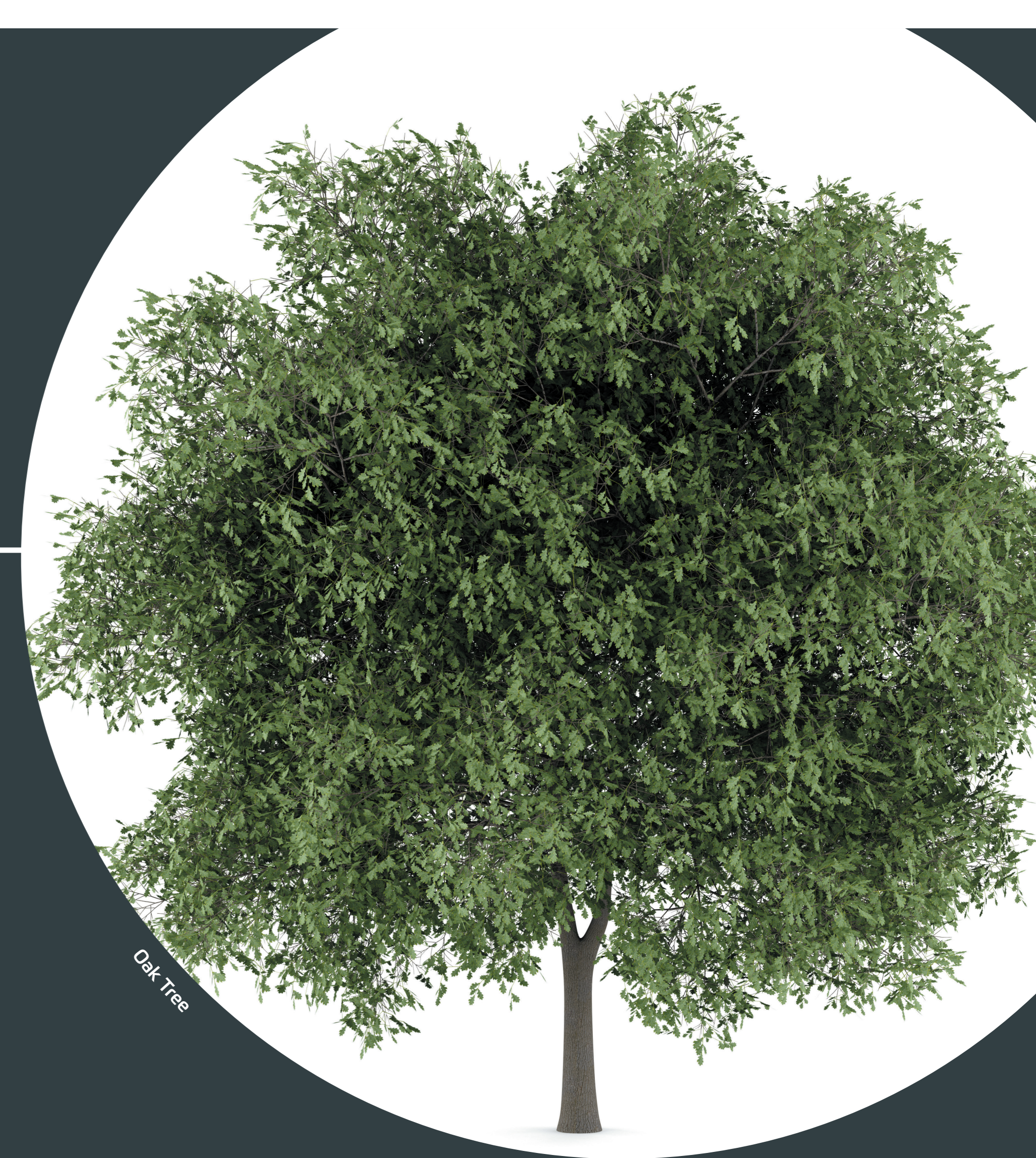


Noctule

Trees

Oak (*Quercus robur*)

The English oak is a large, deciduous tree growing up to 20-40m tall with a broad crown of strong thick branches. It is the most common tree found in the UK, and can live to over 500 years! The common oak supports a myriad of life, with 284 insect species being found to live in it as well as squirrels, birds and mice feeding on its acorns, and bats roosting in its crevices.



Oak Tree

White Willow (*Salix Alba*)

The White Willow is the largest species of willow, with mature trees growing up to 25m. It is characterised as having an irregular, leaning crown, accompanied with slender, oval leaves that have an underside of fine, silky white hairs. The white willow is a deciduous tree, generally found growing wild mostly in the south of England.



White Willow

This sign has been funded by



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